



East
Northamptonshire
Council

East Northamptonshire Local Infrastructure Plan

January 2021

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Local infrastructure provision underpins all aspects of development planning. New developments need to be supported by investment in the transport network, connections to electricity, gas and water supplies, and the provision of additional leisure, recreation and cultural activities. As part of the development of the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2, the council has worked with infrastructure providers to identify the implications of planned growth and to identify where investment will be required over the plan period. This process has consisted of a review/ update to the North Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (September 2017)¹, to produce a document specifically for the East Northamptonshire area.
- 1.2 In addition to demands on infrastructure from new development, the District will be subject to changing demographics, an ageing population and climate change, and these considerations have been included in the work carried out.
- 1.3 The infrastructure planning process needs to identify not only the infrastructure that is required but also the cost and phasing of delivery, how it will be funded and who is responsible for delivery.
- 1.4 The objectives of the Local Infrastructure Plan (LIP) are to:
 - Provide evidence on what infrastructure is required to support the development proposed in the Local Plan Part 2 up to 2031.
 - Identify an infrastructure delivery plan/programme which will provide an integrated approach to future investment and a basis to seek developer contributions.
- 1.5 The LIP is part of the evidence base supporting the Local Plan Part 2. The infrastructure provision will change as new funding programmes are developed and priorities change. The LIP will therefore be a living document and will be updated on a regular basis to reflect any changes.
- 1.6 Following the introductory and background information sections, the main body of the document comprises of chapters, separated by infrastructure typology, that contain information supplied by the infrastructure providers on existing provision and future requirements and what this means for East Northamptonshire. At the end of each chapter a delivery schedule is presented to detail the key projects planned by 2031.
- 1.7 This document has been produced by the North Northamptonshire Joint Planning and Delivery Unit, on behalf of East Northamptonshire Council.

¹ <http://www.nnjpd.org.uk/publications/north-northamptonshire-infrastructure-delivery-plan/>

2. Policy Context

National

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) states that strategic policies should make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat). They should also make provision for community facilities (health, education and cultural infrastructure) as well as conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 2.2 Para 28 of the NPPF sets out that non-strategic (i.e. Local Plan Part 2 and/ or Neighbourhood Plan) policies should set out more detailed policies for specific areas including the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level.

Strategic

- 2.3 The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS), produced by the North Northamptonshire Joint Planning & Delivery Unit (JPDU) was adopted in July 2016 and forms Part 1 of the East Northamptonshire Local Plan and sets out the strategic policies as well as the distribution and scale of development for the period 2011-2031. The East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 provides local and site-specific policy direction within this framework.
- 2.4 This LIP supports the Local Plan Part 2 and forms an addendum to the North Northamptonshire Infrastructure Development Plan (2017) (NN IDP) which supports the JCS. As the NN IDP is a 'live' document this IDP updates the infrastructure required for East Northamptonshire based on the latest evidence base, including additional schemes required to deliver the scale of growth in the Local Plan Part 2.
- 2.5 Another source of evidence important to the production of this LIP is the North Northamptonshire Investment Framework (NNIF)² produced in 2019. The document provides background to growth within North Northamptonshire and uses various local and regional documents and references to the Oxford – Cambridge Arc³ to understand the drivers and factors affecting the area. The NNIF addresses the delivery of growth proposals set out in the adopted JCS and an assessment of historic delivery alongside housing and commercial markets provides an overview of various factors affecting delivery. Much like the NN IDP, the infrastructure element is then explored in more detail with the various themes and identification of potential projects that are required to support housing delivery.
- 2.6 The NNIF also includes a prioritisation framework, which uses various components to assess the relative need of the infrastructure against a range of criteria, including the strategic fit against national, regional and local strategy. It considers the scope of the infrastructure in its ability to unlock housing or employment development. The deliverability of a project is set out using the project status and the timescales for delivery alongside how it is to be funded and the speed of delivery. Weight is given to those projects that will unlock more than one

² <http://www.nnjpdu.org.uk/publications/north-northamptonshire-investment-framework/>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-oxford-cambridge-arc-government-ambition-and-joint-declaration-between-government-and-local-partners>

site and provide cross-over with other desired outcomes. As with the NN IDP this is a live document and can be updated as new information becomes available or funding streams released. The appraisal criteria can also be changed should the funding priority be different.

- 2.7 As set out in both the NN IDP and NNIF there is a significant funding gap between the infrastructure required to deliver the levels of development proposed and the currently secured funding. This LIP details the funding gap, where costings are known, as well as the different funding mechanisms that can be used to fund the difference.

3. Assessing existing and future need

- 3.1 In assessing the existing and future need, the Council has, wherever possible, used information from current planning permissions and background evidence to understand whether there is or will be a deficit of infrastructure provision. Current planning permissions, in particular, are supported by site specific details from key infrastructure providers about the levels and types of development contributions that are sought in response to specific proposals.
- 3.2 New developments should pay to help mitigate the additional demand for infrastructure that arises as a result of their development. Existing shortages of infrastructure are not the responsibility of new developments and legislation explicitly precludes the remediation of existing problems through developer contributions.
- 3.3 The LIP and NN IDP have been developed collaboratively with stakeholders and strategic infrastructure providers, including Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) and the accompanying infrastructure schedules within this document set out the best available direction regarding projects necessary to meet the needs created by new development in the Local Plan Part 2.

4. Development

- 4.1 The Local Plan Part 2 takes forward the scale and location of development set out in the JCS (Table 1); it seeks to ensure that there are sufficient suitable sites to deliver development to meet the identified need within the District.

Table 1: Table 5 of the JCS – Housing Delivery in Named Settlements

	Settlement	Housing Requirement (2011-31)	%
East Northamptonshire Total		8,400	100%
Growth Town	Rushden	3,285	39.11%
Market Towns	Higham Ferrers	560	6.67%
	Irthlingborough	1,350	16.07%
	Raunds	1,060	12.62%
	Thrapston	680	8.10%
	Oundle	645	7.68%
Rural housing		820	9.76%

- 4.2 The majority of development is focused within the growth town of Rushden; however, a significant proportion will also come from the Market Towns, particularly Irthlingborough (with the Irthlingborough West SUE) and Raunds. The delivery timeframe for Irthlingborough West is uncertain. As adopted, the Joint Core Strategy anticipated that the Irthlingborough West SUE should be delivered in its entirety (700 dwellings) by 2031. The latest trajectory (East Northamptonshire Housing Site Schedule, 1 April 2019⁴) anticipates that just 250 dwellings could be expected to be delivered by 2031, with the remaining 450 dwellings coming forward beyond the current Plan period. This figure is expected to diminish further as the trajectory is updated.
- 4.3 In the case of Raunds the entire current Local Plan housing requirements are being/ have been met through major developments to the north (Boundary Park), north east (Northdale End) and south (Darsdale Farm/ Darcie Park) of the town, all either complete or under construction.
- 4.4 In terms of where the District is at currently, the 2018/19 North Northamptonshire Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR) outlines that between 2011 and 2019 a total of 3,494 dwellings were delivered in East Northamptonshire, the housing target for the district for this period is 3,360 meaning 104% of the requirements has been attained to date.

