



River Ise

PARTNERSHIP



Ise Valley STRATEGIC PLAN

April 22

River Ise Partnership



Friends of the Partnership



Contents

Part 1: Context and Document Review	5
1. Introduction	5
2. About the River Ise Partnership	5
3. Aims of the River Ise Partnership	6
4. The Study Area	6
5. Plans, Policies and Evidence Informing This Plan	8
1. European Directives	8
2. National Approaches	9
3. County-Wide Approaches	10
4. Local Approaches	12
5. Documents of principle importance to the Ise Valley Strategic Plan	12
6. Green Infrastructure	13
7. Open Space	15
8. Strategic Flood Risk Assessments	16
9. Surface Water Management Plans	16
6. A previous project on the Ise: Revital-Ise	16
Part 2: A Strategic Approach	17
7. The River Ise	17
8. River Ise Zones	19
1. Ise Valley North Zone	20
2. Ise Valley Central Zone	26
3. Ise Valley South Zone	32
9. Issues Affecting the Valley	37
1. Access	38
2. Recreation	40
3. Biodiversity & Environment	42
1. Physical Environment, Flow and Connection to Floodplain	42
2. Flooding	43
3. Species and habitats	43
4. Land use	44
5. Habitat Opportunity Mapping	44
6. Heritage	46
10. Links to existing and previous projects	47
1. Forest for Life	47
2. Revital-Ise	47
3. Projects from Green Infrastructure Delivery Plans	47
4. Engagement with other groups active in the catchment.	47
Part 3: Implementation	49
11. Actions to Address Issues	49
Part 4 – Evaluating our Success	59
5. Appendices	60
1. Appendix 1: River Ise Partnership Terms of Reference	60
1. Terms of Reference (ToR) Term	60
2. Appendix 2: Stakeholders	64
1. Organisations active in the Ise Valley	64
1. Local Authorities	64

1.	Parishes on the Ise	64
2.	Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	65
3.	Government Agencies	65
4.	Local Nature Partnership	65
5.	Catchment Partnership	66
6.	Heritage Groups / Organisations	66
7.	Environmental Groups / Organisations	66
8.	Recreational Groups / Organisations	67
9.	Agriculture/Business	67
10.	Key Landowners	67
3.	Appendix 3: Issues	68
1.	Water abstraction	68
2.	Pollution from wastewater/industry/urban settlements – Based on 2001-14 data:	69
	Sewage	70
3.	Obstructions	71
4.	Water Framework Directive status	73
5.	Reasons for not achieving good status and reasons for deterioration	74
3.	Appendix 4 Proposed 'Ise Valley Way' between Corby and Wellingborough via Kettering	75
6.	Appendix 6: Projects identified in existing documents	94
	Appendix 7: Possible Funding Sources	103

Figures

Figure 1: The study area.....	7
Figure 2: Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Network	14
Figure 3: Greenspace	15
Figure 4: The Study Area and Zones, also showing Green Infrastructure Corridors	19
Figure 5: North Ise Zone Green Infrastructure	21
Figure 6: Central Ise Zone Green Infrastructure	27
Figure 7: South Ise Zone Green Infrastructure	33
Figure 8: Overview map of proposed Ise Valley route showing current use.....	39
Figure 9: Shows opportunities for accessible natural greenspace around the Ise Valley.	41
Figure 10: Shows habitat opportunity mapping results for the Ise	45
Figure 11: Map of Ise Zones	49

Tables

Table 1: Profile of the Ise Valley North Zone	22
Table 2: Profile of the Ise Valley Central Zone	28
Table 3: Profile of the Ise Valley South Zone	34
Table 4: Working practices.....	51
Table 5: General Project Principles	53
Table 6: Projects Table	56

Part 1: Context and Document Review

1. Introduction

The Ise Valley Strategic Plan (referred to as “this Plan” in this document) is an initiative of the River Ise Partnership (referred to as “the Partnership”), a working group of the Nene Valley Catchment Partnership. Its purpose is twofold. Firstly, it brings together background information on the valley and links to the large body of relevant studies and policies. Secondly, it identifies opportunities to enhance the quality of the Ise Valley’s natural capital and promote access to it, mitigate against climate change and ensure the Ise Valley plays a central role in north Northamptonshire’s sustainable and economic growth while enhancing the landscape character and sense of place.

The Ise Valley sits within a growth area that will see the expansion of major conurbations including Kettering, Wellingborough and Corby. As such, it will come under increasing pressure through demand for recreation opportunities and ecosystem services such as clean air and water. As a result of this growth there will be the requirement for new accessible, high quality green spaces as well as the rejuvenation of existing green spaces for local communities.

The River Ise is central to the Valley and to this Plan. As the largest tributary of the River Nene, it is of particular importance not only within its locale but also to the functioning of the broader Nene Catchment.

2. About the River Ise Partnership

The Partnership currently includes representation from local authorities, land holders, tourism operators, government agencies and non-governmental organisations. The Vision is fully identified in the Terms of Reference (Appendix 5.1), in short, the aim is to provide a coordinated, partnership approach that improves access to, and the quality of the Ise Valley. Together the Partnership will facilitate and deliver a large-scale programme of projects to enhance the Valley’s natural environment, strengthen its natural capital and develop its ecosystem services. The importance of sustainable and economic prosperity is recognised alongside the retention of landscape character and creating a sense of place. The mission for the Partnership is that

- the Ise Valley becomes a connected landscape of places and spaces in which our existing and important habitats are restored and developed so they become more resilient to change, bring about environmental gain, enable ecological networks to grow and secure natural heritage through better management.
- the River Ise is cared for, is improved and enhanced to facilitate sustainable natural flow where water quality and habitats are improved, and flooding is reduced.

- the Ise Valley is recognised as providing a setting that allows people and wildlife to co-exist harmoniously and interdependently; where authentic tourist experiences that celebrate and conserve heritage and culture can occur.
- the benefits afforded by the Ise Valley are taken into account, not just by environmentalists but by all within its catchment.
- the ecosystem services supplied throughout the Ise Valley are identified, enhanced and protected so that the Valley continues to provide on a grand scale to let people share, experience and embrace nature and local distinctiveness.

3. Aims of the River Ise Partnership

The Strategic Plan will facilitate the delivery of meaningful outputs that align with the vision and mission identified above. The aims for the Ise Valley are to:

- develop a River Ise Linear Park that creates links and pathways for people and wildlife and augments connectivity from Wellingborough through Kettering and to Corby.
- facilitate the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change through project implementation.
- contribute to the reduction of flood through natural flood management techniques.
- maximise biodiversity net gains throughout the Valley,
- improve water quality in the River Ise.
- create new green infrastructure (GI) as well as protecting and enhancing existing GI.
- contribute to the development of regenerative tourism that creates socio-economic benefits for communities through employment and income earning opportunities whilst protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

4. The Study Area

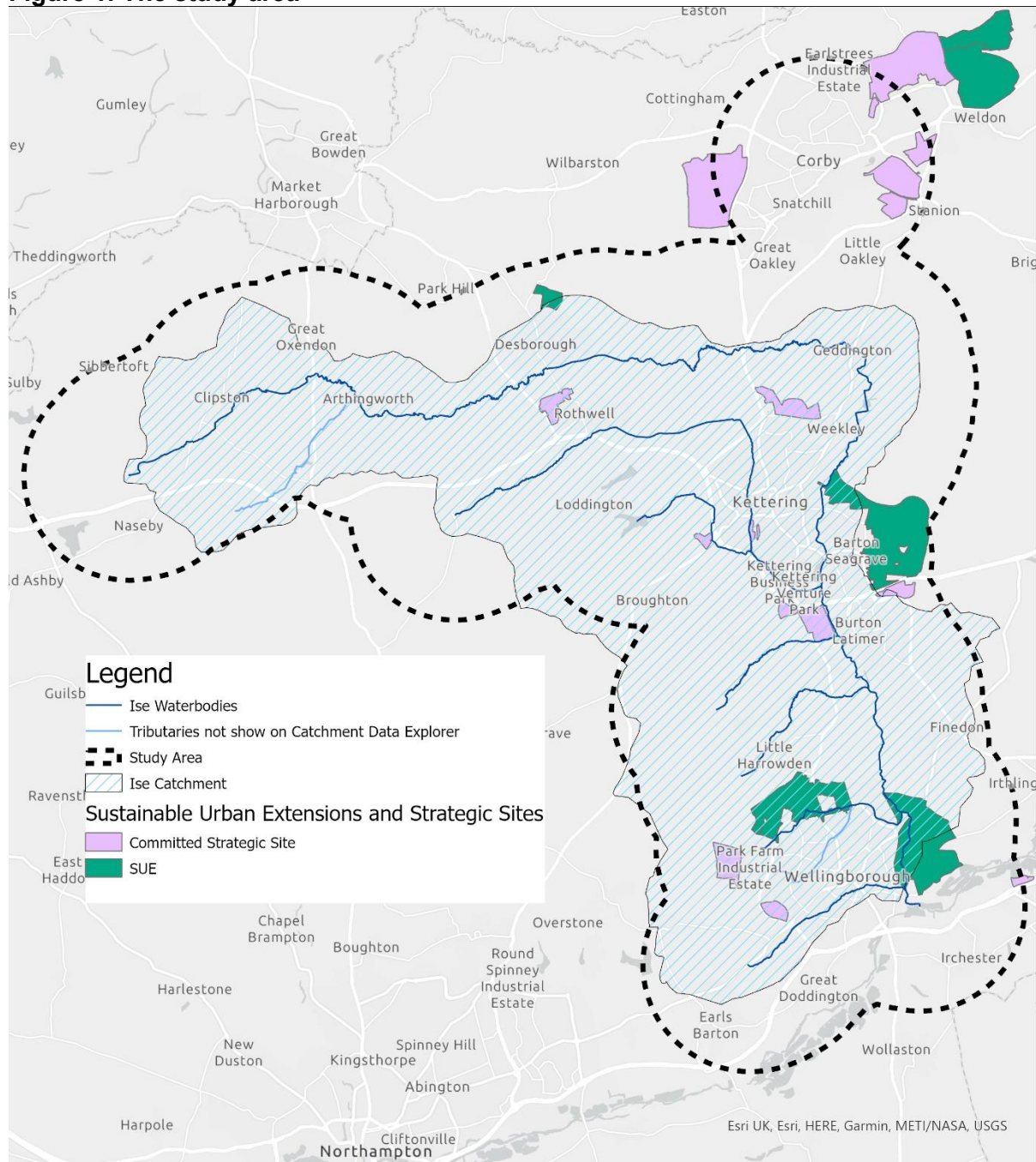
The Ise Valley is in north Northamptonshire. The main towns in the valley are Kettering and Wellingborough. The town of Corby is also close by. A number of smaller settlements/parishes are in or close to the valley (see Appendix 2). Most of the river, and its catchment, fall within North Northamptonshire Council's area, but the first few miles of its course, from its source to Arthingworth, fall within West Northamptonshire Council's area.

The predominant land use in the area is agriculture with some significant areas of natural vegetation, with remainder being made up of fragmented areas of leisure and sport, discontinuous urban fabric (parishes listed in Appendix 2) & some commercial & industrial development (such as Finedon Industrial Estate). The landscape character of the area is [Northamptonshire Vales](#) & [Rockingham Forest](#). The geology consists of "Lias Group - Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock." ([British Geological Survey](#)). The area is relatively flat, there is only just over 100m difference in elevation between the source of the River Ise and its mouth.

The Plan's study area is illustrated in Figure 1. The map shows the Ise, its tributaries and the river catchment. It includes the Sustainable Urban Extensions that are planned or under

construction in the area. The study area boundary is a 3km buffer around the river, plus 3km from the centre of Corby. The buffer encompasses the majority of the River Ise catchment and those communities close enough to benefit most from the ecosystem services it provides. Although Corby falls outside the catchment it is included in the study area to reflect the ambition to connect the town with Wellingborough, through Kettering via the creation of a pedestrian and cycling route that will be suitable for both leisure and commuting purposes.

Figure 1: The study area



5. Plans, Policies and Evidence Informing This Plan

The following document review identifies legislation, strategies, plans and policy which bear relevance to this Plan. The review is important because the following documents either provide the rationale behind the need for this Plan or inform the content of this Plan to ensure the mission and aim of the Partnership is delivered through project development and delivery across the Study area. This in turn will help to deliver many aims and objectives for national and locally led ambitions and initiatives with respect to the natural environment and for health and well-being.

Some of the documents reviewed include project opportunities; where these are located in the study area, they have been identified and set out on Table 1 - 3 in Section 3 as an 'opportunity long list'. The Partnership can begin to identify priorities and work up project plans so that when funding streams become available projects can be delivered.

1. European Directives

A "directive" is a legislative act that sets out a goal that all EU countries must achieve. However, it is up to individual countries to devise their own laws on how to reach these goals. Some EU law has been carried over into UK law and continue to influence practice despite the Brexit transition period expiring in December 2020. Those of relevance to this Plan include:

The [Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC](#) which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies. It is transposed into UK law through [The Water Environment \(Water Framework Directive\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2017](#). These regulations establish a framework for 'community' action in the realms of water policy. They impose duties on stakeholders like the Environment Agency with respect to protecting and improving water quality. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help to protect and enhance the water quality of the River Ise.

The [Floods Directive 2007/60/EC](#) relates to the assessment and management of flood risk. It is transposed into UK law through the [Flood Risk Regulations 2009](#) and the [Flood and Water Management Act 2010](#). Stakeholders are required to identify flood risk and develop [Flood Risk Management Strategy](#). These set out the nature of identified risk and propose measures to manage them. FRMPs should also take into account relevant environmental objectives of the [Water Framework Directive](#). The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help to reduce flooding in the study area and deliver environmental objectives identified for the River Ise.

The [Habitats Directive 92/42/EEC](#) aims to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. It is transposed into UK law through the [Conservation of Habitats and Species \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#). These regulations carry forward the objectives of the directive. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help to protect, conserve and enhance existing areas of natural importance identified in the Ise Valley e.g. Southfields Marsh Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI).

The [Birds Directive 2009](#) Birds Directive 2009 aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species and has helped to establish a network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It is transposed into UK law through the [Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981](#) Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the [Habitats Regulations 2010](#). Habitats Regulations 2010. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help to maintain the integrity of the Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area, part of which is located in an area around Wellingborough where the River Ise meets the River Nene. There will also be project opportunities to conserve and restore site features in accordance with Natural England's Conservation Objectives and Supplementary Advice.

2. National Approaches

The **Environment Bill** brings about urgent and meaningful action to combat the environmental and climate crises being faced in the UK. It is currently at the Report stage in the House of Commons but must be laid by Parliament by October 2022. It acts as a key vehicle for delivering the bold vision set out in the [25 Year Environment Plan](#) (2018).

The **25 Year Environment Plan (2018)** sets out the Government's approach to improve the UK's air and water quality and protect threatened plants, trees and wildlife species. The Plan sets out 10 goals 'for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it'. The goals are set out below and it is noted, where relevant, how the work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help to deliver them in a local context.

- **Clean air:** protecting and enhancing the natural environment of the Ise Valley will help produce clean air as trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen and natural resources such as newly created wetlands, planted trees and improvements to soil will filter many pollutants from the air.
- **Clean and plentiful water:** river and floodplain restoration measures to the River Ise and Slade Brook will improve water quality and flow.
- **Thriving plants and wildlife:** projects will restore poor quality and create new habitats, including wetlands, to encourage wild-life rich environments.
- **Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards:** projects will result in a hydrologically efficient River Ise that will reduce flooding by reconnecting the river with its floodplain.
- **Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently**
- **Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment:** projects will deliver a better natural environment and improve access for people and wildlife from Wellingborough to Corby and along the River Ise corridor.
- **Mitigating and adapting to climate change:** habitats and watercourses will be restored and recreated so they become resilient to change.
- **Minimising waste**
- **Managing exposure to chemicals**
- **Enhancing biosecurity:** improving the natural environment along the Ise Valley including the tackling of invasive non-native species will reduce the impact of existing plant and animal diseases and lower the risk of new ones.

The Department for Transport's [Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy \(2019\)](#) sets out the importance of walking and cycling for short journeys and Gear Change, the government's

[Cycling and Walking Plan for England \(2020\)](#) sets out a vision for a travel revolution in England's streets, towns and communities. The vision is for places to be truly walkable and cycling to become used for a large proportion of journeys by 2030. There is a commitment to improving the national cycle network and increasing the proportion of off-road routes. The [Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution](#) (November 2020) reiterates the importance of active travel, as well as protecting the natural environment and promoting green finance and innovation. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help deliver a traffic free corridor along the Ise Valley to encourage people to walk and cycle more both for leisure and commuting purposes.

[Everybody Active, Every Day \(2014\)](#) is a plan by Public Health England to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, the plan identifies where measures need to be taken at a national and local level. These include making physical activity a routine part of everyday life and creating the right spaces and maximising existing assets that encourage people to be more active every day. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will create a welcoming environment with excellent walking and cycling access.

[Putting Health into Place](#) (2019) is an NHS initiative that provides a series of four practical guides to healthy place making. These set out 10 principles which encourage partnership working, community engagement, connecting spaces and designing multifunctional green space, maximising active travel and creating play and leisure spaces for everyone. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help deliver these principles through a collaborative approach to project development to improve access and the multifunctionality of the Ise Valley.

[National Planning Policy Framework 2019](#) sets out the government's planning policies for England. It provides the framework for the production of local plans. The NPPF contains policy direction with an aim to create healthy and safe communities that provide social, recreational and cultural facilities and services to meet community needs. It highlights the importance of access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for physical activity and the need to protect and enhance Public Rights of Way. Promoting sustainable transport is considered emphasising opportunities to promote walking and cycling. There is a chapter around meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding and the need to conserve and enhance both the natural and historic environments. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will help deliver these policies by enhancing the natural environment, improving access and providing a resource that will facilitate healthy lifestyles.

3. County-Wide Approaches

Supporting Northamptonshire to Flourish: Northamptonshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020 This strategy aims to improve the health and wellbeing of all people in Northamptonshire. The overall objective is to reduce health inequalities by enabling people to help themselves. One of the key priorities is to create an environment for all people to flourish. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will create an Ise Valley that enables access to a variety of multi-functional open spaces and provides a recreational and community asset to aid healthy living and sustain wellbeing.

River basin management plans (RBMPs) set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment. The River Ise is a sub-catchment of the River Nene, the [Anglian River Basin Management Plan \(2015\)](#) provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by this water environment. It lists priority issues for the catchment as water quality, habitat quality and hydromorphology. It describes future aims to improve water quality, habitat, biodiversity and flood resilience as well as re-creation of lost wetland habitat. The work of the Partnership and the implementation of projects set out in this Plan will support the realisation of these aims.

The future aims listed in the River Basin Management Plan align well the 10 goals within the [Government's 25 Year Environment Plan](#), notably:

- **Thriving Plants and Wildlife** by creating wildlife-rich wetland habitat.
- **Reducing the risks of harm from natural hazards** by creating a more hydrologically efficient system that reduces flooding and also reconnects the river with its floodplain through working together with the public and private sector to benefit the local community **Clean and plentiful water** for biodiversity through a more resilient habitat in accordance with our RBMPs
- **Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with natural environment** through making accessible natural spaces to the benefit of the local communities' health and wellbeing as well as provision of valuable educational resources.

[Northamptonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan \(2015-2020\)](#) (NLBAP) sets out the highest priorities for action required to conserve the county's most threatened and declining habitats and species. The document includes general and habitat action plans; the latter include a range of habitats found in the Ise Valley, for example: rivers, floodplain grazing marsh and wet woodland. The plan also lists priority species, those relevant to the study area include: water voles, otters and white-clawed crayfish. The NLBAP will be used to inform project development by the Partnership and the projects delivered through this Plan will help meet the targets set out in NLBAP.

[River Nene Integrated Catchment Management Plan \(2014\) \(RNICMP\)](#): seeks to provide a clear framework for effective partnership working for the Nene Catchment. It brings together background information on the catchment, links to the large body of relevant studies and identifies a range of projects and actions that will contribute to the achievement of key objectives. The relevant actions and projects included in the RNICMP will be used to inform the work programme for The Partnership; delivering these through this Plan will help achieve the key objectives of RNICMP.

The JDPU commissioned a report, [Mapping Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services in the Nene Valley](#) (2016) to present the findings of a project that identified, mapped and placed a value on the natural capital and ecosystem services in the Nene Valley, which incorporates the River Ise and Slade Brook. The Report highlights the key benefits provided by the natural environment, increases understanding of the interdependencies between the natural environment, people and the economy, and helps planners and decision makers to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment for the benefit of people and wildlife.

The Report is supported by mapping provided at a resolution to allow the examination of the trade-offs and synergies in the provision of multiple ecosystem services, even across small distances. This work can be used to highlight strategic locations for delivering multiple

benefits; it will help inform project development for the Partnership to ensure that projects are planned to enhance the natural capital within the study area and increase the number of ecosystem services provided.

4. Local Approaches

North Northamptonshire Council (NCC) is the single unitary council responsible for providing a full range of public services to residents and businesses in the areas of Corby, East Northamptonshire, Kettering and Wellingborough. The majority of the course of the Ise falls within North Northamptonshire Council's area, but the river rises in the area of West Northamptonshire Council (Daventry District).

The sovereign councils, now a collective in NNC work in partnership with the North Northamptonshire Joint Planning and Development Unit (JPDU) to establish a Development Plan for Northamptonshire. The Development Plan is a planning policy tool made up of component parts - the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS) is the strategic Part 1 Local Plan for the area. It outlines a big picture that is then developed in more detail through the Part 2 Local Plans and by Neighbourhood Plans prepared by Neighbourhood Planning Groups. Similarly, West Northamptonshire, home of the source of the Ise, has a JCS supported by local plans for its districts.

The Development Plan is an important tool; it provides planning policy which directs sustainable growth in the area and informs the decision-making process for development management. As part of this process developers can be required to make financial contributions which could be used to fund or partially fund projects set out in this Plan.

Underlying the Development Plan is an evidence base which has informed the development of the planning policy and of other strategies and Supplementary Planning Documents which provide more detailed guidance for decision making.

5. Documents of principle importance to the Ise Valley Strategic Plan

The [North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011 – 2031 \(Adopted 2016\)](#) sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole of North Northamptonshire for the plan period up to 2031. It includes strategic policies for steering and shaping development. These include identifying specific locations for strategic new housing and employment and changes to transport infrastructure and community facilities. It identifies the Green Infrastructure Corridors for North Northamptonshire and recognises the importance of landscape character, biodiversity and the historic environment by providing strategic policies to protect and enhance existing provision and, where appropriate, lead to the creation of new provision. It provides policies relating to water quality and flood risk management, place shaping principles and well-connected towns, villages and neighbourhoods.

[North Northamptonshire Investment Framework \(2019\)](#) focuses on the measures required to accelerate growth of both housing and employment. The framework includes targets and projects relevant to this plan and the work of the Partnership under the headings: health and wellbeing, environment, natural capital and green infrastructure and flood management. The green infrastructure projects have been further developed through the Green Infrastructure Delivery Plans (GIDPs, outlined below) and are included in Section 3. Similarly, [North Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(2015\)](#) identifies the strategic priorities for

infrastructure to support the Joint Core Strategy. The plan includes projects relevant to the relating to green infrastructure and to water and flood management. Most of these are further developed through the GIDPs, those that are not in the GIDPs are included in Section 3 of this document.

The **Part 2 Local Plans** for Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough provide a local context, complementing the strategic policies contained within the JCS. They include site-specific development allocations for residential and employment uses and detailed development management policies against which planning applications will be determined. They also provide topic- based policies relating to health and well-being, the natural environment and heritage.

Both the JPDU and the council in each area have produced Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plans. Some of these are countywide, for example, the Biodiversity SPD (2016) which explains how biodiversity should be incorporated into the development process to ensure that the requirements of legislation and policy are met.

There is also the Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area SPD (2016) which helps the Council, developers and others ensure that development has no significant effect on the SPA, in accordance with the legal requirements of the Habitats Regulations. Others are more specific to an area, for example, on securing planning obligations from development which, as noted above can fund projects set out in this Plan, open space standards, tree and landscape management and planning out crime. It is likely that as North Northamptonshire Council becomes more established the individual SPDs will be replaced by a more united North Northamptonshire approach.

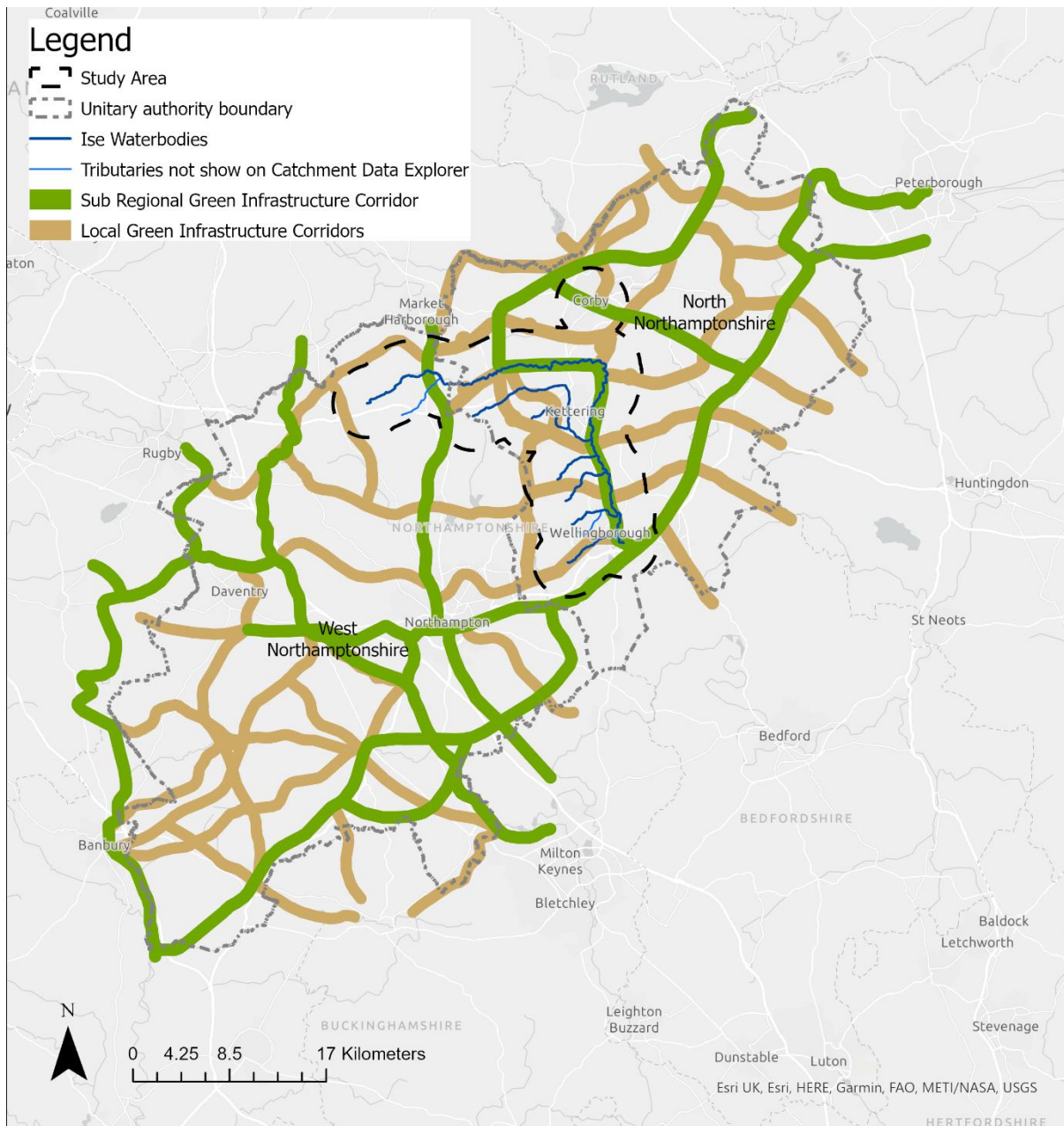
West Northamptonshire has a similar approach, with a [JCS \(2014\)](#). [Daventry Part 2 Local Plan \(adopted February 2020\)](#) covers the villages in West Northamptonshire in the Ise Valley, including Clipston, Naseby and Arthingworth. This includes relevant policies on green infrastructure, landscape, biodiversity, flood risk management, health and wellbeing and open space.

