



North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Infrastructure Delivery Plan

September 2017

(Update to original 2015 version)

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Maps – are indicative only and should not be relied on for specific locations

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Collectively, Corby Borough Council, East Northamptonshire District Council, Kettering Borough Council and the Borough Council of Wellingborough form North Northamptonshire. The authorities, along with Northamptonshire County Council, functioning through a statutory Joint Planning Committee, cooperate on strategic planning including the identification of infrastructure to support development and growth.
- 1.2 This is the first comprehensive refresh of the initial Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) first published in January 2015. As stated in the original document this is a live set of Infrastructure requirements and will be updated periodically as necessary. The IDP is a supporting document for the Joint Core Strategy (JCS), identifying the strategic priorities for the delivery of key infrastructure needed to support the implementation of the JCS over the plan period 2011 - 2031.
- 1.3 This document explains the approach taken to identifying the infrastructure need, importance, delivery and an assessment of potential risk. It contains an Infrastructure Schedule, which summarises the infrastructure items in a comprehensive, theme based format.
- 1.4 The IDP process has included a number of key stages:
 - The identification of relevant service providers for each infrastructure type within North Northamptonshire.
 - Developing and updating previous work undertaken by previous organisations and service providers, such as the North Northants Development Company (NNDC) Programme of Development (PoD) infrastructure lists that supported the 2008 Core Spatial Strategy.
 - Involvement and liaison with service providers and the Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), through their Strategic Economic Plans, to identify infrastructure requirements related to the Joint Core Strategy, including expansion of existing provision.
 - Identifying the delivery mechanisms and lead organisation for infrastructure proposals and assessing the potential risk to successful delivery.
 - Following the initial publication periodic review of the IDP alongside the delivery of the JCS will be carried out.
- 1.5 This document is based on information currently available and must be able to respond to changing needs and circumstances over the plan period, therefore it will be updated regularly. The IDP process has involved consultation and involvement from a wide range of authorities along with key service providers and statutory providers.
- 1.6 The North Northamptonshire Joint Planning and Delivery Unit has met or liaised with the relevant Duty to Cooperate bodies to ensure that there is understanding between the amount of development set out in the JCS and the infrastructure that is required to meet the anticipated growth. Through ongoing dialogue from Issues stage through the analysis of Options and the Emerging Plan, infrastructure providers have considered the most effective way of delivering the infrastructure in order to meet the aims of the overall strategy in the

JCS. Through joint working the local authorities have cooperated on the identification of infrastructure to support cross boundary development and the infrastructure requirements.

- 1.7 Section 2 of this document details the purpose of the IDP alongside the scope of the document and sets out the history of Infrastructure planning in the area. Section 3 considers infrastructure delivery, the funding mechanisms that are currently available and the role of the Local Economic Partnerships in the area. Section 4 outlines the North Northamptonshire context including the spatial distribution and housing targets in relation to the JCS. Section 5 to 16 sets out information on infrastructure by type and the key stakeholders and sets out the infrastructure required to deliver the JCS alongside key delivery information on costing and phasing. Section 17 concludes with the total funding cost and funding gap followed by how the monitoring of this document will take place.

2. Purpose, History and Scope

- 2.1 The 2008 North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (CSS) was prepared at a time when there was not a requirement to produce a separate infrastructure programme. However the CSS was informed and supported by infrastructure planning work undertaken by the North Northants Development Company (NNDC). This was formalised in a Programme of Development (PoD) which set out what was required to deliver the CSS, how much funding was required who would deliver the items and when. This was finalised late in 2008 and submitted to Government. This document was produced at the height of the market, when house building was significant and the availability of money to support infrastructure was much greater. So whilst the PoD was initially used as a starting point for this IDP it has not been a case of simply refreshing the items contained within it as it has been necessary to reflect the changing circumstances.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) requires Planning Authorities to set out in their Planning Policies strategic priorities for the provision of infrastructure. It also requires Planning Authorities to work with other authorities and infrastructure providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure and its ability to meet future demands for:
- transport
 - water supply
 - waste water and its treatment
 - energy
 - telecommunications
 - utilities
 - health
 - education
 - flood risk

In addition to the above list, this IDP also contains requirements for Green Infrastructure, police, fire and social and cultural infrastructure.

- 2.3 The principal role of the IDP is to show how the development set out in the JCS will be supported through infrastructure provision. It achieves this by identifying and setting out which key pieces of infrastructure are required in order to deliver the objectives and policies in the JCS, detailing the broad locations where the infrastructure will be located and expected delivery timescales. The JCS sets out the infrastructure items that the delivery of the plan relies on.
- 2.4 The nature of infrastructure delivery will require the IDP to be flexible enough to incorporate and respond to change. It relies upon information supplied by each local authority, service provider and partners. Adaptability will be achieved during the plan period through the publication of updates. This will enable each Local Authority, service provider and partner to plan effectively and maximise the potential associated with this growth to achieve wider sustainability, economic, social and environmental objectives.

- 2.5 Despite primarily being a planning tool, supporting the JCS, the IDP has a wider corporate role and will help provide a basis to inform other strategies and decision relating to capital investment. Working together across partnerships with clear goals should help to maximise funding and opportunities to deliver the infrastructure, services and facilities needed to attract people and investment and improve the quality of life for existing communities. Each authority, service provider and partner will need to align financial decision making to facilitate the delivery of necessary infrastructure. Funding will also need to be secured through the development control process through planning obligations and any future funding arrangements that are introduced by Government.
- 2.6 It will be challenging to fund all of the necessary infrastructure as, with limited resources, there is usually a focus on the hard strategic infrastructure that unlocks growth. However it is also important to deliver on the social and environmental infrastructure to ensure North Northamptonshire remains a place that people want to live, work and play and that sustainable development is achieved.
- 2.7 The design, layout and location of development can all help to minimise the need for, or make more efficient use of infrastructure and services. For example, by building houses that are easily adaptable means that there is less demand on adult social care, improving water efficiency within houses means the demand on potable water and sewerage infrastructure is reduced, the increase in provision of regular bus services means less cars on the road that can ease congestion and help minimise costly highways improvements. By undertaking these small steps it will mean that the places developed are of a better quality and that there is potentially money available to deliver on other infrastructure items that are necessary.
- 2.8 It is noted that some infrastructure providers do not plan over a 15 year period. Typically, infrastructure providers plan at most 5 years ahead and some respond only to direct requests for infrastructure before extensive investigations can be commissioned. As such it is envisaged that the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) will identify any updates, to take into account changes and new information as it comes forward for effective service delivery. The IDP is a live document that will be periodically updated to take into account the progress of infrastructure delivery in North Northamptonshire. This is the first comprehensive update of the IDP.
- 2.9 The SUEs and the Growth Towns will deliver around half of the planned housing development for North Northamptonshire. Most of the infrastructure needed to support the SUEs is outlined in the accompanying s106s or in the Strategic Economic Plan. There are several other key items of infrastructure that must be delivered to support the overall development in the JCS and funding is in place for many of these items. If other development sites come forward infrastructure providers will be in a good position to advise on the necessary infrastructure required to support other developments with their accompanying evidence base.

3. Delivery

- 3.1 There are many organisations that will deliver infrastructure in North Northamptonshire ranging from central government, local government, statutory agencies and the third sector. Alongside this, the private sector has an important role to play in meeting the needs generated by development through development contributions and delivery through planning conditions and site layouts. Funding infrastructure is challenging when the economic climate is not buoyant. As demonstrated in the next section the Government is still investing in strategic infrastructure in North Northamptonshire to enable housing delivery to take place. In addition the local authorities and statutory undertakers are delivering a variety of infrastructure on limited budgets. Due to the slowdown in delivery of housing the required level of infrastructure has also slowed, however with rates of house building once again increasing the required infrastructure will need to be in place to support these developments.
- 3.2 Some of the key agencies involved in delivering infrastructure are detailed below.

Local Enterprise Partnerships

- 3.3 NEP (Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership) and SEMLEP (The South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership) merged in 2017 to form one integrated LEP (SEMLEP). SEMLEP now includes the whole of Northamptonshire and works as a partnership between local authorities and businesses and decides what the priorities should be for investment in roads, buildings and facilities in the area from National Government and European funding sources. In addition it plays a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth. SEMLEP will help to facilitate investment in key new physical infrastructure in the short and medium term. The funding allocations for 2015/16 and provisional allocations for 2016/17 through to 2021 have been awarded, and several of the key infrastructure projects have secured funding through National Governments Growth Deal.

Northamptonshire County Council

- 3.4 The County Council are responsible for several elements of infrastructure including, transport, education, libraries, the fire service and several Country and 'Pocket' parks.
- 3.5 The Northamptonshire Transport Plan was adopted in 2012 and is a full review of transport policies and programmes for Northamptonshire. It includes priority highway infrastructure to support the delivery of the JCS. Accompanying this are several daughter document on specific themes and town strategies that provide greater detail and clarity on specific projects and requirements.
- 3.6 The County Council is responsible for the majority of education establishments in Northamptonshire, however some establishments are academies that report directly to their boards. There is a County strategic plan for 2010 to 2021 that sets out the educational, demographic and policy context for the current and future organisation of schools that takes into growth and pupil forecasting.

- 3.7 The libraries service is undergoing a change to create 'hubs' for local communities, providing a variety of services both direct and online.
- 3.8 There are four County run Country Parks that provide easy access to the local countryside, in addition there are a number of pocket parks supported by the County Council and looked after by the community.
- 3.9 The County Council are also leading on rolling out superfast broadband across the county, with the aim that all premises should have access by the end of 2017. Plans secured by the County Council to date, when combined with existing and planned commercial coverage, are expected to extend superfast broadband coverage to 98% of all premises by the end of 2018.

Local Authorities

- 3.10 The local authorities manage and run a variety of local services either directly or through partnerships including waste and recycling collections, leisure centres and some affordable housing.
- 3.11 The local authorities are all in receipt of New Homes Bonus from central government. This funding is related to the number of houses completed in the authority area. Some councils are using this to continue to provide services and others are using it to provide very locally specific infrastructure that the community needs.

Homes and Communities Agency

- 3.12 The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) own land in North Northamptonshire, primarily in Corby and work directly with the local authorities on delivering suitable schemes. The HCA have also front funded affordable housing across North Northamptonshire and have a Builders Finance Fund that developers can bid for to unlock and accelerate housing development of between 5 and 250 units to assist small-scale developers.
- 3.13 The HCA also administer the Local Infrastructure Fund (LIF) and the Large Sites Infrastructure Fund (LSIF). The LIF is a loan basis to help promote economic activity to deliver infrastructure to unlock housing and commercial development on sites on sites of a minimum of 1,500 units. The LSIF, is also a loan and applied for by the private sector, and can provide direct infrastructure alongside capacity support to assist in resolving issues on sites for large development sites, again over 1,500 units. Several of the SUEs have applied for LSIF funding.

Statutory Agencies

- 3.14 Highways England is responsible for the strategic road network. Their investment programme is outlined in government budget statements and bids made to demonstrate value for money, congestion easement and supporting new development for specific projects. Two large schemes are located in North Northamptonshire; the A45 Wilby Way roundabout improvements through Pinch Point Funding has been completed; and the A14 junction 7-9 widening improvements which were also completed in Spring 2015. Other future schemes are being promoted through the LEP and directly to Government.

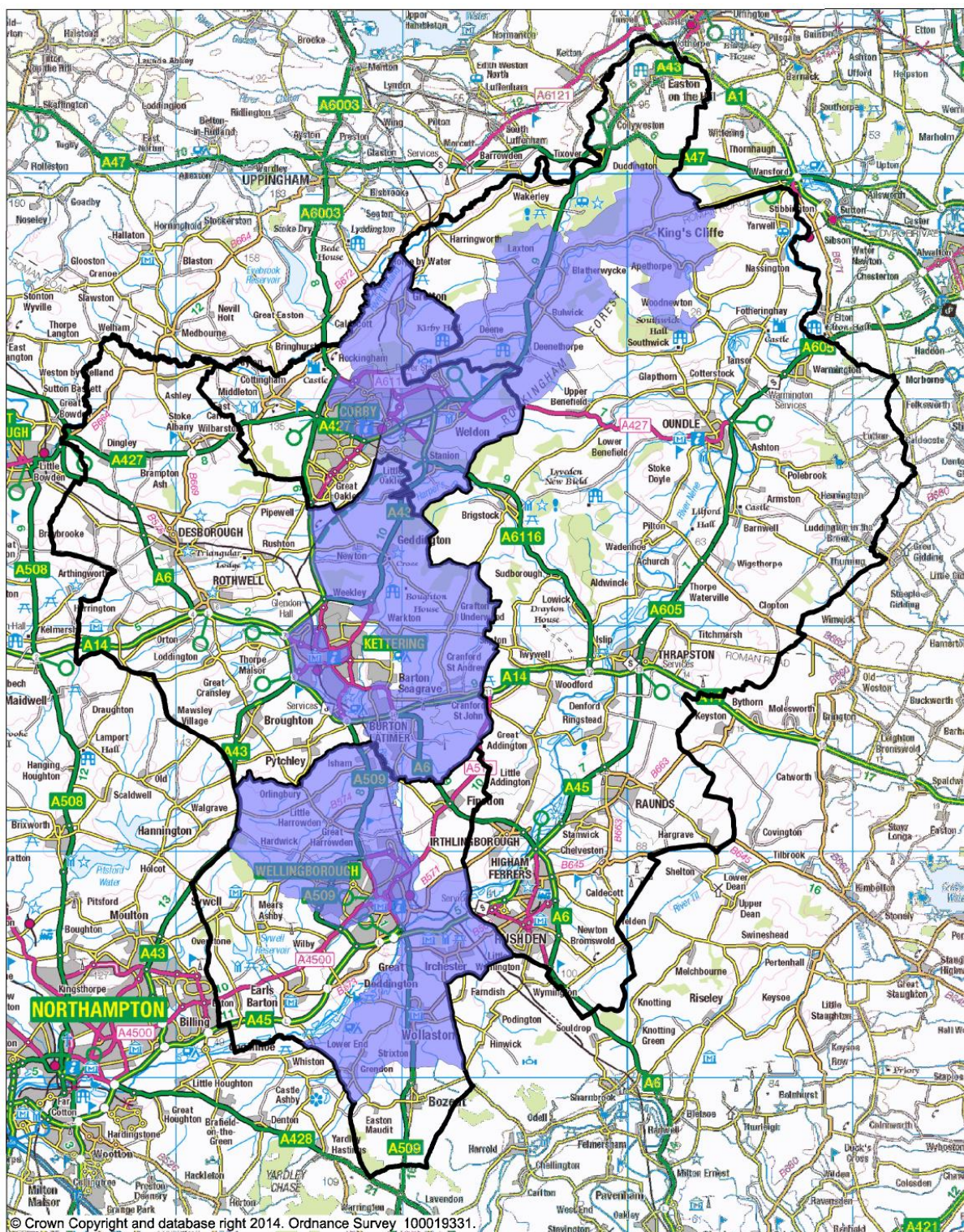
- 3.15 The Environment Agency have a more limited budget and work in partnership to deliver on environmental improvements and the Water Framework Directive. They also allocate government funding in relation to flood risk management (Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA)) through a bidding process assessing the cost benefit of any works.
- 3.16 Network Rail own and operate the rail infrastructure, they have a planned investment programme, which currently runs until 2019. In North Northamptonshire this includes capacity improvements and electrification of the Midland Mainline which will reach Corby by the end of 2019.

Private Utility companies

- 3.17 The private companies that provide necessary services to customers throughout the area will also have their investment and capital programmes to improve infrastructure to provide their services. Anglian Water and Western Power Distribution have capital projects taking place in North Northamptonshire to ensure that services will be maintained and new developments can connect to these essential services.

Assisted Area Status

- 3.18 Several wards in North Northamptonshire were granted Assisted Area status for the period 2014 – 2020. These areas are recognised as less economically advantaged places that would benefit from additional support for development. This allows for financial support from Government, generally for businesses, for new investments without being liable for state aid rules.



**North Northamptonshire
Assisted Areas Map**

as proposed by government and submitted to European Commission (March 2014)

Development Funding

- 3.19 There are mechanisms available for development to contribute towards the infrastructure needs created as well as direct provision through site layout and design. Funding for infrastructure will be challenging and it is important that opportunities are sought to maximise public funding and development contributions in order for an area to have the required infrastructure to support growth. The JCS will influence and supplement the investment plans of other organisations helping to deliver the necessary infrastructure required to support development.

Development Contributions

- 3.20 Where development creates an extra demand on infrastructure and the infrastructure is necessary for the development to go ahead then contributions will be expected through a section 106 agreement, in a fair and reasonable way in line with the three legal tests set out in CIL Regulation 122. The contributions are required at trigger points when specific infrastructure is required. Consideration to the viability of development and the need for affordable housing may mean that developments cannot afford to pay all the infrastructure needs generated from their development. It should be noted that the rules around pooling development contributions through section 106 agreements changed in April 2015. The local authority will need to weigh up the demands from a development and other funding sources before reaching a conclusion on what the planning contributions should be on a case by case basis and whether planning permission should be granted.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 3.21 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a set charge per square metre of development and the amount is paid on commencement, with the potential for payments to be in instalments. CIL monies can be spent on anything to support the development of an area and can therefore be used to support a wide range of infrastructure projects, not necessarily related to the development that is paying the levy.
- 3.22 As of 2017 CIL has not been adopted by any of the Local Planning Authorities in North Northamptonshire. CIL is currently under government review and could be brought forward in the future.

