



**Huntingdonshire Local
Investment Framework**
Final Report
January 2009
Appendices



Prepared by:

FABER MAUNSELL | AECOM



EDAW | AECOM

Appendices

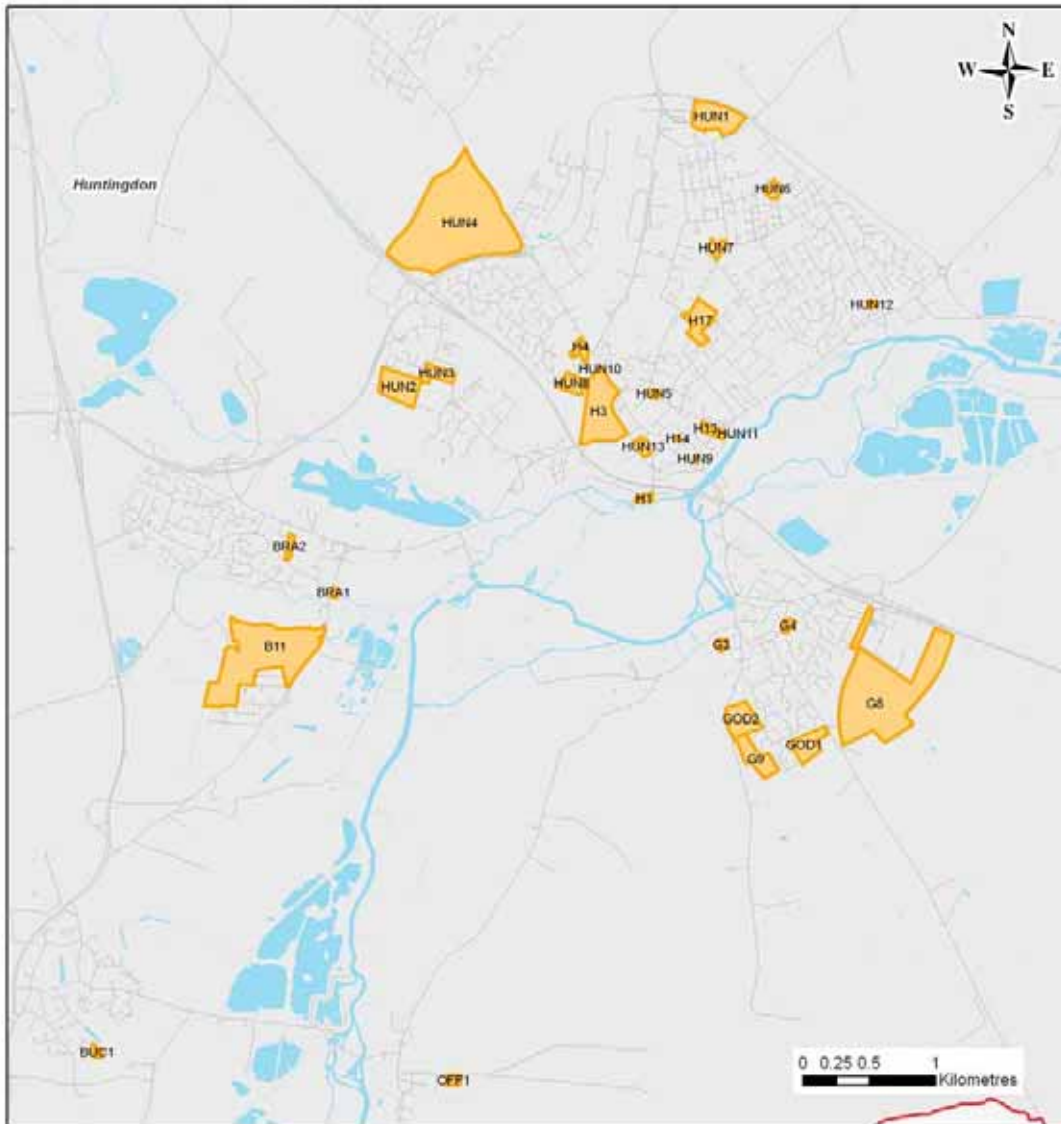
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Appendix A

MAJOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BY MAJOR SETTLEMENT

Locations of Future Housing Development - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend
- Housing Development Sites
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

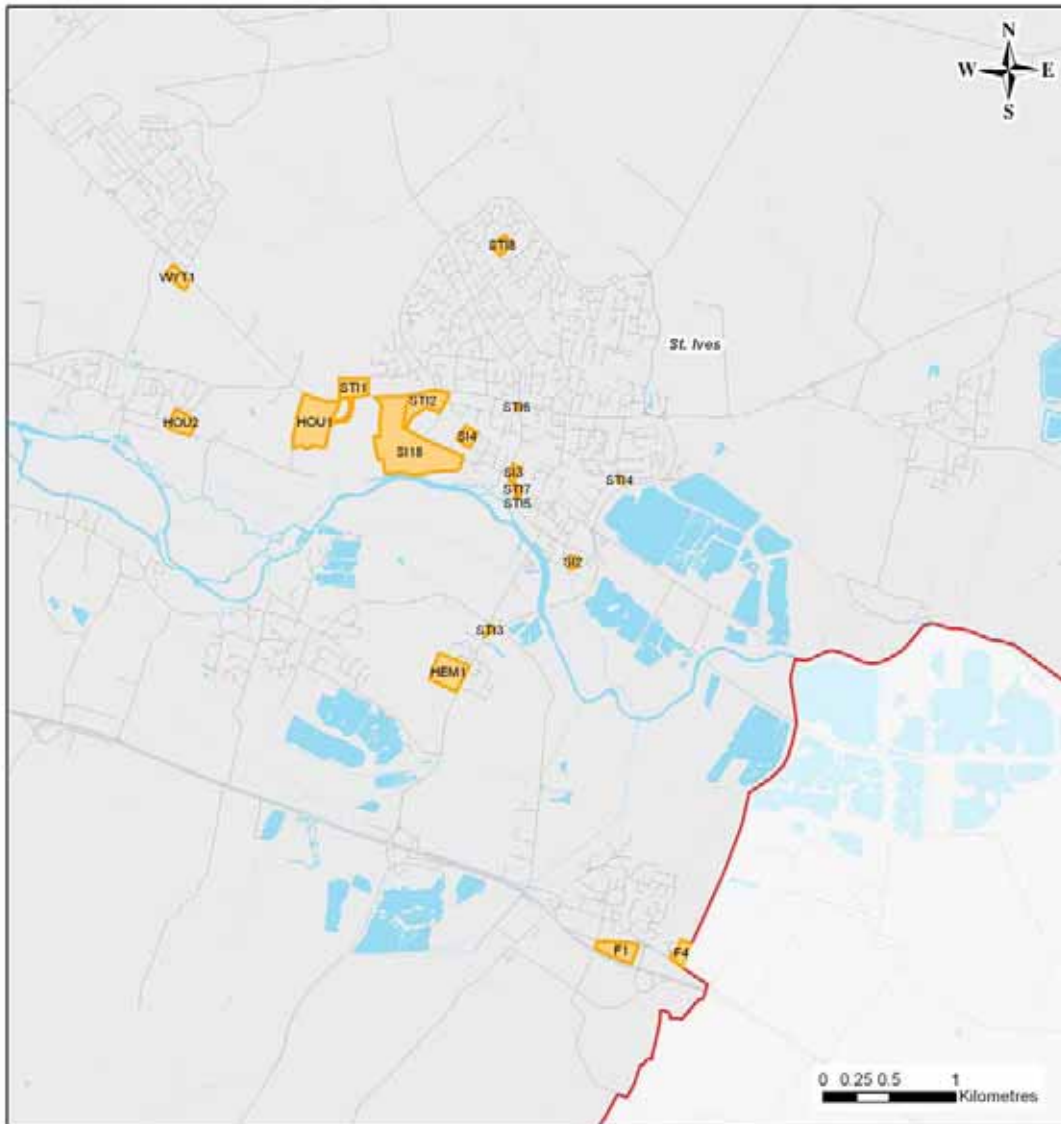
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Locations of Future Housing Development - St Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Housing Development Sites
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

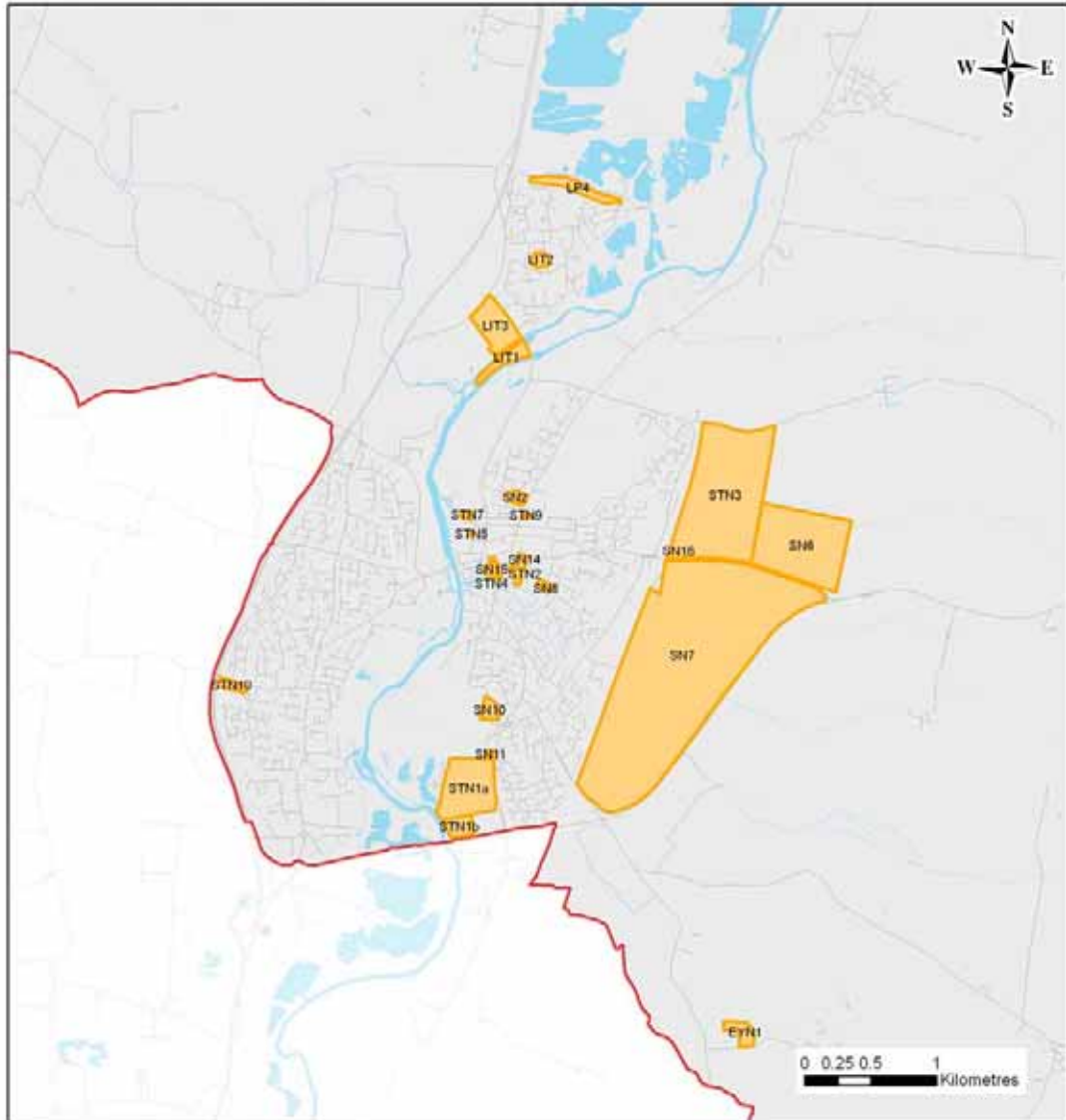
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Locations of Future Housing Development - St Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend**
- Housing Development Sites
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

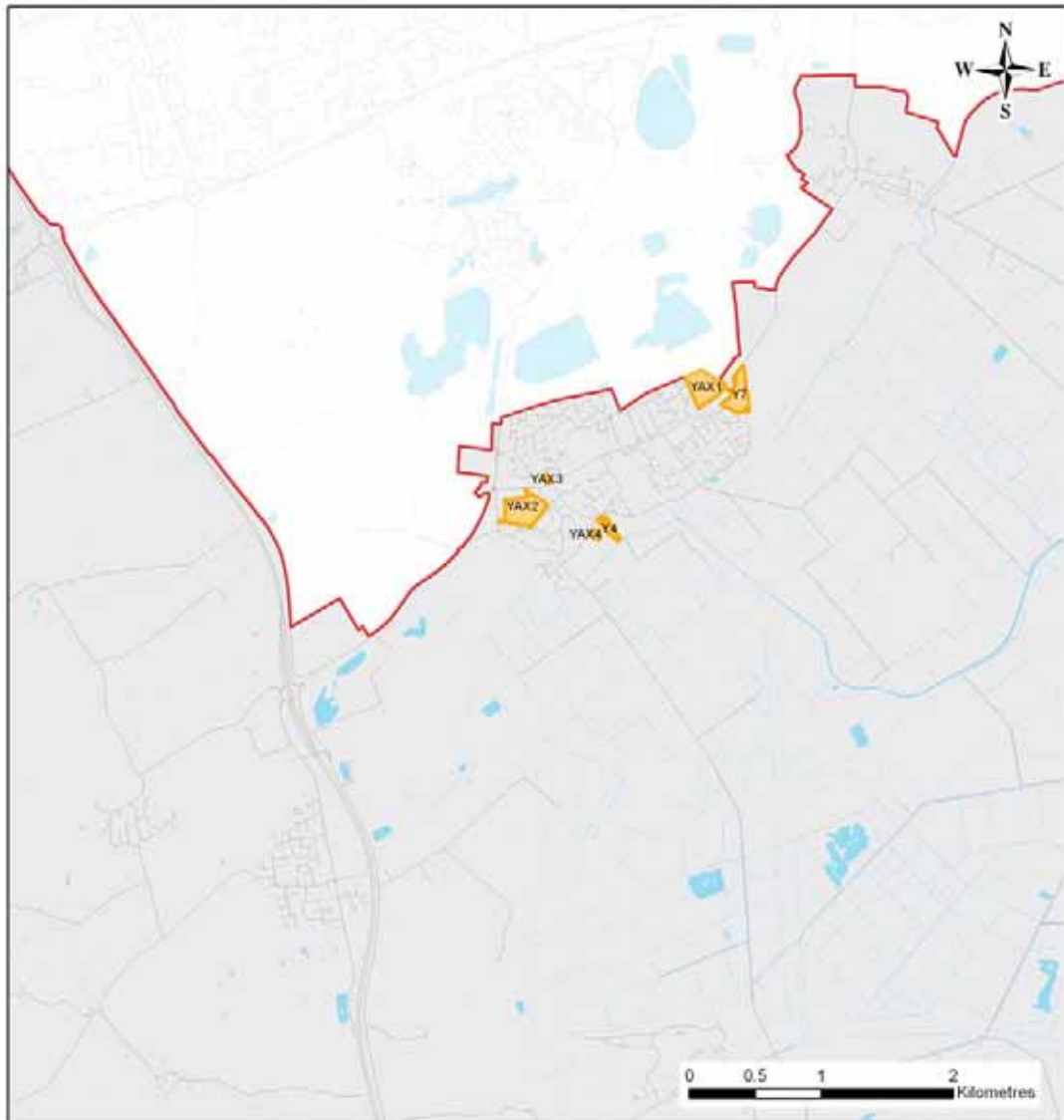
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Locations of Future Housing Development - Yaxley

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Housing Development Sites
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

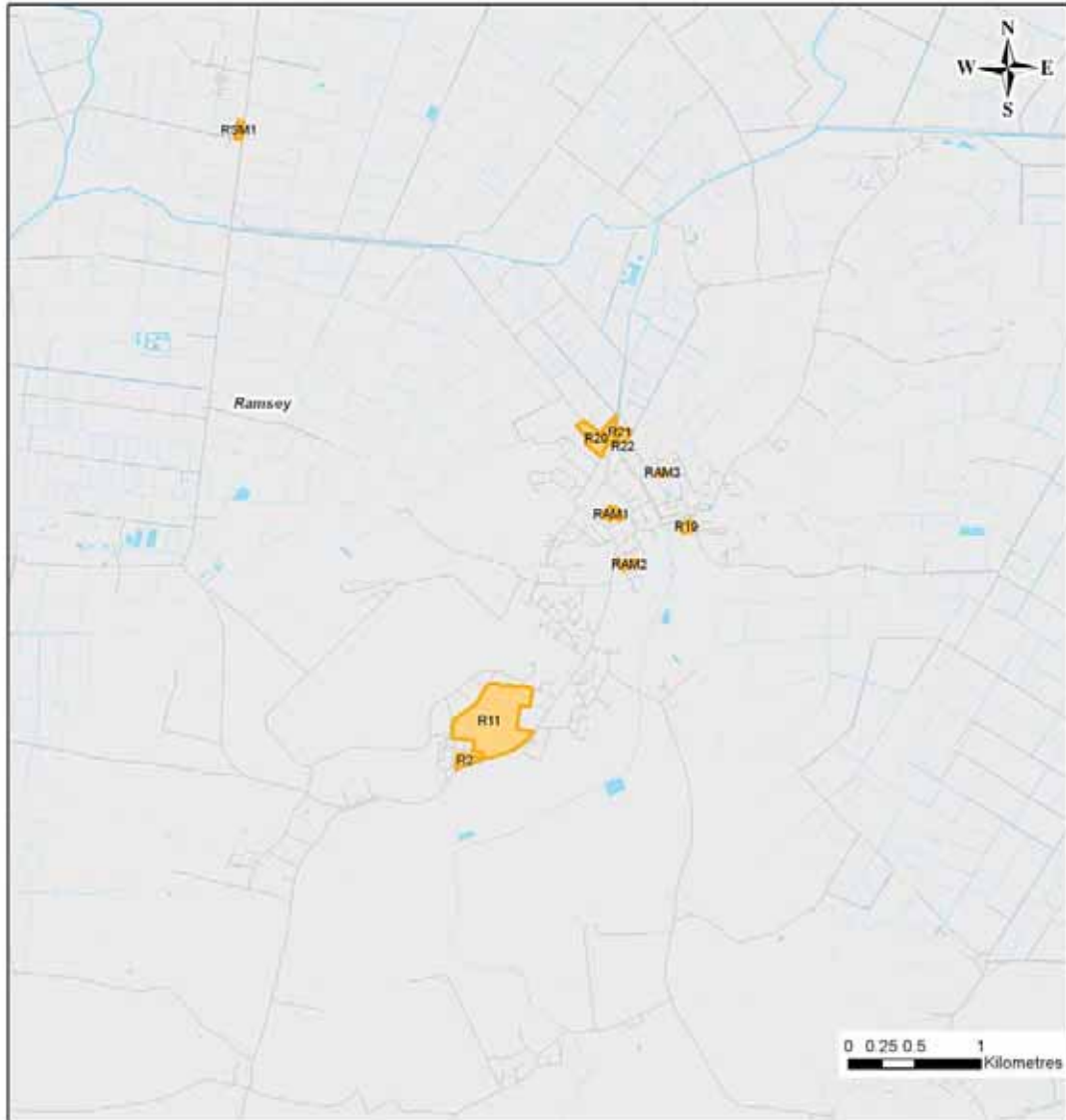
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Locations of Future Housing Development - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend
- Housing Development Sites
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County



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Appendix B

POPULATION MODELLING EXPLANATORY NOTE

INTRODUCTION

This technical appendix has been produced to clarify the final position towards demographic projections for the Huntingdonshire Local Investment Framework. EDAW have worked with HDC and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group to arrive at an agreed position to resolve queries around the most appropriate assumptions to make towards population change across the District.

In the Huntingdonshire Local Investment Framework Interim Report issued earlier in the year, we carried out our analysis of social and strategic infrastructure requirements based on the population forecasts generated by Cambridge County Council (CCC) Research Group. These forecasts were generated at the district level and not at a site or sub area level. The projections were based on a number of variables including birth rates, death rates, migration and changes in household size.

EDAW and a number of stakeholders raised queries over the CCC forecasts and the assumptions that were used to generate them. These issues included the district level nature of these projections (not broken down to area specific variations in the projections) but also issues such as the proportion of new homes built which will be occupied by migrants to the area and whether the expected age profiles of new build homes will match the age profile of the existing population.

EDAW therefore carried out additional sensitivity testing analysis to compare against the CCC projections, in order for this discussion to be better informed. This sensitivity testing assessed the direct population impact of the new housing developments by applying assumptions around unit types (based on HDC housing policy) and the associated housing population characteristics (based on our research of ONS figures, CORE data and the Huntingdonshire New Housing Development Survey 2007).

This addition lower geography sensitivity testing work was presented alongside the CCC population projections to HDC and CCC for their consideration. CCC Research group have subsequently presented additional analysis of their own district level population forecasts, demonstrating how the EDAW analysis fits within the district level projections. As will be explained later in this paper the CCC Research Group have concluded that the lower geography assessment of population growth associated directly with new housing development does fit reasonably accurately within their own district level forecasts and therefore do not require any changes to the projections run to date or the infrastructure analysis associated with those population figures.

The remainder of this paper will:

1. Present the CCC Research Group (CCCRG) population figures for Huntingdonshire at the district level.
2. Present the EDAW sensitivity testing work examining the direct population increase (at a spatial level) associated with the types of new homes being planned for the district.

3. Present a short explanation of how CCCRG's district level forecasts accommodate new housing growth, and how this compares to the work carried out by EDAW.
4. Concludes the implications of this EDAW and CCC cooperative analysis and explains the agreed way forward for the Huntingdonshire Local Investment Framework.

If the reader is familiar with this subject and the population analysis undertaken as part of the LIF so far, then one can skip to section 4 of the paper to grasp the key emerging issues and planned way forward.

EXAMINING THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Huntingdonshire District Council has commissioned Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Research Group to generate the population projections for this framework using the same housing trajectories included within this report. The population model used by the Research Group is an Excel spreadsheet model originally developed by Norfolk County Council and first used in the production of co-ordinated forecasts for the Draft Regional Strategy for East Anglia, 1995-2016. The model is run at a district level; figures for Cambridgeshire are aggregated from the district-level figures.

The main population forecasts are produced by ageing forward the population by sex and single year of age from a base date, year by year. Population change is forecast by allowing for the main components of population change: births and deaths (which together give natural change), and migration.

Births are forecast by applying fertility rates to numbers of women of childbearing age. Age-specific fertility rates are input at the base year. These age-specific fertility rates provide a basic fertility curve that can be adjusted upward or downward according to forecast changes in age-specific fertility. The numbers of births forecast in any year are therefore dependent on the forecast age-specific fertility rate and on the numbers of women in childbearing age groups.

Deaths are forecast by the application of mortality rates to the resident population. Age- and sex-specific mortality rates are input at the base year. These rates provide a basic pattern of mortality that can be varied according to forecast changes in age- and sex-specific mortality rates. The number of deaths forecast in any one year is therefore a product of the sex and age structure of the population and the death rates being applied to the population in that year.

Migration is modelled in two stages. Firstly an age and sex structure of in and out migration is determined and secondly annual totals for the levels of net migration are forecast. The age and sex structure of net migration represents the probability of migrants being of a particular age and sex. This structure is determined for the base year of the model and then fitted to forecast totals of net migration to produce numbers of migrants into or out of an area by sex and age. Net migration is the balance between migration into an area (in-migration) and migration from it (out-migration). The model operates by holding out-migration constant (at 2001 levels) and adjusting in-migration to give the assumed rate of net migration.

The population projection model is obviously more complex than the overarching approach outlined here and incorporates a considerable level of research and variable factors. Further information on these details can be obtained upon request.

Analysis of population projections

Housing growth incorporated into the population projections

The housing figures being assessed by the Local Investment Framework are presented and explained at the beginning of this chapter 5 in the main document. Table B.1 and B.2 below present the housing figures which have been incorporated into the Cambridge County Council Research Groups district level population forecasts for Huntingdonshire. These figures do not however represent summaries of the detailed housing trajectory that has been used by the Local Investment Framework and incorporated into the Infrastructure Delivery Model. The figures in the table below will not match the Local Investment Framework housing trajectories exactly (less than 2% difference) as they represent the figures used by the CCC RG. This difference is minimal and as such the district level population projections can be used within the Local Investment Framework. The low and high Scenarios presented below refer to the alternative housing number options for the land south of Cambridge Road in St Neots. This variation is explained in Chapter 5 of the main document.

Table B.1: Housing Trajectories with St. Neots at Core Strategy level

Scenario 1 – St Neots Lower	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total housing numbers	68,600	72,802	77,602	80,402	80,802
New houses built in 5 year phase		4,202	4,800	2,800	400
Cumulative change from 2006		4,202	9,002	11,802	12,202

Table B.2: Housing Trajectories with St. Neots at maximum capacity

Scenario 2 – St Neots Higher	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total housing numbers	68,600	72,800	77,600	80,400	81,700
New houses built in 5 year phase		4,200	4,800	2,800	1,300
cumulative change from 2006		4,200	9,000	11,800	13,100

Change in household size across the district

The population projections have incorporated a number of assumptions including average household sizes. Table B.3 illustrates the assumed change in average household size in Huntingdonshire up to 2026. As can be seen, this household size reduces considerably between 2006 and 2026. This trend is common across the UK as a result of numerous factors such as the breakdown of traditional married family units, an increase in single parent families and an ageing population.

Table B.3: Anticipated change in average household size 2006-2026

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Average Household Size	2.40	2.33	2.25	2.19	2.16

As will be seen later in this section, the existing population of Huntingdonshire is projected to increase from 2006 to 2026 and to increasingly age at the same time. This increase in population, combined with the ageing population and reduction in household size will therefore increase the number of households in the district as outlined in Tables B.4 and B.5. The cumulative change in the number of households between 2006 and 2026 is between 12,700 and 13,600.

Table B.4: Household Trajectories with St. Neots at Core Strategy level

Scenario 1 – St Neots Lower	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Household Numbers	66,500	71,400	76,100	78,800	79,200
New Households in 5 years		4,900	4,700	2,700	400
Cumulative change from 2006		4,900	9,600	12,300	12,700

Table B.5: Household Trajectories with St. Neots at maximum capacity

Scenario 2 – St Neots Higher	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Household Numbers	66500	71400	76100	78800	80100
New Households in 5 years		4,900	4,700	2,700	1,300
Cumulative change from 2006		4,900	9,600	12,300	13,600

Natural change across district

As explained earlier in this section, natural population change is the balance between the number of births in the district and the number of deaths. Tables B.6 and B.7 present the assumptions around natural population change used in the district level population projections. As can be seen, the level of natural change reduces by each phase into the future but remains positive (births outnumbering deaths). Scenario 2 appears to differ slightly from Scenario 1 in the final phase, probably as a result of the natural change associated with additional in-migrants resulting from the additional housing development at St Neots. The cumulative natural population change between 2006 and 2026 is between 8,760 and 8,840 people.

Table B.6: Natural Population Change with St. Neots at Core Strategy level

Scenario 1 – St Neots Lower	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Births over Deaths	2,740	2,600	2,230	1,190
Cumulative change from 2006	2,740	5,340	7,570	8,760

Table B.7: Natural Population Change with St. Neots at maximum capacity

Scenario 2 – St Neots Higher	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Births over Deaths	As above	As above	As above	1,270
Cumulative change from 2006				8,840

Migration change across the district

As explained earlier in this section, net migration is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. Table B.8 and B.9 below present the migration assumptions which have been used in the district level population projections. As can be seen in both scenarios, the district is seen to lose population in the period of 2016 to 2026, but will experience a cumulative in-migration of between 1,450 and 3,700 people between 2006 and 2026.

Table B.8: Cumulative Population Change with migration with St. Neots at Core Strategy level

Scenario 1 – St Neots Lower	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Net Migration	3,500	2,000	- 800	- 3,250
Cumulative change from 2006	3,500	5,500	4,700	1,450

Table B.9: Cumulative Population Change with migration with St. Neots at maximum capacity

Scenario 2 – St Neots Higher	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
Net Migration	As above	As above	As above	- 1,000
Cumulative change from 2006				3,700

Impact on Huntingdonshire total population

As a result of natural change, migration, changing household sizes and the provision of new housing, the total population of Huntingdonshire is projected to increase by between 11,600 and 13,900 people (depending on the two scenarios). As can be seen in Table B.10, under Scenario 1, the District as a whole would appear to lose population between 2021 and 2026 as a result of high levels of out-migration, itself resulting from relatively small number of planned new homes, combined with a natural increase in population and reduction in average household size. This negative shift does not occur in Scenario 2 as a result of the additional new homes planned between 2021 and 2026 (Table B.11).

Table B.10: Anticipated Population Figures and Associated Change with St. Neots at Core Strategy level

Scenario 1 – St Neots Lower	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total Population	160,700	167,400	172,400	174,000	172,300
5 year change		6,700	5,000	1,600	- 1,700
Cumulative change from 2006		6,700	11,700	13,300	11,600

Table B.11: Anticipated Population Figures and Associated Change with St. Neots at maximum capacity

Scenario 2 – St Neots Higher	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total Population	As above	As above	As above	As above	174,600
5 year change					600
Cumulative change from 2006					13,900

Impact on Huntingdonshire age cohort specific population

Table B.12 illustrates the total change in age specific population and illustrates the proportion of Huntingdonshire’s total population growth attributable to each age cohort. As can be seen, Huntingdonshire would experience a significant increase in the over 40 year old age cohorts combined with a considerable reduction in the school age and the young professional and working age population.

Table B.12: Total Change in Population by Age Group 2006-2021

	Change from 2006 - 2026	
	Scenario 1 - St Neots Low	Scenario 2 – St Neots High
0-4	- 500	- 300
5-10	- 1,800	- 1,600
11-15	- 2,100	- 2,000
16-19	- 1,400	- 1,300
20-24	- 1,200	- 1,000
25-39	- 1,000	- 200
40-64	700	1,300
65-74	7,500	7,600
>75	11,400	11,400
Total Population	11,600	13,900

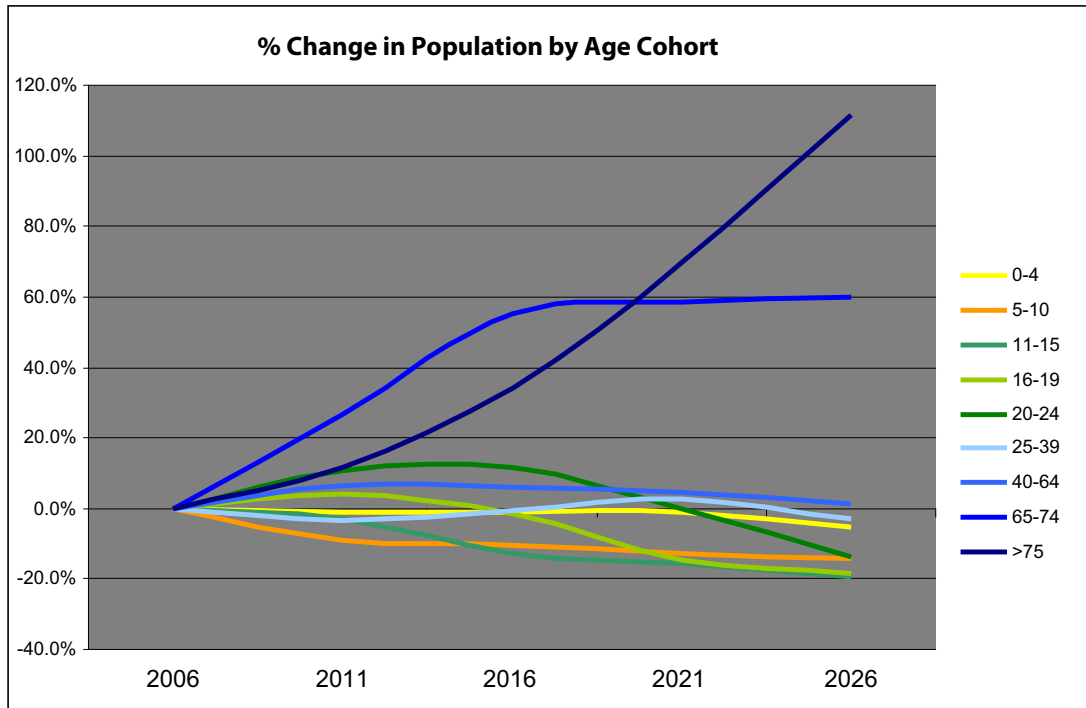
Population ageing is particularly significant in Huntingdonshire as a result of the rapid population growth in the District in the 1970s and 1980s with many young people moving in to new post-war houses. These people are now entering older age over the 2006 to 2026 period. While the Table B.12 illustrated total population change, Table B.13 explains the percentage change in age cohort population between 2006 and 2026.

Table B.13: Percentage Change in Population by Age Group 2006-2026

	Percentage Change from 2006 - 2026	
	Scenario 1 - St Neots Low	Scenario 2 – St Neots High
0-4	-5.4%	-3.3%
5-10	-14.4%	-12.8%
11-15	-19.3%	-18.3%
16-19	-18.4%	-17.1%
20-24	-14.0%	-11.6%
25-39	-3.1%	-0.6%
40-64	1.2%	2.3%
65-74	60.0%	60.8%
>75	111.8%	111.8%
Total Population	7.2%	8.6%

Figure B.1 illustrates the percentage change in age cohort specific population for Scenario 1 (St Neots Low). We have not illustrated Scenario 2 as the graph appears almost identical in appearance. As can be seen, the over 65 year age cohorts will experience considerable growth with the >75 year age cohort more than doubling between 2006 and 2026.

Figure B.1: Graph to show Percentage Change in Population by Age Group 2006-2026



Summary of District Wide Population Change

Put simply, the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group population projections foresee the existing population growing over time through natural change (births outnumbering deaths). At the same time, the average household size will be falling (partly due to the marked population ageing) and therefore the number of newly forming households generated by the existing population will increase. It is then assumed that a high proportion of the new homes planned for the district will be occupied by this existing (but changing) population. As a result, the assumption toward net migration, the number of in migrants against the number of out-migrants, is that this becomes negative after 2016, with the district effectively exporting people to other areas.

Issues requiring further exploration

The population projections are provided at a district wide level, and do not unpack the projections into those attributable to the existing population and those directly attributable to the building of new housing developments. This is particularly important for us in order to understand the spatial change in demand for services which can be missed when observed from a district level.

Because the population projections are at a district wide level, they do not allow interrogation at a lower geographical level. For example, in relation to school aged children, the projections would suggest that across Huntingdonshire there will be a reduction in the school aged population in the order of three primary schools and one secondary school. The projections do not however illustrate where this reduction may be taking place and could therefore be a universal trend across all schools in the district.

The concentrations of new housing developments proposed in a number of places across the district such as St Neots is likely to result in the need for a new primary school. However, without a better understanding of the origins of new housing development occupants, in terms of either newly forming households from the existing population or in-migrant families, it will be difficult to effectively plan for the negative demand in other areas.

From our analysis of the district level population projections it would appear that planning for social infrastructure across Huntingdonshire will encompass two different dimensions. Firstly the clear aging of population in the existing residents will present a considerable pressure on services such as health and social care for the elderly but also a shrinking demand for services such as childcare and primary and secondary schools in areas not proposed to accommodate housing growth.

Secondly and in contrast to the first, the concentrations of new housing development will potentially attract concentrations of younger, more dynamic and economically active population which will require specific social infrastructure interventions to meet their demand. These will potentially serve both the existing as well as new communities planned and the types of facility requirements will evolve as the new occupants of housing developments mature.

EDAW SENSITIVITY TESTING: DIRECT POPULATION IMPACT OF NEW HOMES

EDAW has carried out a sensitivity exercise where we have modelled our own understanding of new population directly associated with the building of new homes. This has concentrated on three areas which we feel need further exploration:

1. The age profile of new housing developments not simply the total population.
2. The spatial distribution of this population growth rather than simply looking at the district level
3. The proportion of new homes built which actually generate new people in the district and the proportion that are occupied by existing residents.

Methodology:

The following methodology of analysis has been carried out:

- We have taken the latest housing trajectories for all areas of Huntingdonshire
- Researched a theoretical housing tenure and unit size mix for new developments in Huntingdonshire.
- Applied the theoretical housing tenure mix and unit size mix to all units based on best available information from HDC.
- Simplified the housing completions to fit into 4 phases (plus a additional 2021-2026 scenario to allow for the 2nd housing scenario at St Neots)
- Researched the household characteristics (age profiles) of Huntingdonshire new housing developments (in terms of tenure and unit size) using three key sources (the ONS, Core affordable housing data, and the Huntingdonshire New Housing Survey)
- Established average household sizes for different types of properties in the area.
- Established age profiles for different types of properties in the area.
- Applied the average household sizes and age profiles to the phased housing completions (tenure and unit size specific) to generate phased total population figures for the key areas.
- Researched the proportion of new homes which are occupied by people from within Huntingdonshire District (again by tenure) to establish a new home origin proportion.
- Applied the new home origin proportion to market, social rented and intermediate populations to establish the amount of people in the District associated with new homes and new to the district.

We have obviously had to make a number of informed assumptions to fill information gaps where data or decisions have not yet been made. These are explained in more detail below.

Theoretical Housing Mix.

For this theoretical exercise it was necessary to project the type of housing that would be developed in Huntingdonshire in more detail than simply total unit numbers. We therefore wanted to understand the potential tenure mix and unit size mix. With this understanding we then applied the housing mix

To establish a tenure and unit size mix we used the HDC Housing Mix Supplementary Planning Guidance which recommended the following:

“Any proposal for residential development in these categories should contribute to the supply of smaller dwellings by:

- *Providing not less than 40% of all properties with one or two bedrooms*
- *Providing not less than 60% of all properties with one, two or three bedrooms*

In addition to this housing unit size guidance the HDC housing Strategies recommend a target of 40% affordable housing units with a split of 30% intermediate and 70% social rented affordable units.

This translated into the following table of housing assumptions which we have applied to the total unit numbers.

Table B.14: Theoretical Housing Assumptions for sensitivity testing

Tenure of Housing	Tenure Split	Unit Size Mix			
		1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Market	60%	15%	25%	20%	40%
Social rented affordable	28%	15%	25%	20%	40%
Intermediate affordable	12%	15%	25%	20%	40%

Researched Huntingdonshire Household Characteristics:

We have attempted to understand the average household size and age profile for every type of new homes that is developed in Huntingdonshire, tenure and unit size specific. For this research we have analysed three different sources:

1. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) Census 2001. (Relevant to Market units & Social Rented Affordable units). Within this data source we have examined an independently commissioned table which gives an insight into the age profiles of different housing types for newly created households in Huntingdonshire.
2. The CORE (Continuous Recoding) system. (Relevant to Social Rented Affordable and Intermediate Affordable units). This was developed jointly by the National Housing Federation and the Housing Corporation and is used to record information on Registered Social Landlord (RSL) lettings and intermediate houses sales across local authorities including Huntingdonshire District.
3. Huntingdonshire New Housing Development Survey 2007. (Relevant to all types of housing units). While these types of surveys are rare, they examine exactly what this sensitivity testing paper is attempting to assess. Huntingdonshire carried out this survey in 2007 and reviewed the occupants of 8 new housing developments with a range of typologies to understand the household size and details such as the number of children and previous address.

1. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) Census 2001

EDAW understand the reservations that many local authorities and professionals have with the use of the ONS Census 2001. There are a few specific limitations of the Census 2001 such as the surveys being dated (7 – 8 years ago) and the surveys recording of habitable rooms and not bedrooms. However, this data source still represents an invaluable source of information often underestimated, particularly with regard to household profiles.

EDAW have carried out detailed analysis of the independently commissioned ONS Census Table CO511 'Accommodation type for households and Age of persons by Number of rooms by Tenure' (Wholly moving households in unshared dwelling).

As the title suggest, this census tables provide detailed data on all local authorities by the size of households and their age profiles depending on both the tenure of housing but also the housing type (whether houses or flats). Using this set of data, each local authority can have a detailed housing characteristics profile generated.

Table CO511 provides data on all households which have recently moved locations, which could refine our analysis towards new homes rather than mature communities. It should be noted that table CO511 represents all house movers including those moving into existing properties and not specifically new build developments. It should also be noted that 'Market Units' relate to those that are identified in the Census as either owned (owned outright; owned with a mortgage or loan; or paying rent and part mortgage under shared ownership) or are private rented (renting from a private landlord or letting agency; employer of a household member; or relative or friend of a household member or other person). 'Social Rented Units' relate to those in the Census that are either rented from the Council (local authority) or from other social landlords (principally housing associations). The Census data does not enable the user to subdivide these general property types further, and as such should be used as a guide with reference to the 'type' of property and likely occupiers that would reside within them. The table below outlines how the property types presented in the Census tables have been categorised:

Table B.15: Census Tenure Assumptions

Census tables CO549 & CO511 tenure typologies	Tenure Assumptions
Owned	Market Units
Private rented or living rent free	
Rented from council	Social Rented Units
Other Social Rented	

A recognised weakness of the ONS Census is the lack of data collection related to the number of bedrooms in a property and instead the collection of data related to number of 'rooms'. The 2001 Census has captured data for the number of rooms within a dwelling. This measure does, however, differ from traditional measures of habitable rooms and is based upon the number of

rooms available to the household excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings and rooms that can only be used for storage.

For the purposes of this analysis, households with between 1 and 3 rooms are classified as one bedroom units (assuming on balance that extra rooms are kitchens and/or lounge areas), households with 4 rooms have 2 bedrooms, households with 5 or 6 rooms have 3 bedrooms and households with 7 or more rooms have 4 bedrooms (all with assumed separate kitchen and lounge areas).

Table B.16: Census Room to Bedroom assumptions

Census tables CO549 & CO511 Number of rooms* recorded	LMF Assumption on bedroom equivalent
1, 2 or 3 rooms	1 bedroom
4 rooms	2 bedrooms
5 or 6 rooms	3 bedrooms
7 or 8 rooms	4 bedrooms

*Rooms include living rooms, bedroom, kitchens, utility rooms and studies but not bathrooms or storage rooms.

2. The CORE (Continuous Recoding) system.

The CORE (Continuous Recoding) system was developed jointly by the National Housing Federation and the Housing Corporation and is used to record information on both Registered Social Landlord (RSL) lettings and intermediate new house sales across England. The system was established in 1998 and since 2003/4 Local Authorities have been invited to participate. The system captures detailed data relating to household characteristics, economic status, ethnicity, age composition of residents and can be searched by Local Authority area to provide an overview of the profile of home occupiers.

This source is detailed and continually updated with the latest data and as such provides a sound evidence base of the profile of new occupiers, across a range of different affordable housing typologies. This is its greatest strength. The main disadvantage is that the data obtained is in a similar fashion to the Census, a snapshot in time based upon the occupier's profile, and as such may not truly reflect how the resident profile may mature and change over time.

EDAW have a working relationship with CORE and have acquired the relevant data available for Huntingdonshire. We have reviewed all surveys from 2007/8 back to 2003/4. Each survey includes the number of bedrooms in a unit and the age of each resident. This data source in fact holds considerably more useful data at a household level aside from household size and age profile, such as the occupants previous address (by postcode) which has enabled us to assess the proportion of affordable and intermediate homes occupied by existing residents of the District.

3. Huntingdonshire New Housing Development Survey 2007

New Housing Development Surveys are more commonly being commissioned by local authorities that have experienced considerable housing development

in recent years and as such wish to accurately understand the type of population which is occupying these developments. This is particularly important as the time since the 2001 census was undertaken increases. These housing development surveys concentrate particularly on developments completed in recent years (maybe the last 5 years) and aim to create a database of detailed occupancy profiles. These profiles include the type of property (tenure, unit size etc) in relation to the household characteristics (size, age profile, ethnicity etc.), previous place of residence, and other household activities such as employment and school and other social infrastructure requirements.

As outlined earlier, the Huntingdonshire New Housing Survey was carried out during the summer of 2007, 1710 households, across eight new developments in Huntingdonshire, were surveyed by Huntingdonshire District Council. The aim of the survey was to learn about living in new housing developments in Huntingdonshire, in order to learn lessons and plan services more effectively in future. The results of the survey were analysed and documented by the CCC Research Group. We have used the survey results to look specifically at the average household size, age profile and previous address of all housing types by tenure and unit size.

