



East
Northamptonshire
Council

CIL Infrastructure Document

December 2013

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Infrastructure document supports the development of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for East Northamptonshire Council. The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that a significant funding gap exists between the infrastructure required to deliver the development detailed within the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Spatial Strategy (NNJCSS) and the different funding mechanisms. This evidence informs the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule. It does not encompass all of the Council's infrastructure requirements to deliver growth or to meet the NNJCSS. Items not included in this document are, for example, open space within sites or local transport needs associated with a specific development that would be delivered through a section 106 agreement. The NNJCSS clearly sets out the scale and locations of growth and is up to date for the purposes of defining infrastructure requirements. Any future plan review will carry forward existing commitments and allocations and be focussed on where additional future growth should be located.
- 1.2 This document draws together information from various sources to demonstrate the range of infrastructure required to deliver the scale of growth in the Council's development strategy as set out in the NNJCSS adopted 2008, covering the period to 2021. The NNJCSS is under review but the new plan will not be adopted until summer 2015 at the earliest. The recession has slowed the implementation of the adopted CSS and this has created difficulties for the planning authorities in demonstrating a deliverable 5 year supply of housing land as required by the NPPF. The North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit is seeking to address this through an Interim Housing Policy Statement (consultation August – October 2013) that sets out new evidence of objectively assessed housing requirements as a basis for maintaining a 5 year supply. The Interim Housing Policy Statement will not replace the growth targets in the NNJCSS, which remains the statutory development plan and the basis for CIL infrastructure planning.
- 1.3 This document looks wider than the Council's current programme for spending on infrastructure. It identifies candidates for CIL funding from the infrastructure needed to support the development strategy. The Councils draft regulation 123 list identifies generic items of infrastructure that all of the projects discussed later in this document fall under. The list of projects are those that may be wholly or partially funded through CIL and are included in Appendix 3, and take account of other funding streams including section 106 agreements. It is not the purpose or the role of this document to prioritise infrastructure projects. The costs included and funding sources mentioned are based on the best information available at this time. It is likely that these will change as schemes are refined and progress through their planning and design stages.
- 1.4 This document has been produced using the amended regulations and guidance in April 2013¹ and is set out as follows:

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-infrastructure-levy-guidance>

- Firstly, the context - the level of growth and timescales envisaged for development to 2021. This information was initially provided to the infrastructure and service providers in spring 2012 and updated through ongoing dialogue and refinement.
- Secondly, a schedule of infrastructure projects based on information currently available including costs, where known, is used to compile the tables throughout the document to demonstrate the extent of the funding gap between the infrastructure required and funding available. This gap amounts to some £34.6 million. Bearing in mind the cost of CIL administration is up to 5% and that 15%-25% of CIL funding is required to be passed to parishes or used on local priorities, this gives an overall Community Infrastructure funding target of approximately £8.5 million for the plan period up to 2021. The tables are supported by detailed information relating to each of the items and the justification for inclusion. The funding gap and funding target is detailed more in Appendix 1. Further details about historic S106 agreements and affordable housing are provided in appendix 2.

Context

- 1.5** The NNJCSS was prepared before there was a formal requirement for a supporting infrastructure plan, introduced in Planning Policy Statement 12 (now replaced by the National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) published in March 2012). The Core Strategy was based on extensive evidence and work with infrastructure providers who supported the plan at examination.
- 1.6** The delivery vehicle for North Northamptonshire, the North Northants Development Company (NNDC), produced the Programme of Development (the PoD) in 2008. This is the infrastructure plan identifying the required infrastructure for the NNJCSS. The document identifies the strategic and local infrastructure requirements, availability of resources and the timescales that the infrastructure needs to be delivered. This document was informed by the previous work carried out to feed into the Core Strategy and worked as a bidding document for Government funding.
- 1.7** In addition a North Northamptonshire Local Investment Plan was coordinated, in 2010, through the Homes and Communities Agency. This document sets out the housing and regeneration investment priorities, with a focus on housing delivery and affordable housing funding.
- 1.8** The infrastructure requirements needed for the delivery of the NNJCSS have been undertaken through various pieces of supportive work. To reflect delays in the delivery of the plan adjustments, through a bespoke infrastructure assessment, has been included in this document. In this regard, the Infrastructure document is 'bespoke' in nature and is prepared in accordance with CIL Guidance.