Other guidance documents that are relevant to this Plan have been developed either as a foundation to develop planning policy or to support the delivery of planning policy. These include:

6. Green Infrastructure

As noted above the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy identifies the Green Infrastructure Corridors for the area. The [North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(NNGIDP\)](#) (2014) was developed to set out how GI will be delivered in North Northamptonshire. It includes details of known projects which are supported by cost estimates. The NNGIDP is supported by additional detail at a local level through individual green infrastructure plans namely the [Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Kettering Borough \(2018\)](#); [Spatial Analysis of Green Infrastructure Resources in Wellingborough Town \(2016\)](#) and [North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure: Local Framework Study for Corby \(2005\)](#).

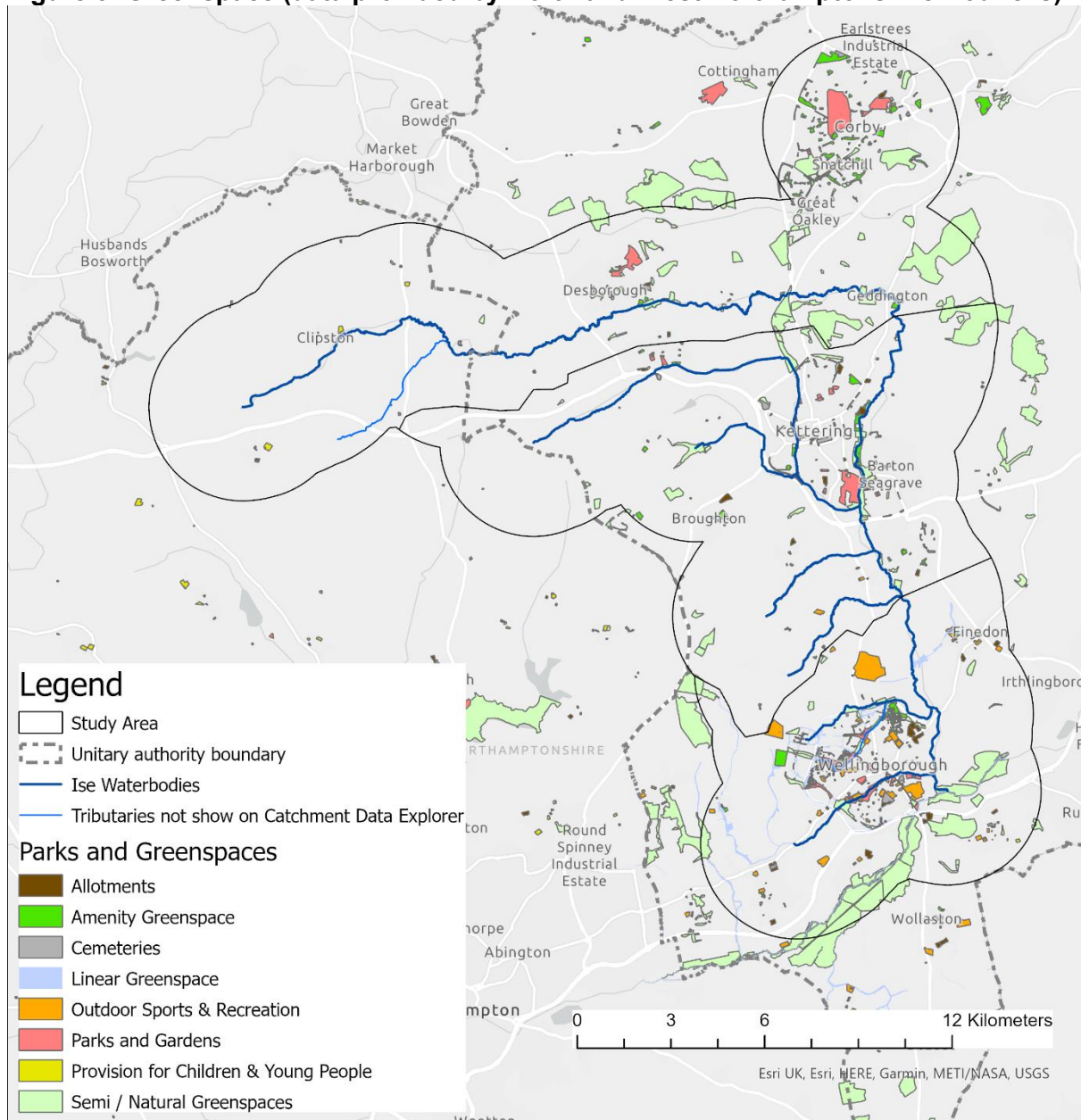
Figure 2: Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Network



7. Open Space

There are locally produced open space studies for Corby (2017), Kettering (2020), Wellingborough (2017) and West Northamptonshire/Daventry (2017) – these provide an audit and assessment of existing provision and set quantity, quality and accessibility standards relevant for each locality. They enable planners to determine the amount of on-site open space provision and / or off-site contributions and maintenance costs over a set period to meet the needs arising from the new development. These documents contain recommendations and project opportunities to enhance existing and create new open spaces.

Figure 3: Greenspace (data provided by North and West Northamptonshire Councils)



8. Strategic Flood Risk Assessments

The NPPF states that a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is required to assess the flood risk to an area both now and in the future. The SFRA must take account of the impacts of climate change and assess the impact that land use changes and development in the area will have on flood risk. A level 1 assessment provides a district wide overview of risk where a level 2 is used to identify issues on a site- specific basis.

Level 1 assessments have been prepared for Corby ([2019](#)), Kettering ([2019](#)), Wellingborough ([2017](#)) and West Northamptonshire ([2017](#)). Level 2 assessments have been prepared by Corby ([2011](#)), and Kettering ([2019](#)). The assessments contain recommendations and project opportunities for flood risk management.

9. Surface Water Management Plans

A Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. In this context surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall. Parts of the River Ise catchment are affected by surface water flooding, these are shown on the maps within the plans described below.

SWMPs have been prepared locally for Corby ([2015](#)), Kettering ([2018](#)) and Wellingborough ([2017](#)). The plans contain recommendations and project opportunities for surface water management. They contain some general recommendations for schemes which could be delivered through this plan (for example Sustainable Urban Drainage and Retention Reservoirs), some specific projects listed are included in the Green Infrastructure Delivery Plans and are therefore included in Appendix 6 of this plan.

6. A previous project on the Ise: Revital-Ise

Revital-ISE ran from 2008 to 2014, the broad aims of the project were to deliver biodiversity enhancements to river and wetland environments. Interventions included the removal of barriers to fish movement, habitat buffering and enhancement for the river, habitat restoration within the floodplain and to facilitate population growth for key species identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan e.g. native white-clawed crayfish, otters and water voles. Working with local communities, the projects improved access, both physically and intellectually, to the river and floodplain environment. People were reconnected with the rivers, wetlands and species they support. The final report of the project identifies the following as its legacy:

- Significant land management improvements in the upper reaches through Catchment Sensitive Farming,
- Improvements in the condition of the River Ise and Meadows SSSI,
- Restoration of Wicksteed Water Meadow and making it a nature reserve,
- River and backwater habitat enhancements in Kettering, Rushton and Desborough,
- The establishment of Natural-ISE volunteer group, which is still active.

Part 2: A Strategic Approach

7. The River Ise

Rivers are an expression of their catchments, their path, physical condition and water quality are a reflection of the landscape they drain and through which they flow. The River Ise is no exception, and its status is an echo of the Valley it transects. The River Ise is the largest of the tributaries of the River Nene in Northamptonshire, rising near Naseby and flowing east past Desborough, turning south at Geddington, and passing through Kettering to join the River Nene at Wellingborough.

The upper reaches of the river are less modified than the lower reaches and, in areas, they retain some typical natural features such as meanders, riffles and pools. However, though the upper reaches are relatively shallow and fast flowing they are still somewhat over deepened, and this has led to a disconnection from the floodplain. On the river from just north of Kettering down to the confluence with the Nene significant modification has taken place, firstly to create formal water features in the historic parkland at Boughton House and latterly, through Kettering and beyond, the river has been straightened and deepened in an attempt to reduce the risk of flooding. The Lower Ise (downstream of Wicksteed Park) is a deeper and slower flowing system.

The Ise has several tributaries, all flowing roughly west to east. The [Slade Brook](#) meets the Ise in the southern section of Wicksteed Park. The [Loddington Arm](#) is a tributary of the Slade Brook. The [Pytchley Brook](#) joins the Ise at the Weetabix factory in Burton Latimer. The [Hardwick Brook](#) meets the Ise downstream of Burton Latimer. The [Harrowden Brook](#) flows through the north of Wellingborough through North Wellingborough Tree Belts and Finedon Road Industrial Estate. The [Swanspool Brook](#) flows through Wellingborough, through key areas of public open space including Croyland Park and Castle Fields. The Hatton Brook, a small tributary of the Harrowden Brook, also flows through public open spaces including Glamis Meadow and Wood and Hatton Park.

For the purposes of the Water Environment Regulations, the overall status of the Upper Ise (and the majority of tributaries) were classified as 'moderate' [overall status](#) in 2019. It is worth noting that for the Upper Ise all the Ecological Status elements are recorded as 'Good' or 'High' but the Chemical Status is a 'Fail' because new chemical indicators were added to the assessment list in 2019. This has pulled the overall status down to 'moderate'. The Lower Ise and Hardwick Brook were 'poor' and the Harrowden Brook's status was 'bad'. Further detail can be found in Appendix 3 or the [Catchment Data Explorer](#). By delivering projects to enhance the riverine environment the overall biological and chemical status should improve.

The river forms part of the Nene Valley [Nature Improvement Area](#), one of 12 NIAs established to help create joined up and resilient ecological networks at a landscape scale. The NIA was established in 2011 and received an initial £714,469 in funding to deliver a 3-year plan. Over three years an incredible £3.3 million was invested through the NIA which helped to re-create and re-connect natural areas from Daventry to Peterborough. The legacy lives on and through this Plan, the River Ise Partnership can continue to provide a framework of future activities in this part of the NIA.

The area where the Ise meets the Nene to the south of Wellingborough (see Fig. 3) is part of the [Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area \(SPA\)](#). The SPA consists of a chain of exhausted sand and gravel pits extending for approximately 35km along the alluvial deposits of the River Nene. The pits form an extensive series of shallow and open waters providing a variety of habitats including reed swamp, marsh, wet ditches, rough grassland and scattered woodland. Natural England recognises the SPA as forming one of the most important inland localities in England for waterbirds in the non-breeding period. It regularly supports peak numbers of waterbird in excess of 20,000 individuals, including significant populations of bittern, golden plover and gadwall.

In response to the consultation for Kettering's Site-Specific Part 2 Local Plan Natural England highlighted that Golden Plover may forage up to 15 to 20km from the SPA. It is important to bear this in mind when planning projects as some activities on land they might associate with could have an impact on their population.

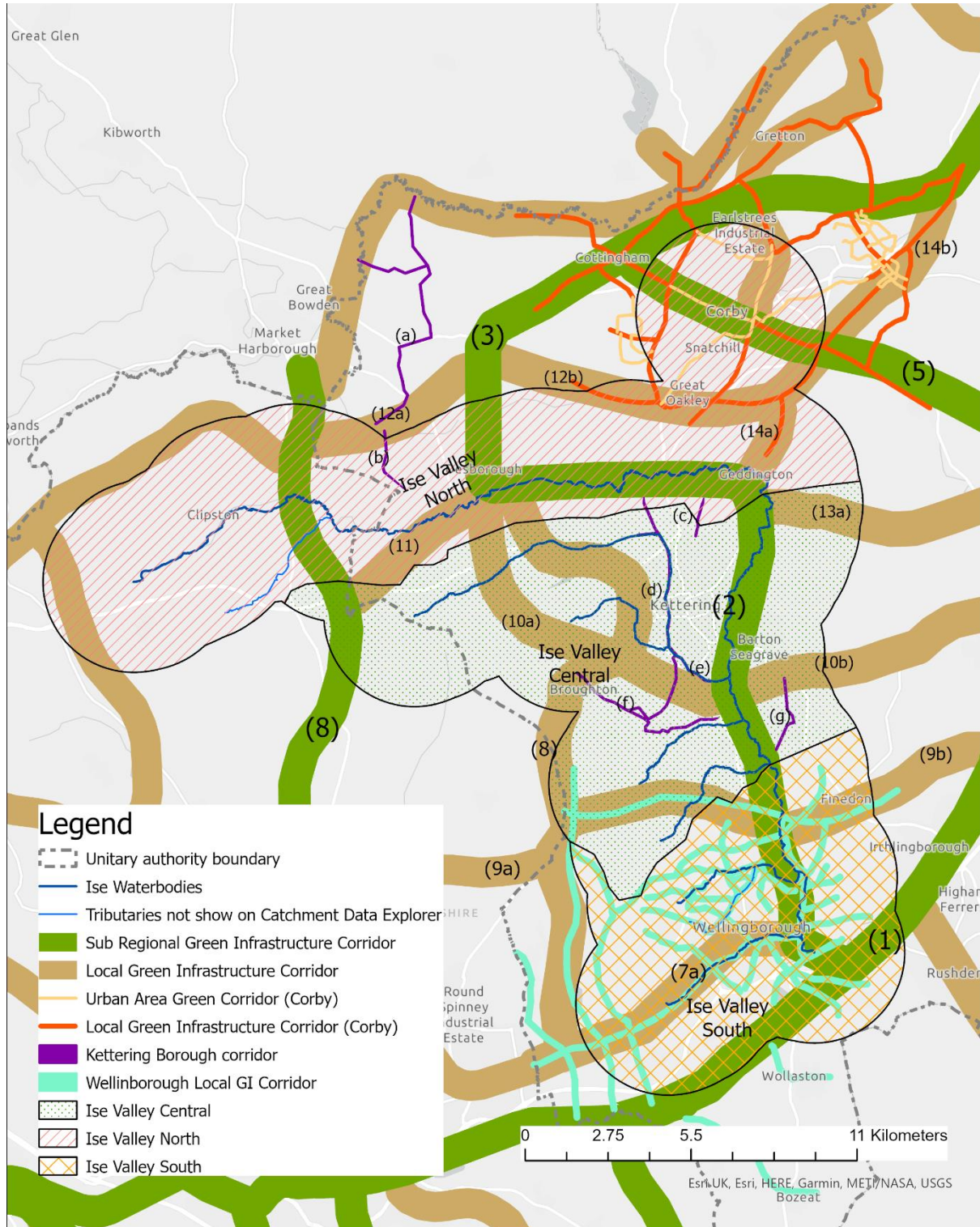
Sub-regional and local green infrastructure corridors criss-cross the Ise Valley (see Figure 2) demonstrating the importance of the green and blue infrastructure assets located here. Through Kettering, the Valley hosts an important swathe of publicly accessible green infrastructure from Ise Valley Park to Wicksteed Park.

Nestled in the green infrastructure, the valley's natural assets include sites designated for their important flora and fauna and in some cases important geological or physiological features. These sites include the [River Ise & Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest \(SSSI\)](#), [Southfield Farm Marsh SSSI](#), and [Tailby Meadows Local Nature Reserve](#). The River Ise and Meadows is a 4.7km reach of river just east of Barford Bridge; it is the only section of river in Northamptonshire to be designated as a SSSI (where the river itself is the key component). There are two nature reserves managed by the Wildlife Trust in close proximity to the river, Wicksteed Water Meadows and Finedon Cally Banks. In addition to the above there are many Local Wildlife Sites and Potential Local Wildlife Sites in the study area. Delivering projects through this Plan will benefit all these important sites and will help to inform a joined-up approach to their management.

8. River Ise Zones

This section explains how the Ise Valley can be viewed as distinctive parts which helps to understand on a local scale how they function individually and as a whole within the study area. The Study Area has been split into the 3 zones, along the watershed between tributaries. Each zone is described below.

Figure 4: The Study Area and Zones



1. Ise Valley North Zone

In the North Zone of the Ise Valley the river flows roughly west to east, from its source in Naseby Battlefield in West Northamptonshire, to Geddington in North Northamptonshire where it turns south. There is a second channel which flows through a man-made lake at Kelmarsh Hall, joining the Naseby channel near Arthingworth. The river is less modified in this Zone compared to the South and Central Zones, and it retains some natural features such as riffles and pools. Land use is predominantly agriculture, and the area is populated with villages and small towns.

The source of the river is located in West Northamptonshire near Arthingworth and can be found close to the Brampton Arm sub-regional GI corridor (SRC) (8). See Figure 4 above. From Desborough the Ise Valley SRC (2) follows the river until it reaches the point between Geddington. Here the SRC links with the Jurassic Way SRC (3) which runs north to Stoke Albany then turns east towards Corby. At Geddington SRC (2) and the river both turn south and towards Kettering. At Cottingham the Harpers Brook SRC (5) links into the Jurassic Way.

Local green infrastructure corridors (LC) link into the SRCs to create Northamptonshire's GI Network. Running east to west these consist of Geddington to Stanion (14a), Stoke Albany to Little Oakley (12b) and the Macmillan Way (12a). Top Lodge to Desborough (11), Rothwell [Triangular Lodge] to Wicksteed Park (10a) and Sywell Reservoir to Broughton (8) drop into the Central Zone from the junction of the Ise Valley and Jurassic Way SRCs. These are also complemented by 'Borough Corridors' a-d, in the areas previously within the Borough of Kettering, and neighbourhood level corridors within the Corby area.

Figure 5: North Ise Zone Green Infrastructure



Legend

-  Unitary authority boundary
-  Ise Waterbodies
-  Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest © Natural England
-  Local Nature Reserves England © Natural England
-  Local Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
-  Potential Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
-  Nature Improvement Area © Natural England & NIA Partnership
-  Historic Parks and Gardens © Historic England (2021)
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments © Historic England (2021)
-  Battlefields © Historic England (2021)
-  Listed Buildings © Historic England (2021)



Parks and Greenspaces

-  Allotments
-  Amenity Greenspace
-  Cemeteries
-  Parks and Gardens
-  Provision for Children & Young People
-  Semi / Natural Greenspaces

SUEs and Strategic Sites

-  Committed Strategic Site
-  Sustainable Urban Extension

Green Infrastructure Corridors

-  Sub Regional Green Infrastructure Corridor
-  Local Green Infrastructure Corridors

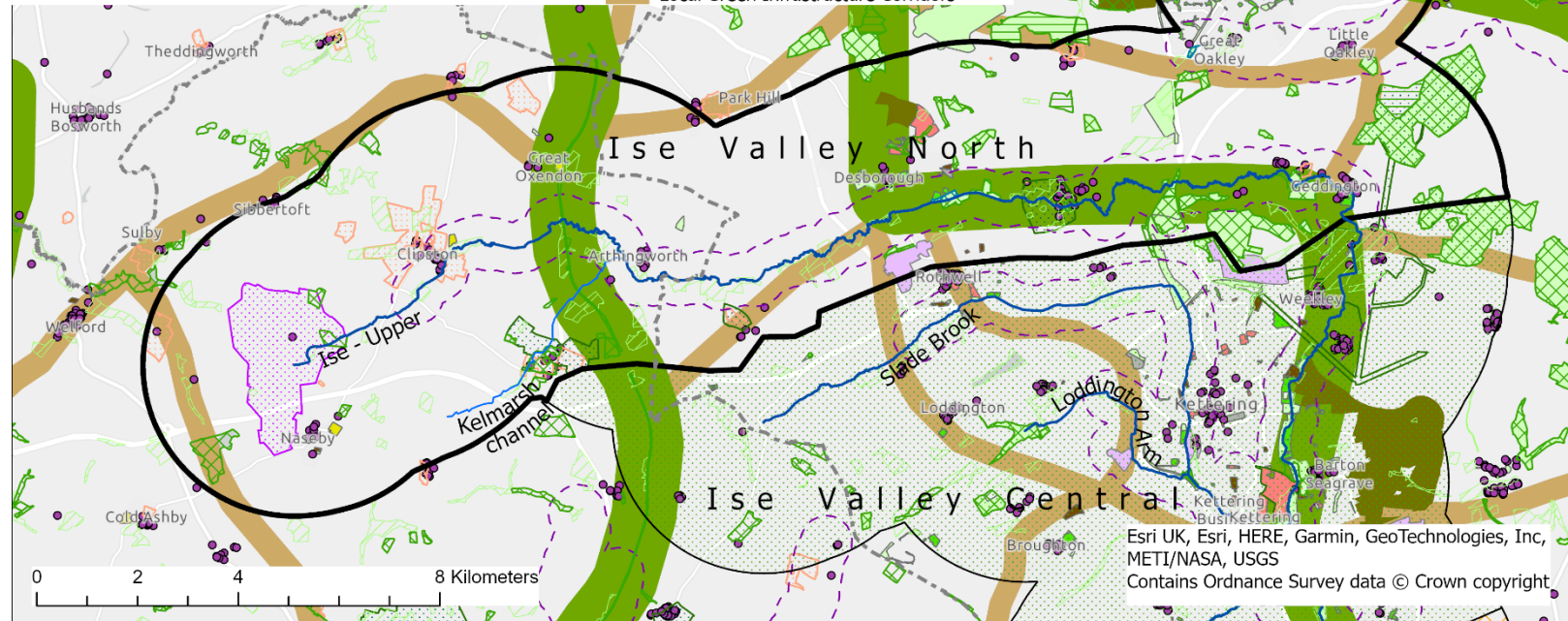


Table 1: Profile of the Ise Valley North Zone

Existing	Opportunities
Biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three SSSIs in this Zone, the River Ise and Meadows, Alderwood and Meadows and Pipewell Woods. • There are also three Local Nature Reserves in this Zone, Kings Wood, Great Oakley Meadow and Tailby Meadow. • Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in the Zone include Naseby Reservoir, Weekley Hall Woods, Kings Wood Local Nature Reserve, and Hazel and Thoroughsale Woods. Potential Wildlife Sites (PWS) are spread through the areas with many along the river. • The river corridor is part of the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SSSIs to be managed to ensure they are in ‘favourable condition’ and other designated sites to be appropriately managed. • Identify natural and semi natural sites that, through management plans and project delivery, could be enhanced to reach SSSI, LNR or LWS status. Existing LWS / PWS along the river should provide the initial focus. • The Habitat Opportunity Map for Northamptonshire will be used to identify areas for habitat improvement and creation
Connectivity and Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to the River Ise is poor in this in the majority of this Zone, for example between Newton, Rushton and Desborough. • There are some footpaths and bridle routes which are in the vicinity of the river or crossing it, for example, there are routes parallel to the river (though some distance from it) between Desborough and Arthingworth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Ise Valley Access Plan is being produced with a view to upgrading footpaths and cycleways and improving signage for wayfinding. The focus in this Zone will be from Geddington, through Newton and up to Corby. Other routes include from the source of the Ise (near Naseby) to join the route in Newton and from Geddington to Weldon via Brigstock. • For detailed recommendations refer to the Ise Valley Access Plan
Community Health and Well-Being	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of footpaths and bridleways in this Zone which provide opportunities for recreation and sustainable commuting. • The allotments found in this Zone, for example in Geddington, Rushton and Shotwell Mill Lane, provide local communities with facilities that encourage active lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for recreation and active travel would increase by upgrading poor quality paths and links in line with the Ise Valley Access Plan. • Encourage allotment committees to develop management and action plans for their sites to enhance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network of open space in this Zone includes parks like Desborough Green Space, natural and semi natural spaces like Stoke Albany Pocket Park and amenity green spaces like Rothwell Recreation Ground. This network provides areas for leisure, recreation and active play. • Small towns and villages have areas of open space and ‘pocket parks’. 	<p>provision and attract funding opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management and action plans for open spaces to enhance provision and attract funding opportunities. Prioritise those spaces identified in the open space Audit and Assessment Reports. • Opportunities should be sought to provide green gym equipment and trails to encourage active engagement with and movement through open spaces • Opportunities should be sought to identify informal open spaces and support local communities to create pocket parks
<p>Landscape</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source of the Ise is in the Northamptonshire Uplands National Character Area, the remainder of this Zone’s landscape is divided across the Northamptonshire Vales and Rockingham Forest National Character Area. The Vales provide an open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with an overall visual uniformity to the landscape and settlement pattern. The distinct scarp and ridge of the Rockingham Forest area is relatively well wooded with commercial conifer and broadleaved plantations, and ancient semi-natural woodlands like Geddington Chase • The urban settlements of Corby, Desborough and Rothwell are located in this Zone, but the area is largely rural and populated with small, historic villages like Geddington and Rushton. Levels of tranquillity run high along the river corridor and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When planning new projects reference should be made to Natural England’s National Character Area Profiles to identify recommendations which will enhance landscape character and increase opportunities for informal recreation • Development in the area must be sensitive to character and seek to enhance the visual and landscape qualities
<p>Heritage</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river rises in the site of the Battle of Naseby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important heritage features of the area should be protected and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valley in this Zone has several Scheduled Monuments including medieval settlements at Clipston, Nobold and Kelmarsh. • There are numerous listed structures including Triangular Lodge, Queen Eleanor’s Cross, a dovecote and some of the bridges over the Ise. • Historic Parkland exists at Kelmarsh, Harrington and Rushton Hall (part of Boughton House’s parkland is also in this Zone). 	<p>enhanced through positive management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a wayfinding and interpretation strategy to help people recognise the importance of these assets and better understand historic events like the Battle of Naseby and the Newton Rebellion
Flooding and water management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency mapping shows that the rural areas of this Zone are mostly at a low risk of flooding from rivers, apart from a corridor along the River Ise and Harpers Brook. In rural areas this is a demonstration of the floodplain operating effectively. • In Corby the Northern Stream, Southern Stream and Willow Brook have some areas of high and medium flood risk within the built-up area. • Surface water flooding is also an issue in built up areas, and is inter-related to flooding from rivers in some areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with landowners and farmers to encourage sympathetic agricultural practices (e.g. floodplain meadows rather than arable) • Protect the floodplain from development • Encourage riparian tree planting • Develop projects that will deliver Natural Flood Management • In areas of flood risk, support local communities to engage with activities so they become more flood resilient • Development control to promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes. • Clipston Flood Storage Reservoir requires improvement to prevent it overtopping leading to flooding in Clipston village. • The area around where the Ise passes under the Desborough/Rothwell bypass requires maintenance to reduce the impact of the Ise coming out of its banks and collecting sediment from the arable fields depositing it downstream increasing flood risk.
Ecosystem Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zone makes an important contribution to regulatory services, for example, through flood risk management, water quality, plant pollination, and climate regulation. Provisioning services are supplied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When planning a project, opportunities to increase the multi-functionality of the site should be explored • Review and enhance (or create) habitat management plans so they include opportunities to increase the

<p>by livestock and crops farmed in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural services, include access to recreation, education, local heritage and for health and well-being through the natural environment	<p>range and provision of ecosystem services.</p>
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2. Ise Valley Central Zone

For the Central Zone, the river flows roughly north to south, from Geddington through the Boughton Estate, Kettering, Wicksteed Park and Burton Latimer. The new development at Hanwood Park is located to the north and east of Barton Seagrave. Hanwood Park will benefit from the close proximity of the River Ise. In this Zone the river becomes more modified deepened and slow flowing, including the canalised sections and impoundments of Boughton House, and a man-made lake at Wicksteed Park. This Zone also includes the tributaries, the Slade Brook (and Loddington Arm), Pytchley Brook and Hardwick Brook. The Slade is also heavily modified in the urban area (straightened, over deepened and slow flowing).