Housing

⁴ http://www.nnjpdu.org.uk/site/assets/files/1453/enc_housing_site_schedule_01-04-19.pdf

- 4.5 A large proportion of the housing requirements to 2031 are to be delivered through the development of the Rushden East sustainable urban extension (SUE). Rushden East is identified in the JCS as the broad location for a SUE to include at least 2,500 dwellings⁵ (potentially more in the long term, post 2031). Rushden East is currently at the masterplanning stage of the process which is went out for consultation from 10th February to 23rd March 2020, more information on which can be found [here](#). In September 2020 it was decided that the Rushden East Masterplan Framework Document⁶ (MFD) will be incorporated into the Local Plan Part 2 as an appendix to the submission document.
- 4.6 The site related infrastructure needs for this development were assessed through the production of the JCS and the NN IDP. The resulting infrastructure requirements are to be delivered in association with or alongside the development. These pieces of infrastructure are wholly or partly funded by the scheme as appropriate to the mitigation required and are identified in the schedules of infrastructure. Upgrading of the A6/ A45 Chowns Mill Roundabout commenced in 2020 and is expected to be completed later this year or early in 2022.
- 4.7 Ongoing uncertainties and slippages around delivery of the Rushden East and Irthlingborough West SUEs has entailed a need to make provision for around 450 dwellings, to offset predicted slippages in the trajectories for these respective urban extensions. Additional housing land allocations in or around the Rushden urban area (the designated Growth Town), which could be developable within the current Plan period have been considered:
- To the west of Rushden Lakes; or
 - South East of Rushden
- 4.8 The Council’s initial preference was for development at Rushden Lakes West, between Rushden Lakes and Ditchford Lane, for around 450 dwellings. However, due to constraints arising from the proximity of this site to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/ Ramsar site adjacent to the SPA (Natural England advises that this effectively precludes residential development), an alternative location to the south east of Rushden is now the Council’s proposed allocation. Infrastructure required to service this additional development should be delivered by way of s106 contributions, independently of the nearby Rushden East SUE.
- 4.9 Although not included within East Northamptonshire’s housing requirement (Table 1) Tresham Garden Village (TGV) is identified as an area of opportunity for future development⁷. Due to this unique local policy position, the JCS sets a range of exemplary criteria which future proposals need be able to demonstrate can deliver a viable development to the satisfaction of the Council. These criteria include making provision for 1,500 dwellings, employment land, education provision, community facilities, shops and significant amounts of green space. In

⁵ Of which 1,600 dwellings are anticipated as being built to 2031

⁶ <https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/RushdenSUEDraftMasterplan>

⁷ JCS Policy 14 refers to Deenethorpe Airfield. This denotes the present use and location of the site. This has subsequently been rebranded “Tresham Garden Village” and is referred to accordingly throughout this LIP.

this respect, a Masterplan and Delivery Strategy (MDS)⁸, has been prepared for the site and was endorsed by the Council in July 2019. This should pave the way for the promotion team to submit a planning application thereafter⁹.

- 4.10 Given proposals at Tresham Garden Village constitute a new settlement on predominantly greenfield land in open countryside, a range of new infrastructure is identified as being required for development to be able to proceed on site. This includes provision of an electricity sub-station, new road access to the site and provision of new schools, amongst others.
- 4.11 As mentioned above, TGV does not form part of the housing requirement (Objectively Assessed Need) for East Northamptonshire and is being taken forward through a separate process lead by the JPDU in partnership with East Northamptonshire Council and the site promoters. As much of the evidence for the costs of certain infrastructure has not been finalised yet and is currently being worked on by the partners mentioned, the details provided on specific TGV projects within this LIP should not be read as 'final' as these still have room to change. It is therefore recommended that these specific projects listed within the infrastructure schedules should be read in addendum to the other core projects for East Northamptonshire. For ease of reading the TGV projects are 'greyed out' to denote this.

Employment

- 4.12 The JCS sets a target for 7,200 jobs to be provided in East Northamptonshire between 2011 and 2031. A proportion of these jobs are likely to be delivered at Rushden East, but there has already been significant provision at the Rushden Lakes retail development and Warth Park, Raunds. The latest AMR outlines that between 2011 and 2018¹⁰ 3,200 new jobs have been delivered in East Northamptonshire, leaving a residual of 4,000 to attain by 2031.

5. Infrastructure Planning

- 5.1 As outlined earlier, the principal role of this LIP is to show how the development set out in the Local Plan Part 2 will be supported through infrastructure provision. The majority of infrastructure requirements were identified in the NN IDP and NNIF. This LIP identifies and updates these where necessary and where further information has been provided. This document also identifies additional infrastructure where this is required and items that are needed to deliver the Local Plan Part 2.
- 5.2 The nature of infrastructure delivery will require the LIP to be flexible enough to incorporate and respond to change. It relies on information supplied by the council, service providers and partners. Adaptability will be achieved during the plan period through the publication of updates. This will enable the council, service providers and partners to plan effectively and

⁸ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200153/planning_and_buildings/1791/tresham_garden_village

⁹ Submission is anticipated in 2020.

¹⁰ There is a year delay in job data being available as provided by the Office of National Statistics.

maximise the potential associated with this growth to achieve wider sustainability, economic, social and environmental objectives.

- 5.3 In total the infrastructure requirements set out in this document over the period to 2031 identify a current funding gap of £15,305,436. This is the total infrastructure cost required (£333,964,050) minus the secured funding (£318,658,614). See Table 11 for more details.
- 5.4 The council is not progressing Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) at present, and consequently it is not identified as a potential funding stream in this LIP. It is possible that the issue of introducing CIL will be reviewed when the new North Northamptonshire unitary authority is formally in place (1 April 2021).

6. Infrastructure Requirements and Project Schedule

- 6.1 Through ongoing liaison with stakeholders, notably through the development of the NN IDP and NNIF, providers have been able to set out the current position of infrastructure capacity and identify the future needs in line with the housing trajectory and distribution of development. Through this process they have clarified their costs and delivery timescales wherever possible.
- 6.2 In the context of the LIP, as with the NN IDP and NNIF, it is important to identify what infrastructure is needed to deliver the development set out in the Local Plan Part 2. Alongside these, those projects that are fundamental to the delivery of the JCS/Local Plan Part 2 are set out. If these do not come forward in a timely fashion it could result in delays to development and ultimately delivery of the entire Local Plan. The projects listed within the schedules of infrastructure are given their own unique reference number for the purpose of this document, however for ease of cross-referencing, reference numbers from the NN IDP are also included where appropriate.

