

Huntingdonshire District Council

**Huntingdonshire Infrastructure
Delivery Plan (Part 3)**

Infrastructure Prioritisation, Funding
and Programme management

Issue 29 March 2018

This report takes into account the particular
instructions and requirements of our client.

It is not intended for and should not be relied
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This report represents ‘Part 3’ of the Huntingdonshire District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (‘IDP’). The purpose of this document is to provide a programme management tool to assist the Council and its partners to deliver the necessary infrastructure to support growth in the district. Infrastructure delivery has been prioritised, and advice is provided with regard to potential opportunities to rectify funding gaps where they are shown to exist.

1.2 Link to Infrastructure Delivery Plan

As ‘Part 3’ of the IDP, this report’s content is directly reliant upon the findings of ‘Parts 1 and 2’, and as such should not be read in isolation. Part 1 comprises an audit of current infrastructure provision within the district, whilst Part 2 evaluates the additional infrastructure needs associated with planned Local Plan growth. The study therefore suggests where gaps in provision may arise as a result of both population growth and the Local Plan’s spatial strategy.

In November 2017 Ove Arup and Partners undertook an addendum to the Part 2 report to reflect the revised spatial strategy proposed through the Local Plan. This Part 3 report therefore incorporates changes made as a result of the new spatial distribution and updated comments from infrastructure providers. The report therefore features new and amended infrastructure requirements that have arisen through the update work.

As Part 3 of the IDP, this report takes the findings of Part 1 and 2 and reassesses the identified infrastructure interventions by considering a number of further factors, including their current funding status. This reassessment exercise therefore seeks to explicitly identify those infrastructure items that are fundamental to realising Local Plan growth, but where work to secure funding or delivery has not yet been finalised, therefore representing a risk to the delivery of the overall Local Plan.

A significant number of the identified infrastructure delivery requirements will be reliant upon working with external stakeholders and third parties, and to this end it should be recognised that the delivery of a great deal of the necessary infrastructure interventions will lie beyond the direct control of the local authority. However, from a programme management perspective Huntingdonshire District Council, together with the County Council and neighbouring authorities, is well placed to help coordinate both delivery and delivery partners.

In summary, this report:

- Considers the availability of funding to deliver infrastructure items;

- Identifies and evaluates the different funding opportunities (including CIL and the ‘meaningful proportion’, S106) available to the Council and/or its partners to deliver the items of infrastructure;
- Identifies where infrastructure items could be delivered using funding attached to other strategies and plans, including Neighbourhood Plans; and
- Provides the evidence base to suggest where schemes could feed into emerging Combined Authority Strategies.

An IDP is a living document and it is important to recognise that whilst every endeavour has been made to ensure that this document is correct at time of writing, the nature of infrastructure planning may mean that events subsequently overtake the material the IDP contains. Equally infrastructure needs evolve over time, and future corporate priorities and available funding streams may change, potentially altering the profile of the delivery programme in future years.

Therefore the infrastructure items contained within this report, whilst based on the best available information at time of drafting, should not intended to be viewed as an exhaustive list.

2 Infrastructure Prioritisation

2.1 Overview

Parts 1 and 2 of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan includes a schedule of the infrastructure required in order to underpin Local Plan growth across the Plan Period. Whilst this provides a useful reference point to understand infrastructure requirements by spatial scale, it does not take into account where infrastructure already has committed or identified funding ascribed to it.

For the schedule to have maximum value as a programme management tool, it is necessary to reassess it to take into account existing identified funding streams and commitments. Whilst an infrastructure item might be essential to underpin growth, if it has fully identified or committed funding sources, from a delivery perspective it is not considered a priority in the same way as an item which is essential and has little or no identified or committed funding.

The schedule has therefore been reorganised taking into account identified funding sources, and can be used as programme management tool, directing the focus for delivery.

2.2 Prioritisation methodology

A full breakdown of the prioritisation methodology is included in Appendix A, however the following process diagram broadly captures the process. In essence, those schemes termed ‘Priority 1’ are critical to the delivery of the Local Plan, but have no committed funding. Those schemes termed ‘Priority 6’ are either:

- ‘Desirable schemes’ that are not essential to support the delivery of the Local Plan; or
- Schemes that are fully committed or identified funding.

In terms of implementing the Local Plan, Priority 6 Schemes should not be the focus of the Local Authority as the schemes are either ‘Desirable’, and therefore the implementation of the Local Plan is not contingent upon their delivery, or they are schemes that are fully funded or have full funding identified. As such, whilst the Council may need to monitor the progress of these schemes, there is not an immediate action for the Council to work with stakeholders and infrastructure providers to progress these items as this work will largely have already been undertaken.

Corresponding with these classifications, varying scales of committed/identified funding apply across the different categories.

3 Prioritisation Analysis

3.1 Analysis

As can be observed from the previous section, the planned quantum of growth set out through the Huntingdonshire Local Plan will give rise to the need to deliver a significant quantum of infrastructure within the district. Whilst it is not considered that this will represent a barrier to growth per se, there will be a need to undertake a coordinated programme of infrastructure delivery in line with housing delivery.

The full prioritisation schedule is shown in Appendix A.

3.1.1 Priority 1

Priority Summary

Infrastructure items deemed critical to the delivery of the Local Plan, without committed or identified funding

As can be observed a significant proportion of infrastructure has been classified as ‘Priority 1’, which is deemed ‘Critical’ but has no funding currently attached to it. Recognising however that infrastructure delivery is a ‘live’ process, a number of these schemes are currently being worked up by their respective providers and as such it would be anticipated that funding will be attributed to them in due course.

There are a number of Transport schemes that fall within Priority 1 and the Council will need to work closely with stakeholders and providers to determine where infrastructure funding can be drawn from.

As a general point, most schemes that fall within this category have no defined timeframe in which they will be brought forward, and as such there will be a need for further business planning by the delivery partners to ascertain ‘Critical’ timeframes, need, and funding opportunities before CIL funding can be considered.

3.1.2 Priority 2

Priority Summary

- Critical Infrastructure with: committed or identified funding; a specific project identified; funding gap still remains
- Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; no funding committed or identified

A number of the Priority 2 schemes have partial funding ascribed to them, however in many cases there will be a need to secure additional funds from other stakeholders before the schemes can be delivered.

A number of Education schemes are included within Priority 2 that will need to be discussed with the County Council. The Arup model has shown that there will be an increase in demand for school places, however the councils will need to work closely to develop a strategy to accommodate this demand.

Several community facility schemes also fall with in Priority 2. Whilst these schemes may not represent barriers to development per se, their importance in terms of placemaking and place-shaping should not be underestimated, and the Council should work closely with partners to develop these schemes and secure the necessary funding for their delivery.

A number of schemes in ‘Priority 2’ have been downgraded from Priority 1 because notwithstanding their importance to the delivery of the overall Local Plan, the fact that no specific project has been identified means that in terms of delivery this would need further development by the provider. This however generates an action for HDC to work with stakeholders to ensure that a specific project is scoped to meet the need arising.

3.1.3 Priority 3

Priority Summary

- Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified
- Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; funding is committed/identified; a specific project is identified; funding identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs
- Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not identified or committed; a specific project is identified

All schemes falling within Priority 3 are ‘Essential’ schemes and as such there is an action for HDC to work with stakeholders to bring these items forward. Some schemes will be an operational need for the district as growth comes online. Schemes within Priority 3 may have identified the need for an infrastructure item to be delivered, however in many cases a specific project has not been scoped.

This category also includes schemes that benefit from funding, albeit not for the full amount.

Currently there is only one Priority 3 scheme, however as the implementation of the Local Plan progresses it is likely that this will change.

3.1.4 Priority 4

Priority Summary

- Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is committed/identified; a specific project is not identified
- Desirable Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is not identified

The Priority 4 schemes are mainly derived from those items initially classified as being ‘Essential’. In many cases their delivery is a Policy requirement, with no funding committed, and there remains uncertainty around the project specifics.

At time of writing there are currently no Desirable Infrastructure schemes that match the following criteria:

- Policy need; no funding committed/identified; no specific project identified

3.1.5 Priority 5

Priority Summary

- Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs
- Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is committed/identified; funding does not cover 100% of the costs
- Desirable infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs

Priority 5 schemes comprise both Essential and Desirable schemes that are deemed to be a Policy need. Funding is either:

- Committed/identified but does not cover all of the costs; or
- Not committed/identified but a project is identified.

Currently there is only one Priority 5 scheme, however as the implementation of the Local Plan progresses it is likely that this will change.

3.1.6 Priority 6

Priority Summary

- Critical Infrastructure that is fully funded and a specific project is identified
- Essential Infrastructure that is fully funded and has a specific project identified
- Desirable infrastructure that is a policy need and is fully funded
- Desirable infrastructure that is not a policy need

Broadly, Priority 6 schemes fall into two categories. In the first instance these are schemes that are fully funded, irrespective of their importance to the deliverability of the Local Plan (i.e. 'Critical', 'Essential' or 'Desirable'). Given that they are fully funded there is no requirement for HDC to pursue their delivery.

The second category of schemes are those that are not a policy requirement in the delivery of the Local Plan, and therefore should not be the focus of HDC infrastructure delivery efforts.

4 Overcoming Funding Gaps

4.1 Overview

This section provides a suggested strategy that the Council may wish to adopt in order to deliver the identified programme of infrastructure required over the Plan Period. It is recommended that content within this section is used as the basis of a programme management tool to guide the delivery process.

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities

It should be recognised from the outset that Huntingdonshire District Council will not be able to deliver the full package of identified infrastructure interventions as a single party. Infrastructure provision is undertaken by a number of stakeholders, as represented by the table below:

Table 4.1: The remits of other providers in infrastructure provision¹

Infrastructure Providers	Roles, Remit and Responsibilities
Anglian Water; Cambridge Water	Water Provision
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Infrastructure related to policing
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Infrastructure related to fire and rescue
Cambridgeshire County Council	Transport (Highways) Education Libraries Public Health Flood Risk (fluvial and groundwater flooding) Adult Social Care
Environment Agency	Flood Risk (Rivers)
Highways England	Strategic Highway Network
Huntingdonshire District Council	Sports Facilities Community and Sports facilities Green Infrastructure & Open Space Waste Management
National Grid	Gas Infrastructure
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough NHS Trust Cambridgeshire & Peterborough CCG	Primary and Secondary Care, Mental Health

¹ Please note that this list is not exhaustive

Infrastructure Providers	Roles, Remit and Responsibilities
Parish and Town Councils	Numerous – opportunities to grow under general competency powers
UKPN	Electricity Provision
Telecommunications	BT Openreach; Virgin

4.3 The Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') is a planning charge, used by the Council to fund districtwide and local infrastructure projects for the benefit of local communities. Huntingdonshire District Council was an early adopter of CIL, with formal adoption taking place in 2012. The Council's Regulation 123 list is reproduced below in Table 4.2, and sets out infrastructure projects which the Council intends will be, or may be, wholly or partly funded by CIL (and therefore cannot be funded by S106).

Table 4.2: Huntingdonshire District Council Regulation 123 List

Development Specific (Non-CIL funded) infrastructure	Remaining Infrastructure (CIL funded)
Local site-related road / transport requirements	Remaining Roads and other transport facilities
Large scale major ² development specific school provision contributions	Remaining Schools and other educational facilities
Large scale major ¹ development specific health provision contributions	Remaining Health facilities
Large scale major ¹ development specific sport and recreational facilities contributions	Remaining Sport and recreational facilities
Development specific provision of informal and formal green space land requirements	Remaining Green infrastructure open spaces/facilities
Large scale major ¹ development specific library provision and community facilities contributions	Remaining Social infrastructure
Local site-related economic inclusion requirements	Remaining Economic regeneration

² Residential development of 200 or more dwellings, or where the residential units is not given, a site area of 4 hectares or more, or any other development where the floor space to be built is 10,000 sqm or more or where the site is 2 hectares or more (DCLG Development Control PS 1/2 statistical definition 2007/8)

Development Specific (Non-CIL funded) infrastructure	Remaining Infrastructure (CIL funded)
Large scale major ¹ development specific police provision contributions	Remaining Emergency services
Local site-related utility requirements	Remaining Utilities
Local site-related flood risk solutions requirements	Remaining Flood defences

4.3.1 CIL and S106

CIL is a levy on new development made by the local planning authority, payable upon the granting of planning consent. HDC adopted its CIL in 2012, and this enables the Council to raise funds from developers, with receipts used to fund a wide range of strategic infrastructure.

One notable issue with CIL as a means to generate funding for infrastructure is that revenue is contingent upon development being brought forward, and payments may be phased (in line with HDC policy) so as not to impact negatively upon development cash flow, and in turn viability. CIL revenues are therefore volatile and uncertain as they are linked to new developments and the volume may change with the economic cycle.

Planning obligations through Section 106 agreements ('S106') are a mechanism to make a development proposal (that would not be acceptable otherwise) acceptable in planning terms. S106 are legal contracts linked to a planning application decision, relating to the land rather than the person or organisation developing the land. One of the main benefits of using S106 is that it draws a direct link between new development and the consequential need to invest in broader support infrastructure.

However, since April 2015, revised CIL regulations now place a limit on Local Authorities' ability to pool more than five S106 contributions towards a single item of infrastructure or infrastructure pot, principally to encourage a greater adoption of CIL by Local Authorities.

Section 106 is principally used in Huntingdonshire to deliver affordable housing, and to mitigate site specific issues relating to the acceptability of development in planning terms (e.g. means of highways access through junction remodelling). In this regard whilst playing an important role, S106 in the majority of circumstances will only be used to deliver site-specific infrastructure and therefore will not contribute towards the delivery of essential strategic enabling or placemaking infrastructure at the districtwide scale.

One notable exception to this approach however is on the district's sites defined as "Large Scale Major Developments". The approach set out in the district's Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Development ('SPD') 2011 highlights that these sites "*usually also necessitate the provision of their own*

development specific infrastructure, such as schools, which are dealt with more suitably through a Section 106 agreement, in addition to the CIL charge”.

Large Scale Major Developments are defined within the SPD as:

- St Neots Eastern Expansion;
- St Ives West;
- Huntingdon West;
- RAF Brampton;
- Bearscroft Farm; and
- Ermine Street.

Whilst these sites are specifically referenced within the SPD, it is important to note that this is not an exhaustive list and may change in time, should new large scale major developments come forward. Site specific infrastructure will be therefore delivered on these sites through the Section 106 mechanism, in addition to payments made via the CIL.

Owing to the nature in which Section 106 obligations are calculated (i.e. through site-by-site specific negotiations), it is not possible to provide an indicative estimate to account for the likely income generated through S106.

4.3.2 Likely CIL Revenue

We have undertaken a high level analysis of the potential CIL revenue that the sites set out within the scenario 5 could generate, and the timescales in which the revenue could be received (based on current Local Plan phasing estimates).

It is important to acknowledge that these estimates are high level, and as such a number of assumptions have been made to generate these estimates. These are set out in further detail in Appendix C.

Our analysis suggests that the Council could potentially generate approximately c.£3.9m per annum³ if the quantum of proposed development was brought forward in full, in line the timescales set out in the emerging Local Plan.

The current phasing strategy frontloads delivery into years 0-5, and years 6-10. Across years 0-20, this would equate to a total gross income of c.£78m⁴, whilst years 0-5 and 6-10 could see an income of around £7.4m per year, falling to around £3.15m a year by years 16-20.

Whilst this provides a useful income stream for the Council to fund infrastructure investment, reference to the Infrastructure Schedule within Section 2 demonstrates

³ This figure has deducted all consented development on draft allocations as at 19/01/2017. The approach (as set out in Appendix C) has sought to remove these dwellings from the overall figure as CIL payments would be ‘in the system’ and already agreed. Actual receipts might therefore differ.

⁴ Please note that this figure does not include a deduction of 15% Meaningful Proportion payment to a Parish/Town Council (or 25% where a Neighbourhood Plan is in place), nor does it take into account a 25% CIL administration charge by HDC.

that this figure falls substantially short of the funding the overall infrastructure costs for the district. It is therefore likely that the Council together with its partners will be required to investigate alternative funding opportunities to deliver the required infrastructure across the plan-period.

4.3.3 The ‘Meaningful Proportion’

Under Regulation 59C of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) a charging authority must pass 15% cent of the relevant CIL receipts to the parish council for that area; this is limited by Regulation 59A (7) to a cap of £100 per dwelling in the area of the Local Council. Those parishes benefiting from an adopted neighbourhood plan are entitled to a 25% proportion that is currently uncapped.

Huntingdonshire is a majority parished district, with 82 parishes covering a significant portion of the Council’s administrative area. Given that the Localism Act gives local authorities, including eligible local councils, “*the power to do anything that individuals generally may do as long as they do not break other laws*” this equips parish and town councils with the ability to formally deliver infrastructure as providers with their share of the meaningful proportion from CIL. This is considered further within Section 5.

4.4 Opportunities to Position for Combined Authority Funding

On 6th March 2017 Secretary of State for Local Government Sajid Javid signed off an order agreeing to a Combined Authority for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, as part of a package of devolution measures. Led by an elected Mayor, the authority will have £20m a year to spend on measures to boost growth over the next 30 years, and a further £170m to spend on boosting housing⁵.

The Combined Authority’s remit includes:

- Employment and Skills;
- Joint working with the Department for International Trade to boost trade;
- Responsibility for a devolved Transport budget (Mayoral power); and
- Strategic Planning powers (Mayoral power)⁶.

Given the specific emphasis on boosting housing growth, HDC should position itself with a forward pipeline of schemes that are necessary to unlock housing development in Huntingdonshire. The strategic nature of devolution funding means it is most appropriate for large scale infrastructure items. It is therefore likely that the following infrastructure interventions are most appropriate for devolution funding:

⁵ £70 million of this fund has been ring-fenced solely for Cambridge.

⁶ <http://cambridgeshirepeterborough-ca.gov.uk/news/cambridgeshire-and-peterborough-combined-authority-becomes-official-as-order-formally-signed-in-parliament/>

- Transport infrastructure;
- Education facilities (*where it can be demonstrated that their need arises as a direct result of the proposed housing growth, or where it fulfils a specific skills based requirement*); and
- Large scale strategic green infrastructure (*where it can be demonstrated that it plays a role in supporting housing growth, e.g. through providing the required recreational opportunities or in mitigating the impact of flooding/drainage or climate change etc.*).

In the main infrastructure schemes considered suitable for devolution funding will have already been identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. In order to maximise the effectiveness of this funding opportunity, HDC and its partners should produce business cases to help articulate the benefits of each scheme. By having a forward pipeline of schemes that have been worked up in sufficient detail, this will allow the combined authority to maintain a 100% spend profile, as new HDC schemes can be advanced at short notice where other identified schemes across the combined authority area stall, or deliver an underspend. Close working between the Council and the Combined Authority, together with early dialogue will be key activities to maximise successful outcomes.

5 Case Studies

5.1 Overview

This section provides a series of case studies that could be utilised to form a wider infrastructure delivery strategy for the district. It is important to acknowledge from the outset that the approach taken in selecting case studies has been to objectively identify ‘possibilities’ that could be explored further by the Council. Some case studies will naturally find more support within the Council than others, however they are reproduced below to inform a discussion within the Council.

Further work will be required to implement any of the 8 case studies, and in many cases this will involve detailed business case work. In some cases the Council will need to procure independent financial advice to critically analyse the suitability of the case studies should they decide to pursue the option. In that regard this report should not be taken as constituting independent financial advice, rather it is a broad study proposing high level options that would need to be refined further if taken forward.

5.2 Optimising Huntingdonshire’s Ability to Access White Paper Initiatives

To support a more diverse housing market, the Housing White Paper (February 2017) sets out a number of potential funding mechanisms for housing delivery that will likely be advanced over the remaining term of parliament. Amongst these measures is the role that major institutional investment can play in realising new large-scale housing development. Proposed funding mechanisms include:

- **Measures to attract institutional investment more widely in housing, including shared ownership:** Pension schemes are increasingly identifying housing as an appropriate investment. This includes schemes such as pooling local government pension funds, to allow assets to be used to fund infrastructure and housing. This investment could create good returns for scheme members. An example of this would be the Greater Manchester Pension Fund (2014) which put £25m into a joint venture with Places for People to deliver homes for market rent and sale⁷. This model provides a secure and reliable funding stream, and help local authorities source equity for housing projects.
- **The Housing Infrastructure Fund of £2.3bn:** This fund was available to bidders in 2017 to target areas of greatest housing need. The funding was available to transport, utilities and other infrastructure projects to open up areas to the delivery of new homes. New funding of £25 million was also be available to support "ambitious" authorities in areas of high housing need to plan for new homes and infrastructure. Whilst, at time of writing the details of

⁷ <http://www.socialhousing.co.uk/analysis-is-affordable-housing-a-natural-home-for-la-pension-funds/7014244.article>

future rounds are not clear, the 2017 Autumn Budget reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the fund.

- **£45m Local Authority Land Release fund:** This fund will principally enable land remediation and the delivery of small-scale infrastructure (priority given to innovative delivery models, and areas of high housing need).

Case Study 1: The role of Institutional Investors in Housing Delivery

The role of institutional investors in the delivery of housing is gaining much traction nationally. Many institutional investors that pursue such investments are incentivised by stable returns from investments in private rented housing. This in turn can help unlock a number of capital-intensive housing schemes by delivering a range of build-to-rent schemes, allowing the return to the investor to be spread over a longer timeframe than a traditional market investment. Legal & General Capital for example has made a number of forays into the 'Build to Rent' sector. Such investments in areas such as housing and urban regeneration provide the fund with stable revenues and good long term returns and enables L&G to be "*economically and socially useful by providing infrastructure funds to rebuild Britain*"⁸.

Legal & General Capital's 'Build to Rent' scheme is one such example of an Institutional Investment fund and has been particularly active in Salford, funding a significant amount of regeneration.

In addition to the funding opportunities embedded within the White Paper (set out above), the 2016 Autumn Statement established the HCA⁹'s Accelerated Construction fund, which represents an opportunity to speed up house-building on public sector land in England through partnerships with private sector developers. The fund was established as a result of the recognition that many Local Authorities are involved in supporting the delivery of housing on surplus land holdings, however they often face barriers in terms of lack of capacity, funding or risk appetite. The government invited Expressions of Interest to the fund in early 2017, and successful applicants will benefit from a bespoke package of support. It is currently unclear whether there will be subsequent rounds of funding made available, however if there is this should be considered in detail by the Council.

To maximise access to these funds the Council should take strategic oversight through its infrastructure working groups to identify opportunities to bid for and implement government funding.