In the Central Zone, the river forms part of Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Corridor (SRC) (2) (Ise Valley). See Figure 4 above. SRC (2) is crossed by Local Corridor (LC) 10a (Rothwell [Triangular Lodge] – Wicksteed Park) and 10b (Wicksteed Park – Thrapston). Local green infrastructure corridors (LC) (8) (Sywell Reservoir – Broughton) and (9a) (Hockley Lodge – Finedon) join one another in this Zone, and link into SRC (2) just to the north and south of the Zone.

There are five Kettering Borough Corridors in the central zone, including Borough Corridors (d) and (e), which follow the Slade Brook.

Figure 6: Central Ise Zone Green Infrastructure

Legend

- Study Area
 - Unitary authority boundary
 - Ise Waterbodies
 - Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest © Natural England
 - Local Nature Reserves England © Natural England
 - Local Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
 - Potential Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
 - Nature Improvement Area © Natural England & NIA Partnership
 - Historic Parks and Gardens © Historic England (2021)
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments © Historic England (2021)
 - Listed Buildings © Historic England (2021)
 - Amenity Greenspace
 - Cemeteries
 - Linear Greenspace
 - Outdoor Sports & Recreation
 - Parks and Gardens
 - Provision for Children & Young People
 - Semi / Natural Greenspaces
- SUEs and Strategic Sites**
- Committed Strategic Site
 - Sustainable Urban Extension
- Green Infrastructure Corridors**
- Sub Regional Green Infrastructure Corridor
 - Local Green Infrastructure Corridor

Parks and Greenspaces

- Allotments



Table 2: Profile of the Ise Valley Central Zone

Existing	Opportunities
Biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southfield Farm Marsh Sites of Special Scientific Interest is close to the River Ise. There are two other SSSIs at the western edge of the Zone Badsaddle, Withmale Park and Bush Walk Woods (two sites that count as one unit) and Birch Spinney and Mawsley Marsh (site 2). • There are Local Wildlife Sites throughout this Zone including Cransley Reservoir on the Loddington Arm, and Wicksteed Water Meadows. There are also Potential Wildlife Sites. • The river corridor is part of the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development, for example, Hanwood Park, makes provision to protect and enhance existing and create new habitats to support biodiversity. • Manage and maintain all designated sites to ensure they retain their designation and continue to improve in quality. • Identify natural and semi natural sites that, through management plans and project delivery, could be enhanced to reach SSSI or LNR or LWS status. Existing LWS / PWS along the river should provide the initial focus The Habitat Opportunity Map for Northamptonshire can be used to identify areas for habitat improvement and creation.
Connectivity and Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Zone has relatively good public access to the River Ise. From north to south: access is limited at Boughton House through the estate, south of Boughton there is a public footpath adjacent to the Ise, there is informal access to Ise through North Northants council owned greenspace, Wicksteed Park and Southfield Farm Marsh. Through Southfield Farm and Weetabix’s estate there are public footpaths which carry on through Burton Latimer Pocket Park and private grazing land. • The Slade Brook has limited public access except where it passes through greenspace in Kettering. A public footpath runs close to part of the Pytchley Brook. There is limited access to the Hardwick Brook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Ise Valley Access Plan is being produced with a view to upgrading footpaths and cycleways and improving signage for wayfinding. • The focus for this Zone is to link Geddington, Kettering and Burton Latimer. • Off-road links to be provided between key attractions such as Boughton House and Wicksteed Park, as well as local amenities such as schools, leisure and business. • Opportunities to support links from the Ise corridor into the wider area will be sought, for example through Hanwood Park development and through Weekley Hall Wood to the village of Newton. • Improved links should also be sought to other key attractions close to the Zone, such as Twywell Hills and Dales.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For detailed recommendations refer to the Ise Valley Access Plan
Community Health and Well-Being	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths and bridleways provide opportunities for recreation. • Kettering has large areas of public open space associated with the rivers, notably the Ise Valley Parklands, which stretch along much of the Ise through the town. Small towns and villages also have areas of public open space and ‘pocket parks’. • Examples of open space include parks, Gray’s Field, semi natural including Ise Marsh and amenity green space, such as Deeble Road South • Allotments, including Windmill Avenue and the Green Patch Community Allotments, provide opportunities for exercise and to grow healthy food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for recreation and active travel would increase by upgrading poor quality paths and links in line with the Ise Valley Access Plan. • Encourage allotment committees to develop management and action plans for their sites to enhance provision and attract funding opportunities. • Develop management and action plans for open spaces to enhance provision and attract funding opportunities. Prioritise those spaces identified in the open space Audit and Assessment Reports. • Opportunities should be sought to provide green gym equipment and trails to encourage active engagement with and movement through open spaces • Opportunities should be sought to identify informal open spaces and support local communities to create pocket parks • Open spaces should be managed to provide access to nature to improve residents’ wellbeing.
Landscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small area in the west of this Zone is in the Northamptonshire Uplands National Character Area, the majority of this Zone’s landscape is divided across the Northamptonshire Vales and Rockingham Forest National Character Area. The Vales provide an open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with an overall visual uniformity to the landscape and settlement pattern. The Rockingham Forest area is relatively well wooded but there is limited woodland in this Zone of the Ise Valley, exceptions include small areas of woodland along the River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When planning new projects reference should be made to Natural England’s National Character Area Profiles to identify recommendations which will enhance landscape character and increase opportunities for informal recreation • Development in the area must be sensitive to character and seek to enhance the visual and landscape qualities

<p>Ise and larger areas around Grafton Park Wood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river corridor provides scenic views which break up the urban areas of this Zone. • Parkland at Wicksteed Park and Boughton House are key landscapes in this Zone. • The main urban settlement in this zone is the town of Kettering, the smaller town of Burton Latimer and historic villages of Isham, Weekley and Warkton all lie close to the River Ise. 	
Heritage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Parkland at Wicksteed Park and Boughton House. • Scheduled Monuments: Medieval Villages at Barton Seagrave (with fishponds and moats) and Faxton. • There are numerous listed structures in the towns and villages of the Zone including Southfield Farmhouse, the Water Chute at Wicksteed Park and a bridge over the Ise at Boughton House. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important heritage features of the area should be protected and enhanced. • Develop a wayfinding and interpretation strategy to help people recognise the importance of these assets to better understand the historic features and events of the area.
Flooding and water management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Environment Agency mapping, apart from a narrow corridor along the River Ise and its tributaries, the risk of flooding from rivers is low. The majority of the areas at a significant risk of flooding are farmland or parks, where the floodplain is functioning effectively. • In December 2020 there was a significant flood event which caused damage to property, notably in Stratfield Way, close to the Slade's confluence with the Ise. • In 2007 Slade/Pytchley Brooks flooded properties and industries between Kettering Leisure Village and the Slade's confluence with the Ise. • EA flood alleviation scheme for Geddington created a flood relief channel and additional storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reprofile confluence of Slade and Ise. • Investigate the opportunity for Natural Flood Management and flood water storage scheme at Boughton House. • Investigate further opportunities for flood storage along the Ise and Slade. For example a railway culvert on the Slade upstream of Kettering currently holds back water, there is potential for a large Flood Storage Reservoir in this area. • Promote Natural Flood Management and riparian tree planting. • Encourage appropriate agricultural practices, such as meadows, in the floodplain. • Discourage further development on the floodplain.

<p>downstream of Geddington, this has reduced the flood risk in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water flooding is also an issue in built up areas, and is connected to flooding from rivers in some areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development control to promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes. • Maintenance is required to area upstream of Station Road, Burton Latimer where the Ise is constrained in a concrete channel which is silted can lead to flooding at the Weetabix factory.
<p>Ecosystem Services</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Zone is relatively urban, so the key ecosystem services are cultural, recreation, education, local heritage and for health and well-being through the natural environment. • Regulating services contributed in this Zone include flood risk management, water quality, plant pollination, and climate regulation. In the more rural parts of the Zone provisioning services are provided by animals and crops farmed in the area. Food is also grown on allotments in the urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access and habitat management will • Increase contributions to a range of ecosystem services, for example review and enhance (or create) habitat management plans so they include opportunities to increase the range and provision of ecosystem services • Opportunities to increase the multi-functionality of the site should be explored • The Hanwood Park development provides an opportunity to increase the ecosystem services provided.

3. Ise Valley South Zone

In the South Zone of the Ise Valley, the river continues to flow roughly north to south, from Burton Latimer, past Findon and Wellingborough, through the Stanton Cross development, to its confluence with the River Nene. In this Zone the river is modified deepened and slow flowing. This Zone includes the tributaries the Harrowden Brook and Swanspool Brook.

In the South Zone, Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Corridor (SRC) (2) (Ise Valley) continues to follow the river until its confluence with the River Nene in SRC (1) (Nene Valley [Northampton – Wansford]). See Figure 4 above. In this Zone SRC (2) is crossed by Local Corridor (LC) 9a and 9b (Hockley Lodge – Finedon, and Finedon – Little Addington) and joined by LC 7a (Ecton to Wilby). Local Corridors (9a) and (7a) and connect to LC (8) close to the edge of this Zone.

There is also a network of Wellingborough Local Corridors in this Zone.

Figure 7: South Ise Zone Green Infrastructure

Legend

- Study Area
 - Unitary authority boundary
 - Ise Waterbodies
 - Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest © Natural England
 - Local Nature Reserves England © Natural England
 - Local Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
 - Potential Wildlife Site © Wildlife Trust BCN & partners
 - Nature Improvement Area © Natural England & NIA Partnership
 - Historic Parks and Gardens © Historic England (2021)
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments © Historic England (2021)
 - Listed Buildings © Historic England (2021)
 - Amenity Greenspace
 - Cemeteries
 - Linear Greenspace
 - Outdoor Sports & Recreation
 - Parks and Gardens
 - Provision for Children & Young People
 - Semi / Natural Greenspaces
- SUEs and Strategic Sites**
- Committed Strategic Site
 - Sustainable Urban Extension
 - SUE (Masterplanning Stage)
- Green Infrastructure Corridors**
- Sub Regional Green Infrastructure Corridor
 - Local Green Infrastructure Corridor
- Parks and Greenspaces**
- Allotments



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Table 3: Profile of the Ise Valley South Zone

Existing	Opportunities
Biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area where the Ise meets the Nene is forms part of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area. It is also one of four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the others are Hardwick Lodge Meadow, Finedon Top Lodge Quarry and Irchester Old Lodge Pit. • The Hatton Brook flows through Glamis Meadow and Wood Local Nature Reserve. Summer Leys LNR lies in the far south of this zone on the River Nene. • Recognised Local Wildlife Sites include Irchester Country Park and Wellingborough Marsh. There are also a number of Potential Wildlife Sites. • The river corridor is part of the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new developments, for example, Stanton Cross and Wellingborough North, make provision to protect and enhance existing and create new habitats to support biodiversity. • The SSSIs will be managed to ensure they are in ‘favourable condition’ and other designated sites will be protected and improved. • Identify natural and semi natural sites that, through management plans and project delivery, could be enhanced to reach SSSI or LNR or LWS status. Existing LWS / PWS along the river should provide the initial focus • The Habitat Opportunity Map for Northamptonshire will be used to identify areas for habitat improvement and creation.
Connectivity and Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the River Ise is currently limited in this Zone. • There is good informal access to much of the urban section of the Swanspool Brook, as it passes through public open space. • There is public access to a short section of the Harrowden Brook where it passes through public open space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stanton Cross development will provide new paths providing greater access along the Ise. • An Ise Valley Access Plan is being produced with a view to upgrading footpaths and cycleways and improving signage for wayfinding. The focus in this Zone will be from Finedon Station Road to the confluence with the River Nene, through the development of Stanton Cross. • Linking to other key routes and locations in and close to this Zone will add further value to access work along the Ise. For example, the proposed Greenway route along the Nene will link to Chester House and Stanwick Lakes. • For detailed recommendations refer to the Ise Valley Access Plan

Community Health and Well-Being	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths and bridleways provide opportunities for recreation and sustainable commuting. • Wellingborough has large areas of public open space associated with the rivers, for example Croyland Park on the Swanspool Brook. Semi-natural Greenspace in this Zone includes North Wellingborough Tree Belts on the Harrowden Brook. There is extensive amenity greenspace along the Hatton Brook and in the north-western area of the town. • Irchester Country Park and Finedon Pocket Park also provide space for recreation outside of the urban areas. • Allotments, including Breezehill, and Ladywell, provide opportunities for exercise and to grow healthy food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for recreation and active travel would increase by upgrading poor quality paths and links in line with the Ise Valley Access Plan. • Open spaces should be managed to provide access to nature, this will help to improve residents' wellbeing. • Encourage allotment committees to develop management and action plans for their sites to enhance provision and attract funding opportunities. • Develop management and action plans for open spaces to enhance provision and attract funding opportunities. Prioritise those spaces identified in the open space Audit and Assessment Reports. • Opportunities should be sought to provide green gym equipment and trails to encourage active engagement with and movement through open spaces • Opportunities should be sought to identify informal open spaces and support local communities to create pocket parks
Landscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole of this zone is located in the Northamptonshire Vales National Character Area. The Vales provide an open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with an overall visual uniformity to the landscape and settlement pattern. The Nene Valley is a key feature in this zone, and the River Ise flows into it • The River Ise and Swanspool Brook corridors provide scenic views which break up the urban areas of this Zone. • The River Nene corridor also passes through the southern part of this Zone and is a key landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When planning new projects reference should be made to Natural England's National Character Area Profiles to identify recommendations which will enhance landscape character and increase opportunities for informal recreation • Development in the area must be sensitive to character and seek to enhance the visual and landscape qualities
Heritage	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are five Scheduled Monuments in the Zone including the Chester House estate which includes remains of Roman, Iron Age and Medieval Settlements. • There are numerous listed buildings in the towns and villages of the Zone, particularly in Wellingborough and Finedon, as well as four at Chester House Estate. • Great Harrowden Hall Parkland is an historic estate in this Zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important heritage features of the area should be protected and enhanced through positive management. • Develop a wayfinding and interpretation strategy to help people recognise the importance of these assets and better understand historic events.
Flooding and water management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of flooding is low through much of the Zone but there are significant areas at a high risk of flooding from rivers around the River Ise and Nene, with smaller areas around the Swanspool and Harrowden Brooks. Much of the area at high risk of flooding is the on floodplain in farmland or public open space. • Surface water flooding is also an issue in urban areas and is inter-related to flooding from rivers in some areas. • Finedon to Wellingborough Road bridge can be a pinch point for the River Ise/Harrowden brook in flood, industrial premises have flooded and are still at risk if no maintenance is carried out to the flood arches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development should not be permitted in the flood plain. • Promote Natural Flood Management and riparian tree planting. • Encourage appropriate agricultural practices, such as meadows, in the floodplain. • Development control to promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes, for example in the Stanton Cross development.
Ecosystem Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the urban areas of this Zone the key ecosystem services are cultural with attractive views, recreation and education. • The area contributes to regulating services, including to flood risk management, water quality, plant pollination, and climate regulation. • Provisioning services are provided by farmland and allotments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanton Cross and Wellingborough North developments provide opportunities to enhance ecosystem services. • Ecosystem services can also be enhanced through good habitat management and improving access.

9. Issues Affecting the Valley

The Ise valley is largely rural, comprising a mixed farming landscape interspersed with some important areas for wildlife - woodlands, grasslands and wetlands - and historic parkland. However, it also lies within the [Oxford-Cambridge Arc](#) where major population growth is planned up to 2050. This will see the expansion of the towns of Kettering, Wellingborough and Corby. Smaller settlements in the valley also set to expand include Desborough and Rothwell. This expansion will increase the pressure on the natural assets of the catchment. Furthermore, new accessible, high quality and relevant green spaces within and close to existing and new communities will be required, as will the rejuvenation of existing green spaces, many of which are not fulfilling their potential. Access to the river is currently limited and there is an opportunity to link spaces along the river and to promote the Ise Valley to capitalise on the ecosystem services it can provide.

- Total length of main Ise channel – 51km
- Catchment Area – 121km²

Issues affecting the Ise Valley include:

- A. New development leading to population growth will increase pressure on the natural environment
- B. The enhancement of existing and creation of new open space and / or destinations will be required to meet the need generated through population growth
- C. The importance of balancing of needs between people and wildlife when enhancing existing and creating new open spaces
- D. Limited access to the river for recreation - some access exists for pedestrians but for cyclists, routes are highly restricted.
- E. Physical modifications to the watercourse, for example, weirs and deepening and straightening works. 14 barriers to flow (and fish passage) along the river (see Appendix 3) affect its flow in both flood and drought conditions.
- F. Climate change - projects need to be resilient against the effects of climate change and, where appropriate, help to mitigate them.
- G. Pollution - agricultural and urban for example, run-off from land or storm water overflows (see Appendix 3)
- H. Flooding – flood risk to properties from the Ise and its tributaries is relatively low, but it could rise due to development and climate change.
- I. Non-native species – including Signal Crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) and Himalayan Balsam are a threat to native flora and fauna.
- J. Management and maintenance of designated habitats to ensure restoration, conservation and enhancements, for example to SSSI's or LNRs. There are also opportunities to create new habitats.

1. Access

There is limited existing public right of way access to the Ise. There is bankside access at Geddington, Warkton, Wicksteed Park, Ise Lodge and Burton Latimer and in the future at Stanton Cross. There is a lot of unofficial access close to the river throughout its length. The aforementioned access is mainly suited to foot access only with fairly narrow paths. Cycle access is severely limited throughout, and where there is access for bicycles, it is more suited to off-road bicycles as opposed to road bicycles.

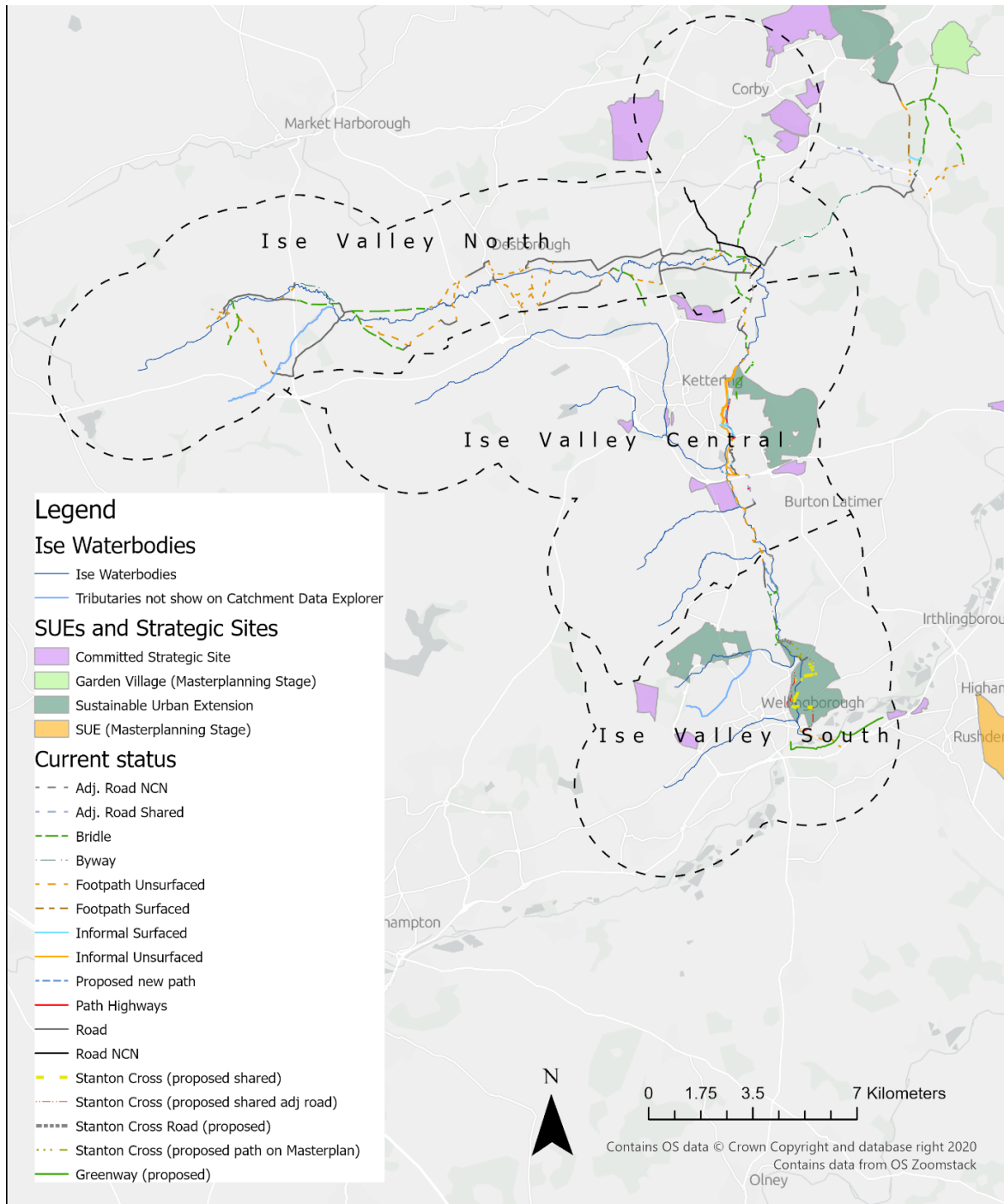
The River Ise Partnership aspires to create full access for both pedestrians and bicycles from Wellingborough through to Geddington and out towards Corby that follows the Ise as closely as possible. An access plan has been created which highlights the routes that need to be established and how they tie into existing routes. In the longer term this could be expanded to make the connections from Geddington, towards the headwaters of the Ise near Kelmars and Arthingworth. One framework for establishing these routes would be to mimic the [Nene Way](#), which runs alongside the River Nene from Northampton to Peterborough, and having an “Ise Valley Way” as a spur which joins the Nene Valley Way in Wellingborough.

The proposed route will link in to [North Northamptonshire's Greenway](#) (and be included in the new North Northamptonshire Greenway Forward Plan when it is published). as well as the [Nene Way](#), to help provide walking and cycling routes to local destinations and beyond.

In the short-term information from the ground truthing will be used to identify areas where small improvements could make the route more accessible, as well as areas where the landowner is part of the partnership, so landowner agreement is relatively straightforward (e.g. North Northamptonshire Council and Wicksteed Trust).

An overview map is shown below (Figure 8), and a draft route plan is included in Appendix 4.

Figure 8: Overview map of proposed Ise Valley route showing current use.



2. Recreation

Fishing – Currently no fishing clubs have control over the fishing on the River Ise (except Wellingborough & District Nene Angling Club for a short section) which means the fishing is only allowed in possession of a valid rod license with permission of the landowner. There are good stocks of roach, chub, dace and minnows as well as small numbers of other coarse species. There was historically a small population of Grayling, however, in recent years there have been no reports of any being caught. Bankside access could be improved in locations such as Burton Latimer pocket park and other areas by installing fishing platforms built with composite materials and digging out stepped access where vertical banks are currently treacherous all year round.

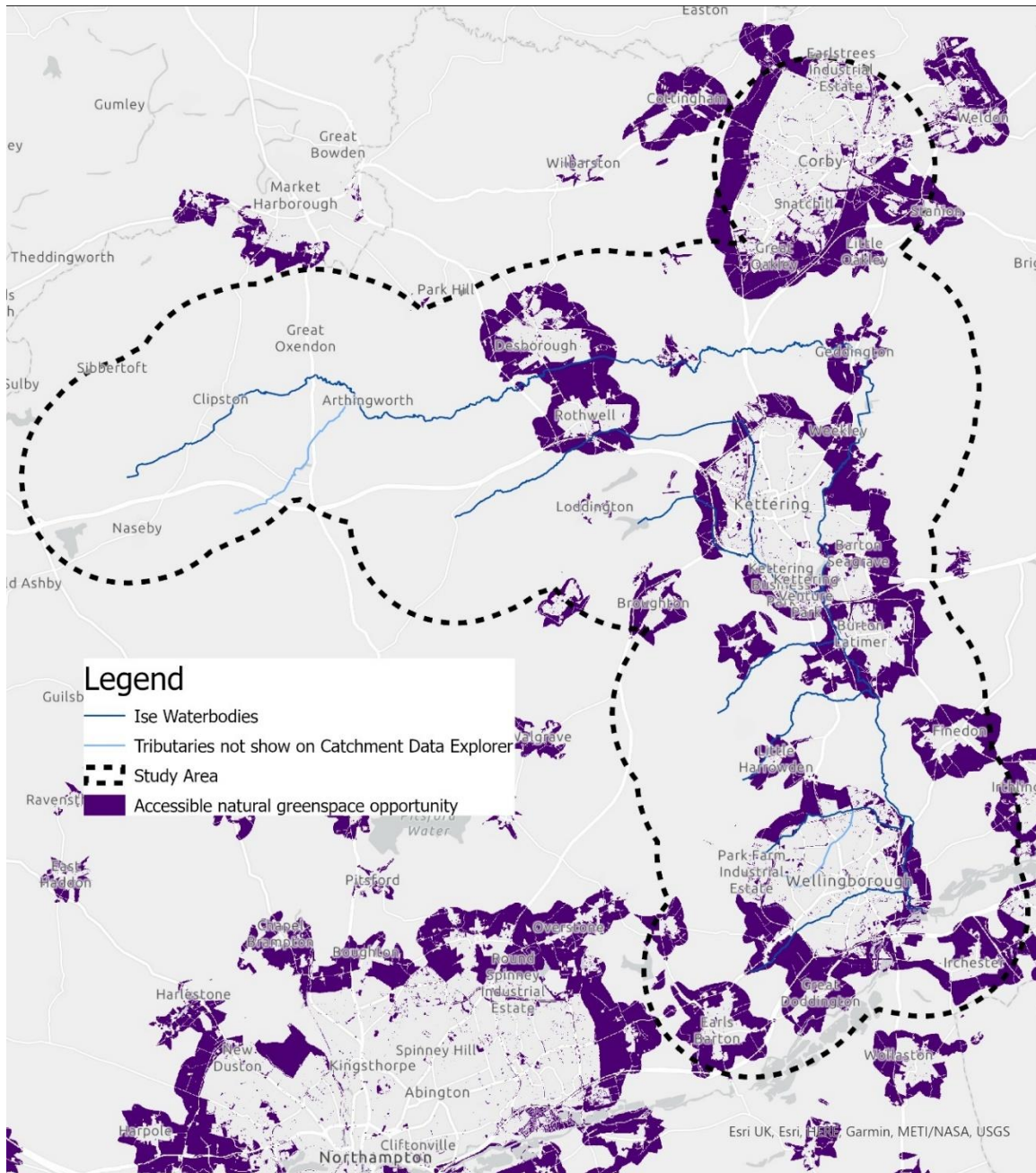
Water based activities – due to the size of the river, and poor access to the water, there is very limited opportunity for the use of canoes or paddleboards. The best opportunities are in the lower reaches around Burton Latimer and Wellingborough. There is currently no provision for access for these activities and if there is appetite to increase these activities on the Ise then portage points would need to be installed. Wicksteed Park offers waterborne vessels for hire on the on-line lake. Similarly, for wild swimming, the Ise is not suited to accommodate this activity. There is growing interest in wild swimming within Northamptonshire and although the Ise would offer a safer venue as there is no boat traffic there are only very short sections in the Lower Ise where swimming could be accommodated.