The LIP considers infrastructure requirements under the following service headings:

- Transport
- Education
- Health
- Green Infrastructure
- Social and Cultural Infrastructure
- Emergency Services
- Utility Services and Energy
- Water Supply and Treatment
- Water and Flood Management
- Business Space
- Telecommunications

7. Key Infrastructure Projects

- 7.1 Table 8 of the JCS outlines the key infrastructure schemes within North Northamptonshire that are critical to its delivery and progress in implementation of these schemes is reported annually within the AMR.
- 7.2 Table 2 below is an extract of Table 8 of the JCS inclusive of updates provided through the 2018/19 AMR. The two key infrastructure projects relevant to East Northamptonshire are Chowns Mill roundabout improvements and A45 Stanwick to Thrapston dualling as detailed below.

Table 2: Key Infrastructure Projects (Table 8 of the JCS – updated through AMR)

Infrastructure required	Reason	Delivery
Chowns 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.</p> <p>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>Commenced February 2020. For completion by Winter 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 £24m.</p> <p>Highways England.</p>
A45 Stanwick to Thrapston dualling	<p>To provide a continuous express way between the A14 and M1.</p>	<p>The Road Investment Strategy 1¹¹: 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 £200m - £250m.</p> <p>For completion 2027/28.</p> <p>Highways England</p>

8. Transport

- 8.1 Information on highway infrastructure was primarily supplied by Northamptonshire County Council (NCC), the Highways Authority (HA), and Highways England through the production of the NN IDP and NNIF, with some new local additions relevant to East Northamptonshire. All

¹¹ No further reference to scheme in RIS2

costs relating to specific infrastructure items, where known, have been provided by these organisations.

Strategic Road Network

- 8.2 Highways England has been working with stakeholders to determine the scale and location of development proposals with a view to understanding the cumulative effects of this on the strategic road (Trunk Road) network (SRN) and what new infrastructure is required as a result of this. The main Trunk routes in North Northamptonshire are the A14 (also known as European route E24) and the A45.
- 8.3 Highways England is using Route Strategies to plan operational and investment needs across the SRN, including the A45 and A14 across North Northamptonshire, both of which run through East Northamptonshire District. 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 which identified performance issues along the SRN alongside, future challenges and growth opportunities. The North Northamptonshire area is covered by the Felixstowe to Midlands Route Strategy. The second stage of the process is focussed on establishing outline operational and investment priorities for all routes on the SRN and to take forward a programme for work to identify indicative solutions covering operational, maintenance and, if appropriate, road improvements to inform further investments.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 The A45 study has indicated that some of the junctions will require improvements to ensure they are capable of operating acceptably. There are two schemes on the A45 that require work to allow the JCS to be delivered, - improvements to the (formerly known) Skew Bridge roundabout and the key infrastructure improvements to Chowns Mill. Skew Bridge roundabout improvements were identified as part of the planning permission for the Rushden Lakes leisure and retail development and was completed as of 2017/18 through developer funding. Chowns Mill roundabout improvements are essential in order for the 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. As referred to in Table 2, 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 Strategy1: Investment Plan (RIS1) (December 2014) and is anticipated to be delivered by Winter 2021/22. The improvements include a large traffic signalised gyratory with an A45 cut through. As outlined in Table 2 above, the dualling of the A45 between Stanwick and Thrapston was also supported within RIS1 to be delivered between 2020/21 and 2025/26, however further detail on this was omitted from RIS2, which was published in March 2020.
- 8.6 With regards to the A14 (E24) several schemes are also identified. Funding was 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 new A14 study, which is currently in progress, is initially covering the area from junction 1 to 7, with potential for extension to junction 10 (which is outside the East Northamptonshire area). To address this, the JPDU has submitted a request to Highways England to extend this to junction 13 where the A14 joins the A45 to the east of Thrapston.

- 8.7 Beyond the administrative boundary of East Northamptonshire, it is worth noting another project planned by Highways England - the dualling of the A47 (Wansford-Sutton, Peterborough City). While wholly outside of East Northamptonshire District, the construction of this project, which will enhance the main strategic east-west (Leicester – Peterborough) route in the north of the district, will also have implications for the highways network in the rural north of East Northamptonshire.

Principal and local road network

- 8.8 Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) has previously undertaken a great deal of modelling work to support the JCS and 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. Such measures identified include public transport improvements as well as pedestrian and cycle network improvements.
- 8.9 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.
- 8.10 The majority of Table 3 below details projects that were identified during the process of producing the NN IDP and the NNIF. However, since the development of these documents, and because this LIP has more of a local focus to East Northamptonshire, some additional projects have also been included.
- 8.11 Apart from the strategic projects (detailed above), the key road network priorities for East Northamptonshire include; the Tresham Garden Village link and haul roads, improvements to the A6 from Chowns Mill to Bedford (to serve the Rushden East SUE) and the Ditchford to Rushden Lakes link road. These along with a list of smaller road, junction and public transport improvements at Higham Ferrers and Rushden are further detailed in Table 3.
- 8.12 Just outside of the authority boundary, but worth mentioning due to its close proximity and relation to East Northamptonshire is the A43/A427 Weldon Bypass which is currently under construction. While this wholly lies within the Corby Borough it will form part of the A427 route, bisecting the rural north of the district (east-west).

Sustainable Travel

- 8.13 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 an important 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. NCC 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.
- 8.14 Much of East Northamptonshire is rural and running a commercial bus service in these areas has proven extremely challenging for a number of years. NCC 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.
- 8.15 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 workspace environments. There has been some provision of this come forward within East Northamptonshire in more recent years, with examples of electric car charging infrastructure being delivered at the Rushden Lakes retail development.
- 8.16 Investment in strategic rail connections serving North Northamptonshire continues. Work is now advanced on the electrification of the Midland Main Line between Bedford and Corby (now extending to Market Harborough) following close working with Network Rail which has helped secure funding. Although these improvements do not affect East Northamptonshire directly due to there being no rail stations within the District, it will be key for residents who use neighbouring facilities within North Northamptonshire and Bedford. Notwithstanding this however these improvements do potentially open up the opportunity to investigate the provision of a new rail station at Irchester (as outlined in Policy 17 of the JCS) which would straddle the border with East Northamptonshire and serve residents of Rushden more directly.
- 8.17 The Rushden Local Cycling and Walking Improvement Plan (LCWIP) is in the process of being produced by Northamptonshire County Council in conjunction with The Department for Transport (DfT). This plan, when complete, will identify key walking and cycling routes within the Rushden area.