Delivered and funded infrastructure

- 3.23 It should be noted that since the 2008 Core Strategy has been in place, significant investment has occurred through a variety of funders to deliver the required infrastructure, this includes:
- A14 widening between junctions 7 and 8, at a cost of £42 million. This provided an extra lane in each direction and was fully funded through Highways England. These works were completed in Spring 2015.
 - Anglian Water has committed to and have started work on a strategic sewer to run from Kettering to Broadholme sewage treatment works near Irthlingborough;

- The Corby Link road has been completed, creating a four mile long dual carriageway to improve travel times between Corby and Kettering, reduce congestion and bypasses some sensitive villages. The scheme amounted to £34 million, with £20.6 million coming from Government and the rest from the County Council and development contributions;
 - Network Rail are in the process of electrifying the Midland Mainline on the main routes through North Northamptonshire (as far north as Corby);
 - Tresham College built a new campus in Corby which opened its doors in 2011, significantly improving the facilities available to students in the northern area of Northamptonshire;
 - Several schools and academies have been refurbished across the area;
 - Town centre regeneration has occurred in all of the growth towns with significant improvements to the public realm;
 - Various highway improvements have been completed throughout the towns to improve traffic flows and ease congestion.
- 3.24 These schemes demonstrate the commitment of infrastructure providers to North Northamptonshire to ensure that housing delivery is matched by the necessary infrastructure. It is important for housing growth to be matched by the necessary and place shaping infrastructure in order to create a place that meets the vision and aims of the area.
- 3.25 Following the submission of their Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership have been awarded Government funding, in the Local Growth Deal, amounting to almost £19m in the first year with an indicative award of a further £48.5 million from 2016/17 onwards. In North Northamptonshire this funding will help to:
- construct new roads in Wellingborough (Isham bypass);
 - construct a new bridge over the railway at Stanton Cross (work now underway);
 - deliver improvements to the A43 between Kettering and Northampton, at the Northampton end of the road (currently under construction);

National Infrastructure Projects

- 3.26 In relation to National infrastructure projects, the Secretary of State granted development consent for the East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility, based in the northern area of East Northamptonshire. This comprises of the alteration of existing and the construction of new facilities for the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste and disposal of low level radioactive waste. The Secretary of State made the decision in July 2013 through the nationally significant infrastructure projects planning process. As of 2015 this alteration has been made and the site is fully operational.
- 3.27 Adjacent to North Northamptonshire, in Daventry District, the Secretary of State has granted permission for expansion at Daventry International Rail Freight Interchange. This grants development consent for the expansion of the existing rail freight terminal (DIRFT) and will provide a new rail link, new shipment sidings, container storage, a HGV reception area and 731,000 m² of rail served storage. The Secretary of State made the decision in July 2014 through the nationally significant infrastructure projects planning process. As of August 2017 this is now well under construction, with units beginning to take occupation.

4. North Northamptonshire Context

- 4.1 The JCS has updated and replaced the 2008 North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (CSS). A large proportion of strategic sites and Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) identified in the CSS have planning permission and signed Section 106 agreements. The JCS adopts the same urban focussed planning strategy as the CSS and concentrates development on the 'Growth Towns' of Corby, Kettering, Wellingborough and Rushden. A significant proportion of this development is directed to Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). In addition, appropriate development at the smaller 'Market Towns' with limited development in the rural areas. The IDP reflects this urban concentration and distribution of development and settlement hierarchy of the JCS alongside the overall aims of the JCS which include:
- Support North Northamptonshire becoming more self-reliant in both economic and social sustainability at HMA level and within the Northern and Southern functional areas;
 - Support North Northamptonshire becoming more resilient to environmental and economic global changes and protecting and enhancing ecosystems and increasing provision of ecosystem services where demand exists;
 - Maintain and reinforce the special urban-rural character of North Northamptonshire.
- 4.2 The JCS sets out the strategic policies for delivering 40,000 dwellings and 31,000 jobs over the plan period to 2031. Some of these dwellings have already been provided since April 2011, this amounts to 9,232 to March 2017. This is in addition to the 16,640 dwellings since 2001 delivered through the previous Core Strategy.
- 4.3 Annex A in the JCS (page 218) sets out the sources of housing supply 2011-2031. It is accompanied by Annex B showing the projected housing trajectory.
- 4.4 The SUEs that have gained permission and have a signed s106 agreement are:
- Hanwood Park (Kettering East), Kettering (5,500 dwellings)
 - Priors Hall, Corby (5,100 dwellings)
 - Weldon Park, Corby (1000 dwellings)
 - Stanton Cross (Wellingborough East), Wellingborough (3,650 dwellings)
 - Glenvale Park Wellingborough North, Wellingborough (3,000 dwellings) – S73 application approved subject to the signing of a S106.
- 4.5 The infrastructure required for these large scale developments goes a long way in meeting their site specific infrastructure requirements. However the cost of early delivery of infrastructure on some sites remains a barrier to development.
- 4.6 In addition to the SUEs mentioned above, the JCS allocates an additional SUE at West Corby for around 4,500 dwellings and sets out a broad location for another at Rushden East for 2,500 dwellings. Both these sites have specific identified infrastructure needs. The Market Towns are also accommodating significant housing development including smaller SUES at Rothwell, Desborough and Irthlingborough. The redevelopment and regeneration sites within each of the towns will also provide additional sources of housing growth.

Sustainable Urban Extensions (Garden Communities)

Hanwood Park (Kettering East)

- 4.7 Outline planning permission was granted for the East Kettering SUE in April 2010. The site covers an area of 328 hectares to the east of Kettering and Barton Seagrave and comprises of 5,500 homes, schools, district and local centres, a health centre, community buildings, shops and space for new businesses.
- 4.8 It will have a large amount of open space, access to public transport and play/sports facilities. 14.1 hectares of employment land will be delivered as part of the development. The developers and Council are continuing to work together with Government Agencies to secure funding for key infrastructure including the new A14 Junction 10a, works to Junction 10 and the new Weekley-Warkton Avenue, north west of the site. The Governments Local Infrastructure Fund is supporting Hanwood Park through a loan of £14.5m to enable access points and early sewerage infrastructure to be in place.
- 4.9 Funding has already been offered from DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government), SEMLEP (South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership) and the Homes and Communities Agency LIF (Local Infrastructure Fund) which totals in the region of £18.5m (including £1.17m in capacity funding) which will assist in building capacity and bringing forward key highway works, access points, drainage and the first primary school (£5m).
- 4.10 A reserved matters application for the erection of 325 houses has been approved, and two further reserved matters applications (one for 320 dwellings and one for 167 dwellings) are shortly to be considered for determination. Work commenced on site in 2014 and three new access points have been approved together with approval being given for the strategic drainage system, the latter commencing in Spring 2015. The first primary school has been constructed and housing construction has commenced as of 2016.
- 4.11 The revised Section 106 agreement requires the financial contributions to be paid on a “roof charge” approach with a total sum being contributed of £73.4m to help deliver key infrastructure. This includes £20m towards the regeneration of the town centre.

Priors Hall, Corby

- 4.12 A development of 5,100 new homes, the whole Priors Hall scheme is subdivided into 3 Zones although Zone 3 lies in East Northamptonshire District.
- 4.13 The two Zones within Corby Borough have Outline Planning Permission for residential and associated development. This permission has been recently updated via a revised Development Framework Plan (DFP) for the site. Zone 3 has a separate Outline Planning Permission granted by East Northamptonshire Council. The infrastructure for Zone 1 and 2 has planning permission.
- 4.14 In Zone 1, a doctor’s surgery and community facility have been permitted as the first two buildings in the Local Centre, as well as various temporary buildings plus a Primary School. Apart from the temporary marketing suite, these facilities have not yet been constructed.

The Primary School site has now been relocated as a result of the new Development Framework Plan and opened its doors in September 2016.

- 4.15 The Corby Business Academy is also located within Zone 1 of the site and was the first building to be constructed at Priors Hall. The Corby Enterprise Centre (for new businesses) is on land just to the South of this in the same Zone.
- 4.16 In terms of housing, detailed planning permission has been given for a 750 dwelling scheme on land south east of the Academy. Parts of this scheme are now under construction with 630 dwellings now complete as of March 2017. There is also permission for retail and commercial units. Current activity at Priors Hall is supported by a Get Britain Building infrastructure loan from the Homes and Community Agency to support delivery of approximately 330 homes.
- 4.17 In addition, approval was granted for 276 dwellings on land north of the Academy and work commenced in 2014/15.
- 4.18 Planning approval and funding from the Growing Places Fund for the Corby Northern Orbital will allow more direct access to all development in the northern area of Corby.

Weldon Park, Corby

- 4.19 Weldon Park, a mixed-use development including 1,000 new homes, together with Priors Hall comprises the North East Corby SUE. Weldon Park has been granted outline planning permission in principle subject to the signing of a Section 106 agreement. The development will provide a 1½ form entry primary school, new community facility and the Weldon relief road amongst other on site requirements. Deferred developer contributions have been agreed in principle for this site to improve development delivery. Developers are currently working with the Council to agree design codes for Weldon Park.
- 4.20 Housing construction has recently started and as of the 2016/17 monitoring year, 39 dwellings have been completed

Stanton Cross, Wellingborough (Wellingborough East)

- 4.21 The site was identified as the initial Sustainable Urban Extension for Wellingborough in the 2008 CSS. An outline consent for the site was granted in 2008. The scheme has consent for 3,650 dwellings, B1, B2 and B8 development, country park, a neighbourhood centre, two local centres and all associated infrastructure. Reserved Matters applications have been approved for the highways access and a new railway station, station platforms and car parks.
- 4.22 In order to ensure that the first phase of infrastructure can be delivered, the council has undertaken and completed a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) for this element.
- 4.23 Bovis are currently developing a construction programme, in conjunction with Network Rail, to take account of the electrification work now being undertaken on the Midland Main Line. The first phase of the delivery programme will see the construction of a bridge, located north of the present station building, opening up Station Island. This work has now commenced as of 2016/17.

Glenvale Park (Wellingborough North)

- 4.24 The site was identified as the second SUE for Wellingborough in the 2008 CSS. Outline consent for the site, was granted in 2010 with a time extension approved in 2013. A section 73 application was granted (subject to the signing of a S106 agreement) in September 2016. The proposal includes 3,000 dwellings, retail and commercial facilities, primary schools, a neighbourhood centre, open spaces and associated infrastructure.
- 4.25 There are several issues that need to be overcome to allow the full delivery of this site. The consent restricts development to 1,500 dwellings until completion of the Isham – Wellingborough improvement, which is an extension of the proposed A509 bypass of Isham village, a corridor for this has been reserved in the site layout. In addition the Design Codes for the site were approved in 2012 and may need refreshing and a reserved matters application has been submitted for the infrastructure. The Borough Council is a land owner for part of the consented area and has agreed to sell 40 acres of land in phase 1.
- 4.26 The two SUEs that currently don't have consent are detailed below and refer to the development principles for each site included in the JCS.

West Corby

- 4.27 This was identified in the 2008 CSS as a general location for a mixed use SUE. This site is now allocated in the JCS for development of around 4,500 dwellings and at least 2,500 jobs. It will deliver a high quality development which is permeable, well-connected and integrates with the town of Corby and also has a high quality of landscape to assimilate into the surrounding countryside. The SUE will include key infrastructure items including highway improvements, a secondary school and four primary schools, provision of green infrastructure throughout the site, public transport provision and other community facilities to meet the needs of the development. It is anticipated that the site will deliver 3,400 dwellings by 2031, in addition there is scope for additional land to the north of the initial site boundary up to the A427 that may come forward post 2031. An outline planning application was submitted in April 2017.

Rushden East

- 4.28 In order to provide for significant expansion at Rushden in accordance with its status as a Growth Town in the JCS, a broad location for a SUE to the east of the A6, has been identified. The land is considered to be the most sustainable option for the future development of Rushden and provides a major opportunity for a high quality, cohesive and distinctive sustainable urban extension. Whilst the A6 bypass forms a significant barrier between the proposed urban extension and Rushden, innovative solutions will be examined in order to create a development which is permeable and well-connected to Rushden and the facilities offered by the existing urban area.
- 4.29 Initial modelling work has shown that development will increase traffic flows and congestion on the A6 and A45, particularly at the Chowns Mill junction. Work to improve the Chowns Mill junction is being prioritised to ensure that this barrier to development at Rushden East is addressed alongside the master-planning work.

Tresham Garden Village

- 4.30 The idea of creating a Garden Village at Deenethorpe Airfield was tested through the preparation of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. Policy 14 of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) identifies the opportunity to create an exemplary Garden Village and sets out demanding standards for its design and operation.
- 4.31 The proposal for an exemplary new Garden Village is being promoted by the Deene Estate, which has owned the land for over 500 years. The new village, including up to 1,500 homes, community facilities, shops, business premises and generous green spaces, would occupy part of the 600 acre airfield site located between the villages of Deenethorpe and Benefield to the east of Corby.
- 4.32 Currently the promoters are working on a masterplan which will give a broad overview of what will go where (the location of specific land uses such as housing, employment, schools, green space etc.) as well as basic details on access and movement across the site, links to existing key infrastructure and how the site will connect with the wider area. The timetable is for a draft masterplan to be completed by January 2018. There will then be a programme of consultation and community engagement in January/February to inform and update the general public, stakeholders, local groups and interested parties about the work being carried out on Tresham Garden Village.
- 4.33 Subject to consultation feedback on the masterplan, a planning application could be submitted in early 2018. The subsequent determination process will take a number of months and it is unlikely that the application would be determined until autumn 2018 at the earliest.

5. Infrastructure Requirements

- 5.1 Through ongoing liaison with infrastructure stakeholders, who have been extensively consulted through the development of the IDP, providers have been able to set out the current position of infrastructure and identify the future needs in line with the housing trajectory and distribution of development. Through this, they have clarified their costs and delivery timescales wherever possible.
- 5.2 This section outlines the different sectors of infrastructure and identifies the requirements alongside justification and deliverability.
- 5.3 In the context of the IDP it is important to clearly identify what infrastructure is needed to deliver the overall development set out in the JCS. Alongside these those projects that are fundamental to the delivery of the JCS are set out, if these do not come forward in a timely fashion it could result in delays with the delivery of the JCS.
- 5.4 The IDP considers infrastructure requirements in the following service headings:
- Key Infrastructure projects
 - Transport
 - Sustainable Travel
 - Education
 - Health
 - Green Infrastructure
 - Social and Cultural Infrastructure
 - Police
 - Fire
 - Energy
 - Water Supply and Treatment
 - Water and Flood Management
 - Telecommunications

6. Key infrastructure projects

- 6.1 The key strategic infrastructure identified in the 2008 CSS has progressed significantly as outlined in section 3, with carriageway widening taking place on the A14 around Kettering; the strategic sewer and expansion at Broadholme taken place as needed to date, with requisitions from developers required for when the demand is generated; and improvements to Desborough pumping station have taken place.
- 6.2 Whilst work on the sewerage infrastructure needs to be monitored so that development can align with delivery of the improvements, there are some other key strategic items that will need to be delivered that will ensure the overall JCS is achieved.

Table 1: Key Infrastructure Projects (Table 8 of the JCS)

Infrastructure required	Reason	Delivery
Chowms Mill roundabout improvements, A45/A6 Higham Ferrers/Rushden	<p>There is significant congestion at this strategic junction for local traffic as well as those travelling further between the M1 and the A14. Improvements will be required to ensure flow of traffic along this strategic route.</p> <p>The SUE to the East of Rushden will require improvements to this junction to deliver development.</p>	<p>For completion by 2021/22.</p> <p>Funding announced, Dec 2014, in the Road Investment Strategy: Investment Plan for segregated lanes, signalisation and additional carriageways at a cost of around £21m.</p> <p>Highways England.</p>
Isham bypass. Wellingborough	<p>Directly related to Wellingborough development, specifically Wellingborough North SUE and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Preventing traffic congestion along this key route between Wellingborough and Kettering and impacts on the village of Isham.</p>	<p>Through the Northamptonshire Growth Deal there is the provisional allocation of £25m, the remaining to £13.5m will come from partners.</p> <p>For completion by 2018-2021.</p> <p>Northamptonshire County Council, SEMLEP and Borough Council of Wellingborough.</p>
A14 junction 10a, Kettering	<p>This is directly related to development at Hanwood Park (Kettering East) and the business and energy park to the east of Kettering.</p>	<p>For completion by 2022/23.</p> <p>Subject to other contributions the Road Investment Strategy: Investment Plan is committed (around £25m) to provide a</p>

		<p>new grade separated junction (10a) and closure of the east facing slip road at junction 10 to facilitate access to Kettering East.</p> <p>A separate forward funding loan of £14.5m from the Governments Local Infrastructure Fund (HCA) that will also secure access points, sewerage works and other site preparation for Kettering East.</p> <p>Highways England, Northamptonshire County Council, SEMLEP, NEP, Developers and Kettering Borough Council.</p>
Corby Northern Orbital Road Phase 2 (final)	<p>This road will help to open up employment opportunities around Rockingham Motor Speedway, and also improve traffic flows in this area of Corby, to support the development of Priors Hall.</p>	<p>The overall cost of the project is estimated to be £30m and a portion of the funding will come from S106 agreements. The remainder of the funding will look to be secured from the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF).</p> <p>Northamptonshire County Council, SEMLEP, Corby Borough Council.</p>
Tresham College, Wellingborough	<p>This will enable new sector based skills to be developed around high technology application and engineering. The college at Wellingborough is no longer at the cutting edge of further education in Wellingborough. The scheme will be a partial demolition.</p>	<p>Through the Northamptonshire Growth Deal this project was awarded £11.4m, with a further £4.9m identified through partners. Some of this funding has been spent on the partial demolition of the site. However the development of a new science, technology, engineering, and maths</p>

		<p>(STEM) Centre in Wellingborough will no longer go ahead and this funding will go towards other projects.</p> <p>Tresham has now merged with the Bedford College Group, who intend to research the needs of Wellingborough to deliver a comprehensive curriculum either on the existing site or elsewhere in the Wellingborough area.</p> <p>Tresham College, SEMLEP, Borough Council of Wellingborough</p>
A45 Stanwick to Thrapston dualling	To provide a continuous express way between the A14 and M1.	<p>The Road Investment Strategy: Investment Plan is supporting the dualling scheme to be developed in the next Road Period (2020/1 – 2025/6. The expected cost to range from £100m - £250m.</p> <p>For completion 2027/28.</p> <p>Highways England</p>
A43 (Phase 3) Northampton to Kettering Dualling	To improve connectivity and accommodate growth in traffic between North and West Northamptonshire, the A43 needs to be dualled between Northampton and the A14. While it may not be possible to complete the dualling within the plan period, substantial progress will be necessary if slow journey speeds are not to become an impediment to the economy.	<p>Phases 1 and 2, currently in progress, will complete dualling from Northampton to Holcot/Sywell roundabout. Phase 3 will be defined once the impacts of Phase 1 in freeing up current congestion are known, and may not be a continuation of Phase 2.</p> <p>For completion in period 2019-2026.</p> <p>Northamptonshire County Council, Borough Council of Wellingborough, Kettering</p>

		<p>Borough Council.</p> <p>At least one further phase of the dualling is likely to be completed within the plan period.</p>
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7. Transport

- 7.1 Information on highway infrastructure was supplied by Northamptonshire County Council (NCC), the Highways Authority (HA) and partner Authorities through detailed studies and modelling. All costs relating to specific infrastructure items, where known, have been provided by these organisations.

