West Northamptonshire JOINT CORE STRATEGY LOCAL PLAN (PART 1)







1.0 Foreword

The importance of "Strategic Planning" which shapes and makes the places in which people live, work and play cannot be overstated. The alternative would, in all likelihood, result in an uncoordinated approach through speculative developer-led planning and related applications. This West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan is a key document in ensuring places are shaped and made in a way which meets the needs of the people of today whilst ensuring the needs of future generations are safeguarded.

This Local Plan forms Part 1 of the suite of Local Plans in West Northamptonshire that guide the evolution of Northampton, together. Daventry South will. and Northamptonshire in the years that lie ahead. It provides a long-term vision for the area with an overall framework in which more detailed plans will be drawn up and decisions made. It contains a broad planning strategy aimed at meeting that vision, and contains core strategic policies, which the Partner Councils - Daventry District, Northampton Borough, South Northamptonshire and Northamptonshire County Councils - believe will provide sound guidance in the years ahead. This Joint Core Strategy provides a strategic framework to guide the preparation of Part 2 Local Plans which will provide more detailed planning policies and site allocations for each of the partner Borough and **District Councils.**

The whole community has had a real opportunity to positively and collectively influence and improve the way we do things in the future - in the way we use land, we build, and how we shape our environment.

The involvement of the local community and many other organisations and groups to date has helped the Partner Councils to shape the Local Plan. All involved in the preparation of it are very grateful for these contributions that have been made throughout the lengthy period the document has been in the making.

The Councils consider that the scale of development set out in this Plan to meet the local needs of the area is both realistic and deliverable. We recognise the importance of ensuring the appropriate levels of strategic and local community infrastructure requirements are delivered alongside any future housing growth.

The dynamic partnership of Councils and other stakeholders that make up the West Northamptonshire planning partnership are delighted that we have adopted this joint Local Plan in order to protect our communities whilst at the same time meeting future local housing demand and encouraging future economic growth, which is so important to all of us. It strikes the right balance between ensuring the area is planned as a whole whilst also celebrating the diversity of the distinctive places across the constituent Councils' areas. The Councils remain committed to this co-operative working and where appropriate this will extend to other local authority areas to meet the 'duty to co-operate'.



Councillor Rebecca Breese, Chair of the West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee



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3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 This section sets out the introduction to the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan. The section explains:
 - What the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan is;
 - The format of the Local Plan; and
 - The arrangements for a future review of the Joint Core Strategy.

What is the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy?

- 3.2 West Northamptonshire is the area covered by Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire Councils. It includes the towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley and all the villages and rural areas within the three Councils' administrative areas.
- 3.3 The West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee was established by Statutory Instrument¹ in 2008. The Committee is responsible for plan-making in West Northamptonshire. The Committee is supported by the West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (JPU).
- 3.4 This Joint Core Strategy (JCS) has been prepared by the JPU on behalf of the three Councils of Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire working together with Northamptonshire County Council.
- 3.5 The JCS sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole of the West Northamptonshire area for the plan period up to 2029, including strategic policies for steering and shaping development. It identifies specific locations for new strategic housing and employment and changes to transport infrastructure and other supporting community facilities, as well as defining areas where development will be limited. It helps to ensure the co-ordination and delivery of other services and related strategies (these strategies are identified in Appendix 1).
- 3.6 In many areas existing infrastructure is at, or near capacity. The JCS is designed to deliver significant growth in housing and employment but this is dependent on necessary investment being available in a timely way to overcome the deficiencies in supporting infrastructure. The JCS cannot be delivered without key infrastructure as set out in Section 11 of this Plan. Public sector finance is likely to be limited, at least in the early phases of the plan period which means that the effectiveness of the approach to developer contributions set out in this JCS will be fundamental to the successful achievement of the spatial vision and objectives through the spatial strategy. The monitoring and implementation section (Section 17) of the JCS sets out how the JCS will be monitored and reviewed to ensure its objectives are met.