Table 3: 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
East Northamptonshire								
T1 (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	2019-2022	£24,000,000	£24,000,000	Highways England
T2 (T21)	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvement to Wood Street/ High Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2017-2026	£20,000-£30,000	£0	n/a
T3 (T22)	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvements to Northampton Road/ Higham Road	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC, Town Council	2017-2026	£50,000-£100,000	£0	n/a
T4 (T23)	Higham Ferrers	Junction improvements to Kimbolton Road/ College Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2017-2026	£50,000 – £75,000	£0	n/a
T5 (T24)	Higham Ferrers	Traffic calming on High Street	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2017-2026	£214,000	£0	n/a
T6 (T25)	Higham Ferrers	Removal of co-op layby and replacement with additional parking and pedestrian facilities	Development at Higham Ferrers	NCC	2017-2026	£20,000 - £30,000	£0	n/a

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
T7 (T26)	Rushden	Double junction of High Street/John Clarke Way/ Rectory Road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£600,000	£0	n/a
T8 (T27)	Rushden	Junction of Rectory Road/Newton Road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£300,000	£0	n/a
T9 (T28)	Rushden	Junction of Skinners Hill/ High Street South	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£200,000	£0	n/a
T10 (T29)	Rushden	Pedestrianisation of Church Street	Development at Rushden	NCC, ENC, Town Council	2017-2026	£150,000	£0	n/a
T11 (T30)	Rushden	Changes to Duck Street approach to Wellingborough Road roundabout	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£200,000	£0	n/a
T12 (T31)	Rushden	Changes to side road junctions to allow for two way traffic	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£300,000	£0	n/a
T13 (T32)	Rushden	Other measures to promote two way traffic on inner ring road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£150,000	£0	n/a
T14 (T33)	Rushden	Improved bus stops/ shelters on inside of ring road	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£20,000	£0	n/a
T 15 (T34)	Rushden	Changes to controlled pedestrian crossings to	Development at Rushden	NCC	2017-2026	£60,000	£0	n/a

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
		allow for 2-way traffic, Rushden						
T16 (T42)	Stanwick to Thrapston	Dualling of the A45 on this stretch of road	Development in the wider area	Highways England	2017-2025	£200 - £250m	£200 - £250m	Highways England
T17	Rushden to Bedford	Improvements to A6 from Chowns Mill to border with Bedford Borough	To take into account increased traffic flows from the Rushden East SUE and development to the south east of Rushden, and to improve connections to Bedford; including new vehicular accesses.	NCC	n/a	n/a	£0	Developer, s106, Major Road Network
T18	Tresham Garden Village	Link roads and haul roads to and from village	To connect the development to the surrounding road network	NCC, Developer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Developer
T19	Ditchford Lane to Rushden Lakes	Link road connecting Ditchford Lane to western side of the Rushden Lakes retail development	To improve access to Rushden Lakes, ease congestion on surrounding road network and provide connections to further development west of Rushden Lakes west, such as the "Rushden Living" commercial development (approved 2020)	NCC, Developer	2019-2022	Fully funded by developer	Fully funded by developer	Developer
T20	Rushden	Improvements to Newton Road, Rushden,	Upgrading road, to service development to the south	NCC, Developers				Developer

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
			east of Rushden, accessed via Newton Road					
T21	Slater's Lodge, Higham Ferrers/ Rushden East	Improvements to Newton Road, Higham Ferrers and new access arrangement from John Clark Way Roundabout	Upgrading Newton Road, Higham Ferrers and provision of new John Clark Way/ Newton Road link to service later/ northern development phases at Rushden East	NCC, Developers				Developer
T22	Bedford Road, Rushden	New vehicular access off Bedford Road roundabout	Additional vehicular access and grade separated A6 crossing, to serve land to the east of the A6 Bypass, Bedford Road development (south east of Rushden)	NCC, Developers				Developer
Total Costs Transport East Northamptonshire						£276,429,000 (max)	£274,000,000 (max)	
+TGV						£276,429,000 (max)	£274,000,000 (max)	
Total Funding Gap Required						£2,429,000		
+TGV						£2,429,000 (n/a)		

9. Education

- 9.1 Information relating to demand and required provision is mostly 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 grants, and developer contributions.
- 9.2 Calculating pupil numbers is a key factor in understanding the infrastructure requirements, albeit 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 housing delivery can fluctuate 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 (5-10 years ahead), will then be seen at secondary level. Forecasting post age 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.
- 9.3 50% of primary schools and 37% of secondary schools are deemed to be rural schools across Northamptonshire. This is particularly relevant to East Northamptonshire given its largely rural nature, 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.
- 9.4 The large developments across East Northamptonshire, namely Rushden East and Tresham Garden Village in particular will create a need for new schools. While these will be required primarily to serve the new developments, they may also partly provide for the existing population and growth elsewhere in the district.

Primary Education

- 9.5 Primary education by its nature requires provision to be close to the population it serves. Rushden East will make provision for two 2fe primary schools, Irthlingborough West will make provision for one 2fe primary school as will Tresham Garden Village. All of these will be primarily funded through S106 agreements, although the timings for delivering both will be dependent upon rates of delivery at Irthlingborough West and Tresham Garden Village, respectively.
- 9.6 Additional contributions would be sought from the proposed allocation to the south east of Rushden (east of the A6 Bypass, Bedford Road). The s106 agreements would contribute towards providing additional capacity at nearby primary and secondary schools to mitigate

the site impact. It is anticipated that delivery of this site should come forward in advance of new primary and secondary schools at the nearby Rushden East SUE.

- 9.7 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.

Secondary Education

- 9.8 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 via other means. New secondary schools would ideally cater for between 1,000 and 1,500 pupils which is the optimum operating capacity.
- 9.9 Demand for secondary school provision in some areas of North Northamptonshire is expected to be high during the plan period and it has emerged that Corby has reached capacity in terms of secondary school places with Kettering and Wellingborough not far behind. This is particularly significant for East Northamptonshire, which alternatively does have capacity for secondary school places, leading to increased incidences of pupils being bused into the District from elsewhere in North Northamptonshire. This is particularly evident in the case of Corby pupils being bused to Prince William School in Oundle. It has been made clear by NCC that the secondary school proposed at Tresham Garden Village is for residents of the village only and not to serve shortfalls in Corby. 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, for example there are plans to extend Manor School Sports College in Raunds.
- 9.10 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.
- 9.11 From 2010 the Academies Act has enabled all maintained schools, including primary and special schools, to become academies and a number of schools across North Northamptonshire 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.
- 9.12 In East Northamptonshire the Department for Education has identified a specific need to provide a Special Educational Needs (SEN) academy within the Wellingborough/ Rushden (i.e. southern) area. A location in Higham Ferrers was proposed by the Department for Education and this has since progressed to a planning application being submitted to the Council in

December 2019. To ensure delivery it is also proposed to allocate land for this specialist school in the Local Plan Part 2. The proposal was subject to a focused consultation during February – March 2019 and it is anticipated that the site-specific proposal will be incorporated into the Local Plan. This new school will be a satellite to the Friars Academy in Wellingborough which is currently operating at full capacity, and due to increasing demand for SEN places in the area, the proposed site is considered the most suitable and deliverable location to meet the local need.