Establishing a theoretical new development (tenure & unit size specific) average household size and age profile

ONS Source – Market and Social Rented Affordable

Having assessed the data source as described earlier, the following average household size and age profile is suggested for developments within Huntingdonshire:

Table B.17: ONS based assumptions on A.H.S and Age Profiles

ONS CO511	Market Housing				Affordable Social Rented Housing			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.21	1.50	2.23	2.79	1.13	1.95	3.38	3.96
0 - 3 years	0%	3%	8%	10%	1%	13%	17%	22%
4 - 10 years	0%	3%	8%	13%	0%	6%	22%	27%
11 - 15 years	0%	1%	5%	6%	1%	1%	12%	12%
16 - 17 years	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%
18 - 19 years	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%
20 - 24 years	20%	15%	5%	2%	11%	13%	6%	3%
25 - 29 years	23%	22%	16%	8%	11%	10%	8%	6%
30 - 34 years	7%	12%	16%	16%	7%	8%	11%	7%
35 - 39 years	9%	7%	10%	14%	4%	5%	9%	8%
40 - 44 years	4%	6%	6%	10%	2%	4%	5%	7%
45 - 49 years	5%	4%	4%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3%
50 - 54 years	2%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	2%	3%
55 - 59 years	3%	6%	5%	3%	4%	6%	1%	0%
60 - 64 years	1%	3%	4%	2%	6%	7%	1%	0%
65 - 69 years	4%	3%	2%	1%	8%	4%	0%	0%
70 - 74 years	5%	3%	2%	1%	9%	4%	0%	0%
75 + years	15%	6%	2%	1%	24%	5%	1%	0%
Children 0 -15	0%	7%	21%	30%	2%	21%	51%	61%
Adults 16 +	100%	93%	79%	70%	98%	79%	49%	39%

Core Data – Social Rented and Intermediate Affordable

Having assessed the data source as described earlier, the following average household size and age profile is suggested for developments within Huntingdonshire:

Table B.18: Core Data based assumptions on A.H.S and Age Profiles

Core Lettings	Affordable Social Rented Housing				Affordable Intermediate Housing			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.07	2.00	3.65	5.41	1.11	1.44	2.43	3.25
0 - 3 years	0%	17%	18%	8%	0%	1%	6%	15%
4 - 10 years	0%	5%	22%	28%	0%	3%	16%	8%
11 - 15 years	0%	2%	12%	24%	0%	3%	6%	8%
16 - 17 years	2%	2%	3%	6%	0%	0%	1%	8%
18 - 19 years	8%	8%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%
20 - 24 years	13%	17%	7%	2%	11%	27%	15%	0%
25 - 29 years	7%	9%	8%	4%	44%	31%	19%	0%
30 - 34 years	9%	5%	9%	10%	33%	21%	13%	23%
35 - 39 years	10%	5%	8%	9%	0%	5%	11%	8%
40 - 44 years	6%	4%	6%	5%	11%	4%	8%	8%
45 - 49 years	6%	3%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	15%
50 - 54 years	6%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	8%
55 - 59 years	7%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
60 - 64 years	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
65 - 69 years	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
70 - 74 years	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
75 + years	12%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Children 0 -15	0%	24%	53%	60%	0%	7%	28%	31%
Adults 16 +	100%	76%	47%	40%	100%	93%	72%	69%

New Housing Survey – Market, Social Rented and Intermediate Affordable

Having assessed the data source as described earlier, the following average household size and age profile is suggested for developments within Huntingdonshire:

Table B.19: New Housing Survey based assumptions on A.H.S and Age Profiles

New Housing Survey	Market Housing			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.15	1.69	2.38	2.77
Children 0 -15	0.00	0.13	0.51	0.81
Adults 16 +	1.15	1.57	1.87	1.96

Children 0 -15	0%	7%	21%	29%
Adults 16 +	100%	93%	79%	71%

New Housing Survey	Affordable Social Rented Housing			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.21	2.32	4.00	4.33
Children 0 -15	0.04	0.64	2.00	2.67
Adults 16 +	1.18	1.68	2.00	1.67

Children 0 -15	3%	28%	50%	62%
Adults 16 +	98%	72%	50%	39%

New Housing Survey	Affordable Intermediate Housing			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.00	2.17	2.75	3.50
Children 0 -15	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.50
Adults 16 +	1.00	1.17	2.00	3.00

Children 0 -15	0%	46%	27%	14%
Adults 16 +	100%	54%	73%	86%

Arriving at an appropriate assumption to model with

We have used a combination of the data presented above in order to arrive at the most appropriate average household size and age profile to use in our modelling.

- Market units – average household size is an average of the ONS and New Housing Survey – with ONS age profile (verified by new housing survey age and adult proportions).
- Social Rented Affordable units – average household size is an average of the Core Data and New Housing Survey – with Core age profile (verified by new housing survey child age and adult proportions).
- Intermediate Affordable units – average household size is an average of the Core Data and New Housing Survey – with Core age profile (not well matched to new housing survey on 2 and 4 beds but is only age profile available to use and intermediate units make up the smallest proportion of units to be modelled).

Table B.20: Summary of chosen household profiles to test housing

Average of sources	Market				Affordable – Social Rented				Affordable - Intermediate			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.18	1.60	2.30	2.78	1.14	2.09	3.68	4.57	1.06	1.81	2.59	3.38
0 - 3 years	0%	3%	8%	10%	0%	17%	18%	8%	0%	1%	6%	15%
4 - 10 years	0%	3%	8%	13%	0%	5%	22%	28%	0%	3%	16%	8%
11 - 15 years	0%	1%	5%	6%	0%	2%	12%	24%	0%	3%	6%	8%
16 - 17 years	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	0%	0%	1%	8%
18 - 19 years	2%	1%	1%	1%	8%	8%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%
20 - 24 years	20%	15%	5%	2%	13%	17%	7%	2%	11%	27%	15%	0%
25 - 29 years	23%	22%	16%	8%	7%	9%	8%	4%	44%	31%	19%	0%
30 - 34 years	7%	12%	16%	16%	9%	5%	9%	10%	33%	21%	13%	23%
35 - 39 years	9%	7%	10%	14%	10%	5%	8%	9%	0%	5%	11%	8%
40 - 44 years	4%	6%	6%	10%	6%	4%	6%	5%	11%	4%	8%	8%
45 - 49 years	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	3%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	15%
50 - 54 years	2%	6%	5%	5%	6%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	8%
55 - 59 years	3%	6%	5%	3%	7%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
60 - 64 years	1%	3%	4%	2%	6%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
65 - 69 years	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
70 - 74 years	5%	3%	2%	1%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
75 + years	15%	6%	2%	1%	12%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Children 0 -15	0%	7%	21%	30%	0%	24%	53%	60%	0%	7%	28%	31%
Adults 16 +	100 %	93%	79%	70%	100 %	76%	47%	40%	100 %	93%	72%	69%

Table B.21: Simplified age cohorts - Household profiles to test housing

Average of sources	Market				Affordable				Affordable - Intermediate			
Huntingdonshire	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed
Average Household Size	1.18	1.60	2.30	2.78	1.14	2.09	3.68	4.57	1.06	1.81	2.59	3.38
0 - 3 years	0%	3%	8%	10%	0%	17%	18%	8%	0%	1%	6%	15%
4 - 10 years	0%	3%	8%	13%	0%	5%	22%	28%	0%	3%	16%	8%
11 - 15 years	0%	1%	5%	6%	0%	2%	12%	24%	0%	3%	6%	8%
16 - 20 years	2%	1%	2%	3%	10%	10%	6%	8%	0%	1%	1%	8%
20 - 24 years	20%	15%	5%	2%	13%	17%	7%	2%	11%	27%	15%	0%
25 - 39 years	39%	40%	42%	38%	25%	19%	25%	22%	78%	57%	43%	31%
40 - 64 years	15%	25%	24%	24%	30%	20%	9%	7%	11%	7%	12%	31%
65 -74 years	8%	6%	5%	2%	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
75 + years	15%	6%	2%	1%	12%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

New home population origin research

In addition to looking at the household characteristics of new homes in Huntingdonshire we have also looked at data which allows us to make assumptions around the proportion of new homes built which are occupied by existing Huntingdonshire residents and new migrants to the district. We have used the following 2 data sources for this purpose:

1. The Huntingdonshire New Housing Survey 2007 – Market Units

This has allowed us to look at the proportion of new residents who previously lived within Huntingdonshire. We have reduced the sample to look at those developments which are predominantly market properties (with market tenure of more than 80%). We have taken an average across the 5 housing developments used (which represent 84% of all homes included in the survey). The table below presents the results.

Table B.22: Summary of New Housing Survey Household Origins

Origin - New housing Development Survey 2007	Barford road eynesbury	Co-op Farm, Yaxley	Headlands, Fenstanton	Mill Lane, Little Paxton	Pig Lane, St Ives	Average
	Developments with more than 80% units					
Inside Huntingdonshire	49%	35%	51%	33%	47%	43%
Outside Huntingdonshire	51%	65%	49%	67%	53%	57%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2. Core Data – Social and Intermediate Affordable Housing

The Core lettings and intermediate new sales surveys include both current postcode and previous postcode for each survey entry. We have pulled out this data for all units surveyed between 2003 and 2008 and simplified this to either within the Huntingdonshire District or outside the district. The table below presents the findings:

Table B.23: Summary of Core Data Household Origins

Core Data 2003 - 08	Social Rented Affordable Units	Intermediate Affordable Units
Inside Huntingdonshire	91%	75%
Outside Huntingdonshire	9%	25%
Total	100%	100%

The combined findings to use in the modeling process are outlined below.

Table B.24: Combined Household Origin Research

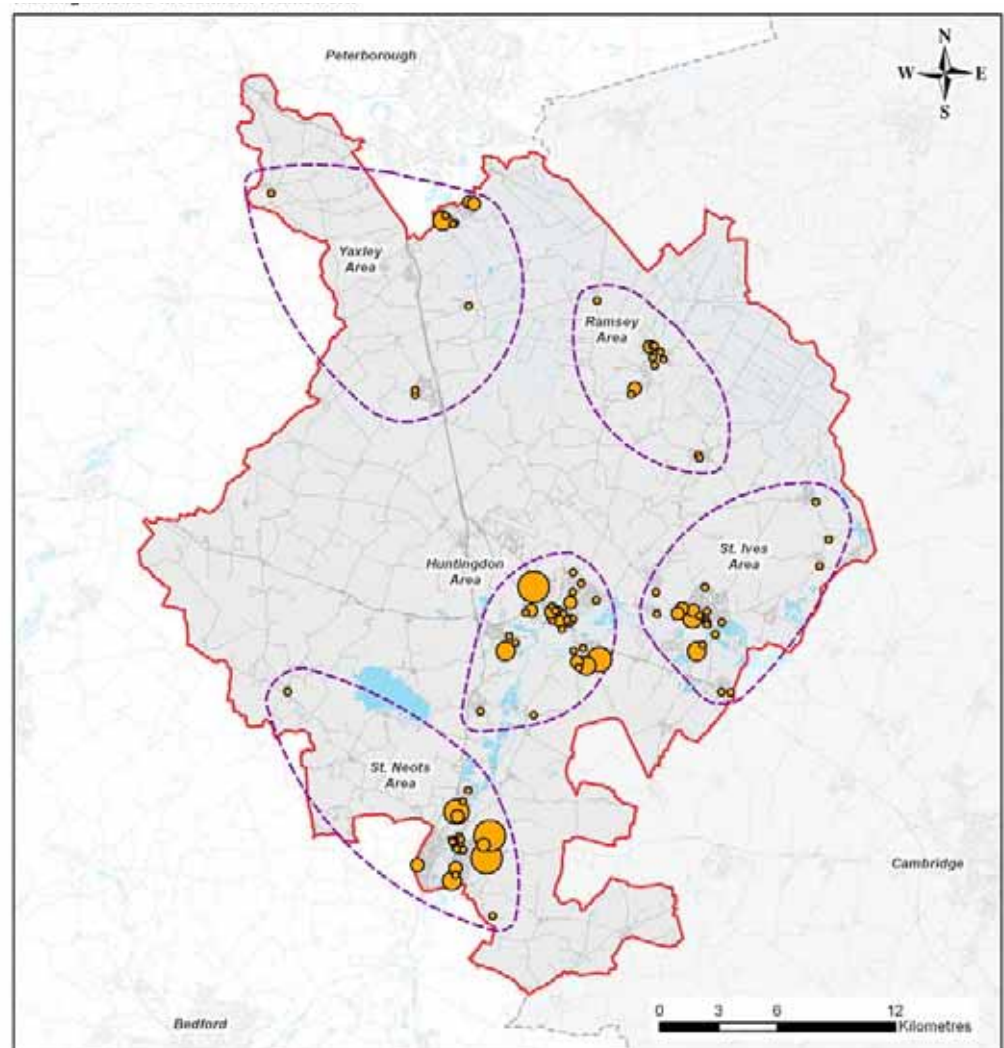
Sensitivity Testing Assumptions	Market Units	Social Rented Affordable Units	Intermediate Affordable Units
Inside Huntingdonshire	43%	91%	75%
Outside Huntingdonshire	57%	9%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Total population associated with planned new homes

For the purposes of the population modelling and social infrastructure assessments we have grouped the housing and associated population into the following 5 Areas (illustrated below) and one non spatial area:

- Huntingdon Area
- Yaxley Area
- Ramsey Area
- St Ives Area
- St Neots Area
- Other small sites aggregated

Figure B.2: Illustrative Map of 5 Analysis Areas to group population impact of potential housing growth to 2026



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

EDAW | AECOM

Map Source: © OS Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100022522.

■ Last Updated: September 2008

Having applied the methodology and assumptions outlined in this paper the following population is assumed to occupy the new housing which is proposed for Huntingdonshire over the next 20 years.

Table B.25: Total population occupying potential housing developments

Key New Housing Areas	Total Population in New Homes				
	2011	2016	2021	2026 (low)	2026 (high)
Huntingdon Area	2,430	5,730	8,745	9,332	9,332
Yaxley Area	739	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159
Ramsey Area	257	989	1,102	1,102	1,102
St Ives Area	939	2,361	3,047	3,122	3,122
St Neots Area	2,341	6,312	12,010	12,460	14,508
other small sites aggregated	1,052	1,579	1,579	1,579	1,579
Total	7,759	18,130	27,642	28,754	30,802

We have then applied the ‘New home population origin’ research assumptions outlined earlier and this generates the following findings:

Table B.26: Huntingdonshire residents occupying potential housing

Key New Housing Areas	Population likely to originate from inside Huntingdonshire				
	2011	2016	2021	2026 (low)	2026 (high)
Huntingdon Area	1,559	3,677	5,611	5,988	5,988
Yaxley Area	474	744	744	744	744
Ramsey Area	165	635	707	707	707
St Ives Area	603	1,515	1,955	2,003	2,003
St Neots Area	1,502	4,050	7,706	7,995	9,309
other small sites aggregated	675	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013
Total	4,978	11,633	17,736	18,449	19,764

Table B.27: In-migrating population occupying potential housing

Key New Housing Areas	Population likely to originate from outside Huntingdonshire				
	2011	2016	2021	2026 (low)	2026 (high)
Huntingdon Area	871	2,054	3,134	3,344	3,344
Yaxley Area	265	415	415	415	415
Ramsey Area	92	354	395	395	395
St Ives Area	337	846	1,092	1,119	1,119
St Neots Area	839	2,262	4,304	4,465	5,199
other small sites aggregated	377	566	566	566	566
Total	2,780	6,497	9,906	10,304	11,038

We have also applied the age profiles across the different housing types and different sites to generate the following age specific new population figures. We are only presenting the total 20 year impact here (2026 position).

Table B.28: Huntingdon Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

Huntingdon Area	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	226	155	71	532	365	167	812	557	255	866	594	272
4 - 10	326	237	88	768	559	209	1,172	853	318	1,250	911	340
11 - 15	220	170	50	518	401	117	790	611	179	843	652	191
16 - 20	115	88	27	271	208	63	414	318	96	442	339	102
20 - 24	165	105	60	390	248	143	595	378	217	635	403	232
25 - 39	814	483	331	1,919	1,139	780	2,929	1,738	1,191	3,126	1,855	1,271
40 - 64	452	260	192	1,066	613	453	1,627	935	692	1,736	998	738
65 -74	61	33	28	143	78	65	219	119	100	233	127	106
75 +	52	28	24	123	66	56	187	101	86	200	108	92
Total	2,430	1,559	871	5,730	3,677	2,054	8,745	5,611	3,134	9,332	5,988	3,344

Table B.29: Yaxley Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

^Yaxley Area	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	69	47	22	108	74	34	108	74	34	108	74	34
4 - 10	99	72	27	155	113	42	155	113	42	155	113	42
11 - 15	67	52	15	105	81	24	105	81	24	105	81	24
16 - 20	35	27	8	55	42	13	55	42	13	55	42	13
20 - 24	50	32	18	79	50	29	79	50	29	79	50	29
25 - 39	248	147	101	388	230	158	388	230	158	388	230	158
40 - 64	138	79	58	216	124	92	216	124	92	216	124	92
65 -74	18	10	8	29	16	13	29	16	13	29	16	13
75 +	16	9	7	25	13	11	25	13	11	25	13	11
Total	739	474	265	1,159	744	415	1,159	744	415	1,159	744	415

Table B.30: Ramsey Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

Ramsey Area	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	24	16	8	92	63	29	102	70	32	102	70	32
4 - 10	34	25	9	133	97	36	148	107	40	148	107	40
11 - 15	23	18	5	89	69	20	100	77	23	100	77	23
16 - 20	12	9	3	47	36	11	52	40	12	52	40	12
20 - 24	18	11	6	67	43	25	75	48	27	75	48	27
25 - 39	86	51	35	331	197	135	369	219	150	369	219	150
40 - 64	48	28	20	184	106	78	205	118	87	205	118	87
65 -74	6	4	3	25	13	11	28	15	13	28	15	13
75 +	6	3	3	21	11	10	24	13	11	24	13	11
Total	257	165	92	989	635	354	1,102	707	395	1,102	707	395

Table B.31: St. Ives Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

St. Ives Area	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	87	60	27	219	150	69	283	194	89	290	199	91
4 - 10	126	92	34	316	230	86	408	297	111	418	305	114
11 - 15	85	66	19	213	165	48	275	213	62	282	218	64
16 - 20	44	34	10	112	86	26	144	111	33	148	114	34
20 - 24	64	41	23	161	102	59	207	132	76	213	135	78
25 - 39	315	187	128	791	469	321	1,021	606	415	1,046	621	425
40 - 64	175	100	74	439	252	187	567	326	241	581	334	247
65 -74	23	13	11	59	32	27	76	41	35	78	42	36
75 +	20	11	9	51	27	23	65	35	30	67	36	31
Total	939	603	337	2,361	1,515	846	3,047	1,955	1,092	3,122	2,003	1,119

Table B.32: St. Neots Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

St. Neots Area	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	217	149	68	586	402	184	1,115	764	351	1,157	793	364
4 - 10	314	228	85	846	616	230	1,609	1,172	437	1,669	1,216	453
11 - 15	212	164	48	570	441	129	1,085	840	246	1,126	871	255
16 - 20	111	85	26	299	230	69	568	437	131	589	453	136
20 - 24	159	101	58	430	273	157	818	519	299	848	538	310
25 - 39	784	465	319	2,114	1,255	859	4,022	2,387	1,635	4,173	2,477	1,696
40 - 64	436	250	185	1,175	675	499	2,235	1,284	950	2,318	1,333	986
65 -74	59	32	27	158	86	72	300	163	137	312	170	142
75 +	50	27	23	135	73	62	257	139	118	267	145	123
Total	2,341	1,502	839	6,312	4,050	2,262	12,010	7,706	4,304	12,460	7,995	4,465
										2026 (High Scenario)		
										Total	From Inside	From Outside
										1,347	923	423
										1,944	1,416	528
										1,311	1,014	297
										686	528	159
										988	627	361
										4,859	2,884	1,975
										2,699	1,552	1,148
										363	197	165
										311	168	143
										14,508	9,309	5,199

Table B.33: Other small sites Aggregated Age Specific Population in New Homes

Small Sites Aggregate	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	98	67	31	147	100	46	147	100	46	147	100	46
4 - 10	141	103	38	212	154	57	212	154	57	212	154	57
11 - 15	95	74	22	143	110	32	143	110	32	143	110	32
16 - 20	50	38	12	75	57	17	75	57	17	75	57	17
20 - 24	72	45	26	107	68	39	107	68	39	107	68	39
25 - 39	352	209	143	529	314	215	529	314	215	529	314	215
40 - 64	196	112	83	294	169	125	294	169	125	294	169	125
65 - 74	26	14	12	39	21	18	39	21	18	39	21	18
75 +	23	12	10	34	18	16	34	18	16	34	18	16
Total	1,052	675	377	1,579	1,013	566	1,579	1,013	566	1,579	1,013	566

Table B.34: Huntingdonshire total Area Age Specific Population in New Homes

All Areas Combined	2011			2016			2021			2026		
	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside	Total	From Inside	From Outside
0 - 3	720	494	226	1,683	1,154	529	2,566	1,759	807	2,669	1,830	839
4 - 10	1,039	757	282	2,429	1,769	660	3,703	2,697	1,006	3,852	2,806	1,046
11 - 15	701	542	159	1,638	1,267	371	2,498	1,932	566	2,598	2,010	588
16 - 20	367	282	85	858	659	198	1,308	1,005	303	1,360	1,046	315
20 - 24	528	335	193	1,234	783	451	1,882	1,194	687	1,957	1,242	715
25 - 39	2,599	1,542	1,056	6,072	3,604	2,468	9,258	5,494	3,763	9,630	5,715	3,915
40 - 64	1,444	830	614	3,373	1,939	1,434	5,143	2,956	2,187	5,350	3,075	2,275
65 - 74	194	106	88	453	247	207	691	376	315	719	391	328
75 +	166	90	76	389	210	178	592	321	272	616	334	283
Total	7,759	4,978	2,780	18,130	11,633	6,497	27,642	17,736	9,906	28,754	18,449	10,304
2026 (High Scenario)												
Total												
From Inside												
From Outside												
2,860												
4,127												
2,783												
1,457												
2,097												
10,316												
5,731												
770												
660												
30,802												
19,764												
11,038												

FURTHER CCCRG EXAMINATION OF DISTRICT LEVEL PROJECTIONS

Having been presented with the sensitivity testing outputs (as outlined earlier) CCCRG presented additional data from their forecasting model, in order to demonstrate the population change resulting from new housing developments, and to allow this to be compared with EDAW's analysis.

CCCRG also clarified that the County Council model did the following things:

- produced policy led population figures (based on the policy based housing trajectories)
- does not take into account changing demand for housing
- takes into account the significant ageing of population within the district
- takes into account the fact that average household sizes are changing over time and reducing in the case of Huntingdonshire.
- allows for a large inward and outward migration of people with a younger age profile

In order to demonstrate the direct impact of the proposed new homes at the district level the CCCRG have run a special version of their model which has effectively stripped out the proposed housing growth and assumed no new homes would be built over the 20 year period.

Table B.35: CCCRG Population change assuming No LIF Housing Trajectory

Age Cohort	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	change 2006-2026
0-4	10,100	9,200	8,100	7,100	6,800	6,800	-2,400
5-10'	13,200	12,500	10,600	9,200	8,200	8,000	-4,500
11-15'	10,700	10,900	10,000	8,300	7,400	6,600	-4,300
16-19'	7,100	7,600	7,500	6,600	5,400	4,800	-2,800
20-24	7,400	8,600	8,600	8,200	7,200	6,100	-2,500
25-39	35,600	31,800	26,700	24,000	24,800	25,100	-6,700
40-64	52,700	57,400	58,400	54,800	51,000	47,400	-10,000
65-74	11,000	12,500	15,400	18,500	18,500	18,400	5,900
75+	9,400	10,200	11,200	13,200	16,500	20,500	10,300
Total	157,200	160,700	156,500	149,900	145,800	143,700	-17,000
Natural change (5 years)		3,000	2,290	1,210	500	-230	
In migration		37,540	30,250	29,250	32,250	35,000	
out migration		37,250	37,250	37,250	37,250	37,250	
net migration		290	-7,000	-8,000	-5,000	-2,250	

As can be seen from Table B.35 above, this lack of housing growth sees a significant fall in the total population by 17,000 people. The ageing population can be seen from the reduction in natural change and dominance of deaths over births and the net migration can be seen to be negative from 2006 onwards.

These figures need to be compared against the original CCCRG population projections assuming the introduction of housing to the district as set out in the LIF housing trajectory. These are set out below.

Table B.36: CCCRG Population change assuming LIF Housing Trajectory

Age Cohort	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	change 2006-2026
0-4	10,100	9,200	9,100	9,100	9,100	8,900	-300
5-10'	13,200	12,500	11,400	11,200	10,900	10,900	-1,600
11-15'	10,700	10,900	10,600	9,500	9,200	8,900	-2,000
16-19'	7,100	7,600	7,900	7,500	6,500	6,300	-1,300
20-24	7,400	8,600	9,500	9,600	8,600	7,600	-1,000
25-39	35,600	31,800	30,700	31,600	32,700	31,600	-200
40-64	52,700	57,400	61,000	60,800	59,900	58,700	1,300
65-74	11,000	12,500	15,800	19,400	19,800	20,100	7,600
75+	9,400	10,200	11,400	13,700	17,300	21,600	11,400
Total	157,200	160,700	167,400	172,400	174,000	174,600	+13,900
Natural change (5 years)		3,000	2,740	2,600	2,230	1,270	
In migration		37,540	40,750	39,250	36,450	36,250	
out migration		37,250	37,250	37,250	37,250	37,250	
net migration		290	3,500	2,000	-800	-1,000	

As can be seen, the inclusion of the housing trajectories results in an increase in total population from 2006 figures by 13,900 people. In addition the younger age cohorts still experience a negative change but this is far less than the 'No housing' scenario. In addition this increase in younger families in new homes maintains the natural change as positive for longer and the net migration can be seen to remain positive till after 2016.

Therefore it can be assumed that the difference between the two scenarios would indicate the direct impact from building the homes set out in the housing trajectory. This would suggest between 2006 and 2026 the direct impact of building out the housing trajectory would create 30,900 additional people in Huntingdonshire. This is set out in the table below.

Table B.37: CCCRG Population Change related to new dwellings

Age Cohort	Population				
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
0-4	0	1,000	2,000	2,300	2,100
5-10'	0	800	2,000	2,700	2,900
11-15'	0	600	1,200	1,800	2,300
16-19'	0	400	900	1,100	1,500
20-24	0	900	1,400	1,400	1,500
25-39	0	4,000	7,600	7,900	6,500
40-64	0	2,600	6,000	8,900	11,300
65-74	0	400	900	1,300	1,700
75+	0	200	500	800	1,100
Total		10,900	22,500	28,200	30,900

Referring back to the sensitivity testing work carried out by EDAW and presented earlier in this paper the difference between these 2026 total population figures is negligible. This would therefore suggest that the understanding of population generated by the EDAW work is in line with the wider district level population forecasts. There are some differences between the two sets of numbers with regard to proportions of age cohorts but this is to be expected as the CCCRG model effectively rolls the population forward each year and the population age groups move between cohorts over time.

CONCLUSIONS AND AGREED WAY FORWARD

Having been through this comprehensive analysis of the population projections for Huntingdonshire we are at a point where no further analysis will be undertaken as part of the LIF project. There are some small differences between the district wide CCCRG population forecasts and the findings of the EDAW sensitivity testing exercise but on the bigger picture they are largely complimentary. The CCCRG have commented that there is remarkable agreement between the demographic forecasts produced by the CCCRG and the assumptions made by EDAW to inform the LIF. It is the view of the Research Group that the assumptions made by EDAW are sound and that the new development forecasts (sensitivity testing exercise) EDAW have produced are consistent with their own work.

Conclusions

As explained in details throughout this paper, Huntingdonshire will experience a growth in population over the next 20 years of around **13,800**. If there were no new homes being built the population size would not remain constant but would instead fall quite dramatically and age as well. Instead, because the district is planning to accommodate between 12 and 13 thousand new homes between 2006 and 2026, the population will grow as a total and age to a lesser degree.

It can also be said that as a direct result of those 12 to 13 thousand new homes being built, a population of around **30,800** people will occupy homes in areas of Huntingdonshire which on the majority have not, until they are built, accommodated population. These 30,800 people will have come from a number of places:

1. in-migrated into the district from outside the district – this as suggested by the EDAW sensitivity work could be around 11,000 of the 30,000 people,
2. or, moved into the new homes from within the district (domestic migration) and this could as suggested by the EDAW sensitivity testing work could be the remaining 19,800 people, but consists of:
 - a. in some cases people moving house leaving an empty property behind (and subsequently attracting further in-migration or domestic migration)
 - b. or, in other cases be people forming new households through, for example, leaving home and buying first homes or through families splitting into two from divorce., effectively not leaving an empty home behind but less people (a smaller household)

The difficulty this presents for the Huntingdonshire LIF is that we effectively have comprehensive population projections at a district wide level (which take into account natural change and migration) but we have incomprehensive population projections at the lower geographical level (understanding only the gross change in population associated with new homes but not the natural change and internal external migration of existing homes).

It could be assumed therefore that if the district as a whole will experience a total population increase of around 13,900 people but there will be 30,800

people living in new homes. Therefore somewhere else in Huntingdonshire a population decrease of 17,000 people will occur over the period of 2006 to 2026. This will not mean a reduction in the existing homes but simply a reduction in household size and an aging population. Therefore future infrastructure planning in Huntingdonshire will need to work on two levels:

1. Understand that at a district level the total population will decrease in areas and predominantly in some of the younger age cohorts. Therefore infrastructure rationalisation will be required across some service sectors such as education. At the same time these areas may be also seeing an increase in the older age cohorts and services sectors such as health and social care will need to plan for this. The difficulty here will be predicting spatially where the 'negative population change areas' will be.
2. On the other hand, in areas of new housing growth, predominantly around the key market towns there will be areas of housing accommodating a large increase in population and potentially younger age cohorts which will require infrastructure to service their requirements. This infrastructure may well already exist in that area, underutilised and able to provide a proportion of that infrastructure requirement with its surplus. In other cases however where that is not the case, that infrastructure will need to be provided in its entirety.

The Way Forward for the LIF

The conclusions above present two levels at which infrastructure planning will need to be addressed:

1. For the purpose of assessing the gross level of new infrastructure required in direct relation to the planned housing EDAW will assess (taking into account the likely age profile) the needs of the 30,800 people living in 13,000 new homes across 5 analysis areas (sub areas of Huntingdonshire):
 - Yaxley
 - Ramsey
 - Huntingdon
 - St Ives
 - St Neots
 - + one aggregation of remaining non spatial sites

This assessment will indicate the infrastructure required to provide for those built new homes. This gross level of infrastructure could as a further exercise (although not within the LIF as this relies on part 2 below) be rationalised down to a net new infrastructure requirement by taking into account the existing infrastructure provision and what capacity this will have in relation to the population change associated with the existing homes within those analysis areas, potentially providing surplus school places for example.

2. In order to understand where reductions or other changes to existing infrastructure provision may be required over time, HDC will need to utilise the ward level CCCRG population forecasts for Huntingdonshire (which

are currently being produced but will not be ready in time for the LIF) which will show the increases and decreases in population over time at a local level rather than simply the district as a whole. These could be aggregated together to match the above 5 analysis areas and a comparison of net change in population and associated infrastructure could be assessed.

Appendix C

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY REVIEW

PLANNING AND GROWTH

Current National Planning Policy - including PPS1: Sustainable Communities (2006); PPS3: Housing (2006); and Sustainable Communities Plan (2003) – promote the creation of sustainable communities bringing in high quality and inclusive design to create well-mixed and integrated developments with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure.

Furthermore, in relation to the delivery of such services and infrastructure, Rethinking Service Delivery: Volume Three, Shared Service and Private/Public Partnerships (2006) discusses service providers promoting economies of scale through partnerships.

In determining the allocation and release of land for housing development, PPS3 focuses on:

- the availability of sites, whether it is currently available or within five years;
- the suitability of sites, whether they offer a sustainable options for the creation of sustainable communities; and
- the economical viability of housing developments.

The East of England Plan (2008) includes the appropriate provision of affordable housing and social infrastructure within its overarching objectives. The plan states that at least 30% of housing growth by 2021 should be affordable, rising to 40% where possible. The plan also states that social infrastructure delivery should be coordinated with new development and local development documents must consider the land use needs of health, education, recreation and social services.

The plan states the East of England Regional Assembly will seek priority investment for the following:

- support for all forms of affordable housing;
- social infrastructure to underpin economic growth and regeneration
- transport infrastructure;
- delivery mechanisms needed to achieve employment growth underpinning the spatial strategy.

The Panel recommends that an additional 27,500 dwellings be provided, to a new total of 505,500 by 2021. The additional growth suggested in Huntingdonshire remains constant at 11,200. The Panel agrees with the importance of affordable housing and provides 35% as the level to which local authorities should aspire; however, this is provided as a guide and some flexibility is accepted where necessary.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan includes several policies that relate to the provision of social infrastructure, as shown below:

Policy	Social Infrastructure Policy Requirements
Policy P6/1	Development will only be permitted where provision of the infrastructure and community requirements needed as a result of the proposal can be secured.
Policy P9/8	Within the Cambridge Sub-Region, permission for development is contingent on the additional needed infrastructure being provided.

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan

Provision for community facilities and infrastructure is also given consideration in the Cambridgeshire Programme of Development for Housing Growth Funding (PoD). This document discusses the need of the Market Towns to address their problems of under-performing town centres and lack of appropriate social facilities and related infrastructure. It also claims they need to develop their physical, economic, social and green infrastructure in order to accommodate growth. Additionally, the key projects within the Market Towns have a goal of improving essential community infrastructure and build greater community understanding of sustainable development issues.

The Balanced and Mixed Communities: a Good Practice Guide recognises the importance of community facilities and social infrastructure, but also stresses the importance of managing these facilities. The local community is considered important in both the choosing and managing of facilities, and Community Trusts were identified as a mechanism for this. Early provision of community facilities is also seen as important for establishing the credibility of new communities.

The Cambridge Sub-Region Long Term Delivery Plan Final Report provides a strategy for dealing with the 'up-front' infrastructure requirements through a Rolling Fund. This strategy calls for Government investment in up-front infrastructure being recycled into the Rolling Fund for further investment using value captured from development through s.106 agreements and other income.

The Huntingdonshire Community Strategy sets out a number of priorities and actions that the different actors involved will seek to accomplish. The priorities provided in the strategy are:

- a sustainable, buoyant and balanced local economy;
- improved and sustainable infrastructure for communities
- a healthy population;
- easy and affordable access to services and facilities;
- good cultural and leisure opportunities;
- vibrant, confident and effective communities;
- a high quality built and natural environment;
- low crime;
- low fear of crime.

Joint service provision is an important theme throughout this document. The strategy aims to increase the provision of community facilities from joint

working as well as support the Sub-regional Infrastructure partnership. Additionally, it promotes community-based services and demand responsive services. The strategy also suggests the development of extended schools, the development of HELP (ICT learning points) and the enhancement of village halls so that they provide more facilities and services.

The Huntingdonshire Council Local Development Framework - Core Strategy (2008) names Huntingdon, St Ives and St Neots as the areas where most new growth will occur. This new growth will require new infrastructure and the timely provision of this is discussed in the strategy.

The preferred approach to the policy relating to the provision of infrastructure is provided in Preferred Options Volume One. It states that proposals for development will be expected to provide or contribute towards the cost of providing appropriate infrastructure, and of meeting social and environmental requirements, where these are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms. Contributions may also be required to meet the management and maintenance of services and facilities provided through an obligation. The following are key social infrastructure and housing areas where contributions may be required:

- affordable and key worker housing;
- open space and recreation (including leisure and sports facilities);
- strategic green infrastructure;
- transport (including footpaths, bridleways, cycleways, highways, public transport, car parks and travel planning);
- community facilities (including meeting halls, youth activities, play facilities, library and information services, cultural facilities and places of worship);
- education, health and social care and community safety;
- utilities infrastructure and renewable energy;
- emergency and essential services;
- environmental improvements;
- drainage / flood prevention and protection;
- waste recycling facilities; and
- public art, heritage and archaeology.

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE, EDUCATION AND LEARNING

The Government has a vision to increase the access, quality and range of childcare and is committed to delivering a Sure Start Children's Centre for every community by 2010. Additionally, the Government's Extended Schools policy, further promoted through the White Paper on Education¹, aims to maximise the potential of schools and their community settings by providing a range of services and activities outside of the statutory school day to serve pupils, their families and the wider community; including the co-location of social infrastructure provision and incorporating flexibility for future expansion (or restructuring) to meet the changing needs of future populations.

¹ 'Higher Standards, Better Schools for All: More Choice for Parents and Pupils' (DfES, October 2005)

According to the SureStart Children’s Centre Practice Guidance, local authority or NHS services should offer all families with children under 5:

- free early years provision (integrated early education and care) for 12.5 hours a week, 38 weeks a year for 3 and 4 year olds rising to 15 hours a week by 2010; and
- information and access to childcare in the local area.

The Guidance also states that it is essential for local authorities and health colleagues to work together to plan, share data and deliver services through children’s centres. In talking to health colleagues and Primary Care Trusts, children’s centres should emphasise ways in which they can help meet healthcare priorities and targets. In some cases health centres will be a good location to develop children’s centres. Furthermore, schools may be an obvious option for co-location of a children’s centre. Under such a model, the children’s centre can play a wider role in the delivery of extended services for the whole school population.

In relation to the physical provision of Children’s Centres, the Guidance states that first and foremost, early years provision must be safe for children and appropriate to their needs. Careful consideration should be given to the creation of spaces which facilitate early years provision for the various age groups.

The ideal area is multi-functional and can accommodate specific needs: a quiet space for younger children to rest, for example. The space should also encourage accessibility for all and promote the inclusion of disabled children.

To ensure child equality for all, the Government has also set out a vision for childcare² and children and young people’s services³ including:

- joined up services;
- community Children’s Centres providing an integrated service of information, health, family support, childcare and more;
- child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) in every area by 2006; and
- by 2010, out of school childcare places between 8am and 6pm available every weekday for all children from the ages of 3-14.

Furthermore, the DfES has published a Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners⁴ which focuses on step changes in children’s services, education and training to improve provision, including:

- flexible ‘educare’ that unites education and childcare while providing 12 ½ hours free support per week for children aged 3-4 years;
- dawn to dusk schools providing breakfast and homework clubs;
- refurbishment or rebuilding of every secondary school over the next 10 to 15 years;

² Ten Year Strategy for Childcare ‘Choice for Parents, the Best Start for Children’ (December 2004)

³ Every Child Matters (September 2003)

⁴ Putting People at the Heart of Public Services (Department for Education and Skills, July 2004)

- freedom of all secondary schools to have control of all their assets; and
- additional space in popular schools through capital funding.

The Education Planning in Cambridgeshire: School Organisation Plan Outlook for 2006-2011 document operates under 11 core principles which focus on safety, access, inclusion and the important role of family and community. The plan also discusses the importance of extended schools provision, a diverse provision of denominational schools, and the development of Children's Centres.

The plan describes the principles to be used when developing new schools within Cambridgeshire, which are as follows:

Key Education Development Principles	
1.	High quality childcare to be available to families in the local area;
2.	High quality early years education to be available in the local area for children aged 3 and above;
3.	Where possible, no child of primary school age to have to travel more than 2 miles (the statutory walking distance) to get to school;
4.	Where possible, no child of secondary school age to have to travel more than 3 miles (the statutory walking distance) to get to school;
5.	Primary schools to serve the 5-11 age range (all-through primary provision);
6.	Primary schools to be inclusive of children and adults with special educational needs with a preference for general teaching accommodation to be located on the ground floor;
7.	Each primary school to have a dedicated space for community use/activities, if this is the agreed model with the appropriate district council for delivering these services;
8.	Primary schools to be a maximum size of 420 places with an intake of 60 pupils each year (2 forms of entry);
9.	Services for children and families to be focused around schools;
10.	Where considered to be the appropriate pattern of provision by other providers, leisure and community education/lifelong learning can be co-located with secondary schools;
11.	School sites to be chosen on the basis of their capacity and suitability for development and for promoting community cohesion and of walking and cycling;
12.	Each school to have a defined catchment area.

Source: Education Planning in Cambridgeshire: School Organisation Plan Outlook for 2006-2011

The plan also discusses amalgamation, collaboration and federation. The Authority will support collaboration and is considering establishing its new/replacement secondary schools as part of a federation.

Furthermore, the plan provides the following information about planned new and enhanced schools within Cambridgeshire:

New / Replacement Education Facilities
1. One new primary school in Huntingdon;
2. One new primary school in St Neots;
3. Redeveloped school on the Great Gidding Primary School site;
4. Substantial improvements to Longsands Community College.

Source: Education Planning in Cambridgeshire: School Organisation Plan Outlook for 2006-2011

The Big Plan: Cambridgeshire's Children and Young People's Plan 2006-2009 addresses a wide range of needs and issues faced by children and young people. It calls for ensuring that facilities for children and young people be developed alongside new communities by securing sufficient childcare, early years, primary, secondary school and post-16 places to meet anticipated demand; providing facilities for recreational and social needs of young people; and developing services appropriate for the diverse needs of the community.

Another important theme throughout The Big Plan is the development of early years and extended services. Additionally, the plan states that the use of technology will increase accessibility and deliver an ICT strategy. All of the services will be delivered at the level most local to children and young people and will improve throughout all communities.

In order to improve the transitions between learning centres (from early years to employment) the plan promotes the development of direct youth work in school, provision of home to school liaison, and support of children's centres and extended services that create clusters of early years settings and schools. Phase 2 of their Children's Centre programme has delivered 22 children's centres in Cambridgeshire that work with partners to deliver these services through schools, community health centres and other community locations. This was completed in August 2008 and is now being followed by the delivery of 13 more Children's Centres in Cambridgeshire by March 2010. New facilities in Huntingdonshire will include facilities in Little Paxton and Sawtry, as well as one facility in Huntingdon/Stukeley (location to be confirmed). These are not expected to affect capacity.

According to Cambridgeshire County Council the following schools are being redeveloped, or refurbished:

- Huntingdon Infant School – amalgamating with Huntingdon Junior School to hopefully reduce spare capacity;

- Winhills Primary Schools has recently had a Children’s Centre added on site, reducing capacity by 30 places;

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Health and Social Care is a large subject area covering numerous sub elements including GP surgeries, healthcare centres, dentists, pharmacies, optometrists, hospitals, care homes and day care centres.

Healthcare facilities can play a central role in creating social and economic regeneration – building healthy cohesive communities of the future and linking existing residents with new arrivals. It is the responsibility of local authorities to ensure that adequate land is safeguarded for the provision of health and social care with the local healthcare authorities and Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) being responsible for bringing these sites into active use.

The NHS Plan: A Plan for Investment. A Plan for Reform (Department of Health; 2000) states a vision to create a more patient-centred service located and delivered at times and locations convenient to its patients. The broad objectives expressed in relation to healthcare are to improve primary care premises across England particularly within deprived areas.

It is expected that the NHS investment and reform programme will undoubtedly lead to changes in the nature and location of service delivery and have land use implications.

Health policy at a regional or Strategic Health Authority (SHA) level also promotes a significant expansion in the range of primary care and community facilities, as shown below:

Key Healthcare Development Principles	
1.	The One Stop Primary Care Centre (OSPCC) is the core of the basic primary care model and incorporates core GP, specialist local health services and community outreach, potentially also incorporating activities such as dentistry and pharmacies.
2.	Primary care and community facilities are also being promoted at the regional level through Primary Care Diagnostic and Treatment Centres (PCDTCs) which combine the above facilities with outpatient, clinical and diagnostic services, offering walk-in and minor treatment.
3.	Similar to other social infrastructure providers, health policies promote the combining of health facilities with other community facilities where possible. For example, ‘healthy living centres’ combine educational, health and community services.

The Government’s Green Paper: Independence, Well-being and Choice (2005), promotes streamlining assessments between agencies and promoting a more flexible approach to putting together core packages using the wider resources of the community. A Care Service Improvement Partnership has

also been established to provide support in the consideration of how services can be redesigned and refocused to provide the outcomes identified.

The Our Health, Our Care, Our Say: A New Direction for Community Services White Paper (Department of Health, 2005) sets out a vision to provide people with good quality social care and NHS services in the communities where they live. This paper sets a new direction for the whole health and social care system and confirms the vision set out in the Green Paper: Independence, Well-being and Choice. The Paper promotes a radical and sustained shift in the way in which services are delivered, ensuring that they are more personalised, easy to access and community based.

The Annual Public Health Report 2007 clearly recognises the importance of social infrastructure and recommends that it be given consideration throughout new developments. The Primary Care Trust already works in conjunction with Cambridgeshire Horizons and the planning authorities in order to ensure the health considerations and infrastructure requirements of population growth and new developments are met. Additionally, the report calls for increased attention to social cohesion which will work to increase health and well-being in communities.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Population Growth and Capacity Planning for Health and Social Care, Second Edition pays particular attention to the changes in provision of services which will occur due to their Closer to Home scenario, where outpatient services will likely face a shift away from acute services toward community and primary care settings. This will happen with the creation of new General Practitioners with Special Interests. The document also sees an overall increase in elective admission, which will be focussed in day case admissions.

Within Huntingdonshire the document sees an increase in the demand for services for older people. Even with the shift in service delivery and reduction in length of stay, bed requirements will, at best, remain stable to 2021. Additional primary and community care facilities will also see an increase and demand. With much of the population growth occurring around St Neots and Huntingdon, these areas should be considered for the provision of the new facilities.