¹ The West Northamptonshire Joint Committee Order 2008 No 1572

- 3.7 The long term vision set out in the Joint Core Strategy reflects the aspirations, needs and priorities of local people as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategies² and Community Plans that have been prepared for Daventry District, South Northamptonshire, Northampton Borough and Northamptonshire County. These have been produced by, respectively, the Local Strategic Partnerships for Daventry, Northampton, South Northamptonshire and the Northamptonshire Partnership.
- 3.8 The Localism Act 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 introduced a range of changes to the planning system including provisions for the removal of Regional Spatial Strategies, the introduction of Neighbourhood Plans and changes to the former Local Development Framework system in favour of Local Plans. Consequently the Joint Core Strategy now becomes a Local Plan alongside a range of other Local Plans covering different locations or topics that will guide future development and use of land in West Northamptonshire for the period up to 2029. Regard has been had in the preparation of this Joint Core Strategy to the recent planning system reforms and changes have been included, where appropriate, to reflect the planning reforms including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Consequently the Joint Core Strategy is now in full accordance with the policies in the NPPF.
- 3.9 Local Plans will be used to assess all planning applications. Some Local Plans will provide more detailed development management policies and will also allocate smaller, non-strategic sites for new developments. The West Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme (LDS)³ approved in June 2012 sets out the full list of Local Plans that will be produced in West Northamptonshire, who will produce them and when. In addition to the Local Plans listed in the West Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme Northamptonshire County Council are responsible for the preparation of the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (NMWLP). Regard has been had to the NMWLP in the preparation of this JCS. Both when promoters are preparing development proposals and when local planning authorities are considering planning applications regard should be had to the content and requirements of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 3.10 European and national legislation requires local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal, a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Regulations Assessment (also known as an Appropriate Assessment) of the JCS. These documents form part of the evidence base that supports this Plan. All the Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment and

² Daventry District Local Strategic Partnership (2010): Sustainable Community Strategy for Daventry District 2010-2026

Northampton Local Strategic Partnership (2008): A Sustainable Community Strategy for Northampton 2008-2011 South Northamptonshire Local Strategic Partnership (2010): South Northamptonshire Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2015

³ West Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme: June 2012

Habitats Regulations/ Appropriate Assessment documents for West Northamptonshire are listed in Appendix 2 of this Joint Core Strategy.

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- 3.11 The JCS is required to comply with national policies but should not repeat them. References are provided to Government policy documents, the evidence base, technical papers and the spatial objectives throughout the document. The list of Plans and Other Strategies Taken into Account in the Preparation of the Joint Core Strategy is included in Appendix 1 and the list of the Evidence Base for the Joint Core Strategy is included in Appendix 2 of this Joint Core Strategy.
- 3.12 The JCS is a high level strategy and most of the policies in the currently adopted Local Plans⁴ will continue to apply. However, some of the policies in these plans are of a more strategic nature and are no longer relevant following the adoption of this JCS. Although this strategy will have limited effect on the adopted Local Plans' proposals maps, there are a few instances where these maps will change. The superseded policies and the changes to proposals maps are listed in Appendix 5.
- 3.13 As of 27 September 2007, some Adopted Local Plan policies ceased to be "saved" (see Appendix 5 for details). Eventually, all the policies of the Adopted Local Plans will be replaced by new Local Plans. Policies will not be replaced all at once as there will be a series of separate Local Plans. Thus, as each document is produced, further existing Adopted Local Plan policies will, if appropriate, be replaced and, therefore, will no longer be "saved". Planning decisions will continue to be made in accordance with "saved" Adopted Local Plan policies until such time as they are replaced or revoked, unless they are not consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The Format of the Joint Core Strategy

- 3.14 The format of this JCS is as follows:
 - Section 4 is the spatial portrait which gives an overview of West Northamptonshire's characteristics, the issues that arise from this and lead to the identification of the Vision and Objectives for this Plan.
 - Section 5 sets out the Spatial Strategy for the Plan the big picture of "where" and "when" we want activity, development and investment to be over the period to 2029. This includes the roles and relationships of the settlements, the hierarchy of centres and the distribution of development.
 - Sections 6 11 set out the policies that apply to the whole of the plan area the West Northamptonshire-wide policies. These policies cover: connections,

⁴ Daventry District Council: Adopted Daventry District Local Plan (June 1997) and Saved Policies (September 2007) Northampton Borough Council: Adopted Northampton local Plan (June 1997) and Saved Polices (September 2007) South Northamptonshire Council: Adopted South Northamptonshire Local Plan (October 1997) and Saved Policies (September 2007)

regenerating and building communities, economic advantage, housing, built and natural environment, and infrastructure and delivery.

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- Sections 12 16 set out the policies and proposals for the places in West Northamptonshire. These policies cover: the towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley; and the rural areas.
- Section 17 sets out the Implementation and Monitoring Framework outlining "how" the Plan will be monitored and reviewed to ensure that its objectives are met.
- The Context Map, Key Diagram and the Policies Map are included in Section 20 of the JCS. The purpose of the Key Diagram is to present the spatial policies in the JCS in a diagrammatic form. The purpose of the Policies Map is to identify areas of protection, areas at risk of flooding and sites allocated for particular land use and development proposals to which specific policies apply.
- 3.15 Every effort has been made to make the document as clear as possible with little reference to national policy statements. However, it does contain some technical language so there is a Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations in Section 19 to help readers with the range of new terms that have been introduced. Where appropriate footnotes are also included at the bottom of each page of the JCS.
- 3.16 The JCS should be read as a whole. All policies are interrelated and must be read together to understand their combined effect as a strategy. Unless otherwise stated, they apply across the whole plan area and are designed to encourage, facilitate and manage development that makes a positive contribution to West Northamptonshire and its component areas.