Further and Higher education

- 9.13 The only higher education provider in East Northamptonshire is Moulton College, which has a campus to the east of Higham Ferrers. This centre has a particular focus on skills development with emphasis on education and training in construction and animal welfare management.

Table 4: 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
East Northamptonshire								
E1 (E46a /b)	Rushden East	2 x 2fe primary schools	Rushden East SUE	NCC	2023-2028	£13,000,000	£13,000,000	S106
E2	Rushden East	6fe secondary school	Rushden East SUE	NCC	2027-2031	£21,000,000	£21,000,000	S106, ESFA
E3 (E18)	Irthlingborough West	1fe Primary School on the Irthlingborough West Development	Irthlingborough West SUE	NCC	2026-2031	£3,600,000	£3,600,000	S106, ESFA
E4 (E45a)	Tresham Garden Village	2fe primary school	Tresham Garden Village	NCC	2021-2027	£6,500,000	£6,500,000	S106
E5 (E45b)	Tresham Garden Village	Secondary School - TBC	Tresham Garden Village	NCC	2024-2027	£15,000,000	£7,500,000	S106, TBC
E6	Higham Ferrers	SEN Academy	Demand for local SEN places	DfE	2021	Fully funded by DfE	Fully funded by DfE	DfE
E7	Raunds	Extension to Manor School Sports College	To meet demand for secondary school places in Raunds	NCC	2023-2025	£500,000	£500,000	S106
E8	Rushden	Additional capacity at existing primary and secondary schools within Rushden	To meet demand for primary and school places arising from additional development	NCC	2024-26	NCC to advise through DM process	NCC to advise through DM process	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
			proposals to the south east of Rushden					
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Education						£38,100,000	£38,100,000	
						+TGV	£59,600,000	£52,100,000
Total Funding Gap Required						£0		
						+TGV	£7,500,000	

10. Health

- 10.1 Health infrastructure is an important part of creating sustainable places. The Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), NHS Trusts, GP practices (working together across three federations - the super practice, local government and the voluntary sector across our health and care system) are committed to delivering reduced health inequalities and to improving the health and wellbeing of the population of Northamptonshire. The NHS's Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) reaffirms a commitment amongst all partners to provide an integrated county wide service.
- 10.2 In North Northamptonshire there are three CCGs – Nene CCG (covering the majority of the area), Corby CCG (covering Corby) and Cambridge and Peterborough CCG (covering the north of East Northamptonshire), with the Nene and Corby CCGs due to merge in April 2020. The CCGs are responsible for the local health budget with services from hospitals and community services. The JPDU is 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.
- 10.3 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 Strategy¹² 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.
- 10.4 Currently the NHS is unable to provide a detailed evidence base for specific future health care requirements. However, as part of the production of the NNIF, evidence was provided for the provision of Primary Care Homes/ Community Hubs across North Northamptonshire which would include facilities in East Northamptonshire. Although no location is specified, as this is very much at the vision and scoping stage, these are likely to be situated in the Market Towns and in particular at Rushden to support the Rushden East SUE. 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 NHS England and the CCGs will take place to keep up to date with ensure sustainable places are created.

Acute Care

- 10.5 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.
- 10.6 Kettering General Hospital is the major provider in the area that most East Northamptonshire residents would use. Northampton General is the main hospital for the county that would also

¹² <https://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/health/health-and-wellbeing-board/Pages/health-and-wellbeing-strategy.aspx>

be used. Residents in the extreme north and east of the district may also use Hinchingsbrooke Hospital (Huntingdon), Peterborough City Hospital and Stamford and Rutland Hospital, which all also provide 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.

- 10.7 There is one outpatient clinic in East Northamptonshire, the Nene Park clinic is located in Irthlingborough and provides a variety of services as an alternative to utilising services at Kettering.

Primary care

- 10.8 There are various GP practices located throughout East Northamptonshire, primarily in the Market Towns, with rural practices located at key locations, often as s of existing practices that are open at set times and days.
- 10.9 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 Northamptonshire no practices have closed their lists to new registrations for many years.

11. Green Infrastructure

- 11.1 Green infrastructure is a key component of sustainable communities, providing a wide range of benefits, including health and well-being, biodiversity, flood and water management, soil management, air quality, climate change and carbon capture.
- 11.2 The concept of ecosystem services underlies all aspects of 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.
- 11.3 East 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.
- 11.4 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.
- 11.5 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.
- 11.6 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.

- 11.7 The District also benefits from the East Northamptonshire Greenway. This is a safe and attractive walking and cycling route running through the heart of the Nene Valley and one of the most important and valuable examples of Green Infrastructure within the wider area. The Greenway is being developed in phases, some of which have already been completed and others will follow within the next few years, throughout the remainder of the current Local Plan period, to 2031. So far, the Greenway is fully functional from Rushden Lakes to just outside Thrapston. Detailed in the table below are the remaining phases including Thrapston to Peterborough, the Oundle ring-route (Oundle Cycle Network Study, June 2015¹³) and the Tresham Garden Village link route. The Greenway will also be extended westwards from Ditchford Lane, via Chester Farm, to Stanton Cross, Wellingborough. This phase lies outside the East Northamptonshire District and therefore not included in Table 5 below.
- 11.8 The SPA designation for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits means that Habitat Regulations apply to development that may have an adverse impact on the integrity of the site as a whole. To allow the majority of development to proceed a SPA SPD has been adopted for East Northamptonshire and has been in operation since February 2016. This provides the opportunity for qualifying developments to pay a standard mitigation amount that is collected by the authority to then spend on mitigation measures throughout the SPA. The mitigation measures are varied and prevent any adverse impact on the SPA. This is managed through a steering group that includes Natural England, the Wildlife Trust and the local councils.
- 11.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires planning policies to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments defining the need for public open space, sports pitches and recreation facilities and the opportunities for provision. At a local level these provide a valuable resource, linking natural capital and people. In 2015 the Council appointed Knight Kavanagh and Page (KKP) to prepare an Open Space Study and Playing Pitch Strategy (finalised April 2017)¹⁴. This updated the earlier (2006) Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, (which informed the previous Local Plan and 2011 Open Space SPD). The 2011 SPD contains detailed standards regarding development contributions for open space, sport and recreational facilities, which will be replaced by the standards to be set in the Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2). This strategy does not include buildings or indoor sports facilities.
- 11.10 Assessing the quality and value of open spaces is used to identify those sites which must be afforded the highest level of protection by the planning system: those which would require some enhancement and those which may no longer be needed for their current purpose.
- 11.11 In conjunction with the town/parish councils and Sport England, evidence gathering for the 2017 KKP study was undertaken during 2015/2016, to provide a comprehensive analysis of open space and playing pitch provision in the district. The study provides evidence for locally based policies and standards for each type of open space, to ensure open space requirements will be implemented for all new development, either by enhancing existing poor quality open

¹³ <https://www.oundle.gov.uk/uploads/oundle-cycle-network-study---sustrans---draft-2.pdf>

¹⁴ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200193/adopted_local_plan/65/development_plan_documents/9

space or by providing new open space to meet the additional need. The study identifies the deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future provision.