Development

- 1.9** The NNJCSS sets out the targets for housing and employment provision during the period 2001 - 2021. This seeks the completion of 52,100 new homes and 47,400 new jobs by 2021. The strategy for growth is to focus development in the three main towns of Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough with only limited growth in the rural areas.
- 1.10** Of the 52,100 new homes, 18,939 have been delivered from 2001 - 2013 (as yet unpublished figure). Of the remaining 33,161 homes, around 20,000 have secured planning permission. A large proportion of the housing requirements to 2021 are to be delivered through the development of sustainable urban extensions (SUEs). The site related infrastructure needs for these developments was assessed through the development of the NNJCSS in association with service providers as the applications progressed. The resulting infrastructure requirements are to be delivered in association with or alongside the developments. An issue relating to the delivery of the necessary infrastructure for the SUEs and other large development is any renegotiating of the section 106 legal agreements. This will impact on the delivery of sustainable places alongside the impact on the funding gap. Some developments are still undergoing further renegotiations and as such some of the previously necessary secured funding outlined in this document may be removed and result in a further increase in the funding gap.
- 1.11** Delivery of new homes in North Northamptonshire was severely hit, along with the rest of the country, during the economic recession. Other mechanisms of funding infrastructure, including CL receipts, may be necessary to get these large SUEs underway, especially where the infrastructure will also serve a wider area. The infrastructure planning work has been updated and takes into account permissions and delivery rates and demonstrates the funding gap.

Conclusion

- 1.12** The impact of the recession means that this growth will take longer than 2021 to deliver and the phasing of supporting infrastructure may change accordingly. This is clearly the case for infrastructure associated with individual developments (for instance new primary schools), much of which will be secured through s106 agreements and will not be needed until a development is implemented. However, more strategic elements of infrastructure required to deliver the CSS, such as strategic highway improvements, green infrastructure investment and town centre regeneration projects, are required to support the development of the area more generally and are not directly linked to the phasing of individual developments. Therefore, although the growth targets set out in the CSS will take longer to deliver than originally envisaged, the CSS remains a robust basis for assessing infrastructure requirements for the purpose of CIL.

2 Infrastructure Planning

- 2.1** Guidance on the extent of infrastructure planning work needed to support a CIL Charging Schedule is contained within the Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance document issued in April 2013.
- 2.2** Information is required on the infrastructure needed to support the NNJCSS, the cost of that infrastructure and other sources of funding available in order to identify the CIL infrastructure funding target. Paragraph 14 of the Guidance² makes clear that the main focus of infrastructure planning in relation to the preparation a CIL Charging Schedule is to provide evidence of the aggregate funding gap that demonstrates the need to levy CIL. The Government recognises that there will be uncertainty in pinpointing other infrastructure funding sources, particularly beyond the short term.
- 2.3** In total the infrastructure requirements set out in this document² over the period to 2021 are some £57.4 million of which the CIL funding gap comprises approximately £34.6 million. This figure was gained by identifying secured funding and therefore the remaining shortfalls for the infrastructure required to support development within the plan period. Further details are provided in appendix 1 & 2.

Infrastructure Projects Schedule

- 2.4** The development strategy was planned against the expected delivery of strategic infrastructure projects, some of which have now been delivered. With much of the quantum of growth occurring within large strategic sites key infrastructure will be delivered alongside the construction of the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) detailed within the NNJCSS.
- 2.5** Some of the key infrastructure identified in the NNJCSS has now secured funding to be delivered. The key strategic items include:
- The A14 Junctions 7-9 widening, being delivered by The Highways Agency
 - Secured delivery of the North Northamptonshire Strategic Sewer, being delivered by Anglian Water.

In addition the Annual Monitoring Reports set out a variety of other infrastructure projects that have been delivered and planned.

- 2.6** However several elements of the infrastructure identified in adopted plans and development briefs remain outstanding.

² Those infrastructure items that are defined as infrastructure, will potentially be partially paid for by CIL, and required to deliver the JCCS (2008).

² Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, April 2013 Department of Communities and Local Government

- 2.7** Some of these may not be required until the end of or beyond the plan period owing to the slower than expected delivery of housing and employment sites.
- 2.8** The following tables set out the envisaged infrastructure requirements to support housing and employment delivery in the Council's area for the plan period, providing an individual justification and need for each project.
- 2.9** A table of all the infrastructure projects can be found in the appendix 3, fully detailing all aspects of each infrastructure project accordingly.