⁸ <http://www.legalandgeneralgroup.com/investors/lgc.html>

⁹ On 11th January 2018 the Homes and Communities Agency was succeeded by a new organisation, 'Homes England'. Homes England will continue to implement much of the HCA's work, focussing particularly on housing delivery to achieve the measures set out in the 2017 Housing White Paper. This report refers to the HCA for schemes/initiatives prior to 2018 and Homes England for all schemes/initiatives post that date.

5.2.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

The emerging Huntingdonshire Local Plan will seek to deliver a significant number of new housing across the plan period to 2036, bringing with it a significant infrastructure burden for the district (as identified within IDP Part 1). Whilst a significant proportion of the deficit will likely be addressed by the private sector either through direct delivery or planning obligations (CIL/S106), there remains a risk that placing the infrastructure delivery responsibility solely on the private sector will render development within the district unviable, and with it potentially stalling development.

Government backed housing funds therefore provide a number of opportunities to channel funding into enabling infrastructure to ensure the delivery of housing sites. The council can therefore play a more active role in delivering the housing requirement set out within the Local Plan, thereby ensuring its overarching spatial objectives are met.

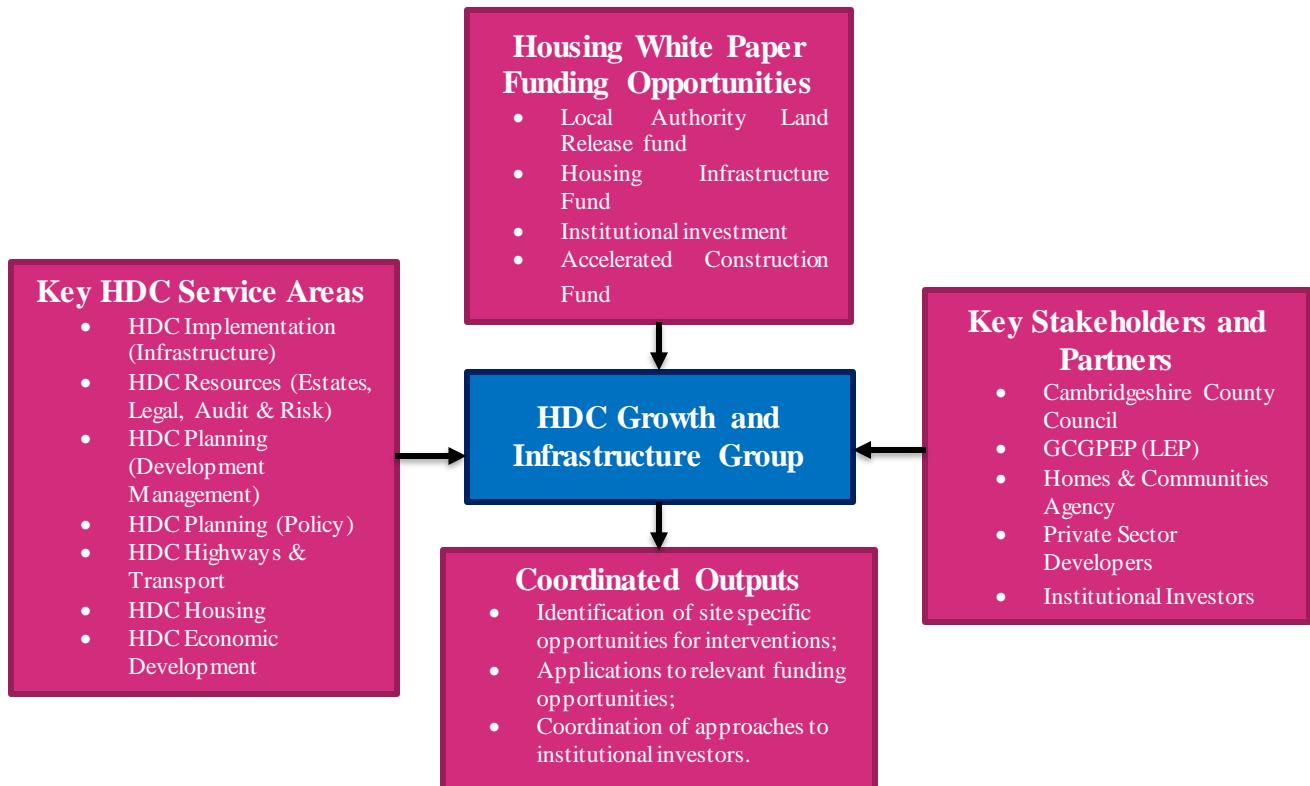
With regard to pursuing opportunities related to Institutional Investors, there may be opportunities within the district where Private Rented Sector ('PRS') schemes are considered appropriate. Reference to the Cambridgeshire Sub Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2013 shows that at the time of study publication an average household income of £37,517 per annum was required to purchase a lower quartile market house in the district. This compares to a national median gross annual earnings for full-time employees of £27,000, and a 2013 East of England average of £26,520. These figures highlight a relative affordability issue in Huntingdonshire. This could lend credibility to pursuing PRS as a means of delivering housing.

5.2.2 Route to Implementation

The Council operates a number of service functions and working groups that could play a role in accessing broader funding initiatives such as those contained within the February 2017 Housing White Paper.

The Council's Growth and Infrastructure Group could be one such vehicle to identify and coordinate funding streams relevant to the Council's delivery aspirations. Figure 5.1 (below) provides a diagrammatic example of how this approach might work. Whilst the diagram primarily focusses upon those measures set out in the Housing White Paper of February 2017, they could easily be substituted for other relevant opportunities in future.

Figure 5.1: Indicative Funding Bid Coordination by HDC



The merit of employing this model is that it builds on an existing structure operated by HDC and will bring together a number of workstreams that the Council (and partner stakeholders) will already be undertaking.

Above all else however, it will be the role of a centralised HDC team (e.g. the Growth and Infrastructure Group) to coordinate this diverse range of stakeholders to work towards a common output (as illustrated by figure 5.1 (above)).

A worked example of how this model may play out could be as follows:

Broad Stages to Implementing Funding Recommendations of Housing White Paper	
1.	Growth and Infrastructure Group devises new terms of reference (e.g. unlocking key development sites in Huntingdonshire by accessing government and private sector funding opportunities). Group agrees terms of reference and commits to their implementation.
2.	The Growth and Infrastructure Group identify key opportunities, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To court Institutional Investors on a public sector owned sites; or • Committing to bidding for government backed funding streams. Group reviews the Infrastructure Delivery Plan to identify infrastructure constraints that are prohibiting sites within their terms of reference from coming forward.

Broad Stages to Implementing Funding Recommendations of Housing White Paper

3. Group draws upon a wide range of internal (HDC) expertise, and that of its partners (e.g. the Combined Authority or GCGPEP LEP) to develop the necessary material to deliver a compelling and attractive proposition to investors

4. Group identifies the subsequent necessary workstreams and commission group members (i.e. those on the left hand side of figure 5.1) to undertake work.

Whilst it is important to emphasise that HDC will not necessarily be the lead stakeholder in rolling out a number of these opportunities, the role of the council will be instead to coordinate workstreams and ensure consistency and alignment with wider corporate priorities.

5.2.3 Local Authority Led Property Development

In the current economic climate of reduced public sector funding many local authorities are turning to their property assets to release capital for project funding and also maximise revenue generating opportunities. Whilst historically estates rationalisation has focussed upon authorities divesting their portfolio of land and property deemed surplus to requirements, releasing large amounts of capital in an ad hoc manner, in recent years more innovative methods have been pursued.

In particular, one method employed by many local authorities is the creation of a bespoke property company (often referred to as a ‘prop-co’). Whilst local authorities are perfectly able to undertake property development without setting up a prop-co, prudential borrowing restrictions (*notwithstanding the abolition of the upper limit*) often restrict the level of development a council can undertake without entering into Joint Venture agreements, or establishing bespoke property development businesses¹⁰. Therefore, in line with general competency powers bestowed upon authorities under the 2011 Localism Act, many councils are investigating propcos with increasing levels of seriousness. Furthermore, the fact that the business is solely owned by the local authority allows strategic regeneration aims to be realised whilst also generating a commercial revenue.

Across UK authorities, there has been a significant amount of variation in the governance, operation and funding mechanisms underpinning the structure of housing development companies. Some authorities, for example, have favoured wholly owning their housing companies, whilst others have created joint ventures with a range of partners including housing associations, private developers and institutional investors. A key point to note is that there is not a one-size-fits all approach to council-led housing development, with various options and choices available to local authorities. These choices are guided by local priorities and

¹⁰<http://www.cih.org/resources/PDF/Policy%20free%20download%20pdfs/Policy%20essay%20%20-%20Why%20is%20it%20important%20to%20change%20local%20authority%20borrowing%20rules%20-%20July%202014.pdf>

issues such as appetite for risk, and desire for influence or control. There are a number of options for setting up a property company, including:

- A wholly owned local housing company – company limited by guarantee or shares
- A public-public joint venture/jointly owned local housing company – multiple authorities joining forces and creating a jointly owned vehicle or contractual arrangement. This model can take advantages of economies of scale.
- A public and private owned local housing company – this could take the form of a corporate joint venture vehicle, where the council's ownership would be 50:50 at most. As long as it can be demonstrated that the company is not controlled by the council, the Housing Revenue Account debt cap would not apply.
- Resident-led/local community involvement – additional funding streams available to communities under the Localism Act include Community Land Trusts and Co-op housing.

Local authority led property development or investment produces a revenue stream that once repatriated into the council could be used to provide either the capital to fund/finance infrastructure projects, or to account for the ongoing revenue implications that infrastructure provision may generate. However, as set out above, a strong and robust business case would be required to establish such a company, and as part of this process, the Council's finance team and infrastructure working groups would need to determine how repatriated profits will be used. It is understood that at time of writing the Council is at the early stages of considering establishing a property company.

Based upon a high level review of the funding streams that a prop-co can generate for a local authority, in principle the following infrastructure typologies may be considered as the best strategic fit:

- Highway and Transport infrastructure;
- Education infrastructure (where there is an unmet capital requirement); and
- Green Infrastructure (capital or revenue requirements).

It is also worth noting that although the focus of this section has been directed at the opportunities provided by property development, the use of separate commercial ventures by councils for other activities is also an opportunity that could be explored. Examples may include the commercial provision of telecoms infrastructure, such as NYNET Ltd. as established by North Yorkshire County Council. NYNET provides Broadband to the county's rural areas, thereby providing a solution to overcome an identified issue in the county's infrastructure provision, whilst also providing a commercial revenue generating opportunity.

Case Study 2a: Norwich City Council, 'The Regeneration Company Ltd.'

In 2015 Norwich City Council ('NCC') resolved to establish its own development company as a means to providing an income stream for the

council's general fund, whilst also creating local job opportunities and delivering homes for the city's growing population.

The council's cabinet resolved to transfer parcels of land from NCC and loan funds to the new company which then enabled its first project, a 172-unit housing development at Three Score in Bowthorpe.

The principal aim of the development company was to help facilitate the council become more financially self-sufficient by developing commercial opportunities to make it less reliant on government funding. The company's emphasis is on both private and affordable homes.

The key points to note with the model pursued by Norwich City Council are that the business has been formulated to provide a forward commercial revenue stream for the authority, utilising land transfer and access to financing brought through the Local Authority.

Figure 5.2: Three Score, Bowthorpe, Norwich City Council



(Copyright Norwich City Council)

Case Study 2b: Cambridge City Housing Company

Cambridge City Housing Company was formed in March 2016 as a business wholly owned by Cambridge City Council. The business specialises in the delivery of submarket rental homes to 'intermediate' tenants, recognising Cambridge's acute affordability issues. Unlike the model pursued in Norwich, where repatriated profits help support the council in becoming more self-sufficient, the Cambridge City Council model has been established as a not-for-profit company, specialising in administering the rental of properties rather than construction per se.

Like the Norwich model however, money to buy the properties has come from the council's General Fund in an arrangement that will also mean a return for the council's investment in addition to the likely increase in capital value of the buildings over the years. The first 23 properties are split between the East Chesterton and North Arbury parts of Cambridge.

Case Study 2c: Cherwell District Council Self-Build and Custom-Build Housing Delivery Model

Cherwell District Council has successfully established a Self-Build and Custom-Build Housing Delivery Model, which began through the packaging of two smaller sites by the Council prior to the acquisition of a strategic MOD site. The Council established a housing development programme in 2013, ‘Build!’ with the aims of regenerating Brownfield sites; empty properties; and underutilised public owned land. The Purpose of the Housing Delivery Vehicle was to offer self-build and custom-build opportunities for residents through serviced plots.

The model was motivated by growing housing need (and meeting needs for ‘affordable housing’), reduction in public resources and a need to raise income from the sale of land, and increasing local employment and training. The Council originally packaged land at two sites, Bicester and Banbury for 240 self-build and custom build homes.

Following the success of these two sites, the Council acquired the Graven Hill site from the MOD for an additional 1,900 self-build plots. However as a result of the legal rules that limit Council within a trading environment, Cherwell DC set up the Graven Hill Village Holding Company Ltd and Graven Hill Village Development Company.

To create awareness of emerging self-build schemes, Cherwell DC also joined the Local Self build Register to increase awareness of self-build interest. Most recently, the Council has been working with the Local Enterprise Partnership to bid for funds to ensure apprenticeships can take place as part of the scheme.

The scheme originated with land assembly at Bicester and Banbury. The benefits of Build! were the driving force behind the Council establishing a a housing development company to acquire Grace Hill from the MOD (Bicester).

Following the success of Build!, outline planning consent was achieved for the 1,900 home Graven Hill development. Since, Cherwell District Council have progressed a Local Development Order which will see self-builders issued with a ‘plot passport’ or outline design rules, for smaller areas of the site.

Cherwell DC have delivered over 150 homes in 3 years, and once complete, will have delivered approximately 250 homes in Banbury and Bicester within 2015-16.

The Build project offers a range of self-build and custom build options, which are available to buy on a shared ownership or outright sale basis, or to rent at 80% of the open market value. Plots are offered from final-finish, self-finish (which includes the determination of all interior decorating, fixtures and fittings); a watertight shell (which comprises the determination of all features from the point at which the building is water-tight) and serviced-plots.

Cherwell District Council have, however, secured detailed planning permission on these sites.

Following the success of the Build! Project, the acquisition of The Graven Hill site has been identified for the delivery of 1,900 self-build homes.

The Council have used a model of public land and sale of custom build homes to cross subsidise across tenures. Grants have been used where possible

The Council has sought to continue to deliver housing in the long-term, a key success driver was building in-house technical expertise, recruiting quantity surveyors, architects, construction managers and a marketing team.

The marketing team were important to publicise the opportunities (shared ownership, self-build, self-finish and custom build) and show local authority endorsement. An industry marketing exercise is also needed to promote the message that modular construction methods support delivery at scale and pace. Additionality included collaboration with local supply chain and increased employment.

Case Study 2d: North Essex Garden Communities Ltd.

Figure 5.3: Garden Villages across North Essex



North Essex Garden Communities Ltd was set up in 2017 to take forward proposals for three new garden communities across North Essex built to Garden City Principles. In 2015 the Government invited proposals for new 'garden developments' across the UK as a way of tackling the housing crisis.

Recognising the opportunity to provide housing in a different way, moving away from the expansion and intensification of existing villages, Braintree, District Council, Colchester Borough Council, Tendring District Council and Essex County Councils joined to put forward plans for three new stand-alone settlements built to Garden City Principles.

Committing to an 'infrastructure first' approach, the councils will act as the lead developer, allowing them to control the type of housing, the design and the speed of build. Importantly they will also have the ability to ensure infrastructure such as roads, schools, health and leisure facilities etc. are all built ahead of or alongside the homes, so taking away the frustration of traditional developments. The councils have also committed to focussing on the delivery of the infrastructure needed to attract businesses, thereby ensuring the creation of vibrant, thriving self-sufficient communities.

Case Study 2e: London Borough of Newham's 'Red Door Ventures Ltd.'

Figure 5.2: Grange Road Plaistow, Red Door Ventures



(Copyright: Karakusevic Carson Architects)

One of the highest profile housing companies formed by a local authority is London Borough of Newham's Red Door Ventures Ltd, established as a wholly owned housing company in 2014. The company has been formed with the remit to deliver at least 3,000 homes for private rent, alongside acquiring a further 500 existing properties¹¹. During the company's formation period London Borough of Newham transferred a number of residential units and parcels of land into the new company's ownership. The company has now completed two schemes in Stratford and East Ham.

By running a wholly owned property company as a separate venture outside the day-to-day operation of the council, London Borough of Newham also benefits from the fact that assets transferred into the new company from the Council's Housing Revenue Account are exempt from Right to Buy. This prevents the loss of housing stock within the borough, particularly in areas of high housing demand, where properties eligible for Right to Buy may be offered to the relevant parties at a rate that is substantially discounted and thus significantly below market value¹². In turn this achieves the benefits of maintaining an ongoing revenue stream whilst also contributing to wider social objectives.

Development undertaken by Red Door Ventures is funded through prudential borrowing¹³, however the company's structure also allows it to access third-party finance subject to shareholder agreement¹². The majority of homes

¹¹ <https://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/News/Mayor-of-Newham-launches-Red-Door-Ventures-an-ambitious-new-company-which-will-build-thousands-of-private-rented-homes.aspx>

¹² <http://www.socialhousing.co.uk/newham-council-moving-units-out-of-hra-to-protect-them-from-right-to-buy/7006841.article>

¹³ <http://www.socialhousing.co.uk/newham-council-moving-units-out-of-hra-to-protect-them-from-right-to-buy/7006841.article>

developed by the company will be let at full market rent, and as such these form the core of business¹⁴.

There are many other national examples of local authority property companies, and locally to Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire District Council operates Ermine Street Housing which provides social and market rental housing across Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Suffolk. In 2015 the Council approved a £100m investment programme which included the purchase an additional 500 properties over the following 5 years¹⁵. The investment is forecast to generate £600,000 during its second year of operation (2017).

Case Study 2f: North East Lincolnshire Council, Stallingborough Employment Site

Figure 5.3: Stallingborough Indicative Masterplan



Source: Arup (2014)

North East Lincolnshire Council is currently working to deliver an 87ha Employment Site at Stallingborough on the South Bank of the River Humber. The nature of the borough's employment profile means that there is a significant demand for employment sites that can accommodate large footplate developments. Recognising this, and acknowledging that the majority of existing employment sites within the borough would not be suitable for the unique demands of the borough's employers, the Council has sought to directly deliver an 87ha "oven-ready" employment site in a strategic location on the South Humber bank.

Although the Council is not entering into a 'prop-co' model, working closely with the LEP, the authority has established the South Humber Industrial Infrastructure Plan ('SHIIP') with a specific mandate to "*create substantial new industrial infrastructure to support the major South Humber ports*"¹⁶. The total programme requirement for the delivery of the SHIIP programme

¹⁴<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s40043/04LBNe whamRedDoorVentures011215.pdf>

¹⁵<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/leading-councillors-back-%C2%A3100-million-housing-company-expansion>

¹⁶<https://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/funding-and-projects/projects/south-humber-industrial-infrastructure-plan-shiip/>

amounts to £29.6m and the main sources of funding have been secured through public sector resources, specifically the Humber and Greater Lincolnshire LEP (£5m), ERDF (£1.36m), North East Lincolnshire Council (£15m in borrowing), and contributions from the private sector¹⁷.

The 87ha Stallingborough site is key to achieving this vision. The site will be delivered on a Joint Venture basis with the landowners, and public sector investment (through SHIIP) will be utilised to provide site access and on-site infrastructure (drainage, utilities, access roads and structural landscaping) to facilitate serviced plots for onward sale in the open market. The Council is currently (March 2017) progressing a hybrid planning application for the site, and aims to be on site delivering the access road to the first phase later in the year.

The Council will benefit from promoting the scheme in a number of ways. This can be summarised as follows:

- Uplift in the value of land, therefore achieving a profit once sold;
- An increase in business rate income;
- The strategic oversight brought by the Local Authority to the delivery of enabling infrastructure means that many infrastructure hurdles identified within the IDP are overcome in advance. By acting commercially, this delivers not only a return for the public purse, but also means that private sector development is not ‘locked’ by wider infrastructure constraints.
- The realisation of wider economic benefits, such as incentivising inward investment into the borough and corresponding increase in employment opportunities.

Whilst the uplift in land values will release profit that could be used to fund further capital schemes elsewhere within the borough, the potential increase in business rates also provides an ongoing revenue stream to fund other local services.

Case Study 2g: Cranbrook, East Devon

Cranbrook is one of the major projects forming the Exeter and East Devon Growth Point. On completion, the site will form a new community, with the potential to accommodate over 7,500 homes over a 20 year period. The strategic aim of the development was to unlock projects and realise development potential in the South West. The development process has been guided through a partnership arrangement, which brought together with Exeter and East Devon Growth Point Partnership. At present, over 1,000 homes have been built and are occupied. Outline planning permission has been granted for a further 3,500 homes.

The development site is an example of an infrastructure-led project, with an extensive programme of improved transport infrastructures, including roads,

¹⁷ <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/201601-SouthHumberIndustrialInvestmentProgramme-TechnicalSummary.pdf>

railway stations, bus routes/ cycle paths, district heating, schools and health infrastructure.

Figure 5.4: Cranbrook, East Devon



A key aspect of this project was the strong role played by the South West Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF), set up by the South West Regional Development Agency specifically as a fund for infrastructure. This revolving infrastructure fund helped to forward fund three key pieces of infrastructure, the main access road, a new by-pass, and a primary school, and will be repaid on a roof-tax basis. For the second phase, a £20m package of forward funding through investment was announced under the HCA's Local Infrastructure Fund. This was used to bring forward the second primary school and a secondary school, along with extending the main access route.

In terms of school provision, due to upfront infrastructure funding, the school was able to open earlier than was originally agreed as part of the S106 agreement (with less than 30 homes occupied, as opposed to the 500 originally set out in the agreement). Presence of the school has been one of the main drivers housing sales.

The Cranbrook development demonstrates the significant role that the public sector can play in minimising risk to kick-start key developments. To date, the current rate of construction and sales has outpaced many comparably sized developments. The provision of infrastructure funding from the public sector, made available on a repayable basis. This enabled the risk associated with large scale development and infrastructure provision to be absorbed and shared amongst stakeholders.

Case Study 2h: Barking Riverside

The Barking Riverside development is being driven forward by Barking Riverside Limited, a joint venture between the London & Quadrant New Homes and the GLA. Barking Riverside Ltd acts as the strategic developer, with responsibility for commissioning works, co-ordinating and controlling the planning, remediation, and infrastructure. The constrained and contaminated nature of the site meant that interventions from the public sector were required, as it was considered unlikely that the sites would provide sufficient incentive

for the private sector¹⁸. This development demonstrates the public sector's role in assisting land assembly for private development.