- 11.12 The evidence presented in the report should be used to inform local plan documents to set an approach to securing open space facilities through new housing development, and to form the basis for negotiation with developers for contributions towards the provision of appropriate open space facilities and their long term maintenance. The primary aims of applying a threshold are to:
- Identify sites where investment and/or improvements may be required;
 - set an aspirational quality standard to be achieved in the future; and
 - inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development.
- 11.13 All new strategic development for employment and housing will be expected to contribute to the enhancement and provision of playing pitches to meet the needs of the population of the new development or, where there is insufficient access to existing facilities within the local area, in accordance with the KKP Strategy's accessibility standards. The long-term management and maintenance of all new playing pitches must also be secured.
- 11.14 For all other qualifying development, appropriate contributions for the protection and enhancement of open space, sport and recreation within the locality will be secured as planning obligations, where these comply with the relevant legislation. Developer contributions will be calculated based on the quantity standards applied to the scale of development proposed. Whilst new housing developments create additional need with regard to open space, the viability of small housing schemes may be affected. The draft Local Plan Part 2 (paragraph 5.26) proposes a threshold of 10 or more dwellings or 0.3 ha or more for housing schemes where developer contributions would be required - towards the provision and enhancement of open space, which is suitable for children and younger people as well as older people. Where sites are physically constrained, if necessary, to achieve development viability, it may be appropriate to seek development contributions towards off-site provision.
- 11.15 The open space for the Sustainable Urban Extension of Rushden East will be dealt with as a separate matter and the precise detail of what is to be provided there will be agreed via the Master Plan for that development.

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
East Northamptonshire								
G11 (GI11)	Higham Ferrers/Irthlingborough	Nene Wetlands Nature Reserve	To provide high quality greenspace for surrounding developments and to maintain and improve the habitats and visitor access across the reserve as visitor numbers increase	Wildlife Trust	2019-2031	£2,600,000	TBC	S106, HLF, Countryside Stewardship
G12	Thrapston-Peterborough	Greenway	Improve wider GI connections beyond Northants boundary	ENC	2018-2025	£1,843,400	£0	S106, Landfill
G13	Oundle	Greenway	Circular GI route around Oundle to provide local amenity space for future development	ENC, Oundle Town Council	2020-2025	£ 2,414,500	£0	S106
G14	Tresham Garden Village	Greenway	To connect TGV to the two nearest towns of Corby and Oundle	ENC		£686,600	£0	S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure						£ 6,857,900	£0	
+TGV						£ 7,544,500	£0	

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						£5,661,400	6,857,900	
						+TGV	£6,348,000	7,544,500

12. Social and Cultural Infrastructure

- 12.1 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

- 12.2 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.
- 12.3 In East Northamptonshire the enhancement of culture and the promotion of cultural activities is supported through an array of projects organised through Nenescape¹⁵; a Landscape Partnership Scheme funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund. These projects and events include 'The Nene Valley Festival', 'Out of Water, Into History' and 'Settlers of the Nene Valley'.

Town Centres

- 12.4 Town centres are a focal point for many activities and bring people together to shop, visit, socialise and carry out business. It is important for all town centres to continue to attract visitors and business. The likes of Rushden town centre may require significant investment in order to continue to meet the demands placed on them as well as compete with the retail, leisure and dining facilities at Rushden Lakes. This can be potentially achieved 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. The East Northamptonshire Economic Growth, Tourism and Regeneration Strategy highlights town centre revitalisation as a strategic priority for the district as part of generating quality places.¹⁶

Libraries

- 12.5 Previously the objectives of NCC (the service provider) aspired 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. Libraries have begun to act as 'hubs' which diversify away from traditional models of providing access to books by widening the offer of resources available through technology, communications, inter-personal networks and community space. Libraries play a lifelong learning role for all ages. Libraries 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

¹⁵ <https://nenescape.org/>

¹⁶ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2016/economic_development_strategy_2017_-_2020

the facilities provided, however as outlined in para 12.6 budgetary constraints for the library service have hindered the progression of this. The libraries in East Northamptonshire are located at:

- Irthlingborough
- Oundle
- Raunds
- Rushden
- Thrapston

12.6 Within the last couple of years NCC have said they cannot maintain the library service in its current form due to budgetary constraints and the need to deliver savings to stabilise the organisation and to ensure that the remaining Library provision is sustainable. Therefore, a number of proposals are being put forward and consulted on that look to reorganise the way libraries are managed in Northamptonshire in the future¹⁷. Recent changes to the library service have taken place. The library at Higham Ferrers has recently closed, while that at Thrapston has been retained as a “Community Managed Library”, outside the control of NCC.

Museums

12.7 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. Development will be required to help supplement and support investment into the local museum offer. In East Northamptonshire there are museums in Rushden and Oundle that offer information on the respective town’s histories. English Heritage manages Chichele College in Higham Ferrers. There is also a privately owned museum in Rushden called the Rushden Historical Transport Society, which focuses on the local rail industry and its history. Finally, although not a museum, it is worth mentioning Lyveden New Bield, an unfinished Elizabethan Lodge with moat that is owned by the National Trust.

Sport

12.8 The retention and improvement of a good range of sports facilities is essential to support the proposed levels of growth in East Northamptonshire for it to be seen as a desirable place to live and work. Growth in population will place increased pressure on leisure centres and outdoor sports facilities. Although full implementation of some of the infrastructure may not be critical at the time of delivery of projected housing, the cumulative impact of new housing will become acute over time unless facilities follow.

12.9 The North Northamptonshire Strategic Sports Facilities Framework update (2014) outlined 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. In addition, with the emergence of

¹⁷ <https://northamptonshire.citizenspace.com/bipm/librariesproposal/>

the NNIF, more specified requirements for East Northamptonshire were identified as listed in table 6 below.