Review of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

3.17 In order to ensure that the local planning policy framework in West Northamptonshire remains up to date in the light of changing economic, social and environmental issues and new evidence Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire Councils commit to undertaking a review of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy to a plan period end date of 2036 or such longer period as the Councils choose, with the aim of having an adopted plan in place by 2020. This review will be led by the National Planning Policy Framework approach of objective assessment of housing, employment and other needs and the requirements of the duty to co-operate with adjoining authorities and other organisations as necessary. This review will commence once the three Part 2 Local Plans covering West Northamptonshire have been submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination. This is expected to be in 2017. The West Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme will be updated following the adoption of this Joint Core Strategy to reflect these anticipated timescales for the review.



4.0 Spatial Portrait, Vision and Objectives

- 4.1 This section sets out the spatial portrait of West Northamptonshire, the vision we have for the future of the area and the objectives we will follow to achieve that vision.
- 4.2 The spatial portrait describes where we are now it gives an overview of West Northamptonshire's characteristics and the challenges that arise from those characteristics.
- 4.3 The vision describes what we want for the area in the future and how we see the area will develop and move forward. The objectives set out how we will achieve our vision and provide specific direction to the policies of this Joint Core Strategy (JCS).

Spatial Portrait – Where we are now

The Spatial Context

- 4.4 Figure 1 in Section 20 at the end of this Plan shows the West Northamptonshire Context Map.
- 4.5 West Northamptonshire is located within the southern part of central England. It covers a large geographical area and encompasses the administrative areas of Northampton Borough Council, Daventry District Council and South Northamptonshire Council in the County of Northamptonshire. The area includes four towns: Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley and the extensive rural areas within South Northamptonshire and Daventry Districts incorporating over 190 villages.
- 4.6 There are strong connections between Daventry, South Northamptonshire and Northampton, reflected in significant household and travel to work movements between the settlements in these areas. To the east, travel links to Kettering and Corby are weaker although Wellingborough has strong links with the Northampton area. There are also significant commuter flows into Milton Keynes from Northampton and South Northamptonshire.
- 4.7 West Northamptonshire has excellent connections to the rest of the country and to mainland Europe. The area benefits from key strategic transport infrastructure including linkages to the M1, M40, M6, the Haven Ports and the West Coast Mainline, Chiltern and Midland Mainline railways. The area is often described as being at the crossroads of the M1 north-south route and the A14/ M6 east-west route.

- 4.8 West Northamptonshire is within the influence of Greater London and Birmingham, the country's two largest cities. Travel times from Northampton to both London and Birmingham by train are only one hour. For air travel most passenger journeys by residents and businesses in West Northamptonshire are made from major gateway airports at London and smaller regional airports at East Midlands, London Luton or Birmingham International. Whilst both East Midlands Airport and London Luton Airport are accessible by car within one hour's journey time from Northampton there are limited rail connections to both destinations.
- 4.9 For shopping, Northampton town centre together with its retail parks is the main attractor for the majority of West Northamptonshire residents and for some residents of areas beyond. However, there is a pull from Milton Keynes in the southern part of the West Northamptonshire area for town centre shopping and likewise from Banbury and Rugby for the western parts of the West Northampton, as the County town, is also the focus for major services and facilities for the surrounding towns including those beyond West Northamptonshire such as Wellingborough, Kettering and Rushden.

The West Northamptonshire Area

- 4.10 West Northamptonshire has an overall population of 377,900 people (Office of National Statistics 2009 mid-year estimate). Whilst the land area is predominately rural, 55% of this population lives within the urban area of Northampton. The majority of residents from South Northamptonshire and Daventry districts live in the rural areas outside the market towns of Brackley, Daventry and Towcester.
- 4.11 The area presently has an above average youth population and a below average older population, however population projections indicate that the proportion of elderly people within the population is likely to rise.