The joint venture company had the purpose of preparing the brownfield site for redevelopment, and ultimately providing serviced development plots for house builders. The LB of Barking & Dagenham forward funded a range of infrastructure requirements, to create serviceable plots, including schools, commercial/ retail and leisure space, highways infrastructure, along with utilities, public realm and community facilities.

The plots were directly released by infrastructure, and were handed over to developers for residential and commercial development. In terms of future funding of infrastructure, the partnership has the option to access £55 million of funding via the HCA Large Sites Infrastructure Fund.

5.2.4 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

Although not a 'Prop-Co', it is understood that Huntingdonshire District Council has already made some tentative steps into property investment beyond its administrative boundary by expanding its portfolio of properties nationally. In the capacity of 'landlord', these investments provide an onward revenue stream for the Council in future years. The council's Commercial Investment Strategy focusses on revenue generation in the strategy's early years, and capital growth thereafter. At time of writing the following investments through the council's Capital Investment Earmarked Reserve have been made. The 2015 Commercial Investment Strategy notes that the utilisation of a 'Prop-Co' such as Red Door Ventures has previously been discounted. Whilst this has previously been discounted as an option, given the level of infrastructure required to support the Local Plan (*i.e. that set out in Schedule 1 of the Baseline report*), there may be merit in revisiting this option as it could provide further commercial opportunities to the Council over and above those set out in 2015. Secondly, whilst these issues of governance might be most relevant to the establishment of a standalone 'prop-

¹⁸ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/add400_barking_riverside_gateways_-revenue_funding_signed.pdf

co', consideration of other mechanisms such as those afforded by a Joint Venture arrangement should also be considered.

The potential usefulness of the 'Prop-co' model as a vehicle to fund the delivery of the infrastructure necessary to support housing is underlined by the Council's Housing Strategy covering the years 2017-2020. Through the strategy, the council is committed to encouraging housing growth to meet the needs of the district's current and future population, and to support the economic prosperity of the district. The strategy links into the district's Local Plan by supporting the allocation of land for at least 21,000 new dwellings, and commits the Council to working positively and proactively with house builders and developers to bring forward the development of new homes. The strategy acknowledges the current environment of public sector spending restraint, and specifically seeks to examine "*ways to reduce costs, increase efficiencies and generate income*". To deliver the strategy the council has established the following four priorities:

1. To increase the supply of new affordable housing and encourage sustainable growth;
2. To identify housing need and improve health and wellbeing;
3. To improve housing conditions in existing housing;
4. To work in partnership to improve outcomes.

The delivery of a 'Prop-co' could therefore strongly align with these priorities.

Should this option not be pursued, there may be opportunities for the Council to expand their existing property investment activities and investigate options for development that would not necessitate the use of a standalone 'Prop-co'. Such a model could replicate the Stallingborough case study currently being advanced in North East Lincolnshire. This provides opportunities to align with and amalgamate future devolution funding with other funding streams available to the public sector, without necessitating any potential burdens brought through the establishment of a new legal entity.

5.2.5 Route to Implementation

Table 5.2 provides the broad stages of implementation for a 'Prop-Co' model. It should be noted that this list is indicative and does not provide an exhaustive staged process, however its value lies in the fact that it serves as a guide to steer early work. If the 'Prop-Co' model was followed, it would be envisaged that this guide would expand and develop upon project inception.

Table 5.2: Broad Stages of Implementation for a 'Prop-Co'

Broad Stages of Implementation for a 'Prop-Co'
<p>1. Investigating Options: Undertaking necessary studies to determine 'viability' of such an enterprise. Likely to comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive business plan, including detailed financial modelling;

Broad Stages of Implementation for a ‘Prop-Co’

- Property Market Assessments undertaken by a RICS qualified surveyor to determine potential opportunities (this might extend to ‘soft-market testing’);
- Legal studies to determine where there might be potential legal implications (e.g. conflicts with OJEU, State Aid consideration, implications of loan finance from the local authority, compliance with capital finance regulations);
- Detailed tax appraisals. Studies to consider tax implications of such an entity.

(Assumes Member approval to commence scoping work sought up-front).

2. Building Member Support

Members to be engaged and political support built. Begin HDC decision making and approvals process with Cabinet.

3. Seek support from relevant organisations (e.g. Local Partnerships¹⁹)

This might also extend to directly contacting authorities who have embarked on a similar process.

4. Establish remit of company, aims and objectives:

This will define how the company operates and will be informed by the studies commissioned as part of Stage 1.

5. Member approval:

interdependency with stages 1 and 2.

6. Register Limited Company, appoint Board Members and Directors.

7. Commence trading

There are however a number of risks and considerations that must be borne in mind when evaluating this approach. Perhaps foremost, the greatest risk would be the failure of the company and the implications that this would have for the public purse should this occur. In addition, for a local authority to establish a new commercial venture, it would be subject to the restrictions imposed through ss95/96 Local Government Act 2003. Chiefly this would comprise the need for the authority to produce a Business Case and justification for the Company that would in turn need to be approved through authority’s relevant decision making committees.

As part of the process of establishing a ‘Prop-co’, the Local Authority would need to evaluate how profits from the prop-co would be best allocated once repatriated back into the council, and agreement would need to be sought with each respective service area. However, there might be a strong case in articulating the benefits of using this profit to contribute toward the capital requirement for new

¹⁹ Local Partnerships is an enterprise jointly owned by HM Treasury and the Local Government Association which provides commercial expertise to the public sector in trading services, about its proposals.

infrastructure, particularly where it has been identified as requirement that may impact upon the delivery of the Local Plan's spatial strategy.

Local authorities considering this approach will also need to consider whether the company's operation is considered to be that of a 'Teckal' entity²⁰, and in turn whether there are any ramifications as to whether the Council can contract with the new company without needing to follow an OJEU²¹-compliant procedure. The outcome of this assessment will have wide-ranging implications for the procurement procedures of both the Council and the new company.

Key Points

For either of these mechanisms to be effective in delivering infrastructure, consideration needs to be given to:

- Council Risk Appetite: there is no guarantee that commercial developments will be successful, so robust appraisal of the risks to the public purse need to be embedded from the outset.
- Proceeds from commercial endeavours: In the context of infrastructure delivery, how will returns (revenue and capital) be reinvested? To be effective as a funding source for infrastructure delivery, clear agreement will need to be reached to prevent returns being absorbed by the Council's operating budget.

5.3 Homes England Funding Opportunities

Following on from the Housing White Paper in February 2017, the government announced a number of funding opportunities to unlock the delivery of housing across the country. One such example was the Housing Infrastructure Fund.

The Housing Infrastructure Fund ('HIF') was launched in July 2017 as part of the Government's wider £23 billion National Productivity Fund, which targets spending on areas critical to boosting productivity, including on housing and transport. The first round was programmed for 2018-21, though there may be future rounds of funding made available. Whilst, at time of writing the details of future rounds are not clear, the 2017 Autumn Budget reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the fund.

The 2017 fund aimed to increase the pace of housing delivery and delivering the right infrastructure in the right place at the right time as part of a wider package of supply side strategies and investment decisions. The 2017 round of funding required spend by March 2021.

²⁰A Teckal exception allows a public authority, in specified circumstances, to procure direct from an external company in which it has control similar to that which it exerts over its own departments. If the company satisfies the Teckal criteria, the procurement will be outside of the rules. A Teckal company must have no private financial involvement in its ownership.

²¹Official Journal of the European Union: The publication in which all tenders from the public sector which are valued above a certain financial threshold according to EU legislation, must be published

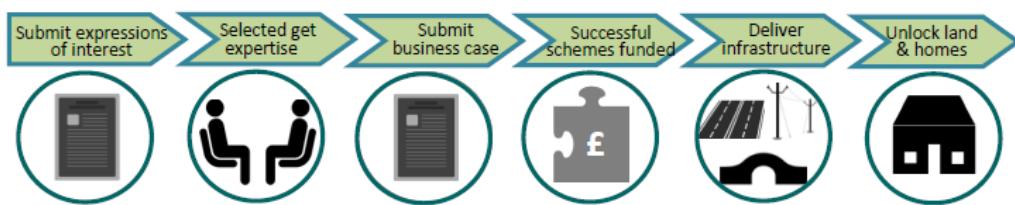
The 2017 £2.3 billion HIF was grant funding rather than loan based funding, and was aimed at local authorities to come forward with proposals to help get homes built faster, particularly in areas of high demand. Funding was also available to help build new schools, healthcare centres and digital infrastructure to accommodate growing communities and alleviate pressure on public services which otherwise hold house building back.

Like much of current Government focus, there is an expectation on speed of delivery, with councils expected to move quickly from approvals to creating the infrastructure, swiftly followed by housing.

The HIF provided two potential funding streams: ‘Marginal Viability Funding’, in scenarios where a single piece of funding is holding back development, or ‘Forward Funding’, to enable councils to bring forward large scale, ambitious projects that they would otherwise struggle to get off the ground. For the 2017 funding round, lower tier authorities could make applications to the Marginal Viability Fund, however only upper tier authorities could make Expressions of Interest to the Forward Fund.

The schematic below broadly summarises the HIF process from expression of interest through to unlocking land and delivering housing.

Figure 5.5: The HIF Forward Funding process from expression of interest through to unlocking land and delivering housing



Source: Homes and Communities Agency (2017)

5.3.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

The Council’s Housing Strategy commits HDC to working in partnership with external stakeholders and maximising the potential to bid for available funding, particularly where it can deliver more affordable homes. Given the potential for HIF funding to unlock developments, it may be that there are opportunities to utilise this funding stream (and others) to boost housing delivery, deliver infrastructure, and align with the implementation of the district’s vision going forward.

Of particular note, the Alconbury Weald site was the recipient of a £45m Home Builders Fund loan, and this will be used to bring forward infrastructure spend. Whilst this is a different funding stream to the HIF, which provides grant funding rather than a loan, it illustrates the particular importance of Homes England (previously the Homes and Communities Agency) as a key enabler, providing funding to unlock complex development sites.

Whilst it may be that funding applications are produced by developers, where there is planning merit, and alignment with HDC's overall vision and objectives for the district, it may be that the Council works collaboratively with the private sector to help provide the required support to enable successful funding bids.

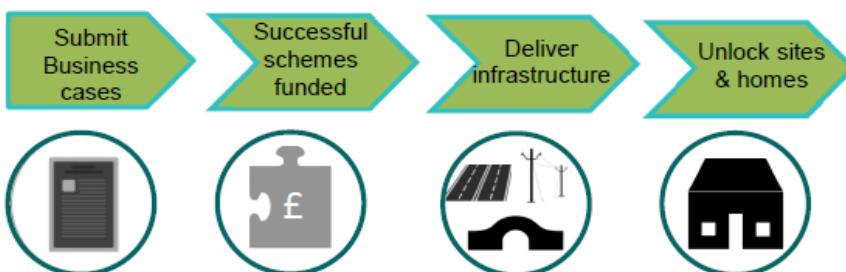
Given the fact that funding opportunities may be announced at relatively short notice, it is recommended that HDC maintains a forward pipeline of projects that could be eligible for funding should the opportunities arise.

5.3.2 Route to Implementation

The 2017 fund runs for four years, and bids of up to £10 million were invited for Marginal Viability proposals, targeting those schemes where infrastructure is the only 'missing link' preventing completion. Both unitary and district authorities are eligible to bid for the funding. Whilst the Forward Fund was only open to upper tier authorities, if future rounds of HIF follow a similar structure, it is recommended that HDC work with the County to ensure that larger infrastructure schemes of strategic importance are included within the Forward Fund (or its equivalent) bid.

The broad process for applying to the 2017 HIF round is shown in figure 5.5 below:

Figure 5.6: HIF broad stages of application for Marginal Viability Fund



Source: Homes and Communities Agency 2017

In the case of the 2017 round, authorities were able to submit multiple bids to the fund, however they were required to rank them in order of priority.

At the HDC level, the process of organising an internal funding bid could be as follows:

Table 5.6: Broad Stages of Implementation to Undertake HIF bid

Broad Stages of Implementation to Implementing a HIF bid	
1. Assessment of opportunities that could be eligible for funding through the HIF HDC officers undertake a review HIF supporting documentation and funding bid requirements for 'Marginal Viability' schemes and 'Forward Funding' schemes Officers review and discuss any current or unsuccessful historical funding bids by the district	

	Prepare indicative timeline – including District/County S.151 Officer sign-off - for key project stages in build-up to Expression of Interest (EoI) submissions
2. Appraisal and consideration of potential scope	<p>Internal HDC meeting to include discussion on appetite for submitting HIF bids and potential scope of publically held sites requiring upfront and enabling infrastructure as well as third party sites where development has stalled.</p> <p>Where funding may be necessary to ‘free up’ third party sites and where market failure has occurred, meeting to consider range and timing of liaison with landowners as well as potential contractual arrangements with developers to meet pre-agreed build-out rates – funding recovery and recycling by the local authority is expected if the developer makes a higher than expected profit.</p>
3. Indicative programming session	<p>Prepare and agree programme milestones leading up to EoI submission. Work to scope the extent of the supporting information required for bid meeting with HDC’s Senior Management Team, identifying potential schemes and opportunities for joint funding.</p>
4. Shortlisting stage	<p>Confirmation by HDC of long list of projects. Projects assessed through the DCLG/Homes England ‘Ready Reckoner’ evaluation tool.</p> <p>Agreed list of sites to go forward to bidding stage</p> <p>Economic assessment of sites (Value for Money appraisal and wider economic considerations), to demonstrate economic benefits of removing the barrier to development</p> <p>Specialist input in relation to each scheme (dependent on site-specific context and barriers to delivery), which could include transport, environmental impact, air quality / odour, viability, and utilities/infrastructure</p> <p>Draft Submissions of Interest prepared</p>
5. Submission	<p>Revisions made to Submissions of Interest and finalised and submitted</p>

5.4 Funding opportunities through the LEP and Combined Authority

In undertaking this study, Arup consulted the Greater Cambridgeshire and Greater Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership throughout August 2017. The LEP and Combined Authority will together be advancing a number of potential funding opportunities that in particular could support the delivery of housing and employment.

With regard to housing, GCGP LEP and the Combined Authority are together coordinating capital schemes to contribute towards the delivery of 10-15,000 homes across their respective geographies. The LEP administers the Local Growth Fund which provides both loans and equity for a number of projects. The first round of funding has already been allocated, and was focussed primarily upon shovel ready schemes. In the main these schemes have primarily been transport schemes, however going forward there may be opportunities for other schemes to come through this route, particularly where they can demonstrably contribute towards the delivery of housing and skills.

Work is currently underway to revise the GCGP LEP's Strategic Economic Plan. An investment prospectus is expected to accompany this, and this will help shape and define the types of infrastructure investment opportunities that are available.

Of particular note, the Combined Authority is set to receive funding and powers from Central Government in a number of areas, notably:

- £170 million to deliver new homes over a five-year period in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire which includes affordable, rented and shared ownership housing;
- £20million a year funding over 30 years to boost growth in the region; and
- Responsibility for chairing a review of 16+ skills provision in the area.

The Combined Authority's long-term strategy for housing for the region aims to support the ambition to deliver over 100,000 new homes by 2037. As part of this process there will be opportunities to apply for grant or loan funding, which HDC can bid directly into. The assessment criteria for these funds focusses on a mix of deliverability (e.g. planning and other constraints), and the number of homes (and affordable homes) that can be unlocked.

The exact details of how the fund will be prioritised and implemented is currently being finalised. In addition, the newly elected mayor (June 2017) will wish to give a political steer on the administration and delivery of the process. However what is abundantly clear is that there will be a number of opportunities for HDC to engage with the LEP/Combined Authority going forward in order to help facilitate the delivery of infrastructure.

In May 2017 the newly elected Mayor Palmer launched his 100 day plan which pledged a number of commitments, including:

- Delivering affordable housing and a new investment fund to stimulate building;
- Commissioning a business cases for the dualling of the A47 and upgrading of the A10. 2: Launch feasibility studies for the Light Rail and Underground for Cambridge, and the extension of the M11 to the A47;
- Working with the National Infrastructure Commission to promote investment into the Cambridge – Oxford Arc, including the A428;
- Announce the first wave of new affordable housing schemes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough;

- Launch the development of a strategy to accelerate delivery of 100,000 new homes across the area;
- Promote Community Land Trusts across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough;
- Develop a Masterplan for St Neots including the infrastructure needed to support its growth;
- Commission a feasibility study to consider how off-site construction methods can be used to speed up housing delivery.

5.4.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

It is understood that the Huntingdonshire district has already been the beneficiary of funding for a number of schemes. Notably this includes the district's Enterprise Zones at Alconbury, and a c£50m contribution to A14. Given the fact that both Alconbury Weald and St. Neots East strategic expansion locations involve a sizeable quantum of infrastructure to be delivered, the role of the LEP and the Combined Authority, with their respective vires and links to other funding opportunities will be critical to the implementation of the Local Plan.

5.4.2 Route to Implementation

As the Mayor establishes his corporate priorities and the mechanisms by which they will be implemented, it is expected that further clarity will be provided regarding exact routes to implementation for HDC.

Given the fact that funding opportunities may be announced at relatively short notice, it is recommended that HDC maintains a forward pipeline of projects that could be eligible for funding should the opportunities arise.

5.5 Independent Distribution Network Operators

If the Council wished to take a proactive role in incentivising development within the district, from a utilities perspective there is the potential to work with alternative distribution providers to reduce the costs of connecting to the utilities network. This could potentially unlock a development sites if prohibitive utilities connection costs were slowing or stalling the pace of delivery.

It is important to recognise that the utilities picture will change and evolve over time, and dependent upon the real-world delivery profile, available capacity on the network may be absorbed by other developments, thereby imposing prohibitive costs on other sites within the plan that are yet to come forward.

By unlocking such sites, this will deliver the following benefits:

- Maximise potential New Homes Bonus;
- Maximise future council tax payments.

Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNOs) develop, operate and maintain local electricity distribution networks. An Independent Connections Provider (ICP) is an accredited company that is entitled to build electricity

networks to the specification and quality required for them to be owned by either a DNO, such as UK Power Networks, or an IDNO.

There is some competition in the provision of new connections and associated infrastructure which enables Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNO) to design, install, own and operate independent systems. This approach can often significantly reduce capital costs for connections.

The ‘Traditional Approach’ to the provision of utility networks in the area would see the developers apply to the incumbent utility providers in the area (UK Power Networks, National Grid, Anglian Water/Cambridge Water), who then provide a price to design, build and own the networks.

Budget estimates from incumbent utility providers are generally split into ‘contestable’ and ‘non-contestable’:

1. Non-contestable work - Work which can only be carried out by the incumbent utility provider as the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) (such as diversions of existing assets and strategic modifications to their existing assists, e.g. at substations, gas governors and pumping stations, jointing).
2. Contestable work - Work which can be carried out by an accredited Independent Connection Provider (ICP) or Independent Distribution Network Operator (IDNO) (typically installing lengths of new networks, civils and trenching works).

The costs associated with providing the networks (and potential off-site reinforcement) would usually be funded by the developer or housebuilder, however there is potential for Huntingdonshire District Council to play an active role in the provision of these networks. Modern Procurement methods could be explored, such as:

- **Independent Distribution Network Operators ('IDNOs')**

Independent operators can offer more economic and flexible terms for the connections which can be more appealing on cost and programme grounds.

IDNO's will install, own and operate exactly like an incumbent utility. Their financial models are different from the incumbents and IDNOs are able to offer more commercially attractive terms for the installation.

- **Independent Connection Provider ('ICPs')**

ICPs design and install apparatus and then arrange for its sale to IDNOs or back to the incumbent. ICPs are leaner organisations and thus able to offer very competitive terms for installation of apparatus to agreed standards. Many ICPs are also multi-utility contractors and can install all the connections within the same scope which provides for opportunities for cost savings through economies of scale.

5.5.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

There are a number of large strategic sites being promoted through the emerging Local Plan, and there may be a role for the Council to play in assisting their

delivery by engaging with IDNOs and ICPs to help deliver cheaper, alternative connection points to the wider utilities networks. Dependent upon the financing mechanism, there may be opportunities for the Council to benefit commercially from such an arrangement.

5.5.2 Route to Implementation

Should the Council wish to pursue this route, consideration should be given to the financial advantages (e.g. the sums realised through New Homes Bonus and council tax) versus the time and potential financial commitment required to bring these threads together. Close working will be required with the promoters of each strategic site.

In order to pursue the next steps, Huntingdonshire District Council should consult with the utility service providers to establish the specific tasks which could be funded by the council and/or a third party. This process should be commenced through submitting the following relevant application forms (available online).

Table 5.6: Broad Stages of Implementation to Engage an IDNO/ICP

Broad Stages of Implementation to Engage an IDNO/ICP
<p>1. Assess where interventions would need to be made. Understand whether there is the opportunity to engage an IDNO/ICP within the district</p>
<p>2. Contact utility service providers to establish the specific tasks which could be funded by the council and/or a third party. This is usually undertaken through the submission of the relevant forms available on each provider's website</p>
<p>3. Contact ICP/IDNOs (listed in Appendix D) to assess how the local authority might work together with the ICP/IDNO to deliver infrastructure Understand where there may be opportunities to generate revenue</p>

Key Points

- IDNOs/ICPs provide opportunities for cheaper utility connections for developments owing to their more flexible business models. This could help unlock development where connection costs have proved prohibitive.
- There may be opportunities for the Council to work with IDNOs/ICPs in a partnership arrangement, with the Council therefore benefiting financially from any such investment.

5.6 Coordinated Use of Grant Funding

Nationally there are a number of grant funding opportunities open to both the Local Authority and community groups which in particular offer to provide contributions towards what might be termed social infrastructure, for example sports, open space and green infrastructure.

In many respects the route to coordinating this funding opportunity both mirrors and builds on that set out in Case Study 1 (optimising HDC's ability to access 2017 Housing White Paper initiatives), and in practice if both options were pursued there may be opportunities to merge the scope and remit of both stages into a single workstream. Primarily this funding route would focus upon using such funds to enhance a 'base scheme' delivered through another route (for example by a developer). The best example of this would be open space/parks and gardens provision, whereby a developer may lay out open space as part of their overall scheme, but subsequent funding grants could deliver further enhancements that would seek to rectify wider deficits.