The Cambridge Sub-Region Long Term Delivery Plan Final Report provides a number of challenges facing the area regarding healthcare. One challenge is the creation of delivery systems such as integrated health and social care, contract networks of services, joint ventures and new organisational types. Additionally, attention is paid to restructuring hospital services, protecting essential local services within a challenge financial framework, operating within the commissioning environment and direct providers and operating within the LAA and CAA environment with local authorities.

COMMUNITY, LEISURE, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

Sport and recreation is an important part of local community life with clear recognised benefits across other social infrastructure themes, such as improving general health and well-being. The Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future. Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000; DETR) acknowledges the importance of culture, leisure and sport as important components of our quality of life and as economic sectors in their own right.

In fact, sports and recreation facilities can assist in creating sustainable communities and sports facilities can make an important contribution to the physical infrastructure of communities, providing a social focus and positively influencing people's perception of their neighbourhood.

Planning Policy Guidance 17: Sports and Recreation (PPG17; ODPM, 2002) outlines the use of planning obligations to secure sports and recreation facilities to meet the requirements of new residential communities. The Government recognises the importance of open space, sports and recreation facilities in meeting objectives, including:

- Supporting an urban renaissance: Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality;
- Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion: Well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving peoples' sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for social interaction;
- Health and well being: Open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness. They aid the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others; and
- Promoting more sustainable development: By ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling. More heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities should be planned for locations well-served by public transport.

Priorities established by Sport England for the future provision of sport⁵ include:

- Preventing the loss of facilities or natural resources or replacing equivalently, or better, in a suitable location;
- Current and future demand for local, quality playing fields must be met (ie. no loss in supply);

⁵ Sport England's Interim Statement for Planning for Sport and Active Recreation: Objectives and Opportunities (2005) based on Land Use Planning Policies for Sport (1999)

- Shared use sites will be promoted to increase provision in appropriate locations;
- The urban fringe will be utilised for sporting opportunities requiring larger areas such as golf courses and pitches and for built facilities which helps to maintain the identity of this resource;
- Participation in Community Forests will be supported, as well as use of other woodlands near to major population centres; and
- Floodlit synthetic turf pitches and hard-surfaced multi-use games areas will be promoted as an integral part of community sports provision.

It should also be noted that many existing leisure centres in Huntingdonshire are dual use (school and community) which restricts their availability for public use and the level of future demand may therefore increase if future facilities are also adopted as dual use.

The Cambridgeshire Programme of Development for Housing Growth Funding (PoD) includes the following planned projects that affect open space, recreation and leisure in Huntingdonshire:

Planned Leisure / Recreation Projects	
1.	St Neots Strategic Green Infrastructure and Access - improves green infrastructure provision and public access in order to accommodate new and future demand due to growth.
2.	Huntingdon Olympic Gym - develops a new community building and improves current facilities to support competition at a high level.
3.	Grafham Water Sport Facilities - improves existing facilities to include accommodation with access for disabled people, a new training lounge and improved dining and changing facilities.

Source: Cambridgeshire Programme of Development for Housing Growth Funding

The Sports Facilities Standards Report (2008) illustrates the current supply and demand analysis for Huntingdonshire, based on a national model which identifies the recommended provision for the current population, and identifies the following:

- A current deficit of 5.1 swimming pools (4 x 25m lanes each);
- A current deficit of 8 sports halls for badminton (based on 4 courts per sports hall);
- A current surplus of 5 indoor bowls rinks;
- A current deficit of 3 All weather turf pitches (ATPs).

The local standards for future sports facility provision adopted by Huntingdonshire District Council are used in this report and should help address the current surpluses and deficits identified above.

Cambridgeshire Horizons' Green Infrastructure Strategy lists 6 strategic objectives that underpin the strategy. These strategic objectives are:

- connectivity of habitats;
- multi-functionality;
- extended access;
- landscape enhancement;
- biodiversity enhancement;
- landmark projects.

Additionally, the strategy states that planning conditions may be used where consistent with planning policy. The strategy also suggests Authorities consider how to contribute to projects and recommends that on new project in each local authority within the first three years should be a target in order to guarantee momentum and delivery of the strategy.

Included within the Huntingdonshire District Council Core Strategy (2008) are several areas identified for enhancement. These areas include the Ouse Valley from St Neots to Earith, the woodlands around Grafham Water and Brampton, and the wetland and woodlands of the Great Fen Project. The areas around Huntingdon and St Neots will need particular enhancement and protection in face of the proposed growth within those areas.

The Big Plan: Cambridgeshire's Children and Young People's Plan 2006-2009 has a number of recommendations involving physical play and sport opportunities for children. It plans to implement the Play Strategy by disseminating guidance, appointing a county co-ordinator, and developing open green spaces and facilities for young people. Additionally, the plan aims to develop and implement its sports and arts strategy, 'Children and Culture', through the creation of a physical activity strategy for each district; encouraging the voluntary and community sector to deliver sports, arts and cultural activities; integrating children and young people's activities with Cambridgeshire's preparations for the 2012 Olympics; and securing support for an entitlement in arts and sports for all children.

The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment and Audit provides Huntingdonshire Council with recommended standards for a variety of open, green and recreation spaces. The report undertakes analysis of existing local and national standards, existing provision, benchmark standards and consultation to develop the following quantity and accessibility standards:

Open Space Policy Requirements	
1.	Parks and Gardens – 0.48 ha. per 1,000; 15 minutes walk or 720 metres;
2.	Natural and Semi-natural – 0.23 ha. per 1,000; 15 minute walk or 720 metres;
3.	Amenity Greenspace – 1.09 ha. per 1,000; 10 minute walk or 480 metres;
4.	Provision for Children – 0.8 facilities per 1,000; 10 minute walk or 480 metres;
5.	Provision for Young People – 0.8 facilities per 1,000; 15 minute walk or 720 metres;
6.	Outdoor Sports Facilities – 1.61 ha. per 1,000; 15 minute walk for grass pitches and tennis courts or 720 metres, 15 minute drive for STP's and bowling greens;
7.	Allotments – 0.32 ha. per 1,000; 15 minute walk or 720 metres.

Source: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment and Audit

EMERGENCY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

The recent government White Paper, Building Communities, Beating Crime – A Better Police Service for the 21st Century (Home Office, 2004) sets out the following key objectives for the police service in the 21st century:

Key Police Development Principles	
1.	The spread of neighbourhood policing [...] to every community with improved police responsiveness and customer service;
2.	Further modernisation of the police workforce to ensure that the service delivery is fully equipped and able to deliver these changes;
3.	Greater involvement of communities and citizens in determining how their communities are policed;

Source: Building Communities, Beating Crime – A Better Police Service for the 21st Century

Recent policy guidance also advocates a move towards a more visible, accessible police presence on the streets and within communities, thus enabling the police to respond more rapidly to situations.

'Policing Contributions from Development Schemes is a document by the ACPO Eastern Region that recognises the importance of providing adequate policing resources and states that it has an essential role to play in the delivery of safe, health and attractive places to live. It notes that the high level of

growth set out in the emerging East of England Plan will significantly increase the demands on police resources, which manifest themselves in a variety of forms dependent on the nature of the proposed development, including:

- The need to acquire land and the capital costs of Police buildings and associated facilities for the provision of new Police Stations;
- Extend existing Police Stations;
- Replace temporary with permanent accommodation;
- Provide new vehicles and other resources to police new developments;
- Extend existing communication infrastructure;
- Crime reduction measures in line with ‘Secured by Design’ Principles.

The Fire Service is going through significant change with the Government White Paper Our Fire and Rescue Service 2003:

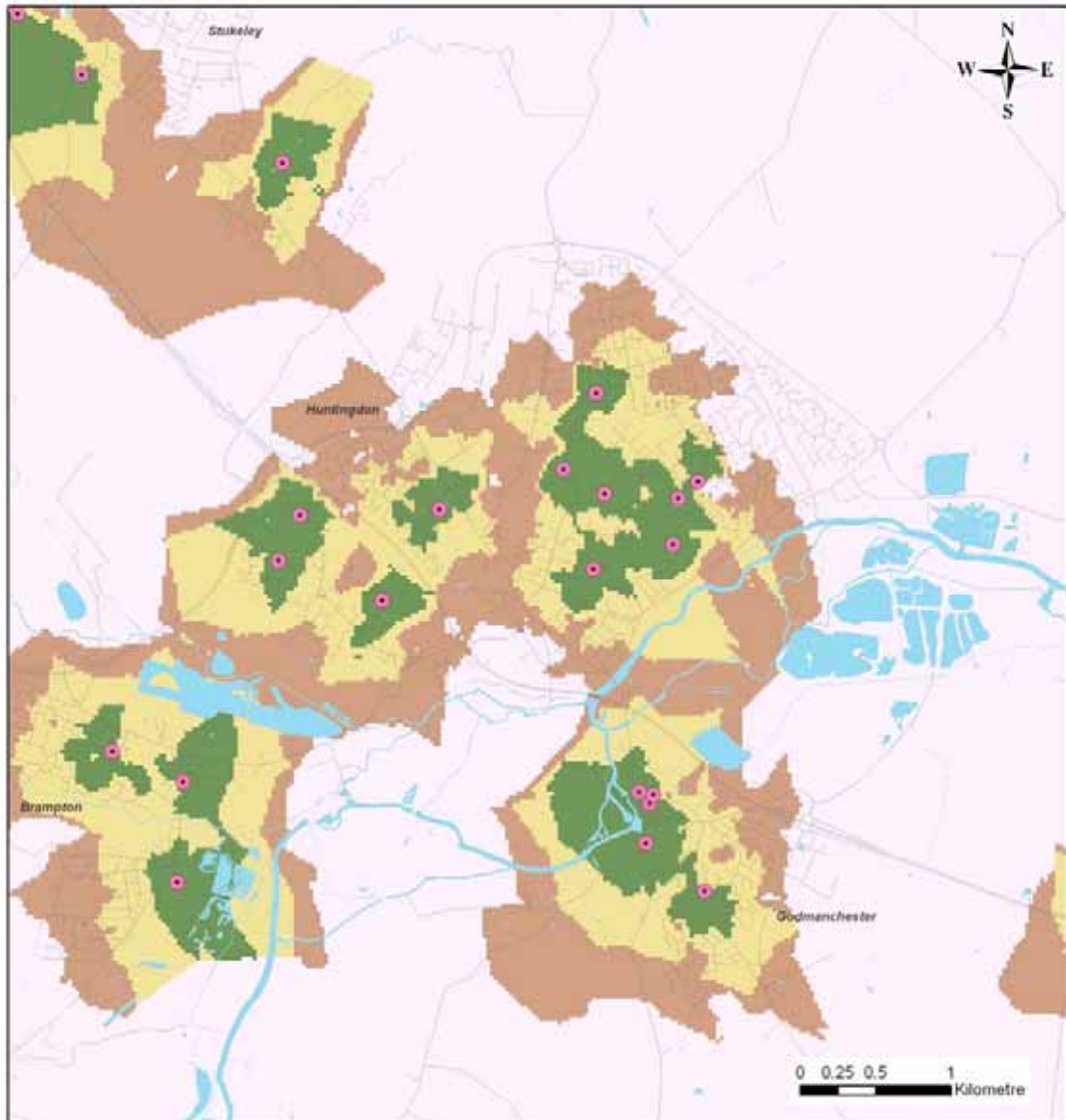
Key Fire Development Principle
1. Embed fire prevention in local community life, potentially through the provision of community fire stations.

Appendix D

GIS ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESSIBILITY BY MAJOR SETTLEMENT

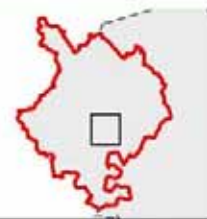
Access to Early Years Facilities - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early Years Facilities Huntingdonshire District Boundary Roads Water Cambridgeshire County | <p>Walking Time to Early Years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 5 Minutes 5 - 10 Minutes 10 - 15 Minutes 15+ Minutes |
|--|---|



Data Sources: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

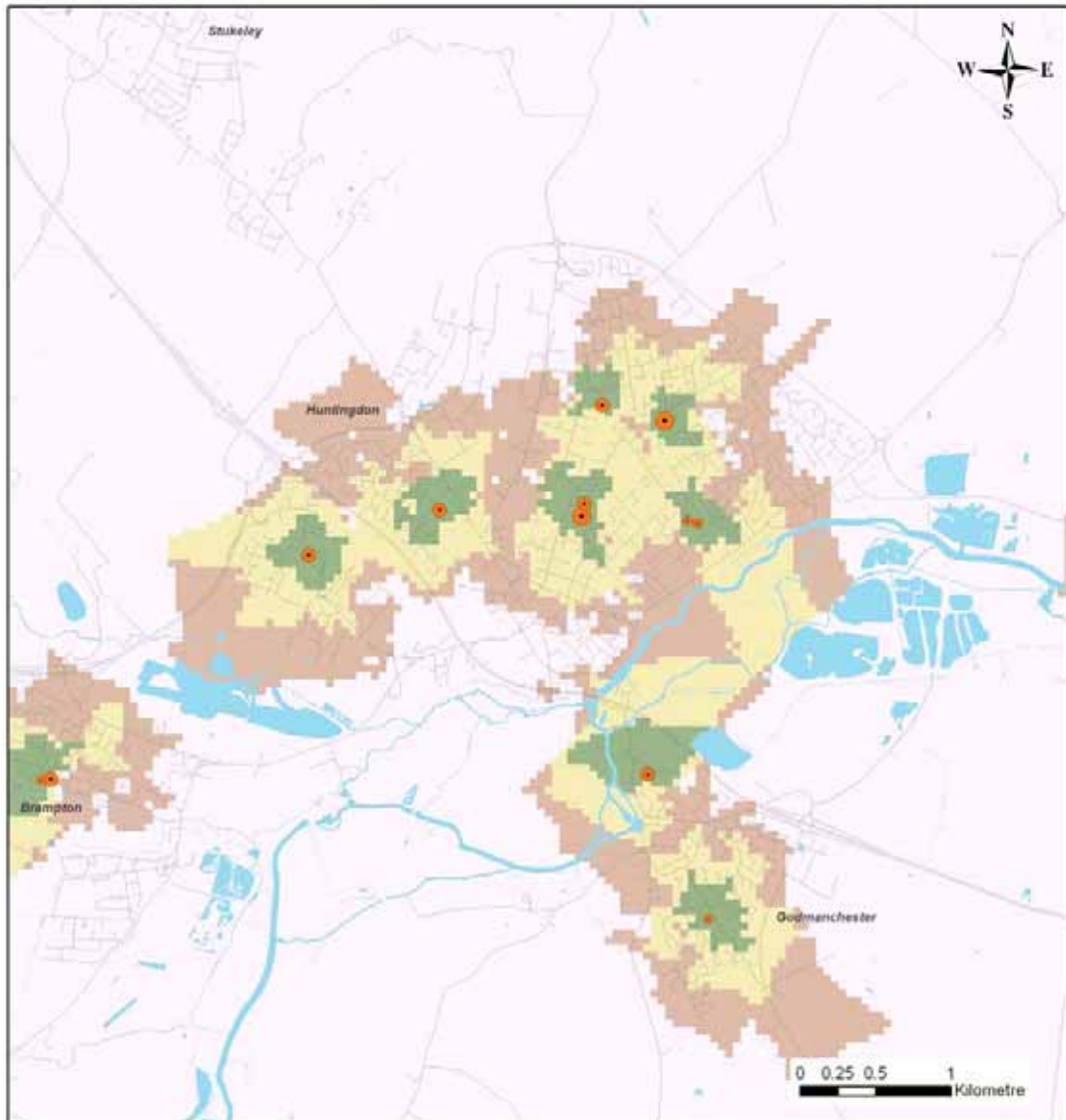
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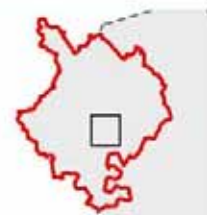
Primary Schools Access and Capacity - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Primary Schools Spare Capacity	Walking Time to Primary Schools	Huntingdonshire District Boundary
• -27 - 3	■ Up to 5 Minutes	— Roads
• 4 - 27	■ 5 - 10 Minutes	■ Water
• 28 - 58	■ 10 - 15 Minutes	--- Cambridgeshire County
• 59 - 92	■ 15+ Minutes	
• 93 - 139		



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

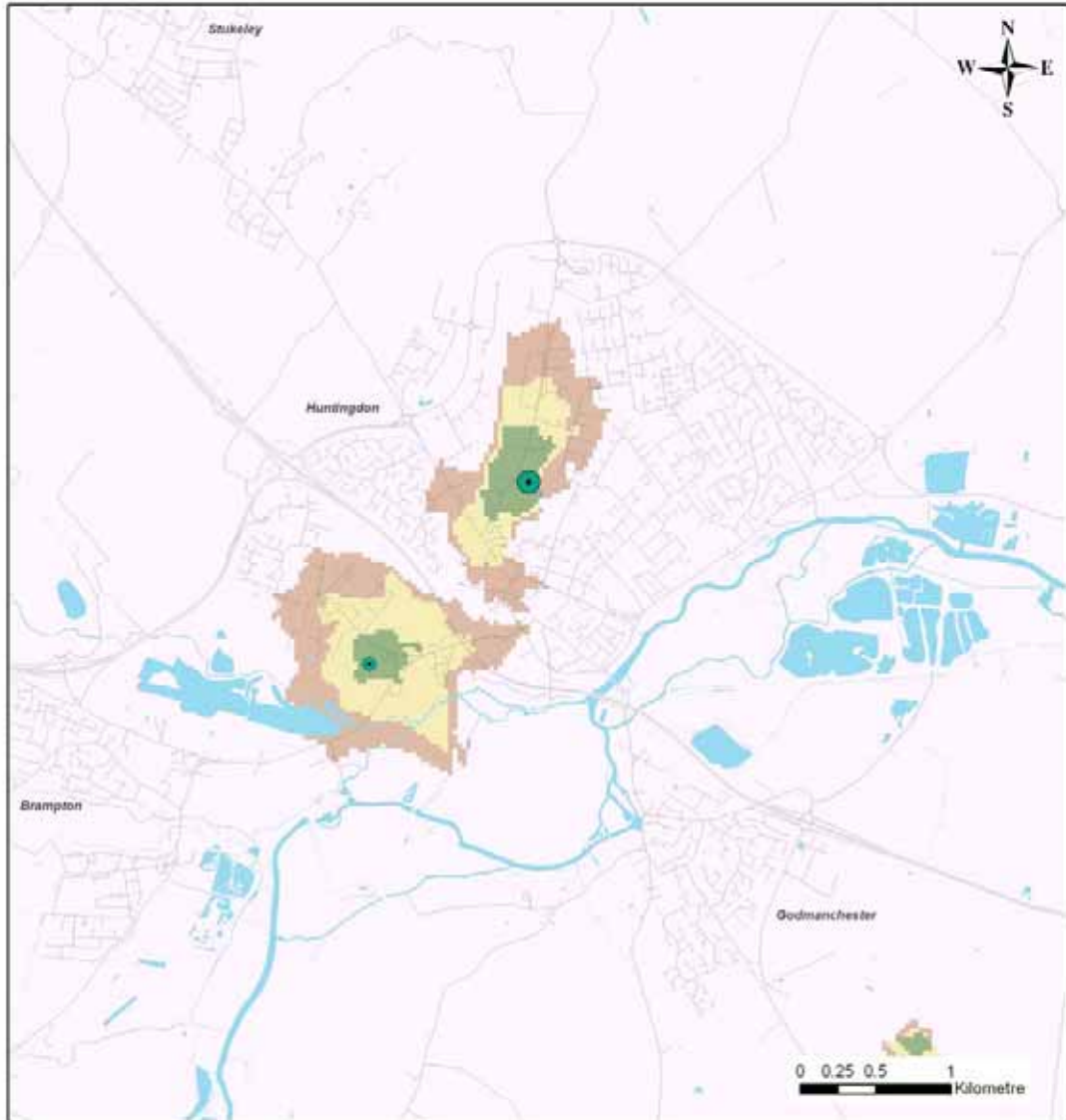
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Secondary Schools Access and Capacity - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Secondary Schools Spare Capacity

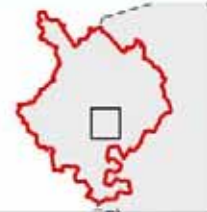
- -141 - -16
- -15 - 0
- 1 - 55
- 56 - 128
- 129 - 222

Walking Time to Secondary Schools

- Up to 5 Minutes
- 5 - 10 Minutes
- 10 - 15 Minutes
- 15+ Minutes

Huntingdonshire District Boundary

- Roads
- Water
- - - Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

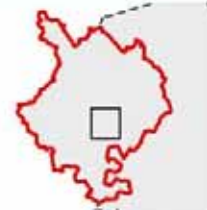
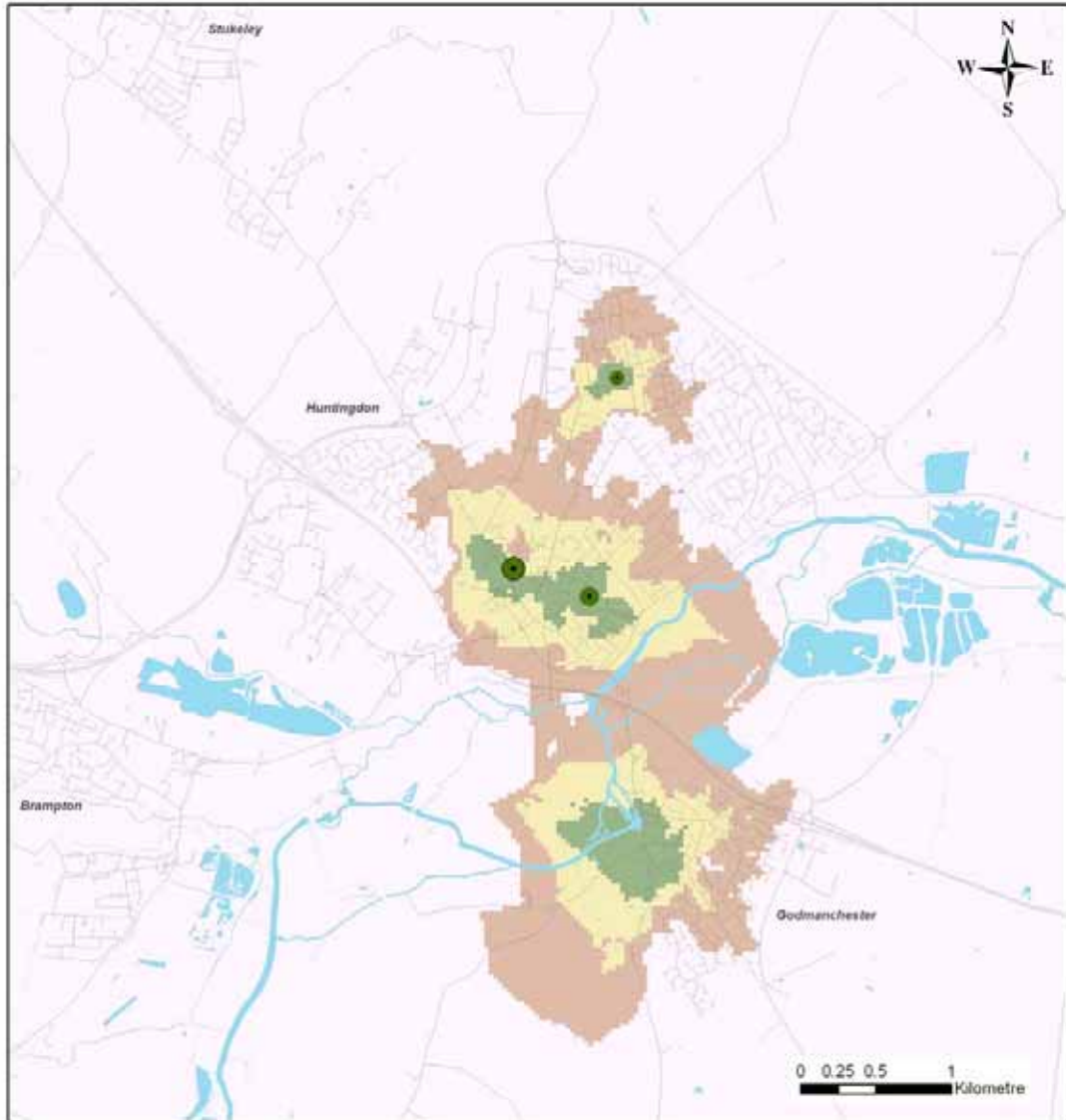
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Access to NHS GP Surgeries - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

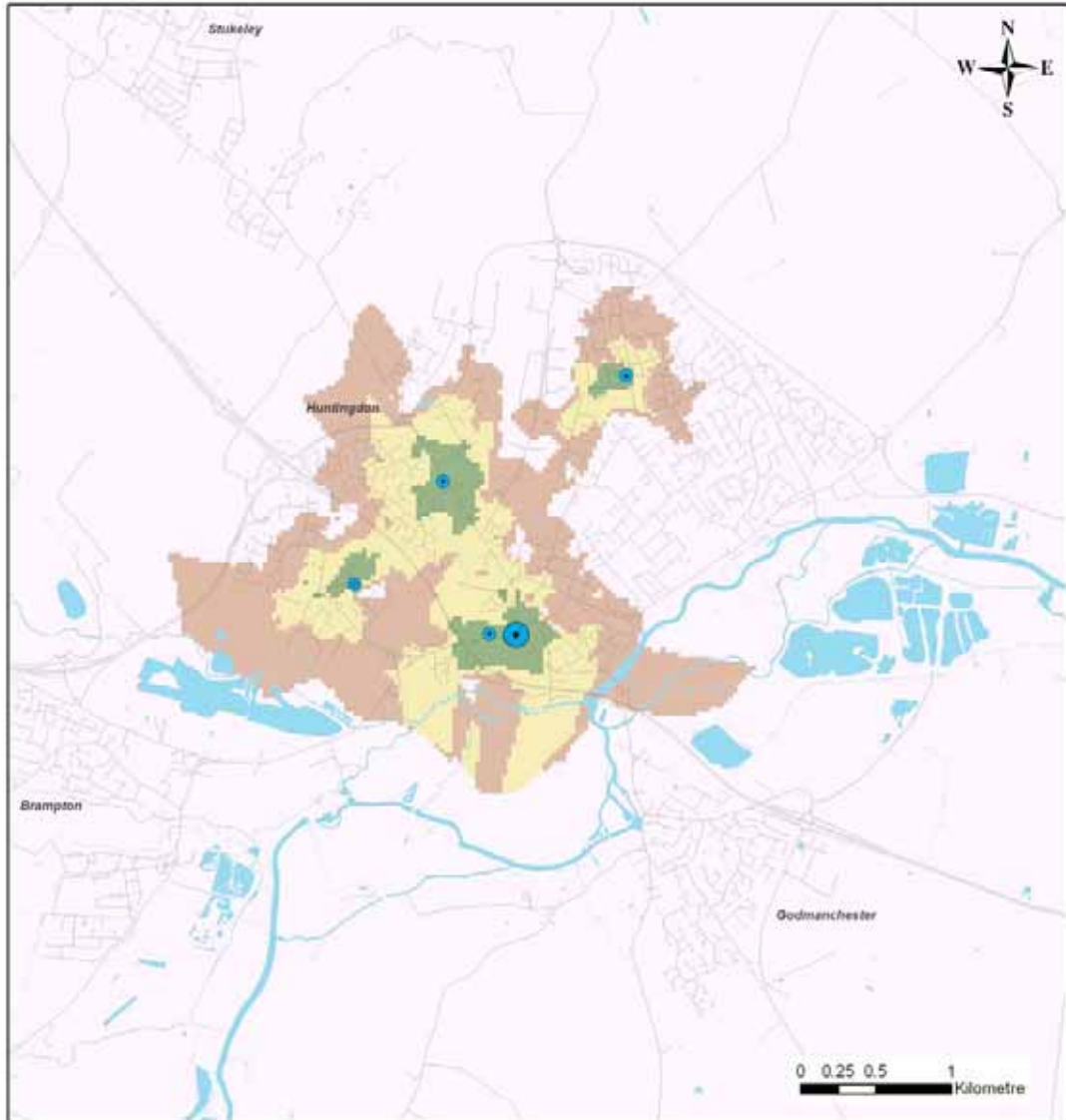
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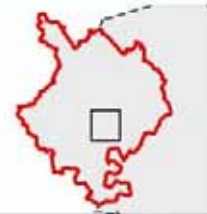
Access to Dentist Surgeries - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dentist Surgeries | Walking Time to Dentists | Huntingdonshire District Boundary |
| Number of Dentists | Up to 5 Minutes | Roads |
| Unknown | 5 - 10 Minutes | Water |
| 1 - 3 | 10 - 15 Minutes | Cambridgeshire County |
| 4 - 5 | 15+ Minutes | |
| 6 - 7 | | |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

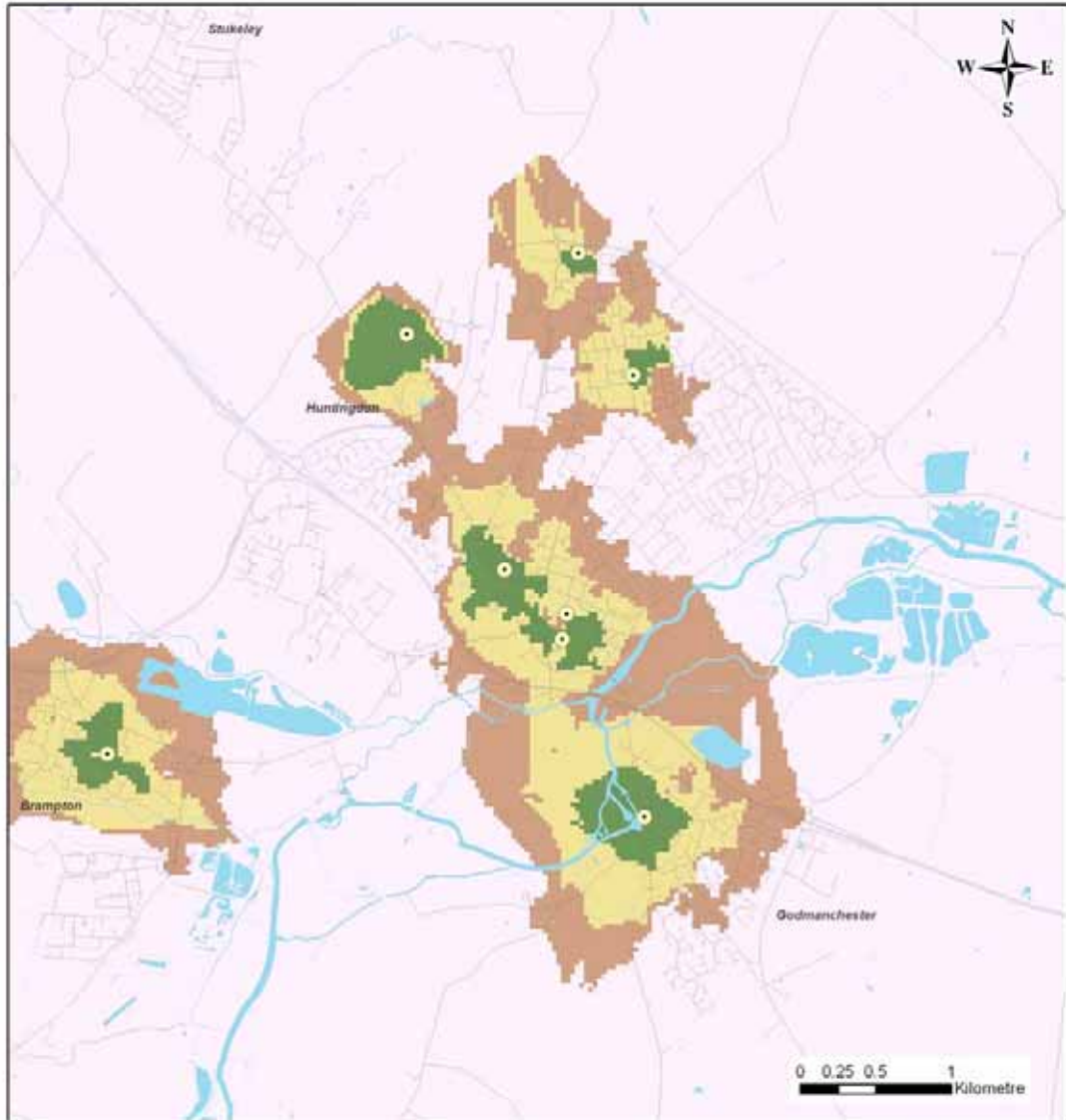
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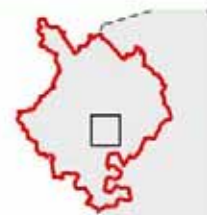
Access to Pharmacies - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pharmacies | Walking Time to Pharmacies |
| Huntingdonshire District Boundary | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| Roads | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| Water | 15+ Minutes |
| Cambridgeshire County | |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

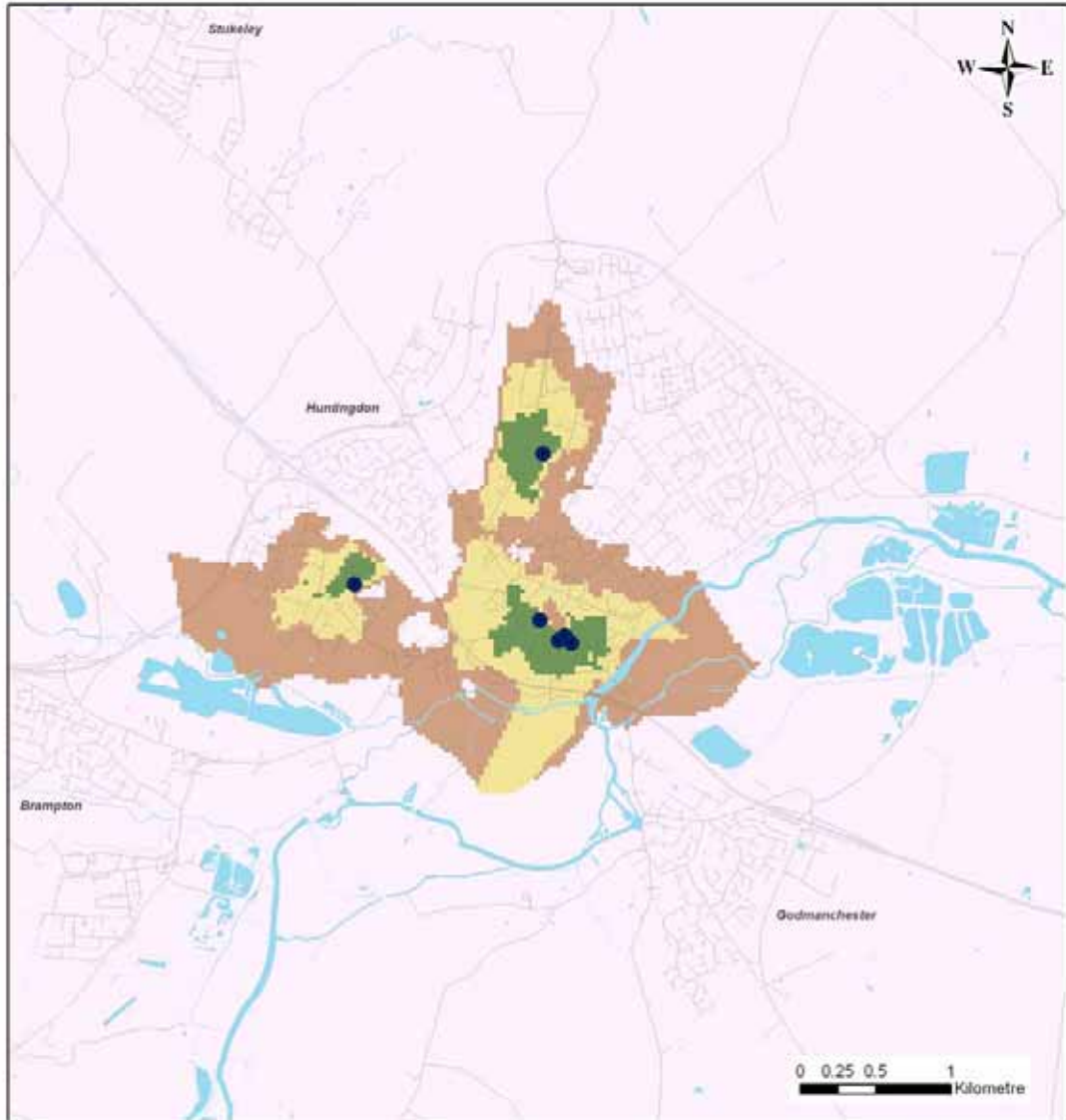
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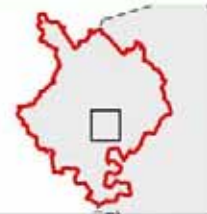
Access to Opticians - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Opticians
 - ▭ Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - ▭ Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Opticians | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| ■ | Up to 5 Minutes |
| ■ | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| ■ | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| ■ | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

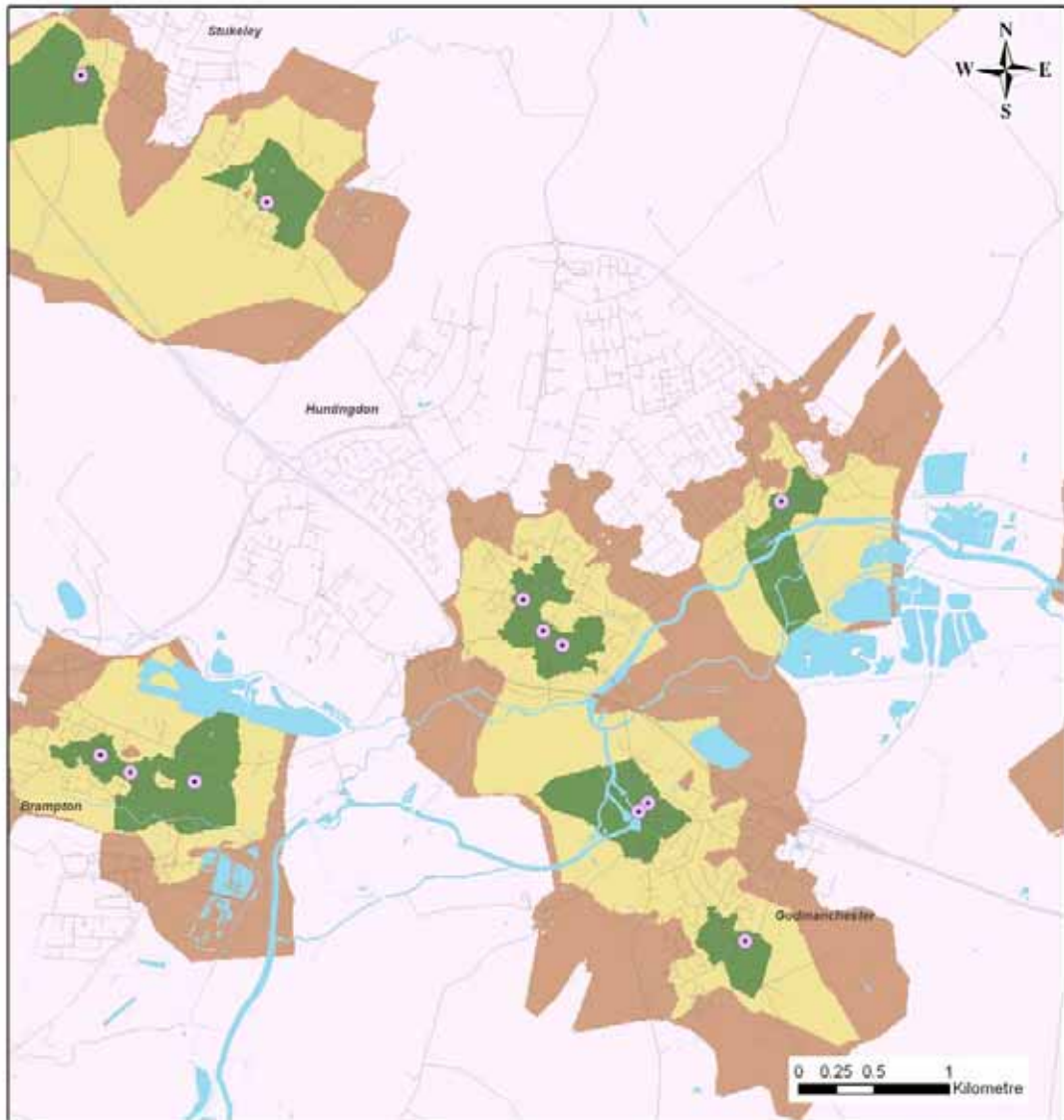
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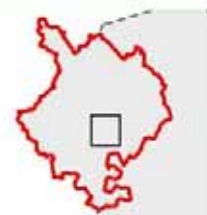
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Access to Community Facilities - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend**
- Community Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- Walking Time to Community Centres and Halls**
- Up to 5 Minutes
 - 5 - 10 Minutes
 - 10 - 15 Minutes
 - 15+ Minutes



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

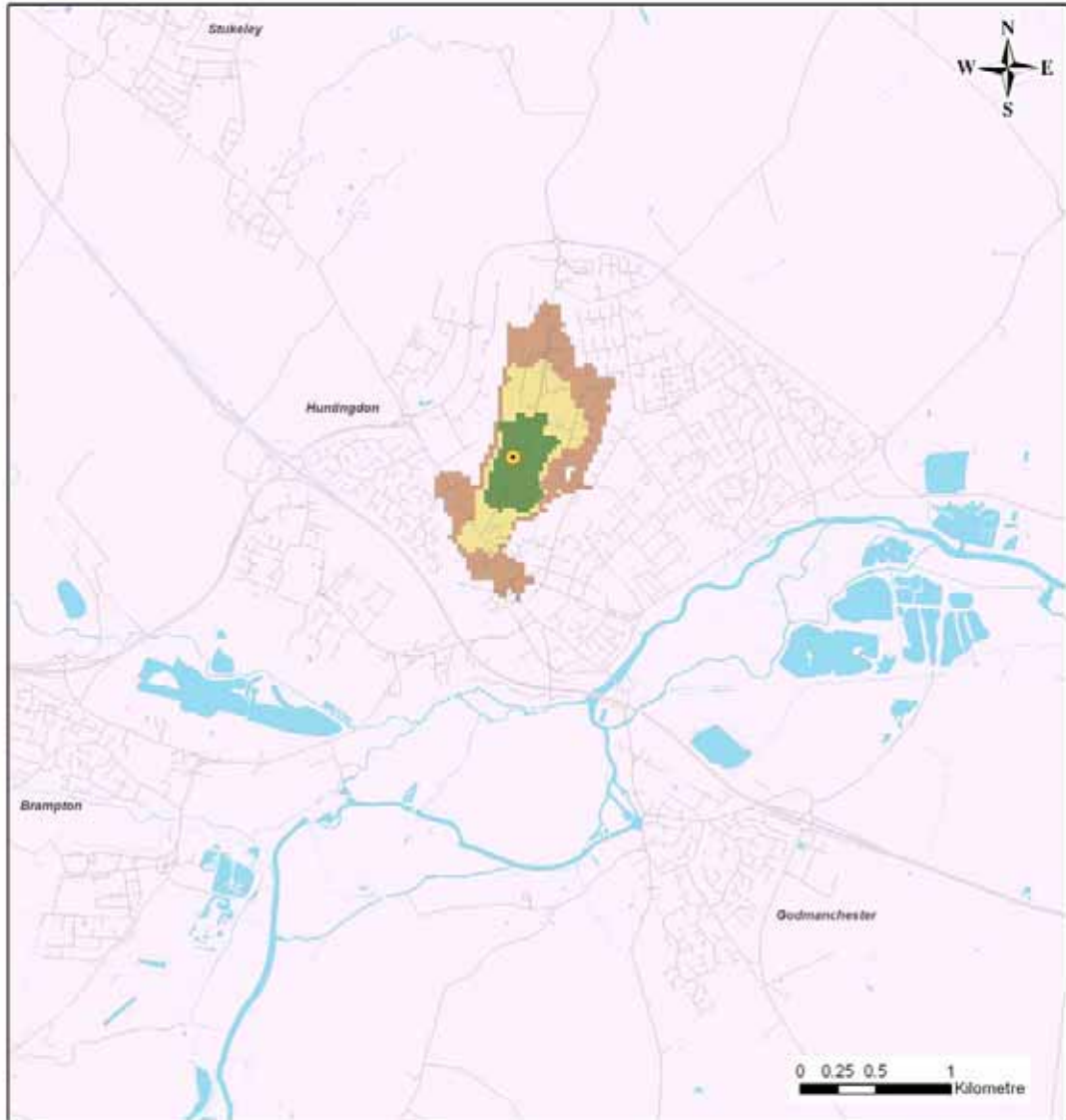
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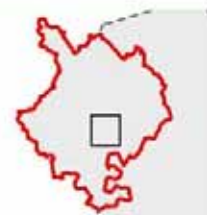
Access to Leisure Facilities - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