Strategic Road Network

- 7.2 Highways England has been working with stakeholders to understand the scale and location of development proposals to understand the cumulative effects of development across North Northamptonshire. Following this they can advise of the implications and resultant infrastructure needs on the strategic road network (SRN). The main two strategic routes in North Northamptonshire are the A14 (also known as European route E24) and the A45.
- 7.3 Highways England is using Route Strategies to plan operational and investment need across the Strategic Road Network, including the A45 and A14 across North Northamptonshire. The process is defined by two key stages; the first of which has been completed. The strategic network was split into various study areas and evidence reports were created for each study area which identified performance issues along the strategic routes, future challenges and growth opportunities. The North Northamptonshire area is covered by the Felixstowe to Midlands evidence report. The second stage of the process is concerned with establishing outline operational and investment priorities for all routes on the Strategic Road Network and to take forward a programme for work to identify indicative solutions, which will cover operational, maintenance and if appropriate road improvements to inform further investments.
- 7.4 Various modelling work, in conjunction with Northamptonshire County Council as the Highway Authority, has been completed to identify the network pressure points and potential capacity shortfalls.
- 7.5 The A45 study has indicated that some of the junctions will require improvements to ensure they are capable of operating acceptably. Funding for improvements to the Wilby Way roundabout was secured through the Pinch Point funding stream; to meet capacity improvements needed by 2021, work was completed in 2014, Highways England considers that there is potential for the junction to experience increasing pressures in the medium to long term, however at this stage, no further improvements are proposed. There are two other schemes on the A45 that require work to allow the core strategy to be delivered, these are improvements to Skew Bridge roundabout and the key infrastructure improvements to Chowns Mill. Skew Bridge roundabout improvements are identified as part of the planning permission for the Rushden Lakes leisure and retail development and will be delivered by the developer. Chowns Mill roundabout improvement is essential in order for Rushden East SUE and development in the wider area to progress and to ensure congestion and travel times on this part of the A45 are improved. Highways England is working on a scheme that will provide the necessary improvements to Chowns Mill and also future proof these works. Funding has been announced through the Road Investment Strategy:

Investment Plan (December 2014) to be delivered by 2021. The improvements include a large traffic signalised gyratory with an A45 cut through.

- 7.6 With regards to the A14 (E24) several schemes are also identified. Funding has already been secured for the widening between junctions 7 and 9 with works started in 2014 and completed in 2015. The other schemes relate to specific developments coming forward that are located and accessed from this corridor. The A14 junction 10/10a improvement is needed to facilitate access to Kettering East SUE and to employment areas around the junction. Works at junctions 8 and 9 are not on the main road, but on the roads approaching the junctions that will require localised widening on approaches and signalisation as part of development proposals. Junctions 3 – 7 and junctions 9 – 10 will come under increasing pressure in the medium to long term. This is expected to be considered as part of the Route Strategy process.

Principal and local road network

- 7.7 Northamptonshire County Council has previously undertaken a great deal of modelling work to support the 2008 CSS, this identified many road improvements required across the area. The modelling work also highlighted that highway improvements need to be supported by measures to achieve modal shift. Projects identified include public transport improvements as well as pedestrian and cycle network improvements. The Northamptonshire Transport Model has been updated based on the development proposed in the JCS.
- 7.8 The Northamptonshire Transportation Plan (NTP)(NCC, March 2012) sets out the areas of transport network that will be most affected by new development which in North Northamptonshire is the area around Wellingborough and Rushden, around Kettering and in and around Corby. These growth areas will suffer from congestion without appropriate investment in the road and public transport network. The investment is essential in allowing the movement of people, goods and supporting the economy. Town Strategies for Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough have been adopted and include further detail on specific schemes i.e. where improvements to walking and cycling routes should be made.
- 7.9 The NTP sets out key transport links to ensure that the road network in Northamptonshire is fit for purpose. These schemes range from investigation work through to delivery of key pieces of infrastructure that are required to allow growth to take place across the area. These are detailed further in the table below.
- 7.10 Several key pieces of local road infrastructure have been delivered including the Corby Link Road and several town centre schemes to improve the flows within the towns. In addition funding has been secured for some of the key road improvements as detailed in section 6.1 of this document. There are still other essential pieces of infrastructure that will be required to ensure that development can take place without placing substantial pressure on the road network and increasing congestion. A partnership approach between all interested stakeholders will need to take place to ensure that the identified improvements are delivered in a timely way.

Sustainable Travel

- 7.11 With the need to achieve wider sustainability objectives and meet the transport needs of the area, it is recognised that a change in travel behaviour is required. Improvements in inter-urban public transport routes coupled with more accessible and convenient services remain a key way of achieving this. The identified projects will help provide a sustained modal shift, away from the private car to more sustainable modes of transport, supporting the objectives of the JCS. The modal shift target is a reduction of 20% in single occupancy car journeys from new developments and a reduction of 5% in the existing built up areas of the larger towns. The County Council has published a range of documents that support the overall strategy of increasing sustainable transport, this includes a bus, cycling, rail, smarter travel choices and walking strategies. These set out how new developments will be expected to deliver safe integrated solutions into their design, layout and to the wider area and that contributions will be sought to deliver travel plans.
- 7.12 Northamptonshire County Council will be delivering a 'Smart Commuting' project. This will bring live travel information to people travelling in the County. The initial focus is in Northampton, but will then be rolled out to the rest of the County. It will use technology to provide users with live information and journey planning to enable and promote modal shift for residents. A commitment has been made by central government for funding through the Northamptonshire Growth Deal for 2016/17 to 2018/19 of £3.5m.
- 7.13 Much of North Northamptonshire is rural and running a commercial bus service in these areas is very challenging. Northamptonshire County Council has introduced a demand responsive bus service to these areas that works on an as needed basis with individual bookings taken to transport people between villages and towns. This provides a vital service and helps prevent isolation in the rural areas, especially with an ageing population.
- 7.14 Another aspect of sustainable travel is electric cars and the provision of charging infrastructure to support the continued increase in usage; this will need to be supported in private dwellings as well as in public and work space environments.
- 7.15 Investment in strategic rail connections serving North Northamptonshire continues. Preparatory work has started on the electrification of the Midland Main Line between Bedford and Corby following close working with Network Rail which has helped secure funding. Over the coming years, the Midland Main Line Programme includes:
- Electrification between Bedford and Corby, allowing electric trains to run between London and North Northamptonshire
 - Additional track between Bedford and Kettering, and between Kettering and Corby, which allows an additional train path per hour to run each hour between North Northamptonshire and London and capacity for 3 freight services between Bedford and Kettering
 - Provision of means to call 240m trains at Wellingborough, Kettering and Corby
 - Provision of an stabling facility for electric trains at Kettering
 - Improvements to line speed along the Midland Main Line to enable faster journeys

- 7.16 Planned improvements and investment in the rail stations will further help to improve the attractiveness and suitability of travelling by train. A key project is the delivery of redevelopment at Wellingborough train station, to include a new eastern station entrance and additional car parking, as part of the Wellingborough East SUE. Continued investment must extend beyond the rail network to improve the connectivity of public transport and low carbon modes of transport at stations. Connecting local, county and national bus services with other key transport hubs and population centres whilst improving both the pedestrian and cycle network will deliver a more integrated and sustainable low carbon travel network.

Key Documents

- [Northamptonshire Transportation Plan \(NTP\)\(NCC, March 2012\)](#)
- [NCC Town Strategies HA route strategies](#)
- [Northamptonshire Strategic Transport Model \(NSTM \) Traffic Forecasting Report-NNJPU Core Strategy \(Jan\) 2015 and Addendum](#)

Table 2: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Transport

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
T14	Corby	Junction and Highway capacity improvements	Development in Corby and the transport strategy	NCC	2016-2031	£6,000,000	£4,600,000	CIL, s106, SLGF
T15	Corby	Public transport improvements	Development in Corby and the transport strategy	NCC	2014-2031	£2,000,000	£586,000	CIL, s106
T16	Corby	Walking and cycling improvements	Development in Corby and the transport strategy	NCC	2014-2031	£6,100,000	£4,700,000	CIL, s106, SLGF
T17	Corby	Corby Northern Orbital Phase 2 (Final)	Development in Corby and the wider area	NCC	2015-2017	£30,000,000	£30,000,000	s106, Developer
T18	Corby	Corby Walk and enhancement of Cottingham and Oakley Road	Development in Corby and promotion of sustainable transport	CBC	2014-2016	£3,750,000	£365,500	S106, CIL
T19	Corby	Corby Rail bridge as part of Corby Walk	Development in Corby and promotion of sustainable transport	CBC	2018-2020	£2,000,000	£0	S106, CIL, SLGF
T13	Weldon	Weldon relief road	Development at Weldon Park, Weldon, Corby	NCC	2016-2021	Developer	Developer	Developer
Total Costs Corby Transport						£49,850,000	£40,251,500	
Total Funding Gap Required						£9,598,500		

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
East Northamptonshire								
T20	Higham Ferrers, A45	Chowns Mill Roundabout A45/A6 junction	Development in Rushden, Irthlingborough and Higham Ferrers and traffic flows on the A45	Highways England	2019-2021	£21,000,000	£21,000,000	Highways England
T21	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvement to Wood Street/ High Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2021-2026	£20,000-£30,000	£0	CIL
T22	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvements to Northampton Road/ Higham Road	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC, Town Council	2021-2026	£50,000-£100,000	£0	CIL
T23	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvements to Kimbolton Road/ College Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2021-2026	£50,000 – £75,000	£0	CIL
T24	Higham Ferrers	Traffic calming on High Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2021-2026	£214,000	£0	CIL
T25	Higham Ferrers	Removal of co-op layby and replacement with additional parking and pedestrian facilities	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2021-2026	£20,000 - £30,000	£0	CIL
T26	Rushden	Double junction of High Street/John Clarke Way/ Rectory Road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£600,000	£0	CIL
T27	Rushden	Junction of Rectory Road/Newton Road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£300,000	£0	CIL

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
T28	Rushden	Junction of Skinners Hill/ High Street South	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£200,000	£0	CIL
T29	Rushden	Pedestrianisation of Church Street	Development at Rushden	NCC, ENC, Town Council	2021-2026	£150,000	£0	CIL
T30	Rushden	Changes to Duck Street approach to Wellingborough Road roundabout	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£200,000	£0	CIL
T31	Rushden	Changes to side road junctions to allow for two way traffic	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£300,000	£0	CIL
T32	Rushden	Other measures to promote two way traffic on inner ring road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£150,000	£0	CIL
T33	Rushden	Improved bus stops/ shelters on inside of ring road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£20,000	£0	CIL
T34	Rushden	Changes to controlled pedestrian crossings to allow for 2 way traffic, Rushden	Development at Rushden	NCC	2021-2026	£60,000	£0	CIL
T42	Stanwick to Thrapston	Dualling of the A45 on this stretch of road	Development in the wider area	Highways England	2021-2025	£100 - £250m	£100 - £250m	Highways England
Total Costs Transport East Northamptonshire						£123,429,000	121,000,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£2,429,000		

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Kettering								
T43	Kettering A14	Junction 10/10a on the A14 at Kettering	Development at Kettering, Kettering East and employment sites	Highways England	2018-2021	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	Highways England, SEMLEP, developer, LSIF
T35	Kettering	Bus priority measures, Kettering	Development at Kettering	NCC	2018-2031	£8,000,000	£2,600,000	S106, SLGF
T36	Kettering	Kettering Junction Improvements	Development at Kettering	NCC	2016-2021	£10,000,000	£3,300,000	S106, SLGF
T37	Kettering	Kettering Station Quarter public realm improvements	Development at Kettering	KBC	2016-2021	£7,000,000	£2,300,000	S106, SLGF
T38	Kettering	Kettering walking and cycling corridor improvements	Development at Kettering	NCC	2016-2031	£8,120,000	£2,700,000	S106, SLGF
T39	Kettering, A43	Northampton to Kettering Dualling of A43 in North Northamptonshire	Development at Kettering, Corby and Northampton	NCC	2026-2031	£65,000,000	£0	CIL, LEPS
T40	Kettering East	Weekley and Warkton Avenue	Development at Kettering and Kettering East	NCC	2019-2021	£26,000,000	£0	SLGF, LEPS
T44	Rothwell	A6 roundabout access for Rothwell North and strategic Link Road to B457	Rothwell North	NCC	2016-2021	Developer	Developer	Developer
Total Costs Kettering Transport						£149,120,000	£35,900,000	

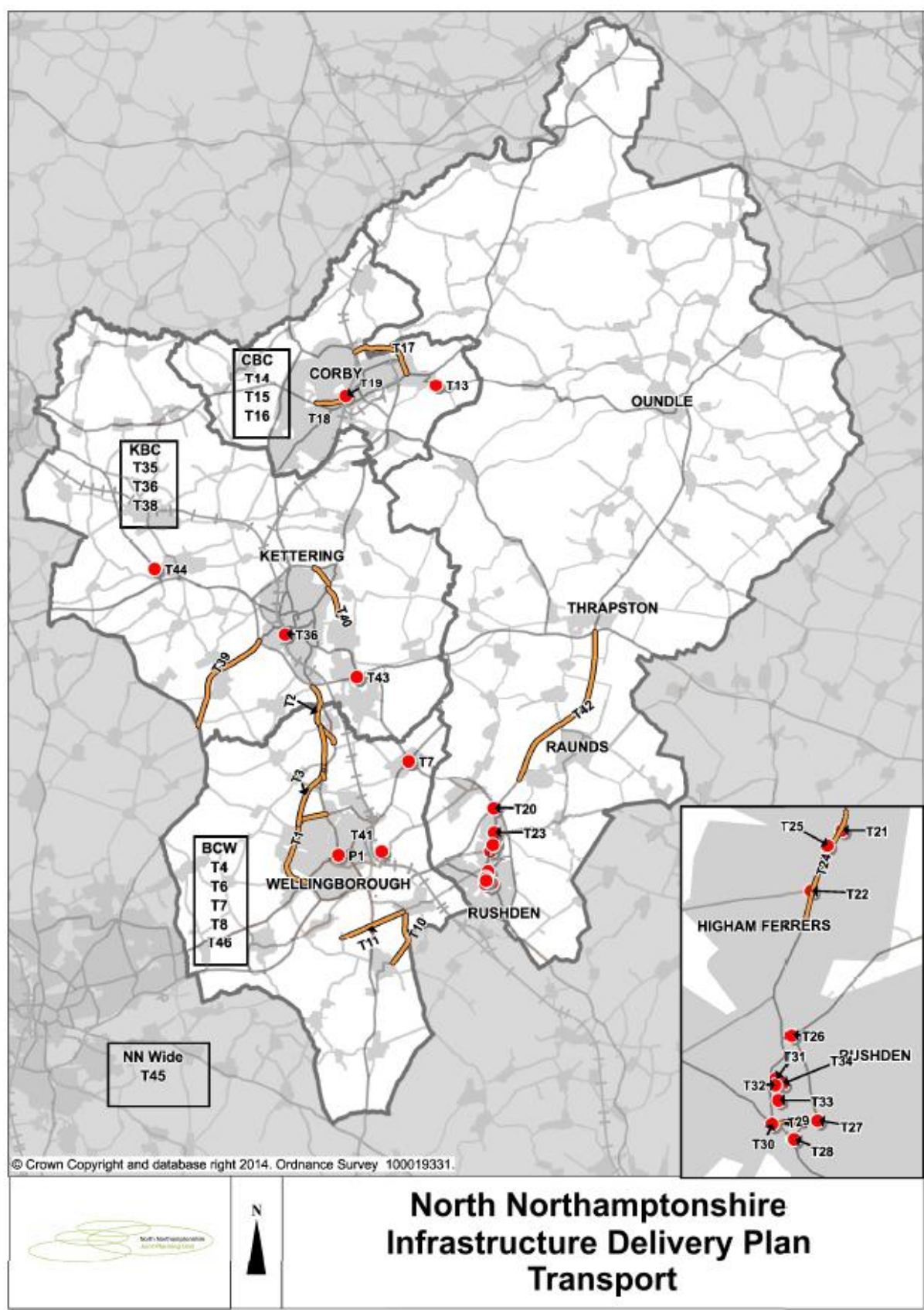
Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Total Funding Gap Required						£113,220,000		
Wellingborough								
T7	Finedon	A6/A510 Finedon - Improvements to Roundabout including widening, signing and lining	Development at Finedon and Wider Area	NCC		£100,000	£100,000	s106
T9	WEAST	Highways Infrastructure- Routes 4,5,6,7 and 9	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	Developer	2017-2031	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	s106
T2	Isham	Isham Bypass	Development at Isham and Wider Area	NCC	2018-2021	£38,500,000	£25,000,000	SEMLEP, s106 and other
T3	Isham	Isham to Wellingborough Improvement (IWIMP)	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2020-2022	£34,000,000	£0	LTB, LEPs
T5	WEAST	Improvements to links to Town Centre from Stanton Cross	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2021	£250,000	£250,000	s106
T1	Park Farm Way	Park Farm Way Dualling	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2026-2031	£23,900,000	£0	s106, LEPs, SLGF
T4	Wellingborough	High Quality Bus Loop and Bus interchange	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2017-2021	£2,300,000	£700,000	SLGF, s106
T6	Wellingborough	Wellingborough Highway and Junction Improvements A4500/A509/Northampton Rd (Signalisation of r'bout)	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2017-2031	£5,400,000	£1,700,000	s106
		A509/Turnells Mill Lane/Embankment (capacity enhancements- WEAST)						