- 12.10 In 2019 a planning application was submitted by the Northamptonshire Football Association for the relocation of their headquarters incorporating a full size 3G pitch as well as two full size grass pitches together with changing rooms and other facilities. Should this be delivered it could potentially meet much of the need identified in East Northamptonshire for new pitches, something currently being assessed through the East Northamptonshire Football Facility Plan.
- 12.11 Many of the sport and leisure facilities in East Northamptonshire are managed by Freedom Leisure on behalf of the council, these include The Nene Centre in Thrapston, The Pemberton Centre in Rushden and the Splash Swimming Pool in Rushden. Freedom Leisure also works with other local organisations including East Northamptonshire School Sports Partnership, including Thrapston, Oundle, Raunds and Rushden, HE & FE institutes, Spire homes, Serve, Age UK, British Orienteering, England Netball, Badminton England, Swim England and Street Games. The Freedom Leisure 2018-19 Active Communities Development Plan which focusses on developing fun programmes across 6 themes: Active Sport, Active Young People, Active Ageing, Active Communities, Active Workforce, Active Health.¹⁸

¹⁸ <https://www.freedom-leisure.co.uk/centres/active-communities/east-northamptonshire/>

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
East Northamptonshire								
S1	East Northamptonshire (South)	Cricket pitches (3.5 pitches)	To provide facilities for the wider growth across the southern area of the district	ENC	2020-2025	£997,500	£0	S106, other
S2	East Northamptonshire (North)	3G football pitch	To provide a facility for the wider growth across the northern area of the district	ENC	2020-2025	£925,000	£0	S106, other
S3	East Northamptonshire (District-wide)	Football (grass pitches) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.5 adult pitches • 5 youth (11v11) pitches • 4.5 youth (9v9) pitches 	To provide facilities for the wider growth across the district	ENC	2020-2025	£820,000	£0	S106, other
S4	East Northamptonshire (District-wide)	Rugby pitches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.75 senior pitches • 1.5 mini pitches 	To provide facilities for the wider growth across the district	ENC	2020-2025	£675,000	£0	S106, other
S5	Rushden South East (Bedford Road)	Delivery of new playing pitches and relocation of the following sports pitches/ facilities to the south east of the town:	To provide enhanced/ new facilities and allow for release of existing sites within the town for	ENC, Rushden Town Council	2020-2025			S106, other

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football/ cricket pitches, Hayden Road Rugby Club, Manor Park, Bedford Road 	redevelopment in accordance with the Rushden Neighbourhood Plan ("made" June 2018)					
S6	Rushden South East (Bedford Road)	Delivery of ancillary community infrastructure in association with proposed development at Land east of A6 Bypass/ Bedford Road	To provide broader community benefits (i.e. sustainable development) in association with new development proposals	ENC/ developer	2023-2026			S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Sport and Culture						£3,417,500	£0	
Total Funding Gap Required						£3,417,500		

13. Emergency Services

Police

- 13.1 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. In East Northamptonshire there are police stations in Rushden, Thrapston (combined with the fire service and mobile police services) and Oundle.
- 13.2 Increased population resultant from development leads to a general increase in the incidence of crime. Police infrastructure and resources must therefore adapt accordingly in order to maintain and create safe and sustainable places for people to live and work.
- 13.3 Northamptonshire Police require no specific funding for new building facilities, with all major funding secured for strategic projects. However, the preferred locations for new safer community teams are within existing or shared facilities, to reduce costs and provide a more publicly 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.
- 13.4 It has been established that no new police stations are required within the area and the Northern Criminal Justice Centre (Kettering Police Hub) will mostly serve the North Northamptonshire area. Therefore, there are no specific projects identified in the table below other than Police capital provision.
- 13.5 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, the design of developments can have an impact on the safety of those living or working there, so police representatives attend design surgeries to influence layout which in turn could reduce potential contributions.

Fire and Rescue

- 13.6 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.
- 13.7 In East Northamptonshire there are five fire stations, at Raunds, Rushden, Irthlingborough, Oundle and Thrapston (combined with Police). As part of the 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.

- 13.8 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.
- 13.9 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.
- 13.10 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
East Northamptonshire								
ES1 (ES7)	East Northamptonshire	Police capital provision	Development in East Northamptonshire to meet the needs of the increase in population.	Northants Police	2018-2031	£2,880,225	£1,178,614	Northants Police, S106
ES2	East Northamptonshire	Police provision at Tresham Garden Village	Development in East Northamptonshire to meet the needs of the increase in population, particularly to meet the needs of an entirely new settlement.	Northants Police	2020-2031	£250,000	£0	Northants Police, S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Public Services						£2,880,225	£1,178,614	
+TGV						£3,130,225	£1,178,614	
Total Funding Gap Required						£1,701,611		
+TGV						£1,951,611		

14. Utility Services and Energy

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

Electricity

- 14.2 In relation to electricity, National Grid own the strategic transmission network which transports power from large scale power generators to the distribution networks.
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.
- 14.5 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 time¹⁹ 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.
- 14.6 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 below table).
- 14.7 There have been ongoing discussions with Western Power regarding the infrastructure required to facilitate development of Tresham Garden Village and that this will necessitate a new electricity substation costing £8.1m²⁰. It is likely a similar provision will be required at Rushden East however the details of this are yet to come to light.
- 14.8 Western Power is also developing alternative means of connecting further generation connections by utilising active network management techniques. This is in the process of

¹⁹ The JCS/Part 1 Local Plan encourages the increased deployment of renewable and low carbon technologies locally

²⁰ Latest figure given

being rolled out and further details can be found on their low carbon innovation website www.westernpowerinnovation.co.uk.

Gas

- 14.9 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 East Northamptonshire. Government policy now dictates that there will be no gas connections to new homes from 2025.

Table 8: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Utility Services and Energy

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
North Northamptonshire								
U1 (U2)	Irthlingborough to Thrapston	Update 33kv circuit	Increase circuit capacity restriction	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	2014-2019	n/a	n/a	WPD
U2 (U7)	Irthlingborough Reinforcement	Additional grid transformer capacity	Increase firm capacity	Western Power Distribution (WPD)	2018-2019	n/a	n/a	TBC
U3	Tresham Garden Village	Primary substation		Western Power Distribution (WPD)	n/a	£8.1m	n/a	TBC
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Utility Services						n/a	n/a	
+TGV						£8,100,000	n/a	
Total Funding Gap Required						n/a		
+TGV						£8,100,000 (up to)		

15. Water Supply and Treatment

- 15.1 The local water supply, water treatment and the sewerage network are managed by Anglian Water. East 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 period²¹. The majority of water use in the area is for domestic purposes 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.
- 15.2 Progress on the delivery of a strategic sewer to support the growth in East Northamptonshire has been funded through Anglian Water’s 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 Sewerage Treatment Works. Anglian Water will need to monitor the rates of development closely so they can align delivery.
- 15.3 Water companies are responsible for the preparation of a 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. Anglian Water is now in the process of preparing its next five-year AMP (AMP 7). 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 Wastewater Treatment Works) will take place and any necessary work carried out at the appropriate time.
- 15.4 Anglian Water is also in the early stages of developing a 25-year growth forecast for its area of responsibility and is 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.
- 15.5 Anglian Water have introduced a simplified charging mechanism for all new dwellings to pay a standard charge. The payment of these charges and money raised through customer bills supports the delivery of water and recycling infrastructure.²²