There are several locations in the upper reaches that are suited for accessing the river for paddling during low flow conditions, the ford at Geddington being a popular attraction for families with children.

New greenspaces along the Ise will be created at Stanton Cross, east of Wellingborough as part of the development. There are also opportunities to create new and improve existing greenspaces in other areas of the Ise Valley.

There are a number of existing public greenspaces around the River Ise and its tributaries. For example, in Kettering, the Ise Valley Parklands, owned and maintained by North Northamptonshire Council, stretch from Charlotte Place Park in the north of the town (with equipped play area, football pitch, BMX track) along the river to past allotments, further play and sports areas, and a community pavilion, to Wicksteed Trusts land in the south (which is also open to the public 364 days a year). The parkland includes amenity grass and trees, with some more naturalistic areas of woodland and meadow.

Figure 9: Shows opportunities for accessible natural greenspace around the Ise Valley. Data: © Natural Capital Solutions Ltd 2018.



3. Biodiversity & Environment

1. *Physical Environment, Flow and Connection to Floodplain*

There are 14 known barriers to fish passage on the Ise, all of which are weirs except a sluice on the Boughton Estate. Using the obstruction prioritisation scheme developed for implementation of the Eels Regulations 2009 most of these barriers are ranked as 'Low' priority obstructions for eel, however, the three most downstream weirs are ranked 'Medium'. All of the structures have a negative impact on the aquatic environment, some more so than others, as not only is there a barrier to fish movement but the structures cause varying levels of impoundment within the channel. Slowing the flow, increasing the deposition of sediment in localised areas, and obstructing the movement of natural coarse materials, namely gravel, downstream. The effects noticeable through siltation and a densely vegetated channel. All of these barriers to flow disrupt the sediment supply downstream as well as potentially leading to further incision of the channel as the bed is scoured and not replaced.

In the upper reaches of the Ise at Kelmarsh Hall, an on-line estate lake has been created on the grounds of Kelmarsh Hall, significantly slowing the flow in the river and changing the flow dynamics dramatically both upstream and downstream of the lake. On the Environment Agency's [Catchment Data Explorer](#) the River Ise is shown as the channel running from Naseby Field past Clipston, but the Kelmarsh Hall channel is labelled as the Ise on Ordnance Survey maps (see Figure 4).

In the middle reaches there are 2 significant modifications to the course of the Ise at Boughton Estate and Wicksteed Park that impact on the natural flow and function of the river.

In the grounds of Boughton House, the Ise has been canalised to create ornamental features including 'The Long Reach', which was inspired by the water features of Versailles, commissioned by the first Duke of Montagu, and 'Broadwater Lake' which evolved from a series of elaborate basins, reaching its current size around 1746. The weir and sluice installed to help create these features slows the flow of the Ise leads to siltation and a densely vegetated channel for some distance upstream. However, the important heritage and landscape contribution of these features necessitates the retention of the weir. The estate has carried out restoration of the water features and installation of a new sluice to help harmonise with the natural flow of the river Ise and maintain levels within the canal system, and will work with the partnership on projects such as natural flood management.

The Ise at Wicksteed Park runs through a series of small weirs, a small pond, a large lake and a bypass channel. The lake was created in 1921 and restored in 2014, it is used for boating. Upstream the channel in the Wicksteed Water Meadows shows impacts of the impoundments. In summer levels the river has little to no flow and there is significant in channel reed growth that is evidence of sedimentation and low flows. There is also significant lily pad growth in some areas which, as it is not typical for this type of river, demonstrating that the channel is over deepened.

There are a number of artificial impoundments with 11 other known structures distributed along the Ise, including the ford at Geddington and weirs at Burton Latimer and Stanton Cross. These impoundments reduce the flow upstream, creating a slow, silty and densely vegetated channel. This is less significant on the lower Ise, which is characterised by its deeper channels and slower flows than the Upper Ise, however, the vegetation growth in channel impacts erosion and winter flows.

The three large impoundments at Kelmars, Boughton and Wicksteed Park are very unlikely to be modified to restore a more natural course to the river, however, there are opportunities to improve flows and create a more natural channel. Wicksteed water meadows is the only existing functioning historic water meadow in the county, restored through Revital-Ise and currently managed by Wildlife Trust BCN on behalf of the Wicksteed Trust. The meadows offer an opportunity to re-establish multiple channels and divert the flows through shallower and narrower channels to increase flow.

Connection to floodplain is an issue in the Ise catchment. There are stretches where, due to disconnection of floodplain, the flow in channel is too high and has removed bed armouring leading to extensive bank collapse and degradation of riffle pool habitats. Reconnecting the river to the floodplain would help to reduce these impacts.

Wicksteed Trust have identified a potential project on their land where the Slade Brook meets the Ise. This is another area where multiple channels could provide a more natural system. The Slade Brook would run through several smaller channels and meet the Ise downstream of where it currently meets. This would reconnect the brook to its floodplain, increase wetland diversity and potentially reduce the risk of flooding on the Slade.

Riverside shading is very good along the length of the river, with only two small sections lacking in shade. These areas are between Arthingworth and Thorpe Underwood & Burton Latimer pocket park heading downstream towards the confluence with the Harrowden Brook. The level of shading in some areas is too heavy and this can impact on aquatic vegetation growth, leaving long stretches with bare substrate only.

2. *Flooding*

The [flood map](#) shows that very few developed areas at a 1 in 100 risk of flooding in the Ise catchment. The Ise and its tributary the Slade Brook flooded in December 2020 with some damage to properties. Many of the greenspaces are within the zone of 1 in 100 risk of flooding and this must be considered in project planning, for example when choosing path surfaces or species to plant.

3. *Species and habitats*

There are historic records of Water Vole in the Ise and more recent sightings. As this species is suffering serious decline in the UK, confirming their presence, and managing habitat for them could provide an excellent activity for volunteers in the Ise Valley. Otter have recolonised the majority of watercourses in Northamptonshire, if volunteers are trained to survey for Water Vole, they could also be trained to survey for Otter at the same time. This would add valuable data and would also help with volunteer motivation if Water Vole field signs are scarce. Volunteers could also look for American Mink field signs as these non-native animals predate Water Vole. The use of [mink rafts](#) could be considered depending on the outcomes of these surveys.

In 2020 eDNA sampling for fish was carried out at Warkton and Geddington on the Rive Ise. Twelve species were detected. The species belong to 5 orders, 6 families, and 12 genera. They included Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) and Stone Loach (*Barbatula barbatula*); both are indicators of good water quality. Bullhead are listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, on Annex II of the European Commission Habitats Directive (3) and are Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Annex II species at a

number of sites. Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) DNA was also detected. No traces of Grayling DNA were found, this does not confirm absence. However, there have been no positive records of Grayling since around 2000. Before 2000 the Ise was notable for being the only river Northamptonshire river to have Grayling. A reintroduction could be considered.

[The River Ise and Meadows SSSI](#) downstream of Barford Bridge is an important habitat for a number of uncommon and rare species in the UK and locally. There is evidence of a historic population of native White Clawed Crayfish within the SSSI boundary. This population has not been verified in recent years and of concern is the increasing evidence of the invasive American Signal Crayfish along the Ise, particularly in the Lower Ise. This invasive species poses a huge risk to any remaining White Clawed Crayfish still present, due to a disease they carry (crayfish plague). The SSSI is comprised of 3 units, 2 terrestrial and 1 river, the terrestrial units are favourable or unfavourable – recovering with the river unit currently in unfavourable condition due to phosphate ([last assessment March 2018](#)).

There are some important lowland meadows designated as Local Wildlife Sites around Desborough. Lowland fen was once widespread in the valley but is now confined to isolated fragments such as [Southfield Farm Marsh SSSI](#). This SSSI was comprised of 5 units, one was destroyed with the construction of the A14, the 4 remaining units received their most recent [assessments in 2009/2013](#), one was in favourable condition while the other 3 were unfavourable – recovering.

The Partnership aims to improve habitats and biodiversity, with particular attention to the notable species and protected areas already found in the Ise Valley. The Partnership plans to ensure long term management of key sites, restore degraded sites and create new habitats. Activities will be planned in such a way to ensure net environmental gain.

4. Land use

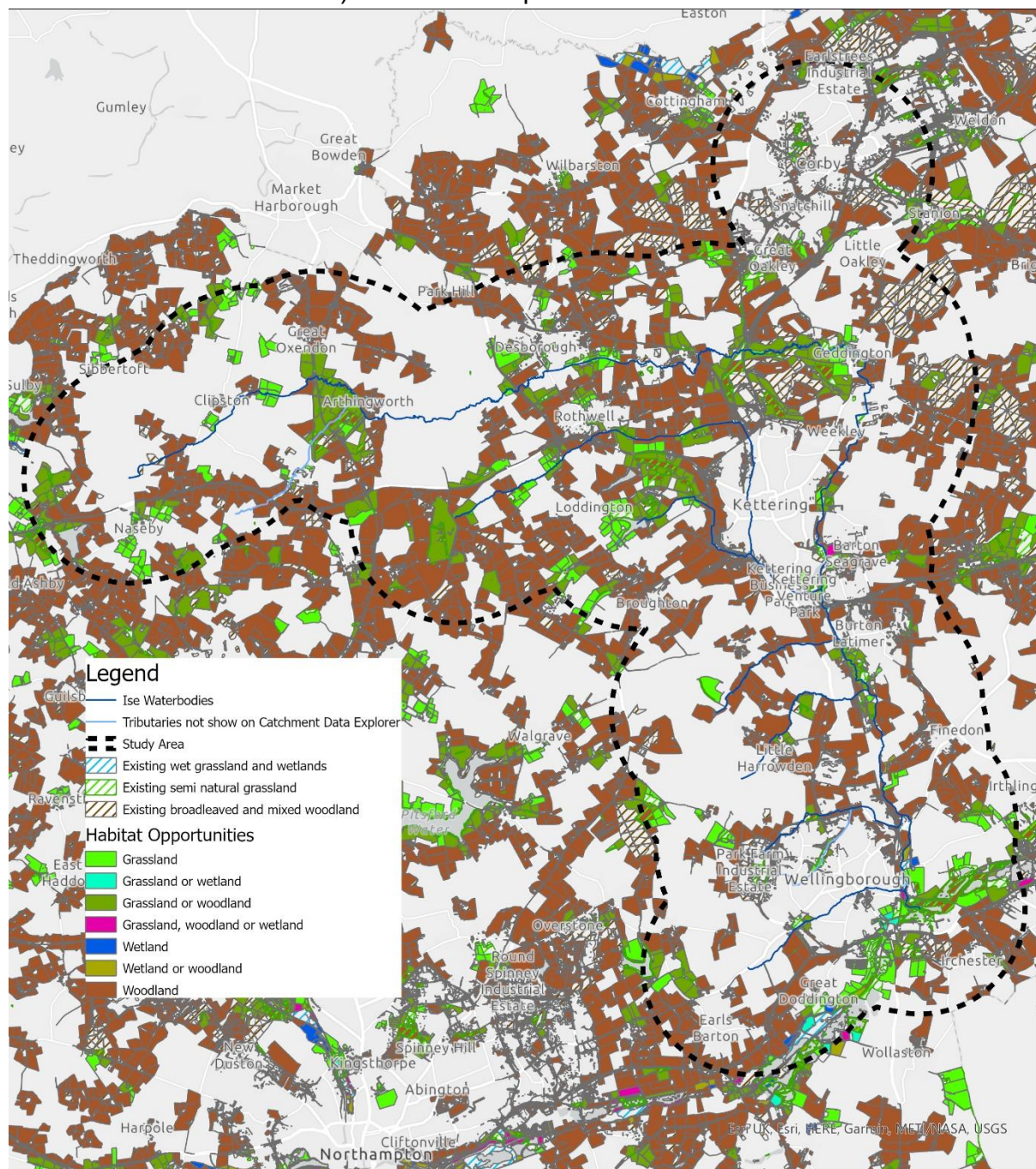
Land use in the rural areas of the catchment is mixed arable and pasture. To reduce the impact of agricultural chemical run off and soil erosion ideally fields close to the river should be converted to pasture. The planting of trees, hedges or shelter belts would also help to reduce overland flow and contribute to natural flood management. These features would also contribute to the visual and recreational quality of the valley.

5. Habitat Opportunity Mapping

Habitat Opportunity Mapping for Northamptonshire and Peterborough was carried out by Natural Capital Solutions. This process identifies areas where habitats could be created or improved while considering constraints such as existing land use. Existing habitats as well as combined opportunities for woodland, wetland and grassland are shown in Figure 10.

There is overlap between the locations identified for the different habitats so further work would be required to prioritise the type to be created.

Figure 10: Shows habitat opportunity mapping results for the Ise (with a 3km buffer around the Ise waterbodies). © Natural Capital Solutions Ltd 2018.



The Ise Valley has a fascinating history. One branch of the river rises in the fields where the [Battle of Naseby](#) took place in 1645. Another branch flows through landscaped grounds and an ornamental lake at [Kelmars Hall](#) (which was built in 1732 for the Hanbury family). In 1439 Sir William Tresham bought the village of Rushton St Peter, he had [Rushton Hall](#) built, which is now a hotel. The [Triangular Lodge](#) was designed by Sir Thomas Tresham and built between 1593 and 1597. Nearby [Corby](#)'s history goes back as far as the 8th Century when the area was settled by Danish invaders. The town received its royal charter in 1568. More recently Corby has been known for the production of iron and steel. In Newton, the site of the 1607 Newton Rebellion, there is a [dovecote and the remains of a late 16th century house](#). At the historic village of [Geddington](#), after passing the Eleanor Cross, where the Queen's funeral cortege rested in 1290, visitors can cross the river at the ford or the [bridge](#), which was added in 1250. The [Boughton](#) estate includes a large area of the Ise Valley and the river travels through several formal ornamental ponds in the [grounds](#) of the house. [Kettering](#) received its royal charter in 956. In the 19th century the town grew with the boot and shoe industry. [Wicksteed Park](#) opened in 1921 as the UK's first amusement park, the river flows through an online lake here. The Park estate also includes Kettering's only scheduled Monument, Castle Fields with known remains from the Bronze age, Iron Age and roman periods as well as a clear medieval history in the landscape including the site of a Domesday Watermill once powered by the Ise. The grounds of the adjacent Barton Hall were the subject of a red Book by Humphrey Repton (1793). [Wellingborough](#) was occupied by "Waendel's people" in the 6th century and, like Kettering, grew with Northamptonshire's shoe industry.

There are many other historic small towns and villages in the valley including: [Clipston](#), [Arthingworth](#), [Desborough](#), [Rothwell](#), [Weekley](#), [Warkton](#), [Barton Seagrave](#), [Burton Latimer](#), [Isham](#), and [Finedon](#).

The maps in the zoning section (Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7) show the locations of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, parks and gardens, and battlefields.

10. Links to existing and previous projects

1. *Forest for Life*

The project will link with the Forest for Life project, also hosted by RNRP, to identify opportunities for tree planting and woodland management in the Ise Valley. For example, tree planting to increase shading (between Arthingworth and Thorpe Underwood & Burton Latimer pocket park heading downstream towards the confluence with the Harrowden Brook).

2. *Revital-Ise*

The Revital-Ise Project (referred to above) produced a final report in 2014, including a table of projects identified by the project (those still relevant are included in the following section or Appendix 6)

3. *Projects from Green Infrastructure Delivery Plans*

The projects outlined in [Kettering Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2018](#) which fall within the Ise Valley are included in the table in the following section or in Appendix 6.

[Wellingborough](#) and [Corby](#)'s green infrastructure documents do not identify specific projects, but costed projects are identified in the [North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#) for all three towns. Many of these fall within the Ise Valley. These are included in the Table in the following section or Appendix 6.

4. *Engagement with other groups active in the catchment.*

It is the desire of the partnership to build upon the excellent work already being delivered within the Ise Valley by seeking to add value to initiatives that are already underway and by supporting the delivery of partner aspirations.

Natural-Ise

Natural-Ise is an independent volunteer group, originally set up with support from the previous RNRP project on the Ise (Revital-Ise). The group works with North Northamptonshire Council to manage some areas of meadow close to the river in the Ise Valley Parklands in Kettering, and has planted hedges and trees. They are interested in planting an orchard and have been in talks with the Council's grounds team about a suitable location, the Grounds team mentioned an existing orchard which is underused.

One issue the group identified was an aging membership, this has been a particular issue during Covid 19. As it is important to keep their members safe, this means that there have been limited opportunities to volunteer during 2020.

Another issue identified was that some residents find naturalistic management 'messy' and can be unsupportive of changes to parks maintenance.

Some suggested activities to support the group with:

- Co-organise an event to promote the group to potential new members and to educate neighbours about naturalistic management.
- Organise training to manage the existing orchard, on pruning etc.
- Support with planting new fruit trees, if agreed with tree officer.
- Train the volunteers on water vole/otter field signs and water quality testing, so that they can monitor their stretch of river

This group could provide a model for setting up community groups for other areas of the Ise Valley to help care for the environment.

In addition to the clear link with the Natural-Ise Group we will also seek to establish relationships with each of the following groups to further identify synergies and initiatives for shared delivery:

[Kettering Eco Group](#)

[Wellingborough Eco Group](#)

[Friends of Croyland Gardens \(and the lost zoo\)](#)

[Castle Fields Community Group](#)

Communities/managers of pocket parks:

Burton Latimer Pocket Park

Rothwell Pocket Park/Recreation Ground

Desborough Pocket Park

Dog Kennel Spinney (on a small tributary)

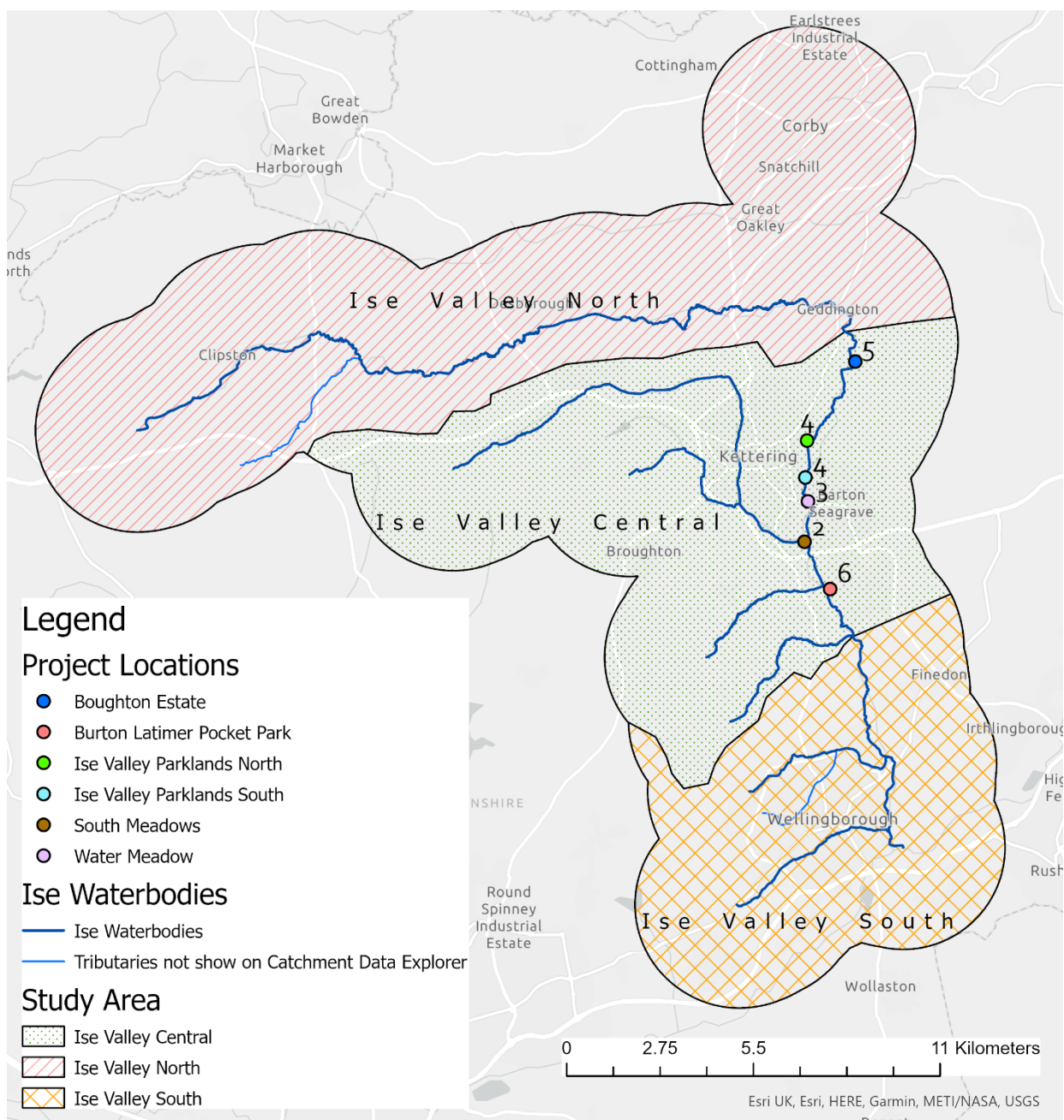
The Grange Pocket Park

Part 3: Implementation

11. Actions to Address Issues

The Table 6 on the following page shows the projects identified by the River Ise Partnership. See Appendix 6 for a further table with projects identified by previous projects, and in previous documents, which might also be delivered through the partnership. Refer to the map below for zones. The map also shows the locations of identified projects which will take place at a specific site, many of the projects will take place in a number of locations or could occur anywhere within the Ise Valley. See Appendices for an additional list of potential funders.

Figure 11: Map of Ise Zones. Showing the approximate locations of the projects which will take place at a specific site (numbered in Table 6 below).



Actions to deliver the Ise Strategic Plan

The issues affecting the Ise Valley are set out in detail through Section 9, these are summarised below as:

- A. Population growth leading to increased pressure on the natural environment
- B. Necessity to enhance existing and create new open spaces and / or destinations to accommodate population growth
- C. Balancing of needs between people and wildlife in open spaces
- D. Limited access to the river for recreation
- E. Physical modifications to the watercourse
- F. Resilience to climate change and contribution to mitigation.
- G. Pollution
- H. Flood risk
- I. Threat of non-native species to native flora and fauna
- J. Management and maintenance of designated habitats to ensure restoration, conservation and enhancements

These issues can be addressed through the successful implementation of the Ise Strategic Plan. Implementation is based on three strands:

- 1) Development of working practices within the Partnership and through partnership collaboration;
- 2) Integration of general project principles into project development and
- 3) Delivery of individual projects that will realise the Mission and Aims of the Partnership.

This section will develop these strands into tasks, activities and initial actions to provide a direction for the Partnership in the implementation of the Ise Valley Strategic Plan.

Further projects identified from existing strategies and documents are included in Appendix 6.

Table 4: Working practices

Task: Increase the level and diversity of partner and community participation in the planning for and development and delivery of green infrastructure; to ensure improvements are delivered within the riverine environment and to promote recreation and sustainable tourism throughout the Ise Valley				
	Activity	Initial Action	Leading Partners	Comments
a)	Work with existing groups to pool resources and expertise that will enable on-going project delivery	Complete an audit of potential groups and organisations; host a workshop to foster allegiance; develop a directory of contacts that identifies areas of interest	RNRP, NNC	
b)	Work with landowners to advance sensitive farming practices and increase an uptake of stewardship/ELMS funding	Develop a directory of landowners and programme to contact to inform them of and engage them in Countryside Stewardship and sensitive farming practices	RNRP?	
c)	Work with landowners, planners and developers to facilitate project development and delivery throughout the study area	Identify ‘champions’ who can put a project lead in contact with the appropriate people upon the initiation of a new project	NNC, RNRP	
d)	Increase community participation in the development and delivery of projects	Facilitate the development of ‘Friends of’ (or similar) groups and establish a volunteer support and development programme to enable the ongoing management and maintenance of enhanced open spaces / GI	RNRP, NNC	
e)	Develop community-based programmes focussed on meeting identified need e.g. public and individual health; community cohesion	Audit existing outdoor activities to identify potential programmes and contacts; host a workshop to explore opportunities and short list some initial activities	RNRP, NNC	

f)	Work with partners, landowners, local communities and interest groups to develop tourism programmes, activities and opportunities that will promote the natural, riverine and heritage assets of the Ise Valley	Arrange an 'Ideas Workshop' bringing interested parties together to identify project opportunities.	RNRP, Destination Nene Valley?	
g)	Work with partners, landowners, local communities and interest groups to develop business opportunities to support recreation and sustainable tourism in the Ise Valley		RNRP, DNV?	