In order to maximise the potential offered by this route, creativity and coordination across multiple service areas and external stakeholders will be essential. Taking the example of open space/parks and gardens provision, whilst a number of different funds exist for the enhancement, restoration and improvement of existing parks, grant funding for the establishment of new parks/open space is scarce. Creatively accessing other funds (e.g. those tied to the health and wellbeing agenda) may however provide a mechanism by which grant funding can be accessed for this type of infrastructure. Whilst these funds will not deliver new parks or open space in isolation, their role in complementing or enhancing an existing 'base-scheme' that might be primarily delivered through alternative means such as CIL or Section 106 contributions should not be underestimated. This could prove a particularly effective funding route for enhancing open space infrastructure on Strategic Expansion Location ('SEL') sites.

Case Study 3a: Grant Funding

Woodland Trust Funding

The Woodland Trust administered 'MOREwoods' provides landowners with specialist, tailored advice, and access grant funding for the creation of woodlands. The scheme works with many different people and organisations, including local authorities, and is designed to support small woods or scattered plantings covering at least half a hectare.

Whilst the programme does not provide 100% of the scheme costs, if successful the grant will contribute 60% towards project costs (50% of the costs if a tree planting contractor is used). This could therefore represent an opportunity to substantially expand the amount of tree-planting across the site.

Environment Agency Funding

Recognising the multifunctional benefits of green infrastructure, it may be worth investigating on sites which encroach into the identified flood zones

whether a naturalistic approach can be adopted to deal with the water resources on the site.

Looking at other funding precedents for parks across the country, there are examples where the Environment Agency has provided capital funding to help deliver the river restoration works, as a key part of managing such risk and to help the discharge of local authority responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Further work including liaison with Environment Agency will be required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the proposals would be eligible for funding under this mechanism.

Sport England

Sport England's 'Towards an Active Nation' Strategy 2016-2021 provides an overview of the agency's approach to tackling inactivity in Britain through their £250m fund to support grassroots sport. The investment strategy focusses upon the following areas:

- Tackling inactivity;
- Children and young people;
- Volunteering – a dual benefit;
- Taking sport and activity into the mass market;
- Supporting sport's core market;
- Local delivery; and
- Facilities.

In order to deliver the aims and aspirations of the Strategy, Sport England administer a number of different funds that could be of use with regard to open space and sports infrastructure. The Inspired Facilities programme is one such example. The programme backs schemes that demonstrate that they will: keep existing participants playing sport, volunteers involved in sport and attract new people; have involved local people; and have sufficient revenue generated to keep the facility running and well-maintained for years to come. As an example, if a local sports team has an identified a need for enhanced facilities, there may be merit in proposing that enhanced facilities are located within another park/open space proposal that the council is driving forward. In doing so this could enable a wider variety of infrastructure to be delivered than might be achieved solely through a developer-led scheme.

It is recommended that further research is undertaken to identify potential schemes that would have a dual benefit to both local sports teams and in assisting with the delivery of the country park.

For Green Infrastructure and Open Space, it is also important to consider the ongoing maintenance costs of infrastructure delivery. In the context of ever decreasing public sector budgets, it is therefore important that the Council considers alternative proposals for the long term maintenance of strategic infrastructure that do not represent an ongoing burden.

Case Study 3b: Long Term Stewardship

Long Term Stewardship

As the proposals for Green Infrastructure provision evolve in detail it will be essential to develop a clear and full understanding of the long-term costs of managing and maintaining each item in perpetuity. This includes looking at all the management and annual maintenance needs as well as future requirements for capital replacement. This will form a strong foundation for modelling future funding needs and options.

There are three main ways in which the local authority may choose to cover the long term maintenance of sites:

- Maintenance by the Local Authority;
- Management by a charitable concern such as the Land Trust; and
- Maintenance undertaken by a private management company paid for via a service charge levied upon dwelling occupiers.

Traditionally ongoing maintenance of green infrastructure delivered through development has been undertaken by the local authority, however increasingly alternatives to this model have been investigated, particularly the use of private management companies funded through a service charge levied upon residents.

Various options are available as part of an approach to working with the Land Trust on long term management of green space sites such as Brookfield Country Park. These include:

- Taking land (whether a site or parts of a site) into their ownership to manage it in perpetuity;
- Acting as an interim manager on sites until an economically viable end-use is identified;
- Offering design services to ensure that on-going management is cost-effective;
- Involving landowners, the local community and other stakeholders in the development of appropriate maintenance plans and management regimes; and
- Providing specialist advice and consulting services, pioneering good practice.

The Trust was established in 2004 to own and manage land in perpetuity for public benefit by English Partnerships (subsequently the Home and Communities Agency, and now Homes England), in response to the need for a new organisation that could work with private and public sector partners to provide a secure and sustainable exit strategy for brownfield land, land created through development or regeneration, and areas of public open space. They took ownership of 1,000 hectares of land and secured foundation capital for

their operations before becoming an independent Charitable Trust in 2010. Currently over 60 sites are in their management.

Other Commercial Opportunities

Alongside the other maintenance systems outlined above, there are other revenue streams, such as commercial opportunities, that might be considered to generate an income for the park that could contribute towards its ongoing maintenance. Research undertaken by NESTA²² advocates the consideration of income generation through concessions and events. Many UK parks already generate income through concession stands, and holding events in the park e.g., fairs, festivals and concerts. Whilst this would place a degree of administrative burden upon the local authority, a successful programme of regular events would not only generate a regular income that would contribute towards the park's maintenance, but also help shape wider 'place-making' goals by ensuring a vibrant and active neighbourhood.

5.6.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

The analysis above focuses primarily on opportunities for Open Space, however it should be noted that this model could be rolled out to other forms of grant funding for infrastructure. With regard to open space, given that the district's 2 Strategic Expansion Locations ('SELs') will be expected to provide open-space on site (and indeed the outline consent for Alconbury Weald notes that around 45% of the total development area will be for open space/woodland provision), the Council may wish to seek opportunities to deliver additional enhancements above and beyond those provided by the developers. If the developers' product is deemed a 'base-scheme', the Council is in an ideal position to act strategically and coordinate a number of funding bids to deliver additional enhancements to the district. This could help rectify identified issues, deficiencies and shortfalls.

With regard to shaping and informing ongoing maintenance of green infrastructure, particularly on strategic sites, the Council may wish to consider engaging an organisation such as the Land Trust to oversee the commercial developers' exit strategy. Under the Land Trust model, following agreement and payment of a sufficient endowment by the site developer, the Trust appoints contractors to undertake the regular maintenance of the site. This may in fact be the local authority, thereby generating a commercial revenue for the authority.

Consideration should also be given to the utilisation of new strategic green infrastructure for other purposes where appropriate, such as an events space. This would require consideration and planning by the Council, however it could provide a useful revenue stream that could be channelled into ongoing maintenance. If implemented on the SEL sites, this could also assist with achieving wider placemaking objectives. This is a further area that the Land Trust could assist with.

²² http://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/rethinking_parks.pdf

5.6.2 Route to Implementation

The following table provides the broad stages of implementation that the Council would be required to undertake if this funding model were to be pursued.

Table 5.7: Broad Stages to Obtain and Implement Grant Funding Opportunities

Broad Stages to Obtain and Implement Grant Funding Opportunities
<p>1. The Council establishes a cross service area working group Working group establishes intervention opportunities (based on IDP infrastructure priorities) and matching grant funding opportunities. Working Group may take the form of the existing Growth and Infrastructure Group, or may be a new entity altogether.</p>
<p>2. Working Group identifies opportunities and coordinates stakeholders to access further funding streams</p>
<p>3. Relevant service areas of HDC (e.g. HDC Operations) implement (or coordinate the implementation of) identified schemes.</p>
Broad Stages of Implementation for Engaging the Land Trust
<p>1. Contact is made with the regional development manager of the Land Trust Agreement is made regarding the scope of works to be undertaken by the Trust. Meetings held with developer, the Council and the Trust.</p>
<p>2. Land Trust provides design advice and if agreed assists with calculating likely endowment payments (if endowment route pursued) or residential service charge (if pursued). Recommendations built into overall scheme design.</p>
<p>3. Land Trust, Council and developers enters into a legal agreement to transfer land (and thus liabilities) to the Land Trust.</p>
<p>4. Land Trust invests endowment provided by developer (if Endowment model pursued) Endowment generates an annual return which the Land Trust then uses to appoint contractors to undertake an annual agreed scheme of works.</p>
<p>5. Local Authority considers whether to become a Managing Partner of open spaces Throughout the process the Council may wish to consider whether it wishes to become a ‘managing partner’ for the open space. This would enable the authority to be appointed as a maintenance contractor, enabling the Council to obtain a forward revenue stream.</p>

Key Points

- There are a number of mechanisms proposed in the Housing White Paper to enable the delivery of Housing. The Council is strategically well placed to coordinate their implementation.

- HDC has an existing structure that could be expanded to take on this role.
- With regard to the use of a body such as The Land Trust, early engagement on Strategic Sites is key

5.7 Crowdfunding

Compared to many more traditional funding avenues, crowdfunding is a relatively new way in which to finance Infrastructure. Originating in the late 1990s as a method to primarily fund social ventures, latterly this method has been used to generate funding for a number of forms of infrastructure, achieving success both internationally and in the UK.

There are three main crowdfunding routes, however in essence all three rely on the same principle, whereby a large number of people are each asked for a small amount of money. The three main types of crowdfunding are set out below:

- **Donation/Reward Crowdfunding:** People invest simply because they believe in the cause. This may include some form of recognition or acknowledgement (such as a name being inscribed on the final product), however donors are principally motivated by either social or personal reasons.
- **Debt Crowdfunding:** This model, also known as peer-to-peer ('p2p') lending, provides a model to connect multiple investors with particular projects and has had some modest successes in disrupting the traditional lending model utilised by banks. Investors usually receive their money back with interest, and has the benefit of allowing investors to support projects they particularly believe in.
- **Equity Funding:** Similar to the debt based crowdfunding, investors invest in the projects they believe in, however their financial contribution buys them equity in a project. In basic terms, if the project succeeds, the value of the equity purchased at investment stage increases.

In recent years this model has been applied to investment in infrastructure, and in particular social infrastructure. Websites such as Spacehive have gained notable ground in this area and funded a number of projects across Europe and the UK.

Whilst this funding process has a number of advantages, a shortcoming is the fact that large scale capital projects generally cost significant sums of money and may need to be disaggregated into a number of different phases. This can give the misleading impression that progress is not being made, testing the patience of donors who may wish to see faster rates of progress. In the case of a civic project, which can often take years to progress from a plan to realisation, an initially successful and popular campaign may trail off as time goes by.

Case Study 4a: Luchtsingel pedestrian bridge Rotterdam



(www.inhabit.com)

Figure 5.4: Luchtsingel Pedestrian Bridge, Rotterdam

The concept of crowdfunding was successfully utilised to deliver the Luchtsingel pedestrian bridge in Rotterdam. The bridge, which connects the Hofplein area with Rotterdam's northern district, consists of 17,000 wooden planks each inscribed with individual messages for which donations were taken. The inscriptions can advertise a business, convey a message to a loved one, or simply state the donor's name.



Figure 5.5: The names of individual Crowdfunding donors on the Luchtsingel pedestrian Bridge, Rotterdam

(Source: www.inhabit.com)

Panels were sold in varying prices, rising from €25 for the most basic inscription, through to €1,250 for a complex inscription visible from a number of angles. The marketing team behind the bridge utilised the slogan "the more you donate, the longer the bridge".

What is particularly interesting about the bridge's delivery is that the original masterplan for the area had forecast a timescale of c.30 years before delivery²³, whereas the crowdfunding campaign has significantly shortened this. Whilst the bridge's first phase has now been completed, future phases have been designed and will be delivered subject to adequate levels of funding having been generated. Notwithstanding the scheme's segmented delivery into different phases, donors can observe the tangible results that their funding has contributed towards, thereby impacting upon the propensity of individuals to make further donations.

²³ <http://www.archdaily.com/346241/luchtsingel-zus-hofbogen-by>

Case Study 4b: Glyncoch Community Centre, Wales

Glyncoch is a post war council housing estate two miles north of Pontypridd in Rhondda Cynon Taff, Wales. The local community centre, dating from the late 1970s, was identified as being life expired, and in 2007 work began to look into future options. A number of charity grant pledges had raised £750,000 towards the construction of a replacement building, however with an outstanding figure of c. £40,000 to reach, the community faced the prospect of losing existing grants if they could not raise the outstanding sum. The community chose to embark upon a programme of crowdfunding.



(Source: Spacehive.com)

Figure 5.6: Glyncoch Community Centre, Wales

The crowdfunding campaign received donations from a mixture of individual and corporate donors, with Deloitte and TSB being two notable high-profile examples from the latter category. Celebrities, some with a personal link to the area, also endorsed the project which in turn broadened the number of people who contributed towards the scheme²⁴.

The project successfully managed to raise the £40,000 target within a 5 week crowdfunding campaign, helping to deliver a vital piece of community infrastructure without the requirement for a significant financial intervention by the local authority.

Elsewhere in the UK, other examples of crowdfunding infrastructure (notably in the community and cultural social infrastructure sectors), include Liverpool's "Bombed-Out Church" arts venue, and 'Websters', a project to convert a Glasgow church into a theatre, community hall and bar.

5.7.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

Crowdfunding as an infrastructure funding source works best where there is an obvious benefit (personal or financial) to donors/investors, or where the end

²⁴ <https://fundraising.co.uk/2012/02/28/stephen-fry-promotes-crowdfunding-appeal-glyncoch-community-centre/#.WH5EG1OLSos>

infrastructure projects align with their personal beliefs and values. As such this funding source can be particularly useful in generating capital funding for community focussed infrastructure.

Based on this, the following infrastructure typologies may therefore be suitable recipients in principle for crowdfunding:

- Community and village halls;
- Libraries; and
- Sports Facilities.

Whilst the bridge example from Rotterdam is a high profile international example of crowdfunding in action, Glyncoch Community Centre demonstrates an example that is perhaps more readily applicable in a Huntingdonshire context. Given that the accompanying ‘Part 1 & 2’ reports identifies a number of pressures facing community infrastructure, this could form an effective method of providing contributions towards capital funding for new projects or schemes.

5.7.2 Route to Implementation

Table 5.8: Broad Stages of Implementation for Crowdfunding

Broad Stages of Implementation for Crowdfunding	
1. Agreement reached corporately as to which service area would deliver programme	
2. List of potential eligible projects identified by HDC	<p>It is envisaged that these would primarily be socially focussed infrastructure where there is a community based incentive to donate.</p>
3. Liaison with community groups considering crowdfunding as an option	<p>Reach agreement on crowdfunding potential and likely revenues. Detailed consideration of crowdfunding’s role alongside other funding mechanisms. This is particularly important given there are no certainties regarding potential income. Agreement should be reached over who will be running the campaign. Will it be Council administered and branded, or will it be the community group? If the latter, there may be a role for the Council in building capacity and overseeing the project.</p>
4. Launch campaign on crowdfunding campaign (e.g. Spacehive).	<p>Of equal importance will be the promotional campaign that should be advanced in tandem. This is particularly important and will likely revolve around social media. Likely that the Council Communications team will need to commit resource to this area.</p>
6. Administration of proceeds	<p>Council should work with stakeholders to assist with the administration of donations raised.</p>

Key Points

- Crowdfunding is an effective funding source where a large number of people are asked to donate or invest a relatively small amount.
- Crowdfunding works best where there is a personal advantage to investing, for example in either public art, or in social infrastructure. In the UK community centres have raised sums towards the capital costs of providing new facilities.
- Crowdfunding is a good additional source of funding complementary to others, however it is unlikely to fund the entirety of a project in isolation. It should be viewed as an additional funding stream.
- A crowdfunding campaign needs to be managed and promoted. This would need to be undertaken through a dedicated communications channel.
- Due to the relatively long lead-in time for infrastructure delivery this could delay the effectiveness of the mechanism as donors/investors become frustrated at a perceived lack of progress.

5.8 Maximising the use of the ‘Meaningful Proportion’

Parish councils are corporate bodies whose powers have accumulated through legislation since 1894. The 2011 Localism Act grants Parish Councils the ‘general power of competence’. Rather than councils being limited to activities which must be expressly permitted by legislation, the new general power permits authorities to do anything that an individual can generally do unless specifically prohibited by statute. In part the purpose of this provision is to free up local authorities to respond more effectively to their communities’ needs by encouraging innovation and assisting in shared service delivery across the different tiers of government.

In terms of infrastructure delivery this is particularly noteworthy given that a statutory requirement of the Community Infrastructure Levy under Regulation 59 is for the District Council to make provision for the passing of a ‘meaningful proportion’ of CIL receipts to communities in areas where development comes forward.

Case Study 5: CIL Revenues in Huntingdonshire

When the general power of competence is combined with income generated through CIL this opens up the potential for the delivery of infrastructure through more commercial means. One such example might be through the provision of burial space, and in particular alternative means such as Green Burials. Whilst care would need to be taken to ensure that this does not constitute charging for what would otherwise constitute mandatory service

provision, it could be one revenue generating opportunity for the parish council that could potentially be channelled into addressing burial provision capacity issues should they arise.

Illustrating the implementation of the CIL in practice, if a parish received a sum through the meaningful proportion element of CIL, revenues could be used as initial funding to develop, for example, a Green Burial service, against which a forward revenue stream could be secured

There may also be opportunities to commercialise these services and act as contractors to other parishes.

A Parish Council could also be well placed to utilise its percentage of CIL receipts to address Open Space and Sports provision, potentially laying out new forms of open space, or enhancing open spaces delivered by private developers. There is also the potential for the Parish Councils to investigate whether they are well placed to act as the maintenance provider for any future open space delivered within their parish, acting in a more commercial manner. Further scrutiny and business planning would be required to appraise the suitability of this proposal.

5.8.1 Relevance to Huntingdonshire

A Parish Council is free to spend funds transferred to it under the Levy's Meaningful Proportion provisions on facilities that serve to address the demands that development places on its area, but will be obliged to report annually on CIL expenditure. Unlike S106 monies, approval for spending is not required from HDC. For the year 2015/16 £289,645.71 was transferred from the District Council to the Parish Councils to spend on infrastructure provision.

As a majority parished area this therefore presents a significant opportunity to devolve infrastructure delivery to lower tiers of local government. The opportunities presented by this mechanism will become greater if more of the district's Parish Councils pursue Neighbourhood Plans, given that the mandatory percentage of CIL passed to Parish Councils increases to 25% once a plan is 'Made'.

5.8.2 Route to Implementation

Table 5.9: Broad Stages of Implementation to maximise the use of Meaningful Proportion

Broad Stages of Implementation to maximise the use of Meaningful Proportion²⁵
1. HDC to identify areas for Parish Councils to participate in Infrastructure delivery
2. HDC to undertake consultation with Parish Councils to gauge interest and appetite for proposals.

²⁵ Assumes political buy-in and support from the outset

Broad Stages of Implementation to maximise the use of Meaningful Proportion²⁵**3. HDC to provide support to those interested Parishes in developing their infrastructure provision proposals**

This might be through initial exploratory workshops setting out the mechanisms for provision transfer, or other forms of support in the interim.

5.9 Other Funding Options to Consider

5.9.1 Business Rate Supplements

A Business Rate Supplement ('BRS') is a tax mechanism which levies an additional tax on top of Business Rates (the commercial property tax). This mechanism has been used by the Greater London Authority (GLA) to invest in Crossrail, and it may be used by other authorities with levy business rates to investment growth-enhancing projects.

This tax should be used to fund projects that promote economic development within a local authority's administrative area. As such, the BRS can either generate capital funding (through the leverage of development finance against the guaranteed forward revenue stream), or ongoing revenue.

A BRS can only be implemented by County Councils or Unitary Authorities, and in this regard it is therefore beyond the vires of Huntingdonshire District Council to directly enact a BRS. However, given the strategic nature of a number of the district's infrastructure requirements there may be merit in the District Council engaging with the County Council to recommend this option is explored.

In addition, now that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Mayor has been elected, he will have the power to enable a Mayoral BRS, which can be used for investments of importance to the city-region. It may therefore be worth HDC undertaking lobbying at the political level to pursue the BRS if it was demonstrated that this model could unlock a funding stream that is essential to delivering the district's growth.

Key Points

- The CIL regime requires set percentages of CIL to be passed to the Parish and Town councils where development occurs. This is set at a standard rate of 15%, rising to 25% where a neighbourhood plan is in place.
- Arising through the Localism Act 2011, Parish and Town Councils have the power of general competence which allows them to act in a more commercial manner.
- If this power is then combined with CIL income, this could facilitate Parish and Town Councils invest in the provision of an infrastructure type and then act more commercially to fund its upkeep. An example might be funding of green burial provision against which fees can subsequently be charged. Although not strictly related to infrastructure provision, a Parish Council may wish to act more commercially in terms of open space maintenance within the parish. There may be opportunities for the Parish Council to act as a management company for any new build development in an area.
- However, care needs to be taken to ensure that the spending firstly conforms to the set requirements of the CIL regulations, and secondly that future charges do not constitute charging for a provision that the council is otherwise obligated to provide.