3.0 Transport

3.1 Road Network

- 3.2** The Highways Agency has been working with stakeholders to understand the scale and location of development proposals to advise of the implications and infrastructure needs on the strategic road network (SRN). The main two SRN in North Northamptonshire are the A14/E24 and the A45.
- 3.3** 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.
- 3.4** The A45 study has indicated that some of the junctions will require improvements to ensure they are capable of operating acceptably. Funding for improvements to the Wilby Way roundabout has recently been secured through the Pinch Point funding stream, this is through to meet capacity improvements to 2021. The other junctions requiring work are:
- Skew Bridge
 - Chowns Mill
- 3.5** With regards to the A14/E24 several schemes are also identified. Funding has already been secured for the widening between junctions 7 and 9 with works due to start in 2014. The other schemes relate to specific developments coming forward that are located and accessed from this corridor.
- A14 Junctions 10/10a
 - A14 junctions 8-9
- 3.6** Northamptonshire County Council has previously undertaken a great deal of modelling work to support the 2008 NNJCS, which identified many road improvements across the area. The modelling work also highlighted that highway improvements needed to be supported by measures to achieve modal shift targets and identified public transport improvements as well as pedestrian and cycle networks. Some of these schemes may not be needed in their entirety until the end of or beyond the plan period owing to the slower than expected delivery of houses and employment sites.

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Chowns Mill and Skew Bridge Improvements	CIL S106	9,000,000	£8,858,360	The project will support the growth of East Northamptonshire maintaining the efficient flow of traffic along this strategic route between Northampton and the A14.

4.0 Culture

4.1 Cultural infrastructure will play a vital role within North Northamptonshire, helping to establish new communities and neighbourhoods who identify with the settlements in which they live and work, helping to create a network of distinctive settlements.

4.2 Libraries

4.3 The North Northamptonshire Cultural Investment Plan details how library provision will be met through refurbishment, extension or replacement. The objectives of Northamptonshire County Council, the service provider for libraries is changing the role libraries play within town and village centres. An increased social and economic role will see libraries provide ‘community’ and ‘enterprise’ hubs alongside traditional access to information.

4.4 Museums and Resource

4.5 Museums and heritage centres in North Northamptonshire play a key role; maintaining a sense of place, as centres of learning and as visitor attractions. Schemes which help increase the provision of museum space and enrich the cultural offer will underpin the delivery of sustainable growth. Attractions of significant importance can also play an economic role, attracting visitors and helping to sustain associated informal local economic activity.

Across Northamptonshire (the costs are divided across the County)

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Chester Farm education programme and classroom facilities	CIL/ S106/ Heritage Lottery Funding	£992,642	£248,160)	Provision of a dedicated classroom facility and education programme to provide both formal and informal learning to people about heritage.

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Chester Farm green Space and infrastructure	CIL/ S106/ Heritage Lottery Funding	£855,652	£213,913	To facilitate public access to the Chester Farm Site, including a replacement Public Rights Of Way bridge. This will open the site for recreation and exploration of the county heritage assets.

4.6 Public Realm

4.7 Improvements to the public realm in East Northamptonshire are an integral part of the growth and regeneration agenda making the district a more attractive place to live and work. Further details are set out in the Development Plan, Rushden Town Centre Regeneration Strategy (2010), the Oundle Transport Study (2011), and the Rushden Transport Study (2013).

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Rushden High Street Northern Section	CIL	£1,900,000	£1,900,000	Improvements to pedestrian areas
Oundle town centre public realm and transport improvements	CIL	£650,000	£650,000	Public realm and transport improvements for the town centre

5.0 Sport and Leisure

- 5.1** The North Northamptonshire strategic sports facilities framework was produced in April 2010 to provide a comprehensive set of priorities for strategic facility provision across the county. Prior to this, PMP carried out the Open Space, Recreation, and Sport Study for East Northamptonshire Council (2006), as an evidence base for the Rural North Oundle and Thrapston Plan (RNOTP). It should be noted that this document does not include costs for projects. However the Sports England website provided estimate capital costs for sports facilities.
- 5.2** The retention and improvement of a good range of sports facilities is essential to support the proposed levels of growth in the district. Several sports facilities are under pressure to cope with an increased use, therefore they require improvements to increase capacity to enable them to continue to serve the needs of the district.