Table 5: General Project Principles

Task: Enhance the quality of the natural land environment throughout the Ise Valley to increase biodiversity, strengthen the network of habitats and ensure they become more resilient to current and future pressures				
	Activity	Initial Action	Leading Partners	Comments
h)	Use Habitat Opportunity Mapping to identify priority areas for habitat creation or improvement	Arrange a half day seminar to introduce partners to the Habitat Opportunity Mapping and enable them to engage in hands on activities to increase confidence in using the tool	WTBCN	
i)	Connect to ecological networks beyond the study area	Ensure Project Plans show how they connect to the ecological network	RNRP, WTBCN	
j)	Improve the connectivity between open spaces and places of interest throughout the study area to benefit people and wildlife	Using the existing plans for the Ise Access route identify places of interest and look at how interpretation and planting could be used to promote access and enable freedom of movement for wildlife	RNRP	
k)	Initiate tree planting and management programme (including topping out, pruning and felling) to enable habitat regeneration and avoid tree overshadowing	Identify interested parties and develop a programme of tree planting activities and prioritise maintenance where needed most	NNC, RNRP, WTBCN	
l)	Increase meadow enhancement and / or creation throughout the study area where appropriate.	Identify opportunities for meadow enhancement and / or creation that can be included as part of project planning or projects within their own right.	NNC, RNRP, WTBCN	

Task: Enhance the quality and flow of the water environment along the River Ise and through its tributaries to increase biodiversity, strengthen the network of habitats and ensure they become more resilient to current and future pressures				
m)	Reconnect the Ise with its floodplain where appropriate	Identify opportunities along the Ise where this could be implemented	EA, RNRP	
n)	Restore 'straightened' sections of the Ise to original natural course through re-meandering	Identify opportunities along the Ise where this could be implemented	EA, RNRP	
o)	Actively reduce levels of pollution and improve water quality in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive	Use existing data to develop an action plan that will deliver projects to reduce pollution and improve water quality	EA, RNRP	
p)	Introduce large woody materials into the river channel to restore habitat diversity and help vegetation to mature along the river	Ensure, where appropriate, project plans include the opportunity to realise this action	EA, RNRP	
q)	Include wetland creation where appropriate	Identify opportunities where wetland creation would be appropriate	EA, RNRP	
r)	Enable fish movement through the removal of barriers and installation of fish passes	Using existing information develop an action plan seeking to remove existing barriers and install fish passes where possible	EA, RNRP	
Task: Promote the heritage and cultural legacy of the Ise Valley through recreation and tourism				
s)	Development a River Ise Heritage and Tourism Strategy and Action Plan	Identify heritage and tourism champions who can produce the Strategy and Action Plan	DNV, RNRP	
t)	Conserve, protect, enhance and / or restore historic assets and their settings	Audit and assess historic assets located within the study area as a basis to develop an opportunities map that can	DNV, RNRP	

		be used to improve historic assets as funding arises		
u)	Raise awareness of and showcase the history and culture of the Ise Valley	Install interpretation boards and panels where appropriate as part of project delivery	DNV, RNRP	

Table 6: Projects Table

	Project	Description	River Ise Zone	Approximate cost	Partners (lead in bold)	Potential funders	Issues addressed
1)	Ise Valley Access Project	Creation of the 'Ise Valley Way' a cycling and pedestrian route from Wellingborough, through Kettering and into Corby. Links developed to the existing Greenway and spur routes created for access from rural settlements. Opportunities for wider environmental benefits will be sought for each stretch of route developed	North Central South	See developed Access Plan and associated project briefs	RNRP ; River Ise Partnership; NNC	Highways England (designated funds); Garden Communities; S106; Landfill Tax opportunities	A, B, C, D, F, G
2)	South Meadows Project, Wicksteed Park	Re-engineering of the R. Ise and Slade Brook confluence to restore natural meandering and to reconnect the river with its natural floodplain; Environmental improvements to improve access, habitat restoration and educational opportunities to South Meadows	Central	Indicative costs: £119k for river elements £125K for amenity elements	Environment Agency; NNC; Wicksteed Park; RNRP	Environment Agency; RNRP; Wicksteed Park; S106	A; B; C; D; E; f; H; I; J
3)	Water Meadow restoration, Wicksteed Park	Restoration of the Water Meadow due north of South Meadows on Wicksteed Park	Central	TBD	Environment Agency; Wicksteed Park; Wildlife Trust	TBD	A; B; C; F; I; J
4)	Deliver an Ise Valley Parklands	Re-imagine the Ise Valley parklands to create managed natural, semi natural open space with enhanced access, play and natural play facilities, improved habitat creation, tree planting and interpretation panels	Central	TBD	NNC	TBD	A; B; C; D; F; I; J

5)	Environmental Enhancements at Boughton Estate	Introduction of natural flood management measures; habitat enhancements; water quality improvements	North	Indicative cost <£500k	Boughton Estate; EA, Natural England;	Natural England (Capital through Stewardship Agreement); Environment Agency to fund feasibility study	A; B; C; F; G; H; J
6)	Burton Latimer Pocket Park	Access improvements; river restoration; introduction of natural play facilities	Central?	£250k	RNRP; Burton Latimer Town Council	TDB	A; B; C; D; F; I; J
7)	Wildlife Survey (riverine)	Survey for water vole, otter, mink, crayfish and other species to identify opportunities for habitat enhancement / creation	North Central South	TBD	Wildlife Trust; RNRP	TBD	A; C; I; J
8)	Riverine Barrier Survey	Survey to identify barriers to fish and other water-born wildlife and identify locations for fish passes, otter tunnels and other measures to promote freedom of movement	North Central South	TBD	Environment Agency; RNRP, Wildlife Trust	TBD	C; E; F; I; J
9)	Grayling re-introduction	Re-introduction programme to put graylings back in the R. lse to regeneration the grayling population	North Central South	TBD	Environment Agency; RNRP	Environment Agency	C; E; F; J
10)	Local Wildlife / Potential Wildlife Site Surveys	Survey all sites within study area to inform the development of project plans for habitat enhancements	North Central South	TBD	Wildlife Trust; RNRP	TBD	A; B; C; D; F; I; J

11)	Forest for Life (climate change initiative for the regeneration of the Rockingham Forest)	Identify opportunities for woodland enhancement and creation e.g. (tree planting and woodland management) within the Forest for Life boundary	North Central	TBD	RNRP , Rockingham Forest Vision, NNC, FC, FE, WTBCN, Royal Forestry Society, Welland Rivers Trust, Hazel Woodland Products, Butterfly Conservation, Natural England, volunteer network	TBD	A; B; C; F; H; I; J
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Part 4 – Evaluating our Success

To ensure the relevance of this plan is maintained it is suggested that the plan will undergo a comprehensive review every 4 years. The review will be undertaken in consultation with delivery partners and will aim to identify new projects for implementation in line with the refresh of aspirations and vision.

Evaluating the effectiveness of the partnership and the delivery of this strategic plan will be done through the quarterly meetings of the partnership with an annual review each March. As set out in the Terms of Reference an annual review will examine:

- meeting the catchment objectives identified in the Ise Valley Strategic Plan
- project development and delivery
- review the partnership ToR along with the relevance, successes and value of the partnership.

The annual review will include qualitative measures of progress, for example images of project sites and confirmation that the partners are happy with the progress made.

Individual project evaluation will be determined, to a large extent, by the funders and the conditions on the specific grants that are accessed to fund implementation. The Strategic Plan document will receive an interim review annually to ensure that the content is up to date and that the partnership's aspirations have not changed.

5. Appendices

1. Appendix 1: River Ise Partnership Terms of Reference

1. Terms of Reference (ToR) Term

ToR is effective from 15/04/2021 and will be ongoing until terminated by agreement of the Partnership.

2. Role of Group

This partnership first came together in October 2019 through a collective interest in the River Ise Catchment and has since become a working group of the Nene Valley Catchment Partnership (NVCP). Members of partnership have agreed to invest their time and ideas and, where appropriate, resources to investigate, identify and propose future opportunities for the greater good of the catchment. The group will act to secure funding to support the delivery of initiatives and have influence on local policies and priorities. The group will report to the NVCP, on request, ahead of their quarterly catchment partnership meetings.

3. Partnership Vision

The Partnership will...

Provide a coordinated approach aimed at improving access to and the quality of the Ise Valley. It will be a strong and inclusive network of individuals, professionals and organisations to enable collaborative action that will deliver real outcomes. It will facilitate the level and diversity of partner and community participation in the planning, development and united enjoyment of the Ise Valley.

...for the benefit of the Ise Valley by: -

Developing a large-scale and ambitious programme to enhance the quality of the Valley's natural environment, to strengthen its natural capital and develop its ecosystem services. Our Vision is to ensure that the Ise Valley plays a central role in north Northamptonshire's sustainable and economic prosperity; that its landscape character and sense of place is regarded as equally important as the economy and valued every bit as much as our planned growth.

4. Our Mission

- For the Ise Valley to become a connected landscape of places and spaces in which our existing and important habitats are restored and developed so they become more resilient to change, bring about environmental gain, enable ecological networks to grow and secure natural heritage through better management.
- That River Ise is cared for, is improved and enhanced to facilitate sustainable natural flow where water quality and habitats are improved, and flooding is reduced.
- For the Ise Valley to be recognised as providing a setting that allows people and wildlife to co-exist harmoniously and interdependently; where authentic tourist experiences that celebrate and conserve heritage and culture can occur.

- That the benefits afforded by the Ise Valley are taken into account, not just by environmentalists but by all within its catchment.
- That the services supplied throughout the Ise catchment are identified, enhanced and protected so that the Valley can continue to provide on a grand scale to let people share, experience and embrace nature and local distinctiveness.

5. Our Aims

We will seek opportunities to enhance the quality of the Ise Catchment's natural capital, mitigate against climate change and ensure the Ise Catchment plays a central role in north Northamptonshire's sustainable and economic growth while enhancing the landscape character and sense of place.

The key aims of the River Ise Partnership are to:

- develop a River Ise Linear Park that creates links and pathways for people and wildlife and augments connectivity from Wellingborough through Kettering and to Corby
- mitigate against climate change
- contribute to natural flood management
- minimise impacts on the catchment and provide net gains for biodiversity
- improve water quality
- create new green infrastructure (GI) as well as protect and enhance existing GI
- seek opportunities to develop sustainable tourism that creates socioeconomic benefits for communities through employment and income earning opportunities

6. Membership & Leadership

The group is open to any organisation or individual who can help inform or deliver the Vision, Mission and Aims of the Partnership as well as those who may be impacted by future implementation.

The Partnership will share leadership responsibility with a representative from a member organisation taking the Administrative Seat (AS) role for a period of 12 months starting each April. The AS organisation is indicated below.

Current membership:

- Environment Agency
- North Northamptonshire Council
- Natural England
- BCN Wildlife Trust
- Wicksteed Charitable Trust
- River Nene Regional Park CIC
- Forestry Commission

Friends of the partnership:

- Boughton Estates
- West Northamptonshire Council
- Anglian Water

Record of Administrative Seats:

20/21	Environment Agency
21/22	River Nene Regional Park to facilitate
22/23	

7. Roles and Responsibilities

Partners commit to assist with delivery of the above Vision, Mission and Aims by the following principles. This commitment will be confirmed through a letter/email supporting these Terms of Reference to the Administrative Seat

- Attend, support and input to partnership meetings either in person, by representative or in proxy.
- Identify and, where appropriate, contribute to opportunities for funding and resources.
- To remain inclusive and capitalise on opportunities, existing Members will identify and invite new Members accordingly and, where appropriate, assimilate activities with plans, programmes and projects administered by other Members to enable delivery for the benefit of the catchment.
- Where appropriate share relevant data and information to assist with the progress of projects within the Ise catchment.

- Members should provide one months' notice to the Partnership if their organisation is unable to continue support.

8. Accountability

The group is accountable to the Nene Valley Catchment Partnership. It is not envisaged that anything discussed at the meetings will be confidential and, as such, the individuals are at liberty and encouraged to report back to their own organisations and networks as they see fit.

There exists the potential for projects/measures to be identified on privately owned land. In these circumstances, the projects will remain aspirational only and internal to this group until the land holder has been engaged and feasibility determined.

9. Meetings

The group will meet quarterly with additional meetings if required. The nominated chair will organise the meetings that can be either face-to-face or by virtual means (e.g. tele/video-conferencing). The Administrative Seat will set the agenda and arrange for Minutes/Action notes to be taken and circulated via email.

10. Monitoring & Review

The initial review period will be one year each March, this will be to assess the success of the Partnership in its first full year. This would be in respect to:

- meeting the catchment objectives identified in the Ise Valley Strategic Plan
- project development and delivery
- review the partnership ToR along with the relevance, successes and value of the partnership.

11. Sharing of information and resources

The resources and information utilised within the group should not contain any confidential material and it is envisaged that all stakeholders will willingly and freely provide any information and resource that they deem relevant for sharing within the group unless otherwise stated.

2. Appendix 2: Stakeholders

1. Organisations active in the Ise Valley

There is a plethora of organisations active in various aspects of land and water management in the Ise Valley. This section provides further information on the local organisations and partnerships focussed entirely on the area. Delivering the projects and aspirations set out by this Plan will require a collective, partnership approach. This will draw on the knowledge, experience and the expertise of Stakeholders located within or working for the good of the Ise Valley.

1. *Local Authorities*

[North Northamptonshire Council](#) (NNC) is the single unitary council responsible for providing a range of public services to residents and businesses in the areas of Corby, East Northamptonshire, Kettering and Wellingborough. These services include, *inter alia*, planning policy and development management, maintaining parks and open spaces, flood and water management, health and leisure, culture and tourism and community grants and funding. The Council, through the delivery of their services has an opportunity to facilitate the delivery of this Plan. West Northamptonshire Council covers the source and the first few miles of the Ise's course.

The [North Northamptonshire Joint Planning & Delivery Unit \(NNJPDU\)](#) became part of the Place and Economy services of North Northamptonshire Council (NNC) on 1st April 2021. It continues to provide strategic planning for North Northamptonshire alongside its urban design and delivery service. The new [West Northamptonshire Council](#) covers the westernmost part of the Ise catchment and includes [West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit](#).

1. *Parishes on the Ise*

Naseby
Haselbeck
Clipston
Arthingworth
Kelmarsh
Harrington
Desborough
Rothwell
Rushton
Geddington
Newton and Little Oakley
Weekley
Warkton
Cranford
Burton Latimer
Isham
Barton Seagrave
Finedon
Little Harrowden
Great Harrowden

2. *Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)*

The LLFA is a countywide service leading the management of local flood risks (i.e. risks of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary (smaller) watercourses). Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, LLFAs are required oversee flood risk management. The LLFAs work in partnership with *inter alia*, such as the Environment Agency, Anglian Water and local communities to share information and guidance and provide support on local flooding issues.

Working with them on project development and delivery through this Plan will help ensure projects are either resilient to flooding where relevant and / or can help mitigate flooding episodes.

3. *Government Agencies*

The [Environment Agency](#) is a non-departmental public body with responsibility for environmental protection. The Environment Agency is a member of the Partnership, their area of interest within the partnership is the river environment. They will provide advice and possibly funding for projects.

[Natural England](#) is the government's advisor on the natural environment. Natural England is represented on the Partnership and their advice will be particularly important for projects related to designated sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. They may also have funding available for projects.

The [Forestry Commission](#) is a non-ministerial department which aims to increase the value of woodland to society and the environment. The Forestry Commission administers funding, including new funds for riparian trees.

[Highways England](#) is a government company with responsibility for building and maintaining A-roads and motorways. The A14 passes over the River Ise and impacts upon it. Highways England administers a 'Designated Fund' which could potentially fund projects of the Partnership.

4. *Local Nature Partnership*

Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) are partnerships of a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people who aim to help bring about improvements in their local natural environment. Setting up LNPs was one of the commitments arising from the Natural Environment White Paper (2011) along with the creation of Catchment Partnerships. LNPs work strategically to help their local area manage the natural environment. They aim to make sure that its value, and the value of the services it provides to the economy and the people who live there, is taken into account in local decisions, for example with regard to planning and development. In particular, LNPs have a role in coordinating closely with Local Enterprise Partnerships to help deliver sustainable growth.

Northamptonshire Local Nature Partnership was established in 2012. One of the key objectives relates specifically to Flood and Water Management with the aim to "Prioritise natural flood management processes that follow the natural water cycle, improve water quality

and provide opportunities for habitat creation". To implement the Strategy the Northamptonshire LNP has agreed a "Transformation Programme" and from this has identified ten top priorities which it closely monitors.

5. *Catchment Partnership*

[The River Ise Partnership](#) is a working group of the [Nene Valley Catchment Partnership](#). Catchment Partnerships are broad coalitions of government agencies, environmental organisations, landowners, local authorities and other groups with an interest in one of the 100+ Water Framework Directive catchments in England. Catchment Partnerships undertake integrated management of the water and land environments of their catchment. The River Ise Partnership will work in a similar way in this smaller sub-catchment of the Nene.

6. *Heritage Groups / Organisations*

The Ise Valley has a rich heritage, and it is important that the partnership work with groups involved in its preservation and interpretation.

[Kelmarsh Hall](#) is a Grade II* listed country house managed by The Kelmarsh Trust. There is a manmade lake on the Ise in their grounds.

[Boughton House](#) is looked after by The [Buccleuch Living Heritage Trust](#). The Ise passes through a series of formal manmade lakes in the grounds.

[Naseby Battlefield Project](#) raises funds to restore and interpret the site of the Battle of Naseby. The Ise rises in this area.

[Wicksteed Park](#) opened in 1921 as mainland UK's first theme park. The online lake was dug in 1916-17.

[Ise Archaeological Research Society](#) a local group who could be involved in any historical investigations carried out through the Partnership.

7. *Environmental Groups / Organisations*

[The Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Northamptonshire \(BCN\) Wildlife Trust](#) manage a number of sites in the Ise Valley, notably Tailby Meadows and Southfield Marsh Farm. Community involvement and education are important roles and there is a comprehensive calendar of events and activities for families, schools and conservation tasks.

[The Biological Record Centres for Northamptonshire](#) is hosted in the Wildlife Trust offices, providing a wide range of services including organising surveys on invasive species such as Himalayan Balsam and using drones for monitoring purposes.

[Woodland Trust](#) wants to see the UK rich in trees and woodland. They work towards this aim through tree planting, protection and restoration of woodland, caring for woods, research and influencing policy.

[Deer Initiative](#) is a broad partnership of statutory, voluntary and private interests dedicated to "ensuring the delivery of a sustainable, well-managed wild deer population in England and Wales".

[Groundwork Northamptonshire](#) is part of a federation of charities mobilising practical community action on poverty and the environment across the UK. Passionate about creating

a future where every neighbourhood is vibrant and green, every community is strong and able to shape its own destiny, and no-one is held back by their background or circumstances. Groundwork Northamptonshire run a community allotment adjacent to the River Ise in Kettering.

[Natural-Ise](#) is a volunteer group caring for Ise Valley Park in Kettering. The group was born out of the [Revital-Ise](#) project that ran previously. The key aims of the Revital-Ise project were to improve habitats for biodiversity in and adjacent to the River Ise and its tributaries and to improve the water quality to meet Water Framework Directive targets, whilst encouraging and facilitating partnership working and community involvement in order to meet its aims. Natural-Ise is a small volunteer group that looks after the Ise Valley Parklands in Kettering.

8. *Recreational Groups / Organisations*

[Wicksteed Park](#) is a Grade II listed park located in the south-east of Kettering, which includes an amusement park on the grounds. Wicksteed Park runs community, education and heritage activities to promote the historic landscape, heritage rides and provides new opportunities for communities to engage and participate. The River Ise runs through the park as an on-line lake, with a bypass channel to the east.

[Wellingborough & District Nene Angling Club](#) have fishing rights on a small section of the Lower Ise, a short distance upstream of the confluence with the River Nene.

9. *Agriculture/Business*

[Weetabix](#)

[National Rail](#)

[National Farmers Union](#)

[SEMLEP](#)

10. *Key Landowners*

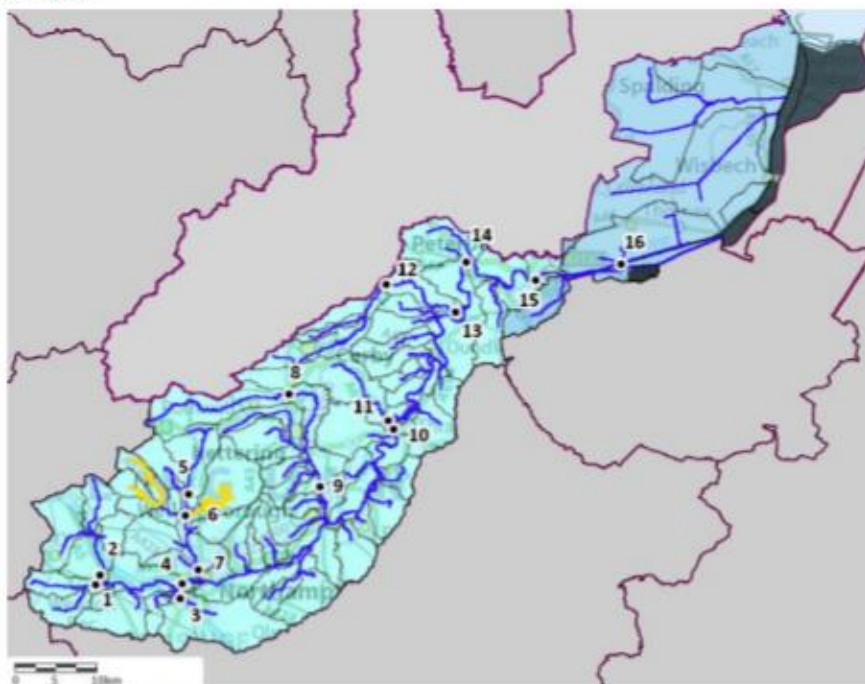
Between Corby and Kettering the landowner is the Boughton Estate, much of the area is occupied by tenant farmers. In Kettering the main landowners are North Northamptonshire Council and the Wicksteed Trust, with a small area owned by BCN Wildlife Trust. South of Kettering to Wellingborough the land is owned by individual farmers, Burton Latimer Town Council, Weetabix and the developers of the Stanton Cross. The area between the source at Naseby and Boughton's land is also largely agricultural with small areas of BCN Wildlife Trust nature reserve and the Kelmarsh Estate.

3. Appendix 3: Issues

1. Water abstraction

AP	Name	Water Resource Availability	HOF Restriction (MI/d)	Number of days per annum abstraction may be available	Approximate Volume available at restriction (MI/d)	Is there a Gauging station at this AP?	Additional restrictions
8	Barford Bridge	Restricted water available	55	76	67.8	Yes	
9	Harrowden Mill	Restricted water available	158.7	76	181.1	Yes	

Map 6: Water resource reliability of the Nene ALS expressed as percentage of time available.



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Please note that there is no water available in the water bodies to the east and west of AP6 (the Heavily Modified rivers coloured orange on the map above).

Legend:

- Assessment Points
- Heavily Modified and Artificial Rivers (designated for water resources reasons)
- Heavily Modified Artificial lakes (designated for water resources reasons)
- Rivers

Percentage of the time additional consumptive resource may be available:

- Consumptive abstraction available less than 30% of the time
- Consumptive abstraction available at least 30% of the time
- Consumptive abstraction available at least 50% of the time
- Consumptive abstraction available at least 70% of the time
- Consumptive abstraction available at least 95% of the time
- Unassessed

Map and contents of table above taken from [Nene Catchment Abstraction Licensing, Strategy, A strategy to manage water resources sustainably, Environment Agency, March 2021](#) Points 8 and 9 are on the River Ise.

2. Pollution from wastewater/industry/urban settlements – Based on 2001-14 data:

Discharge Type	Number	
Sewage – Non Water Company Final/Treated Effluent	4	
Sewage – Non Water Company Misc.	1	
Sewage – Water Company Final/Treated Effluent	2	
Sewage – Water Company Storm Overflow	15	
Sewage – Water Company Pumping Station	3	
Miscellaneous	28	
Total	53	
Incident Type	Category 1	Category 2
Contaminated water – Suspended solids	0	1
Sewage – Crude sewage	0	1
Pollutant not identified	0	3
Sewage – Processed sewage	0	1
Total	0	6

Sewage

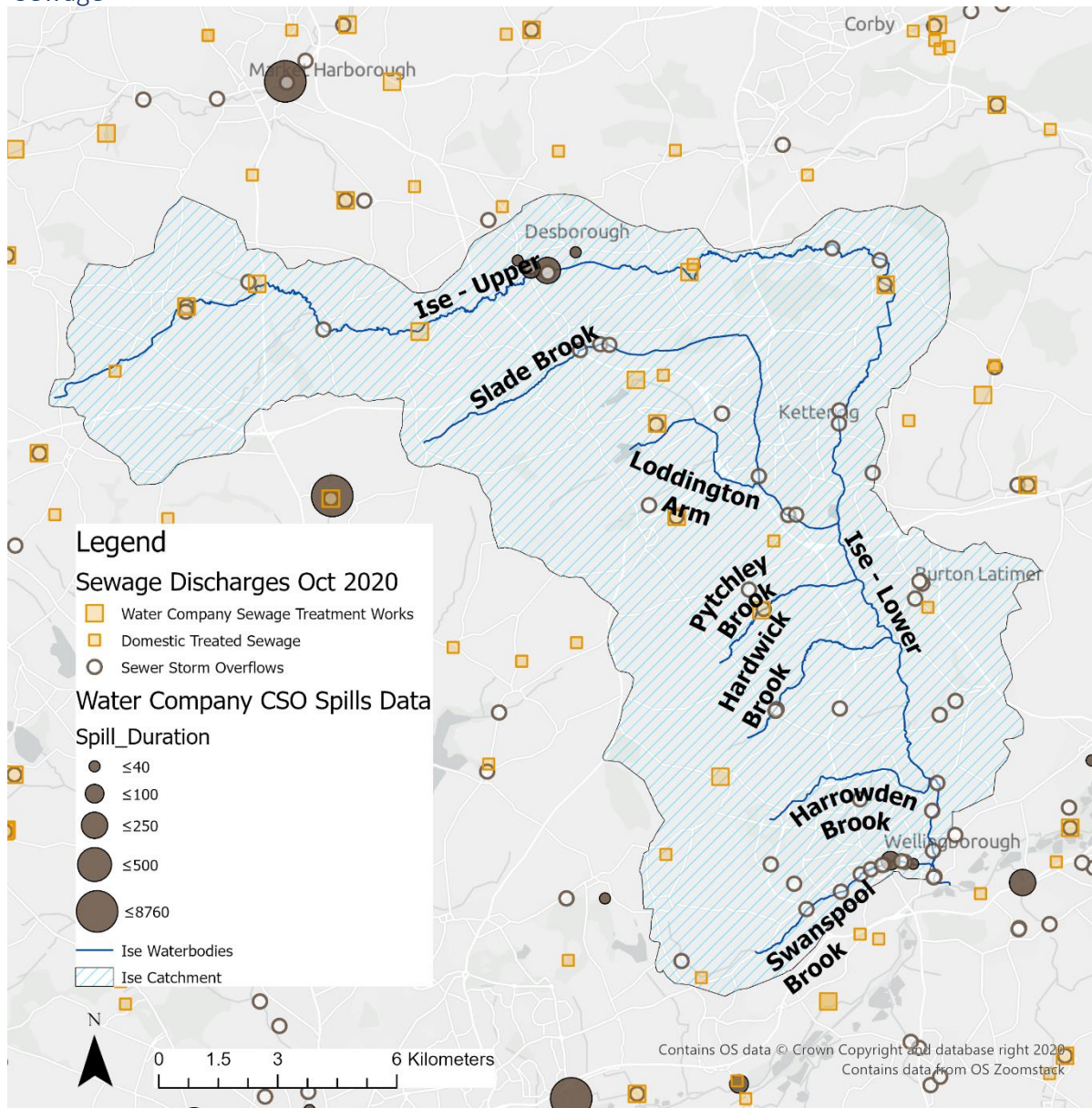


Figure 12: Data from downloaded from Rivers Trust, source: Treated sewage discharges and sewer storm overflow locations were extracted from the Consented Discharges to Controlled Waters with Conditions database (Sept 2020), available under Environment Agency Conditional License via data.gov.uk. Sewer Storm Overflow Spill Duration Data were acquired under FOI request by The Guardian and Windrush Against Sewage Pollution. The Rivers Trust then matched this data to the consented discharges data using permit numbers as far as possible.