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		Senwick Rd/Elsden Rd/Midland Rd (signalisation WEAST)						
		Eastern relief Road (WEAST)- included in WEAST details already?						
		A509 Niort Way/Kettering Rd/A510 Northern Way (linked to Wnorth/IWIMP)						
		A509/Gleneagles Drive (Wnorth)						
		A509 Niort Way/Hardwick Rd (WNorth)						
		A509 Niort Way/IWIMP (Wnorth)						
		A510 Northern Way/Nest Farm Road (Wnorth)						
		A509 Niort Way (upgrade to dual carriageway)						
T10	Irchester	Irchester- Wollaston Cycle route	Development at Irchester and Wollaston and Wider Area	NCC	2021-2026	£1,000,000	£0	s106, other
T8	Wellingborough	Wellingborough walking and cycling friendly corridors	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2016-2031	£5,500,000	£1,700,000	s106, SLGF
T11	Summer Leys	Summer Leys Cycle Route (Irchester to SL)	Development to Wider Area	NCC	2018-2021	£592,000	£0	s106
T12	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	Highway Infrastructure and	Development at Wellingborough	Developer	2017-2031	Fully Funded by	Fully Funded by	s106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		Sustainable Transport Sum	and Wider Area			Developer	Developer	
T41	WEAST	Station Improvements- Station Interchange, and construct Station footbridge	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	Developer	2020-2022	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	s106
T46	WEAST	Highway Infrastructure and Sustainable transport sum	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2028	£6,287,500	£6,287,500	s106
T47	WEAST	Mill Road Works Sum	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2028	£50,000	£50,000	s106
T48	WEAST	Cycle Routes WEAST to Nene	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	BCW/NCC	2031	£310,000	£75,000	s106
T49	Wellingborough	Wellingborough Intelligent Transport System (ITS)	Development at Wellingborough and Wider Area	NCC	2017-2021	£1,200,000	£1,000,000	s106
P1	Wellingborough	Wellingborough Town Centre public realm improvements – Phase 2	Development at Wellingborough	BCW	2017-2031	£9,082,912	£20,000	
*T7 and T10 are subject to review as part of the Local Plan part 2 for Wellingborough Transport (excluding projects fully funded by the developer)						£128,472,412	£36,882,500	
Total Funding Gap Required						£91,589,912		
North Northamptonshire Wide or multi authority								
T45	Across North Northamptonshire	Smart Commuting	Development across the area and the need to meet policy requirements on sustainable transport	NCC	2018-2026	£4,500,000	£0	NCC, LEPs
T50	Across North	A43 Corridor for NE Corby	Development across the area	NCC	TBC	£30,000,000	£30,000,000	S106, TBC

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
	Northamptonshire		and the need to meet policy requirements on sustainable transport					
Total Cost Wider Area Transport						£34,500,000	£30,000,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£4,500,000		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Transport						£485,371,412	£264,034,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£221,337,412		

Figure 1 – Transport Infrastructure



8. Education

- 8.1 Information relating to demand and required provision is provided by Northamptonshire County Council (NCC). As the education authority NCC is legally responsible for providing sufficient school places in its area to provide primary and secondary education between the ages of 5 and 16. Demand arising from new development is met strategically through the utilisation of existing assets and the construction of new facilities. Funding is provided through a combination of NCC capital funding via Department for Education grant, and developer contributions.
- 8.2 The Education and Skills Act 2008 means that from 2013 all young people will be required to continue in education or training post 16. The minimum age that young people can leave learning is being raised in two stages, from 2013 it is the academic year they turn 17, and from 2015 it is the academic year they turn 18. This will impact on the facilities and spaces required across the county.
- 8.3 Calculating pupil numbers is a key factor in understanding the infrastructure requirements, however there are many uncertainties in calculations. This can include new housing areas having a higher number of young families that need school places, which is difficult to estimate in advance. In addition the rate of development fluctuates on new developments alongside migration, both of which make it difficult to forward plan for sufficient space. Growth in school age population tends to be reflected in primary schools first and then, as these school years progress, will then be seen at secondary level. Forecasting post 16 is less predictable, with a wider range of factors and other vocational courses available. Around 2% of the school population require provision at special schools or specialist units and the county is currently experiencing a rise in demand for places at appropriate locations and levels. As the pupil population continues to increase, additional capacity needs to be secured in the special needs sector.
- 8.4 50% of primary schools and 37% of secondary schools are deemed to be rural schools across Northamptonshire. In many cases pupil numbers are rising, even in the smallest villages, but there remain some very small schools where there are issues of resourcing and sustainability. There is a presumption against the closure of rural schools and alternative models of operation such as federated schools are being explored.

Primary Education

- 8.5 Primary education by its nature requires provision to be close to the population it serves. Each SUE will make provision for primary school education to meet need alongside new and extended primary schools within the existing framework. All development that creates a need for additional primary school places will be required to make financial contributions towards provision of additional capacity and / or improvements in facilities.
- 8.6 At the SUEs the opening of new schools needs to be co-ordinated with the rate of house completions, both to secure pupil places for the children living on the development and to avoid any detrimental impact on existing schools.

- 8.7 Where new primary schools are required the current education authority policy (2010) is for these to have two forms of entry and to be 'all-through' primaries. Where there is a local primary with one form of entry then the preference would be to extend these where possible. It is expected that new primary schools will be designed with space that can be utilised for early year's provision including child care and early education. Northamptonshire County Council has completed reconfiguring schools provision from 3 to 2 tiers in East Northamptonshire, thereby removing middle schools in favour of a simpler Primary/Secondary split. Capital expenditure of the project is expected to be £22 million.

Secondary Education

- 8.8 For secondary education provision NCC takes a strategic approach. Where additional capacity is required as a result of development NCC will seek the capital costs of providing additional provision to be secured through the development. This could be achieved through the current S106 process or through other means, including the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) if adopted. New secondary schools would ideally be between 1,000 and 1,500 places which is the optimum operating capacity.
- 8.9 Demand for secondary school provision in some areas of North Northamptonshire is expected to be high during the plan period and new secondary schools will be required in Corby, Kettering before the end of the decade, with Wellingborough requiring a new secondary in the early part of the next decade. The existing secondary school infrastructure also has to make provision for the rising number of primary pupils coming up through the system, which reflects high levels of in-migration and the high birth rate.
- 8.10 The opening of new secondary schools has to be managed carefully to align with the increase in numbers, so that existing schools are not affected. Therefore forward planning of large scale new development and rates of delivery will need to be monitored to ensure the right timing and opening of new secondary schools. The planning of a new secondary school also has a much longer lead-in time and is a major capital undertaking, especially if site acquisition has to be included.
- 8.11 From 2010 the Academies Act has enabled all maintained schools, including primary and special schools, to become academies, a number of schools across the area have done this, taking over existing stock. Academies funding is provided through the Education Funding and Skills Agency as well as Section 106 developer contributions, and are sponsored by academy trusts, which are then responsible for improving the performance of the school.

Key documents

- Northamptonshire Strategic Plan for Schools 2010 – 2021 (November 2010) – Updated version to be published in Autumn 2017.

Further and Higher education

- 8.12 There are two further and higher education providers operating in North Northamptonshire; Tresham Institute has colleges located in Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough; Moulton College has a centre located in Higham Ferrers. The University of Northampton is located in Northampton and validate courses at various courses.
- 8.13 The campuses at Kettering and Corby have been rebuilt in the last decade, however the Wellingborough campus is no longer at the cutting edge of education requirements and requires either significant refurbishment or preferably a new build. This will help to meet local and future demand for further and higher education needs in the area. The future plans for Tresham were to involve a new campus located in Wellingborough town centre, planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the existing site, this will enable new sector based skills to be developed around high technology application and engineering. The Northamptonshire Growth Deal had awarded £11.4m of funding to enable development at the Wellingborough campus, however Tresham has now merged with the Bedford College Group and the construction of a new STEM Centre in the town will no longer be brought forward and the bulk of this funding will now go towards other projects. Bedford College has expressed intent to carefully market research the needs of Wellingborough and to deliver a comprehensive curriculum in-line with local skill needs, either on the existing site or through partnerships elsewhere in the Wellingborough area. The existing campus is being partially demolished with the support of SEMLEP.

Table 3: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Education

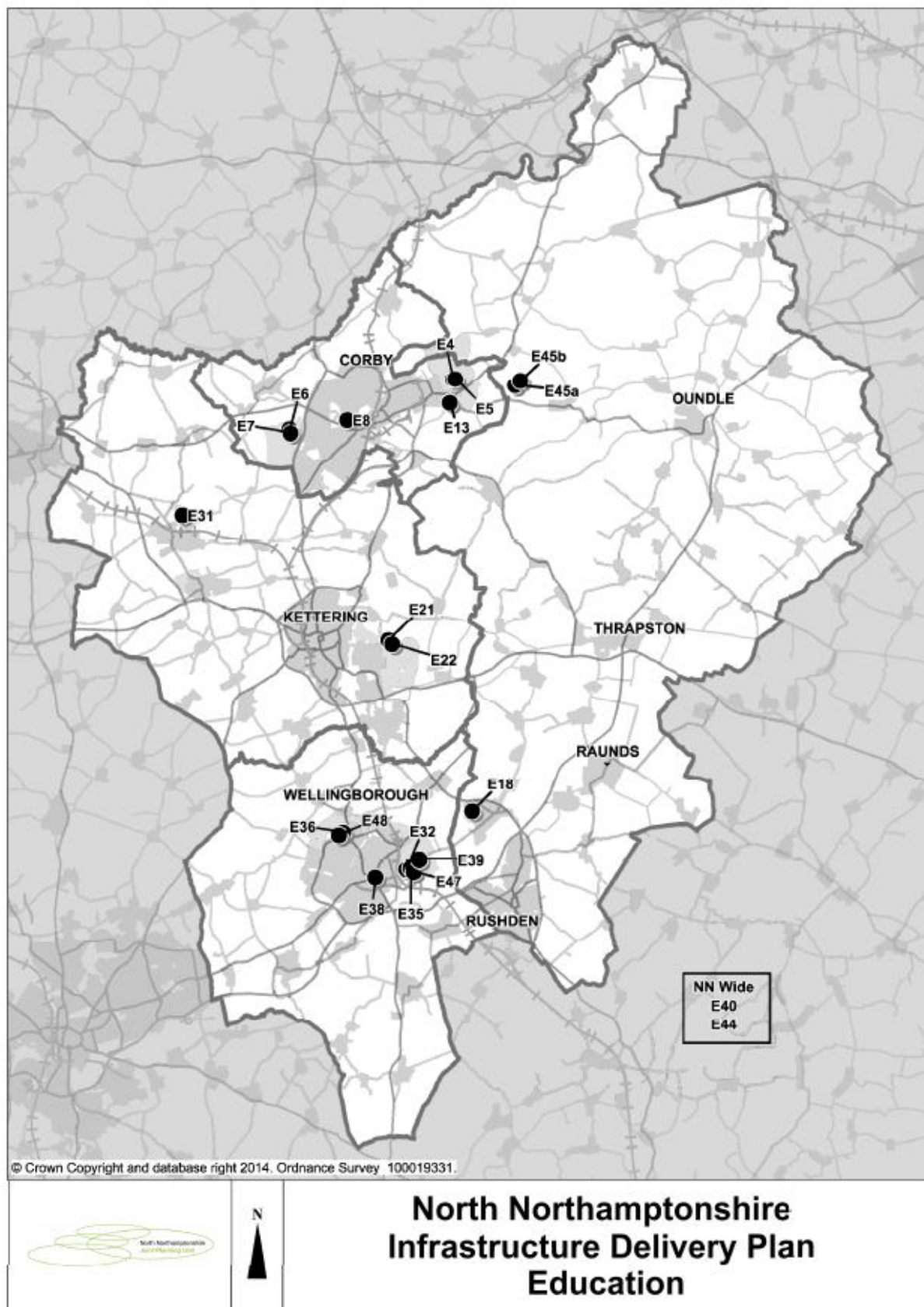
Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements (fe = form of entry)	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
E4	Priors Hall	2 fe primary school (2/3)	Priors Hall SUE	NCC	2016 – 2021	£6,660,000	£6,660,000	S106
E5	Priors Hall	2 fe primary school (3/3)	Priors Hall SUE	NCC	2021 – 2031	£6,660,000	£6,660,000	S106
E6c	Corby West	primary school 3 fe (3/4)	Corby West SUE	NCC	2021 – 2031	£9,000,000	£9,000,000	S105
E6d	Corby West	primary school 3 fe (4/4)	Corby West SUE	NCC	2021 - 2031	£9,000,000	£9,000,000	S106
E7	Corby West	8-10 fe secondary school in Corby West development	Corby West SUE	NCC	2021-2031	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	S106
E8	Corby	8-10 fe secondary school in Corby	Corby urban capacity	ESFA	2016-2021	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	S106/CIL/ NCC/ESFA
E13	Weldon	Primary School in Weldon	Weldon park development and surrounding areas	NCC	2016-2021	£6,450,000	£6,119,000	S106, NCC
Total Costs Corby Education						£87,770,000	£87,439,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£331,000		
East Northamptonshire								
E46a	Rushden East	2fe primary school	Rushden East SUE	NCC	2021-2031	£6,660,000	£6,660,000	S106
E46b	Rushden East	2fe primary school	Rushden East SUE	NCC	2021-2031	£6,660,000	£6,660,000	S106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements (fe = form of entry)	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
E18	Irthlingborough West	2fe Primary School on the Irthlingborough West Development	Irthlingborough West SUE	NCC	2016-2021	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106
E45a	Deenethorpe	2fe primary school	Tresham Garden Village	NCC	2021-2031	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106
E45b	Deenethorpe	Secondary School - TBC	Tresham Garden Village	NCC	2021-2031	TBC	TBC	S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Education						£26,220,000	£26,220,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£0		
Kettering								
E21b	Kettering East	new 2fe primary school in Kettering to serve Kettering East	Kettering East SUE	NCC	Post 2021	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106
E21c	Kettering East	new 2fe primary school in Kettering to serve Kettering East	Kettering East SUE	NCC	Post 2021	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106
E21d	Kettering East	new 2fe primary school in Kettering to serve Kettering East	Kettering East SUE	NCC	2021-2031	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106
E22	Kettering East	New secondary school (at least 8FE) to serve Kettering East.	Kettering East SUE	NCC	2016-2031	£20,000,000 - £25,000,000	£7,500,000	S106/NCC
E31	Desborough North	New 2fe Primary school at the Desborough North development	Desborough North SUE	NCC	2016-2021	£6,450,000	£6,450,000	S106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements (fe = form of entry)	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Total Costs Kettering Education						£50,800,000	£33,300,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£17,500,000		
Wellingborough								
E36	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	2fe Primary School on Wnorth	Wnorth SUE	Developer	2017-2024	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	Fully Funded s106
E48	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	2fe Primary School on Wnorth	Wnorth SUE	Developer	2017-2024	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	Fully Funded s106
E39	WEAST	School Transport	To meet school transport needs in Wellingborough	NCC	2023	£35,000 per annum	£35,000 per annum	s106
E32	WEAST	2fe Primary School on WEAST development and childrens centre	Wellingborough East SUE	NCC	2019	£8,000,000	£8,000,000	Fully Funded s106 and Developer
E47	WEAST	3fe Primary School on the WEAST development	Wellingborough East SUE	NCC	TBA	£8,500,000	£8,500,000	s106 and Developer
E35	WEAST	New Secondary School on WEAST site	Wellingborough East SUE	NCC	TBA	£25,000,000	£6,957,452	s106
E38	Wellingborough	College/Training Facility in Wellingborough Town Centre	To meet further and higher education needs in Wellingborough	Bedford College Group	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
E40	Moulton College	New Food and Drink Innovation Centre	To meet further and higher education needs in Wellingborough	NCC/Moulton College		£3,500,000	£3,500,000	Local Growth Fund
Total Costs Wellingborough Education (excluding projects fully funded by developer)						£45,035,000	£26,992,452	

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements (fe = form of entry)	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Total Funding Gap Required						£18,042,548		
North Northamptonshire Wide or multi authority								
E44	Across North Northants	Improvements or extension to existing schools in the rural areas.	Rural development	NCC	Not known	Costs tbc dependent on scheme	£0	S106/NCC/CIL
Total Cost Wider Area Education						TBC	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						TBC		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Education						£209,825,000	£173,951,452	
Total Funding Gap Required						£35,873,548		

Figure 2 – Education Infrastructure



9. Health

- 9.1 The 2012 Health & Social Care Act redefined the way in which healthcare in England is structured and delivered since it came into force on 1st April 2013. Under the new arrangements the NHS retains responsibility for the overall health budget and the planning, delivery and day to day operation of the NHS in England whilst in addition retaining direct responsibility for commissioning a range of primary care services from self-employed providers such as GPs, dentists, optometrists and pharmacists. The NHS also provides offender healthcare and some services for members of the armed forces.
- 9.2 NHS England leads the National Health Service (NHS) in England. It sets the priorities and direction of the NHS and encourages and informs the national debate to improve health and care. There are four regional teams which support the commissioning of high quality services and directly commission primary care and specialised services at a local level across England. The NHS England team that covers West Northamptonshire is NHS England Midlands and East (Central Midlands).
- 9.3 CCGs are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area. They are accountable to and performance managed by NHS England. Although NCCG is the responsible organisation for commissioning services in the Northamptonshire area, an important exception to the commissioning remit of the CCG is that of primary care contracts. As noted above these are commissioned by NHS England, in order to avoid any conflicts of interest.
- 9.4 All other healthcare services are now commissioned by the 209 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) operating across England, including two covering Northamptonshire – Nene Clinical Commissioning Group (NCCG) and Corby Clinical Commissioning Group (CCCG). NCCG, which covers West Northamptonshire, is an organisation established by GPs across Northamptonshire. It covers most GP surgeries and is a not-for-profit organisation.
- 9.5 The CCGs provide for a wide range of hospital and community based healthcare, including district nurses; mental health and learning disability services; and urgent, emergency and elective care, much of which, but not exclusively, of course is provided in hospitals. CCGs are increasingly moving the delivery of these services out of hospitals and into the community.
- 9.6 Following publication of the NHS Five Year Forward View in 2015, all NHS bodies across the country are working together, and with their health, local authority and social care partners to deliver their five-year 'Sustainability Transformation Plan (STP)' for their local population.
- 9.7 A crucial aspect of the Northamptonshire health economy is that it works together as a whole area. This has now been further embedded through the STP (Sustainability and Transformation Plan) footprint, and as we progress on to the next steps of the strategic estates work, there is now full integration with the Provider Trusts as well. There is an Estates Work stream set up as an enabling work stream of the STP and this is supporting the transformation of the system.
- 9.8 Through working across work streams of the STP, there will be a joined up approach with the clinical strategies and the enablers for change, such as workforce, digital technology and the estate, enabling whole footprint transformation to be possible. This has enabled

opportunities to be identified which will deliver real change for the people of Northamptonshire and will set the direction of travel for the years to come.