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Sports Hall	CIL	£11,380,000	£11,380,000	To support an increase in the population
Indoor Tennis Court	CIL	£1,253,333	£1,253,333	To support an increase in the population
Health and fitness facilities	CIL	£351,500	£351,500	To support an increase in the population
Splash leisure pool improvement works	CIL	£500,000	£500,000	To support an increase in the population

6.1 Education

6.2 Pupil places are very much interlinked with changes in population. Some areas of Northamptonshire have seen a significant increase in the birth rates in recent years. This has resulted in certain locations having an insufficient number of school places. The large developments across the area will create a need for new schools. Some of these will be required solely for the new developments, others will provide for the existing population. At this stage Northamptonshire County Council propose that:

Primary schools: Funded through S106 contributions

Secondary schools including middle and upper schools: Funded through CIL (unless a new school is required by a specific site)

7 Green Infrastructure

7.1 Green Infrastructure (GI) is an important part of delivering sustainable communities and provides a wide range of benefits to health and well-being, biodiversity, and climate change.

7.2 In addition North Northamptonshire has a wide range of important designations, such as the Upper Nene Valley Special Protection area (SPA), the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) alongside many SSSIs and other designations. These sites are all susceptible to increases in visitor numbers which could result in a variety of unacceptable impacts.

7.3 The 2008 Core Strategy has a policy requirement to remedy local deficiencies, these deficiencies can be identified through Natural England's Access to Natural Green Space Standards (ANGst). Some areas currently have or will not have access, within the parameters stated, to natural green space. The projects listed here will protect important areas of biodiversity from increased visitor pressure and others will provide areas of natural green space for residents.

GI projects across local authority areas

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Enhancement of River Nene Back Channels and Backwaters (Wellingborough and East Northamptonshire)	CIL/Nature improvement area funding	£1,000,000	£650,000	By restoring and enhancing stretches of the river its resilience to cope with these impacts will be improved.
Rockingham Forest for Life (Kettering, Corby and East Northamptonshire)	CIL S106	£3,371,200	£2687,760	To increase tree planting, establish wood fuel supply chains with wider recreation, biodiversity, health and economic benefits.
Upper Nene Valley access infrastructure (Wellingborough and East Northamptonshire)	CIL/ Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)	£2,000,000	£281,150	The whole site is “at risk” from increasing levels of recreation disturbance.

East Northamptonshire GI projects

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Greenway phase 5-7	CIL/ Biffa/Landfill tax/SITA/ SUSTRANS /WREN	£1,050,516	£1,000,516	Aims to develop a network of routes for walking and cycling in the south of the district, with aspirations to link to Wellingborough and the train station.

Barnwell Country Park expansion	CIL/ Woodland Creation Grant	£740,272	£673,000	Extension of country park to accommodate increased visitor numbers from wider population growth and to help meet the shortfall in public open space provision within Oundle.
Ditchford Lakes and Meadows	CIL	£200,000	£200,000	Surrounding development will risk site deterioration, investment and enlargement will help the site and biodiversity cope with increased public use.
Irthlingborough Lakes and Meadows	CIL/ Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)/ Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) /SITA	£3,311,480	£1,655,740	Alterations to cope with further visitor numbers
King's Cliffe Proposed Local Nature Reserve improvements	CIL SITA	£150,000	£145,000	Sensitive improvements to allow access to a functioning green corridor.
Thrapston Carr Extension	CIL	£50,000	£50,000	Extension of existing site to cope with increased visitor pressures arising from growth in local population.

7.4 Health

7.5 At this time the NHS are unable to provide us with the required evidence base for future health care requirements. Health infrastructure is an important part of creating sustainable places, therefore when the evidence base is available it will be used to inform contributions, the R123 list and any changes to the CIL evidence base as required. Ongoing dialogue with the NHS will take place to ensure sustainable places are created.

7.6 Emergency Services

7.7 Police

7.8 Northamptonshire Police are responsible for the policing for the County, including collisions and road policing, countywide operations, protecting vulnerable people and investigating and solving crimes. There are police stations in several of the main towns and safer community teams that operate in smaller sub areas across each authority.