3. Obstructions

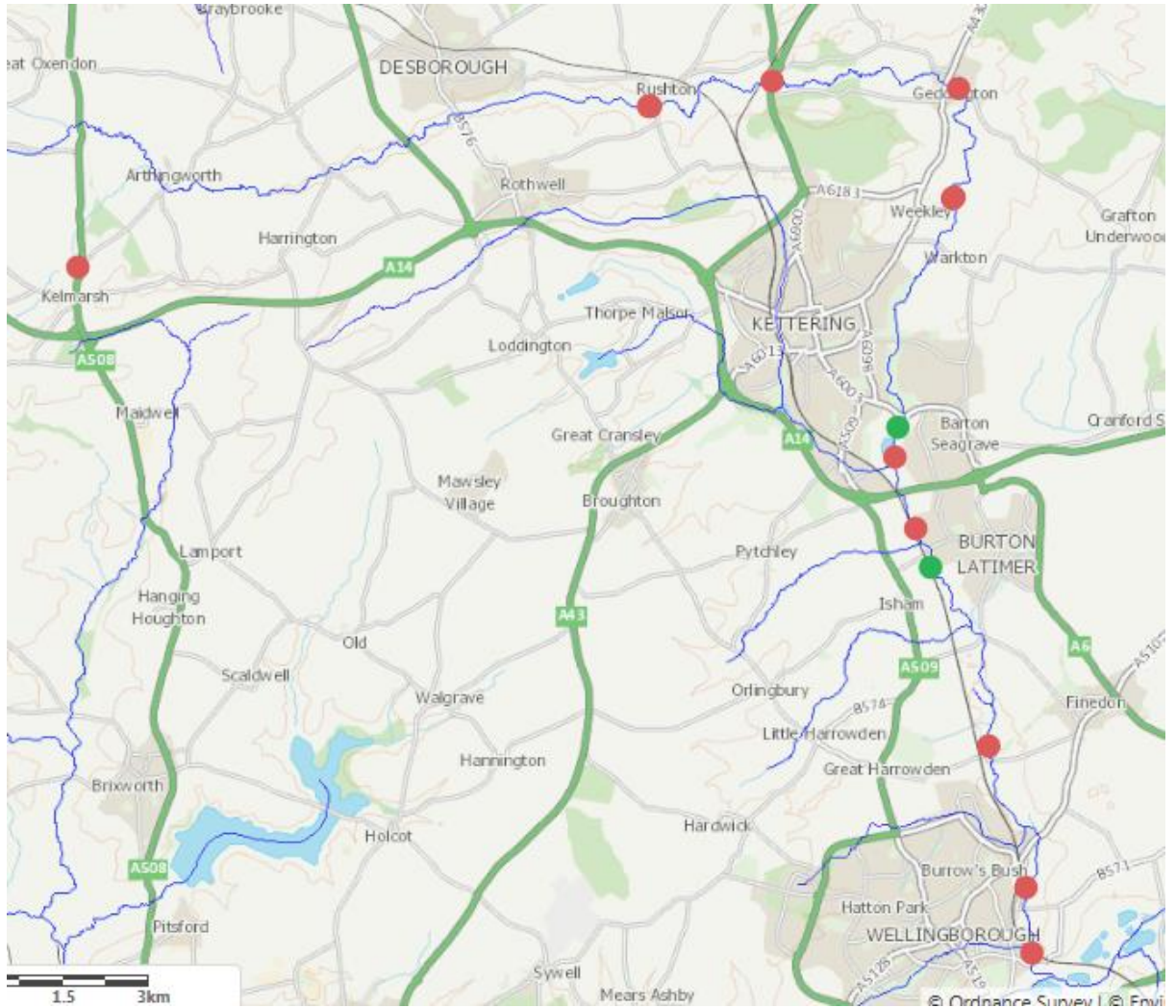


Figure 13: Map of known obstructions to flow and fish passage. Those shown in green have a fish pass, those in red do not. Map provided by the Environment Agency

Risk of pollution from agriculture – images from Scimap

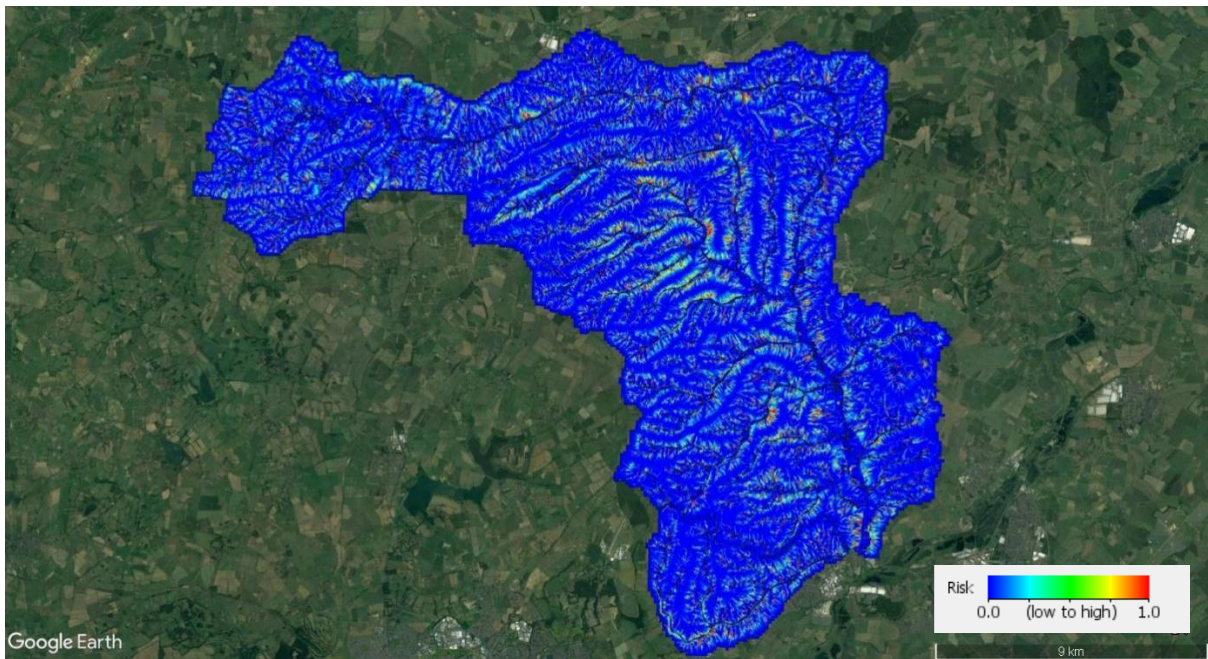


Figure 14: Map of erosion risk from Scimap

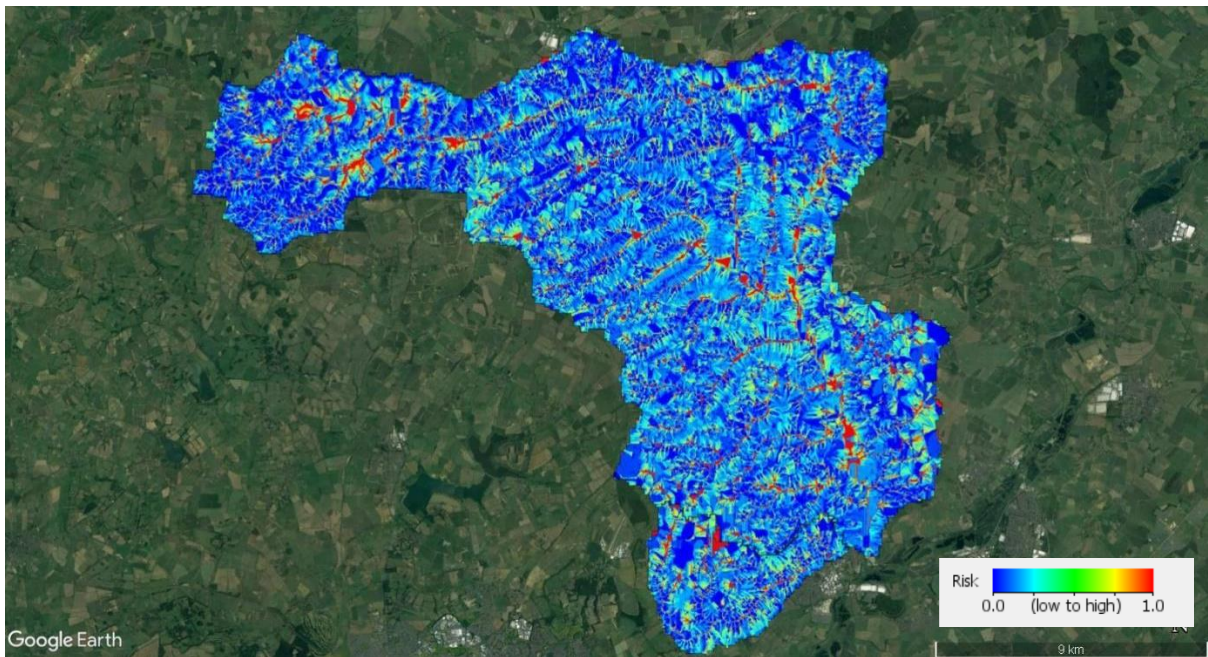


Figure 15: Map of surface flow from Scimap

4. Water Framework Directive status

Cycle 2 (2019)	Ise - Upper	Ise - Lower
ID	GB105032045200	GB105032045140
Length	38.922 km	12.008 km
Catchment Area	86.541 km ²	34.458 km ²
Overall Status	Moderate	Poor
Ecological	Good	Poor
Biological	Good	Poor
Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined	Good	Poor
Fish	Good	N/A
Invertebrates	High	N/A
Hydromorphological Supporting Elements	Supports Good	Supports Good
Physio-chemical quality elements	Good	Moderate
Ammonia (Phys-Chem)	High	High
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		
Dissolved Oxygen	High	Moderate
pH	High	High
Phosphate	Good	Moderate
Temperature	High	Good
Chemical	Fail	Fail

5. Reasons for not achieving good status and reasons for deterioration
Ise – Upper

SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
Diffuse source	Poor Management Livestock	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate
Diffuse source	Urbanisation - urban development	Urban and transport	Phosphate
Diffuse source	Poor nutrient management	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate
Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Phosphate
Point source	Sewage discharge (intermittent)	Water Industry	Phosphate

Ise - Lower

SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Phosphate
Diffuse source	Poor nutrient management	Agriculture and rural land management	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined
Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined
Diffuse source	Poor Management Livestock	Agriculture and rural land management	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined
Point source	Urbanisation - urban development	Urban and transport	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined
Diffuse source	Urbanisation - urban development	Urban and transport	Phosphate
Diffuse source	Poor Management Livestock	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate
Diffuse source	Poor nutrient management	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate

3. [Appendix 4 Proposed 'Ise Valley Way' between Corby and Wellingborough via Kettering](#)

Introduction

This project is proposed by the Access Working Group of the River Ise Partnership. The aim is primarily to link the towns of Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough, through the Ise Valley, for cyclists and pedestrians. There may also be opportunities for spur routes off the main route, to add to broader accessibility to other settlements or key network routes. The route will capitalise upon the green infrastructure resources which the Ise Valley contributes to the area by providing green transport options, recreational opportunities, and access to the natural environment, as well as linking new Garden Communities as they develop. There are opportunities to carry out associated environmental improvements along the route. Each project, for each subsection of the route, could include a suite of enhancements. For example, path surfacing, river restoration, natural flood management and habitat improvements, as well as engaging the neighbouring communities. In July 2020 the Department for Transport (DfT) Published [Gear Change](#), their vision for cycling and walking, which recognises the importance of active travel. At the same time DfT published Cycle Infrastructure Design [Local Transport Note 1/20](#) (LTN1/20), which will inform the design standards for the Ise Valley route. Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIPs) will also feed into the plan as they develop.

Objectives:

- Provide active and sustainable transport routes between Kettering, Wellingborough and Corby.
- Promote and improve the green infrastructure of the Ise Valley.
- Link the new Garden Communities of the three towns as they develop.
- Deliver a cost-effective, high-quality project.

Costs below are based on an estimate of £50/m² to surface a crushed stone path or £75/m² for a tarmac path. Additional costs such as signage are not included in these calculations. Costs can vary widely depending on the contractor and are currently rising due to Brexit. Crushed stone is preferred in rural settings and tarmac preferred on urban routes. Distances and costs have been rounded.

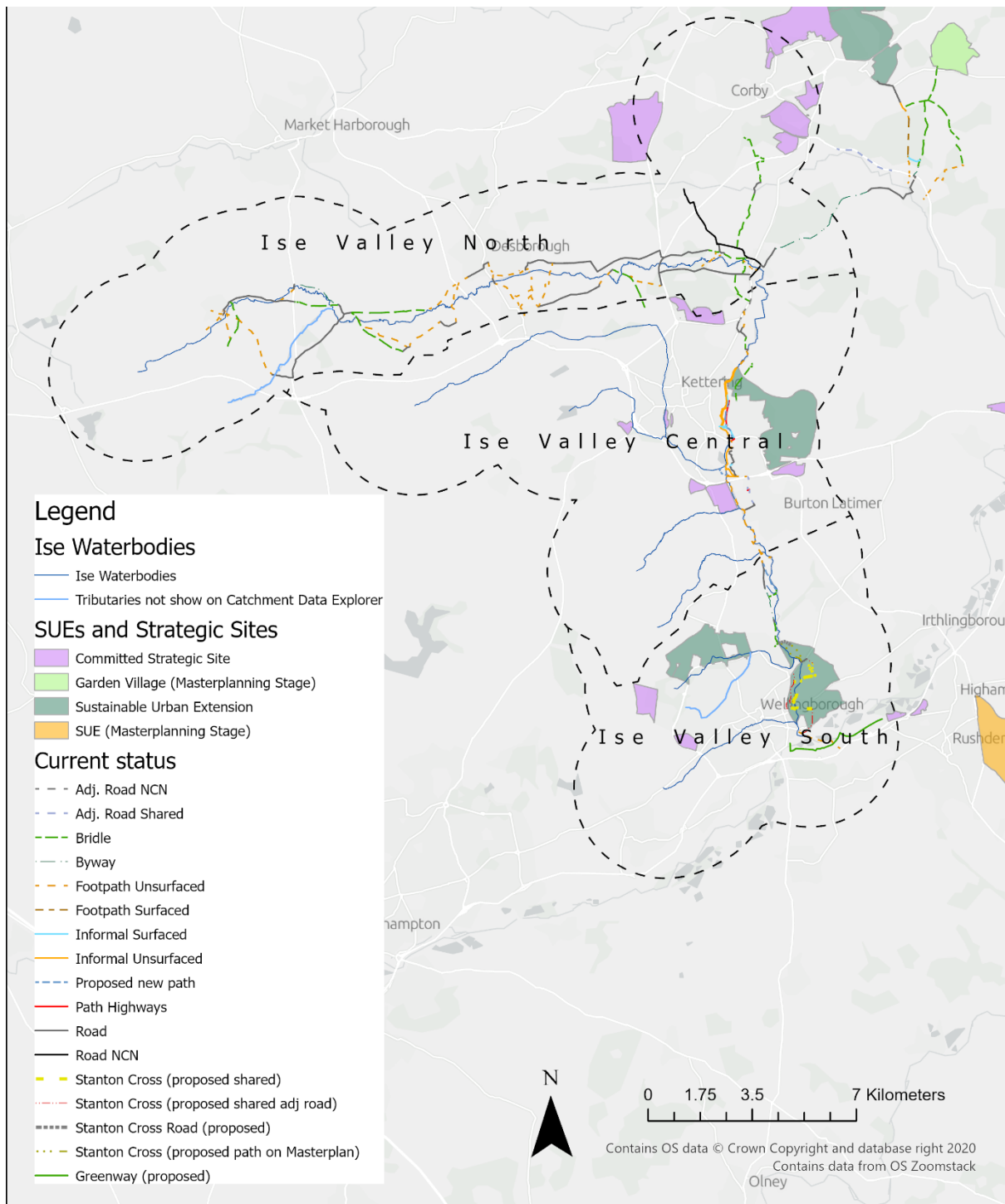
The exact route and choice of surfacing will be developed in consultation with the landowners and the community.

Estimated cost:

Surfacing total **£2,706,000 to £2,837,000**

This is for surfacing only and excludes additional costs such as signage and new crossings. Further detail for each section of the route is given below.

Route overview



Northern Ise Valley

This section concentrates on the parts of the route from Corby to Boughton House, also passing through the villages Geddington and Newton. The route can link to Corby's Heritage Trail, to link the Weldon Park Sustainable Urban Extension and several Strategic Sites, providing further opportunities to link homes and businesses, including Adrenaline Alley (which has indoor facilities for BMX bikes).

There is a longer-term aspiration to improve footpath links towards the source of the River Ise, to link the smaller towns and villages in the west of the valley including Desborough, Rushton and Clipston, and also to link from the east of the valley to Weldon Park Sustainable Urban Extension and the proposed Tresham Garden Village. These longer-term aspirations are not yet costed but are shown in the maps below.

Cost Estimates for Northern Ise Valley

Boughton Estates owned land, to surface a c.4000m long, 3m wide, shared use path (B1 and B2):

- Crushed stone £620,000 **or**

Boughton (possibly sold?) c.700m, 3m wide, shared use path (B3):

- Crushed stone £110,000 **or**

Estimated total cost for surfacing the Northern Ise Valley = **£730,000** (excluding longer term aspirations)



Additional costs:

- Signage (£250+ per sign)
- Gates (£500+ each) and bollards (£200+)
- Improvement of National Cycle Network route on the road.
- Lighting, if needed
- Surfacing of any 'spurs'
- Removal/replacement of vegetation and fencing
- Environmental improvements/offsetting
- Planning consent and other permits where needed
- Longer term aspiration to improve routes to the source of the Ise in the west and Weldon in the east.



Overview map of proposed paths in Ise Valley North showing their current use

Legend

Study Area

-  Ise Valley Central
-  Ise Valley North




River Ise

-  River Ise
-  Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer

SSSI

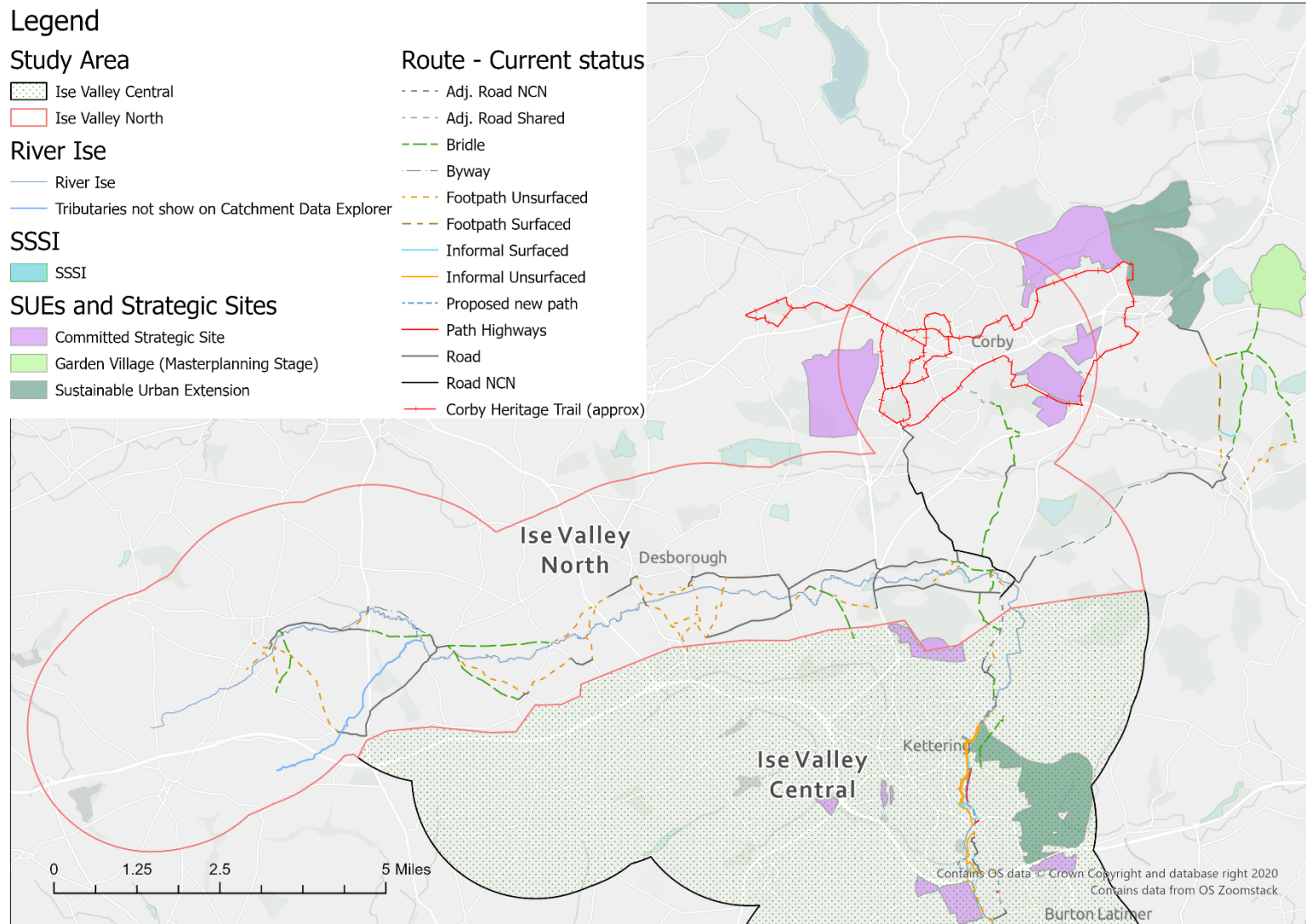
-  SSSI

SUEs and Strategic Sites

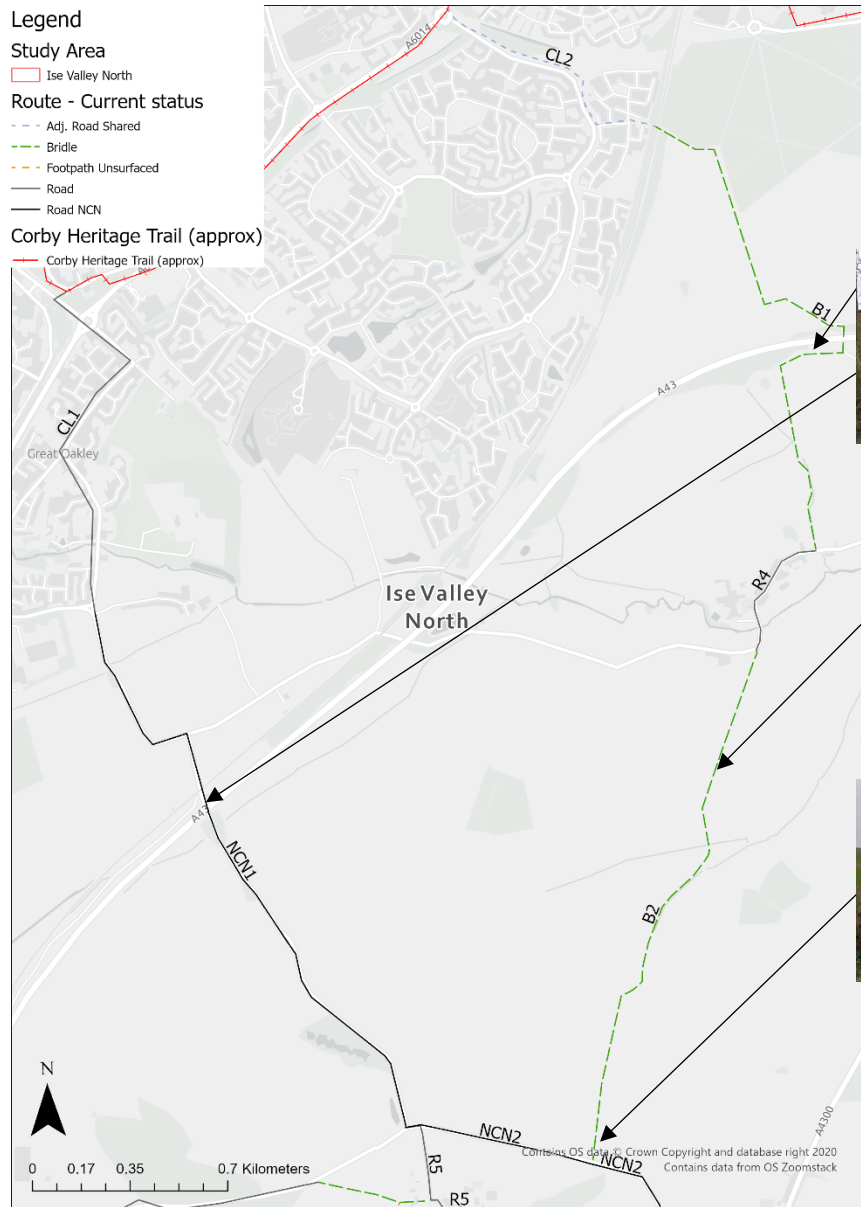
-  Committed Strategic Site
-  Garden Village (Masterplanning Stage)
-  Sustainable Urban Extension

Route - Current status

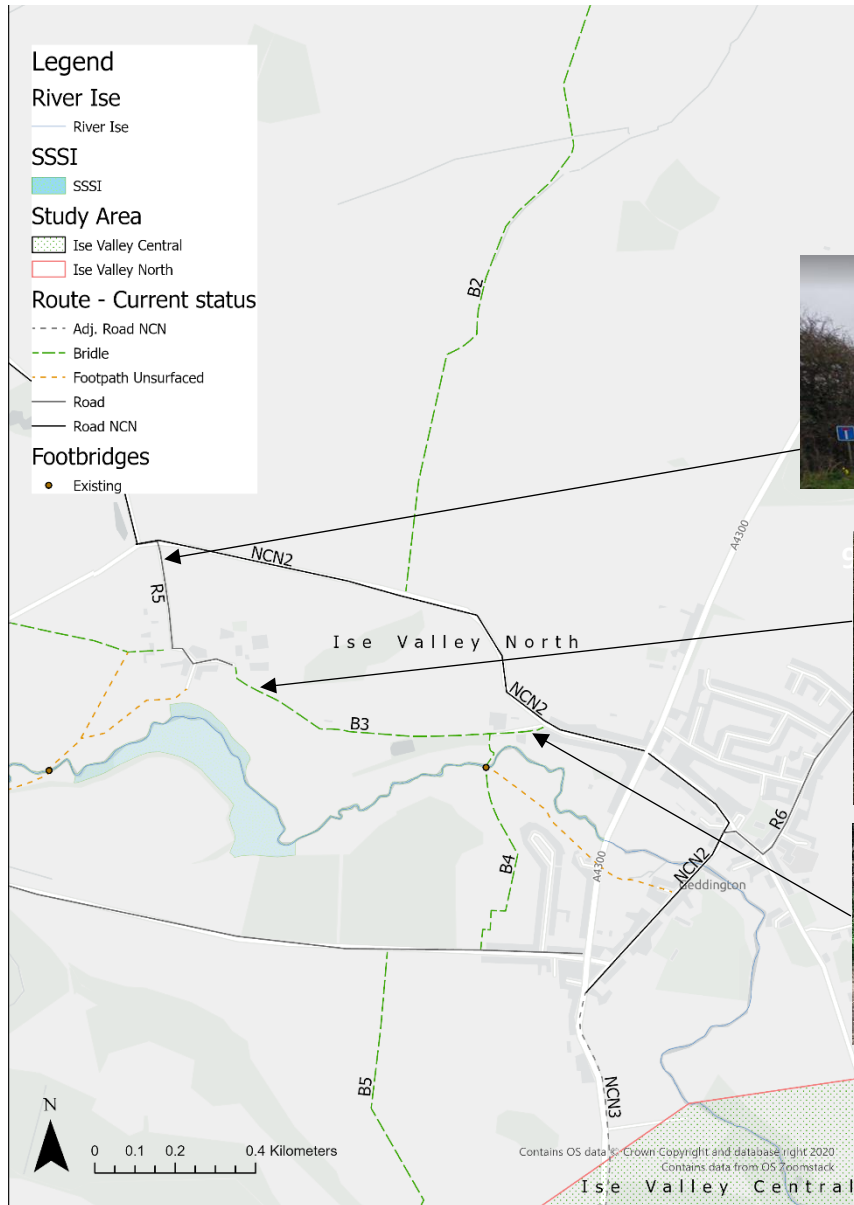
-  Adj. Road NCN
-  Adj. Road Shared
-  Bridle
-  Byway
-  Footpath Unsurfaced
-  Footpath Surfaced
-  Informal Surfaced
-  Informal Unsurfaced
-  Proposed new path
-  Path Highways
-  Road
-  Road NCN
-  Corby Heritage Trail (approx)



The following four maps and descriptions are from Corby to Geddington followed by the east and west of this zone



There are two possible links into Corby from the north of the route. The roads marked NCN1 and NCN2 on this map are part of the Sustrans National Cycle Network route number 552, leaving Corby through Great Oakley. NCN1 (photo 2) has a 60mph speed limit but it is quiet, methods should be investigated increase safety for vulnerable road users. The second route, B1 and B2 are largely unsurfaced bridleways on land owned by the Boughton Estate (some short sections of concrete such as photo 1, often muddy, see photo 3) connecting via a short section of quiet village road with footways through Little Oakley (R4). Both the bridleway (photo 4) and the road route meet NCN2 which currently has a 60mph limit until the edge of the village of Geddington, where it drops to 30mph.