-  Leisure Centres
 -  Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 -  Roads
 -  Water
 -  Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Leisure | |
|---|-----------------|
|  | Up to 5 Minutes |
|  | 5 - 10 Minutes |
|  | 10 - 15 Minutes |
|  | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

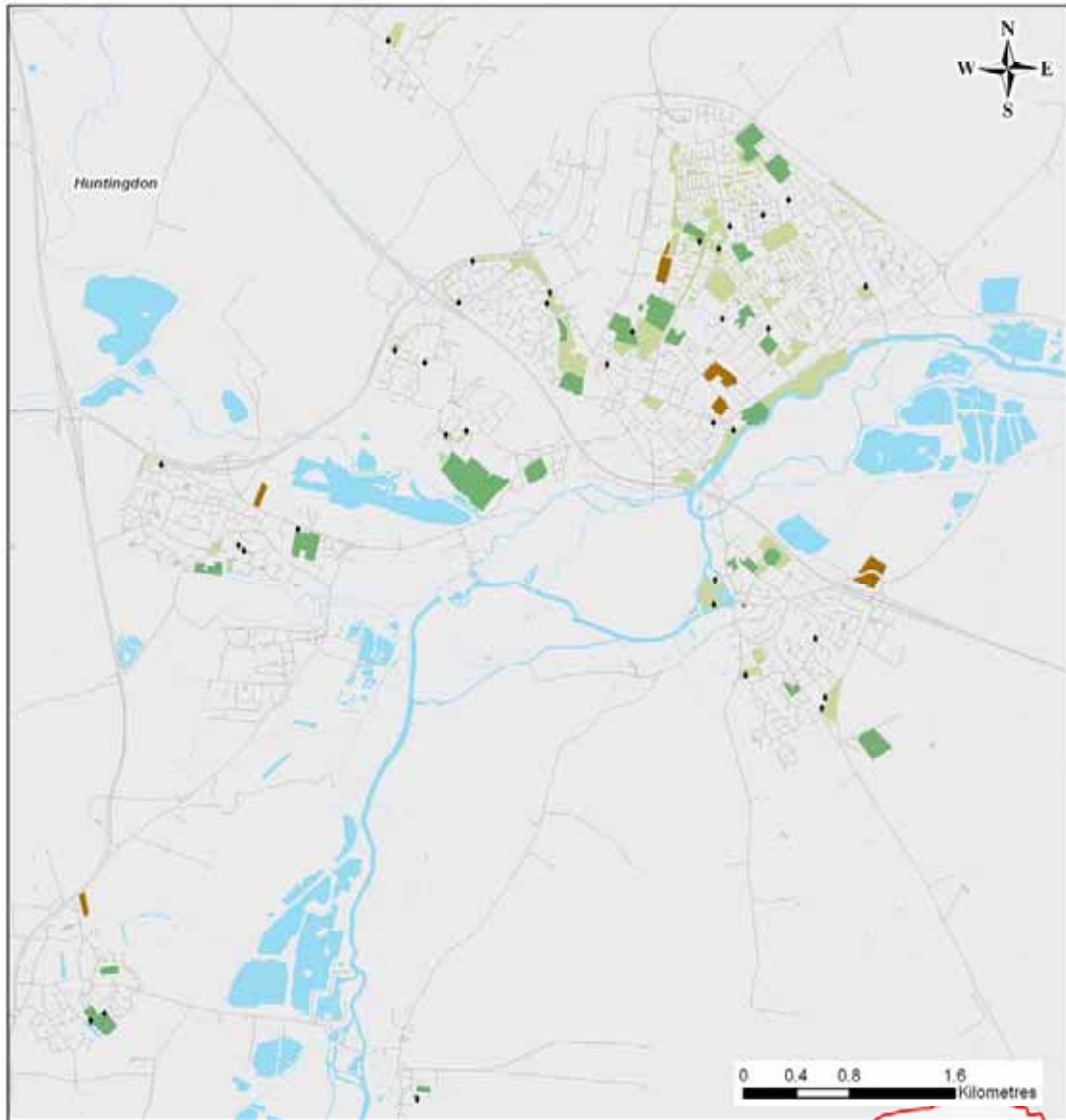
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Open Space - Huntingdon

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County
- Formal open space
- Informal open space
- Allotments
- Play Areas



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

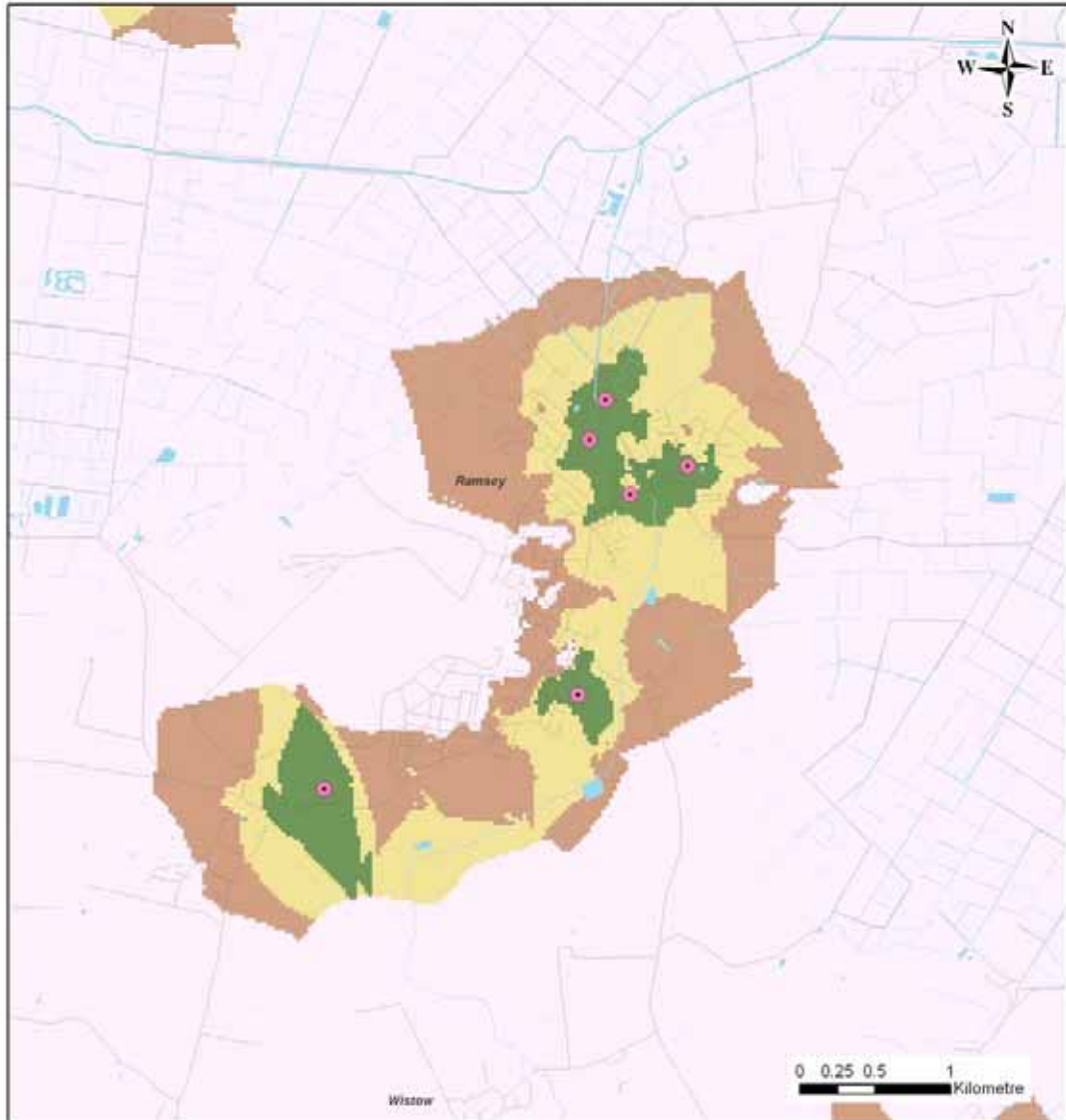
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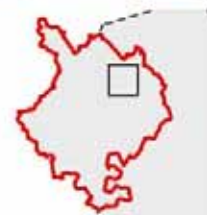
Access to Early Years Facilities - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Early Years Facilities
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Early Years | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

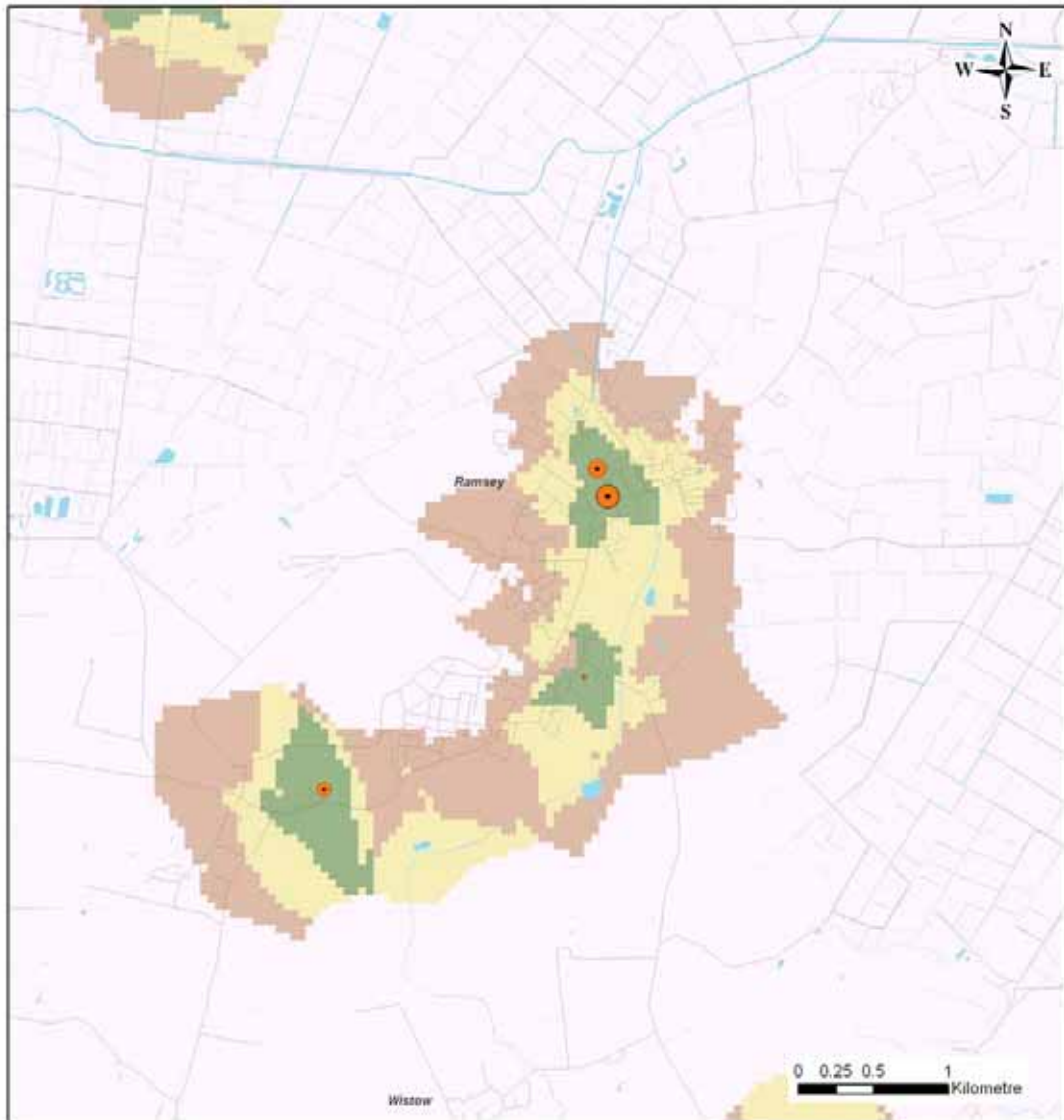
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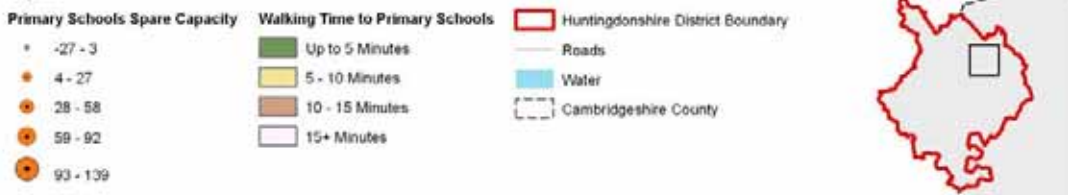
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Primary Schools Access and Capacity - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

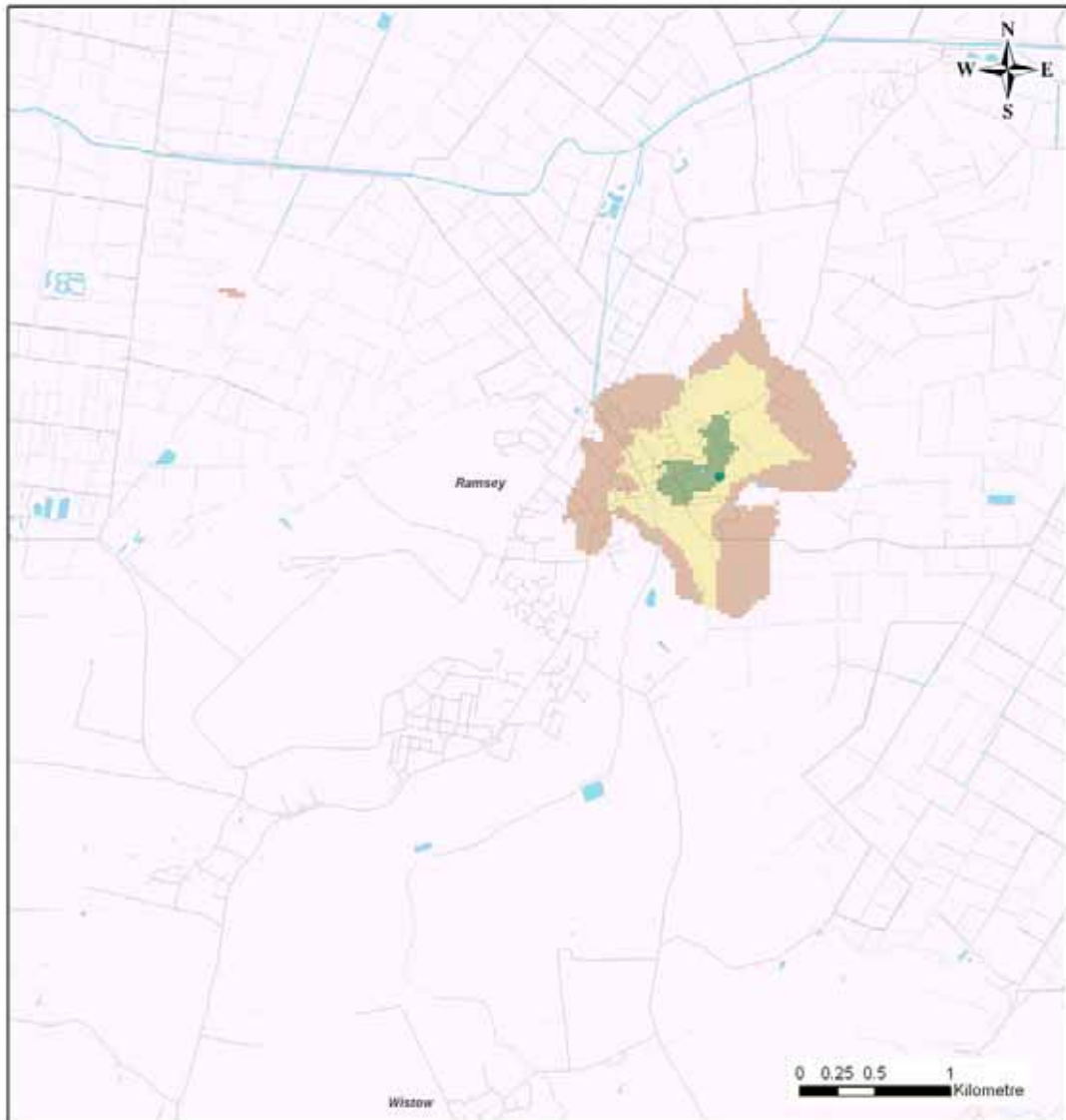
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Secondary Schools Access and Capacity - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

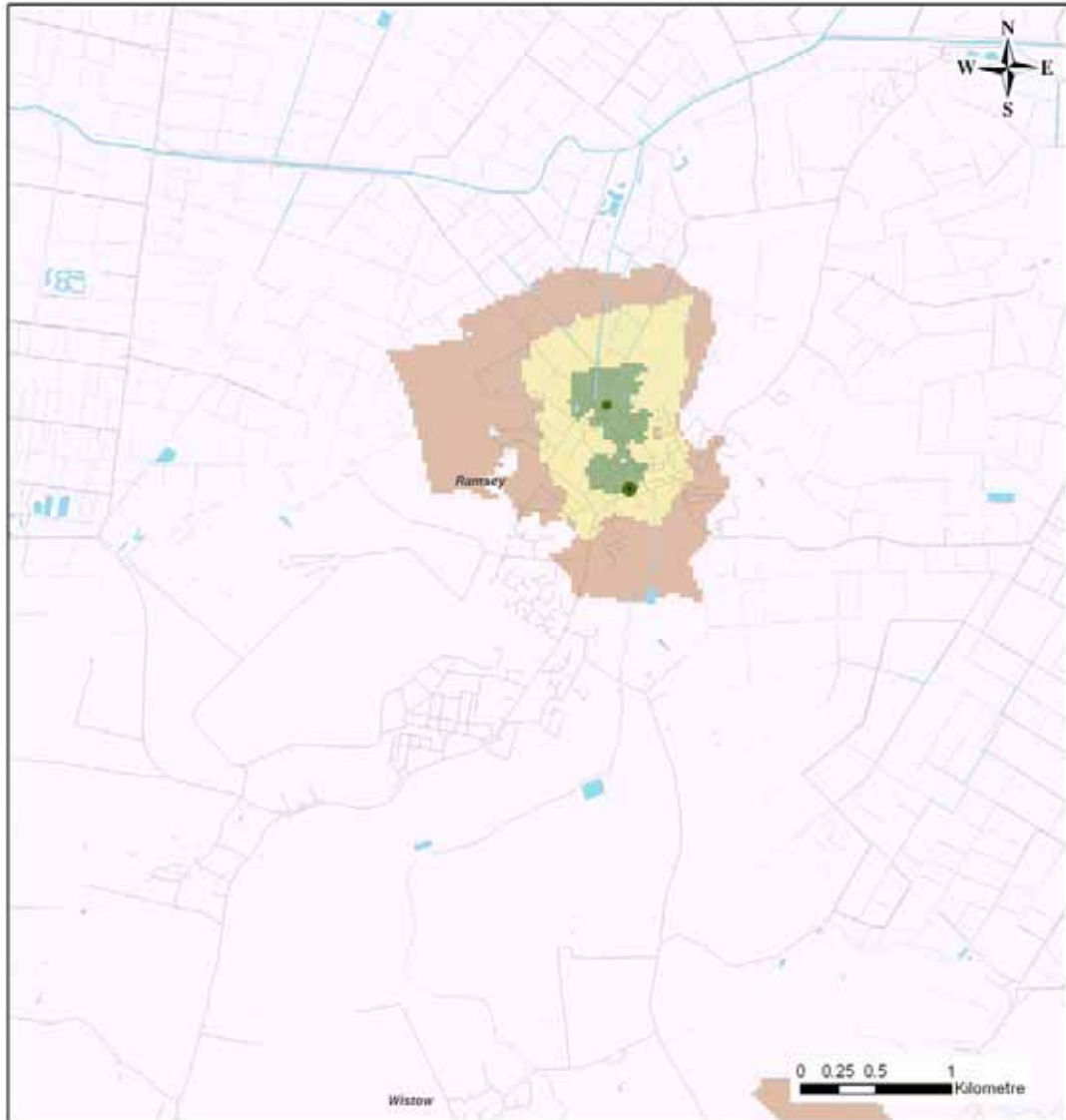
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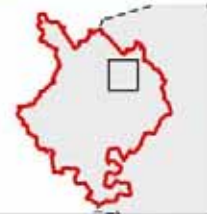
Access to NHS GP Surgeries - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| GP Surgeries | Walking Time to GPs | Huntingdonshire District Boundary |
| List Size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 5 Minutes 5 - 10 Minutes 10 - 15 Minutes 15+ Minutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Water Cambridgeshire County |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown 1 - 4000 4259 - 7000 7758 - 10000 10692 - 13187 | | |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

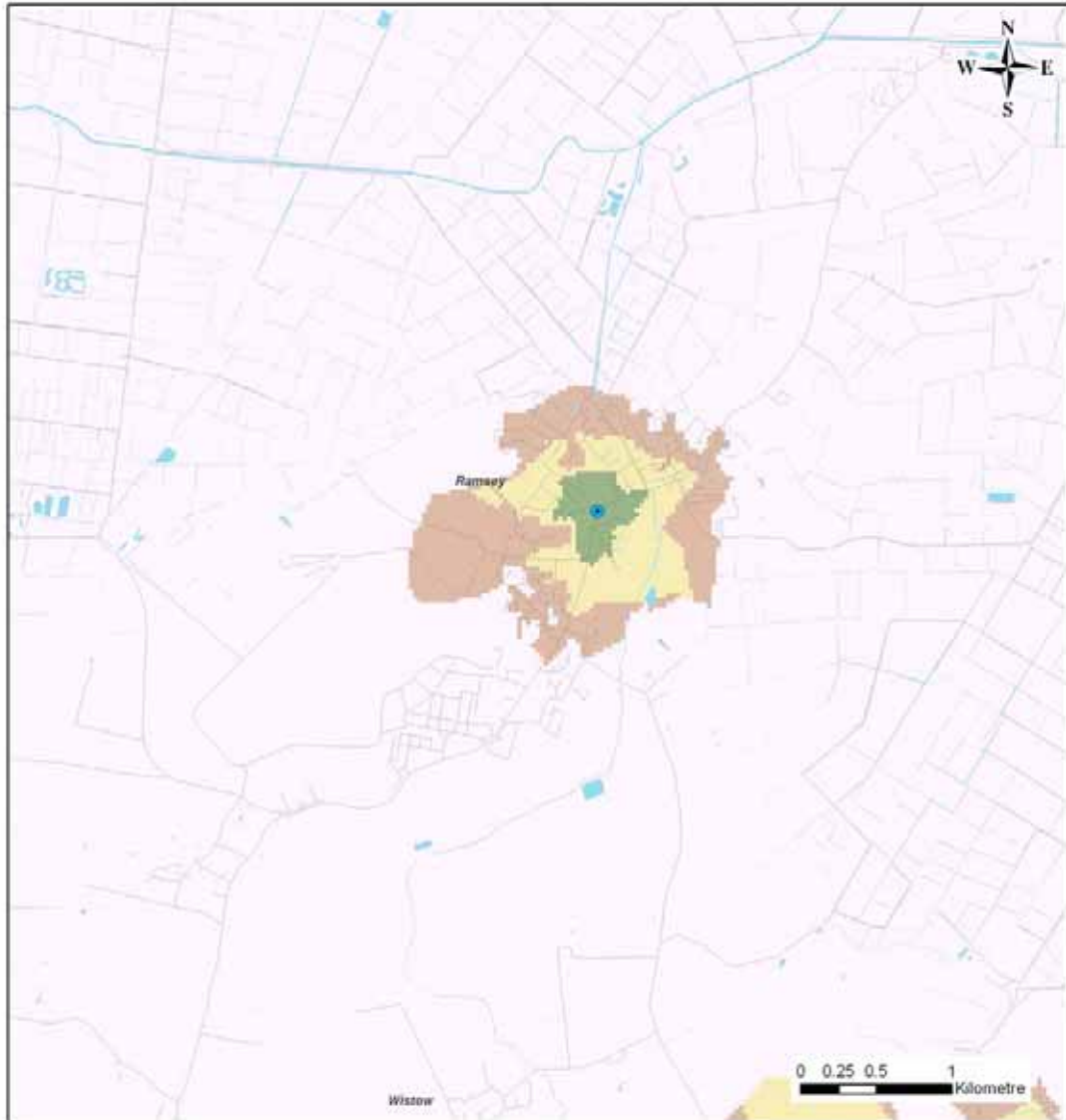
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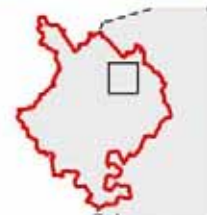
Access to Dentist Surgeries - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Dentist Surgeries	Walking Time to Dentists	Huntingdonshire District Boundary
Number of Dentists	Up to 5 Minutes	Roads
Unknown	5 - 10 Minutes	Water
1 - 3	10 - 15 Minutes	Cambridgeshire County
4 - 5	15+ Minutes	
6 - 7		



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

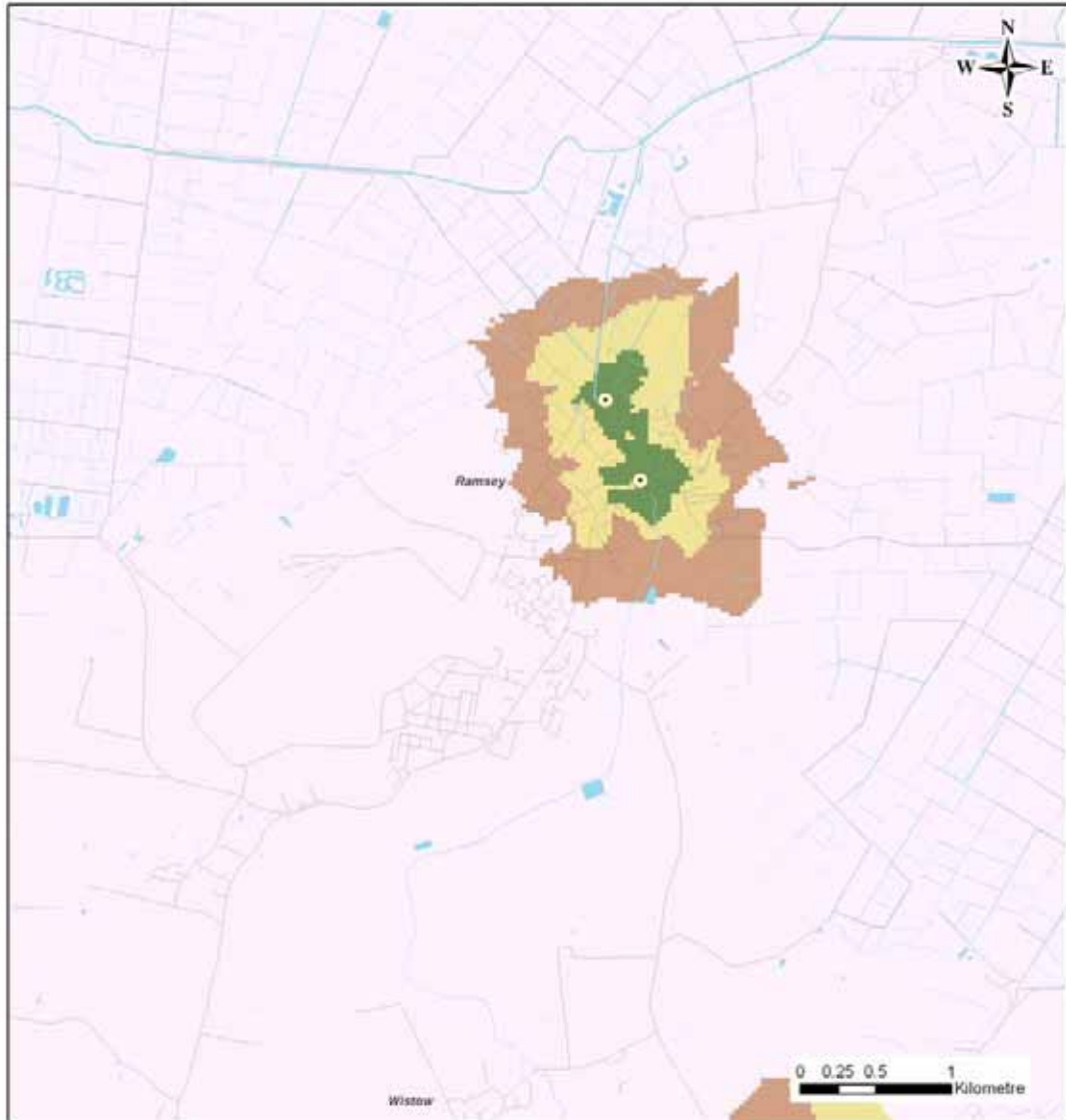
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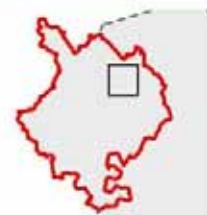
Access to Pharmacies - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pharmacies | Walking Time to Pharmacies |
| Huntingdonshire District Boundary | Up to 5 Minutes |
| Roads | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| Water | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| Cambridgeshire County | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

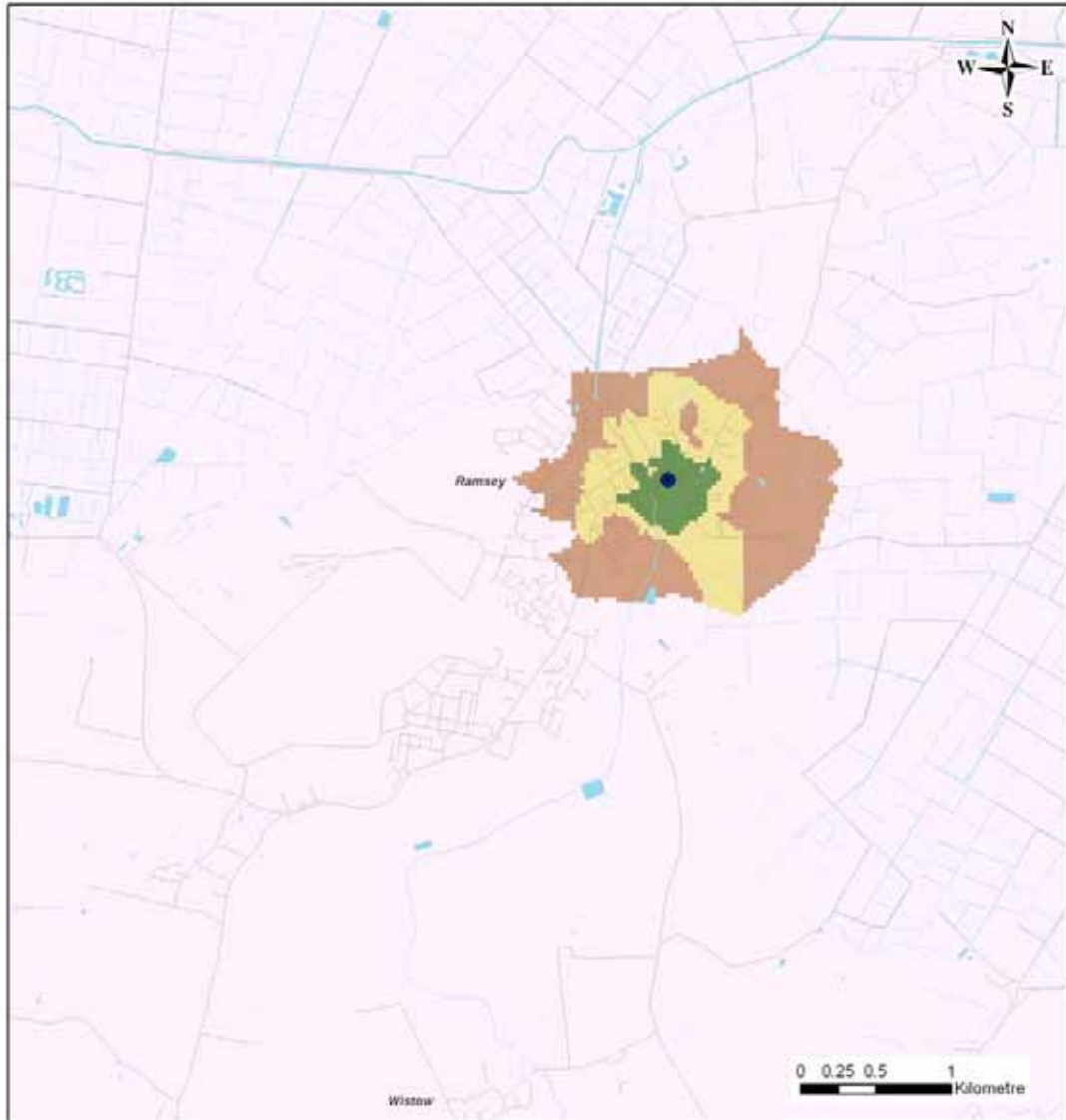
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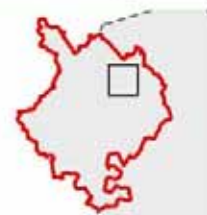
Access to Opticians - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Opticians
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Opticians | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

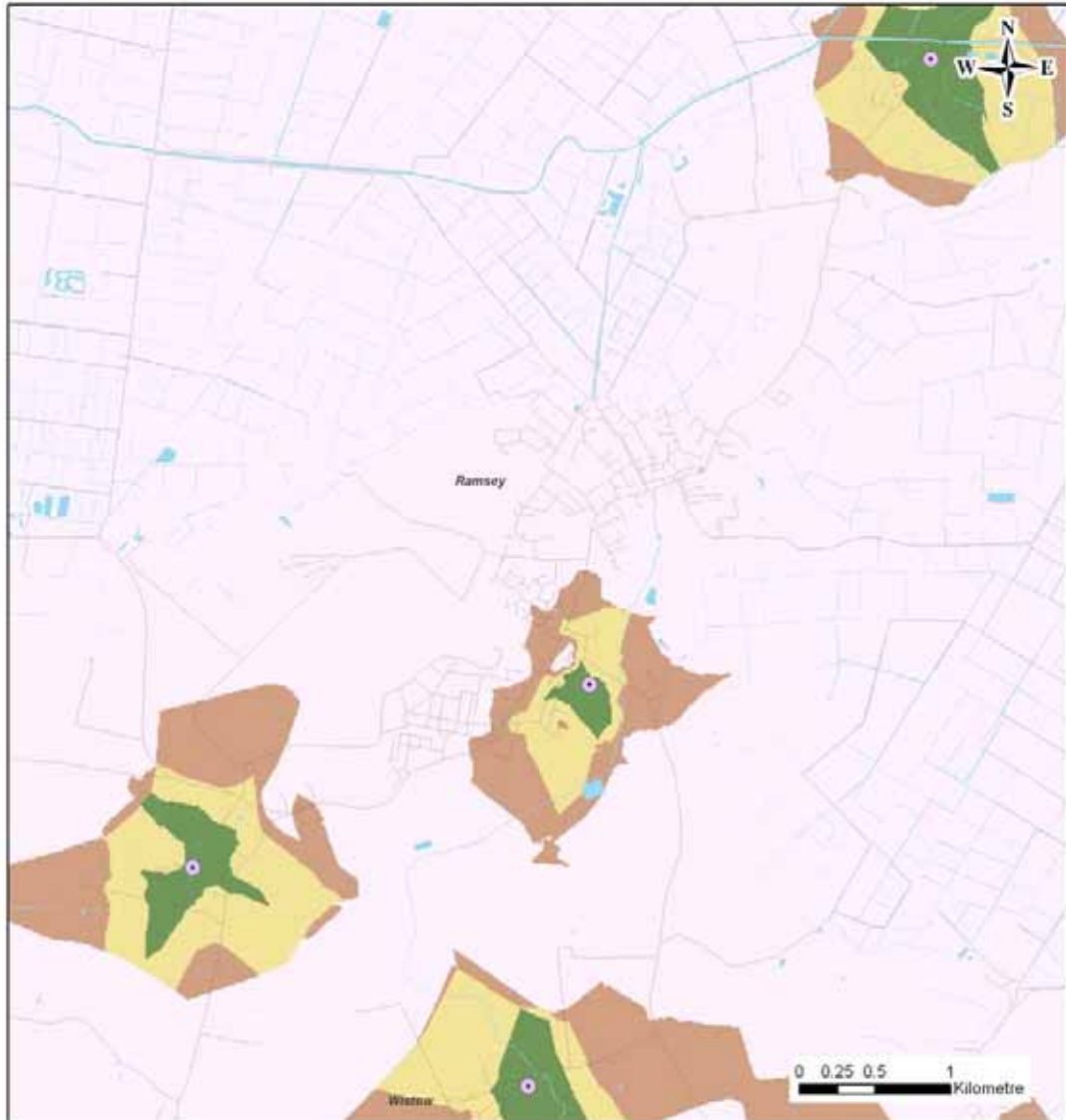
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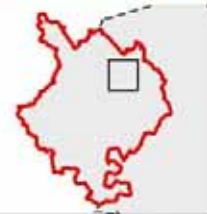
Access to Community Centres - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Community Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Community Centres and Halls | |
|---|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

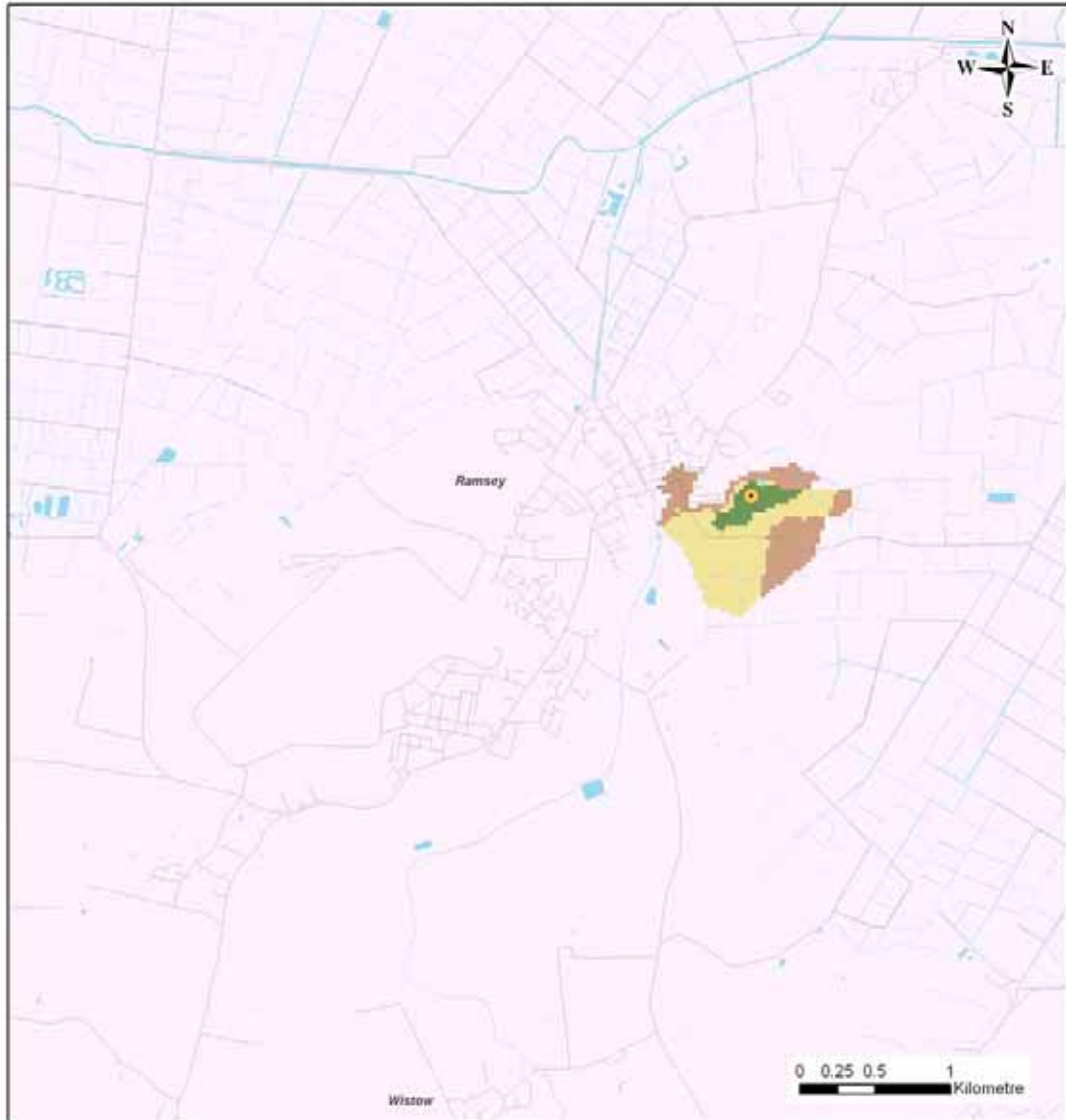
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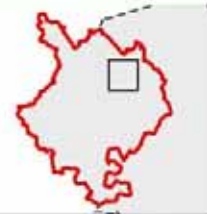
Access to Leisure Facilities - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Leisure Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Leisure | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

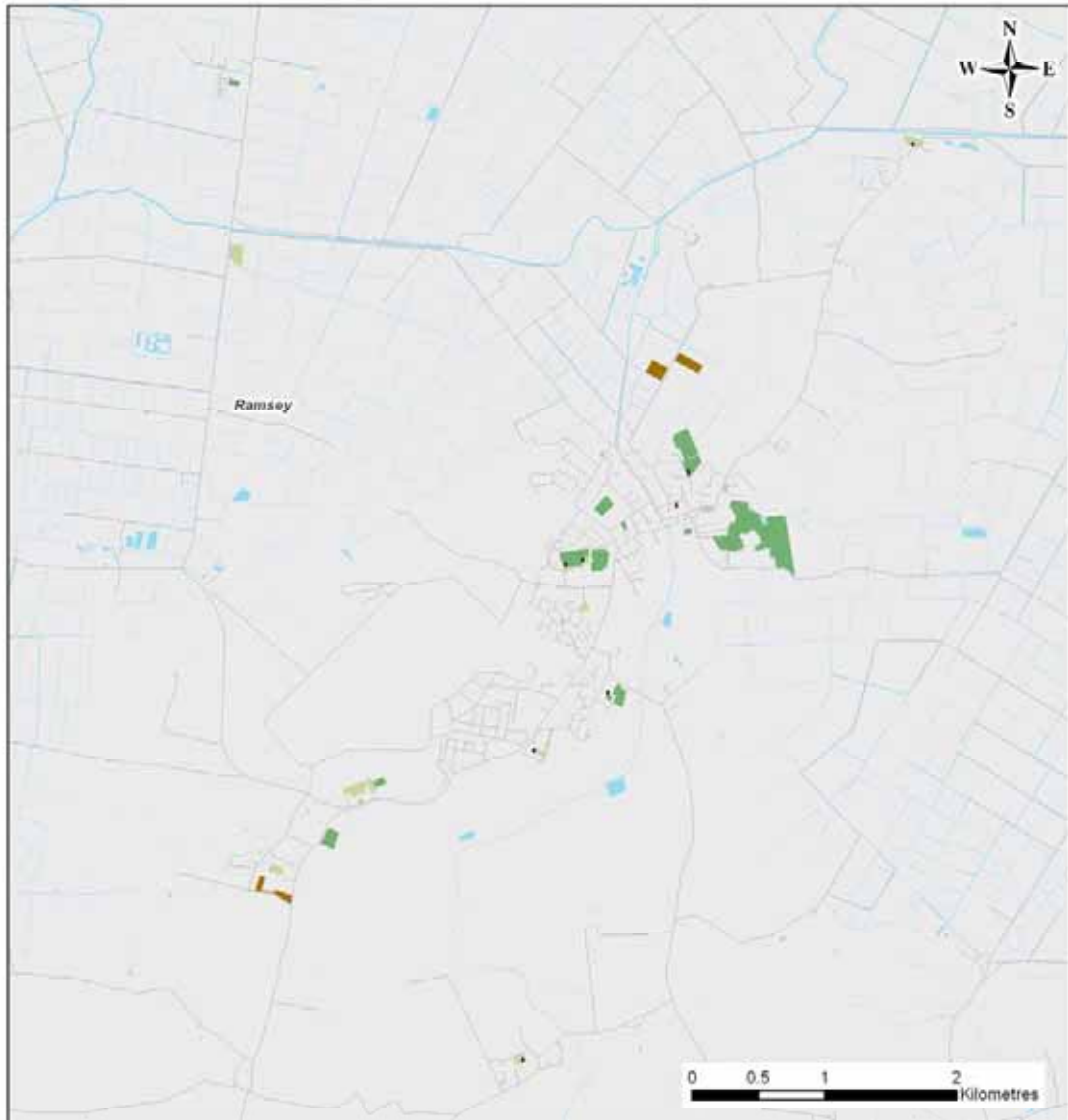
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Open Space - Ramsey