7.9 The increase in population arising from new development leads to an increase in incidents of crime. Therefore there is a requirement to increase police infrastructure accordingly in order to maintain and create safe and sustainable places for people to live and to secure appropriate capital and revenue resources to address such growth. There is no central Government funding for the capital costs of policing new development.

7.10 The costs identified for the authority are those associated with the capital cost of the infrastructure to recruit, train, equip and accommodate the necessary additional officers required.

7.11 No new police stations are required and the Northern Criminal Justice Centre is currently being provided through other funding streams. The preferred location for new safer community teams is to co-locate with other service providers, this reduces costs and improves efficiency.

Project	Funding Source	Cost Estimate	Indicative CIL Funding gap	Notes
Police Service, capital provision	CIL/ Police budget	£2,880,225	£1,701,611	To provide policing and mitigate pressures faced by an increase in population.

Appendix 1

Infrastructure Funding Gap CIL Infrastructure Funding Target

Using the summary tables in the main document and the CIL infrastructure project details in Appendix 3, taking into consideration other funding sources, the funding gap can be calculated.

The funding gap for East Northamptonshire Council is

£34.6 million

It should be noted that through the renegotiating of section 106 agreements this figure could increase. In addition some infrastructure providers such as the NHS and the Environment Agency, have been unable to provide the information to feed into this stage of the document, due to internal deadlines not matching the deadlines for this document preparation. It is anticipated that once the analysis of infrastructure requirements has been complete by these organisations that additional projects will be added that will increase the funding gap.

Due to the cost of CIL administration at 5% and 15% - 25% of CIL funding is required to be passed to parishes or used on local priorities, this gives an overall CIL funding target of at least £8.5 million.

Appendix 2

Historic Section 106 Agreements Historic Affordable Housing Delivery

S106 received in the last 3 years

Year	Amount (£)
2010-2011	159,370
2011-2012	504,889
2012-2013	1,056,643.97
Total	1,720,903

S106 signed in the last 3 years

Year	Amount (£)
2010-2011	1,747,334
2011-2012	8,849,416.45
2012-2013	4,622,772.97
Total	15,219,523

Affordable housing provision in the last 3 years

Year	% Gross affordable housing provision
2009-2010	49%
2010-2011	36%
2011-2012	27%
Average	37%

CIL infrastructure Document: Appendix 3 CIL infrastructure projects

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
Roads								
	A6 Chowns Mill/ A45 Skew Bridge junction		2021	£9,000,000	Highway Agency	In the last 3 years three S106 agreements have been signed for a total of £141,640.05	S106 agreements signed for £141,640.05. No other sources of funding currently identified.	Note: The Highway Agency project known as Chowns Mill includes the junction at Skew bridge. The project will support the growth of East Northamptonshire, maintaining the efficient flow of traffic along this strategic route between Northampton and the A14. Northamptonshire County Council :Transport Strategy- Northamptonshire Major Roads strategy (Draft Sept 2013 p24). Northamptonshire Arc connecting Northamptonshire (Oct 2011): Junction improvements target 2019. Northamptonshire County Council committee (16 July 2013) Prioritised Short-Listed Programme of Schemes for Funding between 2015/16 and 2018
	Junction improvements to Wood Street/High Street, Higham Ferrers	2014	2019	£20,000-£30,000*	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Higham Ferrers Transport Study, February (2013): Kerb realignment of junction and provision of pedestrian refuge.
	Junction improvements to Kimbolton Road/ College Street, Higham Ferrers	2014	2019	£50,000- £75,000*	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Higham Ferrers Transport Study (February 2013): Reduction of roundabout size and additional deflection on approaches.
	Traffic calming on High Street, Higham Ferrers	2014	2021	£214,500	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Higham Ferrers Transport Study (February 2013)
	Removal of Co-op Lay-by and replacement with additional parking and pedestrian facilities, Higham Ferrers	2014	2021	£20,000-£30,000*	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Higham Ferrers Transport Study (February 2013)
	Double junction of High Street/John Clarke Way/ Rectory Road, Rushden	2014	2021	£600,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013): Requires widening carriageway/narrow lanes