- 9.9 The NHS through the STP process are seeking to develop new models of care that are community based, these will incorporate enhanced primary care at scale, simplified models of urgent and emergency care and new care pathways, with planned care, wellbeing and prevention at the heart of the long-term strategy. These will all require reconfiguration of the infrastructure at a community level, with provision of new developments that enable co-location and co-delivery of services with partner organisation. An innovative approach to such integrated infrastructure models is already developing in Northamptonshire with the intention of expanding and enhancing this across all districts within the STP footprint.
- 9.10 The GP estate is mainly independently owned by GPs, who are supported by NHS England. Strategic Estate Advisor services were provided to each health system on behalf of the Department of Health by both Community Health Partnerships and NHS Property Services, with each CCG being allocated a designated advisor.
- 9.11 NHS England and the CCGs acknowledge that the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) for North Northamptonshire identifies the need for new infrastructure to support new development. Recognition is made of the impact of population growth on local services and the need to work with the local authority to secure developer contributions. This will enable the provision of either new sites/builds, or financial contributions under Section 106 towards health care infrastructure where additional capacity is required directly arising from the new development.
- 9.12 With an ageing and growing population during the plan period the demands on healthcare will become more complex and the pressures more acute. A new way of delivering services in a more efficient and responsive way will be required. Working with partner bodies such as NHS England, local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other bodies responsible for providing health care and services.
- 9.13 In North Northamptonshire there are three CCGs – Nene CCG (covering the majority of the area), Corby CCG (covering Corby) and Borderline CCG (covering the north of East Northamptonshire). The CCGs are responsible for the local health budget with services from hospitals and community services. A new initiative has been the recent establishment of a North Northamptonshire Joint Delivery Unit, funded by central government, tasked with managing the Co-ordinated and accelerated delivery of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). In order to advance the healthcare issue, agreement has been reached in principle with the Nene CCG, to commission a study of health needs and health service solutions across the SUEs, which will be able to inform future decision-making.
- 9.14 An ageing population means that health and care stakeholders will need to provide for a range of specific services to meet this vulnerable group. One of the priorities in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to reduce the number of people admitted into care homes by enabling their independence. This will require many organisations to work together to provide support and to prevent isolation, especially in rural areas.

- 9.15 At this time the NHS is unable to provide a detailed evidence base for specific future health care requirements. Health infrastructure is an important part of creating healthy sustainable places, therefore when the evidence base is available it will be used to inform infrastructure planning as required. Ongoing dialogue with the NHS England and the CCGs will take place to ensure sustainable places are created.

Acute Care

- 9.16 Acute healthcare services receive funding directly from the CCGs. Investment in capital and new services must be authorised nationally. Business cases are prepared and assessed financially and in relation to national priority. CCGs tender and commission District Hospital Services, Community Services and Ambulance Services.
- 9.17 Kettering General Hospital is the major provider in North Northamptonshire, with Northampton General and Hinchbrook Hospital (Huntingdon) nearby also providing acute care. Kettering General has recently received £11.6m funding from the Department of Health to modernise its facilities and infrastructure. The site is constrained with various extensions taking place over the years, resulting in inefficient use of the site. There are potential opportunities to improve the site efficiency, however this will require significant amount of funding and forward planning.
- 9.18 There are three outpatients' clinics in North Northamptonshire, the Nene Park clinic is located in Irthlingborough and provides a variety of services without the need to visit Kettering. Isebrook Hospital is located in Wellingborough and provides services mainly in relation to rehabilitation and diabetic retinal screening. The Nuffield Diagnostic Centre in Corby provides various services and the minor injuries unit is now co-located in the Corby Urgent Care Centre.

Primary care

- 9.19 There are various GP practices located throughout North Northamptonshire, primarily in the main urban areas, with rural practices located at key locations, often as out posts of existing practices that are open at set times and days.
- 9.20 The number of patients that GP practices have registered is linked to the number of GPs, and can be equated to around 1,800 patients per GP. GP surgeries manage their lists and can close the list to new patients subject to approval by NHS England but within this county no practices have closed their lists to new registrations for many years. From October 2014 patient choice is being introduced throughout England. This means as long as the GP practice is participating in the scheme, patients have the right to register with a practice this is most convenient to them – such as a practice near their workplace. The idea is to provide greater choice and to improve the quality of GP service time, GPs providing good service are naturally more popular (however home visits would not apply if the distance is out of their main area).

Key Documents

- NHS England Care Strategy
- <http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/5yfv-web.pdf>
- <http://www.england.nhs.uk/2014/12/01/payment-review/>
- <https://www.england.nhs.uk.uk/commissioning/pc-co-comms/>
- Nene CCG and Corby CCG Primary Care Strategy
- Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 – 2016
<http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Community/public-health/health-and-wellbeing-board/Documents/PDF%20Documents/Northamptonshire%20Health%20and%20Wellbeing%20Strategy.pdf>

Table 4: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Health

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Wellingborough								
H1	Isebrook Hospital	Utilisation of the existing Isebrook Hospital site to deliver out of hospital services	Development to meet health needs of people of Wellingborough and wider area	NHS	TBA	TBA	TBA	S106/Capital and other sources
H2	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	Contribution to GP surgery and/or dentist facilities and/or other health services in Wellingborough	Development at Wnorth	NHS	2017-2021	TBA	TBA	S106
H3	WEAST	Primary Healthcare Facility	Development at WEAST	NHS	2017-2020	Site to be offered to Health infrastructure provider as part of WEAST scheme		
Total Costs to Health						TBA	TBA	
Total Funding Gap Required						TBA		

10. Green Infrastructure

- 10.1 Green infrastructure is a key component of sustainable communities, providing a wide range of benefits to health and well-being, biodiversity, flood and water management, soil management, air quality, climate change and carbon capture.
- 10.2 Work has been undertaken with stakeholders to identify key projects which will protect important areas of biodiversity from increased visitor pressure and provide natural green space. The Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (GIDP) includes projects that will deliver a variety of biodiversity, habitat connectivity, tourism, walking and cycling benefits that meet policy requirements and address needs across the area. The GIDP describes several of the projects in more detail to enable development contributions (£106 or CIL) to come forward for these.
- 10.3 North Northamptonshire has a wide range of important habitats and nature conservation designations. These include the Upper Nene Valley Special Protection Area (SPA), the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA), SSSIs and other sites all of which must be safeguarded against adverse impacts from development. Opportunities to remedy local deficiencies and create a net gain in biodiversity need to be maximised to ensure the ecosystem services of the area are maximised.
- 10.4 Recreational pressure on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA) has been assessed and there are clear recommendations that measures be put in place to minimise any further public access at locations where the infrastructure is unable to cope and there is therefore a negative effect on the SPA. These recommendations include contributions towards other well managed areas for visitors and providing sufficient areas of accessible green space with new developments. Providing and managing these spaces outside the SPA will help meet the Habitats Directive by protecting the SPA from increased visitor pressure that would harm the site's qualifying over wintering and other significant bird populations.
- 10.5 The Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) was designated in April 2012. Since that time various NIA studies have identified areas of recreational pressure, areas currently deficient in accessible natural greenspace, and locations along the rivers where measures are needed to achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. The studies have identified a range of green infrastructure interventions needed to help North Northamptonshire realise its vision of becoming more resilient to environmental changes.
- 10.6 The River Nene and its tributaries have all been walked, to assess where improvements can be made to ensure the river meets Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirements. The overall aim of the WFD is to achieve 'good ecological and chemical status' of all surface water and groundwater. This can be achieved by preventing deterioration, conserving habitats and species, phasing out and reducing pollutants in surface and ground water, and contributing to mitigating the effects of flood and drought. Some of the improvements identified can be linked to new development taking place. Funding will need to be obtained or landowner works undertaken to secure those projects not affected by development.

These projects are also outlined in the local Flood Risk Management Study detailed further in the Water Management section.

- 10.7 Natural England has developed standards for access to natural greenspace (ANGSt) based on the principle that everyone, should have access to nature near to home. Access to neighbourhood-scale natural greenspaces (2-20ha) is reasonable within North Northamptonshire but not all areas meet the ANGSt standards. There is no provision at the largest scale (sites ≥ 500 ha) within North Northamptonshire. New sites have been identified to meet the access shortfall in populated areas of the Nene Valley. Some of these, including the open space at Rushden Lakes, will join up to create a 500ha site with a catchment covering most of Wellingborough and the southern part of East Northamptonshire. There are also other opportunities to join up or extend existing areas which would be more cost effective and achievable. Many of the identified projects are in the GDP.
- 10.8 The concept of ecosystem services underlies sustainable development. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems, for example pollination, water filtration and storage, timber and other raw materials and recreational experiences. They are important to enhance and protect as they play an important role in climate change adaptation, food production and flood alleviation. Specific enhancements and areas to be protected will be identified through extensive mapping work. Local plans, planning applications and masterplans will be able to use this information to inform development principles, site layouts and the assets within and near to their development.
- 10.9 The Rockingham Forest for Life project aims to protect, enhance and increase woodland cover across the Forest area and capture carbon dioxide to help combat climate change. It is anticipated that funding will be secured through a variety of different mechanisms (including a local allowable solutions project and business corporate social responsibility) to achieve the overall goal.

Key documents

- A Summary of Access to Natural Greenspace in the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area – Feb 2013.
- North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure delivery Plan – endorsed by the local authority's summer/autumn 2014
- [The Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area Visitor Access Study – 2014](#)
- [River Nene Integrated Catchment Management Plan – June 2014](#)
- [Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan Edition3 2015-2020](#)
- [Nene Valley NIA: A Business Plan for 2015-2020](#)
- Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special protection Area – Supplementary Planning Document
- FDGiA – Flood Defence Grant in Aid – Funding for Flood and Erosion Risk Management from central government administered by the Environment Agency
- WFDGiA – Water Framework Directive Grant in Aid – Grant scheme run by the Environment Agency

Table 5: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Green Infrastructure

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
GI1	Corby	Upgrade access and management of Ancient Woodlands/ Woodlands Improvements	Development in Corby, increase pressure on the habitat	CBC	2014-2016	£2,300,000	£1,470,000	S106/CIL
Total Costs Corby Green Infrastructure						£2,330,000	£1,470,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£830,000		
East Northamptonshire								
GI2	Irthlingborough	Irthlingborough Lakes and Meadows	Development at the surrounding areas, visitor access pressure	Wildlife Trust	2014-2021	£1,655,740	£1,358,740	S106, CIL, HLF, SITA, HLS
GI11	Higham Ferrers/Rushden	Nene Wetlands – Ditchford to Irthlingborough	Development within the surrounding area, visitor access pressure in the SPA	Wildlife Trust	2016-2021	£1,370,320	£800,000	S106, CIL, HLF, , LEADER
GI18	Kings Cliffe	Expansion of Kings Cliffe Local Nature Reserve	Development in Kings Cliffe	Wildlife Trust, ENC	2016-2021	£150,000	£10,000	S106, CIL, SITA, HLF
GI23	Higham Ferrers	Improved pedestrian links at Queensway, William Steel Way and Midland Road, Higham Ferrers	Development at Higham Ferrers and wider area	NCC	2014-2016	£20,000	£0	CIL

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
GI24	Islip/Thrapston/Woodford	North Northamptonshire Greenway Phase 7 – Islip to Woodford Lock 3.5km cost for tarmac with edgings and golden gravel finish – cheaper options are available	Development in the wider area, modal shift, health, tourism	Greenway Board	2014-2031	£1,225,000	£0	CIL, s106, Sustrans, HLF, other charitable sources
GI25	Thrapston	North Northamptonshire Greenway Phase 8 – Islip connection 1.6km crushed stone	Development in the wider area, modal shift, health, tourism	Greenway Board	2014-2031	£297,816.23	£0	CIL, s106, Sustrans, HLF, other charitable sources
GI26	Irthlingborough and Rushden	North Northamptonshire Greenway Phase 5c Broadholme to Ditchford and Rushden and Irthlingborough connections 6.2km cost for tarmac with edgings and golden gravel finish – cheaper options are available	Development in the wider area, modal shift, health, tourism	Greenway Board	2016-2031	£2,170,000	£0	CIL, s106, Sustrans, HLF, other charitable sources
GI27	Oundle/Barnwell	Barnwell County Park expansion	Development at Oundle and visitor pressure in the SPA	NCC	2016-2021	£740,272	£0	CIL, s106
GI36	Stanwick	Footbridge over the A45 to Stanwick Lakes	Development in the area, modal shift, road	Highways England	2016-2021	£3,000,000	£0	CIL, Highways

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
			safety					England
GI37	Stanwick	Stanwick Lakes improvements for visitor pressure	Increasing visitor pressure and direct visitors to where the infrastructure is in place	Rockingham Forest Trust	2016-2021	£500,000	£0	CIL
GI38	Nassington	Ringhaw – Access and infrastructure important to existing nature reserves	Development in rural northern East Northamptonshire, visitor pressure	Wildlife Trust	2016-2021	£250,000	£0	CIL, HLF
GI4	Thrapston/Aldwincle	Titchmarsh and Thrapston Lakes improvements for visitor pressure	Development in Thrapston and rural area, Pressure on SPA	Wildlife Trust, Sailing Club, Thrapston Town Council	2017-2021	£250,000	£0	CIL, HLF, SPA, other charitable sources
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure						£11,629,148	£2,068,740	
Total Funding Gap Required						£9,560,408		
Kettering								
GI12	Kettering	Wicksteed Park Nature Reserve linkage from water meadows through to Southfield Farm Marsh	Development within Kettering, biodiversity	Wildlife Trust, NCC, Wicksteed Trust	2016-2031	£350,000	£0	S016, HLS, SITA
GI39	Kettering	Barford Woods and Meadows - Bridge construction to permit livestock access to SSSI	Development in northern Kettering area. To ensure suitable maintenance on site is	Wildlife Trust	2016-2021	£740,000 plus access funding required for off	£0	S106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		for habitat management	delivered to provide an accessible area.			the highway		
GI40	Broughton and Mawsley	Provision of a new amenity greenspace in Broughton and Mawsley	Development within these villages	KBC	2016-2021	£50,000	£0	S106
GI41	Burton Latimer	Change amenity greenspace to natural/semi natural provision in south Burton Latimer	Development within Burton Latimer to meet ANGSt	KBC	2016-2021	£50,000	£0	S106
GI42	Burton Latimer	Provision of a new park and garden in south Burton Latimer	Development within Burton Latimer to meet access standards	KBC	2016-2021	£200,000	£0	S106
GI43	Desborough	Provision of a site greater than 20ha greenspace in north Desborough	Development at Desborough to meet standards	KBC	2016-2020	£450,000	£0	S106
GI44	Desborough	Provision of new park or garden in east or west Desborough	Development at Desborough to meet access standards	KBC	2016-2031	£100,000	£0	S106
GI45	Kettering	Provide 3 new natural and semi-natural sites on the outskirts of Kettering	Development in and around Kettering	KBC	2016-2031	£75,000	£0	S106
GI46	Desborough	Creation of two pocket parks in Desborough	Development in and around Desborough, to	KBC	2016-2021	£200,000	£0	S106

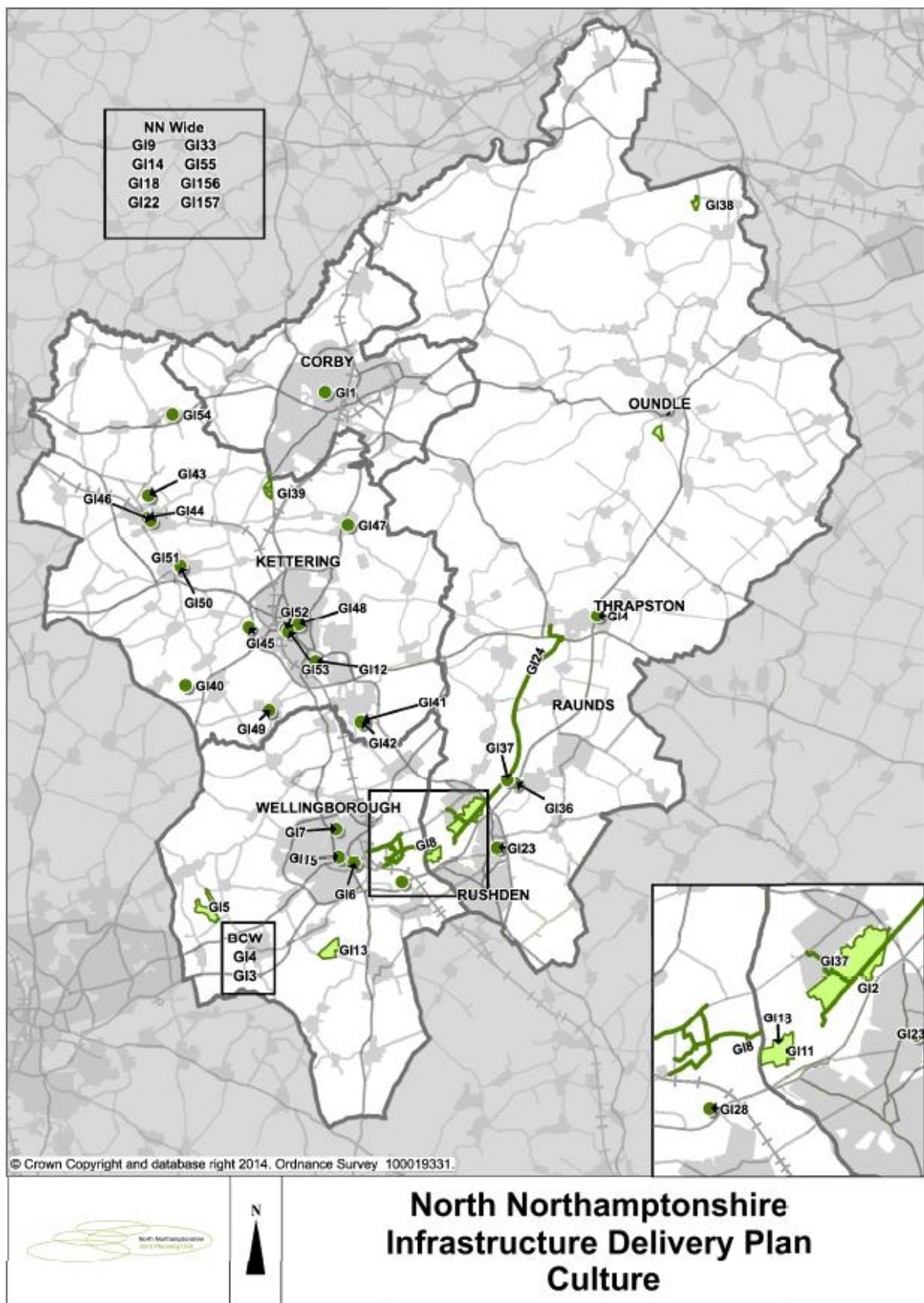
Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
			meet access standards					
GI47	Geddington	Provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace in Geddington	Development in and around Geddington	KBC	2016-2021	£50,000	£0	S106
GI48	Kettering	Creation of 3 new amenity greenspaces in Kettering, one in the northwest and two in the South	Development in and around Kettering	KBC	2016-2031	£75,000?	£0	S106
GI49	Pytchley	Provision of accessible natural or semi-natural greenspace in Pytchley	Development in and around Pytchley	KBC	2016-2021	£50,000	£0	S106
GI50	Rothwell	Provision of a new amenity greenspace in Rothwell	Development in and around Rothwell	KBC	2016-2021	£25,000	£0	S106
GI51	Rothwell	Provision of a new park and garden in west Rothwell	Development in and around Rothwell	KBC	2016-2021	£200,000	£0	S106
GI52	West Kettering	Greenspace creation in south and northwest Kettering	Development in and around Kettering	KBC	2016-2031	£400,000	£0	S106
GI53	Kettering	Westfield gardens, greenspace remodelling to include flexible outdoor space in town	Development in and around Kettering	KBC	2016-2021	£500,000	£0	S106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		centre						
GI54	Wilbarston	Provision of a new natural or semi-natural greenspace in Wilbarston	Development in and around Wilbarston	KBC	2016-2021	£50,000	£0	S106
Total Costs Kettering Green Infrastructure						£3,565,000	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						£3,565,000		
Wellingborough								
GI3	Borough Wide	Green Infrastructure Enhancement across the Borough of Wellingborough.	Development within the wider area	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	s106, and other sources
GI28	Chester House Farm	Facilitate public access to Chester Farm including a replacement PROW bridge. This will open the site for recreation and exploration of the county heritage assets.	Development at Wellingborough and surrounding area	NCC	2017-2031	£855,652	£544,939	s106 Heritage Lottery Funding
GI5	Sywell Country Park	Access Infrastructure to meet increased demand and visitor pressure-increased/extended car parking and improvements to paths.	Development within the wider area	NCC	2017-2021	£310,000	£0	s106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
GI15	Wilby Way Orchard Stream and Meadow	Neglected sites that need management to create valuable wildlife and recreational site.	Development at Wellingborough	NCC, BCW	2017-2021	£150,000	£0	s106
GI6	The Embankment	Greening of the Embankment	Development at Wellingborough	RNRP	2017-2022	£100,000	£100,000	HLF, WEIF
GI13	Summer Leys, Marys and moon lakes	Improvements and expansion of Summer Leys Nature Reserve	Development within and around Wellingborough, visitor pressure to the SPA	Wildlife Trust	2016-2025	£1,500,000	£0	HLF, SITA, LIFE+
GI7	Glamis meadow and woodland LNR	General improvements	Development at Wellingborough, visitor pressure	BCW	2017-2025	TBA	TBA	S106, CIL
Total Costs Wellingborough Green Infrastructure						£2,915,652	£644,939	
Total Funding Gap Required						£2,270,713		
North Northamptonshire Wide or multi authority								
GI9	Towns across the area	Left Over Spaces: Greener Places	Development across the area at market towns	Groundwork Northamptonshire	By 2031	£216,000 total cost	£0	Bid Green Society
GI8	Southern East Northamptonshire and Wellingborough	North Northamptonshire Greenway	Modal shift and development in the wider area	LPAs, Developers	By 2031	£1,535,128 – plus individual schemes above	£0	CIL, s106, Sustrans, HLF
GI33	Rockingham Forest	Rockingham Forest for Life	Development across North Northamptonshire, carbon storage, access to	RNRP	By 2031	£6,999,300 remaining	£250,000	CIL, s106, Corporate, Allowable