From NCN1 there is the option to take NCN2 to Geddington or leave it after a short distance to take R5 to Newton (photo 5). This is a quiet no through road, but it is fairly narrow and currently has a 60mph limit outside of the village, methods to increase safety vulnerable road users should be investigated.

R5 leads to a bridleway (B3) which starts on a concrete track (photo 6) and ends on tarmac (photo 7), the central section is unsurfaced. There is the option to take the unsurfaced bridleways B4 and B5 via Grange Road (which is quiet, and is close to the existing 30mph limit near B4). The bridleways are on Boughton Estate land (B3 being sold?) Using B5 necessitates crossing the A4300 which is a busy 60mph road. Alternatively, B4 and the 30mph stretch of Grange Road could be used to access an existing pedestrian crossing over the A4300 (this would require upgrading for cycles).

From B2 and NCN2 the route crosses the A4300 at an existing crossing (which would also require upgrading for cycles) using quiet 30mph roads past the Eleanor Cross and a historic bridge and ford over the River Ise. This joins NCN3 (part of the Sustrans National Cycle Network route number 552), which is a shared use path (cycling permitted, along with pedestrians) which is approximately 2m wide (narrower than modern standards)



This section is outside of the main Ise Valley study area; however it has the potential to provide links to Weldon Park Sustainable Urban Extension and the proposed Tresham Garden Village to the east of Corby, so it is included here.

From Geddington, Wood Street leads to an existing byway (photo 11). The byway is deeply rutted and would require improvement. From here a quiet 60mph roads lead to Brigstock.

From Brigstock it is necessary to cross the busy A6116 (photo 10). The most promising route beyond here uses a surfaced footpath through Harry's Park Wood (photo 8), Forestry England have expressed a willingness to allow permissive cycling access. This leads (via a short muddy section, photo 9) to a lane with a fair surface which leads to the A427 close to Weldon. Alternatively a muddy bridleway skirts the eastern edge of the wood.

There is also an existing shared use path alongside the A6116 to Stanion.

Legend

Current status

- - - Adj. Road NCN
- Bridle
- Byway
- - - Footpath Unsurfaced
- - - Footpath Surfaced
- Informal Surfaced
- Informal Unsurfaced
- - - Proposed new path
- Path Highways
- Road
- Road NCN

Study Area

- ▨ Ise Valley Central
- ▭ Ise Valley North

Ise Waterbodies

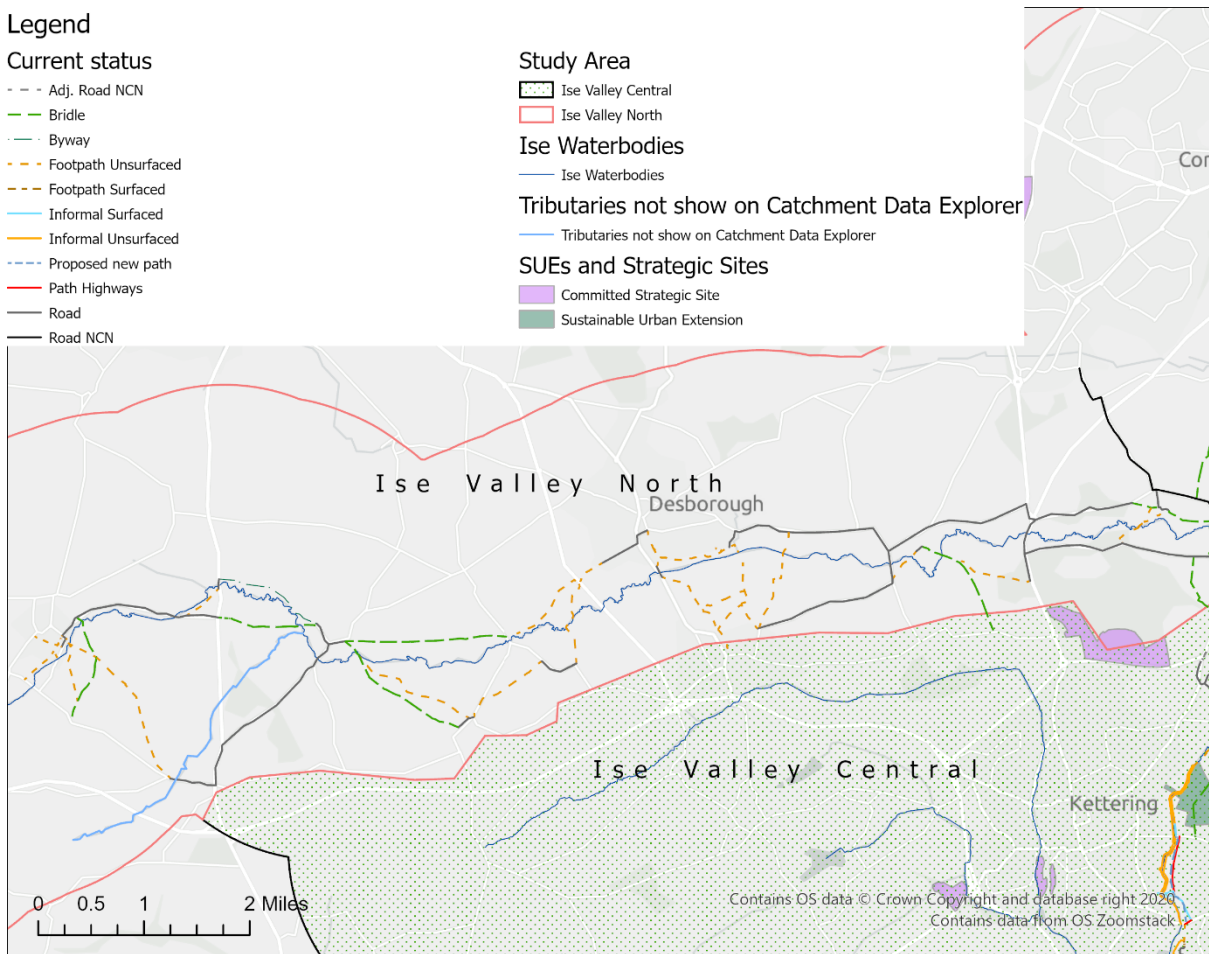
- Ise Waterbodies

Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer

- Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer

SUEs and Strategic Sites

- ▭ Committed Strategic Site
- ▭ Sustainable Urban Extension



This western section of the route is a longer-term aspiration of the Ise Valley Partnership. It is envisaged that this section may be developed at a later time, and that it may be for pedestrians, with cycling permitted on some sections. The route has not yet been surveyed or costed, the map above is based upon a desk exercise. There is limited public access currently available close to the river, particularly between Desborough in the centre of this section and Newton in the east.

Central Ise Valley Route

This Central Ise Valley contains the sections of the route from Boughton House, through Kettering, to Burton Latimer. This will provide off-road links close to local schools and colleges including Tresham College, Kettering Science Academy, and St Edward's and Isebrook Schools, and schools in Burton Latimer. Access will also be improved to leisure and community facilities including Wicksteed Park, Ise Valley Pavilion, Hawkes Scout Hut, Ise Bowling Club, Kettering Skate Park and sports courts and Burton Latimer Pocket Park. Businesses close to the route include those in Kettering town centre and the Weetabix Factory in Burton Latimer. The route passes through the proposed Hanwood Park development and close to several Strategic Sites, providing opportunities to link homes and businesses.

Cost Estimates for Central Ise Valley

North Northamptonshire Council owned land, to surface a 3000m long, 3m wide, shared use path on one side of river (K1 & 2,3,4/5 or 6):

- Crushed stone £450,000 **or**
- Tarmac £675,000

Wicksteed Trust owned land, single path including Slade Brook field 1300m long, 3m wide, shared use path (W3,4&5). Crushed stone only (their preference):

- Crushed stone £195,000

Disused railway embankment (currently owned by Heritage Railways Estate) 900m long, 3m wide, shared use path. Crushed stone to tie in with Wicksteed's paths:

- Crushed stone £135,500

Wildlife Trust Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire land (Site of Special Scientific Interest):

- 500m of crushed stone (2m wide) £50,000 **or**
- Boardwalk 3m x 200m, £150,000 + crushed stone 2m x 300m, £30,000) = £180,000

Southfield Farm and Weetabix 1200m

- Crushed stone 2m wide (footpath only) £120,000

Burton Latimer: Pocket Park and adjacent grazing land 2000m

- Crushed stone path 3m wide £300,000

Estimated total cost for surfacing the whole of Central Ise Valley = **£1,250,000 to £1,380,500**

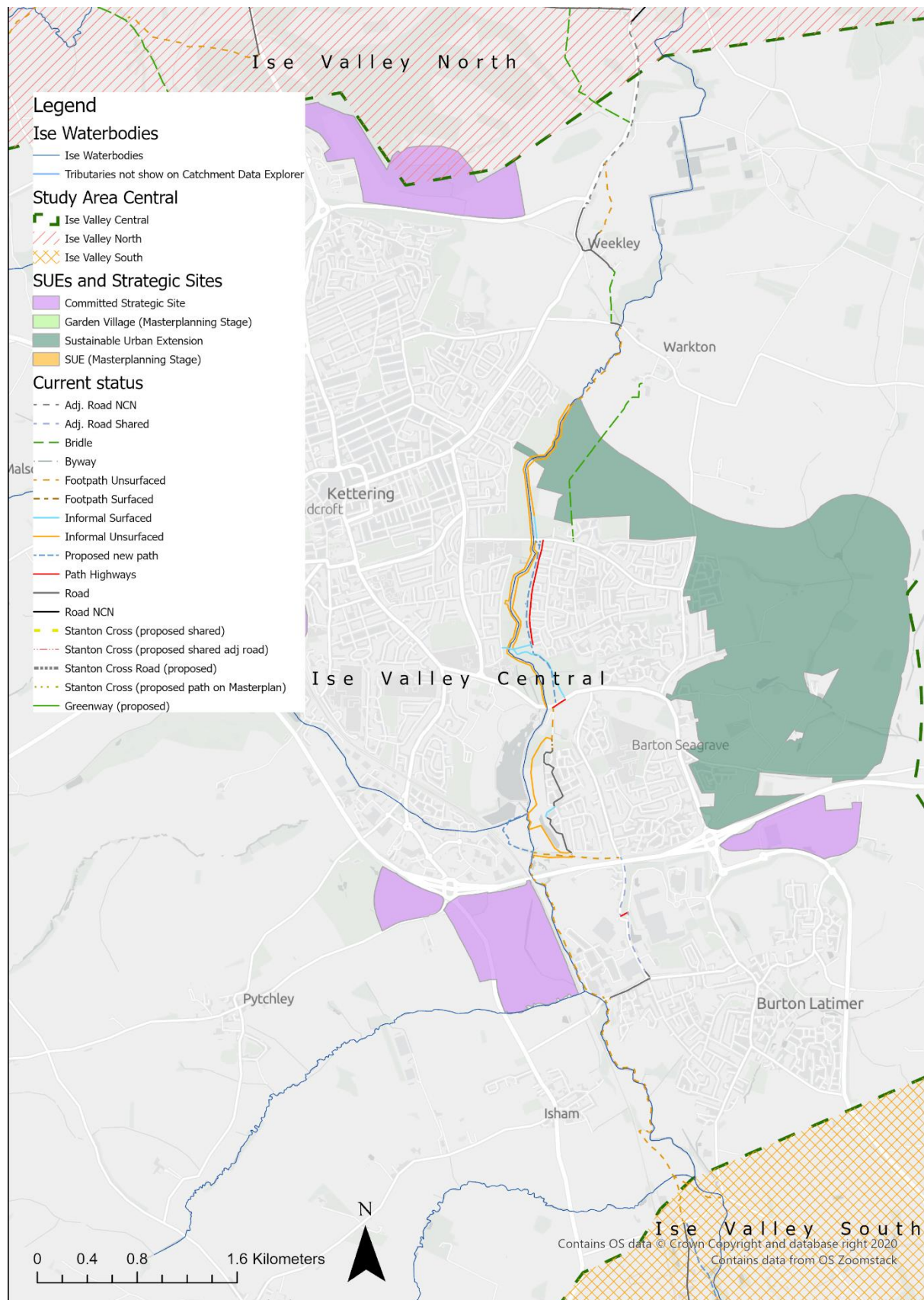
Additional costs:

- Bridge upgrades
- The bridge which will be part of Slade Brook project
- Replacing the steps down from the embankment (E1/2 to WT1) (£600,000+)
- Signage (£250+ per sign)

- Gates (£500+ each) and bollards (£200+)
- Widening of H2 (£18,000+)
- Lighting if needed
- Surfacing of any 'spurs'
- Any engineering needed where the path is narrow and close to the river (or land purchase to move route away from the river)
- Removal/replacement of vegetation and fencing
- Environmental improvements/offsetting
- Planning consent and other permits where needed
- Crossings for cyclists on Polwell Lane and Station Road
- Option to provide a path on both sides of the river on council land

Moving the crossing on Barton Road (W2) (likely to be several hundred thousand pounds)

Overview map of proposed paths in the Central Ise Valley showing their current use



The following four maps and descriptions are from north to south through this zone.



The proposed route in this zone begins on a shared use path adjacent to the A4300, this is part of the National Cycle Network route 552. This is currently less than 2m wide, so it does not meet modern standards for shared routes. There is also no separation between the path and the highway, except for a short section where the path passes behind trees (from photo 1).

There is an existing footpath on Boughton House's land (BF1) which is currently accessed via a stile (photo 2). If this could be upgraded to allow cyclists, it would avoid a section on a busy and narrow highway (R7). Roads through Weekley are quiet (R8, R9) and provide access to an existing grassy bridleway, also owned by Boughton House (B6, the southern end is muddy in winter).

From the bridleway Pipe Lane must be crossed, it currently has a 60mph speed limit, but this drops to 30mph just east of the river. An existing highway path (H2) could be upgraded to shared use, but it does cross a narrow footbridge (photo 4).

The section of the route on North Northants Council (NNC) land starts at a kissing gate and follows the river closely (K1, Photo 6).



K1 is a public footpath on a thin, muddy strip of NNC land close to the river (Photo 7).

Where the public right of way ends, there is a bridge (Photo 8) which allows pedestrians to use informal paths both sides of the river south of this point (on NNC land), either of which are options to upgrade. As the bridge has steps, it would require upgrading to allow wheelchair and cycle access. It is too narrow to allow cycles to pass one another but as it is quite short this may not be an issue. South of here, the paths are wider, but still muddy in places.

There is another bridge across the Ise (Photo 9) which is step free. There is access along the river on both sides under Barton Road (Photo 10), so a road crossing is not required. From here there are paths close to the river on both sides which are prone to flooding. The west bank path is through woodland. There is also an existing tarmac path (H2) close to the houses which is not suitable for shared use with cycles.

The proposed route, away from the river, (K5) passes through the edge of the car park which has a deeply textured concrete surface (Photo 11). There is a muddy desire line connecting K5 and W1 (Photo 12).

Legend

River Ise

— River Ise

SSSI

■ SSSI

SUEs and Strategic Sites

■ Committed Strategic Site

Route - Current status

--- Adj. Road Shared

--- Footpath Unsurfaced

--- Footpath Surfaced

--- Informal Surfaced

--- Informal Unsurfaced

--- Proposed new path

--- Path Highways

--- Road

Footbridges

● Existing



K8 and K7 are tarmacked paths on council land, wide enough for shared use. Photo 13 shows where the crushed stone path on Wicksteed Trust land (W1) meets the path on NCC land. Both are suitable for shared use, but the path on Wicksteed Trust land had some vegetation encroachment.

There is a light-controlled crossing at Barton Road (Photo 14). There is a proposal to move the crossing to the west, but this is expensive and may be a longer-term plan. The alternative is to upgrade the existing highways path to shared use (H3, Photo 15). Wicksteed Park is accessed via an existing public footpath (W4) adjacent to the mobile home park (Photo 16) the gravel path may require improvements to drainage (Photo 17).

A crushed stone footpath passes through allotments and into the arboretum, where it is currently muddy (W5). On leaving the arboretum there is a bridge over the Ise which requires upgrading (Photo 18). Proposed reprofiling of the Slade Brook and a new bridge could allow access (via W6) to the old railway embankment (owned by Heritage Railways Estate, Photo 19 and E1-3). Alternatively, cyclists could stay on the east bank and use RR5 (owned by Redrow, currently grassy/muddy) or avoid Wicksteed's paths (which close one day per year) by traveling through the new estate (RR1-4).

From the embankment WT2 is accessed via steep steps which require improvement, or via WT1 (Wildlife Trust land and part of SSSI). The farmer south of the A14 is not willing to allow upgrade of the path on his land to cycleway so this section will remain footpath but can be resurfaced (SF1). If E3 can be upgraded, cyclists can use existing shared use paths on Polwell Lane (S2).

Legend

River Ise

— River Ise

Study Area Central

Ise Valley Central

Ise Valley South

SSSI

SSSI

SUEs and Strategic Sites

Committed Strategic Site

Route - Current status

Adj. Road Shared

Footpath Unsurfaced

Proposed new path

Path Highways

Road

Footbridges

Existing



20



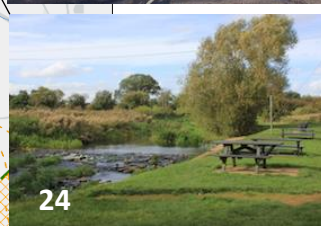
21



22



23



24

Photo 20 (S3) shows a cut through between shared use paths, it is not clear whether cycling is allowed on this section.

The shared use path ends before the end of Polwell Lane, cyclists could use the road in front of the houses (photo 21, R10) but a new path across the verge and a crossing are needed. They would then cycle along Station Road (30mph speed limit), which is quite narrow in places.

Pedestrians can follow the river on an existing footpath through Southfield Farm (SF1) and Weetabix's land (WB1 and photo 23) and cross Station Road (30mph) to Burton Latimer Pocket Park, where cyclists can re-join (dependent on the agreement of landowners south of here). The entrance to Burton Latimer Pocket Park (photo 22) is a wooden chicane which may need modification to allow use by cycles and wheelchairs. In the park there is a short section of concrete grass paving, the rest of the footpath is grass (photo 24). The Park is owned by Burton Latimer Town Council.

The footpath leaves the park through a handmade metal kissing gate which would require modification/replacement to allow cycles and wheelchairs. South of the park, a muddy footpath traverses grazing land owned by several landowners (BL2).

Ise Valley South Route

Ise Valley South includes the sections of the route from Burton Latimer to Wellingborough. The route passes through the Stanton Cross development and close to Wellingborough Station and several Strategic Sites, providing opportunities to link homes and businesses. It also links to the Nene Valley Way and to a proposed new Greenway Link to Chester House, Rushden Lakes, Stanwick Lakes and beyond.

Cost Estimates for Surfacing Ise Valley South (excluding Stanton Cross)

Proposed new path close to river on private land (F1) and existing bridleway (BW8) 1300m, 3m wide:

- Crushed stone £210,000

Byway on private land (BY1) 1100m, 3m wide:

- Crushed stone £164,000

Bridleway on private land (Bw9) 700m, 3m wide

- Crushed stone £108,000

Cost to upgrade footpath to make connection from Stanton Cross to Nene Way/Greenway (to be covered by developer?)

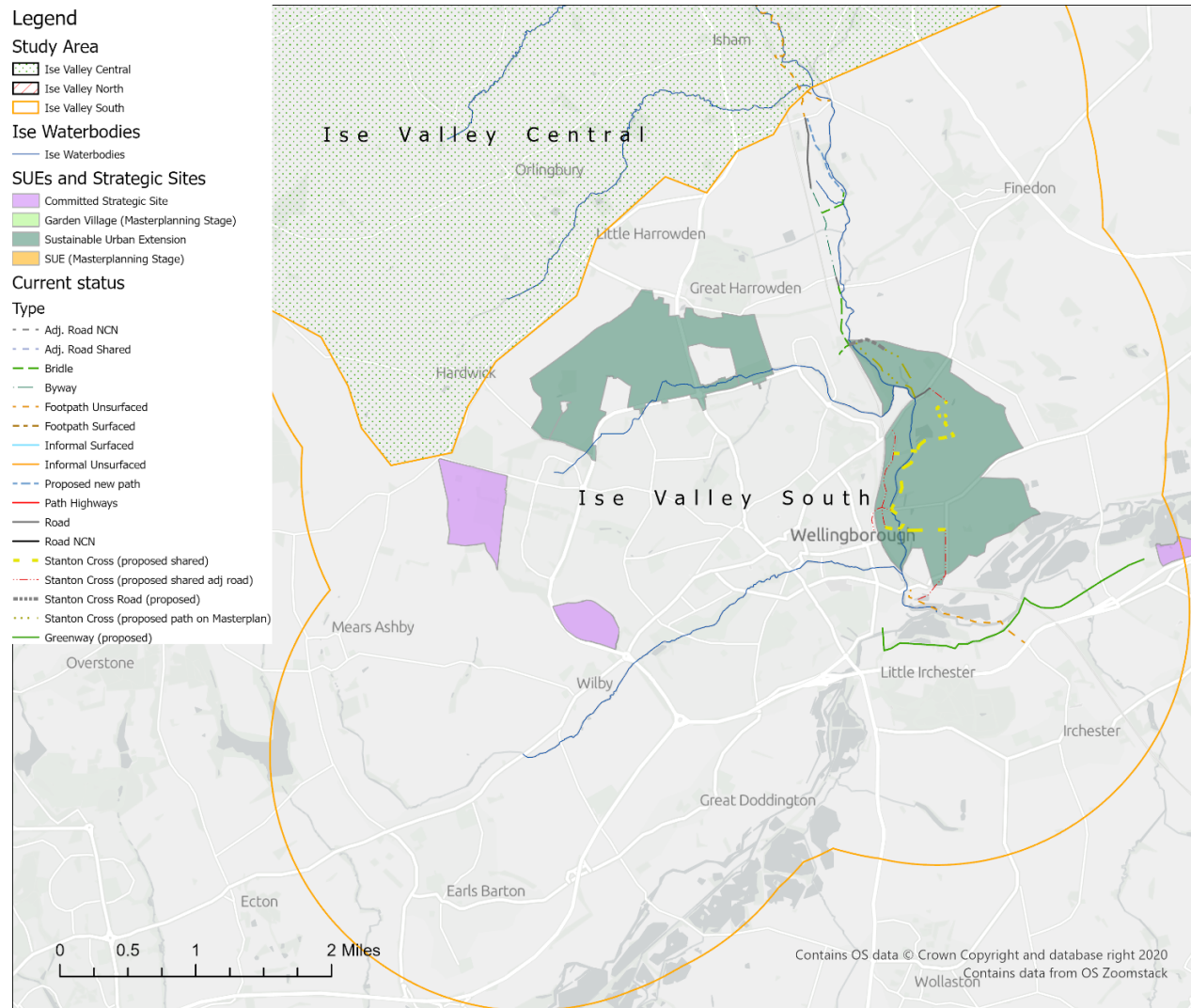
- Crushed stone £244,000

Total Costs for Ise Valley South = **£726,000** (excluding Stanton Cross)

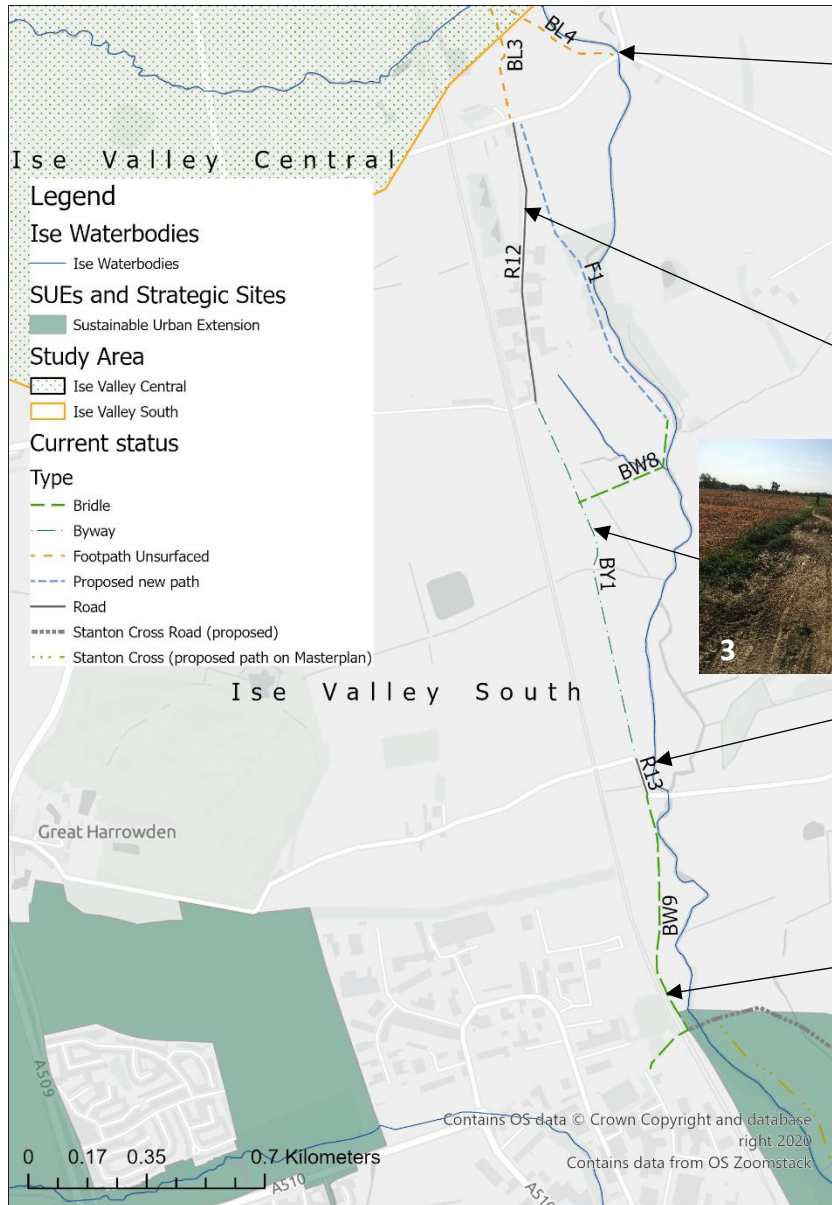
Additional costs:

- Cost to developer of surfacing in Stanton Cross
- Signage (£250+ per sign)
- Gates (£500+ each) and bollards (£200+)
- Lighting if needed
- Surfacing of any 'spurs'
- Removal/replacement of vegetation and fencing
- Environmental improvements/offsetting
- Planning consent and other permits where needed

Overview map of proposed paths in the South Ise Valley showing their current use



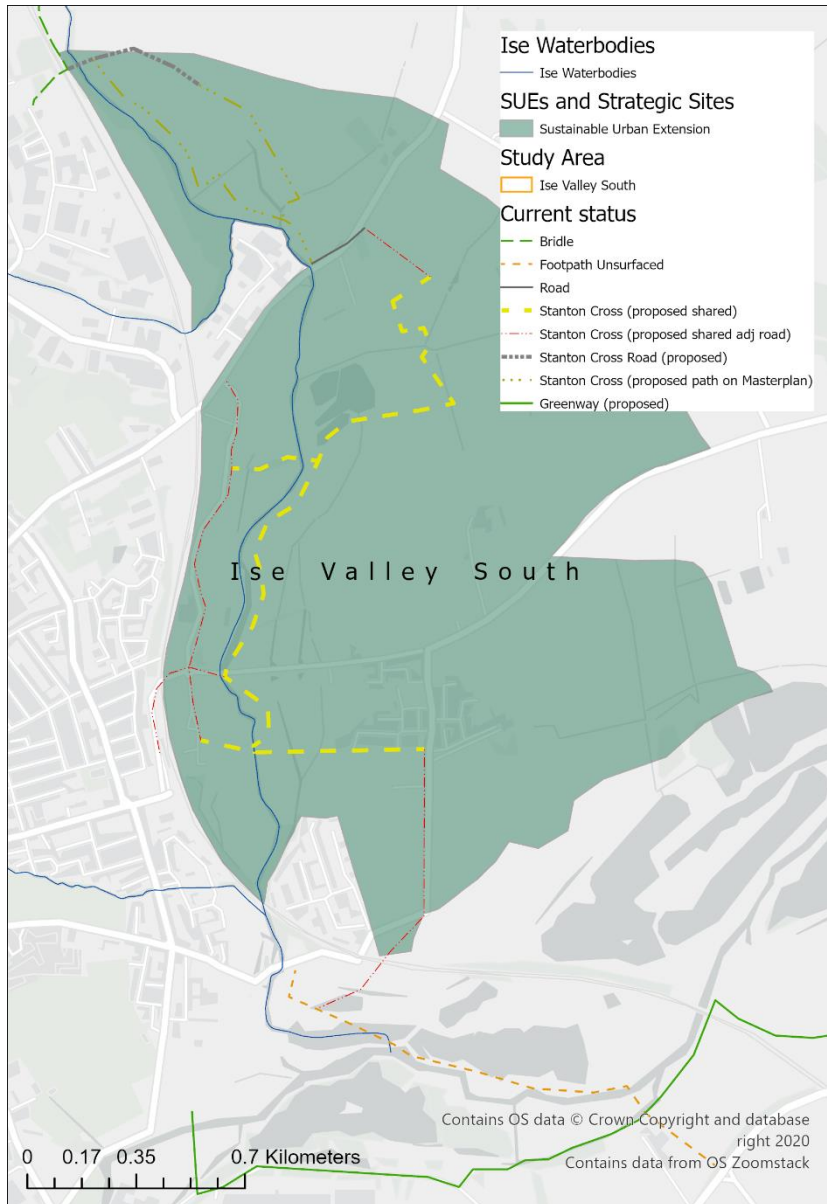
The following two maps and descriptions are from north to south through this zone.