Table 5.10: Summary of Infrastructure Implementation steps

Ref	Case Study	Overview	Suitable Projects	Relevance to Huntingdonshire	Broad Stages of Implementation
1	Optimising Huntingdonshire's Ability to Access White Paper Initiatives	Range of measures within the Housing White Paper primarily aimed at unlocking housing development. Role for HDC to coordinate these measures and utilise to fund infrastructure delivery.	This funding route would primarily focus upon site specific infrastructure deficits, however it is possible that accessing such funds might provide infrastructure interventions that could unlock further development in the same locale. The use of government grants and investment by Institutional Investors being two notable examples.	The Council is well placed to act in a coordination role to identify potential opportunities where an intervention would be appropriate and bring together the relevant stakeholders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth and Infrastructure Group devises new terms of reference (e.g. unlocking key development sites in Huntingdonshire by accessing government and private sector funding opportunities). Group agrees terms of reference and commits to their implementation. 2. The Growth and Infrastructure Group identify key opportunities, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To court Institutional Investors on a public sector owned sites; or • Committing to bidding for a government backed funding streams. Group reviews the Infrastructure Delivery Plan to identify infrastructure constraints that are prohibiting sites within their terms of reference from coming forward. 3. Group draws upon a wide range of internal (HDC) expertise, and that of its partners (e.g. the GCGP LEP) to develop the necessary material to deliver a compelling and attractive proposition to investors 4. Group identifies the subsequent necessary workstreams and commission group members to undertake work.
2	Local Authority Led Property Development	There are a range of ways in which a local authority can engage in property development. In terms of its role in infrastructure provision, this might be achieved either through the direct delivery of sites (and therefore wider supporting infrastructure), or through the repatriation of profit from such ventures and utilising it to invest in the delivery of other infrastructure items.	This funding route provides an opportunity to deliver infrastructure either directly through the day-to-day commercial activities, or through the reinvestment of profits from the enterprise. Direct infrastructure delivery could be on-site community facilities or similar.	It is understood that the Council has already undertaken some property investment, though has yet to undertake specific property development in a commercial capacity. As a major landowner in the district, with access to a number lending streams, this may provide a useful opportunity for the authority to coordinate commercial activities with rectifying the identified infrastructure deficit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigating Options: Undertaking necessary studies to determine 'viability' of such an enterprise. Likely to comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive business plan, including detailed financial modelling; • Property Market Assessments undertaken by a RICS qualified surveyor to determine potential opportunities (this might extend to 'soft-market testing'); • Legal studies to determine where there might be potential legal implications (e.g. conflicts with OJEU, State Aid consideration, implications of loan finance from the local authority, compliance with capital finance regulations); • Detailed tax appraisals. Studies to consider tax implications of such an entity. (Assumes Member approval to commence scoping work sought up-front). 2. Building Member Support: Members to be engaged and political support built. Begin HDC decision making and approvals process with Council Executive. 3. Seek support from relevant organisations (e.g Local Partnerships). This might also extend to directly contacting authorities who have embarked on a similar process. 4. Establish remit of company, aims and objectives: This will define how the company operates and will be informed by the studies commissioned as part of Stage 1. 5. Member approval: interdependency with stages 1 and 2. 6. Register Limited Company, appoint Board Members and Directors. 7. Commence trading
3	Homes England Funding Opportunities	Homes England has a number of funds that are specifically designed to advance the delivery of housing. Most notably at	Funding will be available to help build new schools, healthcare centres and digital infrastructure to accommodate growing	Given the fact that a number of sites proposed through the HDC Local Plan are of a significant scale and size it is likely that funds such as the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Assessment of opportunities that could be eligible for funding through the HIF 9. Appraisal and consideration of potential scope 10. Indicative programming session

Ref	Case Study	Overview	Suitable Projects	Relevance to Huntingdonshire	Broad Stages of Implementation
		the moment the Housing Investment Fund specifically targets the funding of vital physical infrastructure projects	communities and alleviate pressure on public services.	HIF could play a role in providing enabling infrastructure to help deliver housing, whilst also alleviating some pressure on	11. Programming session 12. Submission
4	Funding opportunities through the LEP and Combined Authority	GCGP LEP and the Combined Authority are together coordinating capital schemes to contribute towards the delivery of 10-15,000 homes across their respective geographies. The LEP administers the Local Growth Fund which provides both loans and equity for a number of projects.	The first round of funding has already been allocated, and was focussed primarily upon shovel ready schemes. In the main these schemes have primarily been transport schemes, however going forward there may be opportunities for other schemes to come through this route, particularly where they can demonstrably contribute towards the delivery of housing and skills.	It is understood that the Huntingdonshire district has already been the beneficiary of funding for a number of schemes. Notably this includes the district's Enterprise Zones at Alconbury, and a c£50m contribution to A14. Given the fact that both Alconbury Weald and St. Neots East strategic expansion locations involve a sizeable quantum of infrastructure to be delivered, the role of the LEP and the Combined Authority, with their respective vires and links to other funding opportunities will be critical to the implementation of the Local Plan.	HDC should continue to engage with the LEP/Combined Authority in order to ensure that they are well placed to maintain a forward pipeline of projects that are eligible for future funding announcements. Given the fact that funding opportunities may be announced at relatively short notice, it is recommended that HDC maintains a forward pipeline of projects that could be eligible for funding should the opportunities arise.
5	Independent Distribution Network Operators ('IDNOs')/ Independent Connection Providers ('ICPs')	IDNOs and ICPs provide an alternative model to the 'Traditional Approach' of utility provision. IDNOs and ICPs are private companies who can offer cheaper forms of connection to the utilities networks due to more versatile business models. There may be opportunities for the local authority to act in partnership to deliver a more commercial model of delivery.	This case study relates exclusively to utilities provision.	This case study would be best employed where there were large scale development opportunities that were negatively impacted upon by a lack of infrastructure capacity/prohibitive connection costs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess where interventions would need to be made. 2. Understand whether there is the opportunity to engage an IDNO/ICP within the district 3. Contact utility service providers to establish the specific tasks which could be funded by the council and/or a third party. 4. This is usually undertaken through the submission of the relevant forms available on each provider's website 5. Contact ICP/IDNOs (listed in Appendix D) to assess how the local authority might work together with the ICP/IDNO to deliver infrastructure 6. Understand where there may be opportunities to generate revenue
6	Coordinated Use of Grant Funding	Strategic role for the Council to coordinate applications to various funding grants to enhance infrastructure 'base-	This funding route is particularly relevant for open space and sport related enhancements.	Huntingdonshire is advancing two large Strategic Expansion Locations ('SELs'). There may be opportunities to utilise grant funding to deliver	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council establishes a cross service area working group Working group establishes intervention opportunities (based on IDP infrastructure priorities) and matching grant funding opportunities. Working Group may take the form of the existing Growth and Infrastructure Group, or may be a new entity altogether.

Ref	Case Study	Overview	Suitable Projects	Relevance to Huntingdonshire	Broad Stages of Implementation
		schemes' provided by developers. Grants to focus on achieving corporate objectives.		enhancements to the base schemes delivered by the developers of each SEL, thereby rectifying certain infrastructure deficits.	<p>2. Working Group identifies opportunities and coordinates stakeholders to access further funding streams</p> <p>3. Relevant service areas of HDC (e.g. HDC Operations) implement (or coordinate the implementation of) identified schemes.</p>
7	Crowdfunding	There are a number of different ways in which crowdfunding is undertaken, however across each option the principle remains the same; a large number of people are each asked for a small amount of money. This may be received in the form of a donation, or instead might be in the form of an investment upon which a return is expected.	Crowdfunding is most suitable for projects where there is an obvious benefit for the donor/investor. This often means that those projects that are socially focussed (e.g. community facilities) elicit the best response rate. Other examples may be public art related. Whilst these routes may elicit the best response rates from donors/investors, that is not to say that other forms of infrastructure are not eligible for crowdfunding, however the relatively long lead-in times for many infrastructure items can frustrate donors/investors and result in a waning of interest, with corresponding dip in funds.	From consultation with many infrastructure providers it is noted that the provision of many community facilities will not likely be expanded throughout the planned period. This contrasts with the Arup modelled outputs which suggest a need for further facilities. Therefore there may be a role for crowdfunding to help bridge some of the funding gaps in both capital and revenue funds for community infrastructure. This is especially useful when considered in the context of Community Asset Transfer.	<p>1. Agreement reached corporately as to which service area would deliver programme</p> <p>2. List of potential eligible projects identified by HDC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that these would primarily be socially focussed infrastructure where there is a community based incentive to donate. <p>3. Liaison with community groups considering crowdfunding as an option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach agreement on crowdfunding potential and likely revenues. Detailed consideration of crowdfunding's role alongside other funding mechanisms. This is particularly important given there are no certainties regarding potential income. Agreement should be reached over who will be running the campaign. Will it be Council administered and branded, or will it be the community group? If the latter, there may be a role for the Council in building capacity and overseeing the project. <p>4. Launch campaign on crowdfunding campaign (e.g. Spacehive).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of equal importance will be the promotional campaign that should be advanced in tandem. This is particularly important and will likely revolve around social media. Likely that the Council Communications team will need to commit resource to this area. <p>5. Administration of proceeds</p> <p>6. Council should work with stakeholders to assist with the administration of donations raised.</p>
8	Maximising Use of the Meaningful Proportion	The 2011 Localism Act grants Parish Councils the 'general power of competence'. This permits authorities to do anything that an individual can generally do unless specifically prohibited by statute. In terms of infrastructure delivery this is particularly noteworthy given that a statutory requirement of the Community Infrastructure Levy for the District Council to make provision	Currently the following projects are considered most readily applicable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burial Provision • Open Space Provision Community Infrastructure		<p>1. HDC would identify areas for Parish Councils to participate in Infrastructure delivery</p> <p>2. HDC would then undertake consultation with Parish Councils to gauge interest and appetite for proposals.</p> <p>3. The Council would then provide support to those interested Parishes in developing their infrastructure provision proposals</p> <p>4. This might be through initial exploratory workshops setting out the mechanisms for provision transfer, or other forms of support in the interim.</p>

Ref	Case Study	Overview	Suitable Projects	Relevance to Huntingdonshire	Broad Stages of Implementation
		for the passing of a 'meaningful proportion' of CIL receipts to communities in areas where development comes forward.			

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Summary

The core mechanisms currently employed by HDC, whilst important to optimise to the fullest extent possible, are unlikely to fund all of the essential infrastructure required to support growth over the plan period. Nevertheless, new projects should still give consideration to these funding sources, in particular third party contributions which may be appropriate for specific projects where value to local businesses can be articulated.

In addition there will be a need to focus upon funding sources that are incremental to Huntingdonshire, both with a local impact and with limited local impact.

Most of the incremental sources are general tax raising measures, the proceeds from which offer flexibility to Huntingdonshire to apply these to whatever infrastructure requirements they determine most appropriate. These will, however, require a large degree of planning, evaluation and statutory process prior to implementation. Many already have statutory processes in place (e.g. CIL, TIF and BRS) or there are examples nationally of prior implementation (e.g. WPL and council tax precept). However, some measures may require new national legislation or a local voluntary agreement, e.g. any special purpose local taxes such as a hotel/tourist tax. A main challenge, therefore, will be gaining public support by articulating the link between paying extra and the benefit to be derived whilst consideration will also need to be given as to whether HDC has the vires to implement the additional taxes.

6.2 Next Steps

Putting in place an effective funding package can only be achieved once a clear set of projects and programmes has been identified.

Once this is achieved, HDC will need to go through a process of identifying which funding sources are most appropriate given the:

- Project and programme specifics;
- Role of HDC and the County Council in terms of project and programme delivery;
- Potential economic impact from introducing those funding mechanisms; and
- Extent to which statutory mechanisms are available and whether HDC has the vires to implement funding mechanisms.

As part of this exercise it will be necessary to undertake thorough planning and evaluation for each short-listed funding source, including detailed modelling to determine the extent of the funding available and the level of borrowing this might support. In addition it will be important to articulate the public case for any increased taxation or user charges in terms of the benefit received.

Appendix A

Infrastructure Prioritisation

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Priority 1:	Infrastructure items deemed critical to the delivery of the Local Plan, without committed or identified funding
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ARUP

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
1.1	HT1	Transport - Highways	A141/Washingley Road/Latham Road	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£115,900	£0	£115,900	unknown
1.2	HT2	Transport - Highways	A141/ Huntingdon Road/Abbots Ripton Road	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£329,250	£0	£329,250	unknown
1.3	HT3	Transport - Highways	A141/Kings Ripton Road	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£107,450	£0	£107,450	unknown
1.4	HT4	Transport - Highways	A141/B1514/A1123	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£506,200	£0	£506,200	unknown
1.5	HT5	Transport - Highways	A141/B1090 Sawtry Way	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£463,150	£0	£463,150	unknown
1.6	HT6	Transport - Highways	A141/Ermine Street/Stukeley Road Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£179,400	£0	£179,400	unknown
1.7	HT8	Transport - Highways	Spittals Interchange Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£330,200	£0	£330,200	unknown
1.8	SI1	Transport - Highways	A1123 Houghton Road/Ramsey Road/A1123 St Audrey Lane Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£106,300	£0	£106,300	unknown
1.9	SI2	Transport - Highways	A1123 St Audrey Lane/B1040 Somersham Road/A1123 Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£1,405,300	£0	£1,405,300	unknown
1.10	SI3	Transport - Highways	A1096 Harrison Way/The Quadrant/Meadow Lane Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£379,950	£0	£379,950	unknown
1.11	SI4	Transport - Highways	A1096 Harrison Way/Guided Busway Crossing Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£558,950	£0	£558,950	unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
1.12	SI5	Transport - Highways	A1096 Harrison Way/Low Road Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£642,950	£0	£642,950	unknown
1.13	SI6	Transport - Highways	A1096/A14 Junction 26 Improvements	Critical	Road junction mitigation measure to enhance junction performance.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£140,600	£0	£140,600	unknown
1.14	DW3	Utilities	Wastewater capacity interventions	Critical	Interventions required to upgrade Huntingdon WwTW (post 2021/22), Oldhurst, Ramsey, Somersham and St. Neots WwTWs. Exact nature of intervention tbc following more detailed work by Anglian Water	Project identified but not yet scoped.	Anglian Water	Anglian Water (Water Rates); Developers	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2021-2026 years for Huntingdon; Dependent on build out rate on other sites
1.15	DW4	Utilities	Interventions at Ruthamford South Resource Zone	Critical	Anglian Water is currently investigating a number of options to increase their water resources for the Ruthamford South Resource Zone. • Various sizes of water transfer from the Ruthamford North RZ (planned for 2025-30) • Increasing the capacity of Grafham reservoir • A new Ruthamford South RZ reservoir supplied by the existing abstraction point for Grafham reservoir • Recommissioning Foxcote reservoir (2035-2040) • Huntingdon water reuse • Additional leakage control and water efficiency Anglian Water will undertake further work to determine which intervention is ultimately taken forward	Project identified but not yet scoped.	Anglian Water	Anglian Water	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Dependent on 'real-world' build-out rate and solution employed - Water transfer from Ruthamford North would be undertaken 10-15 years, whilst the recommissioning of Foxcote reservoir would be undertaken 20-25 years.

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
1.16	SN1	Utilities	A new primary substation at St Neots.	Critical	UKPN identified that Little Barford Primary Substation will be unable to support the major development at St Neots and a new Primary Substation will likely be needed in this area.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	UKPN	UKPN/Developer	£5-10million	£0	£5-10million	Dependent on 'real-world' build-out rate - likely 5-10 years

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Priority 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Infrastructure with: committed or identified funding; a specific project identified; funding gap still remains • Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; no funding committed or identified
<i>It is assumed that schemes marked with an asterisk (*) will be delivered in conjunction with the identified primary school requirement and thus they have been retained at the higher priority</i>	

ARUP

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.01	HT22	Community Facilities	613 sqm (equivalent to 1.6 new builds) of additional community facility space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£1,075,441	£0	£1,075,441	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
2.02	HT23	Community Facilities	206 sqm of operational library floorspace or equivalent to approximately one hub and one key new library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£438,986	£0	£438,986	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
2.03	SN22	Community Facilities	Community Building in Little Paxton- project underway	Essential	2-story community building with sports hall and changing facilities, sports pitch and play equipment. Will be delivered through financial contributions from development at Riversfield Mill.	Project under construction.	HDC and partners/ Developers	Developer (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
2.04	SN23	Community Facilities	110 sqm (equivalent to 0.2 new builds) of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£192,983	£0	£192,983	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.05	SN24	Community Facilities	36 sqm of operational library floorspace or equivalent to approximately one new hub library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£73,840	£0	£73,840	2016-2021
2.06	SI28	Community Facilities	81 sqm (equivalent to 0.2 new builds) of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/grant funding	£142,106	£0	£142,106	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.07	SI29	Community Facilities	27 sqm or operation library floorspace.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106) Grant Funding	£59,130	£0	£59,130	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.08	RM23	Community Facilities	170 sqm (equivalent to 0.4 new builds) of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£298,246	£0	£298,246	2016-2021; 2021-2026

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.09	RM24	Community Facilities	56 sqm of operational library floorspace or approximately one new key library.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£122,640	£0	£122,640	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.10	SC32 Fenstanton	Community Facilities	279 sqm additional village hall.	Essential	Committed development. Provision of land for up to 279 sqm village hall as part of S106 agreement for 16/01924/FUL. Build costs modelled	Scheme yet to commence operation	CCC/HDC/ Developers	s106	£489,475	0	£489,475	2016-2021
2.11	SC33 Fenstanton	Community Facilities	15 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£32,850	0	£32,850	2016-2021
2.12	SC34 Somersham	Community Facilities	30 sqm (equivalent to 1 new build) additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£52,632	0	£52,632	2016-2021
2.13	SC35 Somersham	Community Facilities	27 sqm of operational library space or approximately one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	59,130	0	£59,130	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.14	SC36 Sawtry	Community Facilities	91 sqm (equivalent to 1.3 new build) additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled need using the recommended standard of additional provision needed to meet the needs of the new communities.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£159,649	0	£159,649	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.15	SC37 Sawtry	Community Facilities	30 sqm of operational library space or approximately one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£65,700	0	£65,700	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.16	SC38 Warboys	Community Facilities	84.1 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) Additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£147,544	0	£147,544	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.17	SC39 Warboys	Community Facilities	27.7 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£60,663	0	£60,663	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.18	SC40 Kimbolton	Community Facilities	15 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£26,316	0	£26,316	2021-2026

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.19	SC41 Kimbolton	Community Facilities	5 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£10,950	0	£10,950	2021-2026
2.20	SC42 Buckden	Community Facilities	72.8 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£127,720	0	£127,720	2016-2021; 2026-2031
2.21	SEL SN22	Community Facilities	287 sqm of operational library space or approximately one key library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£591,005	£0	£591,005	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
2.22	LSC32 Alconbury	Community Facilities	33.4 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) Additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£58,597	£0	£58,597	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.23	LSC33 Alconbury	Community Facilities	11 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£19,298	£0	£19,298	2016-2021; 2021-2026

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.24	LSC34 Bluntisham	Community Facilities	36.4 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) Additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£63,860	£0	£63,860	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.25	LSC35 Bluntisham	Community Facilities	12 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£21,053	£0	£21,053	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.26	LSC36 Great Staughton	Community Facilities	12.3 sqm (equivalent to less than one new build) Additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents.	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£21,579	£0	£21,579	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.27	LSC37 Great Staughton	Community Facilities	4.1 sqm of operational library space or approximately less than one new community library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£8,979	£0	£8,979	2016-2021; 2021-2026

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.28	SEL SN21	Community Facilities	869 sqm (equivalent to 2 new builds) of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£1,524,565	£0	£1,524,565	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
2.29	HT14	Education	430 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers / Private sector partners	CCC/PVI/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£2,049,723	£0	£2,049,723	2016-2021
2.30	HT17	Education	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary School Planning Area: 0.65 FE Primary School provision (136 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers / Private sector providers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£2,795,000	£0	£2,795,000	2016-2021
2.31	HT19	Education	Huntingdon Secondary School Planning Area: 1.8 FE Secondary School provision (279 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£7,650,000	£0	£7,650,000	2016-2021; 2021 - 2026; 2026-2031
2.32	SN5	Education	126 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£572,645	£0	£572,645	2016-2021
2.33	SN7	Education	St Neots Rural 2 Primary School Planning Area: 0.2 FE Primary School provision (42 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£860,000	£0	£860,000	2021-2026
2.34	SI11	Education	71 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106	£322,681	£0	£322,681	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.35	SI12	Education	St Ives Secondary School Planning Area: 0.8 FE Secondary School (119 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£3,400,000	£0	£3,400,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.36	RM3	Education	129 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/ Grant Funding	£586,279	£0	£586,279	2016-2021
2.37	RM4	Education	Ramsey Town 1 Primary School Planning Area: 0.1 FE Primary School provision (21 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£430,000	£0	£4,300,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.38	SEL SN5	Education	5.5 FE Secondary School (821 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required across SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC//Basic Needs Allowance	£23,375,000	£0	£23,375,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
2.39	SC12 Buckden	Education	Huntingdon Rural 2 Primary: 0.5 FE Primary School provision (88 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£2,150,000	0	£2,150,000	2016-2021
2.40	SC13 Fenstanton	Education	Swavesey Rural 3 Primary (school catchment area for Fenstanton): 0.4 FE Primary School provision (86 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	1720000	0	1720000	2016-2021
2.41	SC14 Yaxley	Education	Peterborough Rural 1 Primary (school catchment area for Yaxley): 0.2 FE Primary School provision (32 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	860000	0	860000	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.42	SC16 Buckden	Education	Huntingdon Secondary School Planning Area: 0.37 FE Secondary School (60 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£1,572,500	0	£1,572,500	2016-2021
2.43	SC18 Fenstanton	Education	Swavesey Secondary School Planning Area (school catchment area for Fenstanton): 0.35 FE Secondary School (54 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£1,487,500	0	£1,487,500	2016-2021
2.44	LSC4 Alconbury	Education	Sawtry Rural 1 Primary Planning Area (school catchment area for Alconbury): 0.1 FE (29 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£430,000	£0	£430,000	2016-2021
2.45	LSC5 Bluntisham	Education	Ramsey Rural 1 Primary Planning Area (school catchment for Bluntisham): 0.3 FE (54 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£1,290,000	£0	£1,290,000	2016-2021
2.46	LSC6 Great Staughton	Education	St Neots Rural 3 Primary Planning Area (school catchment for Great Staughton): 0.1 FE (10 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£430,000	£0	£430,000	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.47	LSC7 Alconbury	Education	Sawtry Village Academy Secondary Planning Area (school catchment area for Alconbury): 0.1 FE (20 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£425,000	£0	£425,000	2016-2021
2.48	LSC8 Bluntisham	Education	Ramsey Secondary Planning Area (school catchment for Bluntisham): 0.3 FE (39 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£1,275,000	£0	£1,275,000	2016-2021
2.49	LSC9 Great Staughton	Education	St Neots Secondary School Planning Area (school catchment for Great Staughton): 0.1 FE (7 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£425,000	£0	£425,000	2016-2021
2.50	SEL AW12	Education	Floorspace to accommodate 1.6 FE Secondary School Provision (236 pupils)	Essential	Total additional secondary school places required from development at RAF Alconbury to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£6,800,000	£0	£6,800,000	2031-2036