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County
- Formal open space
- Informal open space
- Allotments
- Play Areas



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

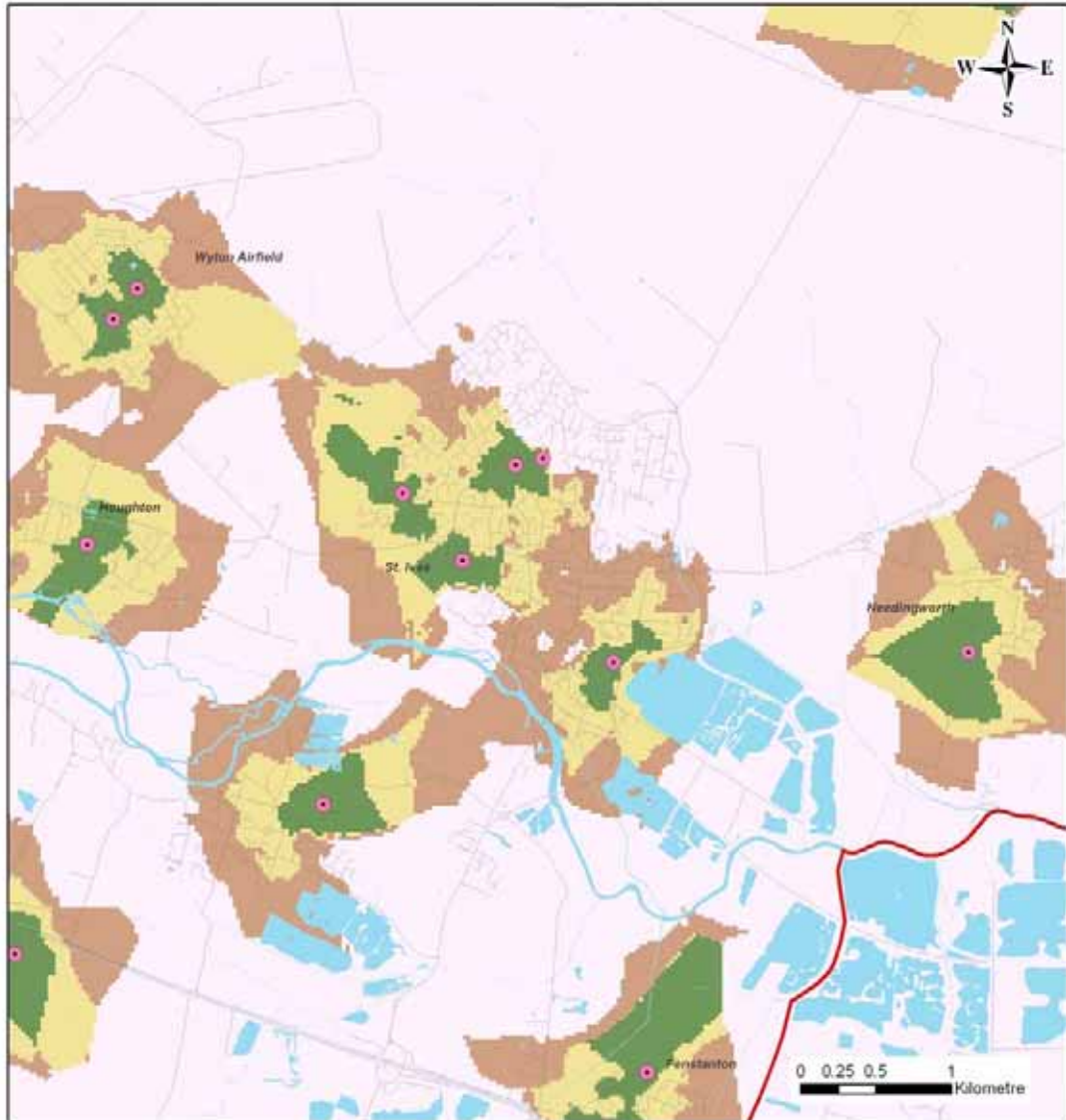
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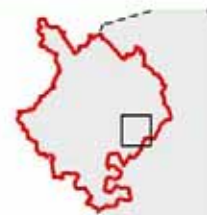
Access to Early Years Facilities - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Early Years Facilities
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Early Years | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

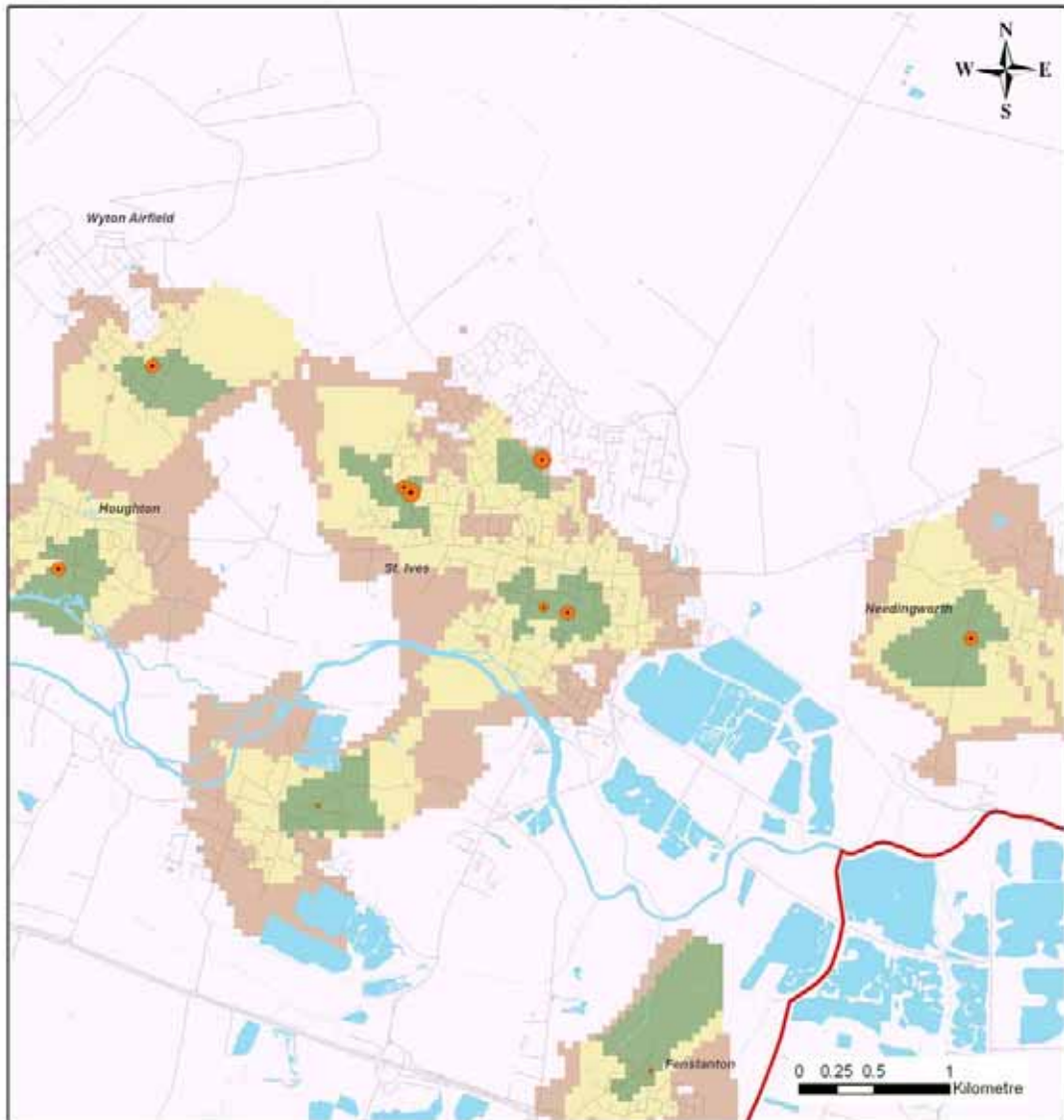
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Primary Schools Access and Capacity - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Primary Schools Spare Capacity

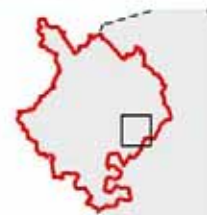
- -27 - 3
- 4 - 27
- 28 - 58
- 59 - 92
- 93 - 139

Walking Time to Primary Schools

- Up to 5 Minutes
- 5 - 10 Minutes
- 10 - 15 Minutes
- 15+ Minutes

Huntingdonshire District Boundary

- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

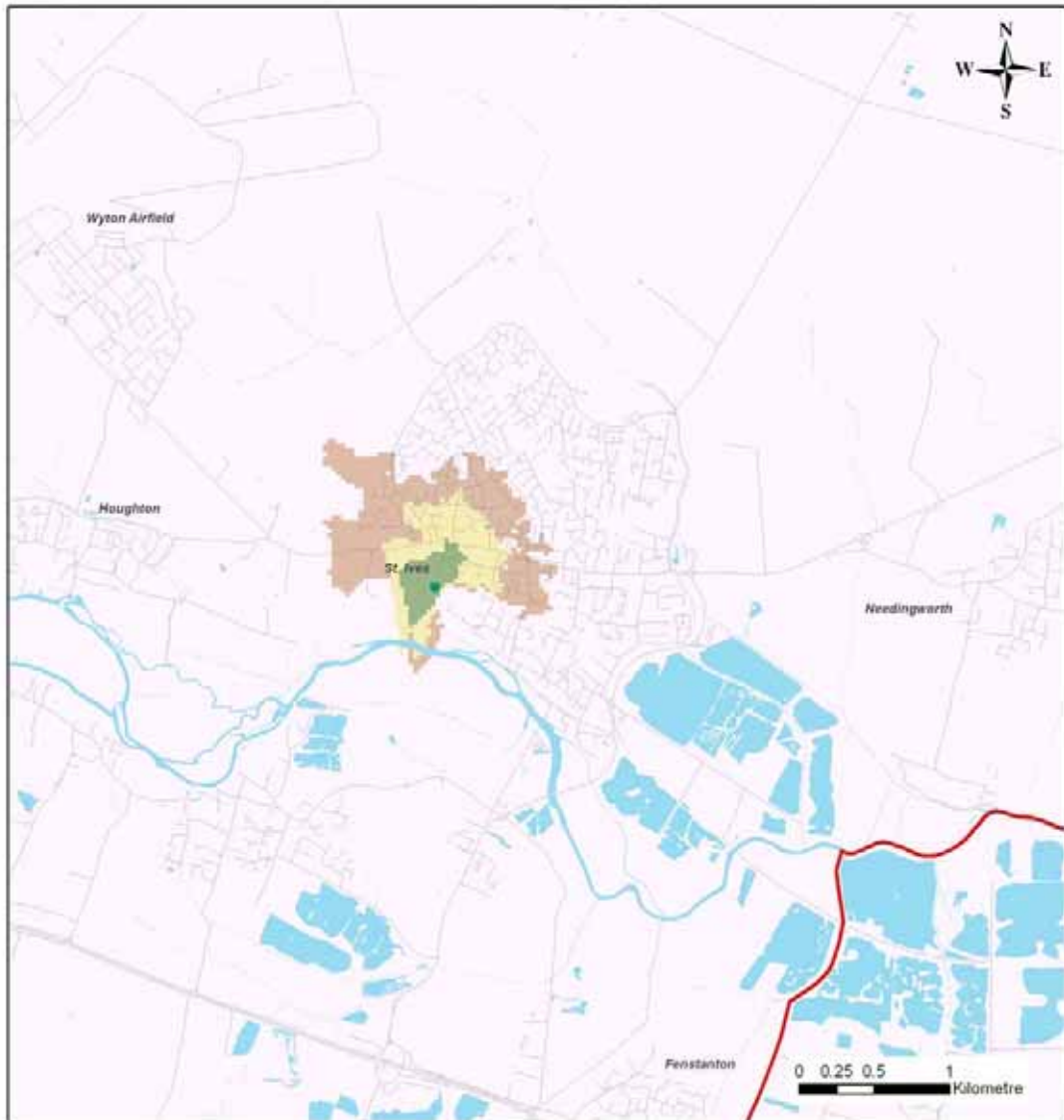
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Secondary Schools Access and Capacity - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Secondary Schools Spare Capacity

- -141 - -10
- -15 - 0
- 1 - 55
- 56 - 128
- 129 - 222

Walking Time to Secondary Schools

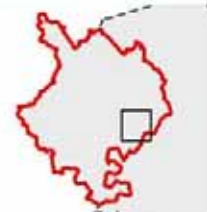
- Up to 5 Minutes
- 5 - 10 Minutes
- 10 - 15 Minutes
- 15+ Minutes

■ Huntingdonshire District Boundary

■ Roads

■ Water

■ Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

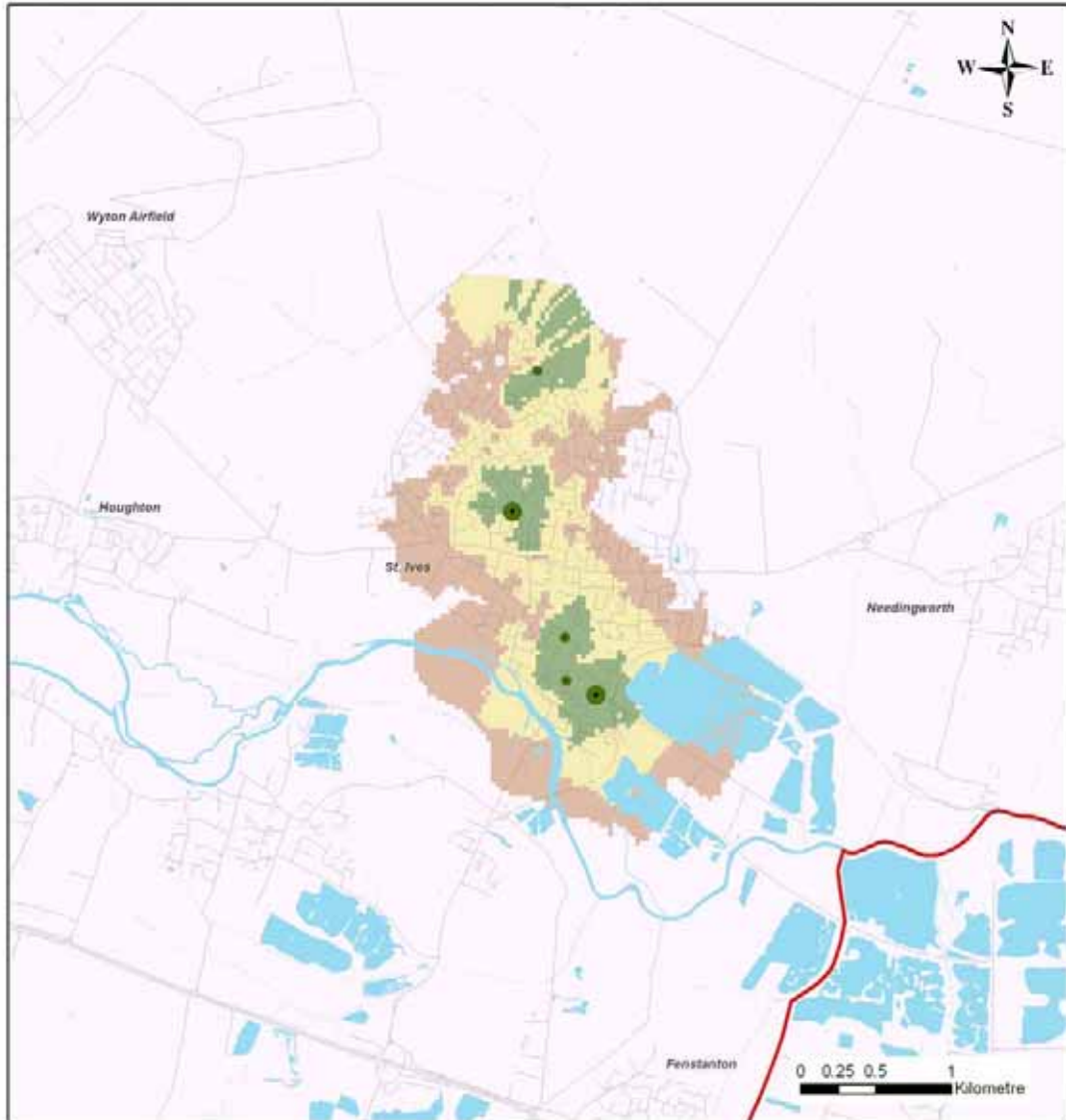
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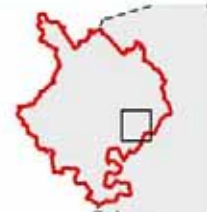
Access to NHS GP Surgeries - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| GP Surgeries | Walking Time to GPs | Huntingdonshire District Boundary |
| List Size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 5 Minutes 5 - 10 Minutes 10 - 15 Minutes 15+ Minutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Water Cambridgeshire County |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown 1 - 4000 4259 - 7000 7758 - 10000 10692 - 13187 | | |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

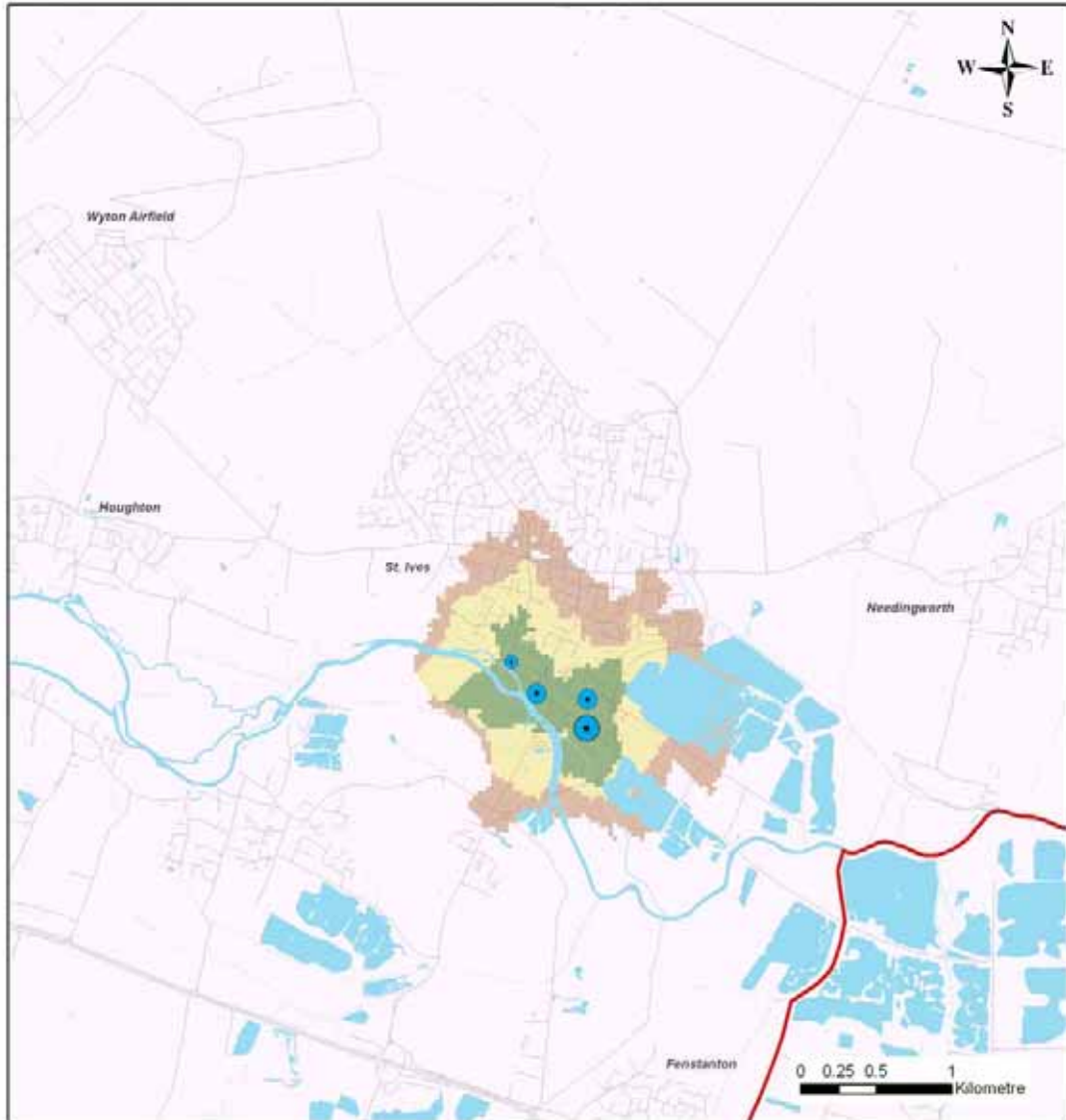
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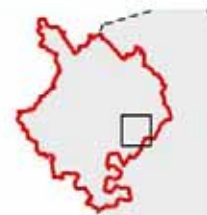
Access to Dentist Surgeries - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Dentist Surgeries	Walking Time to Dentists	Huntingdonshire District Boundary
Number of Dentists	Up to 5 Minutes	Roads
1 - 3	5 - 10 Minutes	Water
4 - 5	10 - 15 Minutes	Cambridgeshire County
6 - 7	15+ Minutes	



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

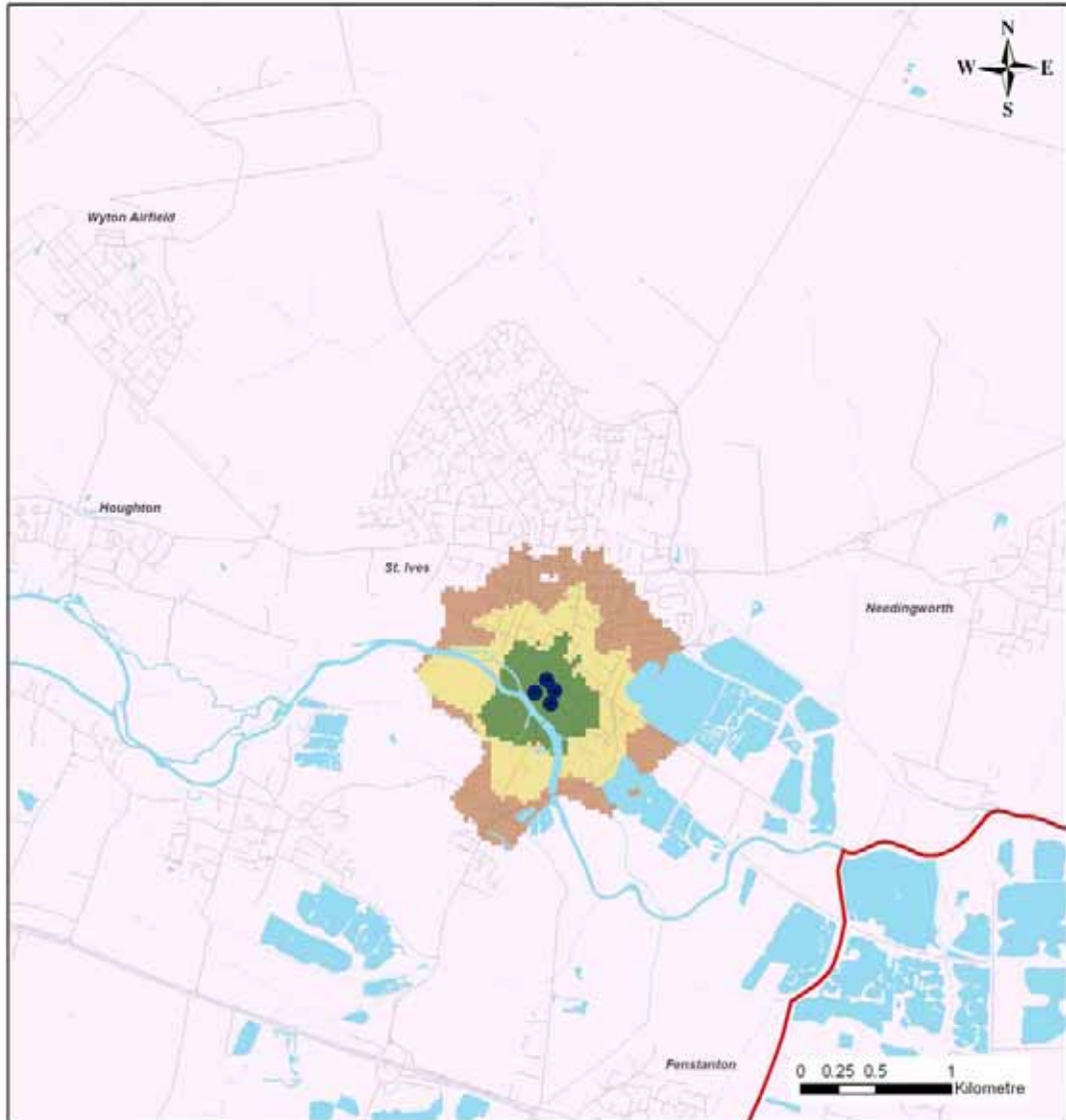
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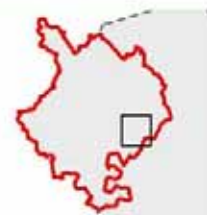
Access to Opticians - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Opticians
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Opticians | |
|--|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

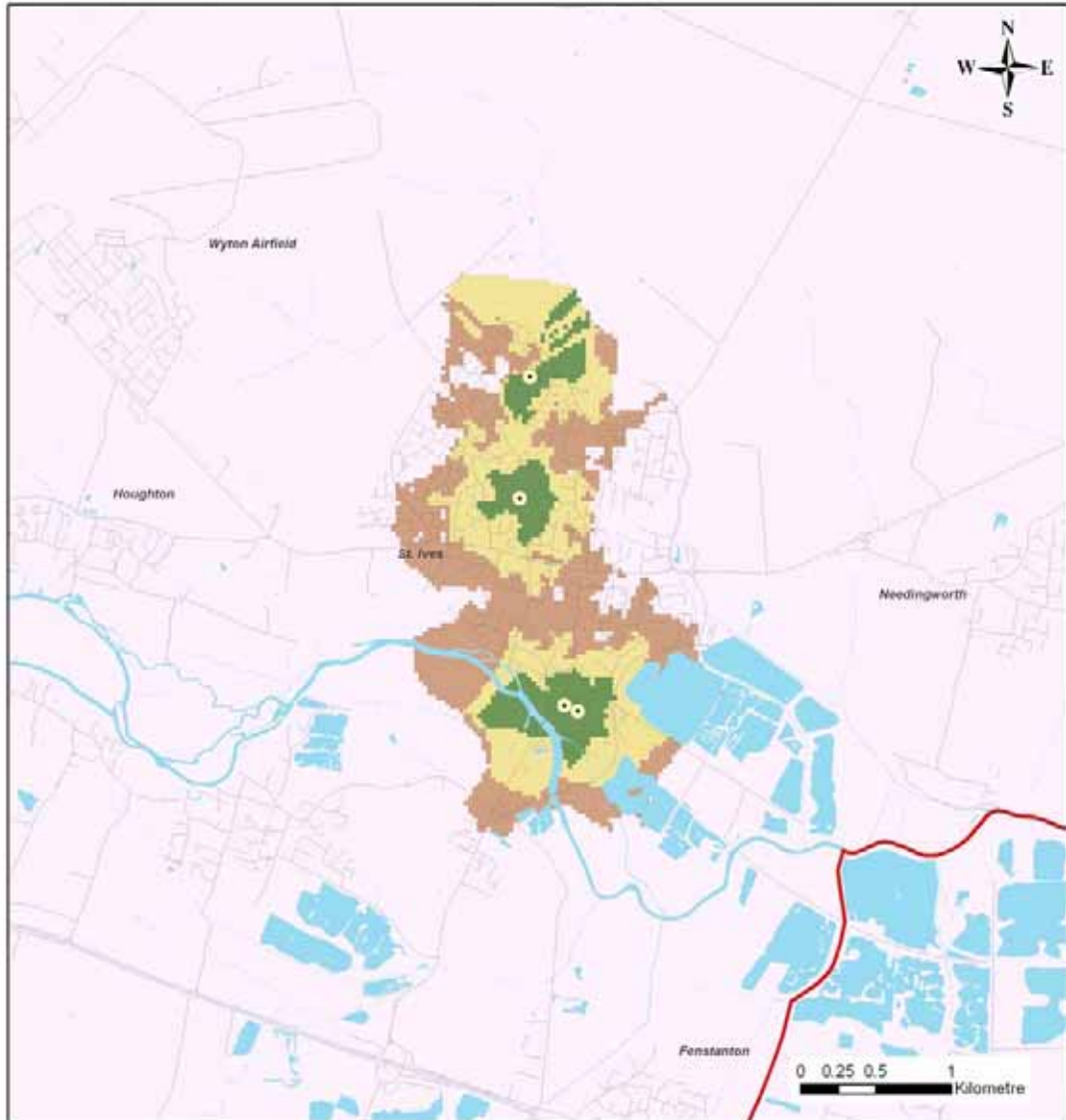
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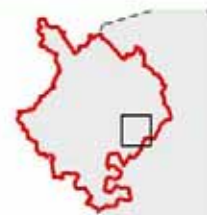
Access to Pharmacies - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Pharmacies
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Pharmacies | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

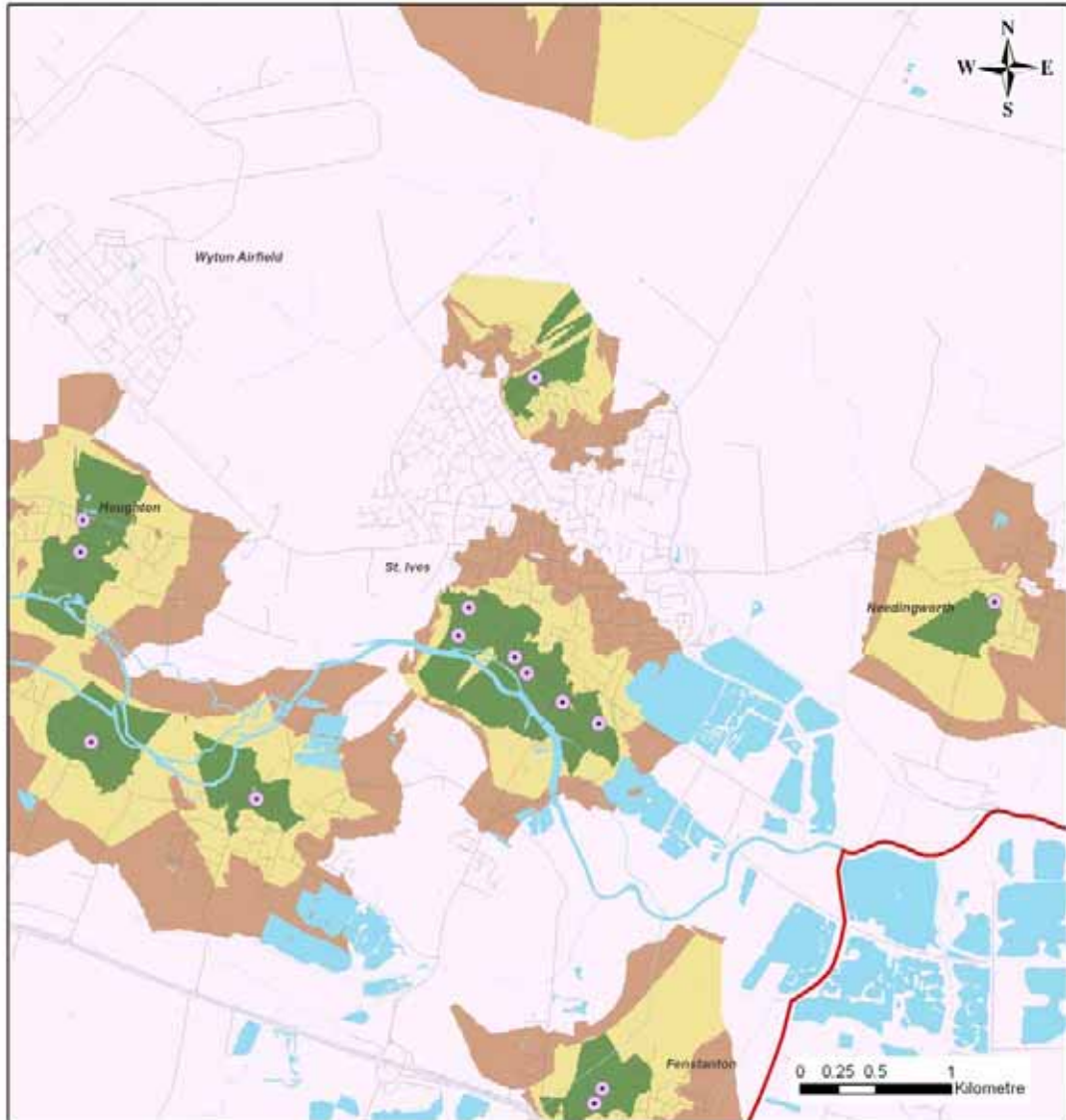
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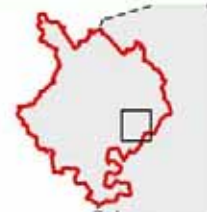
Access to Community Facilities - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Community Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Community Centres and Halls | |
|---|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

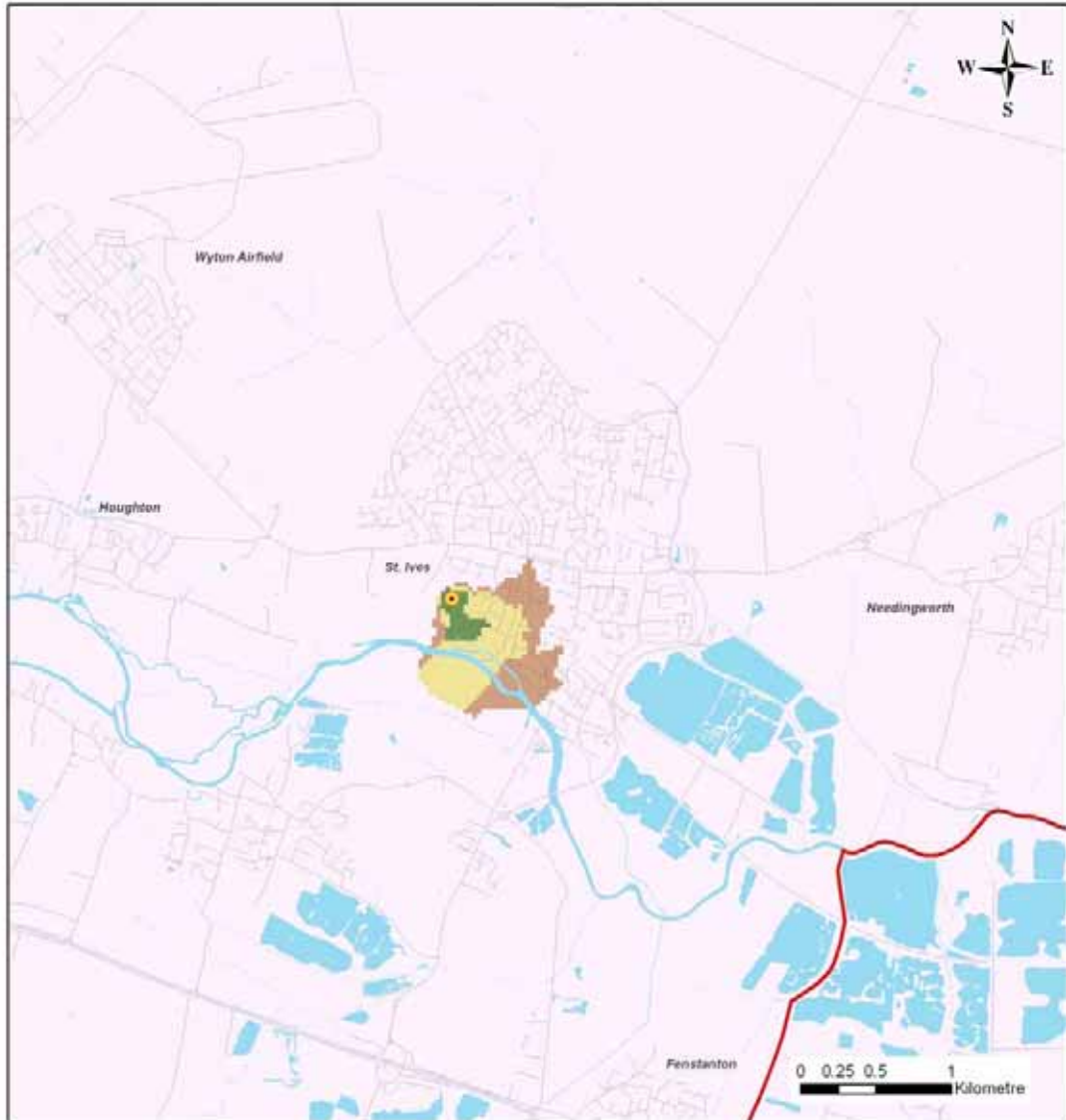
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Access to Leisure Facilities - St. Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Leisure Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Leisure | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

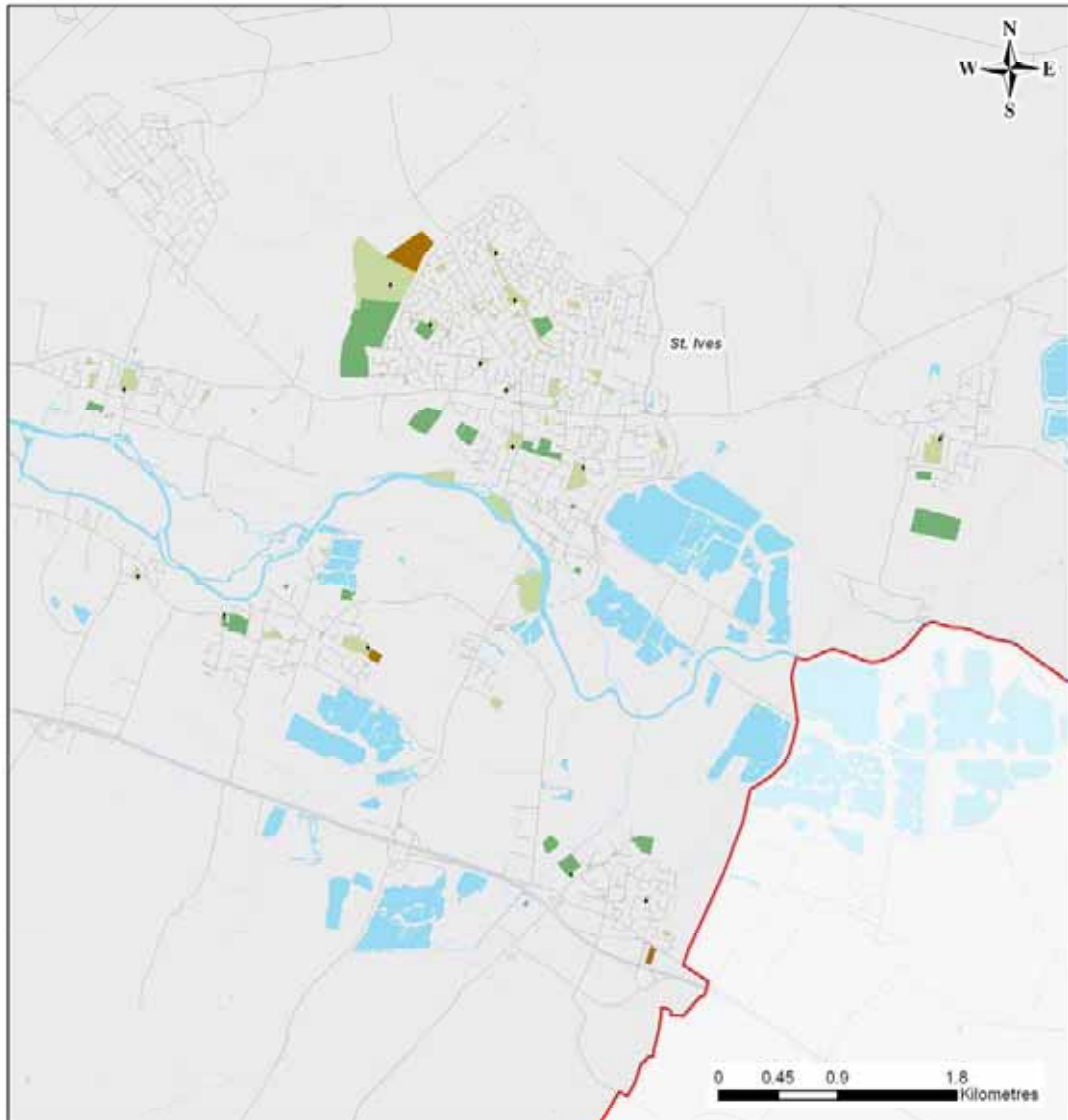
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Open Space - St Ives

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County
- Formal open space
- Informal open space
- Allotments
- Play Areas



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

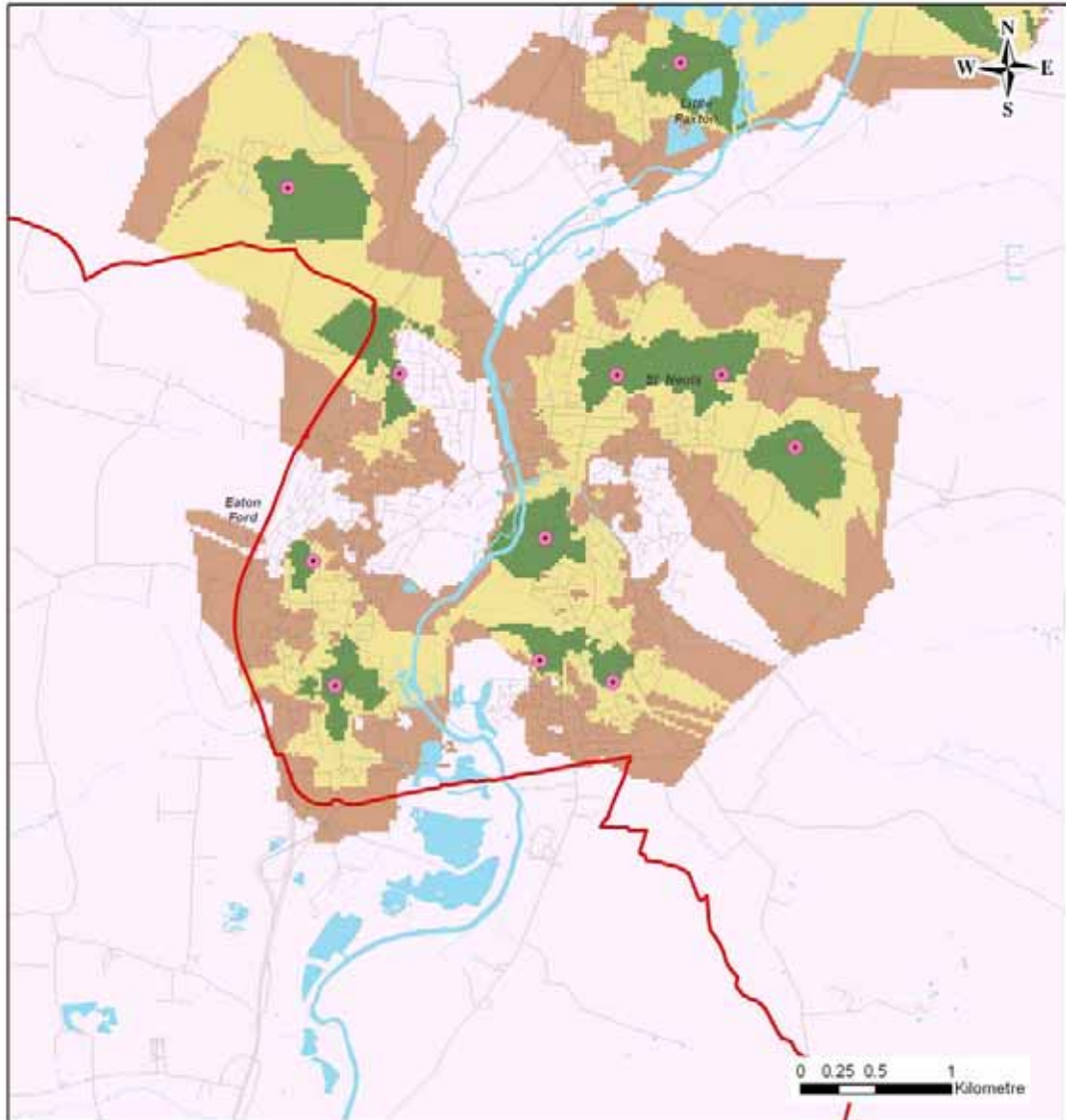
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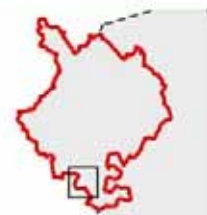
Access to Early Years Facilities - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Early Years Facilities
 - ▭ Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - - - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Early Years | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| ■ | Up to 5 Minutes |
| ■ | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| ■ | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| ■ | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