The route leaves the central and enters the south Ise Valley on an existing unsurfaced footpath on privately owned grazing land (BL3). BL4 is a possible alternative but it meets the road at a junction on a bend and up a set of steps (photo 1).

The ideal route from here would be F1 close to the river. There is currently no path or right of way via F1 so this would require negotiation with landowners and the creation of a new path. From F1 existing unsurfaced bridleway BW8 links to an existing byway (BY1). If it is not possible to use F1 then R12 (photo 2) is a quiet road through a small industrial estate. This has a 60mph limit outside of the estate and is narrow.

BY1 is an existing byway open to all traffic which is muddy and deeply rutted (photo 3). A short section of quiet road (currently 60mph limit, R13, photo 4) connects to an existing unsurfaced bridleway (BW9). BW9 is muddy and rutted in places, and the is narrowed by overhanging vegetation where it runs parallel to the railway (photo 5).



This section of the route passes through Stanton Cross Sustainable Urban Extension. The paths shown on this map are approximate and are based on the developer's publications.

South of Stanton Cross the existing footpath could be upgraded to allow cycling. This will provide a link to the proposed new section of greenway leading to Chester House.

6. Appendix 6: Projects identified in existing documents

The following table contains projects identified in the following documents: Revital-Ise final report, [North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(2014\)](#), [Kettering Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(2018\)](#) and Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership's reach statements for the upper and lower Ise.

Where partners were not identified in the existing document suggestions have been added here. Issues addressed (from Part 2, Section 9 of this document) have also been added. Some projects identified are similar to those in other documents but, where this is the case, both are retained for completeness.

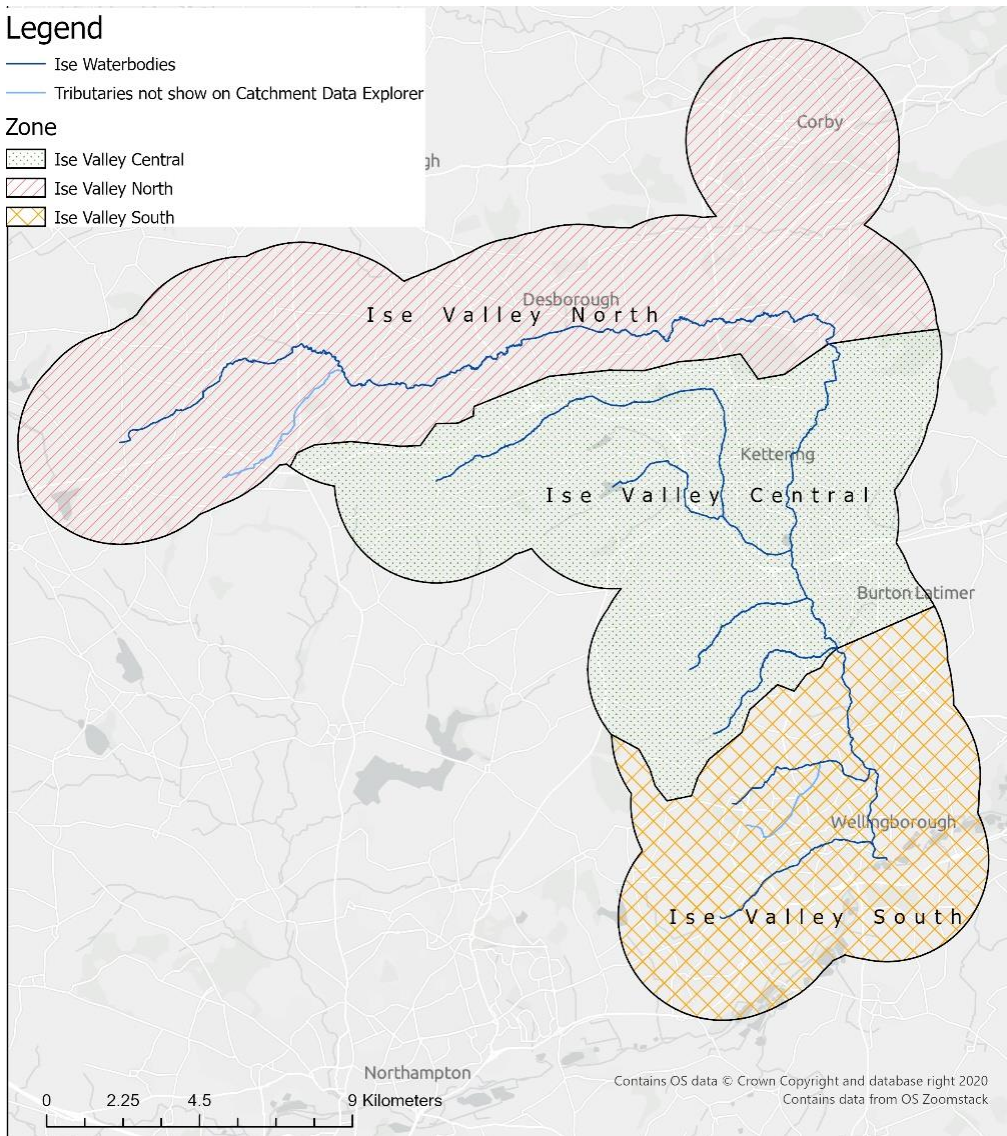
Some of the [North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(2014\)](#) and [Kettering Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan \(2018\)](#) projects have plans with further detail in the respective document.

Legend

- Ise Waterbodies
- Tributaries not show on Catchment Data Explorer

Zone

- Ise Valley Central
- Ise Valley North
- Ise Valley South



Source	Project	Partners	Type	Cost	Potential Funders	Issues addressed	Zone(s)
Revital-Ise final report (2014)	Kettering East GI	Bee Bee, various	Housing		North Northants CIL (?)	A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J	Central
Revital-Ise final report (2014)	Tailby Meadows: Diffuse Pollution / CSF issues here and in adjacent fields owned by Persimmon				North Northants CIL (?)	G, H, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	Leftover Spaces: Greener Places	Groundwork	Development of community-led greenspaces in major settlements	£216,000	CIL	A, B, C, D, J	All
NNGIDP (2014)	Ise Valley Park	Developer	Creation of park (Stanton Cross) – in progress	£490,000	s.106	A, B, C, D, F, H, J	South
NNGIDP (2014)	Green open spaces	BCW	BCW aspiration (ongoing through NNC projects)	TBD	CIL	A, B, C, D, J	South
NNGIDP (2014)	Wilby Way Orchard, Stream and Meadow	WTBCN	Condition and management improvements to 3 Local Wildlife Sites	£150,000	2016	A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J	South
NNGIDP (2014)	Burton Latimer Greenspace	BLTC, KBC	Council to investigate changing an amenity greenspace to natural/semi-natural provision in south Burton Latimer	£50,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, I, J	Central
NNGIDP (2014)	Burton Latimer Park	BLTC, KBC	Provision of new park and garden in south Burton Latimer	£200,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central
NNGIDP (2014)	Desborough Greenspace	DTC, KBC	Provision of >20 ha greenspace in north Desborough	£400,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	Desborough Parks	DTC, KBC	Provision of new park or garden in east and west Desborough	£100,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	Kettering outskirts	KBC	Long term aim for the council to provide 3 new natural and semi-natural sites on the outskirts of Kettering	£75,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central

NNGIDP (2014)	Desborough pocket parks	DTC, KBC	Creation of two pocket parks in Desborough	£200,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	Geddington greenspace	GPC, KBC	Provision of natural or semi-natural greenspace in Geddington	£50,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	Kettering amenity space	KBC	Creation of 3 new amenity greenspaces in Kettering: one in the northwest and two in the south	£75,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central
NNGIDP (2014)	Pytchley	PPC, KBC	Provision of accessible natural or semi-natural greenspace in Pytchley	£50,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central
NNGIDP (2014)	Rothwell amenity	RTC, KBC	Provision of a new amenity greenspace in north Rothwell	£25,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central/ North?
NNGIDP (2014)	Rothwell park	RTC, KBC	Provision of a new park and garden in west Rothwell	£200,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central/ North?
NNGIDP (2014)	Tailby Meadow expansion	WTBCN	Expansion of existing nature reserve to accommodate more visitor pressure	£200,000	Developer, other	A, B, C, F, G, J	North
NNGIDP (2014)	West Kettering	KBC	Greenspace creation in south and northwest Kettering	£400,000	s.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	Central
NNGIDP (2014)	Westfield Gardens	KBC	New Residential Quarter development: greenspace remodelling to include community outdoor flexible space near brook that includes street skate use. Part of town centre redevelopment	£500,000	Cs.106	A, B, C, F, G, J	South

NNGIDP (2014)	Upper Nene Valley access infrastructure	WTBCN, NE, RNRP, RSPB	Access infrastructure improvements to improve visitor experience and protect the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA	£2,000,000	HLF, other	A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J	South
KGIDP (2018)	Glendon Lake	RNRP, EA	Creation of an on-line lake to intercept and retain rural flow and run off from Rothwell to improve water quality and reduce flood risk	£410,000 + £11k per annum		A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	Slade Brook Urban Corridor	KBC, RNRP, EA	Creation of a town centre blue/green corridor along the Brook to provide enhanced recreational opportunity and improved water flow and quality	£918,000		A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	North Kettering Country Park	KBC, Landowners	Linking three accessible green spaces (Prologis Park, Glendon Road Nature Reserve and Weekley Hall) as well as improving habitat and amenity value	£193,750		A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	Broughton Community Orchard	BPC, KBC	Creation of a community orchard on land adjacent to the Grange Road residential development	£5,000		A, B, C, F, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	Broughton Pocket Park and Rights of Way	BPC, KBC	Improve the access to, condition and interpretation of the pocket park; also seek opportunities to improve way marking to the pocket park and the bridleways to Pytchley	£19,000		A, B, C, D, F, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	Burton Latimer Football Ground	BLTC, KBC	Woodland creation around the Football Ground and planting to strengthen the green links to other nearby green spaces	£9,000		A, B, C, F, H, J	Central
KGIDP (2018)	Harvest Close Open Space Burton Latimer	BLTC, KBC	Reduce water logging (through planting and stream improvements) in the Harvest Close open space to improve access and amenity; undertake maintenance of the detention basin and formalise walk trails	£13,000		A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J	Central

KGIDP (2018)	Desborough Open Space	DTC, KBC	Improve access and interpretation of this informal green space as well as habitat improvements through management and planting	£17,700		A, B, C, E, F, J	North
KGIDP (2018)	Cotswold Avenue Park Improvements	KBC	Improve amenity and habitat of this suburban green space through the introduction of pollinator species, trees, seating, signage and play equipment	£15,500		A, B, C, F, H, I, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Buffers	WTBCN, RNRP, EA, NE	Lower Ise: Increase the width of buffer zones against the river on arable land, and where possible revert arable land to grassland in the floodplain.			E, F, G, H, J	Central South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Restore meanders and in-channel diversity.	WTBCN, RNRP, EA	Lower Ise: Restore meanders and old courses of the river, use woody debris, and other measures to increase in-channel diversity.			E, F, G, H, J	Central South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Creation/restoration of lowland meadow.	WTBCN, RNRP	Lower Ise: Creation/restoration of lowland meadow along most of the floodplain, especially around existing sites such as Southfield Farm Marsh, Burton Latimer Meadows and Wilby Way Meadows.			E, F, G, H, J	Central South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Creation of wetland habitat. Re-naturalisation	WTBCN, RNRP, EA	Lower Ise: Creation of wetland habitat on poorly drained sites wherever possible. Re-naturalisation of urban stretches of the Swanspool and Harrowden Brooks by opening up culverts and creating riparian habitat in the vicinity of the water course.			E, F, G, H, J	South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Increase in-channel morphological diversity (Harrowden Brook)	WTBCN, RNRP, EA,	Lower Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Increase in-channel morphological diversity (Harrowden Brook)			E, F, G, H, J	South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Install fish passes (Harrowden Brook)	RNRP, EA	Lower Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Install fish passes (Harrowden Brook)			E, F, G, H, J	South

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Lower Ise Develop and revise sediment and woody debris management strategies (Harrowden Brook)	RNRP, EA,	Lower Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Develop and revise sediment and woody debris management strategies (Harrowden Brook)			E, F, G, H, J	South
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Buffers	WTBCN, RNRP, EA, NE	Upper Ise: Increase the width of buffer zones against the river on arable land, and where possible revert arable land to grassland in the floodplain.			E, F, G, H, J	North Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Restore meanders and increase in-channel diversity.	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise: Restore meanders and old courses of the river, use woody debris, and other measures to increase in-channel diversity.			E, F, G, H, J	North Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Creation/restoration of lowland meadow along most of the floodplain.	WTBCN, RNRP, NE	Upper Ise: Creation/restoration of lowland meadow along most of the floodplain, especially around existing sites such as Tailby Meadow and the River Ise and Meadows SSSI.			E, F, G, H, J	North Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise: Restoration/creation of Wood Pasture and Parkland.	WTBCN, RNRP, EA, NE	Upper Ise: Restoration/creation of Wood Pasture and Parkland in and around existing parkland sites.			E, F, G, H, J	North Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Restoration of habitat around Wicksteed Park.	WT, WTBCN, RNRP, EA, NE	Upper Ise Restoration of further wetland and water meadow habitat around Wicksteed Park.			A, B, C, E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Remove obsolete structures (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Remove obsolete structures (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Remove or soften hard bank structures (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise: Measures to improve ecological status of river: Remove or soften hard bank structures (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Increase in-channel morphological diversity (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Increase in-channel morphological diversity (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Install fish passes (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Install fish passes (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise: Operational and structural changes to locks, sluices, weirs, beach control, etc. (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise: Measures to improve ecological status of river: Operational and structural changes to locks, sluices, weirs, beach control, etc. (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Develop and revise sediment management & woody debris strategies (Slade)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise: Measures to improve ecological status of river: Develop and revise sediment management & woody debris strategies (Slade)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Preserve and restore historic aquatic habitats (Slade).	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Preserve and restore historic aquatic habitats (Slade).			E, F, G, H, J	Central

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership	Upper Ise Re-engineering of the river where the flow regime cannot be modified (Loddington Arm)	RNRP, EA	Upper Ise Measures to improve ecological status of river: Re-engineering of the river where the flow regime cannot be modified (Loddington Arm)			E, F, G, H, J	Central
NNIDP	Swanspool Brook flood storage reservoir study	NNC	Development in the area to increase the standard of protection.	£50,000 - £100,000	DEFRA, developer, partnership, CIL	C, F, G, H.	South
NNIDP	In channel and flow mitigation improvements	Natural England, EA	River Ise meadows SSSI, Geddington must reach favourable conditions	Approx. £80,000	NE, EA, FDGiA, WFDGiA, s106	A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J	North
NNIDP	Flood Storage Reservoir study	NNC	Development in the area. Potential for reducing flood levels downstream	£75,000 - £150,000	FDGiA, s106, developers, CIL	C, F, G, H.	South

Appendix 7: Possible Funding Sources

Funding for trees

Fund Name	Overview	Grant Value	Who can apply?	For more information see
<p>MOREwoods (Woodland Trust, fund by Lloyds and Bank of Scotland)</p> <p>MoreHedges</p>	<p>Where 500+ trees are planted as woodland on at least half a hectare, we can help you design your woodland, create a bespoke species mix, supply the agreed trees and tree protection, and cover up to 75% of costs.</p> <p>We can subsidise up to 75% of the cost if you plant more than 100 metres of new hedging and allow a large tree to grow every six metres. Includes advice and guidance on planting.</p>	<	Landowners	<p>https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/large-scale-planting/morewoods/</p> <p>https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/large-scale-planting/morehedges/</p>
Trees for your Farm (Woodland Trust)	<p>Plant 500+ trees to improve productivity and the environment on your farm. Funding of up to 100% of costs is available for agroforestry schemes benefiting the business of productive farms, including a site visit and tree planting assessment. Delivered through Sainsbury's and PUR project funding for suitable and approved sites.</p>	<	Farmers	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/large-scale-planting/
Countryside Stewardship	<p>Woodland creation – this element runs for two years, during which you have to complete all of the capital works</p> <p>Woodland maintenance – if you are eligible, this element begins once your capital works are completed. It runs for ten years and throughout that time we will pay you an annual grant of £200 per hectare. (Being replaced by ELMS, below)</p>	<	Open to land managers who are either: an owner an occupier a tenant a landlord a licensor	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/woodland-creation-grant-countryside-stewardship

Environmental Land Management Scheme	There are 3 new schemes that will reward environmental land management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Farming Incentive • Local Nature Recovery • Landscape Recovery (Pilots 2021/22, launch 2024)	Various	As above?	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-land-management-schemes-overview/environmental-land-management-scheme-overview
Carbon sales	The Woodland Carbon Code is the voluntary standard for UK woodland creation projects where claims are made about the carbon dioxide they sequester. Independent validation and verification to this standard provides assurance and clarity about the carbon savings of these sustainably managed woodlands.	Various	Landowners	https://www.woodlandcarboncode.org.uk/buy-carbon/woodland-carbon-projects

General environmental funding

Fund Name	Overview	Grant Value	Who can apply?	For more information see
Anglian Water - Flourishing environment fund	The fund covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ land purchase ▪ habitat creation and restoration ▪ species conservation ▪ invasive non-native species control and eradication where this benefits priority habitats and species ▪ surveys that are a small part of a wider project you're seeking for, for example when a project requires a protected species survey in order to comply with the law ▪ interpretation when it's a small part of a wider project you're seeking funding for ▪ materials ▪ equipment necessary to deliver the project ▪ reasonable travel expenses. 	Total grant pot is £40,000 offer grants between £2,000 and £10,000	Constituted not for profit groups (Local Authorities are not included)	https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/in-the-community/protecting-our-environment/our-biodiversity-work/flourishing-environment-fund/

	One application window/year (deadline 2021 was 1st Feb)			
Landfill tax	Projects within specified distance of a landfill See funding bulletin below	See below	See below	See funding bulletin below
Wind farm funding	Projects within specified distance of a wind farm	<£5000 <£7000 <£10000	Community groups in specified areas	http://www.ncf.uk.com/grants/all-grants
Lottery Heritage Fund	Programmes aimed at increasing participation in heritage, including natural heritage (Currently) we will prioritise heritage projects that will: boost the local economy encourage skills development and job creation support wellbeing create better places to live, work and visit improve the resilience of organisations working in heritage	Grants from £3,000 to £10,000, £10,000 to £250,000, £250,000 to £5million	Various	https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/
The National Lottery Community Fund	General: Reaching Communities, Awards for All funds small community projects. The Climate Action Fund is currently closed, but will open soon and run for 10 years. Its aim is to support communities across the UK to take action on climate change.	£10,000 - £500,000 revenue £100,000 to capital £300 - £10,000, with no match funding required.	voluntary or community organisations registered charities constituted groups or clubs not-for-profit companies or Community Interest Companies statutory bodies (including town, parish and community councils).	https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk

Net Gain/106	Funding from offsetting of impacts of development	Various	Local authorities	North/West Northants council
Highways England Designated Funds	From 2020 to 2025, investing £936 million from standalone – or designated – funding. Four funding streams: Safety and congestion Environment and wellbeing (biodiversity, noise, air quality, flooding, water quality, carbon, cultural heritage, landscape, environmental legacy) Users and communities Innovation and modernisation (Preference for near to/impacted by one of their roads, e.g. A14, A1)	Various	Various	https://highwaysengland.co.uk/media/lh2ll0ao/designated-funds-plan-2020-2025.pdf
Environmental Land Management Scheme	There are 3 new schemes that will reward environmental land management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Farming Incentive • Local Nature Recovery • Landscape Recovery (Pilots 2021/22, launch 2024)	Various	Land managers	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-land-management-schemes-overview/environmental-land-management-scheme-overview
Esme Fairburn Foundation – Our Natural World	Working with others, we will contribute to three key impact goals by 2030: Preserved and improved species health and habitats, Sustainable and ethical food & Clean and healthy freshwater 5 priorities: Peat, Space for nature, Nature friendly farming, Fishing in tandem with nature & Freshwater	>£30000	Constituted groups with 3+ trustees and a turnover of >£100000 (charitable work)	https://esmeefairbairn.org.uk/our-aims/our-natural-world/
The Steel Charitable Trust	The five current funding priority categories are Arts & Heritage, Education, Environment, Health, and Social or Economic Disadvantage. Applicants may apply for support towards: capital projects specific projects research programmes	£2,500 to £25,000	UK Charities Community Interest Companies (CICs) Charitable Incorporated	https://steelcharitabletrust.org.uk/

	core costs Very few restrictions are imposed on the purpose for which a grant may be used.		Organisations (CIOs)	
The Swire Charitable Trust	3 Strands, opportunity, environment and heritage Environment Programme: Involve - Connecting people to the environment We fund charities that inspire and motivate individuals and communities to enhance our natural and built environment and help guide those who wish to live more sustainably. Protect and regenerate - Supporting the UK's biodiversity We fund activities that actively improve the health and resilience of the UK's eco-systems, habitats and native species.	<£25000 >£25000	Charities?	https://www.swirecharitabletrust.org.uk/

Other ecosystem services for sale? E.g. Natural Flood Management

Newly announced, more detail to follow: The UK Shared Prosperity Fund <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8527/>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/levelling-up-fund-prospectus>

Small local community grants

Fund Name	Overview	Grant Value	Who can apply?	For more information see
Northants Community Foundation	Community projects	£500 - £5,000	Community organisations	http://www.ncf.uk.com
Central England Co-op	Community projects	< £5,000	Co-op members	https://www.centralengland.coop/community
Market Harborough Building Society Charitable Foundation	Small capital projects (e.g. purchase of equipment)	£250 and £5,000	Specific area of Northants	https://mhbs.co.uk/my-membership/charitable-foundation/

Maud Elkington Charitable Trust	Funding can be for a wide variety of projects, if they have a lasting benefit to the community	£100 to over £10,000	Organisations in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire	Funding can be for a wide variety of projects, if they have a lasting benefit to the community. Contact Helen Pole, based at the Shakespeare Martineau law firm in Leicester, on 03300 240 333. Address: 2, Colton Sq. Leicester, LE1 1QH, email helen.pole@shma.co.uk
Francis and Masie Prior Charitable Trust	Projects related to archaeology or the environment	<£500	East Midlands and the East of England	http://francisandmaisiepryorct.org.uk

From Northants funding bulletin:

Fund Name	Overview	Grant Value	Who can apply?	For more information see
Mick George Community Fund	Mick George provides funding for capital projects to improve public amenities, including parks, play areas, nature reserves and village halls. The fund operates across Northamptonshire.	Grants up to £50,000	Not-for-profit organisations	www.grantscape.org.uk/fund/mick-george-community-fund/
People's Postcode Lottery	The People's Postcode Lottery Postcode Places Trust provides funding under the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving mental wellbeing • Enabling community participation in the arts • Preventing or reducing the impact of poverty • Supporting marginalised groups and promoting equality • Improving biodiversity & green spaces • Enabling participation in physical activity • Responding to the climate emergency 	Grants up to £2,000 for community groups and CICs Grants up to £20,000 for	Community organisations, CICs and charities	https://www.postcodeplacestrust.org.uk/apply-for-a-grant/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing community access to outdoor space 	registered charities		
Landfill Communities Fund – SUEZ Communities Trust	<p>SUEZ Communities Trust (formerly SITA) provides funding for capital projects to improve public amenities, including parks, play areas, nature reserves and village halls.</p> <p>Projects need to be located near a SUEZ landfill site. See postcode checker on the website for eligibility.</p>	Grants up to £50,000	Not-for-profit organisations	https://www.suezcommunitiestrust.org.uk/
Landfill Communities Fund – Biffa	Biffa operates in the same way as SUEZ (above), for projects near Biffa landfill sites.	Grants up to £75,000	Not-for-profit organisations	http://www.biffa-award.org/
Landfill Communities Fund – FCC	FCC operates in the same way as SUEZ (above), for projects near FCC landfill sites.	Up to £100,000	Not-for-profit organisations	https://fcccommunitiesfoundation.org.uk/
Landfill Communities Fund –Augean	Augean operates in the same way as SUEZ (above), for projects near Augean landfill sites.	Up to £50,000	Not-for-profit organisations	www.grantscape.org.uk/fund/augean-community-fund/
Landfill Communities Fund – Viridor	Viridor operates in the same way as SUEZ (above), for projects near Viridor landfill sites.	Up to £50,000	Not-for-profit organisations	https://www.viridor-credits.co.uk/apply-funding
Morrisons Foundation	The Morrisons Foundation awards grant funding for charity projects which make a positive difference in local communities.	Up to £25,000	Registered Charities	https://www.morrisonsfoundation.com/grant-funding-request/
SEMLEP Community Grants	The Community Grants programme offers funding to deliver local projects that help people move back into work or training. Grants can cover 100% of project costs.	Grants between £10,000 and £20,000	Voluntary and community sector organisations	https://www.semlep.com/community-grants/?utm_source=EmailMarketing&utm_medium=Announcement&utm_

				campaign=CommunityGrants5
Tesco Community Grants	Bags of Help is Tesco's local community grant scheme, which funds thousands of community projects every year. The projects must meet the criteria of bringing benefits to the community.	Grants up to £1,000	Councils, community organisations, schools	https://tescobagsofhelp.org.uk/grant-schemes/

Search: Free funding search: <https://www.charityexcellence.co.uk/Funder>