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.51	HT7	Flood Risk	Godmanchester Surface Water Flood Alleviation Scheme	Essential	Flood alleviation scheme to help manage the risk of surface water flooding. COmbination of main river flood alleviation scheme delivered by the EA in 2014 (£multi million budget) and the	Project part implemented.	CCC/HDC/ Environment Agency/ Developers	Regional Flood and Coastal Defence Committee; CCC; HDC; Residents; Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£6.8m - Multi-million pound budget Funded by Environment Agency. CCC managed surface water FAS	£3.8m Funded by Environment Agency.	£3,000,000	2016-2021
2.52	HT20	Health	Approximately 616m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across Huntingdon SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications. Indicative modelled cost: £1,106,952	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
2.53	HT21	Health	Approximately 1200m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across Huntingdon SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Pre-existing identified need to meet modern standards of primary healthcare. New models of care being explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications. Indicative modelled cost £2,156,400	£0	£0	2016-2021
2.54	SN8	Health	Approximately 77m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across St Neots SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications. Indicative modelled cost: £138,369	£0	£0	2016-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.55	SN9	Health	Approximately 669m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across St Neots SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Pre-existing identified need to meet modern standards of primary healthcare. New models of delivery are being explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications. Indicative modelled cost: £988,782	£0	£0	2016-2021
2.56	SI13	Health	Approximately 78m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across St Ives SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of application. Indicative modelled cost: £140,166	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026
2.57	SI14	Health	Approximately 556m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across St Ives SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Pre-existing identified need to meet modern standards of primary healthcare. New models of care are being explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of application. Indicative modelled cost: £999,132	£0	£0	2016-2021
2.58	RM6	Health	Approximately 147m ² of floorspace (or suitable mitigation to increase capacity) required across Ramsey SPA (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of application. Indicative modelled cost: £264,159	£0	£0	0-5 years, and 10-15 years
2.59	SEL AW13	Health	New build facility, size to be confirmed in business case SEL Alconbury (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional GP surgeries required across SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications.	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.60	SEL SN6	Health	New build facility, size to be confirmed in business case SEL St Neots East (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional GP surgeries required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications.	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
2.61	SC21 Service Centres	Health	Suitable mitigation required to increase capacity across Key Service Centres (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers	NHS England/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications.	0	£0	2016-2021
2.62	LSC10 Key Service Centres	Health	Suitable mitigation required to increase capacity across Local Service Centres (based on current models of working).	Essential	Modelled additional primary care space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	NHS England/ Developers/ HDC	NHS England/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	To be confirmed at time of applications.	£0	£0	2016-2021
2.63	DW5	Transport - Public Transport	East West rail improvements	Essential	Completion of the East West Rail central section between Bedford and Cambridge. Specific route to be determined.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	Network Rail	Network Rail/ Combined Authority	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2021-2026
2.64	DW6	Transport - Public Transport	Extended busway service	Essential	Work with bus operating company to provide a new busway service connecting St Ives, Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald and Peterborough.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2021-2026
2.65	DW7	Transport - Public Transport	Electrification of rural rail routes in Cambridgeshire and surrounding counties.	Essential	Electrification of rural rail routes in Cambridgeshire including Felixstowe to Nuneaton, Cambridge to Newmarket, and Ely to Norwich.	City Deal identifies scheme for 2019-2024 and commits support but does not yet provide funding. Further work by Network Rail Required	Network Rail	Network Rail/ Combined Authority	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
2.66	HT10	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle links - Bearscroft Farm development to key destinations	Essential	Quality pedestrian and cycle links to key destinations, with links from Bearscroft Farm (with safe passage across the A1198).	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developer	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£0	Unknown
2.67	SN2	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle bridge crossing over the River Great Ouse	Essential	Improved access and linkages for cyclists and pedestrians.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC and partners	CCC/Partners/Combined Authority	£unknown	£0	£0	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
2.68	RM2	Transport: Active Travel	Off-road pedestrian and cycle links - Upwood School to High Street and Abbey School	Essential	Off-road path from Upwood School to the High Street and Abbey School. Improvement of the existing right of way including better surfacing and installation of lights. installation of a pedestrian crossing over Bury Road where it intersects the path (part completed).	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£1,045,000	£0	£1,045,000	unknown
2.69	SC1 Buckden	Transport: Highways	A1 capacity improvements	Essential	To relieve congestion at the Buckden roundabout on the A1, including a bypass to feed into the A1.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	Highways England	£unknown	0	0	£unknown	unknown
2.70	SEL AW3	Transport: Public Transport	A new station at Alconbury Weald on the East Coast Main Line to support sustainable modes of transport for new residents.	Essential	Improved public transport access and linkages.	Land reserved for new station on the East Coast Mainline. Further work required with Network Rail.	Network Rail/ Developers	Network Rail/HDC/CCC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
2.71	SN4	Transport: Public Transport	Bus service between proposed development on Mill Lane, Little Paxton, St Neots Railway Station and St Neots town centre/market square.	Essential	Identified through Transport Assessment for planning application for Riversfield Mill.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£ 100,000.00	£ -	£ 100,000.00	unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

ARUP

Priority 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified • Essential Infrastructure that is an operational need; funding is committed/identified; a specific project is identified; funding identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs • Essential Infrastructure is a policy need; funding is not identified or committed; a specific project is identified
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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
3.1	HT16	Education	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary School Planning Area: 2 FE Primary School provision (420 pupils)	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Ermine Street.	Project yet to commence.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	c£8.6m	£ 5,679,000 Funded by financial contributions from Ermine Street development if permission granted.	c.£3m	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

ARUP

Priority 4

- Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is committed/identified; a specific project is not identified
- Desirable Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is committed/identified; a specific project is not identified

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.01	SI21	Green Infrastructure	St Ives West Green Space - GI Project	Essential	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/grant Funding	£unknown	£0, however - land has been provided by S106	£unknown	2016-2021
4.02	RM19	Open Space	Additional 2ha Amenity green space	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£275,462	£0	£275,462	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.03	RM22	Open Space	Additional 0.6ha Allotments & community gardens	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£12,528	£0	£12,528	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.04	HT39	Open Space	0.65ha amenity open space in Godmanchester.	Essential	Committed development. Provision of 655 sqm of amenity greenspace as part of the S106 agreement for 13 homes in Godmanchester.	Project identified: Project yet to commence	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.05	LSC38 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional parks and gardens: 0.2 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£50,595	£0	£50,595	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.06	LSC39 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional natural/ semi-natural green space; 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled natural/ semi natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£4,350	£0	£4,350	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.07	LSC40 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional amenity green space; 0.4 ha	Essential	Modelled amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£55,092	£0	£55,092	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.08	LSC41 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional equipped children's play; 0.1 ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.09	LSC42 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional informal play space; 0.2 ha of land	Essential	Modelled informal children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.10	LSC43 Alconbury	Open Space	Additional allotments and community gardens; 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled allotments and community garden space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£2,088	£0	£2,088	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.11	LSC44 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional parks and gardens: 0.2 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£50,595	£0	£50,595	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.12	LSC45 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional natural/ semi-natural green space; 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled natural/ semi natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£4,350	£0	£4,350	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.13	LSC46 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional amenity green space; 0.4 ha	Essential	Modelled amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£55,092	£0	£55,092	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.14	LSC47 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional equipped children's play; 0.1 ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.15	LSC48 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional informal play space; 0.2 ha of land	Essential	Modelled informal children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.16	LSC49 Bluntisham	Open Space	Additional allotments and community gardens; 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled allotments and community garden space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£2,088	£0	£2,088	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.17	LSC50 Great Staughton	Open Space	Additional parks and gardens: 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£25,298	£0	£25,298	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.18	LSC51 Great Staughton	Open Space	Additional amenity green space; 0.1 ha	Essential	Modelled amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£13,773	£0	£13,773	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.19	HT34	Open Space	Additional parks and gardens: 3.3 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£834,824	£0	£834,824	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.20	RM22	Open Space	Additional 0.6ha Allotments & community gardens	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£12,528	£0	£12,528	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.21	SI25	Open space	Children's play - equipped: 0.2ha	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£Unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.22	LSC52 Great Staughton	Open Space	Additional informal play space; 0.1 ha of land	Essential	Modelled informal children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.23	SN15	Open space	Additional Parks & gardens: 0.6ha	Desirable	Modelled additional parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£151,786	£0	£151,786	2016-2021
4.24	SN16	Open space	Additional: Natural & semi-natural green space 0.3ha	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£13,050	£0	£13,050	2016-2021
4.25	SN19	Open space	Additional Children's play - equipped: 0.3ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.26	SN20	Open space	Additional Children's play - casual/ informal: 0.7ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.27	SI22	Open space	Parks & gardens: 0.4 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ grant funding	£101,191	£0	£101,191	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.28	SI23	Open space	Natural & semi-natural green space: 0.2 ha	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ grant funding	£8,700	£0	£8,700	2016-2021; 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.29	SI24	Open space	Amenity green space: 1 ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£137,731	£0	£137,731	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.30	SI26	Open space	Children's play - casual/informal: 0.5 ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.31	SI27	Open space	Allotments & community gardens: 0.3 ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£6,234	£0	£6,234	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.32	RM16	Green Infrastructure	Informal recreation i.e. Skate Board Ramps, general recreation.	Essential	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners	Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.33	RM17	Open Space	Additional 0.9ha Parks & gardens	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£227,679	£0	£227,679	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.34	RM18	Open Space	Additional 0.4ha Natural & semi-natural green space	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£17,400	£0	£17,400	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.35	RM20	Open Space	Additional 0.5 ha of land for Children's play - equipped	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£Unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.36	RM21	Open Space	Additional 1 ha of land for Children's play - casual/ informal	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£Unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.37	HT36	Open Space	Additional equipped children's play; 1.7 ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.38	HT37	Open Space	Additional informal play space; 3.8 ha of land	Essential	Modelled informal children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.39	HT38	Open Space	Additional allotments and community gardens; 2.2 ha	Essential	Modelled allotments and community garden space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£45,936	£0	£45,936	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.40	HT40	Open Space	0.47ha amenity green space in Huntingdon.	Essential	Committed development. Provision of 4,700 sqm of amenity greenspace as part of the S106 agreement for 103 homes in Huntingdon.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.41	SEL AW22	Open space	Additional 2.0ha Parks & gardens	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£505,954	£0	£505,954	2026-2031
4.42	SEL AW23	Open space	Additional 1ha Natural & semi-natural green space	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£43,500	£0	£43,500	2026-2031
4.43	SEL AW24	Open space	Additional 4.6ha Amenity green space	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£633,563	£0	£633,563	2026-2031

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.44	SEL AW25	Open space	Additional 1ha of land for Children's play - equipped	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.45	SEL AW26	Open space	Additional 2.3ha of land for Children's play - casual/ informal	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.46	SEL AW27	Open space	Additional 1.4ha Allotments & community gardens	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new development RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£29,232	£0	£29,232	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.47	SEL SN16	Open Space	Additional Natural & semi-natural green space provision: 2.2ha	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£101,200	£0	£101,200	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.48	SEL SN17	Open Space	Additional Amenity green space: 1.3ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£179,050	£0	£179,050	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.49	SEL SN17	Open Space	Additional Amenity green space Provision: 10.4ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£1,360,320	£0	£1,360,320	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.50	SEL SN18	Open Space	Additional Children's play - equipped play provision: 2.4ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play land requirement across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.51	SEL SN19	Open Space	Additional Children's play - casual/ informal Provision: 5.3ha of land	Essential	Modelled casual/informal children's play land requirement across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.52	SEL SN20	Open Space	Additional Allotments & community gardens provision: 3.1ha	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£68,200	£0	£68,200	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.53	SN20	Open space	Additional Children's play - casual/ informal: 0.7ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.54	SI22	Open space	Parks & gardens: 0.4 ha	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ grant funding	£101,191	£0	£101,191	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.55	SI23	Open space	Natural & semi-natural green space: 0.2 ha	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ grant funding	£8,700	£0	£8,700	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.56	SI24	Open space	Amenity green space: 1 ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£137,731	£0	£137,731	2016-2021; 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.57	SI26	Open space	Children's play - casual/informal: 0.5 ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.58	SI27	Open space	Allotments & community gardens: 0.3 ha of land	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/ Grant Funding	£6,234	£0	£6,234	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.59	RM16	Green Infrastructure	Informal recreation i.e. Skate Board Ramps, general recreation.	Essential	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners	Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
4.60	RM17	Open Space	Additional 0.9ha Parks & gardens	Essential	Modelled additional parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£227,679	£0	£227,679	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.61	RM18	Open Space	Additional 0.4ha Natural & semi-natural green space	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£17,400	£0	£17,400	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.62	RM20	Open Space	Additional 0.5 ha of land for Children's play - equipped	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£Unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.63	RM21	Open Space	Additional 1 ha of land for Children's play - casual/ informal	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£Unknown	£0	£Unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.64	HT36	Open Space	Additional equipped children's play; 1.7 ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£Unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.65	HT37	Open Space	Additional informal play space; 3.8 ha of land	Essential	Modelled informal children's play space land requirement to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£Unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.66	HT38	Open Space	Additional allotments and community gardens; 2.2 ha	Essential	Modelled allotments and community garden space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£45,936	£0	£45,936	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.67	SEL AW22	Open space	Additional 2.0ha Parks & gardens	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor parks and gardens required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£505,954	£0	£505,954	2026-2031
4.68	SEL AW23	Open space	Additional 1ha Natural & semi-natural green space	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£43,500	£0	£43,500	2026-2031
4.69	SEL AW24	Open space	Additional 4.6ha Amenity green space	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£633,563	£0	£633,563	2026-2031
4.70	SEL AW25	Open space	Additional 1ha of land for Children's play - equipped	Essential	Modelled additional equipped children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.71	SEL AW26	Open space	Additional 2.3ha of land for Children's play - casual/ informal	Essential	Modelled additional casual/informal children's play land requirement to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.72	SEL AW27	Open space	Additional 1.4ha Allotments & community gardens	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new development RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£29,232	£0	£29,232	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.73	SEL SN16	Open Space	Additional Natural & semi-natural green space provision: 2.2ha	Essential	Modelled additional natural and semi-natural green space required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£101,200	£0	£101,200	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.74	SEL SN17	Open Space	Additional Amenity green space: 1.3ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£179,050	£0	£179,050	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.75	SEL SN18	Open Space	Additional Amenity green space Provision: 10.4ha	Essential	Modelled additional amenity green space required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£1,360,320	£0	£1,360,320	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.76	SEL SN19	Open Space	Additional Children's play - equipped play provision: 2.4ha of land	Essential	Modelled equipped children's play land requirement across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.77	SEL SN20	Open Space	Additional Children's play - casual/ informal Provision: 5.3ha of land	Essential	Modelled casual/informal children's play land requirement across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.78	SEL SN21	Open Space	Additional Allotments & community gardens provision: 3.1ha	Essential	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£68,200	£0	£68,200	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.79	SN21	Open space	Additional Allotments & community gardens: 0.4ha	Desirable	Modelled additional allotments and community gardens required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£ 8,352.00	£ -	£ 8,352.00	2016-2021
4.80	SN17	Open space	Additional Amenity green space: 1.3ha	Desirable	Modelled additional amenity green space required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£179,050	£0	£179,050	2021-2026
4.81	DW8	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Districtwide swimming pool requirement of just over 2 facility (288 sqm, total districtwide requirement, equal to 25m x 8.5m pool)	Essential	Modelled swimming pool requirement across each SPA, aggregated together into a single facility. This recognises the greater accepted accessibility threshold for swimming facilities.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ grant funding	£7,480,000	£0	£7,480,000	2031-2036
4.82	SN10	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	4.4 fitness stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£0	2016-2021
4.83	SN11	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Provision towards increasing changing facility provision (addition of 0.6 facilities)	Essential	Modelled additional changing facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£387,000	£0	£387,000	2016-2021
4.84	SI16	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Halls: additional 46.1 sqm	Essential	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£70,625	£0	£70,625	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.85	SI18	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Increased Gym Capacity: 3.2 stations	Essential	Modelled additional gym capacities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.86	RM7	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Indoor bowls: 0.1 rinks	Essential	Modelled additional indoor bowls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£14,000	£0	£14,000	2016-2021
4.87	RM9	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Hall provision: 96.1 sqm	Essential	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£147,225	£0	£147,225	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.88	RM10	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional Gym Provision: 6.8 stations	Essential	Modelled additional gym provision required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.89	HT26	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Artificial turf pitch: 0.3 turf pitch	Essential	Modelled additional artificial turf pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£286,500	£0	£286,500	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.90	HT27	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Fitness stations: 25 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.91	HT29	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	11 Grass Pitches	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£935,000	£0	£935,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.92	HT30	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	3.1 Outdoor Tennis Courts	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£275,125	£0	£275,125	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.93	HT24	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Halls: 333.2 sqm	Desirable	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£481,741	£0	£481,741	2016-2021
4.94	LSC11 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Halls: 18.8 sqm	Essential	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£28,802	£0	£28,802	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.95	LSC12 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Fitness stations: 1.3 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.96	LSC13 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Changing facilities: Additional capacity to accommodate 0.2 additional changing facilities across SPA	Essential	Modelled additional changing facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£129,000	£0	£129,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.97	LSC18 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Halls: 20.5 sqm	Essential	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£31,406	£0	£31,406	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.98	LSC19 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Fitness stations: 1.4 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.99	LSC20 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Changing facilities: Additional capacity to accommodate 0.2 additional changing facilities across SPA	Essential	Modelled additional changing facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£129,000	£0	£129,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.100	LSC25 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Sports Halls: 6.9 sqm	Essential	Modelled additional sports halls required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£10,571	£0	£10,571	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.101	LSC26 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Fitness stations: 0.5 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.102	LSC16 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.4 Outdoor Bowling Green	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£56,000	£0	£56,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.103	LSC27 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Changing facilities: Additional capacity to accommodate 0.1 additional changing facilities across SPA	Essential	Modelled additional changing facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£64,500	£0	£64,500	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.104	SN12	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	2ha Grass Pitches	Essential	Modelled grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£170,000	£0	£170,000	2016-2021

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.105	SN13	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.5 Tennis Courts	Essential	Modelled additional tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£44,375	£0	£44,375	2016-2021
4.106	SI15	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.5 tennis courts	Essential	Modelled additional tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£35,500	£0	£35,500	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.107	SI17	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.9 outdoor bowling rinks	Essential	Modelled additional bowling greens required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£126,000	£0	£126,000	2021-2026
4.108	SI19	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Grass Pitches: 1.4 ha	Essential	Modelled additional green pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£119,000	£0	£119,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.109	RM8	Sports & Leisure [Outdoor]	Artificial turf pitch: 0.1 additional provision	Essential	Modelled additional artificial turf pitch required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£95,500	£0	£95,500	2016-2021
4.110	RM11	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional Changing room facilities: 0.9 facilities	Essential	Modelled additional changing room facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£580,500	£0	£580,500	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.111	RM12	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Grass Pitches: 3 ha	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£225,000	£0	£225,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.112	RM13	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Tennis Provision: 0.9 courts	Essential	Modelled additional tennis provision to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£79,875	£0	£79,875	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.113	RM14	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor bowling Green provision: 1.9 rink	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£266,000	£0	£266,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.114	RM15	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor Gym Provision: 1.8 facilities	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gym provision to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£95,000	£0	£95,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
4.115	HT28	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Changing facilities: Additional capacity to accommodate 3.4 additional changing facilities across SPA	Essential	Modelled additional changing facilities required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£2,193,000	£0	£2,193,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.116	HT31	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	6.9 Outdoor Bowling Green	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£966,000	£0	£966,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.117	HT32	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	6.9 Outdoor Gyms	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gyms required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£455,000	£0	£455,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.118	HT25	Sports & Leisure [Indoor]	Indoor bowls: 0.3 rinks	Desirable	Modelled additional indoor bowls rinks required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£42,000	£0	£42,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.119	LSC14 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.6 Grass Pitches	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£51,000	£0	£51,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.120	LSC15 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.2 Outdoor Tennis Courts	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£17,750	£0	£17,750	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.121	LSC17 Alconbury	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.4 Outdoor Gyms	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gyms required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£182,000	£0	£182,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.122	LSC21 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.6 Grass Pitches	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£51,000	£0	£51,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.123	LSC22 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.2 Outdoor Tennis Courts	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£17,750	£0	£17,750	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.124	LSC23 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.4 Outdoor Bowling Green	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£56,000	£0	£56,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.125	LSC24 Bluntisham	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.4 Outdoor Gyms	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gyms required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£182,000	£0	£182,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.126	LSC28 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.2 Grass Pitches	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£17,000	£0	£17,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.127	LSC29 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.1 Outdoor Tennis Courts	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor tennis courts required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£8,875	£0	£8,875	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.128	LSC30 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.1 Outdoor Bowling Green	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£14,000	£0	£14,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
4.129	LSC31 Great Staughton	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	0.1 Outdoor Gyms	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gyms required to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£45,500	£0	£45,500	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
4.130	SEL SN7	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Sports Hall provision: 489 sqm	Desirable	Modelled additional sports halls required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£707,007	£0	£707,007	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.131	SEL SN9	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Changing Room Facilities: 4.8 facilities	Desirable	Modelled additional changing room facilities required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£3,024,000	£0	£3,024,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031-2036
4.132	SEL SN12	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor Bowling Green Provision: 9.6 greens	Essential	Modelled additional bowling greens required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£1,344,000	£0	£1,344,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.133	SEL SN13	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor Gym facilities: 9.6 facilities	Essential	Modelled additional gym facilities required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£480,000	£0	£480,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.134	SN14	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	1.2 outdoor bowling green	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling green required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£168,000	£0	£168,000	2016-2021
4.135	SEL SN10	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Grass Pitch Provision: 15.4ha	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers/ Sport England/ Grant Funding	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£1,771,000	£0	£1,771,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
4.136	SEL SN11	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor Tennis Courts: 4.3 courts	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor tennis courts required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£376,250	£0	£376,250	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036

Priority 5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs Essential Infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is committed/identified; funding does not cover 100% of the costs Desirable infrastructure that is a policy need; funding is not committed/identified; a specific project is identified funding does not cover 100% of the costs
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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
5.1	DW16	Sports and Leisure [outdoor]	Undertake/Update detailed Open Space Study and Playing Pitch Strategy	Desirable	This will enable further refinement of modelled outputs, including suitability and standard of existing provision and identified need.	Planning Policy need identified - Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	N/A	£unknown - service delivery requirement	£0	£unknown	unknown

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ARUP

Priority 6:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Infrastructure that is fully funded and a specific project is identified • Essential Infrastructure that is fully funded and has a specific project identified • Desirable infrastructure that is a policy need and is fully funded • Desirable infrastructure that is not a policy need
<i>Schemes marked with an asterisk (*) have been moved to Priority 6 because it has been assumed that the private sector will accommodate this need as it is not be associated with the delivery of a new primary school. This will be funded by the private sector, so no funding gap shown.</i>	