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
			natural greenspace					Solutions
GI14	River Nene	20+ sites for enhancement and reinstatement of backchannels and backwaters of the River Nene	Development across North Northamptonshire and Improvement of fish habitat to meet Water Framework Directive	NIA partnership, River Restoration , EA, RNRP	2016-2021	£590,000	£500,000 (EA minimum funding through various sources)	CIL, WFDGiA,
GI22	Nene Valley	Upper Nene Valley Access infrastructure	Development Across North Northamptonshire and visitor pressure on key areas of the SPA – Habitats Directive	Wildlife Trust, RNRP, Natural England, RSPB	2016-2031	£2,000,000	£0	CIL, s106, HLF, Life+
GI56	Middle Nene	Rural flow mitigation, wetlands, Urban SuDS and connecting where possible – gravel pits, still water adjacent to the main river	Development in the area and agricultural run-off and to meet WFD objectives. Sustainable tourism and LNP objectives	EA, NIA, LNP	2016-2027	£65,000 (per annum)	£65,000 (per annum)	WFDGiA, s106, CIL
Total Cost Wider Area Green Infrastructure						£11,809,128	£815,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£10,994,128		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure						£32,248,928	£4,998,679	
Total Funding Gap Required						£27,250,249		

Figure 3 – Green Infrastructure



11. Social and Cultural Infrastructure

- 11.1 Social and cultural infrastructure helps to create, sustain and enliven communities. They range from community facilities, leisure facilities (including sport facilities) and open space to cultural events and activities that are required to help build community, foster a sense of place, meet the cultural and recreational needs of communities and promote community cohesion.

Culture

- 11.2 There are various aspects of culture that will need to be provided to meet the demands of a growing population. A key aspect of fostering this is to improve audience participation and engagement with cultural activities. This can be done through promotion of specific events, alongside ensuring that information on a range of activities are available to all residents, this will reduce one of the key barriers to people attending cultural activities.

Town Centres

- 11.3 Town centres are a focal point for many activities and bring people together to shop, visit, meet people and carry out business. It is important for all town centres to continue to attract visitors and business. Some of the town centres in North Northamptonshire require some regeneration in order to continue to meet the demands placed on them. This can be through diversification of the offer, increasing the night time economy and improving the public realm to make the town centres desirable places to spend more time and money.

Libraries

- 11.4 The objectives of NCC, (the service provider) aspire to a changing role for libraries; making library space more flexible and helping play a more local economic and social role within the communities they serve. The creation of 'hubs' which diversify away from traditional models of providing access to books, widening the offer of resources available through technology, communications, inter- personal networks and community space. Libraries will also play a lifelong learning role for all ages. Libraries will provide a point of contact within communities offering NCC based services. The aim is to have libraries functioning within the community with other groups using spaces alongside public services to enhance the facilities provided.

Museums

- 11.5 Museums will continue to provide a key social and cultural role, telling the story of communities through education and display, providing cultural attractions and helping facilitate wider investment in cultural activity and related industries. The development of new facilities and the adaptation of existing assets to safeguard, store and enliven local history will continue to support development within North Northamptonshire. Development will be required to help supplement and support investment into the local museum offer.

Sport

- 11.6 The North Northamptonshire Strategic Sports Facilities Framework update (2014) outlines the need requirements for 8 key sports in North Northamptonshire through to 2031. It is essential for sustainable communities for sporting facilities to be provided in the right place to enable people to play sport and maintain and grow participation.
- 11.7 In addition, sport plays an important part in people's health and well-being. The identification of age groups and profiles helps in determining some of the sporting activities preferred in an area. In North Northamptonshire in each of the local authority areas cycling and athletics appears in the top five participation sports (Local Sports Profile tool) these activities are those that people can partake in without the need to visit specific facilities – athletics (road running) and cycling (road cycling) are easily accessible to all in North Northamptonshire with the comprehensive network of footpaths and quiet roads. This demonstrates the link with other green infrastructure requirements that are multi beneficial.
- 11.8 Dual use of school or college facilities can meet need outside of school times, however arrangements for security can be an issue. Further dialogue is needed to understand each local situation. New schools should certainly have dual function to provide local facilities to their catchment providing a better network of facilities across the area, which would also act as an income stream for the school.

Key documents

- [North Northamptonshire Strategic Sports Facilities Framework update, 2014](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Cultural Investment Plan update, 2014](#)
- [Northamptonshire County Council Library Service Plan 2014/15](#)
- Northamptonshire County Council, Proposed Future for each Individual Library – Mid –Term review, September 2013 - <http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Leisure/libraries/Documents/PDF%20Documents/Appendix%20C.pdf>

Table 6: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Social and Cultural Infrastructure

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
C1 7	Town Centre	Town Centre public realm George Street Phase 2	Development in Corby	CBC	2014-2021	£750,000	£0	S106, CIL, local funding town centre owners, ERDF, GAF
C2 4	Corby	Rooftop Gallery and Workshop	Development in Corby	Corby Artist Network	2014-2016	£50,000	£0	CIL, CBC, NCC, Other
S1	Corby	Sports Hall (4 court size)	Development in Corby	CBC	2021-2031	£2,620,000	£0	CIL, s106
S2	Corby	Indoor Bowls rink – 6 rinks	Development in Corby	CBC	2021-2031	£1,600,000	£0	CIL, s106, private, Sport England
S1 2	Corby	Improvements to various football pitches and pavilions	Development in Corby. To bring pitches up to a standard to meet the requirements if increase in population	CBC	2016 – 2031	£3,400,000	£0	CIL, s106
Total Costs Corby Sport and Culture						£8,420,000	£0	
North Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017 (September 2017) Total Funding Gap Required ⁶²						£8,420,000		

East Northamptonshire								
C9	Higham Ferrers	Library, further refurbishment to accommodate a community hub and or heritage facilities.	Development in Higham Ferrers	NCC	2021 - 2031	£400,000	£70,000	S106, CIL, NCC
C10	Irthlingborough	Library, external refurbishment to ensure the building is fit for purpose alongside internal reconfiguration to allow more of the building to be used.	Development in Irthlingborough	NCC	2015-2021	£2m	£200,000	S106, CIL, NCC
C12	Raunds	Library, an extension to the library will allow an enhanced service to serve the increase in population.	Development in Raunds	NCC	2016-2021	£900,000	£300,000	S106, CIL, NCC
C13	Rushden	Library, reconfiguration of space to provide a reception and community cafe.	Development in Rushden	NCC	2016-2031	£300,000	£100,000	S106, CIL, NCC
C14	Thrapston	Library, is proposed to relocate as part of the High Street development, this will enable an enhanced library offer alongside an increase in population.	Development in Thrapston	NCC	2016-2031	£2m	£150,000	S106, CIL, NCC

S3	North East Northamptonshire	Sports hall (4 court size)	Development and to reduce travel in the rural area	ENC	2014-2016	£2.62m	£0	S106, developers, CIL
S4	Rushden	Sports hall (4 court size)	Development in the area	ENC	2016-2021	£2.62m	£0	S106, developers, CIL
S5	East Northamptonshire	Sports hall (4 court size)	Development in the area	ENC	2022-2023	£2.62m	£0	S106, developers, CIL, private
S6	North East Northamptonshire	Golf driving range – 7 bays	Development in the area	ENC	2016-2031	£70,000	£0	S106, CIL, private
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Sport and Culture						£13,530,000	£820,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£12,710,000		
Kettering								
C15	Kettering	Town Centre public realm phase 4	Development in the wider area	KBC	2014-2012	£15,000,000	£15,000,000	S106
C2	Kettering	An internal expansion at the existing library combining the existing art gallery into the internal layout of the library, increasing available floorspace	Development in the wider area including Kettering East	NCC	2016-2021	£2m	£500,000	NCC/s106
S7	Kettering	Golf driving range – 3 bays	Development in the area	KBC	2016-2031	£30,000	£0	S106, private
Total Costs Kettering Sport and Culture						£17,030,000	£15,500,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£1,530,000		

Wellingborough								
C25	Earls Barton Library	An extension to existing library by incorporating the green area at the front of the library into a more usable space	Development in Earls Barton	NCC	2016-2021	£1,000,000	£100,000	NCC, s106
C6	Irchester Library	A rear extension to existing Library. Potential to make better use of outdoor space.	Development in Irchester	NCC	2016-2021	£400,000	£41,000	NCC, s106
C3	WEAST	Community Building Sum – to be used as community hall, police office, multi faith room, childcare centre, community trust and storage	Development at Wellingborough East	BCW	2017-2022	£1,225,000	£1,225,000	s106
C4	WEAST	Second Local Centre Community Hall	Development in Wellingborough East	BCW	2017-2028	£125,000	£125,000	s106
C5	WEAST	Setting up of a Community Trust on WEAST	Development in Wellingborough East	BCW	2017-2031	£182,500	£182,500	s106
C8	Wellingborough Library	Refurbishment and remodelling of existing library	Development in Wellingborough	NCC	2016-2021	TBA	TBA	TBA
C7	Wollaston Library	Library reconfiguration and refurbishment	Development in Wollaston	NCC	2016-2021	£200,000	£2,000	NCC, s106
S9	TBD	New Swimming Pool- Minimum 17x9m learner pool with a moveable floor, or a 4 lane x25m swimming pool.	Development in the area	BCW	TBA	£5,500,000-£7,000,000	£0	s106
S8	TBD	Sports Hall (6-8 court size)	Development in the area	BCW	TBA	£1,500,000-£2,200,000	£0	s106

S13	Wellingborough	Synthetic Turf Pitch	Development in the area	BCW	2017-2018	£627,490.50	£627,490.50	BCW, FF, S106
S14	TBD	Projects to be determined by the playing pitch strategy.	Development in the area	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
S16	Earls Barton	New Earls Barton Sports Facility	Development in the area	Earls Barton Parish Council	2015-2021	£2,400,000	£268,000	other
S15	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	Off Site sports contribution	Development in the area	BCW	TBA	Fully Funded by Developer	Fully Funded by Developer	s106
S16	WEAST	Off Site sports contribution	Development in the area	BCW	TBA	£541,208	£541,208	s106
S17	WEAST	Off Site sports contribution	Development in the area	BCW	TBA	£541,208	£541,208	s106
S18	WEAST	Play areas on WEAST- 7 aimed at 4-8 year olds and 5 aimed at 8-14 year olds	Development in the area	Developer	2017-2031	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	s106
S19	WEAST	Youth and Adult recreation facilities	Development in the area	Developer	2017-2031	Fully Funded	Fully Funded	s106
Total Costs Wellingborough Sport and Culture (excluding projects fully funded by developer)						£7,242,407	£3,653,407	
Total Funding Gap Required						£3,589,000		
North Northamptonshire								
C22	Northamptonshire	Chester House Farm, Wellingborough	Development in the wider area for County archives, archaeological centre and education	NCC	2014-2031	£2,660,981 (£665,245 remaining)	1,995,736	S106, CIL, Arts Council, HLF.

			resource.					
S10	North Northamptonshire	Indoor athletics training facility	Development across the wider area	Local authority	2021-2031	£16,000,000	£0	S106, Sport England, CIL, private, LEPs
S11	North Northamptonshire	Closed road cycle track	Development across the wider area	Local authority	2021-2031	£12,000,000	£0	S106, Sport England, CIL, private, LEPs
Total Cost Wider Area Sport and Culture						£30,660,981	£1,995,736	
Total Funding Gap Required						£28,665,245		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Sport and Culture						£76,883,388	£21,969,143	
Total Funding Gap Required						£54,914,245		