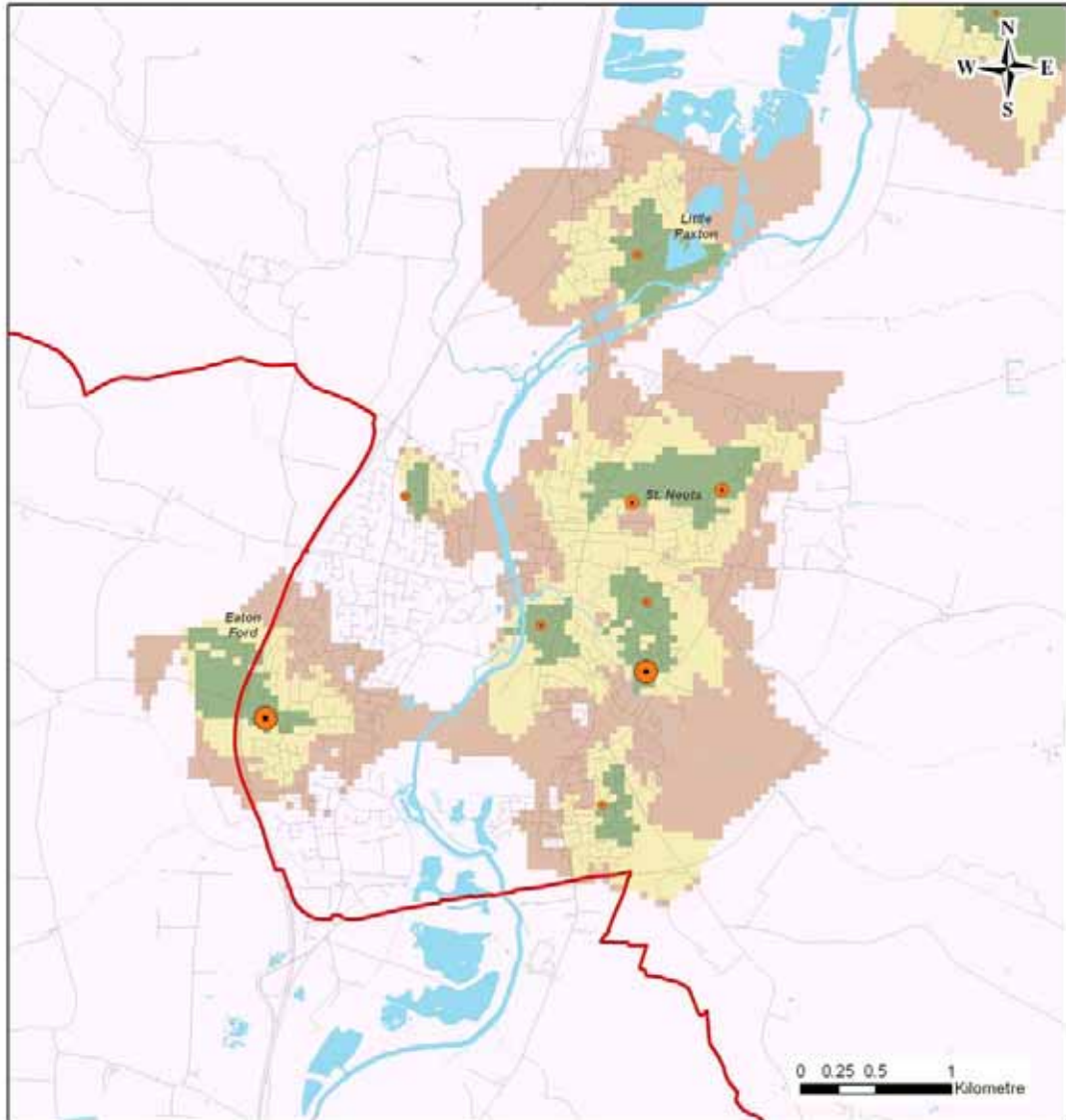
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Primary Schools Access and Capacity - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Primary Schools Spare Capacity	Walking Time to Primary Schools	Huntingdonshire District Boundary
• -27 - 3	■ Up to 5 Minutes	— Roads
● 4 - 27	■ 5 - 10 Minutes	■ Water
● 28 - 58	■ 10 - 15 Minutes	- - - Cambridgeshire County
● 59 - 92	■ 15+ Minutes	
● 93 - 139		



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

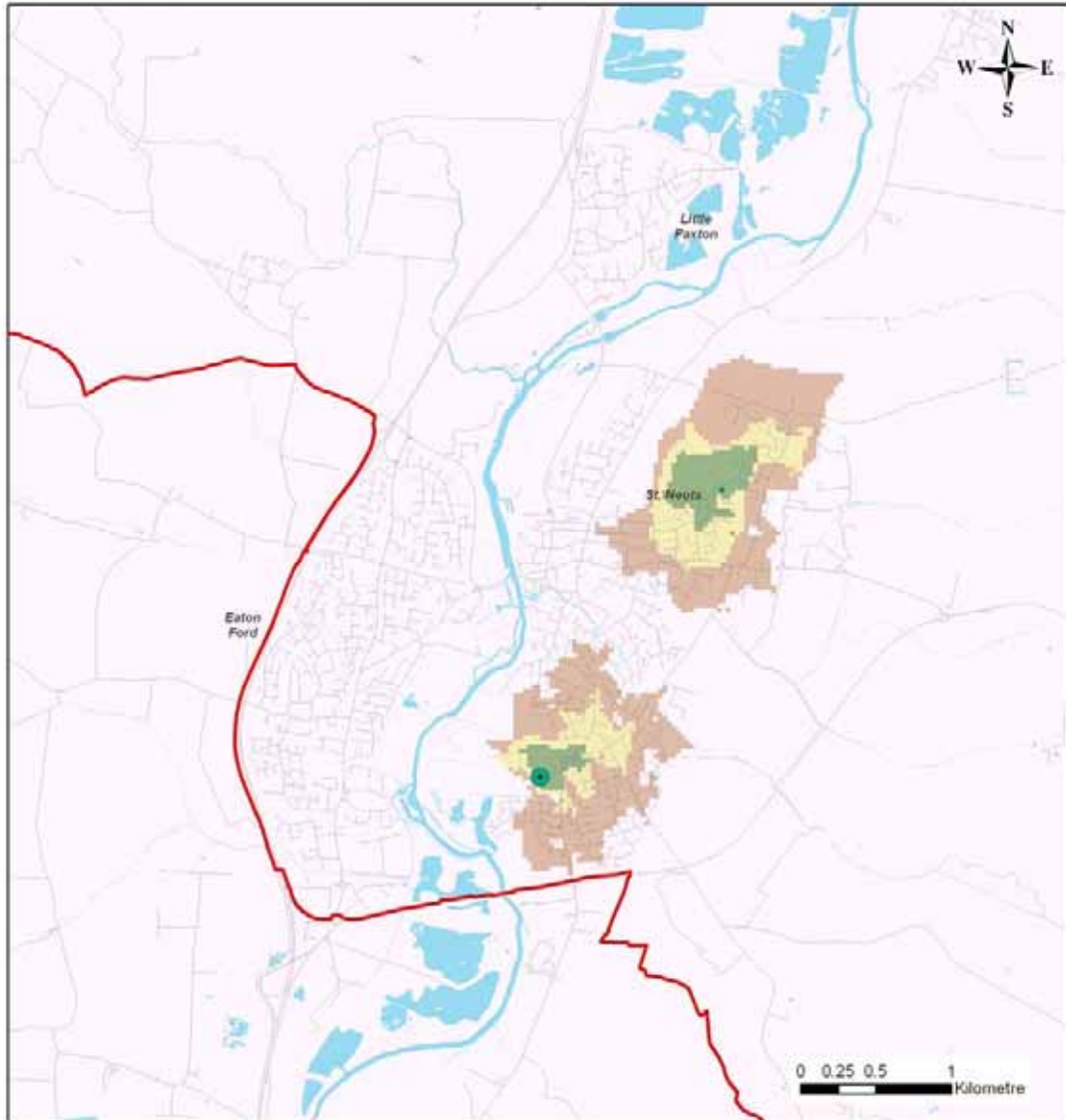
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Secondary Schools Access and Capacity - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend



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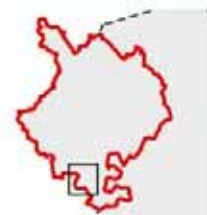
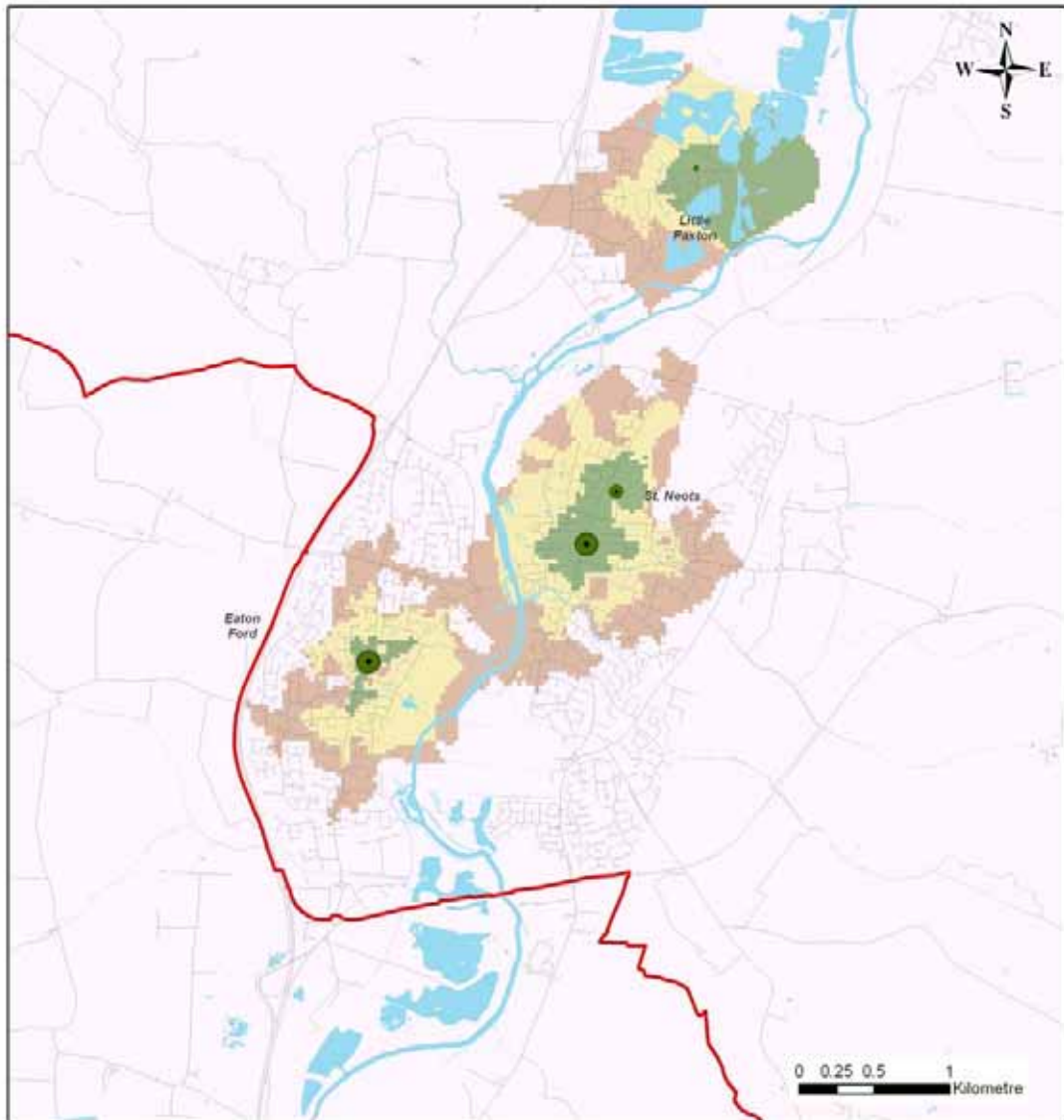
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Access to NHS GP Surgeries - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

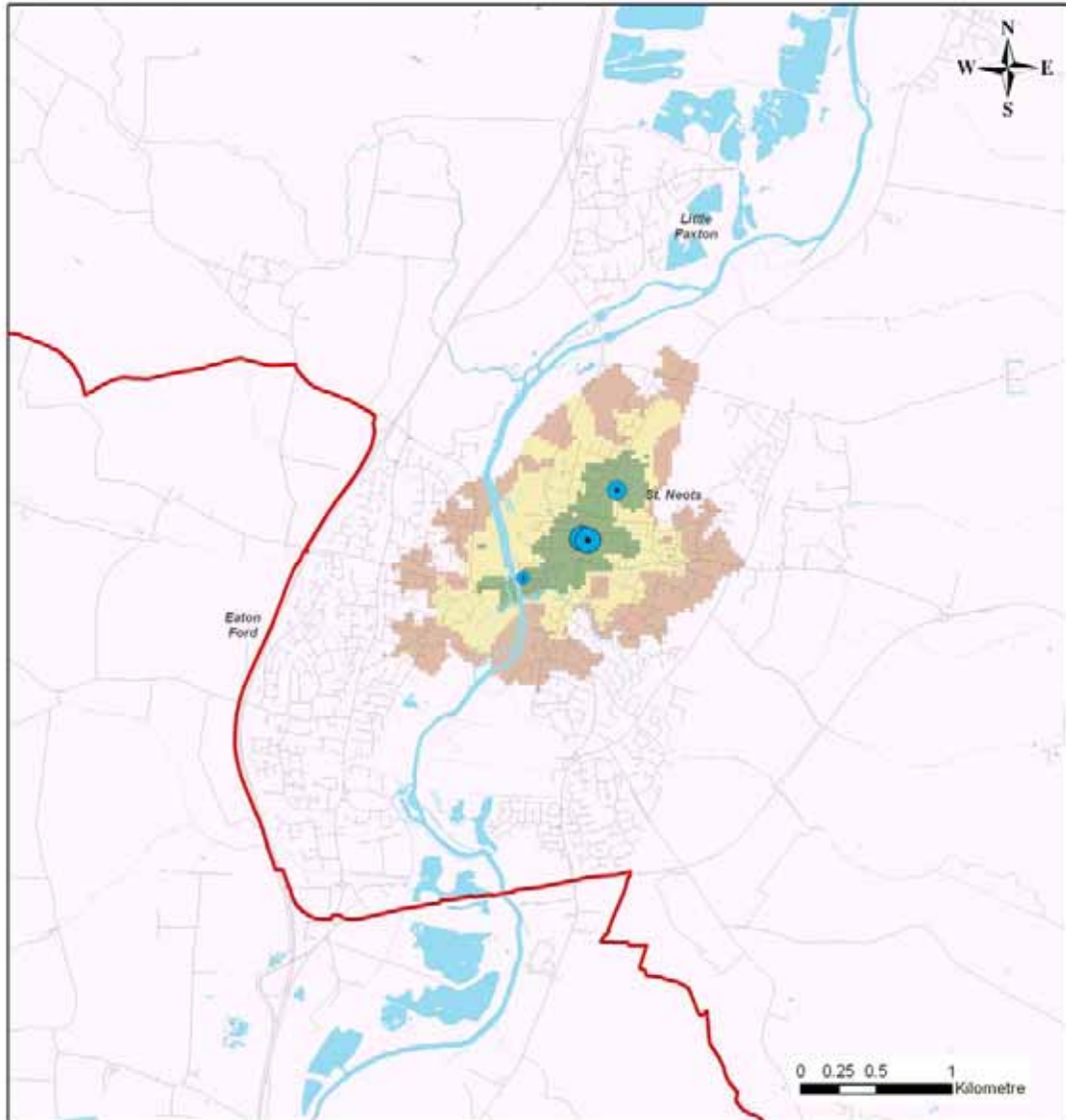
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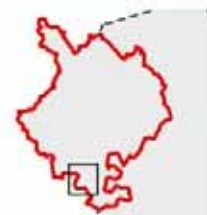
Access to Dentist Surgeries - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

Dentist Surgeries	Walking Time to Dentists	Huntingdonshire District Boundary
Number of Dentists	Up to 5 Minutes	Roads
1 - 3	5 - 10 Minutes	Water
4 - 5	10 - 15 Minutes	Cambridgeshire County
6 - 7	15+ Minutes	



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

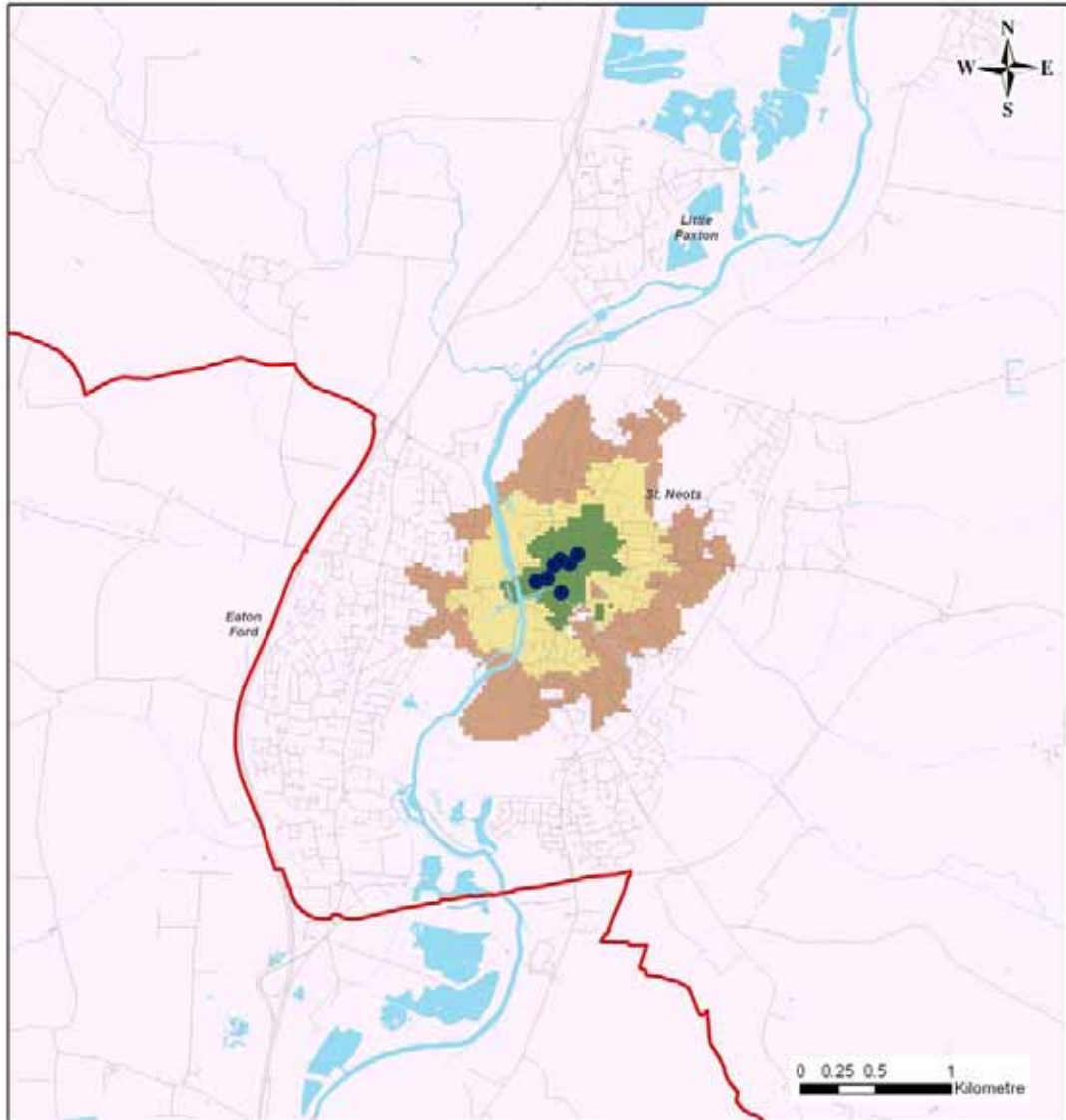
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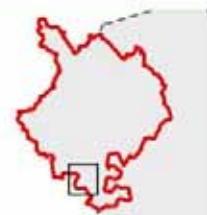
Access to Opticians - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Opticians
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- | Walking Time to Opticians | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Up to 5 Minutes |
| | 5 - 10 Minutes |
| | 10 - 15 Minutes |
| | 15+ Minutes |



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

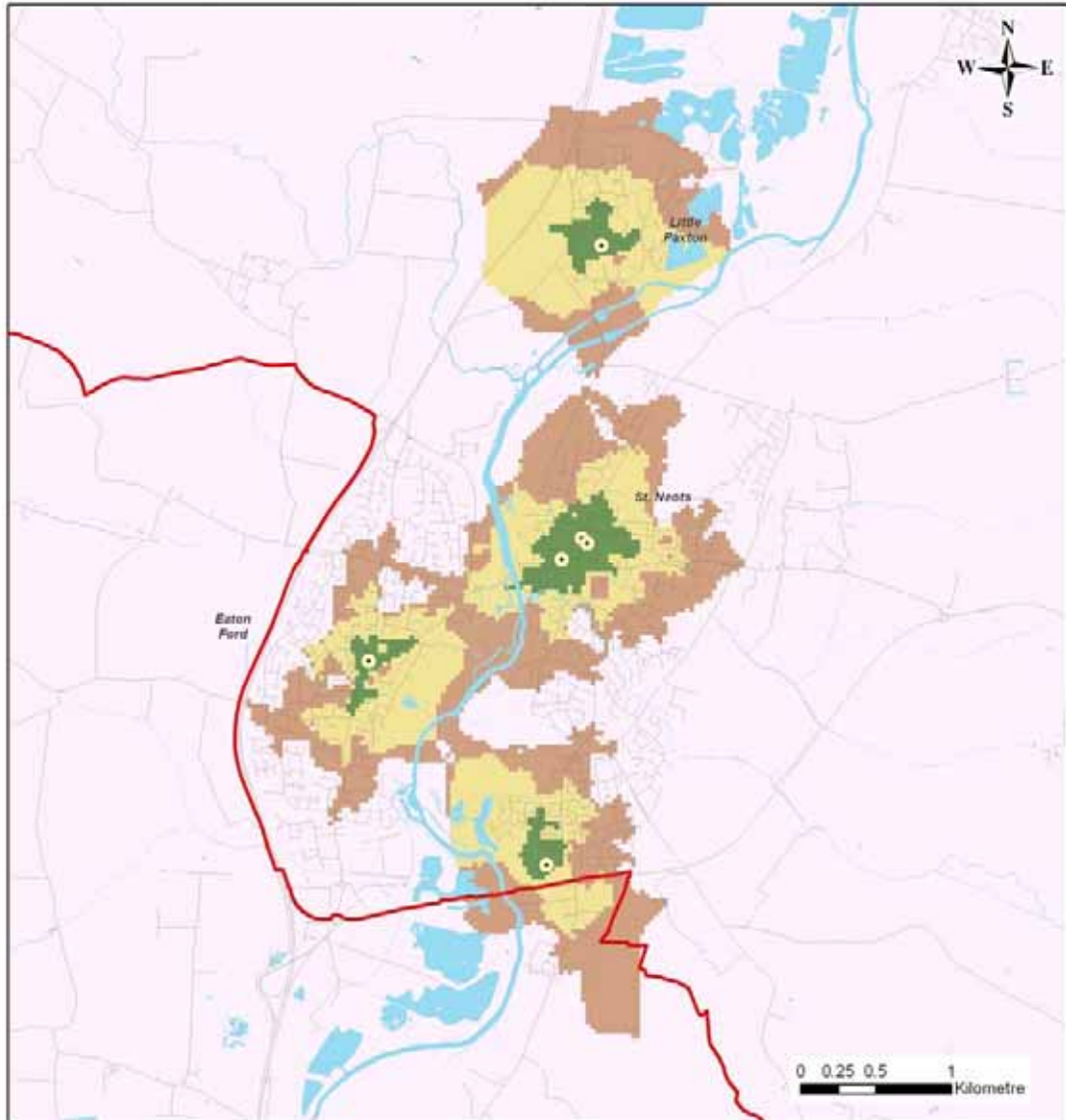
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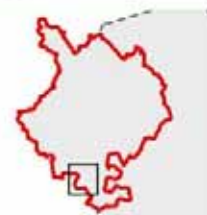
© Last Updated: May 2008

Access to Pharmacies - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend**
- Pharmacies
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- Walking Time to Pharmacies**
- Up to 5 Minutes
 - 5 - 10 Minutes
 - 10 - 15 Minutes
 - 15+ Minutes



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

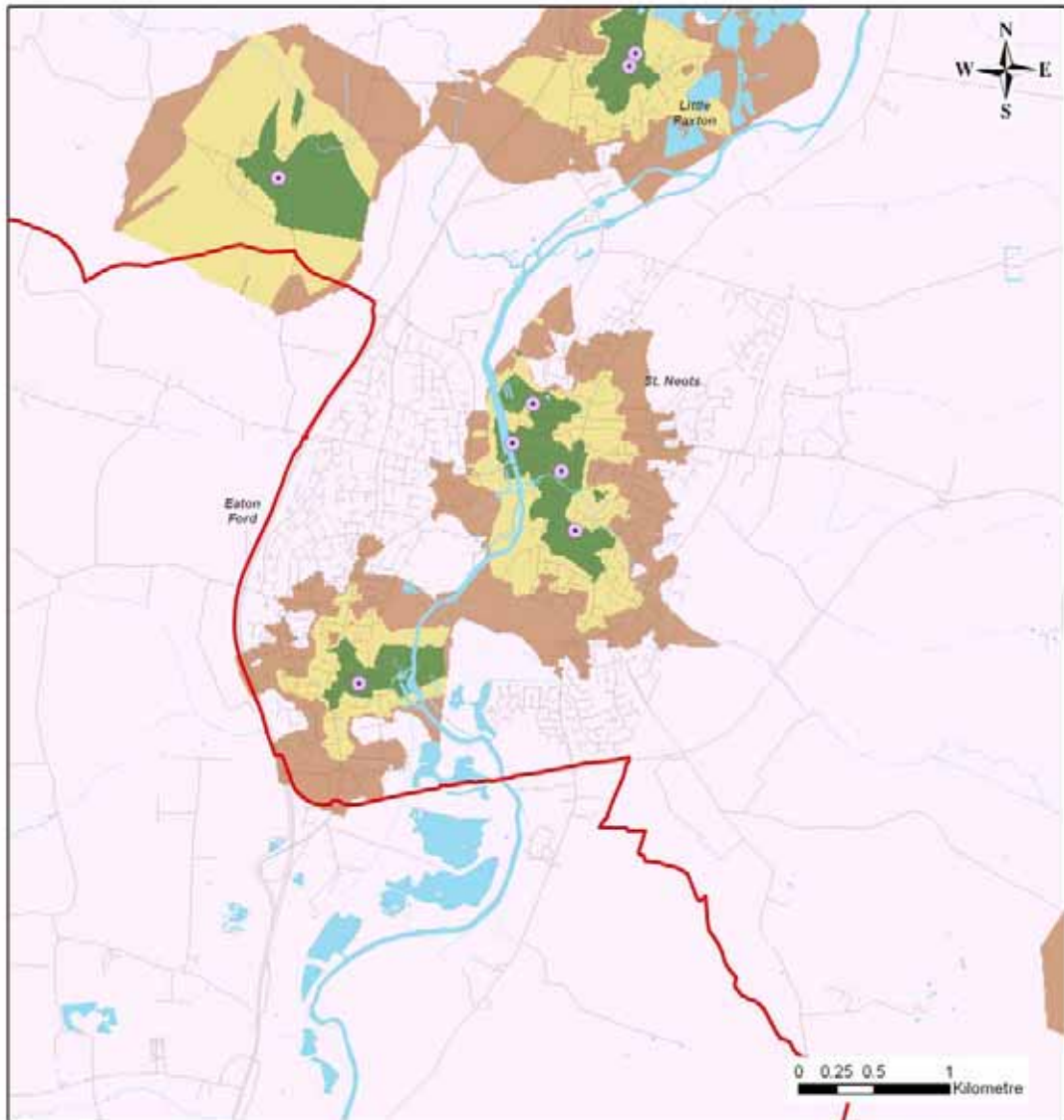
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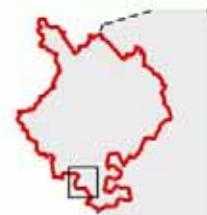
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Access to Community Centres - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend**
- Community Centres
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County
- Walking Time to Community Centres and Halls**
- Up to 5 Minutes
 - 5 - 10 Minutes
 - 10 - 15 Minutes
 - 15+ Minutes



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

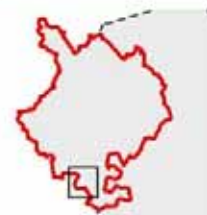
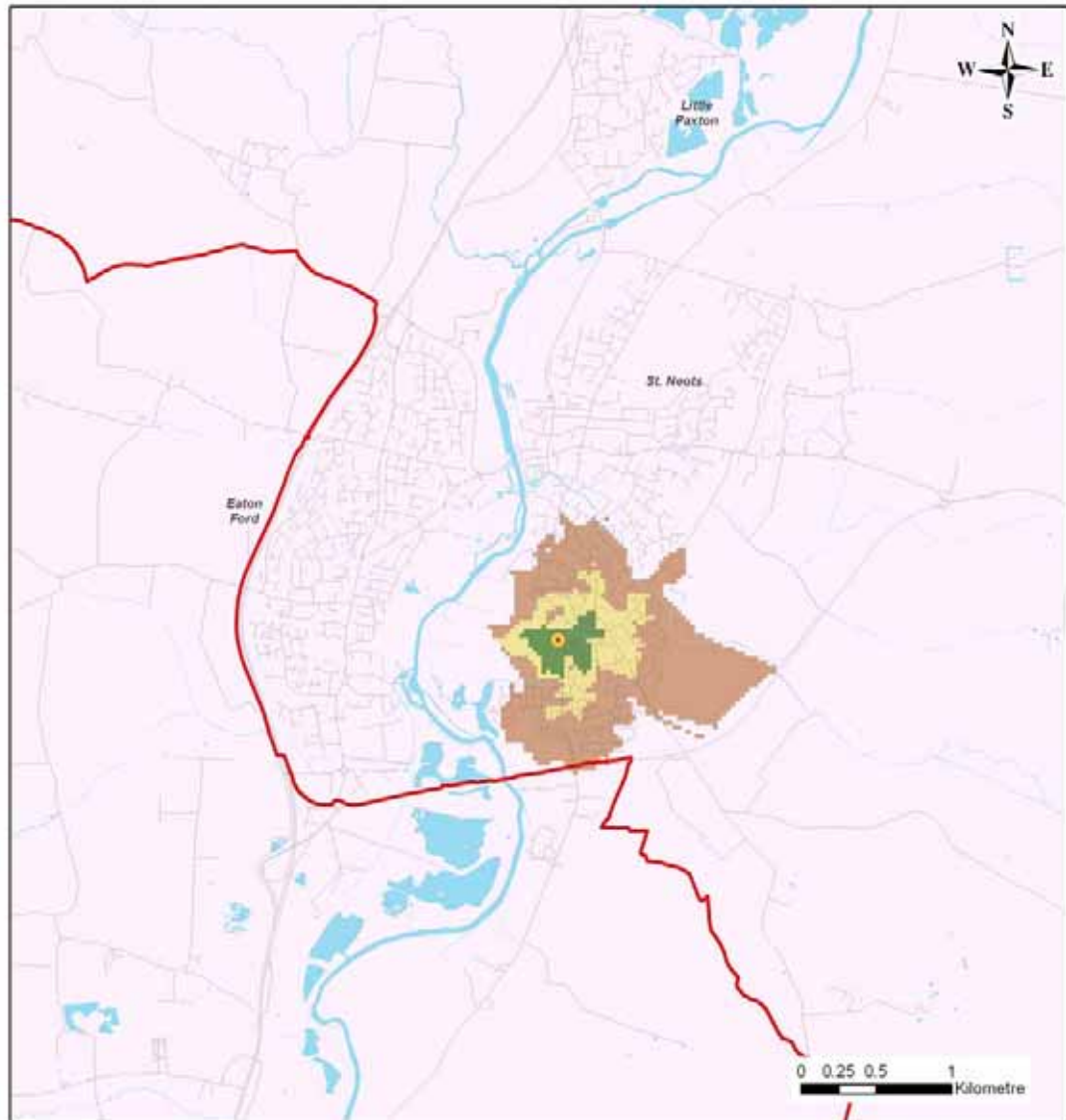
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Access to Leisure Facilities - St. Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

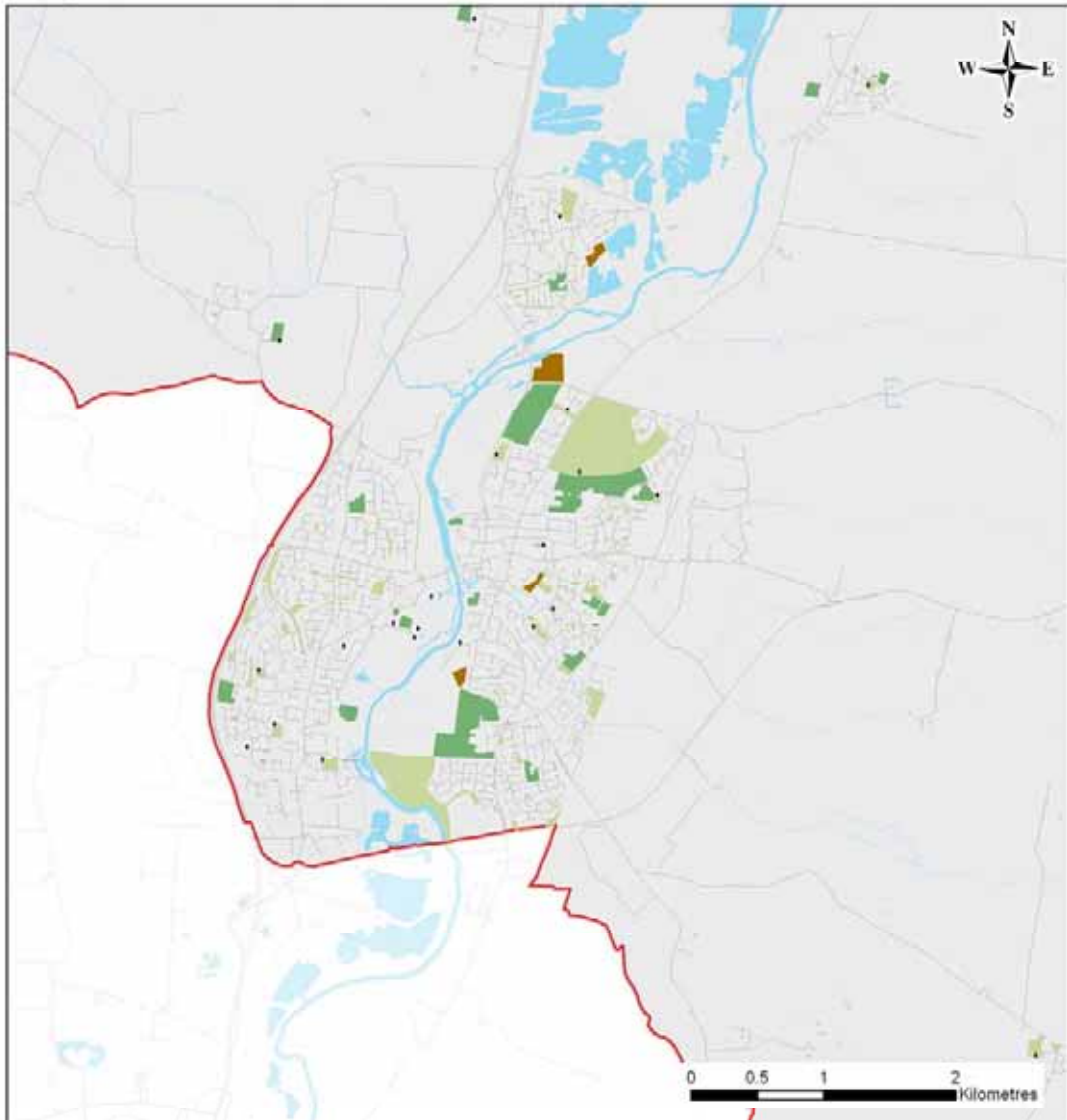
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Open Space - St Neots

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- ▭ Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- ▭ Formal open space
- ▭ Roads
- ▭ Informal open space
- ▭ Water
- ▭ Allotments
- Cambridgeshire County
- Play Areas



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

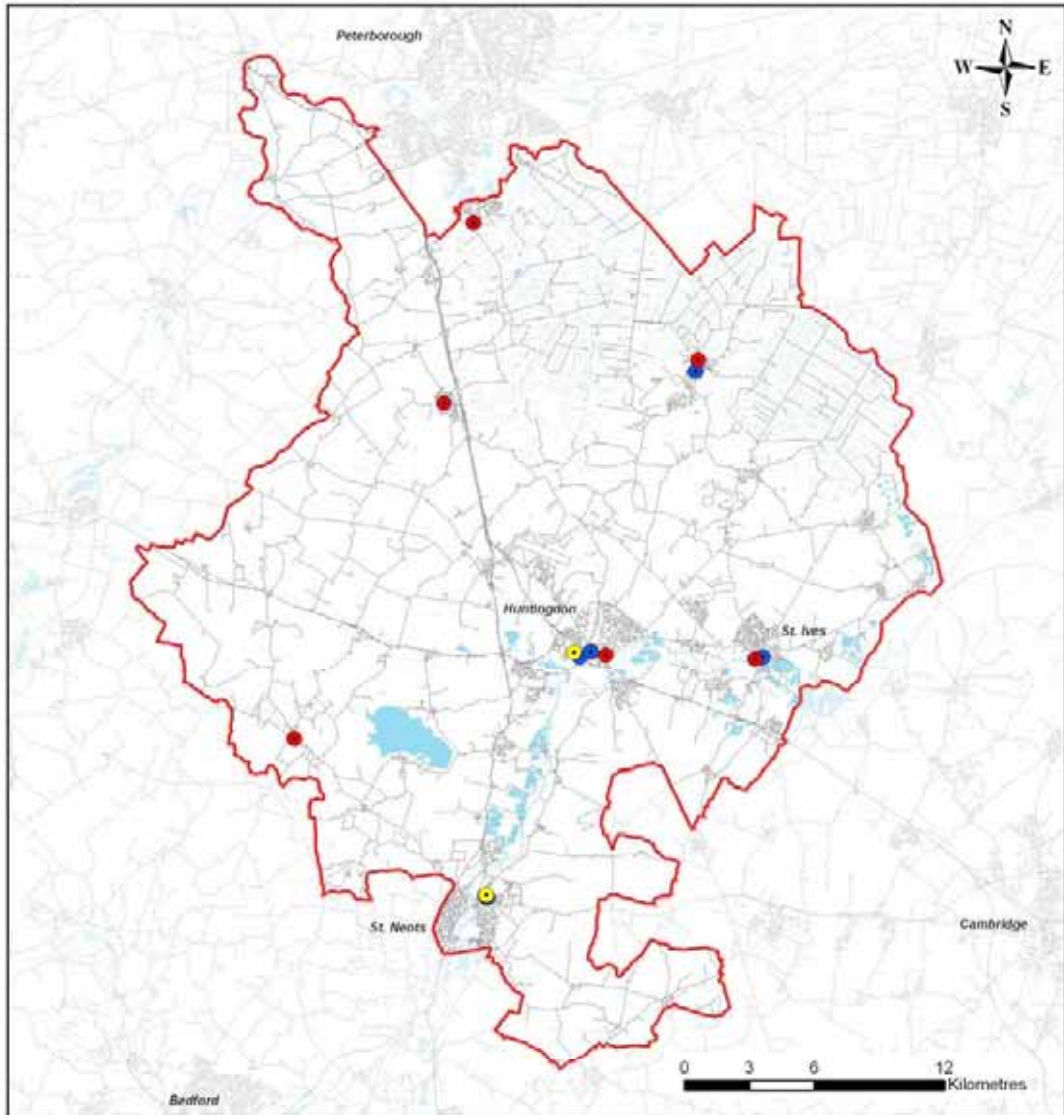
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Location of Emergency Services

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend
- Ambulance Stations
 - Fire Stations
 - Police Stations
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

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Appendix E

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DATA SOURCES AND VALIDATORS

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DATA SOURCES

Table E.1 sets out the data sources used to map existing infrastructure in the Social Infrastructure analysis:

Table E.1: Data Sources for Social Infrastructure

Type of Service	Source
Education Facilities	
Early Years	National Statistics Tables
Primary Schools	National Statistics Tables; Department for Children, Schools and Families
Secondary Schools	National Statistics Tables; Department for Children, Schools and Families
Health & Social Care Services & Facilities	
GP Surgeries	Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust
Dental Surgeries	Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust
Opticians	National Statistics Tables
Pharmacies	National Statistics Tables
Leisure & Recreation Facilities	
Leisure Centres	Huntingdonshire District Council
Community Facilities	
Community Facilities	Huntingdonshire District Council
Libraries	Huntingdonshire District Council
Open Space	
Play Areas	Huntingdonshire District Council
Allotments	Huntingdonshire District Council
Informal Open Space	Huntingdonshire District Council
Formal Open Space	Huntingdonshire District Council
Essential and Emergency Services	
Police Stations	Cambridgeshire Police Constabulary
Fire Stations	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Ambulance Stations	East Of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Table E.2 sets out the standards used in the Social Infrastructure analysis. Where there is no local or national standard an equivalent from a nearby location is used:

Table E.2: Standards for Social Infrastructure

Type of Service	Standard	Source
Health & Social Care Services & Facilities		
General Practitioners	1 per 1,800 persons *	National Health Service
Dental Surgeons	1 per 2,000 persons	Traffic light maps of dentists distribution in England and Wales, 2004
One Stop Primary Care Centre	83.3sq.m per 1,000 persons	Newham Strategic Services Delivery Plan
Acute Healthcare Beds	1 per 480 persons	Thames Valley Health Authority
Other Healthcare Beds (incl. Mental)	1 per 1,430 persons	Thames Valley Health Authority
Leisure & Recreation Facilities		
Swimming Pool 25m. 4 lanes. 1 lane = 53.122 sq. m)	0.011 sq. m per person (10.96 sq.m per 1,000 people)	Sports Facilities Standards Reports 2007-2020, March 2008
Sports Hall (4 badminton court. 1 court = 170 sq.m)	0.0512 sq. m per person (51.20 sq.m per 1000 people)	Sports Facilities Standards Reports 2007-2020, March 2008
Artificial Turf Pitch (ATP). 1 ATP = 6,400 sq.m)	0.246sq m per person (0.04 ATPs / 256 sq.m per 1000 people)	Sports Facilities Standards Reports 2007-2020, March 2008
Indoor Bowls Rink. 6 rinks per hall.	0.00006 rinks per person (0.05 rinks per 1,000 people)	Sports Facilities Standards Reports 2007-2020, March 2008
Community Facilities		
Community Space	61sq.m per 1,000 persons	Milton Keynes SPG – Social Infrastructure Works
Library Space	26.5sq.m per 1,000 persons	Kent Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2000

Open Space Requirements		
Outdoor Sports pitches, courts and greens	16.1 sq.m per person , of which: - at least 8.1 sq.m per resident available for community use	Huntingdonshire Local Development Framework, Development Control Policies – Preferred Options 2008
Informal open space	18 sq.m per person of which: - 4.8 sq.m per resident for parks and gardens - 2.3 sq.m per resident for natural and semi-natural open space - 10.9 sq.m per resident for amenity greenspace (excluding domestic gardens)	Huntingdonshire Local Development Framework, Development Control Policies – Preferred Options 2008
Children and young people's play space	8 sq.m per person, which should be provided either within the 'informal open space' or 'outdoor sports pitches, courts and greens' standards of provision.	Huntingdonshire Local Development Framework, Development Control Policies – Preferred Options 2008
Allotments	3.2 sq.m per person	Huntingdonshire Local Development Framework, Development Control Policies – Preferred Options 2008
Emergency Services		
Number of Police Officers	1 officer per 413 persons	The Home Office – 2006/07 (Huntingdonshire Specific)
Associated Floorspace	20 sq.m per 1,000 persons	Costing the Infrastructure of the SE Counties – Roger Tym & Partners
Fire Stations (2 appliance station)	Three appliance station per 64,000 persons	Costs to Social Infrastructure Works in the LTG, 2003
Ambulance emergency calls per year	8 residents per additional call	London Ambulance Service

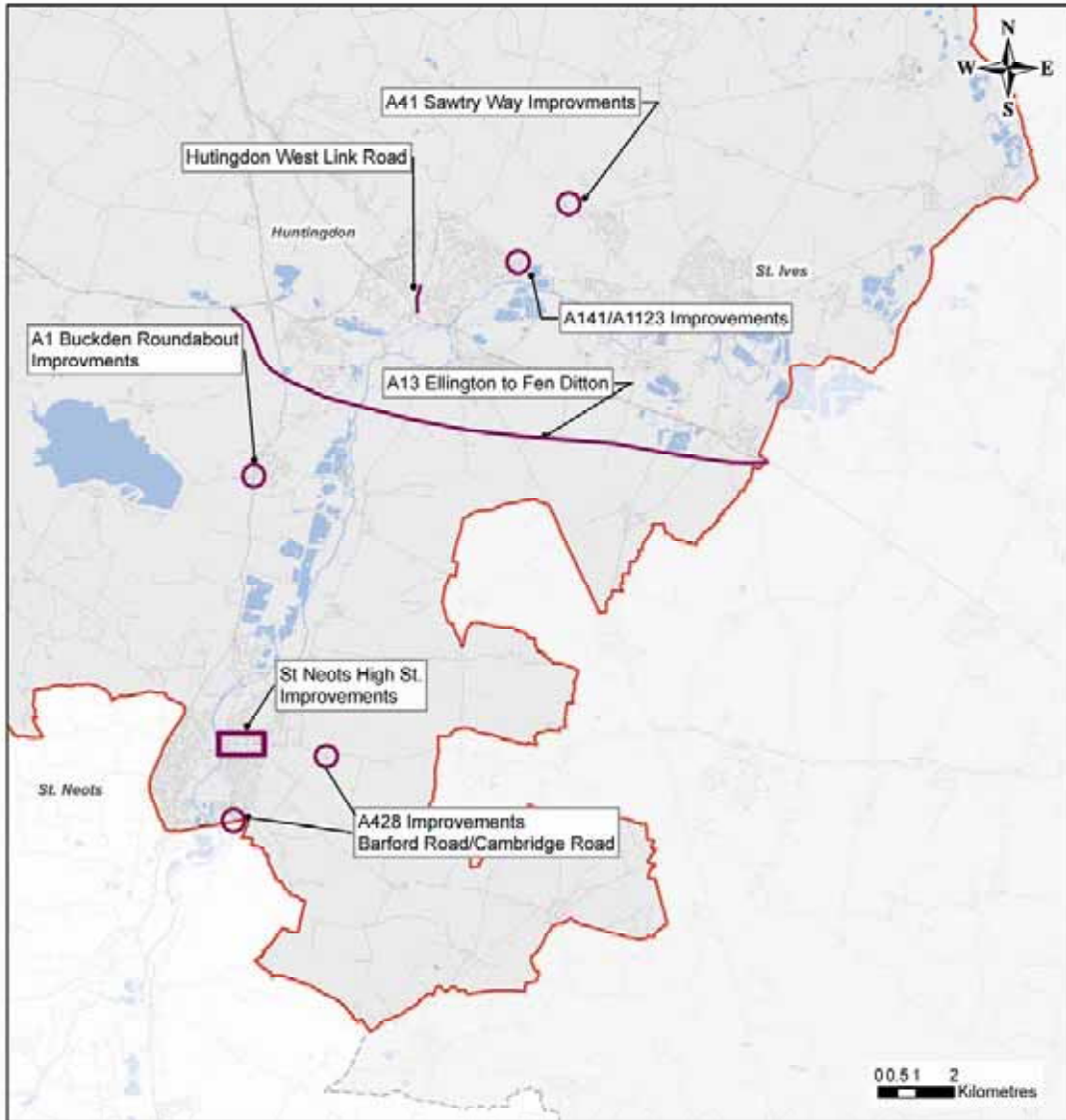
*Whilst 1,800 patients per GP WTE (Whole Time Equivalent) is the standard used to guide the optimum GP to Patient ratio, it is recognised that this is becoming increasingly difficult to use as a comparator or measure of GP capacity. Each GP practice is free to decide its own establishment and some make greater use of Nurse Practitioners and other professionals such as Clinical Pharmacists.