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.01	HT15	Education	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary School Planning Area: 1.5 FE Primary School provision (315 pupils)	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Bearscroft Farm.	Project commenced.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£4,344,172	£4,344,172 Funded by financial contributions from the Bearscroft Farm development.	£0	2016-2021
6.02	HT16	Education	Huntingdon Town 1 Primary School Planning Area: 2 FE Primary School provision (420 pupils)	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Ermine Street.	Project yet to commence.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	c£5.6m	£ 5,679,000 Funded by financial contributions from Ermine Street development if permission granted.	£0	2016-2021
6.03	HT18	Education	Huntingdon Secondary School Planning Area: Additional 1 FE school at St Peter's School	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (CIL)/Basic Needs Allowance	£4,250,000	£4,250,000 Funded through CCC Capital Programme.	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031
6.04	SN6	Education	Extension to Little Paxton Primary School and Longsand Community College if required, or to whichever schools are serving Little Paxton at that time.	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Papermill Lock, Little Paxton (planning ref: 0302792FUL)	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	Developer (S106)	£646,000	£ 646,000 Funded through financial contributions for the Papermill Lock, Little Paxton development.	£0	2016-2021 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.05	SEL AW8	Education	Committed development. Three new primary schools to deliver 7 FE (1470 pupils) in total. First primary school - 3FE (630 pupils) Second primary school - 2 FE (420 pupils) Third primary school - 2 FE (420 pupils)	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Outline planning application 1201158OUT approved. S106 received to deliver 7 FE primary schools in total, delivered across three sites. First school already delivered - Ermine Street Church Academy (2 FE already opened, 1 FE opening in future)	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£27,925,000	£27,925,000 Funded by financial contributions from the Alconbury Weald development.	£0	2016-2021
6.06	SEL AW9	Education	Committed development. One new 8 FE secondary school (1200 pupils)	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Outline planning application 1201158OUT approved. S106 received to deliver 8 FE secondary schools in total, due to start taking pupils from 2019/2020.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£26,125,000	£26,125,000 Funded by financial contributions from the Alconbury Weald development.	£0	2016-2021
6.07	SEL SN2	Education	2 FE (420 pupils) Primary School provision on Loves Farm Phase II	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Loves Farm II.	Planning application 1300388OUT approved. S106 in planning negotiation.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	c£8.6m	c£8.6m	£0	2016-2021
6.08	SEL AW11	Education	Floorspace to accommodate 2.5 FE Primary School Provision (534 pupils)	Essential	Total additional primary school places required from development at RAF Alconbury to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£10,750,000	£10,750,000	£0	2031-2036
6.09	SEL SN4	Education	356 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI /Developer Contributions (S106)	£1,617,949	£1,617,949	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026
6.10	SC5 Buckden	Education	27 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£122,710	£0	£0	2016-2021

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.11	SC6 Fenstanton	Education	37 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£122,710	£0	£0	2016-2021
6.12	SC7 Kimbolton	Education	10 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£45,448	£0	£0	2016-2021
6.13	SC9 Somersham	Education	42 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	181,792	£0	£0	2016-2021
6.14	SC10 Warboys	Education	47 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Basic Needs Allowance	£222,695	£0	£0	2016-2021
6.15	SC11 Yaxley	Education	6 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ Basic Needs Allowance	£104,530	£0	£0	2016-2021
6.16	SEL AW10	Education	491 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new development.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£2,231,497	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.17	LSC1 Alconbury	Education	32 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required across Alconbury LSC to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer Contributions (S106)	£145,434	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026;
6.18	LSC2 Bluntisham	Education	3 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required across Bluntisham LSC to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer Contributions (S106)	£13,634	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026;
6.19	LSC3 Great Staughton	Education	2 early years places*	Essential	Total additional early years provision required across Great Staughton LSC to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/PVI/ Developers	CCC/PVI/Developer Contributions (S106)	£9,090	£0	£0	2016-2021; 2021-2026;
6.20	HT50	Flood Risk	Huntingdon Surface Management Plan	Desirable	Surface Management Plan to assess flooding risk and mitigation options in Huntingdon.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC, HDC, Anglian Water, Environmental Agency, Regional Flood and Coastal Defence Committee, Govt Grant in Aid	CCC, HDC, Anglian Water, Environmental Agency, Regional Flood and Coastal Defence Committee, Govt Grant in Aid	£265,000	£0	£265,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.21	DW11	Green Infrastructure	Great Fen Masterplan Visitor facilities development - GI Project	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	Great Fen	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ grants funding	£5,000,000	£0	£5,000,000	2016-2021
6.22	DW12	Green Infrastructure	Great Fen Masterplan Access delivery - GI Project (including proposed access enhancements between Alconbury Weald and the Great Fen, and between the north of the Great Fen, Yaxley and Peterborough.	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project partly implemented. Further work required.	Great Fen	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£2,000,000	£0	£2,000,000	2016-2021
6.23	DW13	Green Infrastructure	GI Project Ouse Valley Biodiversity Project (from Barford Rd to Earith) - GI Project	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£500,000	£0	£500,000	2026-2031
6.24	DW14	Green Infrastructure	GC Project Grafham Water to Abbots Ripton Corridor - GI Project	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£2,250,000	£0	£2,250,000	2016-2021
6.25	DW15	Green Infrastructure	GC Project Ouse Valley Way - GI Project	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
6.26	HT51	Green Infrastructure	Improve riverbank facilities i.e. to include Cafe or similar	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developer	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£200,000	£0	£200,000	2021-2026
6.27	HT52	Green Infrastructure	Huntingdon Green Spaces GI Project	Desirable	The purpose of this project is to enhance the visitor facilities at the sites and improve linkages between them, thereby increasing their carrying capacity for users.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.28	SN32	Green Infrastructure	GI Access Links to St Neots	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Town Council	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
6.29	SN33	Green Infrastructure	Improvements to the Riverside facilities i.e. Visitor Centre	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.30	HT53	Green Infrastructure	GI Project Grafham Water to Brampton Wood link	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving habitats, accessibility and usability for all and reducing impacts from visitors to Brampton Wood SSSI.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC/ CCC/ WTBCN/ Anglian Water/ Forestry Commission Environment Agency/ Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Grants/DEFRA	£200,000	£0	£200,000	2026-2031

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.31	HT54	Green Infrastructure	Huntingdon Green Spaces GI Project	Desirable	The purpose of this project is to enhance the visitor facilities at the sites and improve linkages between them, thereby increasing their carrying capacity for users.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/ DEFRA	CCC/HDC/Environment Agency/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£1,500,000 capital cost to enhance visitor facilities; £1,000,000 revenue costs	£0	£2,500,000	2016-2021
6.32	HT54	Green Infrastructure	Huntingdon Green Spaces GI Project	Desirable	The purpose of this project is to enhance the visitor facilities at the sites and improve linkages between them, thereby increasing their carrying capacity for users.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/ DEFRA	CCC/HDC/Environment Agency/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£1,500,000 capital cost to enhance visitor facilities; £1,000,000 revenue costs	£0	£2,500,000	2026-2031
6.33	SN34	Green Infrastructure	Little Paxton to Buckden Green Space Corridor Corridors (Paxton Pits) GI Project	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
6.34	HT33	Open Space	Financial contribution to Local Equipped Area of Play	Essential	Financial contributions to play area as part of the S106 agreement from the development at Saxon Gardens, California Road.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	£0	Developer (S106)	£40,477	£40,477 Funded by financial contribution from the Saxon Gardens, California Road development.	£0	2016-2021
6.35	SEL AW28	Open space	Committed development. Additional 3.9ha Allotments & community gardens	Essential	Committed Development. Identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.36	SEL AW29	Open space	Committed development. Additional 35 ha of usable, informal green space, including outdoor playing pitch provision and incorporating 13.36 ha of land for play facilities.	Essential	Committed Development. Identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.37	SEL AW30	Open space	Committed development. Additional strategic open space designated throughout Alconbury Weald development, at Cricket Pitch, the Campus Park, Central Park and Southern Peninsula.	Essential	Committed Development. Identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.38	SN18	Open space	3 Local Areas of Play and 1 Local Equipped Area of Play	Essential	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£24,500	£24,500 Funded through financial contributions for the Papermill Lock, Little Paxton development.	£0	2016-2021
6.39	HT55	Sports & Leisure	Huntingdon One Leisure Facility: Increased car parking	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.40	SEL SN14	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Artificial Turf Pitch: 0.4 pitches	Essential	Modelled additional artificial turf pitch required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£374,000	£0	£374,000	2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.41	SEL AW18	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional indoor bowls facilities: 0.1	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£272,000	£0	£272,000	2026-2031
6.42	SEL AW17	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional Changing Room Facilities: 1.1 facilities	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£709,500	£0	£709,500	2026-2031
6.43	SEL AW16	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional Fitness Station Provision: 7.6 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£0	2026-2031
6.44	HT56	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Hinchinbrooke Lake: New and fit for purpose ancillary facilities (changing, access and storage)	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.45	HT57	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Huntingdon One Leisure Facility - Redevelopment of health and fitness area	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project part implemented.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036

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6.46	HT58	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Huntingdon Gymnastics club	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036
6.47	HT59	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	St Peters School: Sports hall repairs and refurbishment	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036
6.48	HT57	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Huntingdon One Leisure Facility - Redevelopment of health and fitness area	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project part implemented.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.49	HT58	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Huntingdon Gymnastics club	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036
6.50	HT59	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	St Peters School: Sports hall repairs and refurbishment	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036
6.51	RM31	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	One Leisure Ramsey: Indoor cricket nets need upgrading	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.52	RM31	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	One Leisure Ramsey: Indoor cricket nets need upgrading	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.53	SEL SN8	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Additional Fitness Station Provision: 34.4 stations	Essential	Modelled additional fitness stations required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.54	HT56	Sports & Leisure [indoor]	Hinchinbrooke Lake: New and fit for purpose ancillary facilities (changing, access and storage)	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.55	RM35	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Bury: Adding a MUGA to a playing field	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.56	SEL AW20	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Tennis Provision: 0.9 courts	Essential	Modelled additional tennis provision required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£79,875	£0	£79,875	2026-2031
6.57	SEL AW21	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Outdoor Bowling Rink Provision: 2.1 rinks	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor bowling rink required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£294,000	£0	£294,000	2026-2031
6.58	SEL AW19	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Additional Grass Pitches: 3.4ha	Essential	Modelled additional grass pitches required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury. Further refinement required through a Playing Pitch Strategy.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£289,000	£0	£289,000	2026-2031
6.59	HT60	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Huntingdonshire Regional College: Full size Artificial Turf Pitch	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026
6.60	HT41	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Huntingdon: 40x40 3G training pitch	Desirable	Pre-existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.61	HT42	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Huntingdon Rugby Club: Re-location to a permanent site	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.62	HT55	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Huntingdon One Leisure Facility: Increased car parking	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.63	HT60	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Huntingdonshire Regional College: Full size Artificial Turf Pitch	Desirable	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2031-2036
6.64	SN31	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	St Neots One Leisure facility: Increased car parking	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.65	SI34	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	One Leisure St Ives: Increased car parking	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021

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Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.66	SI34	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	One Leisure St Ives: Increased car parking	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.67	SI35	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	One Leisure St Ives: Appraisal of future of Athletics tracks	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.68	RM32	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Abbey College: Replacement of artificial cricket wicket	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.69	RM33	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Ramsey Colts re-location: Move to new playing fields, including pitches, car park and changing facilities	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.70	RM34	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Ramsey Tennis Club: Installation of floodlighting	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.71	RM35	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Bury: Adding a MUGA to a playing field	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
6.72	SI35	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	One Leisure St Ives: Appraisal of future of Athletics tracks	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.73	SI36	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	One Leisure St Ives: New drainage to improve playability of grass pitches to reduce cancellations.	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.74	RM32	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Abbey College: Replacement of artificial cricket wicket	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.75	RM33	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Ramsey Colts re-location: Move to new playing fields, including pitches, car park and changing facilities	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.76	RM34	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Ramsey Tennis Club: Installation of floodlighting	Desirable	Enhance quality of provision, improving accessibility and usability for all.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners; Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.77	SI31	Transport: Active Transport	Cycling improvements to Route 12 between St Ives to Bluntisham	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project under construction.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£1,100,000	£0	£1,100,000	unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.78	SEL AW7	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle links - Alconbury Weald development to key destinations	Essential	Quality pedestrian and cycle links to key destinations, with links to Alconbury Weald development, Alconbury Village (with safe passage across the A14), North Huntingdon (with safe package across the A141), and links to the Great Fen (if possible).	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/Developer	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
6.79	HT9	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle links - Church Road and Buckden Road	Desirable	Committed development. Cycling infrastructure on Church Road and Buckden Road to connect to existing provision identified and delivered as part of the Brampton Park development.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/Developer	Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£unknown	£0	unknown
6.80	HT49	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle links - Brampton to Town Centre	Desirable	Improvement of Brampton Road/Hinchingbrooke Park Road junction for cyclists and pedestrians delivered by the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon scheme. Consideration of removal of cycling order on south side of Thrapston Road.	Project scoped by not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/Developer/Highways England	CCC/ Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Highways England	£70,000	£70,000	£0	2016-2021
6.81	SN26	Transport: Active Travel	Great Paxton: Cycleway/ footpath links to/from St Neots and Little Paxton	Desirable	Improve quality of facility, thereby improving accessibility and usability.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/ grant funding	£unknown	£0	£0	unknown
6.82	SN28	Transport: Active Travel	Cycleway improvements to Route 12	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£35,000	£0	£35,000	unknown
6.83	SN29	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian improvements to St Neots Keys Walks	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for pedestrians.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£6,000	£0	£6,000	unknown
6.84	SN30	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian improvements to FP 56 (St Neots to Peppercorn Lane - "Black Path")	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for pedestrians.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC and partners	CCC/CIL/Developers (Section 106)	£425,000	£0	£425,000	unknown
6.85	RM26	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle routes - Maltings to Ramsey High Street and RAF Upwood development.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£527,000	£527,000 Funded through financial contributions from developers.	£0	unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.86	RM27	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle routes - Maltings to Ramsey Tesco, and linking to the Great Fen.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£345,000	£0	£345,000	unknown
6.87	RM28	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle routes - Northern Gateway site to Abbey School.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£815,000	£0	£815,000	unknown
6.88	RM29	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle routes - Ramsey to Ramsey Forty Foot. Cycle racks at key locations.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
6.89	RM30	Transport: Active Travel	Pedestrian and cycle routes - Ramsey towards Warboys and Wistow Woods, via dismantled railway.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£825,000	£0	£825,000	unknown
6.90	SEL SN1	Transport: Highways	Access improvements to Wintringham Park including roundabout upgrades to Cambridge Road Western Access, Cambridge Road Central Access, and Cambridge Road Eastern Access, construction of a new T-junction on the A428 Northern Access, and provision of a new roundabout on the A428 Southern Access.	Critical	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at St Neots SEL.	Planning application at appeal.	Developer and Highways England	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown
6.91	HT44	Transport: Highways	Traffic Management Scheme	Desirable	Align junction and kerb on Huntingdon side of Town Bridge for traffic heading into Huntingdon to reduce the pinch point.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£40,000	£0	£40,000	Unknown
6.92	HT45	Transport: Highways	Parking scheme to introduce Variable Message Signing on the ring road.	Desirable	Variable Message Signing on Brampton Road, Ermine Street, St Peter's Road, Hartford Road, and the Avenue to distribute traffic evenly across available parking spaces.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC	CCC/HDC	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.93	HT47	Transport: Highways	A141 future Huntingdon bypass alignment	Desirable	Safeguarding of an alignment for the possible future re-routing of the A141 Huntingdon northern bypass, to provide additional capacity and support future growth.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/ Highways England/ Combined Authority	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Grant	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.94	HT48	Transport: Highways	Parking scheme and traffic management	Desirable	New parking strategy, particularly around Ambury Road, American Lane, Cowper Road and Primrose Lane, and key routes through Godmanchester. Explore options for off-street parking and one way systems.	Project under construction.	CCC/HDC	CCC/HDC	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.95	SN27	Transport: Highways	Implementation of a Traffic Regulation Order on Priory Road.	Desirable	Identified through Transport Assessment for planning application.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£5,000	£5000 Funded through financial contributions from developer.	£0	Unknown
6.96	SEL AW2	Transport: Public Transport	High quality bus network infrastructure from Alconbury to Huntingdon between the Enterprise Zone at Alconbury and Huntingdon town centre/station.	Essential	Improved public transport access and linkages.	Project under construction.	CCC	Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.97	SEL AW4	Transport: Public Transport	A second transport interchange to the west / centre of the Alconbury Weald / Enterprise Zone site to serve the new development.	Essential	Improved public transport access and linkages.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.98	SEL AW5	Transport: Public Transport	Cycling and walking routes from Alconbury Weald to Alconbury village, North Huntingdon and the existing built area. Links to Great Fen.	Essential	Improved access and linkages for cyclists and pedestrians.	Project under construction.	Developer	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.99	HT13	Transport: Public Transport	Provision of Real Time Passenger Information facilities at existing bus stops throughout Godmanchester	Essential	Identified in Transport Assessment for planning application at Bearscroft Farm and delivered by developer.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	HDC/ Developer	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£345,600	£345,600 Funded through financial contributions from development at Bearscroft Farm.	£0	Unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.100	SI7	Transport: Public Transport	Bus service between development located at Orchard House, Houghton Road and key locations in St Ives.	Essential	Identified through Transport Assessment for planning application.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CIL/Developer Contributions	£160,708	£160,708 Funded through financial contributions from developers.	£0	Unknown
6.101	SI8	Transport: Public Transport	Pedestrian signage boards between St Ives and proposed supermarket located south of A1123 (Needingworth Road) and east of A1096.	Essential	Identified through Transport Assessment for planning application for Morrison's supermarket.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	10000.000	£ 10,000 Funded through financial contributions from Morrisons Supermarket in St Ives.	0.000	2016-2021
6.102	SI9	Transport: Public Transport	Bus service linking St Ives with proposed supermarket located south of A1123 (Needingworth Road) and east of A1096	Essential	Identified through Transport Assessment for Morrisons Supermarket planning application.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC and partners	CIL/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)	£220,000	£ 220,000 Funded through financial contributions from Morrisons Supermarket in St Ives.	£0	2016-2021
6.103	SEL AW6	Transport: Public Transport	Cycling and walking routes from The Stukeleys to Stukeleys Meadows flanking the B1044. Connecting Alconbury Weald with Ermine Street/Northbridge development. Delivery of a crossing over the A141.	Essential	Improved access and linkages for cyclists and pedestrians.	Project under construction.	Developer	HDC/CIL/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£480,000	£480,000 Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	Unknown
6.104	HT43	Transport: Public Transport	Bus stop improvements	Desirable	Bus stop improvements throughout Huntingdon, including information and advertising of services.	Project identified: Project yet to commence	CCC and partners	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106) (where appropriate)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.105	HT46	Transport: Public Transport	Transport interchange	Desirable	A transport interchange to intercept car trips and provide access to the St Ives to Alconbury and the St Ives to Huntingdon High Quality Bus Network routes.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/CCC	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106) (where appropriate)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	Unknown
6.106	SI32	Transport: Public Transport	A bus lane for eastbound buses on the A1123 Houghton Road from the B1090 through to Hill Rise, including road widening to the existing highway.	Desirable	A bus lane for eastbound buses on the A1123 Houghton Road from the B1090 through to Hill Rise, including road widening to the existing highway.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC and partners	CIL/ Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106) (where appropriate)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	unknown

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.107	SEL AW36	Transport: Public Transport	Cycling and walking routes from Alconbury Weald to Town Centre. Includes a crossing of the A141, new improved infrastructure off Sallowbush Road, improved surfacing and widening on existing paths between Ambury Road and St Peter's School, as well as Ambury Road and Ermine Street, and northbound contra-flow lane for Ambury Road between the ringroad and Ashton Gardens.	Desirable	Improved access and linkages for cyclists and pedestrians.	Project under construction.	Developer	Developer Contributions (S106)	£400,000	£400,000	£0	2016-2021
6.108	RM1	Transport: Public Transport	Improvements to bus stop at Field Road and Great Whyte.	Essential	Identified through Ramsey MTTS	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC and partners	CCC/Developer Contributions (combination of CIL & S106)/grants	£25,000	£0	£25,000	unknown
6.109	SI33	Flood Risk	St Ives Surface Management Plan	Essential	Surface Management Plan to assess flooding risk and mitigation options in St Ives.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC, HDC, Anglian Water, Environmental Agency	CCC, HDC, Anglian Water, Environmental Agency, Regional Flood and Coastal Defence Committee, Govt Grant in Aid	£265,000	£0	£265,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
6.110	SEL AW32	Community Facilities	4 x community facilities; including 2 purpose built facilities (approx. 1,000 sqm each) and a range of co-located services.	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	Unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	Unknown
6.111	SEL AW33	Community Facilities	400 sqm of operational library space contained in The Hub.	Essential	Committed Development. Pre-existing identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	Unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	2016-2021
6.112	SEL AW34	Community Facilities	63 sqm of operational library floorspace or equivalent to approximately one hub and one key new library.	Essential	Modelled additional library space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£137,970	£0	£137,970	2026-2031
6.113	SEL AW35	Community Facilities	191 sqm of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facility space required to support the demand created from the new development at RAF Alconbury.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Private Developers	Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£418,290	£0	£418,290	2026-2031

Hunts IDP: Schedule by Intervention Priority

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
6.114	SI20	Sports & Leisure [outdoor]	Outdoor Gym: 0.9 facilities	Essential	Modelled additional outdoor gyms required to support the demand created from the new developments.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC and partners/ Sport England	HDC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)/Private Sector/ grant funding	£45,000	£0	£45,000	2016-2021; 2021-2026
6.115	HT40	Open Space	0.47ha amenity green space in Huntingdon.	Essential	Committed development. Provision of 4,700 sqm of amenity greenspace as part of the S106 agreement for 103 homes in Huntingdon.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£unknown	£0	£unknown	2016-2021
6.116	SN18	Open space	3 Local Areas of Play and 1 Local Equipped Area of Play	Essential	Pre-Existing identified need to maintain quality of service provision.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	HDC/Developer contribution (S106)	£24,500	£24,500 Funded through financial contributions for the Papermill Lock, Little Paxton development.	£0	2016-2021

Ref	Part 2 Ref	Infrastructure Type	Intervention	Priority	Project Description	Scheme Status	Delivery Partners	Potential Funding Source	Cost	Identified Funding	Funding Gap	Delivery Phasing
C1	SEL SN21	Community Facilities	869 sqm (equivalent to 2 new builds) of additional community facilities space to meet the needs of the new residents	Essential	Modelled additional community facilities space (including community centres, village halls, and youth centres) required across the SEL to support the demand created from the new developments. Alternative service delivery models may need to be explored.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	CCC/HDC/ Developers	HDC/ Developer Contributions (S106)/ Grant Funding	£1,524,565	£0	£1,524,565	2016-2021; 2021-2026; 2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
C2	SEL AW31	Open space	Committed development. Connections to the adjacent woodlands through the planting of circa 92 ha of new woodland and including 5000 new trees.	Essential	Committed Development. Identified need to support the demand created from the new development at Alconbury Weald.	Project identified but not yet scoped.	HDC/ Developers	Developer Contributions (S106)	£unknown	£unknown Funded through financial contributions from development at Alconbury Weald.	£0	2026-2031; 2031 - 2036
C3	HT11	Transport: Active Travel	Cyclepath improvements on Thicket Path, between Huntingdon and Houghton for final phase between Hartford Marina and	Essential	Identified in Transport Assessment for planning application at Wyton-on-the-Hill (ref: 1402210OUT, status approved) and delivered by developer.	Project scoped but not yet commenced.	CCC/HDC/ Developer	CCC/Developer contribution (combination of CIL & S106)	£125,000	£125,000 Funded through financial contributions from development at Wyton-on-the-Hill.	£0	Dependent on 'real-world' build-out rate - likely 5-10 years

Appendix B

Funding Sources from Local Private Stakeholders/Beneficiaries

B1 Funding Sources from Local Private Stakeholders/Beneficiaries

The table below highlights a number of different funding mechanisms open to the Council and has been included for completeness. A number of these mechanisms will already be utilised by the Council, however there may be further ways in which these funding streams could be maximised.