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
	Junction of Rectory Road/Newton Road, Rushden	2014	2021	£300,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013): Requires land from the recycling site to cater for the swept paths of larger vehicles
	Junction of Skinners Hill/ High Street South, Rushden	2014	2021	£200,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013): Re-design of junction will need to take into account the gradient up High Street South
	Pedestrianisation of Church Street, Rushden	2014	2021	£150,000	Council/East Northamptonshire Council/Rushden Town Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013): Detailed design required for junction of Church Street/High Street/Newton Road
	Changes to Duck Street approach to Wellingborough Road roundabout, Rushden	2014	2021	£200,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013) :To coincide with the wider town centre works
	Changes to side road junctions to allow for two way traffic, Rushden	2014	2021	£300,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013) : To coincide with the wider town centre works
	Other measures to promote two way traffic on inner ring road, Rushden	2014	2021	£150,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013): Relocation or removal of on street parking and potential traffic orders
	Improved bus stops/ shelters on inside of ring road, Rushden	2014	2021	£20,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013):To coincide with the wider town centre works
	Changes to controlled pedestrian crossings to allow for 2 way traffic, Rushden	2014	2021	£60,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL	Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Rushden Transport Study (October 2013):To coincide with the wider town centre works
Town centre improvements								
	Rushden High Street Northern Section	2015	2021	£1,900,000	Northamptonshire County Council, East Northamptonshire Council, Rushden Town Council	CIL	No other funding sources identified at this stage	Regeneration Strategy: Rushden Town centre (2010)
	Oundle town centre: Public realm and traffic improvements	2015	2018	£650,000	Northamptonshire County Council/ Town Council	CIL	Northamptonshire County Council are conducting further work on this project	Oundle Transport Study (September 2011). Public realm improvements for the town centre.

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
Green Infrastructure								
	Improved pedestrian links: Queensway, William Steel Way and Midland Rd, Higham Ferrers	2014	2019	£20,000 + lighting	Northamptonshire County Council/East Northamptonshire Council	CIL	Sustrans/ Local Transport Plan: No funding is currently available	Higham Ferrers Transport Study (February 2013): Approx 150 metre of segregated lit cycle/footpath
	North Northamptonshire Greenway: Phase 5 Islip to Woodford grange	2014	2021	£297,816.23	East Northamptonshire Council	CIL 247,816.23	£50,000 WREN (Waste Recycling Environmental Limited) funding	ENC Corporate Plan, Core Strategy (2008)
	North Northamptonshire Greenway: Phase 6 Irthlingborough linear route	2014	2021	£585,000	East Northamptonshire Council		Biffa,SITA & Sustrans	ENC Corporate Plan, Core Strategy (2008)
	North Northamptonshire Greenway: Phase 7 Irthlingborough linear route to Ebbw Vale Way	2014	2021	£167,700	East Northamptonshire Council		Land Fill tax may be available however further information about the details of the scheme are required	ENC Corporate Plan, Core Strategy (2008)
	Barnwell Country Park Expansion	subject to funding	4 year project	£740,272	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL: £673,000	£67,272 :Northamptonshire County Council funding, Woodland creation grant & Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)	The project would provide access to an additional 20 hectares of adjoining land and provide the potential to develop a new 3km riverside walking trail. Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2011), The Nene Valley Regional Park Nene Valley Strategy Plan (p39/p40) Nene Valley Regional Park Environmental Character Assessment and Green Infrastructure suite (illustration 41).

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
	Chester Farm green space and infrastructure	2013	2018	£855,652	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL ENC: £30,559. Seven authorities will contribute a total amount of £213,913 which is 25% of the overall cost	S106: £50,000-held by Borough Council Wellingborough, Heritage Lottery funding £444,939 Heritage Lottery fund, part of larger bid which is contributing 52% of cost. Confirmation of funding July 2013	Nene Valley Strategic Plan (2010):Section 9. To open the site for recreation and exploration of the county heritage.
	Ditchford Lakes and Meadows improvements and enlargement	2016	2021	£200,000	Wildlife Trust	CIL	Other funding bids will be developed in 2014-15	Encroachment of development will risk site deterioration. Investment and enlargement will help site and ecosystem cope with increased public use. Increased pressures from Rushden and Irthlingborough will increase visitor pressures. Access upgrades required to link surrounding development. Nene Valley Strategic Plan, Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2008, North Northants GI investment Plan (2009)
	Enhancement of river Nene back channels and backwaters	2016	2021	£1,000,000	Wildlife Trust, River Nene Regional Park, River restoration centre, Environment Agency	CIL:£650,000 ENC:49.023 ha, 65%	Nature Improvement Area (NIA) funding stream, Environment Agency is contributing towards specific projects and is likely to match fund.	Wildlife Trust, Nene Nature Improvement Area, River Nene Regional Park, Water Framework Directive, Nene Backchannels Project reports
	Irthlingborough Lakes and Meadows	2015	2021	£3,311,480	Wildlife Trust	CIL: £1,655,740	£1,270,740 received from Heritage Lottery Funding, Higher Level Stewardship, SITA to cover set up period 2012-2015, £88,000 Higher Level Stewardship/Entry Level Stewardship income from 2015-2022. £297,000 to be sought	The site forms a vital link in the GI network in North Northants. It is also part of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA. To mitigate for increased visitor numbers the path network needs to be more robust, and site management activities must be on-going. Nene Valley Strategic Plan. Irthlingborough Lakes and Meadows management and maintenance plan, Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2008, North Northants GI Investment Plan (2009)