Appendix F

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING

Highway Improvements

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Footway/Cycleway Improvements
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

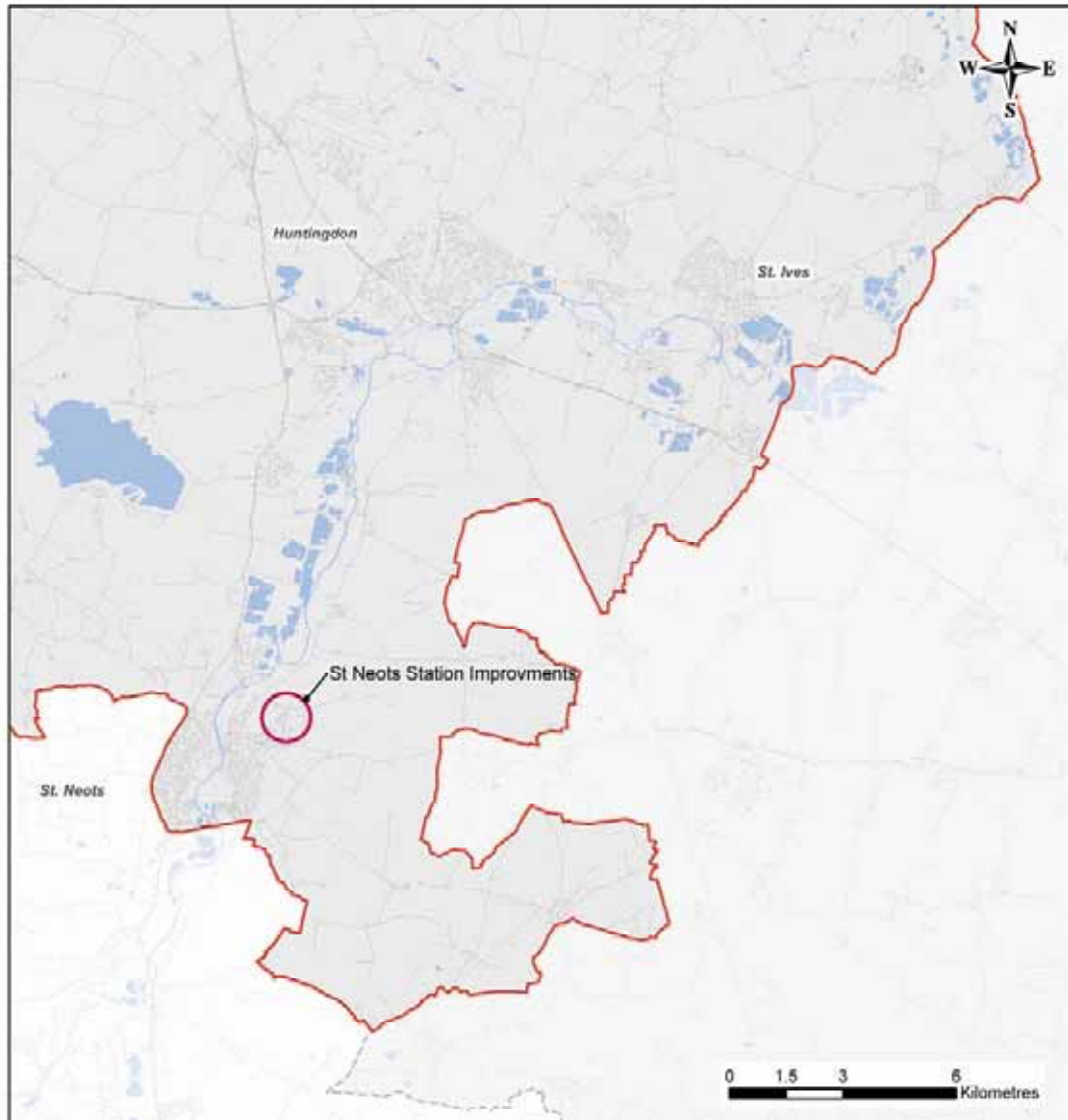
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● Last Updated: September 2008

Rail Improvements

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Rail Improvements
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- ▭ Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

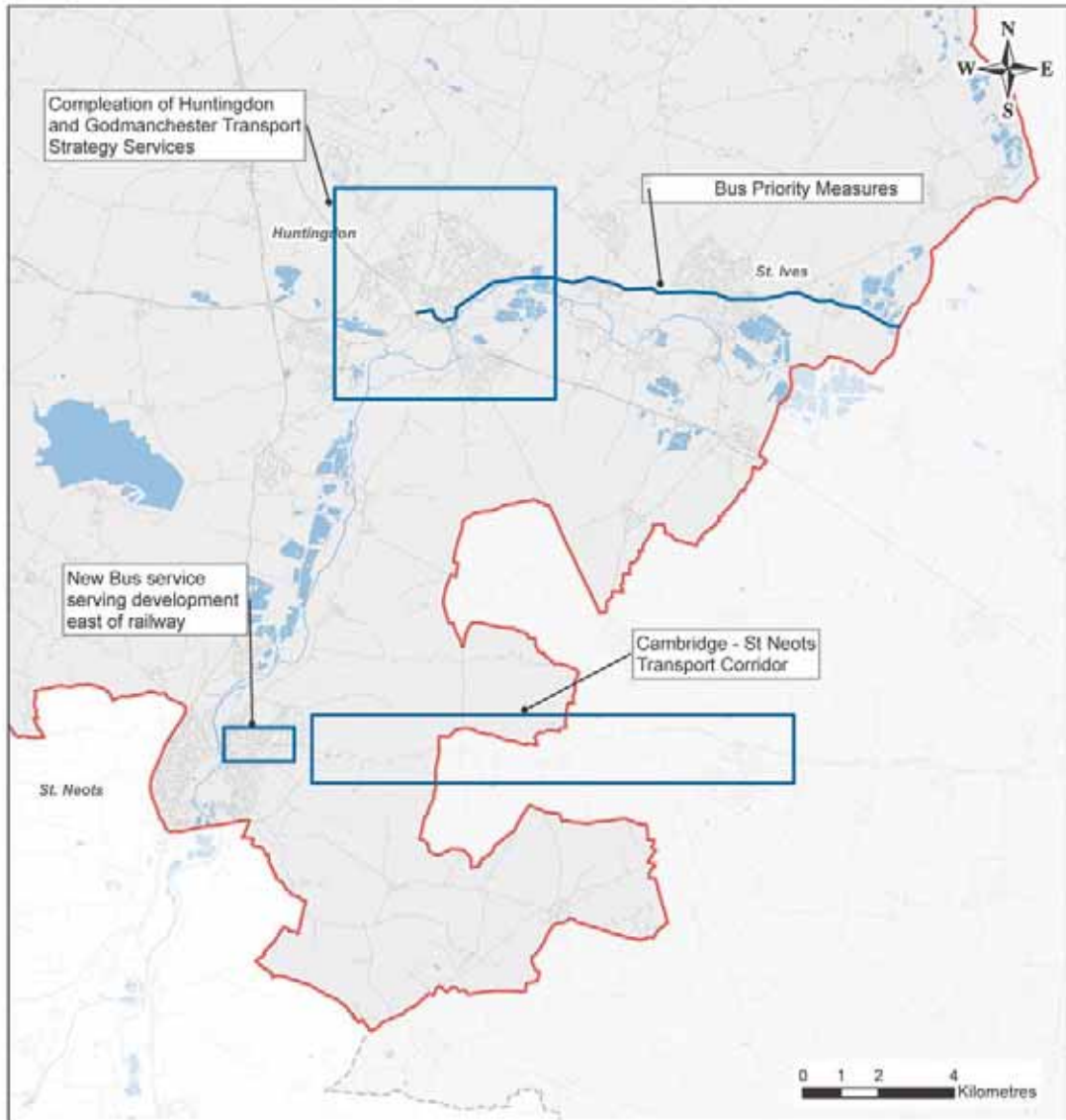
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● Last Updated: September 2008

Bus Improvements

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



Legend

- Bus Improvements
- Huntingdonshire District Boundary
- Roads
- Water
- Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council

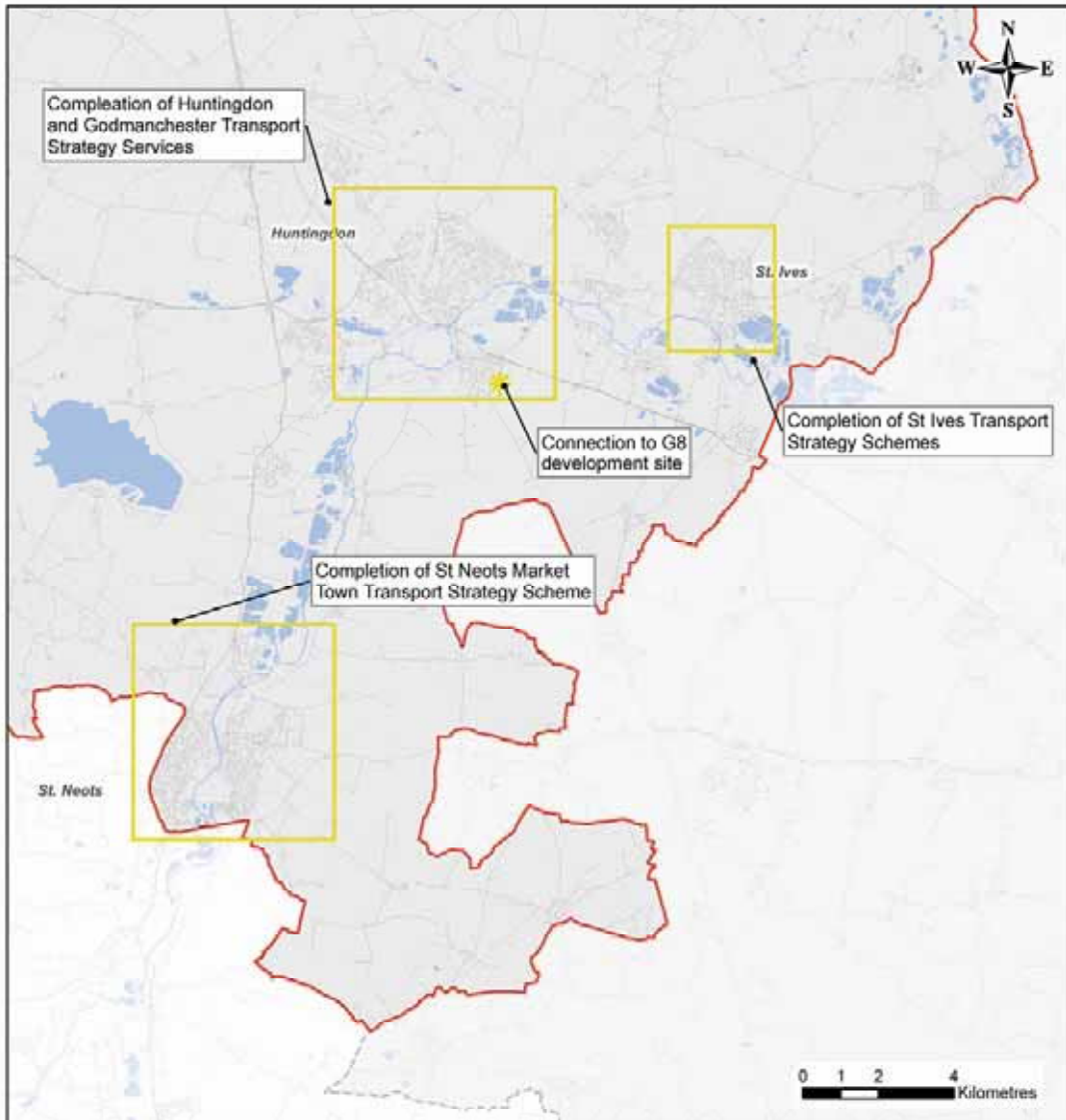
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Footway/Cycleway Improvements

Huntingdonshire Investment Framework



- Legend**
- Footway/Cycleway Improvements
 - Huntingdonshire District Boundary
 - Roads
 - Water
 - Cambridgeshire County



Data Source: Ordnance Survey / EDAW / Huntingdonshire District Council



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● Last Updated: September 2008

Appendix G

INFRASTRUCTURE COST ASSUMPTIONS

BASIS OF COST ESTIMATES

The general comment applicable to all of Gardiner & Theobald's building-type costings within this study is that these are construction costs only, with a base date of fourth quarter 2008.

The usual exclusions apply which are: -

- Inflation beyond 4th quarter '08
- Legal fees
- Planning and building regulation fees
- Professional fees
- VAT, SDLT and other taxes / levies
- Investigations and surveys
- Tenants' costs and contributions
- Client fit out (with the exception of ICT & FFE to schools)
- Archaeological works
- Site acquisition fees / costs
- Adjoining owner costs
- Client's insurances
- Client's contingencies
- Contributions to environmental improvements
- Marketing costs
- Finance costs
- Site clearance and demolition
- Abnormal ground conditions
- Asbestos removal
- Artwork
- Infrastructure improvements

Main contractor's preliminaries, overheads and profit are included in the costs.

Appendix H

HUNTINGDONSHIRE GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY MODEL SUMMARY SHEETS

Huntingdonshire Local Investment Framework

Infrastructure Delivery Model (IDM)

Model Version	Model V.5
Issued to	Huntingdonshire District Council
Issued on	23/01/2009
Developed by	EDAW AECOM



Detailed Housing Analysis

Sheet 1	Detailed Housing Trajectory - With St Neots on Low Growth Scenario	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Detailed Housing Trajectory - With St Neots on High Growth Scenario	Press to Link
Sheet 3	Plan, Monitor, Manage Summary Tables	Press to Link
Sheet 4	Plan, Monitor, Manage Summary Graph - St Neots Low Growth Scenario	Press to Link
Sheet 5	Plan, Monitor, Manage Summary Graph - St Neots High Growth Scenario	Press to Link

Detailed Infrastructure Projects

Sheet 1	Strategic Infrastructure Project details	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Local Infrastructure Project details - Projects benefiting multiple local areas	Press to Link
Sheet 3	Local Infrastructure Project details - Huntingdon	Press to Link
Sheet 4	Local Infrastructure Project details - St Ives	Press to Link
Sheet 5	Local Infrastructure Project details - Yaxley	Press to Link
Sheet 6	Local Infrastructure Project details - Ramsey	Press to Link
Sheet 7	Local Infrastructure Project details - St Neots	Press to Link

Infrastructure Project Costs

Sheet 1	Infrastructure Project Costs and Timing Estimates	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Infrastructure Project Cost Annual Projection	Press to Link

Infrastructure Project Funding

Sheet 1	Infrastructure Project Funding Source Estimates	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Infrastructure Project Funding Annual Projection	Press to Link

Infrastructure Contributions

Sheet 1	Contributions from Neighbouring Authorities and Regional Bodies.	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Land Value Capture Analysis - Detailed by Local Areas	Press to Link
Sheet 3	Land Value Capture Analysis - Summary for District	Press to Link

IDM Conclusions

Sheet 1	Area and Infrastructure Project Type Cost Summary	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Detailed Cost verses Income Analysis	Press to Link
Sheet 3	Summary Cost verses Income Analysis	Press to Link

Illustrative Graphs

Sheet 1	Graph illustrating Cost Verses Income on Local Infrastructure Projects	Press to Link
Sheet 2	Graph illustrating Cost Verses Income on Strategic Infrastructure Projects	Press to Link

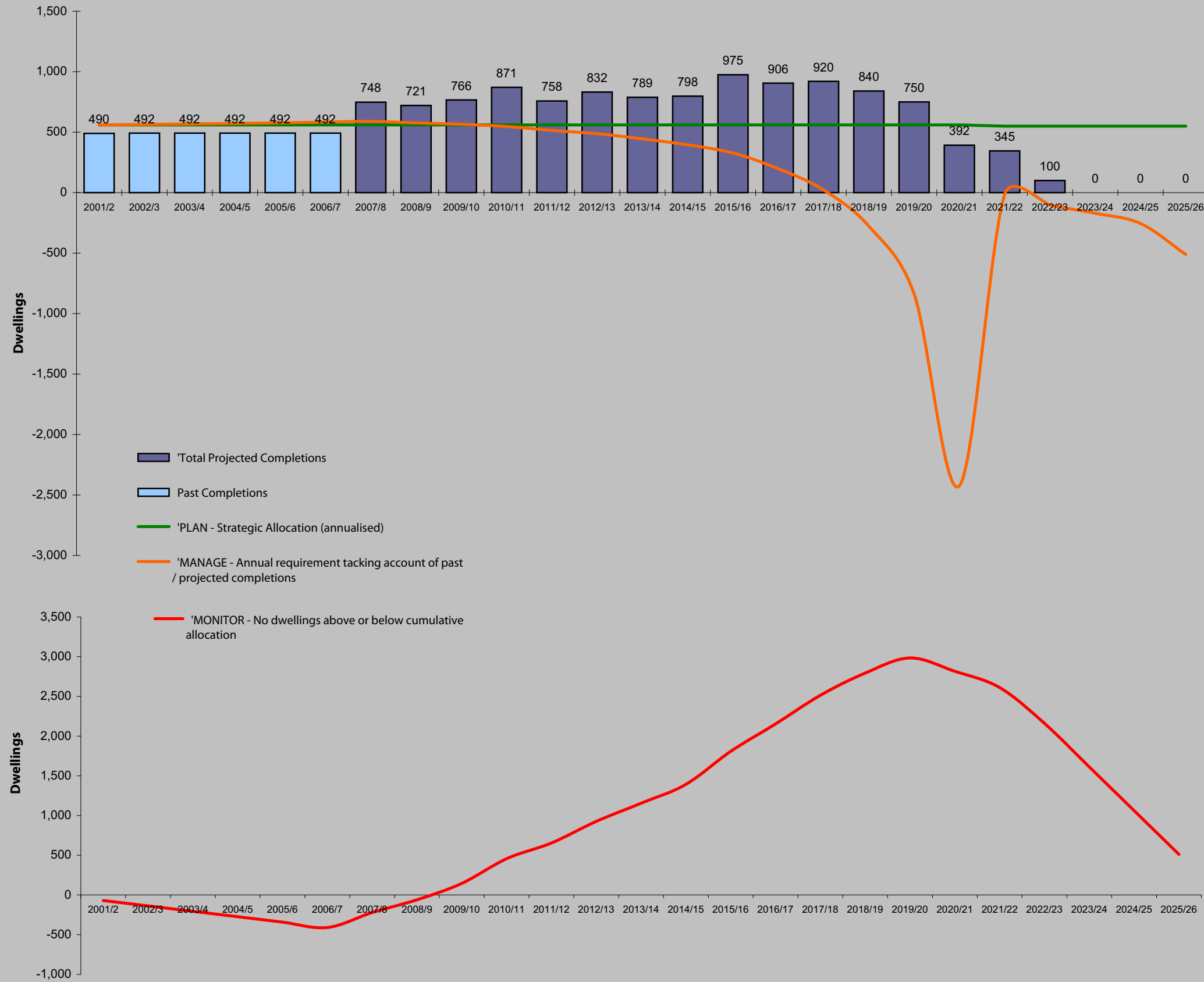
HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Plan - Monitor - Manage

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
Full District Wide Figures - Low Scenario																										
Completions	490	492	492	492	492	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,950
Full Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	611	584	644	467	381	179	160	160	146	100	100	100	57	0	0	0	0	0	4,392
Pending Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	67	141	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320
Mixed Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	250	250	250	250	250	35	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
All possible Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	721	756	821	718	541	289	270	410	396	350	350	350	92	0	0	0	0	0	6,812
Allocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	50	40	291	500	528	565	510	570	490	400	300	345	100	0	0	0	4,699
Total Past Completions	490	492	492	492	492	492																				2,950
Total Projected Completions							748	721	766	871	758	832	789	798	975	906	920	840	750	392	345	100	0	0	0	11,511
Cumulative Completions	490	982	1,474	1,966	2,458	2,950	3,698	4,419	5,185	6,056	6,814	7,646	8,435	9,233	10,208	11,114	12,034	12,874	13,624	14,016	14,361	14,461	14,461	14,461	14,461	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	550	550	550	550	550	13,950
Cumulative Allocation	560	1,120	1,680	2,240	2,800	3,360	3,920	4,480	5,040	5,600	6,160	6,720	7,280	7,840	8,400	8,960	9,520	10,080	10,640	11,200	11,750	12,300	12,850	13,400	13,950	
MONITOR - No dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-70	-138	-206	-274	-342	-410	-222	-61	145	456	654	926	1,155	1,393	1,808	2,154	2,514	2,794	2,984	2,816	2,611	2,161	1,611	1,061	511	
MANAGE - annual requirement tacking account of past-projected completions	560	564	568	572	577	583	589	577	565	547	514	487	444	395	328	198	22	-278	-837	-2,424	-13	-103	-170	-256	-511	

Full District Wide Figures - High Scenario																										
Completions	490	492	492	492	492	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,950
Full Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	611	584	644	467	381	179	160	160	146	100	100	100	57	0	0	0	0	0	4,392
Pending Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	67	141	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320
Mixed Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	250	250	250	250	250	35	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
All possible Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	721	756	821	718	541	289	270	410	396	350	350	350	92	0	0	0	0	0	6,812
Allocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	50	40	291	500	528	565	510	570	490	400	300	365	300	200	200	200	5,519
Total Past Completions	490	492	492	492	492	492																				2,950
Total Projected Completions							748	721	766	871	758	832	789	798	975	906	920	840	750	392	365	300	200	200	200	12,331
Cumulative Completions	490	982	1,474	1,966	2,458	2,950	3,698	4,419	5,185	6,056	6,814	7,646	8,435	9,233	10,208	11,114	12,034	12,874	13,624	14,016	14,381	14,681	14,881	15,081	15,281	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	550	550	550	550	550	13,950
Plan - cumulative Built Up	560	1,120	1,680	2,240	2,800	3,360	3,920	4,480	5,040	5,600	6,160	6,720	7,280	7,840	8,400	8,960	9,520	10,080	10,640	11,200	11,750	12,300	12,850	13,400	13,950	
MONITOR - No dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-70	-138	-206	-274	-342	-410	-222	-61	145	456	654	926	1,155	1,393	1,808	2,154	2,514	2,794	2,984	2,816	2,631	2,381	2,031	1,681	1,331	
MANAGE - annual requirement tacking account of past-projected completions	560	564	568	572	577	583	589	577	565	547	514	487	444	395	328	198	22	-278	-837	-2,424	-13	-108	-244	-466	-1,131	

Huntingdonshire Housing Trajectory - (St Neots Core Strategy Level) Plan Monitor and Manage, 2001 - 2026

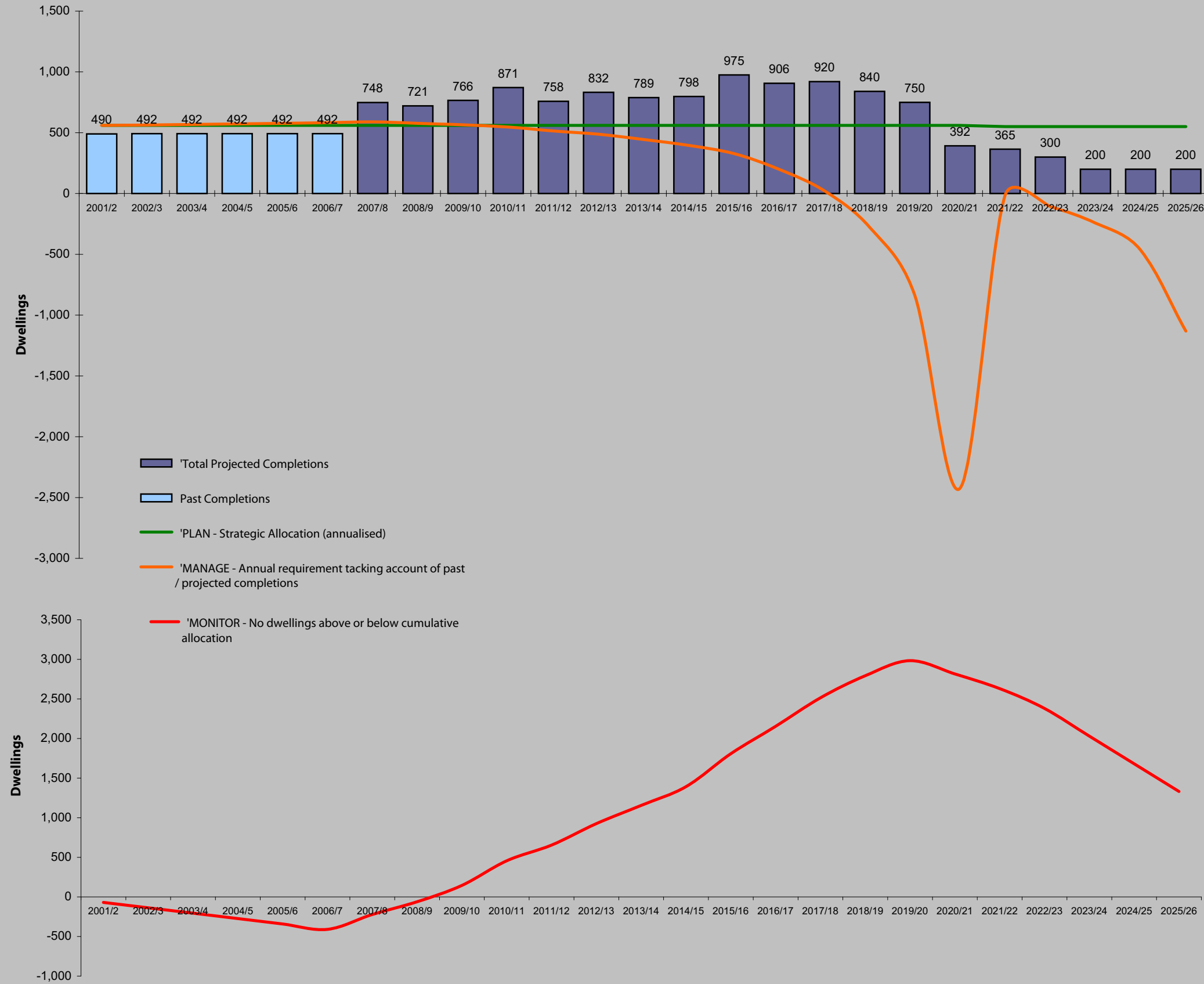


Notes:

The orange 'Manage' line indicates the annual requirements comparing the cumulative completions against the cumulative allocations. The reason this line rapidly descends into a negative position is due to the the positive scale of housing completions in Huntingdonshire in excess of the strategic allocations, with the RSS 2021 target of 11,200 units is reached by 2016.

From this point onwards towards 2021 the requirements are therefore negative. At 2021 however this shifts as the additional 2026 target of 13,950 is then taken into account.

Huntingdonshire Housing Trajectory - (Maximum capacity at Cambridge Rd) Plan Monitor and Manage, 2001 - 2026



Notes:

The orange 'Manage' line indicates the annual requirements comparing the cumulative completions against the cumulative allocations. The reason this line rapidly descends into a negative position is due to the the positive scale of housing complet

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Project Number	Project Name	Area	HSP Outcome	HSP Objective	Source	Delivery Timescale	Project Cost	Funding Information	Lead Partner	Notes and Triggers	Cost Sources
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STRATEGIC / SUB REGIONAL PROJECTS

TRANSPORT

Roads

S Project - 1	Transport - Roads	A14 Ellington to Fen Ditton	Huntingdon	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhanced strategic highway capacity and safety	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	2015	£1,198,000,000	Highways Agency	Highways Agency	Possibly subject to Public Inquiry	FM research of costs
S Project - 2	Transport - Roads	A1 Buckden Roundabout Improvement	Huntingdon	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhanced strategic highway capacity and safety	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	Not Programmed	£2,000,000	Highways Agency	Highways Agency	Scheme cannot be developed until St Neots Traffic Model is completed	G&T Costs calculation - Construction costs only. No land or utilities included. Estimate taken from Google maps and conversation with Nicholas Anderson (FM).
S Project - 16	Transport - Roads	A428 Caxton Common to A1	St Neots	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhanced strategic highway capacity and safety	Stuart Bell (HDC)	programmed from 2016	£300,000,000	Highways Agency	Highways Agency		Stuart Bell at Huntingdon District Council in comments on Draft final report.

Bus

S Project - 3	Transport - Bus	St Ives to Huntingdon Bus Priority Measures (Cambridgeshire Guided Busway)	Huntingdon	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Improved public transport	Stuart Bell (HDC)	2009	£5,000,000	LTP			Stuart Bell at Huntingdon District Council in comments on Draft final report.
S Project - 4	Transport - Bus	Cambridge-St Neots Transport Corridor	St Neots	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Improved public transport	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	Unknown	£4,580,000			£1.1M secured from Loves Farm	FM research of costs

Rail

None	Transport - Rail											
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Walking & Cycling

None	Transport - Walking & Cycling											
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UTILITIES

Water and Sewage

None	Utilities - Water & Sewage											
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Flood Risk / Protection

None	Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection											
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Electricity

None	Utilities - Electricity											
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Gas

None	Utilities - Gas											
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GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green Corridor Projects

S Project - 5	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	Fen Edge Project (CCC GIS Proj 9)	St Ives	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate networked strategic green open space	(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2009 to 2015	£3,750,000		National Trust, CCC, HDC, RSPB, Forestry Commission, Great Fen Project		G&T Costs calculation - say 15km long x 500m. Soft landscaping only - saplings and enhanced landscaping. No mature planting
S Project - 6	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	Guided Bus Route Green Corridor (cycleway / Brilleyway / Sculpture trail) (CCC GIS Proj 10)	St Ives	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate networked strategic green open space	(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2006 to 2008	£45,000,000		lead by CCC with Highways Agency help.	in HDC but not delivering	G&T Costs calculation - say 18km long. New 6m road, 3m cycleway, lighting sculpture trail and services.
S Project - 7	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	South peterborough Green Park to Great Fen Link (CCC GIS Proj 13)	Yaxley	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate networked strategic green open space	(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2006 to 2008	£750,000		Peterborough City Council, Peterborough Environment City Trust, Forestry Commission, English Nature	in HDC but not delivering	G&T Costs calculation - say 3km x 500m. Soft landscaping only - saplings and enhanced landscaping. No mature planting
S Project - 9	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	Fen Waterways Project (CCC GIS Proj 24)	Ramsey	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate networked strategic green open space	(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2009 to 2015	£2,000,000		Fens Waterways Regeneration Strategy Group, Environment Agency	in HDC but not delivering	G&T Costs calculation - Notional provision

Major Green Infrastructure Sites and Initiatives

None	Green Infrastructure - Major Sites											
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ECONOMIC/REGENERATION

S Project - 13	Economic & Regeneration	Great Fen Project (tourism)	Sub Regional	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate networked strategic green open space	Corrine Garbett - HDC	TBC	£1,350,000	ODPM (GAF)	Funding for visitor centre still to be	Great Fen Project Steering group	Restoration project that links Holme Fen and Woodwalton Fen, both National Nature Reserves, to create 3,700 hectares of wetland with associated recreation, education and business uses. The linkage of boating and cycling routes with	EDAW research of Costs with HDC
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FE / HE EDUCATION

None	FE / HE Education											
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STRATEGIC HEALTH

S Project - 14	Strategic Health	Hinchingbrooke Hospital - Vacating back of site	Huntingdon	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate health and social care infrastructure	Janet Watkinson (NHS Hinchingbrooke Hospital)	March 2009	£5,000,000	Funding Secured	NHS	Ensuring all acute services are moved to the front of the hospital to reduce footprint	EDAW research of costs.
S Project - 15	Strategic Health	Hinchingbrooke Hospital - Upgrade to maternity wards	Huntingdon	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate health and social care infrastructure	Janet Watkinson (NHS Hinchingbrooke Hospital)	March 2009	£700,000	Funding Secured	NHS	Increasing number of attendances - up 6% year on year	EDAW research of costs.

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Project Number		Project Name	extra info	HSP Outcome	HSP Objective	Source	Delivery Timescale	Project Cost	Funding Information	Lead Partner	Notes and Triggers	Cost Sources
LOCAL PROJECTS												
AREA 1 - HUNTINGDON LOCAL AREA SPECIFIC												
TRANSPORT												
Roads												
L Project - H1	Transport - Roads	A141/A1123/Main Street Junction Improvement		An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhanced strategic highway capacity and safety	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	Not Programmed	£2,000,000	Next round of LTP		Scheme cannot be developed until AM traffic modelling north of Huntingdon is corrected and a PM model is created	G&T Costs calculation - Construction costs only. No land or utilities included. Estimate taken from Google maps and conversation with Nicholas Anderson (FM).
Bus												
L Project - H2	Transport - Bus	Completion of Huntingdon & Godmanchester Transport Strategy Schemes		An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Improved public transport	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	2011	£2,305,000	LTP		LTP schemes funded by monies from Cambridgeshire CC, Huntingdonshire DC and Developers. Level of developer funding secured unknown.	G&T Costs calculation - Taken from Local Transport Strategy and S.Bell email 3/9/08. Total cost made up of £265,000+ £140,000 + £1,900,000.
Rail												
None	Transport - Rail											
Walking & Cycling												
L Project - H3	Transport - Walking & Cycling	Completion of Huntingdon & Godmanchester Transport Strategy Schemes		An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhance the physical integration of bus/train/cycle/pedestrian services (including provision for people with mobility issues)	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	2011	£1,336,000	LTP			G&T Costs calculation - Taken from transport strategy and S.Bell email 3/9/08
L Project - H4	Transport - Walking & Cycling	Footway and cycleway connections to G8 site, Godmanchester		An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhance the physical integration of bus/train/cycle/pedestrian services (including provision for people with mobility issues)	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	Unknown	£500,000	Will be developer funded			G&T Costs calculation - 20m footpath and a 25m footbridge. Construction costs only. No land or utilities included. Estimate taken from Google maps and conversation with Nicholas Anderson
UTILITIES												
Water and Sewage												
L Project - H5	Utilities - Water & Sewage	New Strategic Sewer		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with AW	Assume funding 2014, completion c 2018	£400,000	AW	AW	Capacity in existing network is constrained. Possible need for new sewer. Assume need confirmed in PR14	FM research of costs,
Flood Risk / Protection												
None	Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection											
Electricity												
L Project - H6	Utilities - Electricity	Reinforcement of Grid at Eaton Socon		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with EDF	due to be completed by 2013	£10,000,000	EDF	EDF	Reinforcement of the Grid is being undertaken at Eaton Socon, along with additional circuits, to provide increased capacity and reliability of supply to Huntingdon and St Ives. It is anticipated that this reinforcement will be in place	FM research of costs,
L Project - H7	Utilities - Electricity	Godmanchester general works		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with EDF	Assume funding 2014, completion 2020	£3,500,000	EDF	EDF	Godmanchester - likely to require c£3 - 4M of improvements	FM research of costs,
Gas												
L Project - H8	Utilities - Gas	Mains Reinforcement		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with National Grid Gas	Assume funding deferred	£7,500,000	National Grid Gas	National Grid Gas	Assume gas supply to development is limited to available capacity	G&T Costs calculation - Say 10km high pressure
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE												
Green Corridor Projects												
None	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors											
Major Green Infrastructure Sites and Initiatives												
L Project - H9	Green Infrastructure - Major Sites	North West of Huntingdonshire: Strategic Open Space Project CCC GIS Proj T)		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2006 to 2008	£2,000,000		HDC, Developers, Forestry Commission		G&T Costs calculation - Notional provision
ECONOMIC/REGENERATION												
L Project - H11	Economic & Regeneration	West of Huntingdon High Tech Manufacturing Campus (Short Term Priority)		Appropriate business infrastructure to support sustainable growth of the economy and reduce out commuting	Ensure land, premises and infrastructure are available for the development of key sectors to support economic growth, including Advanced Manufacturing, Environmental Technologies,	Corrine Garbett - HDC	2008/09 - 2009/10 2008/09 to 2011/12	£100,000	EEDA/ Huntingdonshire DC	HDC	Study to: - Prepare the investment case, intervention programme and master plan for a high tech manufacturing campus as an effective economic generator for the Feasibility study, master plan, developer selection and economic intervention programme for a mixed use development including housing, community managed work space for social enterprises and relocation of existing	EDAW research of Costs with HDC
L Project - H12	Economic & Regeneration	Development East of Sapley Square, Oxmoor		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	Corrine Garbett - HDC	2008/09 to 2011/12	£3,600,000	Community Asset Programme/ EEDA	Luminus and HDC		G&T Costs calculation - Assumed community facilities totalling 2000m2 @ £1800m2
FE / HE EDUCATION												
L Project - H13	FE / HE Education	Hinchinbrooke Business & Community campus (including access)		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training needs	(Cambridgeshire Forward - POD Project Details October 2007)	2009 to 2011	£6,500,000			Essential infrastructure to enable access to new development sites for Tertiary education to serve growing District; for high tech manufacturing and business development. Business development centre and serviced office / development	G&T Costs calculation - No information say 3000m2. Construction only based on benchmarking information.
LOCAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE												
L Project - H14	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct co-located facility that contains one 52-place nursery and one Safer Neighbourhood Team Accommodation.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2011	£1,800,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H15	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct co-located facility that contains one 2FE Primary School, one SGP Primary Care Centre, one Safer Neighbourhood Team Accommodation and one 52-place Nursery.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£11,600,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H16	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct one 4FE Secondary School one 1FE Primary School and one Children's Centre.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£17,000,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H17	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct one 52-place nursery.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,050,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H19	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct One 52-place nursery.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£1,050,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H20	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend Huntingdon Leisure Centre, if appropriate.(3 courts and 2 swimming pool lanes)		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£2,700,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H21	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct co-located facility that contains one 2FE Primary School, one Small Community Centre, one 52-place nursery and one Safer Neighbourhood Team Accommodation.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£7,350,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H22	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct co-located facility that contains one Small Community Centre, one Safer Neighbourhood Team Accommodation and one 52-place nursery.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£2,350,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H24	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct One 52-place nursery.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2021 - 2026	£1,050,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H25	Local Social Infrastructure	Outdoor sports, pitches, courts and greens (ha.)	15 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£3,000,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H26	Local Social Infrastructure	Allotments and community gardens (ha.)	3 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£750,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H27	Local Social Infrastructure	Informal open space (ha.):	16.8 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£8,970,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - H28	Local Social Infrastructure	Children and young people's play space (ha.)	2.4 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£3,120,000				G&T Costs calculation

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Project Number	Project Name	extra info	HSP Outcome	HSP Objective	Source	Delivery Timescale	Project Cost	Funding Information	Lead Partner	Notes and Triggers	Cost Sources
LOCAL PROJECTS											
AREA 2- ST IVES LOCAL AREA SPECIFIC											
TRANSPORT											
Roads											
None	Transport - Roads										
Bus											
None	Transport - Bus										
Rail											
None	Transport - Rail										
Walking & Cycling											
L Project - S11	Transport - Walking & Cycling	Completion of St Ives Transport Strategy Schemes	An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhance the physical integration of bus/train/cycle/pedestrian services (including provision for people with mobility issues)	Faber Maunsell Transport Analysis	Unknown	£4,265,000	LTP			G&T Costs calculation - Taken from StIves Transport Strategy.
UTILITIES											
Water and Sewage											
L Project - S12	Utilities - Water & Sewage	Sewer overflow reduction	Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with AW	Assume funding 2014, completion c 2018	£400,000	AW	AW	Assume need confirmed in PR14	FM research of costs,
Flood Risk / Protection											
None	Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection										
Electricity											
L Project - S13	Utilities - Electricity	Feeding of Huntingdon reinforcements (above) + Local upgrades	Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with EDF	Assume funding 2014, completion 2019	£3,000,000	EDF	EDF	St Ives - supplied from Huntingdon, so subject to same constraint. Further local upgrades may cost c£3M.	FM research of costs,
Gas											
None	Utilities - Gas										
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE											
Green Corridor Projects											
None	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors										
Major Green Infrastructure Sites and Initiatives											
L Project - S14	Green Infrastructure - Major Sites	Houghton Meadows (CCC GIS Proj B)			(Green Infrastructure Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council)	2009 to 2015	£2,000,000		CCC- Rights of Way Team,		G&T Costs calculation - say 10ha wetland park improvements
ECONOMIC/REGENERATION											
None	Economic & Regeneration										
FE / HE EDUCATION											
None	FE / HE Education										
LOCAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE											
L Project - S15	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend St Ivo Secondary School by 100 places.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2011	£1,450,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S16	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct one 52-place nursery near major housing growth.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2011	£1,050,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S17	Local Social Infrastructure	Further Extend St Ivo Secondary School by 100 places (now 200 extra)	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,450,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S18	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct co-located facility that contains one 52-place Nursery and one Safer Neighbourhood Team Accommodation. The facility should leave space to accommodate project 5 below	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£2,550,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S19	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend project 4 above to also include one Primary and Social Care Facility and one small community centre (300sq.m). The Primary and Social Care facility should include 2 new GPs amalgamated with one or more existing surgery.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities or Provide appropriate health and social care infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£1,850,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S110	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend one or more of Wheatfields School, Westfield School and Thomdown Schools by a total of 110 primary places	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£2,050,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S111	Local Social Infrastructure	Further Extend St Ivo Secondary School by 100 places (now 300 extra)	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£1,450,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S112	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend St Ives Outdoor Leisure Complex	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2016 - 2021	£260,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S113	Local Social Infrastructure	Outdoor sports, pitches, courts and greens (ha.)	5.0 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£1,000,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S114	Local Social Infrastructure	Allotments and community gardens (ha.)	1.0 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£250,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S115	Local Social Infrastructure	Informal open space (ha.):	5.6 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£2,990,000				G&T Costs calculation
L Project - S116	Local Social Infrastructure	Children and young people's play space (ha.)	0.8 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£1,040,000				G&T Costs calculation