²¹ As of 2017

²² <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/developers/development-services/services-and-charges/>

16. Water and Flood Management

- 16.1 Effective flood management across East Northamptonshire must protect against the risks of all types of 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 and reservoirs.
- 16.2 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. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) may provide opportunities for a wide range of ecosystem services.
- 16.3 A County Wide Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (last updated 2016) 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 Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) is accompanied by an annual Action Plan which sets out a detailed list of flood risk management projects that are currently in the pipeline. The latest Action Plan was published in December 2019²³. The IDP details those items of infrastructure which will address the risks of fluvial, surface water and reservoir flooding.
- 16.4 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.
- 16.5 In February 2020, East Northamptonshire Council published its updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)²⁴. This new Level 1 SFRA provides a District-level assessment, applying existing published (secondary) data to establish whether new development can be allocated outside high and medium flood risk areas. More detailed modelling work relating to site specific proposals in Rushden and Irthlingborough are included within the Level 2 SFRA (November 2012).

²³ <https://www.floodtoolkit.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NCC-LFRMS-Action-Plan-2019-final-for-publication.pdf>

²⁴ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200190/annual_monitoring_report/68/evidence_base_and_monitoring/9

Table 9: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Water and Flood Management

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
East Northamptonshire								
W1 (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
W2 (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	2021-2025	£2,176,425	£250,000	FDGiA
W3 (W10)	Elmington, A605	Flood Risk improvements	Surface water and agricultural runoff cause flooding and closure of this key highway route	NCC	TBC	£200,000	£30,000	FCERM, S106
Total Costs East Northamptonshire Water and Flood Management						£2,376,425	£280,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£2,096,425		

17. Business Space

- 17.1 In January 2019, plans for an Enterprise Centre at Warth Park in Raunds were approved by the Council. The Enterprise Centre is a priority project that will drive the delivery of Enterprising East Northants²⁵, the Council's Economic Development, Tourism and Regeneration Strategy. The Enterprise Centre will also support the delivery of the strategic economic priorities of both the Government's Industrial Strategy and the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan and local industrial strategy.
- 17.2 The £8.1m facility will provide a catalyst for supporting 205 businesses and creating 785 jobs in its first 10 years which will inject at least £54million into the economy. This will help shape the provision of new commercial space in the wider area which will, in turn, provide move on and accelerator space for tenants.
- 17.3 The Enterprise Centre will provide 2,500m² (27,000 sq. ft.) of lettable floor space divided into flexible units ranging from 10 to 50m² (100 to 500 sq. ft.) in size, easy in/easy out terms, car parking, access to a reception service, pooled office equipment, meeting rooms and catering and breakout areas. It is due to open in 2020.

²⁵ <https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/enterpriseEN>

Table 10: Schedule of Infrastructure Requirements – Business Space

Ref	Location	Infrastructure Requirements	Reason for need	Lead body	Broad phasing	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Secured or Likely Funding	Funding sources
Wellingborough								
B1	Raunds	Enterprise Centre		ENC	2019-2020	£8.1m	£8.1m	ENC
Total Costs to Business Space						£8,100,000	£8,100,000	
Total Funding Gap Required						£0		

18. Telecommunications

- 18.1 Government set a national target of 95% superfast broadband coverage to be achieved by 31st December 2017. The target relates to numbers of premises rather than geographical coverage. This national target was met. However, Northamptonshire has gone even better with coverage approaching 97%. It is also in the top ten areas in the UK for ultrafast broadband with 60% of premises able to access even faster speeds. This means that Northamptonshire is now one of the best counties in the UK for fast broadband.
- 18.2 In June 2018 the County Council agreed new targets for the Superfast Northamptonshire project. These targets are for at least 99% of premises in the county to be able to access superfast broadband and 65% ultrafast - both to be achieved by 31st March 2021. These targets are challenging, but achievable subject to market capacity. This will ensure that Northamptonshire is one of the best places (urban and rural) in the country for fast and reliable broadband connectivity.

19. Conclusions

19.1 The assessment of infrastructure requirements to ensure sustainable delivery of East Northamptonshire's Part 2 Local Plan shows that much of the infrastructure required is site specific, especially in relation to transport and education. These items can be incorporated into s106 agreements (as the need would not be there without that development) or provided by the developer. 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.

19.2 The key infrastructure that has been identified reflects the strategic priorities that are in the SEMLEP Strategic Economic Plan (2017). It is important that these key projects are delivered in a timely way to ensure the delivery of the Joint Core Strategy and East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2.

Table 11: Total cost of infrastructure

Infrastructure Type	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated secured or likely funding	Estimated Funding Gap	% of overall gap
Transport	£273,429,000	£271,000,000	£2,429,000	15.9%
Education	£38,100,000	£38,100,000	£0	0%
Green Infrastructure	£ 6,857,900	£0	£ 6,857,900	37.0%
Social and Culture	£3,417,000	£0	£3,417,000	22.3%
Public Services	£2,880,225	£1,178,614	£1,701,611	11.1%
Utility Services and Energy	n/a	n/a	£0	0%
Water and flood management	£2,376,425	£280,000	£2,096,425	13.7%
Business Space	£8,100,000	£8,100,000	£0	0%

Totals	£335,160,550	£318,658,614	£16,501,936	100%
+TGV projects	£364,500,650	£332,658,614	£31,842,036	

- 18.3 It should be noted that most 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 some of the large-scale projects to the strategic highway are fully funded by government through Highways England and the Department of Transport. 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 infrastructure that is 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.
- 19.4 As Table 11 outlines, 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.
- 19.5 The cultural and green infrastructure is currently less well supported through existing funding streams, albeit with partnership working and the increase in available information it is possible that other funding streams, such as the Nenescape Heritage Lottery Fund (which is now in its third year of delivery) will help bring certain projects forward.
- 19.6 The Government periodically offers various investment and funding schemes, generally on a loan basis, to help development proceed and overcome viability and cash flow issues. It is possible that such schemes will become available alongside innovative ways of generating funding for large pieces of infrastructure, albeit at this stage it is impossible to pre-empt what funding may become accessible in the future.
- 19.7 Through assistance from the JPDU, East Northamptonshire is 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 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.
- 19.8 Other funding streams have been identified for many of the typologies including the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA); Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF); 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.

19.9 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 East Northamptonshire.

20. Monitoring

20.1 It should be noted that the information on costs is the best available at the time and will be most 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 LIP (alongside the NN IDP) to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and is an accurate reflection of both the infrastructure and costs required to deliver sustainable development. The Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR) will be used to report annually on progress of infrastructure delivery, particularly the key infrastructure. A full update of the LIP 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.