Figure 4 – Cultural Infrastructure

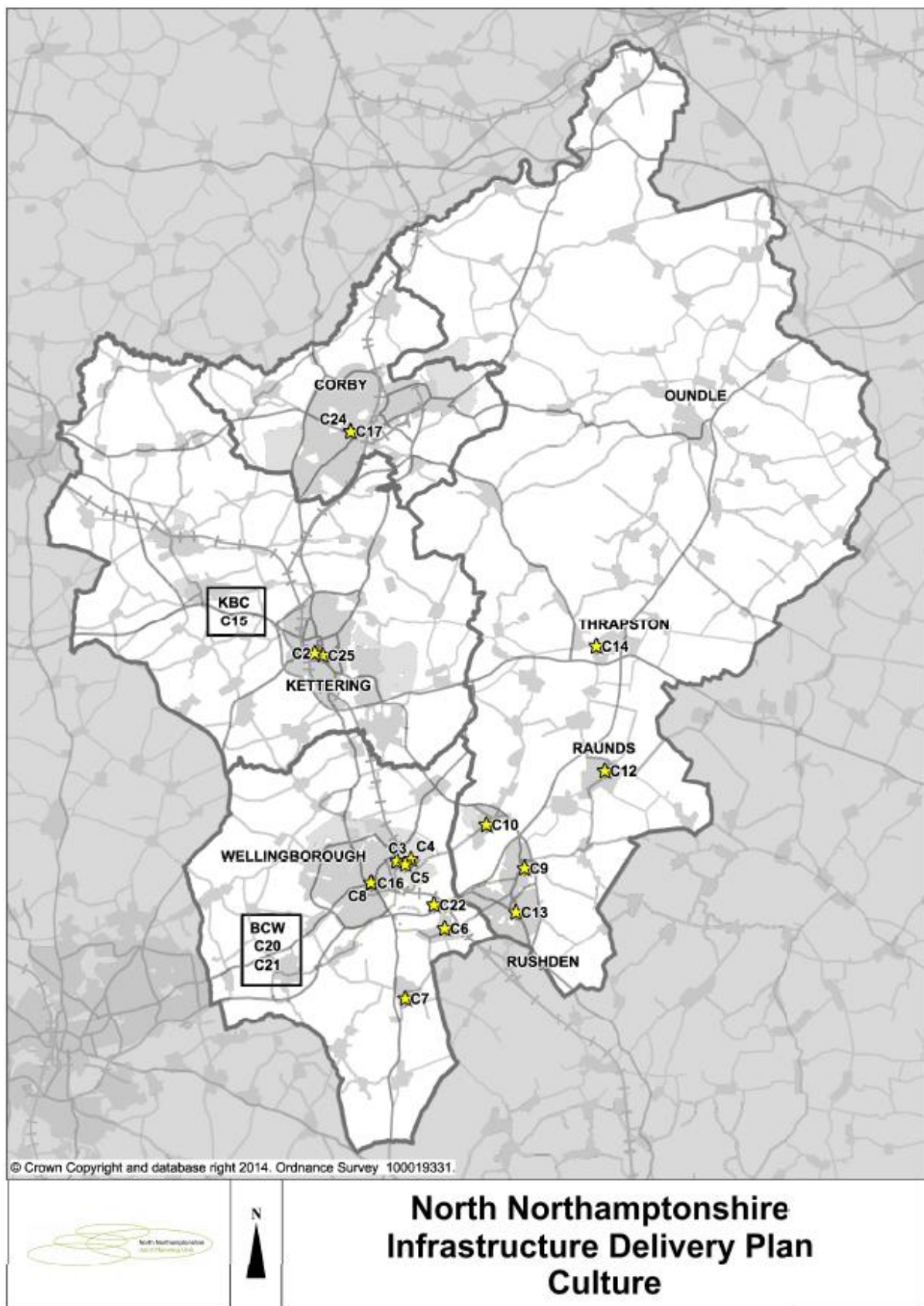
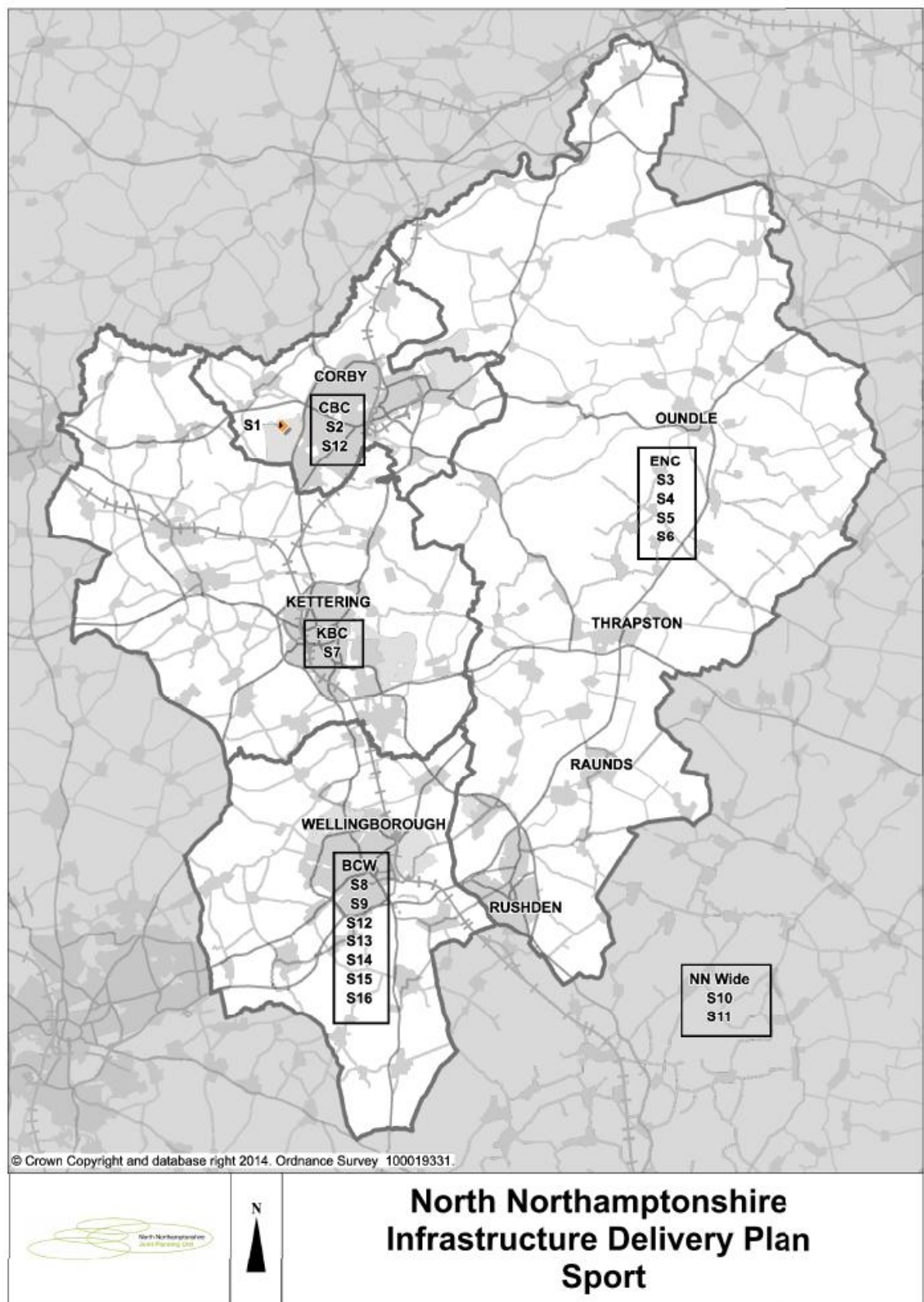


Figure 5 – Sport Infrastructure



12. Emergency Services

Police

- 12.1 Northamptonshire Police are responsible for the policing of the County, including traffic collisions and road policing, countywide operations, protecting vulnerable people and investigating and solving crime. There are police stations in all the growth towns and several of the market towns and safer community teams that operate in smaller sub areas across each authority.
- 12.2 Increased population resultant from development leads to a general increase in the incidence of crime. Police infrastructure and resource must therefore adapt accordingly in order to maintain and create safe and sustainable places for people to live and work.
- 12.3 Northamptonshire Police require no specific funding for new building facilities, with all major funding secured for strategic projects. The preferred locations for new safer community teams are within existing or shared facilities, to reduce costs and provide a more publically accessible service. The costs identified to support development are therefore associated with the capital costs required to recruit, train, equip and accommodate the necessary additional officers required.
- 12.4 New developments, from the beginning of construction, create an additional target for crime and anti-social behaviour. It is considered that developers should make a contribution towards interim policing of new developments for Police Community Support Officers to deter and prevent crime. In addition design of developments can have an impact on the safety of those living or working there, police representatives attend design surgeries to influence layout which in turn could reduce potential contributions.

Fire and Rescue

- 12.5 The provision of a fire and rescue service is a statutory requirement for which adequate provision must be maintained to meet countywide Standards of Operational Response. Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service provides its services through a strategic approach whilst fire stations are locality based, they each support and form part of a countywide response capability. Resources are not just mobilised to deal with an incident from the nearest location, but also from neighbouring locations countywide.
- 12.6 In Northamptonshire there are 22 fire stations, six of which are staffed all of the time, two operate on a variable crewing system with the remaining work on a retained duty system. As part of year one action plan for the Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP), Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service are currently reviewing fire cover and Standards of Operational Response across the County, to ensure its locations are well placed in the risk areas. This review will specifically include the implications of development growth; which impacts on property, fleet, equipment and response capability.
- 12.7 Based on the level of risk and in order to meet current operational standards there are currently two major infrastructure requirements for the Fire and Rescue Service in North Northamptonshire. A new station is required in Kettering due to the location of new

development. In addition a second station at Corby is required due to the layout of the town and the location of the two new SUEs; this will help ensure that response times can be maintained.

- 12.8 To help offset the site specific impact of development growth and to meet the changing problems of risk, new vehicles and technology are being introduced in many parts of the county in order to maintain initial intervention response standards. The fire cover review will lead to a greater understanding of risk across the county, how this breaks down into station areas and the impact of other factors; it is likely to lead to a clear proposal about the Service infrastructure needs for the future.
- 12.9 Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue are also keen to engage in opportunities for the sharing of estates and facilities through the development of community hubs. This would enhance opportunities for collaboration between blue light providers in mitigating the impacts of development growth, maintaining essential community services and enhancing value for money.
- 12.9 Fire hydrants are required to be installed on all new developments. This is to ensure the availability of adequate water supplies for fire-fighting purposes. Provision of fire hydrants is a site-specific requirement and the Fire and Rescue Service require this capital expenditure to be borne by the developer. Fire hydrants as a site mitigation requirement are not included within the Emergency Services Infrastructure Schedule as the number of fire hydrants required is determined at the time of a planning application through a risk based assessment related to the scale and form of a development. As an indicative guide one fire hydrant is required for every 50 dwellings or 5,000 sqm of commercial premises.

Table 7: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Emergency Services

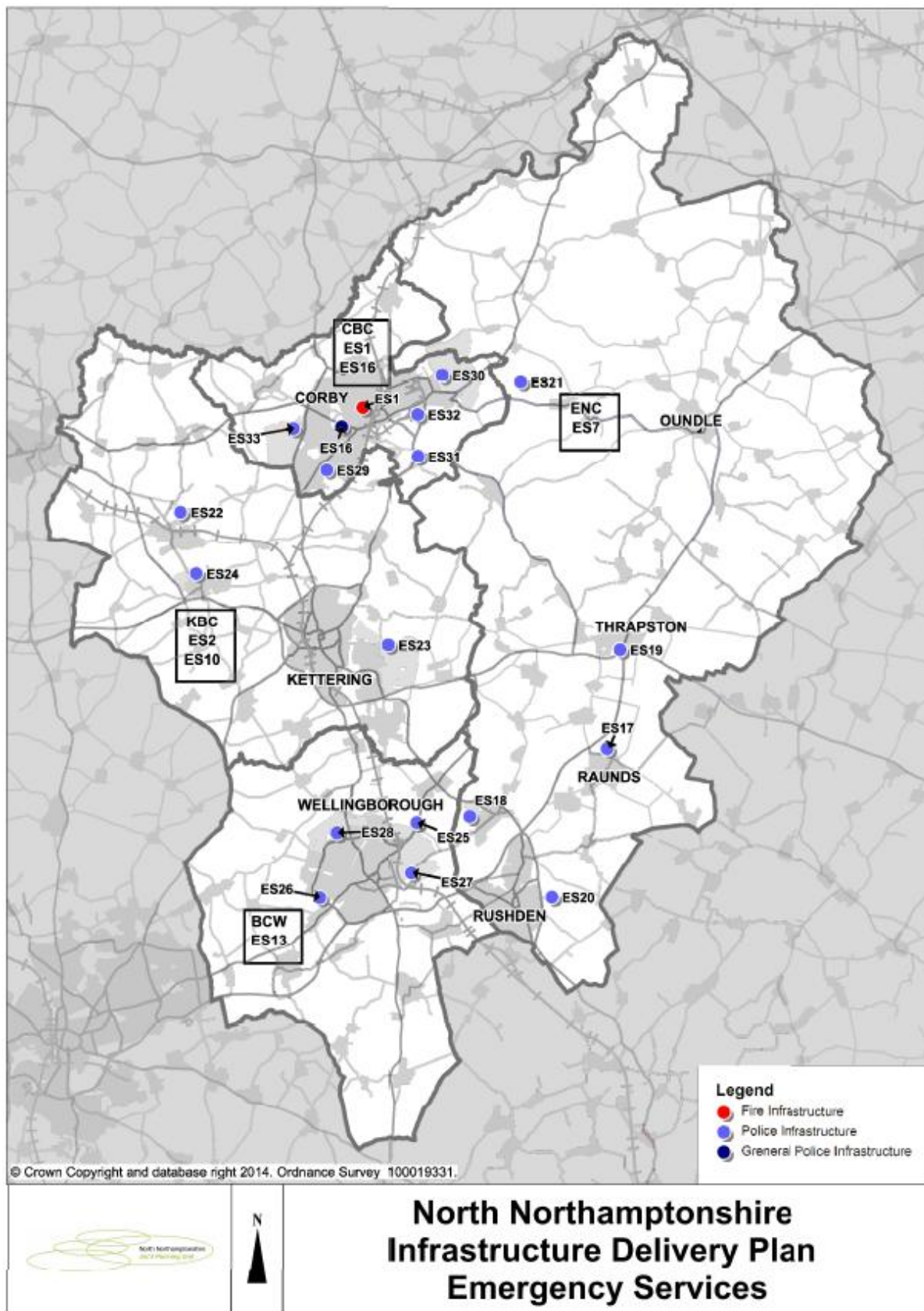
Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
ES1	Corby	Second Fire station	Development at Corby. The distribution means that a second fire station is required to meet risk and response standards.	NCC	2016-2021	£1.5m	£0	NCC, s106, CIL
ES16	Corby	Police capital provision	Development at Corby to meet the needs of the increase in population.	Northants Police	2016-2031	£4,820,174	£2,096,849	Northants Police, S106, CIL
ES29	Oakley Vale	Community policing	Oakley Vale development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police
ES30	Priors Hall	Community policing	Priors Hall development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	Northants Police
ES31	Land West of Stanion	Community policing	Land West of Stanion development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police
ES32	Weldon Park	Community policing	Weldon Park development	Northants Police	2016-2031	£200,000	£200,000	Northants Police
ES33	Corby West	Community policing	Corby West development	Northants Police	2021-2031	£800,000	£800,000	Northants Police, S106
Total Costs Corby Public Services						£8,520,174	£4,296,849	
Total Funding Gap Required						£4,223,325		

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
East Northamptonshire								
ES7	East Northamptonshire	Police capital provision	Development in East Northamptonshire to meet the needs of the increase in population.	Northants Police	2014-2031	£3,365,866	£1,178,614	Northants Police, S106, CIL
ES17	Raunds	Darsdale Farm community policing	Darsdale Farm development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police
ES18	Irthlingborough	Irthlingborough West community policing	Irthlingborough West development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police
ES19	Thrapston	Thrapston South community policing	Thrapston South development	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police
ES20	Rushden	Rushden East community policing	Rushden East development	Northants Police	2021-2031	£400,000	£400,000	Northants Police, S106
ES21	Deenethorpe	Deenethorpe development Community policing	Deenethorpe development	Northants Police	2021-2031	£250,000	£250,000	Northants Police, S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Public Services						£4,315,866	£2,128,614	
Total Funding Gap Required						£2,187,252		
Kettering								
ES2	Kettering	Relocation of Kettering fire station	Development in and around Kettering	NCC	2014-2016	£4m	£0	NCC, S106
ES10	Kettering	Police capital provision	Development in Kettering Borough to meet the	Northants Police	2014-	£3,698,716	£2,039,355	S106, Northants

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
			needs of the increase in population		2031			Police
ES22	Desborough	Desborough North community policing	Development at Desborough North	Northants Police	2016-2021	£150,000	£150,000	Northants Police, S016
ES23	Kettering East	Kettering East community policing	Development at Kettering East	Northants Police	2016-2021	£800,000	£800,000	Northants Police
ES24	Rothwell	Rothwell North community policing	Development at Rothwell North	Northants Police	2016-2021	£200,000	£200,000	Northants Police, S016
Total Costs Kettering Public Services						£8,848,716	£3,189,355	
Total Funding Gap Required						£5,659,361		
Wellingborough								
ES28	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	Wellingborough North Community Policing	Development at Wnorth	Northants Police	2016-2021	£300,000	£250,000	Northants Police
ES27	WEAST	Stanton Cross Community Policing	Development at WEAST	Northants Police	2016-2021	£500,000	£500,000	Northants Police
ES3	WEAST	CCTV- Provision for CCTV on the WEAST development	Development at WEAST	BCW	2017-2020	£250,000	£250,000	s106
ES13	Wellingborough	Police service, capital provision in Wellingborough	Development in Wellingborough	Northants Police	2014-2031	£2,796,172	£2,037,825	s106, Northants Police
ES26	Park Farm Way	Park Farm Way Community Policing	Development on Park Farm Way	Northants Police	2016-2021	£100,000	£100,000	Northants Police

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
ES4	Glenvale Park (Wnorth)	Provide Fire and Rescue facilities and services to service the Wellingborough North SUE	Development at Wnorth	NCC	2016-2026	Fully funded by Developer	Fully funded by Developer	S106
Total Costs Wellingborough Public Services (excluding projects fully funded by the developer)						£3,946,172	£3,137,825	
Total Funding Gap Required						£808,347		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Public Services						£25,630,928	£12,752,643	
Total Funding Gap Required						£12,878,285		

Figure 6 – Emergency Services Infrastructure



13 Utility Services

- 13.1 Utility infrastructure covers energy supply (including both electricity and gas), water infrastructure (including water supply, sewage and water treatment) and telecommunications infrastructure.

Electricity

- 13.2 In relation to electricity, National Grid own the transmission network which transports power from large scale power generators to the distribution networks.
- 13.3 Western Power Distribution is responsible for the power distribution across the region of North Northamptonshire, as well as the rest of the Midlands, South West England and South Wales. They take the power from the National Grid network and distribute it via a series of 132kV, 33kV, 11kV and low voltage networks of underground cables and overhead lines to supply homes and businesses.
- 13.4 With many large strategic sites benefitting from planning permission, Western Power Distribution has been in discussion with a number of developers to identify grid connection and capacity issues and how the associated reinforcement costs will impact their project. Generally these costs are met by the provider and phased in line with anticipated demand. Onsite infrastructure is paid for by developers.
- 13.5 There does remain an issue with the network and connecting more sustainable energy generation. There is an expectation that renewable energy generation will increase over time and that these applications will be required to contribute towards the necessary infrastructure or link to a specific demand to ensure a sustainable and resilient energy network is in place.
- 13.6 However some parts of the network have become saturated when considering further demand or distributed generation connections. To the south of Wellingborough there are voltage constraints on the 33kV circuits and the majority of the network between Irthlingborough, Kettering and Corby has a degree of thermal constraint on the 132kV and the 33kV circuits. There are a series of sanctioned works and future potential schemes that Western Power Distribution has identified that will reinforce sections of the network that are either part or fully funded through their asset management programme (see table 8).
- 13.7 Western Power is also developing alternative means of connecting further generation connections by utilising active network management techniques. This is in the process of being rolled out and further details can be found on their low carbon innovation website www.westernpowerinnovation.co.uk.

Key documents

- [Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution \(East Midlands\)](#), November 2016
- [Western Power Distribution RII0-ED 1 Business Plan \(updated April 2014\)](#)

Gas

- 13.8 National Grid own and manage the high pressure transmission infrastructure before passing this on to distributors to deliver to consumers premises. There are no known issues with gas distribution in the North Northamptonshire area.