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model												
Project Number	Project Name	extra info	HSP Outcome	HSP Objective	Source	Delivery Timescale	Project Cost	Funding Information	Lead Partner	Notes and Triggers	Cost Sources	
LOCAL PROJECTS												
AREA 3- YAXLEY LOCAL AREA SPECIFIC												
TRANSPORT												
Roads												
None	Transport - Roads											
Bus												
None	Transport - Bus											
Rail												
None	Transport - Rail											
Walking & Cycling												
L Project - Y8	Transport - Walking & Cycling	Yaxley / Farcet Cycleway Improvements		An upgraded and managed transport network, including public transport to service existing and growing communities effectively and safety	Enhance the physical integration of bus/train/cycle/pedestrian services (including provision for people with mobility issues)	Stuart Bell (HDC)	08/09 to 11/12	£750,000			Stuart Bell at Huntingdon District Council in comments on Draft final report.	
UTILITIES												
Water and Sewage												
None	Utilities - Water & Sewage											
Flood Risk / Protection												
None	Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection											
Electricity												
L Project - Y1	Utilities - Electricity	Circuit and Transformer		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with EDF	Assume funding deferred	£4,000,000	EDF	EDF	Yaxley - EDF have had to address significant problems reinforcing supply to Peterborough and their initial view was that there would be no chance of increasing the supply beyond what had now been put in place. If growth were	FM research of costs,
Gas												
None	Utilities - Gas											
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE												
Green Corridor Projects												
None	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors											
Major Green Infrastructure Sites and Initiatives												
None	Green Infrastructure - Major Sites											
ECONOMIC/REGENERATION												
None	Economic & Regeneration											
FE / HE EDUCATION												
None	FE / HE Education											
LOCAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE												
L Project - Y2	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend a central primary school to accommodate 130 additional pupils		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,870,000			G&T Costs calculation	
L Project - Y3	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct one 52-place nursery near major housing growth.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,050,000			G&T Costs calculation	
L Project - Y4	Local Social Infrastructure	Outdoor sports, pitches, courts and greens (ha.)	1.9 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£380,000			G&T Costs calculation	
L Project - Y5	Local Social Infrastructure	Allotments and community gardens (ha.)	0.4 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£100,000			G&T Costs calculation	
L Project - Y6	Local Social Infrastructure	Informal open space (ha.):	2.1 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£1,205,000			G&T Costs calculation	
L Project - Y7	Local Social Infrastructure	Children and young people's play space (ha.)	0.3 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£390,000			G&T Costs calculation	

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Project Number	Project Name	extra info	HSP Outcome	HSP Objective	Source	Delivery Timescale	Project Cost	Funding Information	Lead Partner	Notes and Triggers	Cost Sources
LOCAL PROJECTS											
AREA 4- RAMSEY LOCAL AREA SPECIFIC											
TRANSPORT											
Roads											
None	Transport - Roads										
Bus											
None	Transport - Bus										
Rail											
None	Transport - Rail										
Walking & Cycling											
None	Transport - Walking & Cycling										
UTILITIES											
Water and Sewage											
None	Utilities - Water & Sewage										
Flood Risk / Protection											
None	Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection										
Electricity											
L Project - R1	Utilities - Electricity	Second Circuit and Transformer		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop utility provision including ICT (Broadband capacity)	Faber Maunsell Utilities Analysis & Discussions with EDF	Assume funding deferred	£2,000,000	EDF	EDF	Ramsey – The scale of development may trigger the need for a second circuit and transformer, cost c£2M. FM research of costs,
Gas											
None	Utilities - Gas										
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE											
Green Corridor Projects											
None	Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors										
Major Green Infrastructure Sites and Initiatives											
None	Green Infrastructure - Major Sites										
ECONOMIC/REGENERATION											
L Project - R2	Economic & Regeneration	Ramsey Enterprise Centre		Appropriate business infrastructure to support sustainable growth of the economy and reduce out commuting	Ensure land, premises and infrastructure are available for the development of key sectors to support economic growth, including Advanced Manufacturing, Environmental Technologies.	Corrine Garbett - HDC	2009/10 to 2011/12	£3,000,000	HDC, EEDA/ ERDF Funding not yet secured in GCP Investment Plan & ERDF Plan	Hunts DC	Direct and indirect job creation and development of new businesses, particularly those linked to environmental science/sustainability. Up-skilling local workforce. Plus incubator space EDAW research of Costs with HDC
L Project - R3	Economic & Regeneration	Combined Heat & Power System for Ramsey		Appropriate flood risk management, sustainable water supply and sufficient provision of utilities including the development of local renewable sources of energy	Develop capacity for renewable energy	Corrine Garbett - HDC	2009/10 to 2011/12	£2,000,000	Funding not yet secured.	Hunts DC	Renewable energy facility for local area and showcase for the region. Linked to Ramsey Enterprise Centre project above EDAW research of Costs with HDC
FE / HE EDUCATION											
None	FE / HE Education										
LOCAL SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE											
L Project - R6	Local Social Infrastructure	Extend Abbey College Ramsey to accommodate 100 additional secondary pupils		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,450,000			G&T Costs calculation
L Project - R7	Local Social Infrastructure	Construct one 52-place nursery near major housing growth.		Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	As above or Provide appropriate life-long education / learning and training facilities	EDAW Analysis	2011 - 2016	£1,050,000			G&T Costs calculation
L Project - R8	Local Social Infrastructure	Outdoor sports, pitches, courts and greens (ha.)	1.8 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£360,000			G&T Costs calculation
L Project - R9	Local Social Infrastructure	Allotments and community gardens (ha.)	0.4 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate cultural, leisure and community infrastructure	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£100,000			G&T Costs calculation
L Project - R10	Local Social Infrastructure	Informal open space (ha.):	2.0 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£1,080,000			G&T Costs calculation
L Project - R11	Local Social Infrastructure	Children and young people's play space (ha.)	0.3 ha.	Improve health, education/learning, training, community, leisure and local and strategic open space through the provision of facilities that meet current and future needs	Provide appropriate local green, recreational and open space	EDAW Analysis	2006 - 2026 (in line with housing)	£390,000			G&T Costs calculation

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Infrastructure Cost Forecasting

Project Number	Project Type	Project Cost	Project Cost check	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Strategic Infrastructure Projects																												
District and Sub Regional			Total Cost from 2006-2026																									
Transport - Roads	£1,500,000.00	£1,500,000.00	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£180,000.00	£180,000.00	£180,000.00	£180,000.00	£179,700.00	£179,700.00	£75,000.00	£75,000.00	£75,000.00	£75,000.00	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Bus	£9,580,000	£9,580,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,000,000	£1,145,000	£1,145,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Rail	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Walking & Cycling	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Water & Sewage	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Electricity	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Gas	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	£51,500,000	£36,402,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£805,000	£805,000	£805,000	£805,000	£805,000	£805,000	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Infrastructure - Major Sites	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Economic & Regeneration	£1,350,000	£1,350,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£459,000	£445,500	£445,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
FE / HE Education	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Social Infrastructure	£5,700,000	£5,700,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,700,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total Infrastructure Costs	£1,548,130,000	£1,553,032,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£1,404,355,000	£1,187,850,000	£1,182,150,000	£1,182,609,000	£1,182,955,500	£1,180,950,500	£1,180,562,500	£75,862,500	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Infrastructure Projects																												
Multiple Local Areas			Total Cost from 2006-2026																									
Transport - Roads	£6,000,000	£6,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,500,000	£1,500,000	£1,500,000	£1,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Bus	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Rail	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Walking & Cycling	£2,500,000	£2,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£625,000	£625,000	£625,000	£625,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Water & Sewage	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Electricity	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Gas	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	£21,750,000	£21,750,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,010,000	£3,010,000	£3,010,000	£3,010,000	£3,010,000	£3,225,000	£3,225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000
Green Infrastructure - Major Sites	£9,000,000	£6,030,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,970,000	£2,970,000	£3,060,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Economic & Regeneration	£4,500,000	£4,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£750,000	£750,000	£2,250,000	£750,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
FE / HE Education	£26,000,000	£26,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,000,000	£13,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Social Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Total Infrastructure Costs	£71,750,000	£68,780,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,970,000	£2,970,000	£3,060,000	£17,385,000	£17,385,000	£7,385,000	£5,885,000	£4,510,000	£4,725,000	£3,225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000
Huntingdon Projects																												
Multiple Local Areas			Total Cost from 2006-2026																									
Transport - Roads	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Bus	£2,305,000	£2,305,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£760,650	£760,650	£783,700	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Rail	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Transport - Walking & Cycling	£1,836,000	£1,836,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£440,880	£690,880	£704,240	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Water & Sewage	£400,000	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Flood Risk / Protection	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Utilities - Electricity	£13,500,000	£13,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,300,000	£3,300,000	£3,400,000	£0	£0	£0	£995,000	£995,000	£995,000	£995,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000
Utilities - Gas	£7,500,000	£7,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,875,000	£1,875,000	£1,875,000	£1,875,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Infrastructure - Green Corridors	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Green Infrastructure - Major Sites	£2,000,000	£1,340,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£660,000	£660,000	£680,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Economic & Regeneration	£3,700,000	£3,700,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£950,000	£950,000	£900,000	£900,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
FE / HE Education	£6,500,000	£6,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,250,000	£3,250,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Social Infrastructure	£61,790,000	£61,790,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£360,000	£1,012,934	£1,258,844	£1,321,713	£1,771,863	£6,680,450	£7,131,392	£7,278,266	£7,095,913	£7,074,254	£3,740,957	£3,961,949	£3,740,957	£3,740,957	£3,740,957	£3,351,613	£782,377	£633,983	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£0
Total Infrastructure Costs	£101,531,000	£100,511,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,020,000	£1,672,934	£4,090,374	£7,173,243	£13,584,803	£13,755,450	£12,396,392	£9,153,266	£7,799,953	£4,444,957	£4,656,949	£4,309,917	£4,309,917	£4,309,917	£3,355,613	£782,377	£633,983	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£0	
St Ives Projects																												
Multiple Local Areas			Total Cost from 2006-2026																									
Transport - Roads	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																					

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Land Value Capture Analysis - Area Specific

		2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total																									
Huntingdon LIF Area																											Total from 2008																									
£20,000	High Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,080,000	£4,240,000	£5,480,000	£6,660,000	£3,540,000	£5,620,000	£6,360,000	£5,500,000	£5,400,000	£5,000,000	£6,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£3,140,000	£2,700,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£74,720,000	£71,640,000																							
£15,000	High Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,310,000	£3,180,000	£4,110,000	£4,995,000	£2,655,000	£4,215,000	£4,770,000	£4,125,000	£4,050,000	£3,750,000	£4,500,000	£3,750,000	£3,750,000	£2,355,000	£2,025,000	£1,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,040,000	£53,730,000																							
£15,000	Mid Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£10,000	Mid Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£5,000	Low Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£3,500	Low Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£13,333	Sites Without Locations - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£7,000	Sites Without Locations - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - With Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,080,000	£4,240,000	£5,480,000	£6,660,000	£3,540,000	£5,620,000	£6,360,000	£5,500,000	£5,400,000	£5,000,000	£6,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£3,140,000	£2,700,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£74,720,000	£71,640,000																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - Without Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,310,000	£3,180,000	£4,110,000	£4,995,000	£2,655,000	£4,215,000	£4,770,000	£4,125,000	£4,050,000	£3,750,000	£4,500,000	£3,750,000	£3,750,000	£2,355,000	£2,025,000	£1,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,040,000	£53,730,000																							
St Ives LIF Area																											Total from 2008																									
£20,000	High Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,280,000	£1,600,000	£1,040,000	£2,600,000	£3,300,000	£3,500,000	£1,880,000	£1,600,000	£1,100,000	£1,500,000	£2,200,000	£1,800,000	£0	£0	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£25,000,000	£22,720,000																								
£15,000	High Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,710,000	£1,200,000	£780,000	£1,950,000	£2,475,000	£2,625,000	£1,410,000	£1,200,000	£825,000	£1,125,000	£1,650,000	£1,350,000	£0	£0	£450,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,750,000	£17,040,000																								
£15,000	Mid Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£10,000	Mid Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£5,000	Low Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£3,500	Low Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£13,333	Sites Without Locations - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£7,000	Sites Without Locations - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - With Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,280,000	£1,600,000	£1,040,000	£2,600,000	£3,300,000	£3,500,000	£1,880,000	£1,600,000	£1,100,000	£1,500,000	£2,200,000	£1,800,000	£0	£0	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£25,000,000	£22,720,000																								
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - Without Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,710,000	£1,200,000	£780,000	£1,950,000	£2,475,000	£2,625,000	£1,410,000	£1,200,000	£825,000	£1,125,000	£1,650,000	£1,350,000	£0	£0	£450,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£18,750,000	£17,040,000																								
Vaxley LIF Area																											Total from 2008																									
£20,000	High Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£15,000	High Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£15,000	Mid Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,305,000	£1,305,000	£1,230,000	£600,000	£495,000	£600,000	£825,000	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£6,960,000	£5,655,000																							
£10,000	Mid Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£870,000	£870,000	£820,000	£400,000	£330,000	£0	£400,000	£550,000	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£4,640,000	£3,770,000																								
£5,000	Low Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£3,500	Low Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£13,333	Sites Without Locations - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£7,000	Sites Without Locations - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - With Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,305,000	£1,305,000	£1,230,000	£600,000	£495,000	£600,000	£825,000	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£6,960,000	£5,655,000																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - Without Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£870,000	£870,000	£820,000	£400,000	£330,000	£0	£400,000	£550,000	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£4,640,000	£3,770,000																								
Ramsey LIF Area																											Total from 2008																									
£20,000	High Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£15,000	High Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£15,000	Mid Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,000	£0	£120,000	£120,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£255,000	£255,000																								
£10,000	Mid Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£10,000	£0	£80,000	£80,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£170,000	£170,000																								
£5,000	Low Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£125,000	£35,000	£175,000	£135,000	£0	£250,000	£585,000	£340,000	£250,000	£175,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,120,000	£1,995,000																								
£3,500	Low Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£13,333	Sites Without Locations - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
£7,000	Sites Without Locations - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0																							
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - With Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£125,000	£50,000	£175,000	£255,000	£120,000	£250,000	£585,000	£340,000	£250,000	£175,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,375,000	£2,250,000																								
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual) - Without Grant Funding		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£10,000	£0	£80,000	£80,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£170,000	£170,000																								
St Neots LIF Area - Low Growth Scenario																											Total from 2008																									
£20,000	High Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£4,020,000	£4,820,000	£4,680,000	£4,960,000	£4,800,000	£5,000,000	£4,400,000	£6,400,000	£11,200,000	£10,920,000	£10,000,000	£10,000,000	£10,000,000	£4,700,000	£3,600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£99,500,000	£95,480,000																								
£15,000	High Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,015,000	£3,615,000	£3,510,000	£3,720,000	£3,600,000	£3,750,000	£3,300,000	£4,800,000	£8,400,000	£8,190,000	£7,500,000	£7,500,000	£7,500,000	£3,525,000	£2,700,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£74,625,000	£71,610,000																								
£15,000	Mid Value Land - With Grant Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£195,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£195,000	£195,000																									
£10,000	Mid Value Land - Without Grant Funding	£0	£0																																																	

HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Land Value Capture Analysis - District Wide

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total		
District Total Lane Value Capture - St Neots Low Growth Scenario - Without Grant Funding																										Total from 2008		
£15,000 High Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,035,000	£7,995,000	£8,400,000	£10,665,000	£9,555,000	£10,590,000	£9,480,000	£10,125,000	£13,275,000	£13,065,000	£13,650,000	£12,600,000	£11,250,000	£5,880,000	£5,175,000	£1,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£150,240,000	£143,205,000	
£10,000 Mid Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£870,000	£1,010,000	£910,000	£530,000	£410,000	£0	£400,000	£550,000	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,080,000	£4,210,000
-£3,500 Low Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
£7,000 Sites without Locations	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,169,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£532,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,941,000	£2,772,000
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,074,000	£9,565,000	£9,870,000	£11,755,000	£10,525,000	£11,122,000	£9,880,000	£10,675,000	£13,675,000	£13,065,000	£13,650,000	£12,600,000	£11,250,000	£5,880,000	£5,175,000	£1,500,000	£0	£0	£0	£159,261,000	£150,187,000	
District Total Lane Value Capture - St Neots Low Growth Scenario - With Grant Funding																										Total from 2008		
£20,000 High Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,380,000	£10,660,000	£11,200,000	£14,220,000	£12,740,000	£14,120,000	£12,640,000	£13,500,000	£17,700,000	£17,420,000	£18,200,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£6,900,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£200,320,000	£190,940,000	
£15,000 Mid Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,305,000	£1,515,000	£1,365,000	£795,000	£615,000	£0	£600,000	£825,000	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,620,000	£6,315,000
£5,000 Low Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£125,000	£35,000	£175,000	£135,000	£0	£250,000	£585,000	£340,000	£250,000	£175,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,120,000	£1,995,000
£13,333 Sites without Locations	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,226,611	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,013,308	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,506,479	£5,279,868
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,036,611	£13,276,640	£13,806,640	£16,216,640	£14,421,640	£15,383,308	£13,825,000	£14,665,000	£18,550,000	£17,595,000	£18,250,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£6,900,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£217,566,479	£204,529,868	
District Total Lane Value Capture - St Neots High Growth Scenario - Without Grant Funding																										Total from 2008		
£15,000 High Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,035,000	£7,995,000	£8,400,000	£10,665,000	£9,555,000	£10,590,000	£9,480,000	£10,125,000	£13,275,000	£13,065,000	£13,650,000	£12,600,000	£11,250,000	£5,880,000	£5,475,000	£4,500,000	£3,000,000	£3,000,000	£3,000,000	£162,540,000	£155,505,000	
£10,000 Mid Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£870,000	£1,010,000	£910,000	£530,000	£410,000	£0	£400,000	£550,000	£400,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,080,000	£4,210,000
-£3,500 Low Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
£7,000 Sites without Locations	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,169,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£560,000	£532,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,941,000	£2,772,000
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,074,000	£9,565,000	£9,870,000	£11,755,000	£10,525,000	£11,122,000	£9,880,000	£10,675,000	£13,675,000	£13,065,000	£13,650,000	£12,600,000	£11,250,000	£5,880,000	£5,475,000	£4,500,000	£3,000,000	£3,000,000	£3,000,000	£171,561,000	£162,487,000	
District Total Lane Value Capture - St Neots High Growth Scenario - With Grant Funding																										Total from 2008		
£20,000 High Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,380,000	£10,660,000	£11,200,000	£14,220,000	£12,740,000	£14,120,000	£12,640,000	£13,500,000	£17,700,000	£17,420,000	£18,200,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£7,300,000	£6,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£216,720,000	£207,340,000	
£15,000 Mid Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,305,000	£1,515,000	£1,365,000	£795,000	£615,000	£0	£600,000	£825,000	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,620,000	£6,315,000
£5,000 Low Value Land	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£125,000	£35,000	£175,000	£135,000	£0	£250,000	£585,000	£340,000	£250,000	£175,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,120,000	£1,995,000
£13,333 Sites without Locations	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,226,611	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,066,640	£1,013,308	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,506,479	£5,279,868
Total Land Value Capture Income (Annual)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,036,611	£13,276,640	£13,806,640	£16,216,640	£14,421,640	£15,383,308	£13,825,000	£14,665,000	£18,550,000	£17,595,000	£18,250,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£7,300,000	£6,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£233,966,479	£220,929,868	

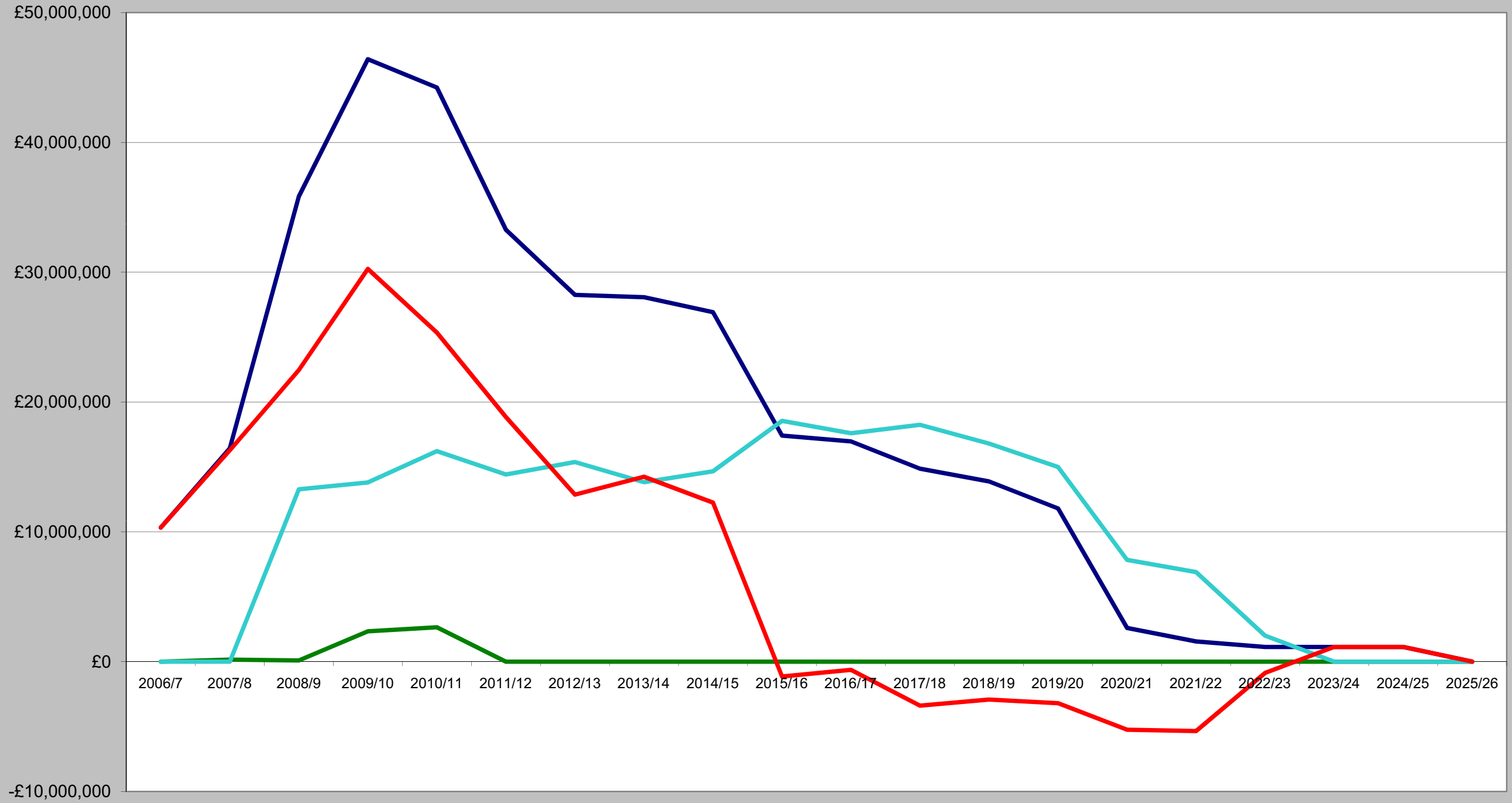
HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Cost v.s Income Summary Sheet

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total	
Infrastructure Project Costs																											
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£140,355,000	£187,850,000	£182,150,000	£182,609,000	£182,595,500	£180,950,500	£180,562,500	£75,862,500	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,568,130,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,334,046	£16,439,660	£35,832,076	£46,402,414	£44,218,960	£33,268,218	£28,252,271	£28,069,379	£26,918,938	£17,412,467	£16,966,964	£14,866,728	£13,886,568	£11,803,570	£2,600,757	£1,558,983	£1,135,000	£1,135,000	£1,135,000	£0	£0	£360,082,000
Infrastructure Project Funding																											
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£124,800,000	£186,175,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£179,700,000	£179,700,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,511,800,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£157,200	£91,400	£2,341,400	£2,650,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,240,000
Infrastructure Initial Funding GAP																											
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,334,046	£16,282,460	£35,740,676	£44,061,014	£41,568,960	£33,268,218	£28,252,271	£28,069,379	£26,918,938	£17,412,467	£16,966,964	£14,866,728	£13,886,568	£11,803,570	£2,600,757	£1,558,983	£1,135,000	£1,135,000	£1,135,000	£0	£0	£354,842,000
Additional Funding Available																											
Strategic Infrastructure - Contributions from outside HDC	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Infrastructure - Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,276,640	£13,806,640	£16,216,640	£14,421,640	£15,383,308	£13,825,000	£14,665,000	£18,550,000	£17,595,000	£18,250,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£6,900,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£204,529,868
Final Funding GAP																											
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,334,046	£16,282,460	£22,464,036	£30,254,374	£25,352,320	£18,846,578	£12,868,963	£14,244,379	£12,253,938	£-1,137,533	£-628,036	£-3,383,272	£-2,913,432	£-3,196,430	£-5,239,243	£-5,341,017	£-865,000	£1,135,000	£1,135,000	£0	£0	£150,312,132

	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	Total
Infrastructure Project Costs					
Strategic Infrastructure	£708,061,500	£694,971,000	£150,000,000	£0	£1,553,032,500
Local Infrastructure	£153,227,156	£133,921,274	£60,124,587	£4,963,983	£352,237,000
Infrastructure Project Funding					
Strategic Infrastructure	£671,925,000	£689,875,000	£150,000,000	£0	£1,511,800,000
Local Infrastructure	£5,240,000	£0	£0	£0	£5,240,000
Infrastructure Initial Funding GAP					
Strategic Infrastructure	£36,136,500	£5,096,000	£0	£0	£41,232,500
Local Infrastructure	£147,987,156	£133,921,274	£60,124,587	£4,963,983	£346,997,000
Additional Funding Available					
Strategic Infrastructure - Contributions from outside HDC	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Infrastructure - Land Value Capture	£43,299,920	£76,844,948	£75,485,000	£8,900,000	£204,529,868
Final Funding GAP					
Strategic Infrastructure	£36,136,500	£5,096,000	£0	£0	£41,232,500
Local Infrastructure	£104,687,236	£57,076,326	£-15,360,413	£-3,936,017	£142,467,132

Costs verses Income - Local Infrastructure Projects - St Neots Low Scenario



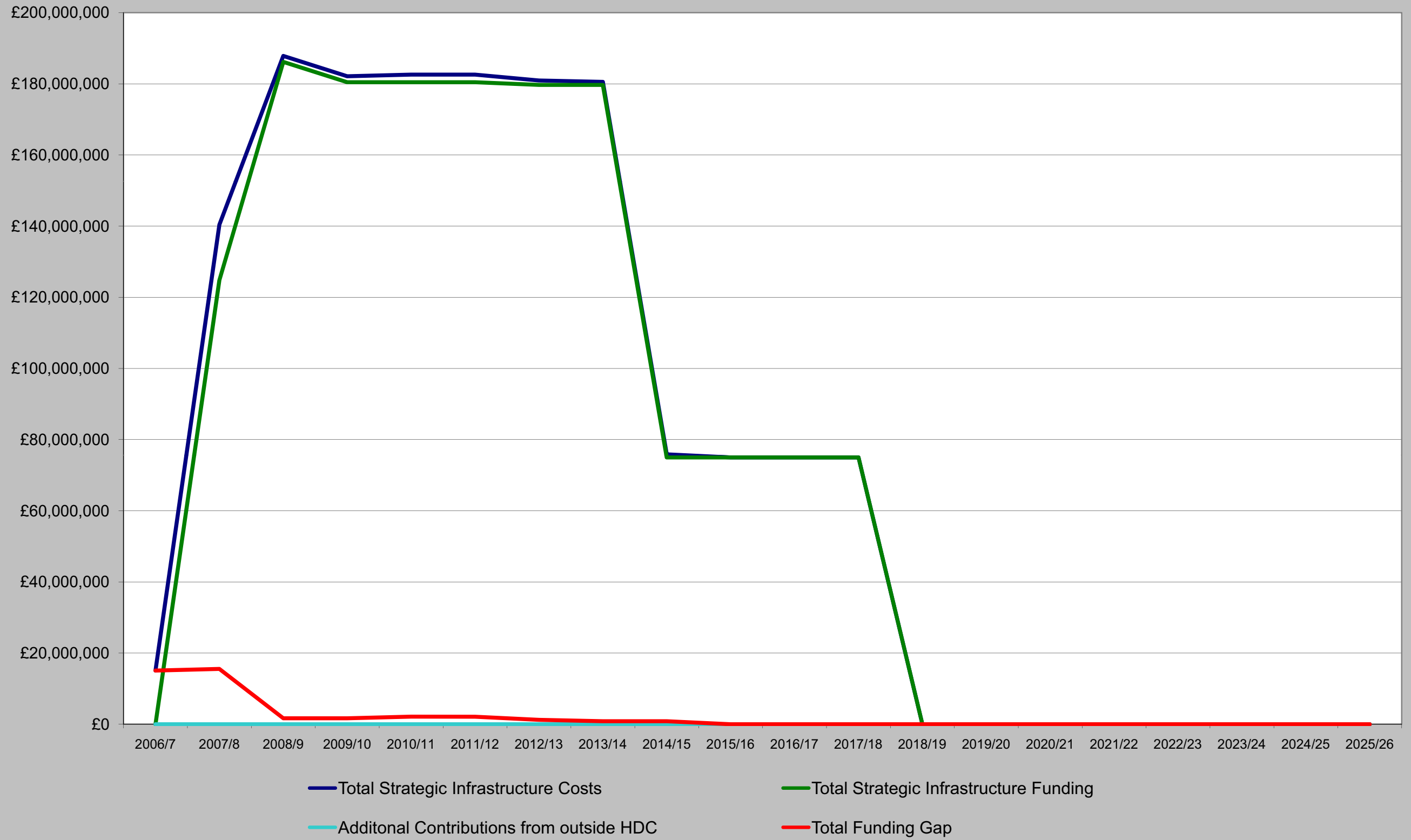
— Total Local Infrastructure Costs

— Total Local Infrastructure Funding

— Land Value Capture Income

— Total Funding Gap

Costs verses Income - Strategic Infrastructure Projects - St Neots Low Scenario



HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Cost v.s. Income Analysis and Conclusions

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
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St Neots Growth Scenario chosen on previous page | **St Neots High Growth**

Infrastructure Project Costs

Strategic Infrastructure																										
District and Sub Regional Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£140,355,000	£187,850,000	£182,150,000	£182,609,000	£182,595,500	£180,950,500	£180,562,500	£75,862,500	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,568,130,000
Local Infrastructure																										
Multiple Local Area Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,970,000	£2,970,000	£3,060,000	£17,385,000	£17,385,000	£7,385,000	£5,885,000	£4,510,000	£4,725,000	£3,225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£0	£71,750,000
Huntingdon Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,020,000	£1,672,934	£4,090,374	£7,173,243	£13,584,803	£13,755,450	£12,396,392	£9,153,266	£7,790,953	£7,769,754	£4,444,957	£4,656,949	£4,309,957	£4,309,957	£3,355,653	£782,377	£633,983	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£0	£101,531,000
St Ives Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£500,000	£981,536	£1,904,170	£2,065,898	£2,395,370	£2,843,210	£1,819,200	£1,477,056	£2,137,920	£2,032,320	£2,138,800	£2,286,640	£2,102,160	£1,122,000	£1,122,000	£1,267,200	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,055,000
Yaxley Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£389,063	£576,563	£554,203	£1,366,379	£1,919,075	£1,584,000	£1,762,879	£829,959	£762,879	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,745,000
Ramsey Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£109,410	£35,011	£1,803,175	£2,303,175	£2,735,011	£1,218,821	£1,512,041	£797,596	£718,821	£153,175	£43,764	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£11,430,000
St Neots Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,355,000	£4,206,862	£6,768,182	£6,845,620	£9,362,454	£15,496,149	£10,279,530	£9,752,386	£11,701,198	£12,318,347	£10,749,013	£10,054,060	£8,529,060	£8,529,060	£7,405,958	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£0	£148,441,000
Total Local Infrastructure Costs	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,434,300	£35,827,138	£46,397,181	£44,133,895	£33,182,943	£28,167,628	£27,982,627	£26,827,121	£17,710,945	£17,266,413	£15,166,177	£14,186,017	£12,108,611	£3,751,721	£3,476,607	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£0	£369,952,000

Infrastructure Project Funding

Strategic Infrastructure																										
District and Sub Regional Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£124,800,000	£186,175,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£179,700,000	£179,700,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,511,800,000
Local Infrastructure																										
Multiple Local Area Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Huntingdon Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£50,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£100,000
St Ives Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Yaxley Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Ramsey Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
St Neots Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£107,200	£41,400	£2,341,400	£2,650,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,140,000
Total Local Infrastructure Funding	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£157,200	£91,400	£2,341,400	£2,650,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,240,000	

Infrastructure Funding GAP

Strategic Infrastructure																										
Total District and Sub Regional Infrastructure Funding Gap	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000
Local Infrastructure																										
Multiple Local Area Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,970,000	£2,970,000	£3,060,000	£17,385,000	£17,385,000	£7,385,000	£5,885,000	£4,510,000	£4,725,000	£3,225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£225,000	£0	£71,750,000
Huntingdon Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,020,000	£1,672,934	£4,040,374	£7,123,243	£13,584,803	£13,755,450	£12,396,392	£9,153,266	£7,790,953	£7,769,754	£4,444,957	£4,656,949	£4,309,957	£4,309,957	£3,355,653	£782,377	£633,983	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£0	£101,431,000
St Ives Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£500,000	£981,536	£1,904,170	£2,065,898	£2,395,370	£2,843,210	£1,819,200	£1,477,056	£2,137,920	£2,032,320	£2,138,800	£2,286,640	£2,102,160	£1,122,000	£1,122,000	£1,267,200	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£27,055,000
Yaxley Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£389,063	£576,563	£554,203	£1,366,379	£1,919,075	£1,584,000	£1,762,879	£829,959	£762,879	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£9,745,000
Ramsey Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£109,410	£35,011	£1,803,175	£2,303,175	£2,735,011	£1,218,821	£1,512,041	£797,596	£718,821	£153,175	£43,764	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£11,430,000
St Neots Projects	£0	£0	£0	£0	£3,355,000	£4,206,862	£6,660,982	£6,804,220	£7,021,054	£12,846,149	£10,279,530	£9,752,386	£11,701,198	£12,318,347	£10,749,013	£10,054,060	£8,529,060	£8,529,060	£7,405,958	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£2,617,624	£0	£143,301,000
Total Local Infrastructure Funding Gap	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,277,100	£35,735,738	£44,055,781	£41,483,895	£33,182,943	£28,167,628	£27,982,627	£26,827,121	£17,710,945	£17,266,413	£15,166,177	£14,186,017	£12,108,611	£3,751,721	£3,476,607	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£0	£364,712,000

Additional Funding Available

Strategic Infrastructure - Contributions from outside HDC																										
Sub Regional Infrastructure Contributions from Neighbouring Authorities																										£0
Sub Regional Infrastructure Contributions from Regional Bodies																										£0
Total Contributions from outside the District	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	

Local Infrastructure - Land Value Capture

Click to choose assumption regarding Grant Funding With Grant Funding																										
Choose Time Scale From 2008/09																										
Sites outside LIF Areas	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,066,640	£1,201,640	£1,141,640	£2,166,640	£1,013,308	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£6,589,868
Huntingdon Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£4,240,000	£5,480,000	£6,660,000	£3,540,000	£5,620,000	£6,360,000	£5,500,000	£5,400,000	£5,000,000	£6,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£3,140,000	£2,700,000	£2,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£71,640,000
St Ives Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,600,000	£1,040,000	£2,600,000	£3,300,000	£3,500,000	£1,880,000	£1,600,000	£1,100,000	£1,500,000	£2,200,000	£1,800,000	£0	£0	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£22,720,000
Yaxley Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,305,000	£1,230,000	£600,000	£495,000	£0	£600,000	£825,000	£600,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,655,000
Ramsey Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£50,000	£175,000	£235,000	£120,000	£250,000	£585,000	£340,000	£250,000	£175,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2,250,000
St Neots Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,015,000	£4,680,000	£4,960,000	£4,800,000	£5,000,000	£4,400,000	£6,400,000	£11,200,000	£10,920,000	£10,000,000	£10,000,000	£10,000,000	£4,700,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£112,075,000
Total Local Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,276,640	£13,806,640	£16,216,640	£14,421,640	£15,383,308	£13,825,000	£14,665,000	£18,550,000	£17,595,000	£18,250,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£7,300,000	£6,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£220,929,868

Final Funding GAP

Strategic Infrastructure																											
Total District and Sub Regional Infrastructure Funding Gap	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000	
Local Infrastructure																											
Total Local Infrastructure Funding Gap	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,277,100	£22,459,098	£30,249,141	£25,267,255	£18,761,303	£12,784,320	£14,157,627	£12,162,121	£839,055	£328,587	£3,083,823	£2,613,983	£2,891,389	£4,088,279	£3,823,393	£2,947,376	£2,947,376	£2,947,376	£2,947,376	£4,000,000	£143,782,132

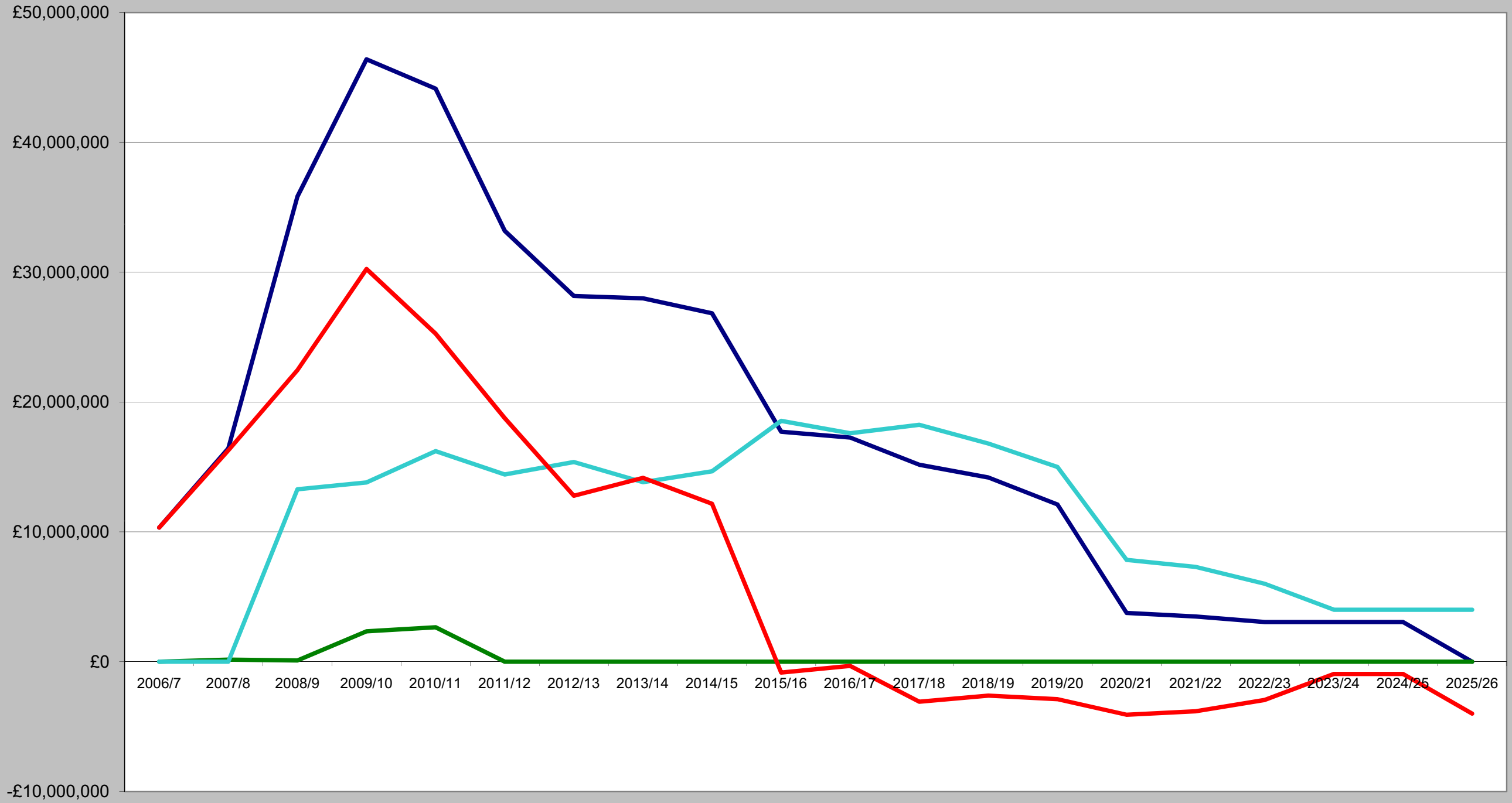
HDC Local Investment Framework - Infrastructure Delivery Model

Cost v.s Income Summary Sheet

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
Infrastructure Project Costs																										
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£140,355,000	£187,850,000	£182,150,000	£182,609,000	£182,595,500	£180,950,500	£180,562,500	£75,862,500	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,568,130,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,434,300	£35,827,138	£46,397,181	£44,133,895	£33,182,943	£28,167,628	£27,982,627	£26,827,121	£17,710,945	£17,266,413	£15,166,177	£14,186,017	£12,108,611	£3,751,721	£3,476,607	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£0	£369,952,000
Infrastructure Project Funding																										
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£124,800,000	£186,175,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£180,475,000	£179,700,000	£179,700,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£75,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,511,800,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£157,200	£91,400	£2,341,400	£2,650,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£5,240,000
Infrastructure Initial Funding GAP																										
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,277,100	£35,735,738	£44,055,781	£41,483,895	£33,182,943	£28,167,628	£27,982,627	£26,827,121	£17,710,945	£17,266,413	£15,166,177	£14,186,017	£12,108,611	£3,751,721	£3,476,607	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£3,052,624	£0	£364,712,000
Additional Funding Available																										
Strategic Infrastructure - Contributions from outside HDC	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Infrastructure - Land Value Capture	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£13,276,640	£13,806,640	£16,216,640	£14,421,640	£15,383,308	£13,825,000	£14,665,000	£18,550,000	£17,595,000	£18,250,000	£16,800,000	£15,000,000	£7,840,000	£7,300,000	£6,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£4,000,000	£220,929,868
Final Funding GAP																										
Strategic Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£15,097,500	£15,097,500	£15,555,000	£1,675,000	£1,675,000	£2,134,000	£2,120,500	£1,250,500	£862,500	£862,500	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£56,330,000
Local Infrastructure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,845,000	£10,329,805	£16,277,100	£22,459,098	£30,249,141	£25,267,255	£18,761,303	£12,784,320	£14,157,627	£12,162,121	£-839,055	£-328,587	£-3,083,823	£-2,613,983	£-2,891,389	£-4,088,279	£-3,823,393	£-2,947,376	£-2,947,376	£-2,947,376	£-4,000,000	£143,782,132

	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	Total
Infrastructure Project Costs					
Strategic Infrastructure	£708,061,500	£694,971,000	£150,000,000	£0	£1,553,032,500
Local Infrastructure	£153,122,319	£133,871,264	£62,478,939	£12,634,479	£362,107,000
Infrastructure Project Funding					
Strategic Infrastructure	£671,925,000	£689,875,000	£150,000,000	£0	£1,511,800,000
Local Infrastructure	£5,240,000	£0	£0	£0	£5,240,000
Infrastructure Initial Funding GAP					
Strategic Infrastructure	£36,136,500	£5,096,000	£0	£0	£41,232,500
Local Infrastructure	£147,882,319	£133,871,264	£62,478,939	£12,634,479	£356,867,000
Additional Funding Available					
Strategic Infrastructure - Contributions from outside HDC	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Local Infrastructure - Land Value Capture	£43,299,920	£76,844,948	£75,485,000	£25,300,000	£220,929,868
Final Funding GAP					
Strategic Infrastructure	£36,136,500	£5,096,000	£0	£0	£41,232,500
Local Infrastructure	£104,582,399	£57,026,316	£-13,006,061	£-12,665,521	£135,937,132

Costs verses Income - Local Infrastructure Projects - St Neots High Scenario



— Total Local Infrastructure Costs

— Total Local Infrastructure Funding

— Land Value Capture Income

— Total Funding Gap

Costs verses Income - Strategic Infrastructure Projects - St Neots High Scenario