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
	King's Cliffe proposed Local Nature Reserve (LNR) improvements		2021	£150,000	Wildlife Trust	CIL:£145,000	Proposed funding through nature Improvement Area and Inspiring Meadows project (SITA). Already secured £5,000	Rural North Oundle and Thrapston Plan Policy 10
	Rockingham Forest for Life	2013	2021 and beyond	£3,371,200	River Nene Regional Park (RNRP)	CIL: £2,687,760: ENC 134ha to be delivered over 7 years	S106: £250,000, £433,440 other funding	By 2025, the Forest for Life will be nationally recognised as an exemplar climate change initiative for the regeneration of the Rockingham Forest. It will enhance the natural and cultural environment, reinforce ancient woodlands, capture carbon, link fragmented sites and create wildlife corridors to provide a sustainable landscape for all to enjoy. River Nene Regional Park, Rockingham Forest For Life: Carbon sink forestry report
	Thrapston Carr/Meadow Lane Park extension	2013	2021 and beyond	£50,000	Thrapston Town Council, Wildlife Trust	CIL: £50,000	No other source of funding at the current time	Local Wildlife Site Management Plan
	Upper Nene Valley Access Infrastructure	2016	2021 and beyond	£2,000,000	River Nene Regional Park, Natural England & Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	CIL: £281,150	1.5m to be sought through Heritage Lottery Fund, Landscape Partnership and Life+ applications	Only 40% is currently in favourable condition and Natural England identify the whole site as being "at risk" from increasing levels of recreation disturbance.
	Footbridge over the A45 to Stanwick Lakes	Unknown at this stage	unknown at this stage	£3,000,000	Highway Agency	CIL	Sustrans: £200,000/£300,000 if evidence for encouraging cycling can be shown. Further work is being carried out by the Highway Agency	ENC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, 2006, Stanwick Parish Plan 2008 & 2013-2018, East Northamptonshire Rural Strategy, NNJPU CS policy 5, Northamptonshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007-2011. Draft Urban Structures Study (Aug. 2013), River Nene Strategic Plan, (October 2010). North Northants GI investment Plan (2009)

Project Type	Project Name	Timescale Start	Timescale end	Assumed Cost (£)	Lead	CIL or s106	Other sources of funding	Evidence base/source
	Education programme and classroom facilities, Chester Farm	2014	2018	£992,642	Northamptonshire County Council	Total cost CIL £248,160. ENC contribution: £35,451	S106 £50,000 held by Borough Council Wellingborough, £516,174 Heritage Lottery fund, part of larger bid which is contributing 52% of the costs. Confirmation of funding July 2013	Activity Plan written to accompany Northamptonshire County Council's bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund 2013. Report on educational opportunities through archaeological excavation at Chester Farm. Nene Valley Strategic Plan: (2010) Section 9.
	Expansion of an Oundle Middle or Upper School	2016	2019	£10,000,000	Northamptonshire County Council	CIL and any existing S106	NCC Capital Funding	Northamptonshire County Council is about to go to Committee to seek approval to begin consultation on changing the structure from the current three tier system to a two tier system. Once the results from this are known Northamptonshire County Council will be able to give a clearer indication as to what will happen with the three Oundle Schools (one upper and two middle schools). However as part of the proposed reconfiguration, expansion is expected to ensure the schools are suitable for accommodating the growing population

* The highest figure has been used to calculate the infrastructure costs
This table is based on current available information which is subject to change