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Est Cost	Funding sources
North Northamptonshire							
Currently Sanctioned Electricity Schemes							
U2	Irthlingborough to Thrapston	Update 33kv circuit	Increase circuit capacity restriction	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	2014-2017	n/a	WPD
U1	Kettering to Corby 132kV Restrung	Upgrade 132kv double circuit	Increase firm capacity	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	2018-19	n/a	WPD/Developers
U3	Kettering 33kV Switchboard Replacement	Replace 33kV switchgear	Increase fault level capability	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	2018-19	n/a	WPD/Developers
Future potential Electricity schemes yet to have funding source agreed							
U4	Corby 132kV Switchgear Replacement	Replace 132kV Switchgear	Increase fault level capability	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	n/a	TBC
U5	Grendon 132kV Switchgear Replacement	Replace 132kV Switchgear	Increase fault level capability	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	n/a	TBC
U6	Irthlingborough to Wellingborough 33kV demand transfer	Install additional 33kV circuits	Demand transfer	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	n/a	TBC
U7	Irthlingborough Reinforcement	Additional grid transformer capacity	Increase firm capacity	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	n/a	TBC
U8	Wellingborough Reinforcement	Additional grid transformer capacity	Increase firm capacity	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	na	TBC

U9	Grendon to Wellingborough 132kV restrung	Uprate 132kv double circuit	Improve firm capacity	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	TBC	na	TBC
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Table 8: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Utility Services

14. Water Supply and Treatment

- 14.1 Water supply, used water treatment and sewerage network are provided by Anglian Water. North Northamptonshire is located in the Ruthamford North Resource Zone. Water supply for this zone is derived from the Rivers Nene and Welland and then pumped into a storage reservoir at Rutland Water for treatment and then distribution. The water usage forecast for the area is that availability will be in place over the next 25 year forecast period. The majority of water use in the area is for domestic use that includes personal washing and toilet flushing. It is anticipated over the next 25 years that water use will decrease by 19% per person due to improvements in technology, water metering and better education around water consumption. In addition a range of demand management improvements are in place over the next spending period including leakage reduction, enhanced metering and water efficiency measures, which will save significant resources by the end of the spending programme. These investments are funded through Anglian Water.
- 14.2 Progress on the delivery of a strategic sewer to support the growth in North Northamptonshire has been funded through Anglian Waters capital programme. This includes associated pumping stations across the area. Design work for the trunk sewer is progressing and connections to this will be delivered as development proceeds with upgrades already undertaken at Broadholme works. Anglian Water will need to monitor the level of development closely so they can align delivery.
- 14.3 Water companies are responsible for the preparation of the Water Resource Management Plan at least every 5 years to ensure the water supply/demand is managed to serve customers efficiently. Anglian Water is currently in the early stages of reviewing the existing Water Resource Management Plan. The Anglian Water Asset Management Plan (AMP) 6 received the final determination by Ofwat in December 2014 and, there are no known significant infrastructure requirements necessary to facilitate growth further to the committed strategic sewer. All SUEs will create the need for enhancements to the sewerage network and monitoring of Water Recycling Centres (previously known as Sewage Treatment Works and Waste water Treatment Works) will take place and any necessary work carried out at the appropriate time.
- 14.4 Anglian Water are also in the early stages of developing a 25 year growth forecast for the area of responsibility and are developing long term integrated strategies to manage growth. These will be published and consulted on in the Water Recycling Long Term Plan and is part of the PR19 business planning process. This will be used to inform future investment at existing water recycling centres (formerly sewage treatment works) and the foul sewerage network to be identified in business plans which are prepared every 5 years.
- 14.5 Individual developments must fund improvements to enable an adequate mains supply and sewage connection. The developer will enter a requisition agreement with the water provider to fund necessary works to achieve this. This process is incremental and demand based.

Key documents

- [Anglian Water - Water Resources Management Plan 2015](#)

15. Water and Flood Management

- 15.1 Effective flood management across North Northamptonshire must protect against the risks of fluvial surface water and reservoir flooding. Northamptonshire County Council (NCC), as the Lead Local Flood Authority, is responsible for coordinating issues surrounding flooding and water management within Northamptonshire. NCC is responsible for surface runoff, ordinary watercourses and groundwater (known as local sources of flooding) whereas the Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for flood risk on all designated main rivers.
- 15.2 Development and increased population place additional pressure on water management and ecosystems. Increased urban runoff must be managed effectively to prevent both flooding and pollution. New development must safeguard both new and existing areas against flooding and provide opportunities to reduce flood risk. Effective management can see improvements and safeguards secured for surrounding watercourses and contribute to wider environmental objectives such as the requirement of the Water Framework Directive and sustainable drainage.
- 15.3 A County Wide Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (last updated 2016) and was developed in partnership with the Borough and District Councils, the Environment Agency and Anglian Water. This identified key flood and water related infrastructure requirements and used all the locally relevant studies to inform these requirements. The IDP details those items of infrastructure which will address the risks of fluvial, surface water and reservoir flooding. The Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy contains an action plan, which will be updated annually (last updated October 2014 and included in this document), and therefore may contain more up to date information than this IDP.
- 15.4 The large developments across the area will create a need for comprehensive water management schemes. Some schemes will be required solely for the new developments, others will help protect against wider issues. New developments should use sustainable drainage systems to manage water on site which can also provide biodiversity or green infrastructure enhancements in addition to managing flood risk.

Key documents

- [North Northamptonshire Water Cycle Strategy 2009](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Flood Risk Management Study](#), 2007 and update 2012
- [Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2013](#)
- [Northamptonshire Flood and Water Action Plan 2014 update](#)

Table 9: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Water Management

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Corby								
W1	Weldon	Enlargement of Weldon reservoir by 21,000 litres plus mitigation	Development within Corby	CBC, NCC, (EA)	2016-2021	£5,400,000	£0	CIL, s106
W3	Corby Culvert	Sewage works and additional storage	Development in the area. To mitigate against increased in discharge due to new development	CBC	2014-2021	£305,000	£0	S106, growing places fund, CIL
W4	Gainsborough Road	Flood Risk Improvement works	Investigate potential works to reduce risk of flooding to highway and property from culverted ordinary watercourse	NCC	2014-2016	£to be determined	£0	NCC, CBC
W5	Harpers Brook	Flood Alleviation scheme – develop and fund scheme	Investigating opportunities to manage existing flood risk – any new development in the catchment would ideally contribute.	EA	2021-2031	£102,000	£0	FDGiA, CIL
Total Costs Corby Water and Flood Management						£5,807,000	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						£5,807,000		
East Northamptonshire								

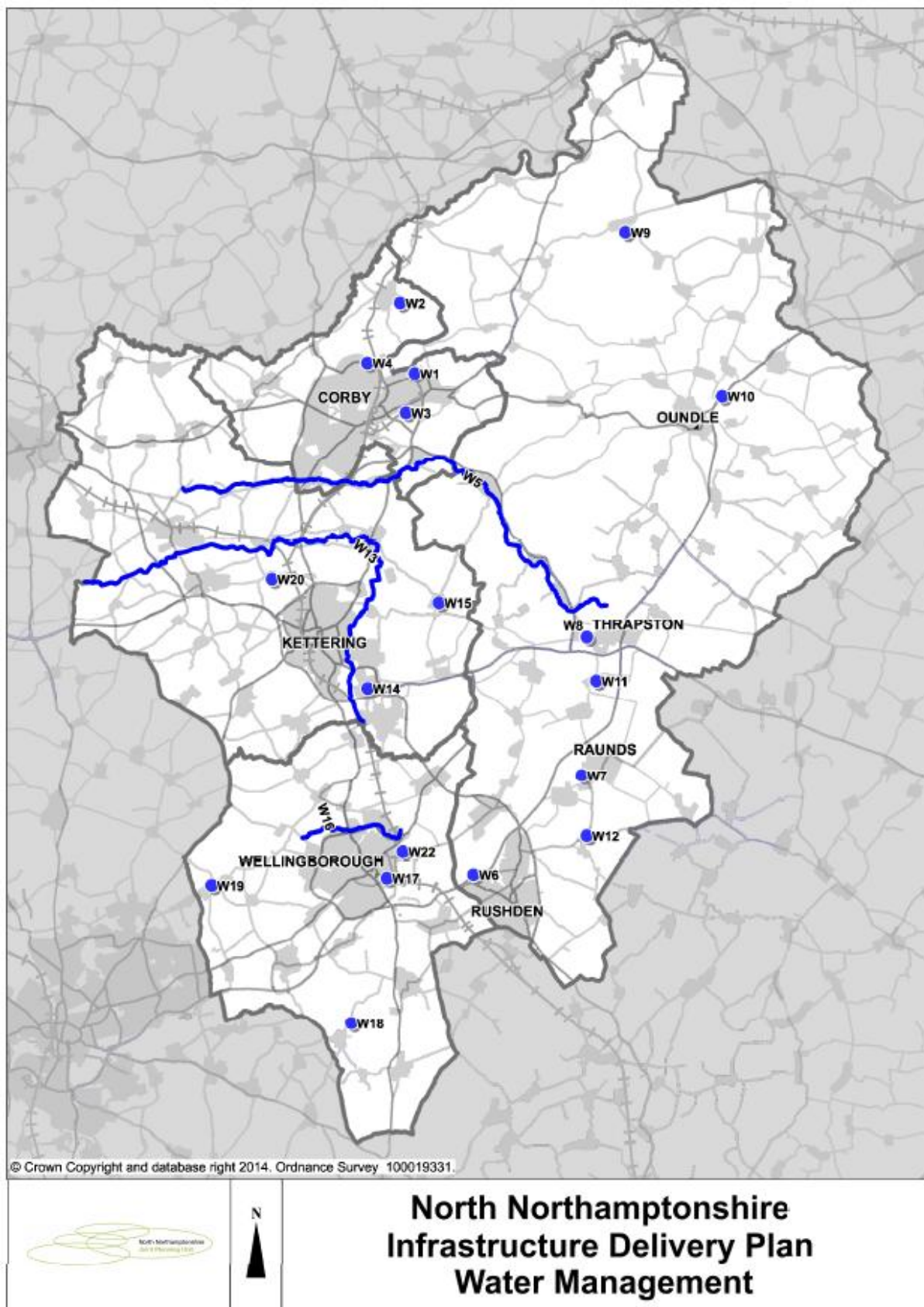
Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
W6	Skew Bridge, Rushden	Refurbishment of flood risk management assets including culverts and investigate solutions.	Development and town centre proposals	ENC (AW, EA)	2019-2031	TBC	TBC	Local partnership, s106, FDGiA, CIL
W7	Hogs Dyke, Raunds	Review of flood risk management asset including the culverts and investigate solutions	Investigating opportunities to manage existing flood risk – any new development in the catchment would ideally contribute.	EA	2019-2031	£450,000	£280,000	Local partnership, s106, FDGiA, CIL
W9	Kings Cliffe – Hall Yard	Surface Water flood risk	Development in the area	NCC	2016-2031	£188,000	£9,000	NCC, FDGiA
W10	Elmington, A605	Flood Risk improvements	Surface water and agricultural runoff cause flooding and closure of this key highway route	NCC	2016-2021	£300,000	£62,000	NCC, FDGiA
W11	Denford – Duck End and Freemans Lane	Flood Risk improvements works	Watercourse runs through village and can cause closure of local roads	NCC	2016-2021	£285,000	£0	NCC, FDGiA
W12	Chelveston	Flood Risk improvement works	Investigate potential for works to reduce risk of flooding to properties	NCC	2016-2021	Approx. £500,000 - £1m	£0	NCC, FDGiA
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Water and Flood Management						£2,333,000	£351,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£1,982,000		

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Kettering								
W20	Glendon Hall	Kettering Flood Storage reservoir	Development at Kettering	KBC, NCC, (EA)	2016-2027	£2.3m	£0	s106
W13	River Ise	In channel and flow mitigation improvements	River Ise meadows SSSI, Geddington must reach favourable conditions	Natural England, EA	2016-2027	Approx. £80,000	£0	NE, WFDGiA, s106
W14	Barton Seagrave – Woodland Avenue and Grosvenor Road	Surface Water flood risk improvements	Existing soakaways cannot cope with the runoff resulting in flooding of properties.	NCC	2014-2016	Approx. £2,815,000	£0	NCC, FDGiA
W15	Grafton Underwood	Flood Risk improvement works	Investigate potential for works to reduce risk of flooding to properties	NCC	2016-2021	Approx £150,000 - £300,000	£0	NCC
Total Costs Kettering Water and Flood Management						£5,495,000	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						£5,495,000		
Wellingborough								
W16	Harrowden Brook	Study to investigate the potential opportunity for reducing flood levels downstream of the Castleridge site by enhancing the Harrowden Road flood storage reservoir in Wellingborough. This will facilitate future growth in the	Development in the area. Potential for reducing flood levels downstream.	NCC/BCW	2016-2031	£150,000	£0	Fully funded by s106

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		catchment.						
W18	Grendon-Blackmile Lane	Local Flood Risk Management Scheme- Blackmile Lane in Grendon has been flooded due to extreme volumes of runoff. Proposed to re-grade existing and create new drainage ditches. Informed by S19 Flood Investigation and completed Project Appraisal Report. Additional property level resilience measures may be required at additional costs.	Extreme runoff into road and properties	NCC/BCW	2016-2021	£90,000	£39,000 from landowners; £39,000 from FCERM; £12,000 cost of maintenance over 12 years that is covered by the landowner.	FDGiA, BCW, NVCC, Community
W19	Sywell-Holcot lane and Stonelea Rd	Holcot Lane and Stonlea Rd have flooded from agricultural runoff. Proposed to reinstate and upgrade field drainage.	Roads flooded from agricultural runoff	NCC/BCW	2016-2021	£4,000	£1,000	FCERM, BCW, NCC
W22	WEAST	Provide flood mitigation and alleviation measures on WEAST.	Development at WEAST	BCW	To be provided in line with planning permission	Fully Funded- To be provided as part of the development	Fully Funded- To be provided as part of development site	Fully Funded by s106
W17	Swanspool Brook	Flood storage reservoir study. A study into the Wilby flood storage reservoir, which currently exists on Swanspool Brook in Wellingborough, located upstream of the A4500. The flood storage	Development in the area to increase the standard of protection.	NCC/BCW	2016-2031	£100,000	£0	FDGiA, develop, partnership

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		reservoir has a standard of protection of 2% (1 in 50 likelihood). Further investigations are required to assess any options for improvement. This will facilitate future growth in the catchment						
Total Costs Wellingborough Water and Flood Management (excluding full funded projects by developer)						£344,000	£91,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£253,000		
North Northamptonshire								
W21	Welland and Nene	Property protection for those at high risk – Oundle and Pytchley certain roads	Development in these areas, focus on properties at a high risk	EA	2016-2021	£250,000	£0	Local community, CIL, FDGiA, partnership
Total Cost Wider Area Water and Flood Management						£250,000	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						£250,000		
Total Cost North Northamptonshire Water and Flood Management						£14,229,000	£442,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£13,787,000		

Figure 7 – Water Infrastructure



16. Telecommunications

- 16.1 An effective telecommunications network which is fast, reliable and fit for purpose is a necessity to support an information based economy. Northamptonshire County Council has the ambition of full coverage of superfast broadband services capable of providing access line speeds of 30Mbps or more to residential and business premises by the end of 2017 and is expected to cover 98% of all premises by the end of 2018. This involves working with the wider telecoms market to promote commercial coverage. Secured public sector funding will be targeted at areas of the county where there is no current or planned commercial provision of superfast broadband. Details of its approach are set out in the Next Generation Strategy. As part of this approach the County Council, is encouraging the district and borough councils, developers and the telecoms market to facilitate the deployment of telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. ducting, cable) within new developments.

Key documents

- [Northamptonshire Next Generation Strategy 2013](#)

17. Conclusions

- 17.1 The assessment of infrastructure requirements to ensure sustainable delivery of the Joint Core Strategy shows that much of the infrastructure required is site specific, especially in relation to transport and education and some elements of community policing. These items can be incorporated into s106 agreements (as the need would not be there without that development) or provided by the developer 'in-kind'. Therefore the funding gap in the table below is much less than the total funding required. Other items such as green infrastructure, social and cultural items, emergency services and off site flood management are items that make places more sustainable. These are policy requirements but funding is generally pooled across a range of development as the need is more widely generated. These items are historically less well funded through the planning system and hence a larger funding gap is identified for these typologies, as shown in the table below. There is the potential that CIL will contribute to the delivery of many of these items and funding can be pooled through CIL and other funding streams that may become available.
- 17.2 The key infrastructure that has been identified reflects the strategic priorities that are in the SEMLEP Strategic Economic Plan. It is important that these key projects are delivered in a timely way to ensure the delivery of the Joint Core Strategy.

Table 10: Total cost of infrastructure

Infrastructure Type	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated secured or likely funding	Estimated Funding Gap
Transport	£485,371,412	£264,034,000	£221,337,412
Education	£209,825,000	£173,951,452	£35,873,548
Green Infrastructure	£32,248,928	£4,998,679	£27,250,8249
Social and Culture	£76,883,388	£21,969,143	£54,914,245
Public Services	£25,630,928	£12,752,643	£12,878,285
Water and flood management	£14,229,000	£442,000	£13,787,000
Totals	£844,188,656	£478,147,917	£366,040,739

Health, utilities and telecommunications do not have any associated costs at present.

- 17.3 It should be noted that more than half of the estimated cost of infrastructure has been secured or is anticipated to be secured through developments, other funding and initiatives. This is particularly so for the physical hard infrastructure items such as highway improvements, where significant government loan funding has been secured. Education can be tied closely back to the needs generated from development and the cost and provision is

therefore included in the accompanying s106 and the remaining funding is for those that are not associated with one particular SUE. Northamptonshire Police are using some of their capital budget to provide policing services to new developments with only a proportion required from development.

- 17.4 Highways infrastructure does still amount to just over half of the remaining funding gap with some significant road schemes highlighted, however the majority of these are needed towards the end of the plan period, therefore giving time to consider funding mechanisms.
- 17.5 The cultural and green infrastructure is currently less well supported through existing funding streams, however with partnership working and the increase in available information it is considered that other funding streams, such as the the Nenescape Heritage Lottery Fund, will become available to deliver these schemes.
- 17.6 The Government over the last year has announced various investment and funding schemes, generally on a loan basis, to help development proceed and overcome viability and cash flow issues. It is anticipated that other schemes will become available alongside innovative ways of generating funding for large pieces of infrastructure, however at this stage it is impossible to pre-empt what funding may become accessible in the future.
- 17.7 As a joint planning area we are able to work with partners to bid for money in a more efficient way and consider the overall strategy and the best mechanisms for delivery. Moving forward design surgeries at each local authority will consider design issues alongside infrastructure requirements in the area to ensure that delivery and efficient use of resources can be achieved. Working with the LEPs will also lever in additional funding, as well as other partnership groups such as the Local Nature Partnership and Nature Improvement Area board.
- 17.8 Other funding streams have been identified for many of the typologies including the Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA); Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF); Funding streams through Arts Council England (ACE) and Sport England; along with capital budgets of Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire County Council. However in order to ensure sustainable delivery all sources will need to be maximised, and efficient ways of delivering infrastructure will need to be explored with all partners.
- 17.9 So whilst the funding gap remains significant to ensure sustainable development is delivered, it is considered that through partnership approach, exploring other mechanisms for delivery and identifying potential funding sources that this can be achieved across North Northamptonshire.

18. Monitoring

- 18.1 It should be noted that the information on costs is the best available at the time and will be more accurate in the short term. In addition infrastructure provider's strategic priorities, capital investments and programmes will change over time. Therefore it is important to update the IDP to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and is an accurate reflection of the infrastructure required to deliver sustainable development. The Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) will be used to report annually on progress of infrastructure delivery, a full update of the IDP will be required when significant changes to delivery programmes have occurred, or at least every two years, there is also the possibility that specific typologies can be updated where new funding streams might have been introduced, or strategies for provision change.