Table B.1: Funding Sources from Local Private Stakeholders/Beneficiaries

Funding Mechanism	Capital/Revenue	Description	Benefits/Pros	Risks/Cons	HDC Implications
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Capital	CIL is a compulsory charge that local planning authorities can levy upon new development as a condition of granting planning consent. It allows Local Authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects, with this then being used to fund a wide range of strategic infrastructure.	Draws a link between a new development and the consequential need to invest in broader support infrastructure. CIL is faster and more transparent than S106 as it eliminates the need for individual negotiation as CIL rates are set in consultation with local communities and developers. Contributions to the costs of the development are made by the project beneficiaries.	Contingent upon developments being taken forward. CIL revenues can be volatile and uncertain as they are linked to new developments in the area and the volume may change with the economic cycle.	The viability of CIL would need to be confirmed. The fund can be pooled to deliver infrastructure. A 123 List sets out what CIL will fund. However there is likely to be pressure to fund education and open space infrastructure through CIL.
Section 106	Capital	Planning obligations under Section 106 (S106) are a mechanism which make a development proposal (that would not be acceptable otherwise) acceptable in planning terms. S106 are legal contracts linked to a planning application decision, relating to the land rather than the person or organisation developing the land. Planning obligations are used in order to: Prescribe the nature of development to comply with policy Compensate for loss or damage (such as loss of open space) created by a development Mitigate impact from a development	Draws a link between a new development and the consequential need to invest in broader support infrastructure.	Revised CIL regulations now place a limit on Local Authorities' ability to pool more than five S106 contributions towards a single item of infrastructure or infrastructure pot (encouraging greater adoption of CIL). S106 negotiations with developers can be lengthy and cause delay. Also the process is not transparent.	S106 could be used – but likely to only result in small improvements at junctions affected by a particular development.
User Fee/ Toll Collection (either new project revenues of existing infrastructure)	Revenue	A charge to the users of a facility, e.g. road/ bridge/ tunnel tolls or congestion charging, tram fares, etc. Could also include rentals under Local Authority owned housing stock. Many tunnels and bridges across the UK are tolled, e.g. the Mersey Tunnels and the currently under construction Mersey Gateway Bridge. In the USA, toll income is often used in the funding package to construct new assets, e.g. Transbay Transit Centre in San Francisco.	May be viewed as more efficient and fair when compared with public funding sources as the cost of a project is mostly borne by the beneficiaries and users. Likely to be suitable for projects that are traditionally revenue generating, e.g. a tram extension. For new projects would provide an incremental revenue stream to contribute towards self-funding.	Alone may be insufficient to cover the cost of investment in the upfront infrastructure. Introducing fees and tolls on infrastructure that was previously/ traditionally 'free' at source can be challenging or create unintended consequences. Revenue risk where income is insufficient to cover costs.	May be suitable for certain infrastructure requirements identified but careful consideration will need to be given to appropriate use. Specifically in relation to housing, where applicable, the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) can be used to borrow against rental income in order to build new homes.

Funding Mechanism	Capital/Revenue	Description	Benefits/Pros	Risks/Cons	HDC Implications
Business Rate Supplement (BRS)	Revenue	<p>A BRS is a compulsory charge added to all National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) that are levied on qualifying properties within a given local authority area.</p> <p>Under the terms of the Business Rates Supplement Act 2009, a BRS can be levied up to a maximum of 2p in the pound of rateable value, increasing the total NNDR multiplier to a maximum of 50.2p in the pound with a rateable value threshold of £50,000 (2014).</p> <p>This measure has been adopted by the Greater London Authority (GLA) as part of the Crossrail funding package.</p>	<p>The rateable value (crucial part of the BRS calculation) is only re-valued every five years, reducing the volatility of revenue.</p> <p>Unoccupied properties can be made subject to BRS, promoting efficient use of land and reducing revenue volatility during economic downturn.</p> <p>Would represent an incremental revenue stream albeit linked to an existing taxation mechanism.</p>	<p>Represents an additional 'tax' on businesses.</p> <p>The Act requires authorities to hold a ballot of business where revenue from the BRS is expected to amount to more than a third of the total cost of the project to be funded.</p>	<p>A tax that can be readily adopted but a detailed evaluation should be undertaken to determine the potential income that could be generated and an assessment of the risks of introduction.</p>
Council tax precept	Revenue	An addition to council tax which could be levied for either a specific project or an infrastructure investment programme as a whole, e.g. the GLA Olympic Games precept levied on residential properties equivalent to £20 p.a. for a 'Band D' property.	<p>Would provide an incremental uplift in the revenue base.</p> <p>Subject to local control and available to spend at Local Authorities' discretion.</p> <p>Households can see what the benefits would be. More direct outcome linked.</p>	<p>Represents an additional household tax.</p> <p>Likely to fall within the same 2% definition as above, although potentially a referendum could be called on the one-off increase.</p>	<p>Expenditure determined by Local Authorities' prioritisation systems. Where savings can be made, these could be diverted to fund additional projects, but given existing budget constraints unlikely to be possible. Likely to be unpopular.</p>
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) – "Option 2"	Revenue	<p>TIF is a mechanism used by a Local Authority to promote economic development. It is designed to use the incremental business rates generated by a development project to leverage upfront borrowing to deliver the project.</p> <p>Could be applied to areas around rail stations for instance to isolate the increase in certain specific tax revenues which arise as a consequence of a project.</p> <p>Note: "Option 1" is also available however this refers to borrowing against retained business rates and is therefore not strictly TIF.</p>	<p>Can be regarded as economically efficient as the cost of the project is borne by the beneficiaries of the project.</p> <p>Uses sources of taxation that already exist, i.e. business rates.</p> <p>For new projects would provide an additional incremental revenue stream to contribute towards self-funding.</p>	<p>The implementation of TIF can be complex.</p> <p>TIF revenue is contingent upon the economic environment of the project and the projected increase in business rates, which may lead to volatile and risky revenue flows exposing the Local Authority to repayment risk in the event the business rates don't materialise.</p> <p>Use of TIF must satisfy two conditions; the project must demonstrate: 1) the need for regeneration and 2) that there is no suitable alternate funding source to replace the projected TIF income.</p>	<p>An appraisal of the tax base in Huntingdonshire would need to be undertaken. If this is likely to be relatively modest, the level of TIF proceeds may be limited.</p>

Table B.2: Public Funding Sources

Funding Mechanism	Capital/Revenue	Description	Benefits/Pros	Risks/Cons	HDC Implications
Central government LEP funding	Grant	The LEP programme aims to promote direct investment, principally within small-medium enterprises (SMEs),	Decision for funding made by LEP members. As such better	Current funds likely already allocated to existing projects.	Expenditure determined by LEP prioritisation systems.

Funding Mechanism	Capital/Revenue	Description	Benefits/Pros	Risks/Cons	HDC Implications
		<p>into sustainable business and as a result, increase private sector employment.</p> <p>LEP funding comes from a number of grant sources. Some of these currently include²⁶:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Growth Fund (no further rounds announced and LEPs were barred from the last two rounds); Growing Places Fund (no further rounds announced; Single Local Growth Fund (LEPs eligible to apply to a pot of £10bn from 2015-16 covering housing and transport); and <p>LEPs also have responsibility for delivering part of the EU Structural and Investment Funds for 2014-2020</p>	understanding of local impact and benefits from each proposal.	Reliance on further rounds being announced but the long-term certainty remains unclear.	New funding could be diverted to new projects. Where savings can be made to existing projects, surpluses could be diverted to fund additional projects (through additional borrowing). Given existing budget constraints and existing project demands unlikely to be possible.
Central government grants (un-ring fenced general and targeted)	Grant	<p>Local Authority funding from central Government in order to support delivery of statutory functions and duties or available to tackle specific policy issue, e.g. various HCA/Homes England grant funds, Revenue Support Grant, Business Rate Retention, New Homes Bonus, DfT Integrated Transport Block, DfT Local Pinch Point Fund, DfT Better Bus Area, DfT Bus Service Operators Grant, DH Community Capital Grant, Defra Lead Local Flood Authorities Grant, PF2 grant (to the extent it becomes available), etc.</p>	<p>Funding allocated is spent on functions and duties at the discretion of the Local Authorities. Decision for funding made by local government, as such better understanding of local impact and benefits from each proposal.</p>	<p>Likely already allocated to existing projects and council services with modest surpluses (if any) and limited ability to leverage.</p> <p>Controlled by government, greatly fragmented and lack of long term certainty and subject to cuts.</p> <p>Competition with other parts of UK (e.g. London) makes it hard to secure guaranteed funding for the HDC.</p>	<p>Expenditure determined by Local Authorities' prioritisation systems (at different levels). Where savings can be made, these could be diverted to fund additional projects (through additional borrowing) but given existing budget constraints unlikely to be possible.</p> <p>Consider scope for further pooling of funds and consistency of approach given the fragmented nature of central government funding for local growth and regeneration.²⁷</p>
Surplus asset sales / development	Capital	<p>Asset sales and development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale of surplus HDC assets to realise a capital receipt Sale of land and property temporarily claimed to deliver new infrastructure 	<p>Can realise capital value to contribute towards new infrastructure (either one-off sales or through development partnerships).</p> <p>Sale of surplus land and property will ensure that project funds are used efficiently</p>	<p>Asset sales not a sustainable long term source of funding.</p> <p>Difficulty forecasting how much income the sale of assets will raise.</p> <p>Many assets may have already been disposed or re-structured to help manage the funding cuts to date.</p>	This could provide capital to support some new highway schemes.
“Payment by Results”	Capital and Revenue	<p>A value capture mechanism proposed by Greater Manchester (GM) (“Earn Back”) to be applied at a City Region level.</p> <p>The original model of a formula linked to changes in rateable values over time has been replaced by a more straightforward agreement whereby GM will be rewarded for demonstrating through independent</p>	<p>Provides an additional incentive to prioritise local government spending to maximise GVA growth.</p> <p>Would represent an incremental revenue stream.</p>	<p>Future growth (and hence incremental tax increase) is an estimate only and may not materialise once the project is complete.</p>	<p>Works best at a City Region level and as such the geography of Huntingdonshire may be too small to make this an effective source.</p> <p>There is a 5 yearly gateway procedure to ensure projects are delivering economic growth,</p>

²⁶ <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05651/SN05651.pdf>

²⁷ <http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/11527/Funding+fragmentation+infographic.pdf/aa8c6b31-e216-47fd-9c5d-4311bbbd12f4>

Funding Mechanism	Capital/Revenue	Description	Benefits/Pros	Risks/Cons	HDC Implications
		assessments that the economic benefits and impacts made under schemes have been delivered. Grant (capital and resource) funding will be provided at £30m per annum for 30 years unlocked at five-yearly assessment gateways			therefore there is an incentive to prioritise those projects which maximise this.
Grant Funding	Capital	There are a number of Grant Funding opportunities available nationally. There may be a role for the Council to steer and coordinate applications to these funds. As examples of such funds, for open space the Council might be able to identify a suitable scheme that could meet the requirements of the Woodland Trust administered 'MOREwoods' fund, or Sport England's Inspired Facilities programme.	Provides capital funding which does not have to be paid back in the same manner as would a conventional loan. The funding is often in addition to other funding sources, and as such can help deliver additional benefits over and above a conventional 'base scheme' that other funding sources might be able to deliver.	There are no guarantees of funding awards and as such pulling together a funding application might represent a financial or resource burden for the Council without the certainty that it will be fruitful.	There may be resource implications in bidding for funding.

Appendix C

CIL Calculations

C1 CIL Calculations and Assumptions

The 2018 Huntingdonshire CIL rates are set out below alongside the particular development type to which they relate.

Table C.1: Huntingdonshire District Council Charging Schedule (2018)

Charge for development types	CIL rate (per square metre) ²⁸
All development types unless stated otherwise in this table	£119.30 (standard rate)
All A Class Uses 500 sqm or less	£56.14
All A Class Uses >500 sqm	£140.36
All Class C1 Uses	£84.22
All Class C2	£63.16
Health (D1)	£91.23
Business (B1), General Industrial, Storage & Distribution (B2 and B8), Community Uses (within D1-except Health Uses -and D2)and Agricultural	£0

Whilst CIL is an effective tool to generate income towards the provision of infrastructure, the incremental nature in which it is collected means that it cannot be solely be relied upon to fund the district's necessary infrastructure in its entirety.

To understand the potential revenue stream that CIL could elicit for the district, a modelling exercise has been undertaken which applies the 2016 rates against the quantum of floorspace (all building typologies) that the new development set out in the Local Plan would generate. As can be observed from Table C.1 the CIL charging schedule is not charged on Employment ('B-Class') development.

For housing we have applied an average unit size per dwelling. The 2013/14 Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Business Plan utilised an average unit size of 92 sqm for CIL forecasting purposes. A desk-based review of online sources²⁹ has provided the evidence to reconfirm and validate this figure. Therefore for consistency it is proposed to retain this average figure.

We have removed those developments consented on proposed Local Plan sites as of Jan 17³⁰. The rational underpinning this is that these receipts will already be 'in-the-system', however, this potentially under-reports the total figure. The

²⁸ Adjusted for 2017 indexation

²⁹ Savills (2015), *Size Matters: How Big Are Our Houses?*

RIBA (2015), *Space Standards for Homes*

³⁰ This is the most up-to-date data supplied to Arup

report also shows the likely CIL receipts from already consented development, (*though subsequent AMR work by the Council might supersede this*).

It should be recognised however that the application of CIL is often complex, with various exemptions and deductions that can be applied based upon site specific circumstances. Therefore the figures contained within this report are purely indicative and should not be relied upon in absolute terms. These figures provide a rough guide to assist the Council estimate potential income towards infrastructure provision and cash flow.

C1.1 Meaningful Proportion

The Meaningful Proportion requires 15% of CIL receipts from development within a Town/Parish area to be passed onto the Town or Parish Council, capped at £100 per dwelling. This figure rises to 25% where there is a Neighbourhood Plan in place.

Huntingdonshire is a majority parished area. In addition the St. Neots Neighbourhood Plan has been through independent examination and has been made. Consideration therefore needs to be given to the possibility of Parish and Town Councils delivering infrastructure on behalf of the District Council, given that a notable percentage of CIL receipts will be transferred across to the parishes. This is particularly relevant given the general competency powers that enable Parish and Town Councils to undertake a number of functions that might traditionally be undertaken by a higher tier of local government.

Appendix D

Utilities: Alternative Connection Providers

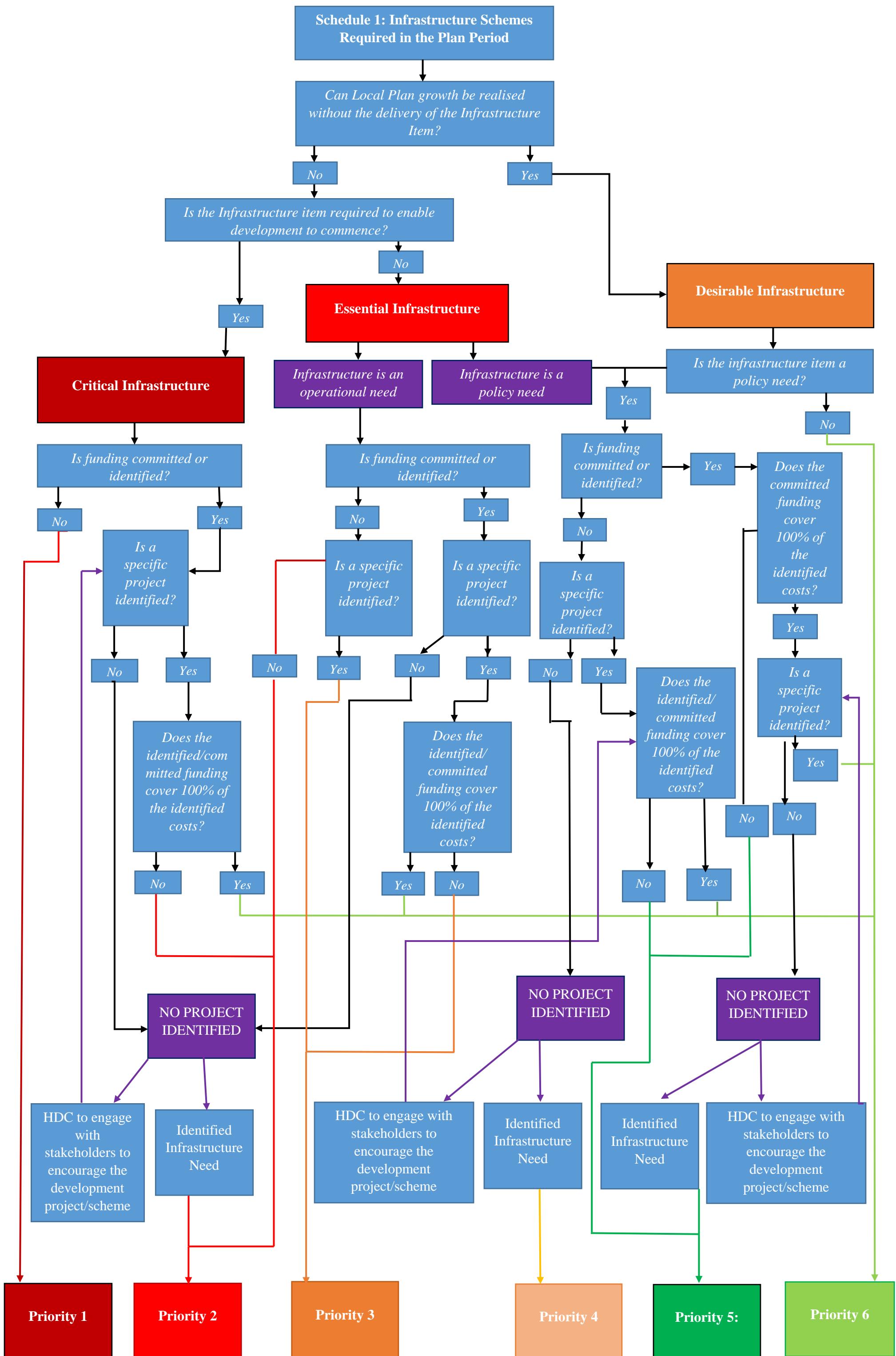
D1 List of Other Connection Providers

ICP Name	Web Link
G2 Energy	http://www.g2energy.co.uk/
Kier	http://www.kier.co.uk/capabilities/support-services/highways-services/street-lighting.aspx
Metricab Power Engineering	http://metricab.co.uk/
Electrical Testing	http://www.electricaltesting.co.uk
Blu-3 (UK) Ltd	http://www.blu-3.co.uk
Powersystems UK Ltd	http://www.powersystemsuk.com
Ringway	http://www.ringway.co.uk
Skanska Utilities	http://www.skanska.co.uk
Murphy Ltd	http://www.murphy.ltd.uk
British Power International	http://www.bpienergy.com
Modus Utilities Ltd	http://www.modusutilities.co.uk
Nationwide Distribution Services	http://www.ndslimited.co.uk/index.asp
Freedom Connections	http://www.freedom-group.co.uk/services/connections
Utility Engineering Solutions	http://www.utilityengineering.co.uk
Matrix Networks	http://www.matrixnetworks.co.uk/
Electricity Solutions	http://www.electricity-solutions.co.uk
R&D Network Design	http://www.rdnetworkdesign.co.uk/
HRP Services	http://hrpservicesltd.webs.com/
Green Frog Connect	http://www.greenfrogconnect.co.uk
Harlaxton	http://www.harlaxton.com
Triconnex	http://www.triconnex.co.uk/about-us
Energetics Networked Energy	http://www.energetics-uk.com/design-and-build/
GEW2	http://gew2.co.uk
Bowers Projects Ltd	http://www.bowersprojects.co.uk
PN Daly	http://www.pndaly.co.uk/
Benchmark Utility Solutions	http://www.benchmarkutilitysolutions.co.uk/
ESM Power	http://www.esmpower.co.uk/

ICP Name	Web Link
DNO Consulting Limited	http://www.dnoc.co.uk
Power Jointing and Distribution Services	http://powerjointing.co.uk/ukpn.php
Pascon Ltd	http://www.pascon.co.uk
Dragon Infrastructure Solutions	http://www.dragonis.co.uk/
Morrison Utility Connections	http://www.morrisonuc.com/

Appendix E

Prioritisation Flow Diagram



Notes

- Where a scheme is defined as Essential, these will comprise those that are a policy requirement (e.g. open space) and those which have been identified as being as a result of the operational impacts of growth (e.g. health provision). Reflecting the fact that there may be alternative ways in which policy requirements could be dealt with (e.g. financial contributions to fund open space qualitative improvements), those Essential infrastructure items which are as a result of a policy requirement are routed towards Priorities 3-6, whilst those Essential infrastructure items that are deemed essential as a result of operational impacts are routed towards Priorities 1-3.
- Process assumes that infrastructure items that are Desirable and not a policy requirement are automatically low priority (Priority 6) irrespective of whether funding can be attributed to them or not.
- Where a specific infrastructure project is not identified it falls in priority, thereby ensuring that identified projects are prioritised. Where an infrastructure need is not yet directly attributed to a new project, a new action for HDC to engage with the relevant stakeholder to develop a required scheme/project is built into the priority ranking.
- ‘Critical’ infrastructure requirements that do not yet have a scheme or project attributed to them but have funding committed/identified are automatically a higher priority, irrespective of whether the funding covers 100% of costs (i.e. the scheme needs to be developed and is of critical importance).