Northampton

- 4.12 Northampton, as the County town for Northamptonshire, is the area's main employment, retail and cultural centre. It has a population of over 210,500 people (Office of National Statistics 2009 mid-year estimate). In 1965 Northampton was designated as a New Town and planned expansion was carried out between 1968 and 1985 by Northampton Development Corporation. Consequently the population of the town steadily grew from about 100,000 in the early 1960s.
- 4.13 The town is home to well-known companies such as Carlsberg, Avon Products, Barclaycard, Nationwide Building Society and Panasonic. In August 2011 Northampton Waterside was awarded Enterprise Zone status following a bid submitted by the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP). Northampton is also the focus for learning in the area and is the home of the University of Northampton and Northampton College, with Moulton

College lying immediately to the north of the town. Northampton town centre provides the main services and facilities, health care and retail offer for the wider population of Northamptonshire.

Daventry

4.14 Daventry is a market town with a population of around 25,000. The town experienced significant expansion in the 1960s and 1970s as a result of its designation as an overspill town for Birmingham, although the level and speed of growth did not occur as expected in this period.

Towcester

4.15 Towcester is the oldest town in Northamptonshire with a population of about 10,000. The town experienced significant housing expansion in the 1980s. Towcester residents predominantly travel to either Northampton or Milton Keynes for work and shopping (other than food shopping). Towcester has an historic and attractive town centre but is adversely affected by congestion and poor air quality on the A5.

Brackley

4.16 Brackley is an attractive historic market town. It has a population of about 14,000 and has experienced extensive housing expansion over the last 20 years. Brackley residents are increasingly travelling to the neighbouring larger towns of Banbury, Oxford and Milton Keynes for employment and shopping and the town centre is declining. Brackley does however have major motorsport employment.

Jobs

- 4.17 West Northamptonshire, being a diverse area, has a broad economic base. Historically the economy of the area was agriculturally based with manufacturing predominantly at the towns, particularly Northampton. Whilst farming still accounts for much of the land use it represents a very small percentage of the employed population. However, the agricultural sector remains an essential part of the local economy and it is important that farming and farmers are encouraged to be more competitive and more sustainable. Today manufacturing is in decline and jobs are largely in the office, technology, warehousing and service industries.
- 4.18 Outside the urban areas rural diversification is significant in supporting the economy of the rural communities, with small industrial units often containing high occupancy rates. The visitor and tourism economy is also a strong source of employment, particularly in South Northamptonshire District.
- 4.19 Northampton accounts for nearly 70% of jobs in West Northamptonshire, whilst Daventry town and its district account for a further 18%. The remaining 12% is generated from South Northamptonshire district. Silverstone Circuit plays an important role in South Northamptonshire's economy. Internationally renowned for motor racing it straddles the boundary with Aylesbury Vale and is both a year round tourist attraction and a significant employer with a focus on knowledge

based research and high technology motorsport related industry. Motorsport and high performance engineering has broadly influenced the economy of the whole area.

- 4.20 Given West Northamptonshire's central position in the country and its excellent rail and road network (particularly north-south and less so east-west) there has been a strong growth in the warehouse sector. In particular Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) serves as a strategic location for storage and distribution. Further demand for storage and distribution premises remains high.
- 4.21 Creation of office jobs in West Northamptonshire has been high in the last 10 years or so and has largely been associated with Northampton. Between 2001 and 2008 Northampton Borough added just over 3,000 new office sector jobs, South Northamptonshire 2,300 new office sector jobs (largely related to Grange Park which is located on the southern edge of Northampton) and Daventry District 1,300 new office sector jobs.
- 4.22 The growth in office jobs has mainly been through growth in the public sector rather than in the private commercial sector and much of this growth is centred on Northampton as the principal town for the area. Between 2001 and 2008 public sector office jobs in Northampton grew from just under 3,000 to 5,000. The reduction in public sector spending since 2010 has reduced the number of public sector office jobs within the local economy.

Homes

- 4.23 The four main towns in West Northamptonshire have all experienced considerable housing growth over the years in order to support viable, sustainable and mixed communities. Housing stock varies greatly from older, traditional housing to modern, contemporary forms. Some specific neighbourhoods in Northampton and Daventry are in need of housing improvement.
- 4.24 Whilst there are some areas of high house prices within the West Northamptonshire area, affordability is relatively good in comparison with national house prices. Between April 2008 and March 2009 48.3% of all properties sold were priced between £125,000 and £200,000¹. Average house prices in Northampton Borough are below the national average, peaking at around £175,000 in 2007 and dropping to £130,000 in 2009. Daventry and South Northamptonshire Districts have above the national average house prices with both areas peaking at around £270,000 in 2007 and dropping to £200,000 in Daventry District and £230,000 in South Northamptonshire in 2009.

¹ West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Assessment, 2009

4.25 The West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 identified that nearly 20,000 households across West Northamptonshire are unsuitably housed, amounting to 13.8% of all households (which compares closely to the national average). Unsuitably housed households occur more predominantly in the urban areas whereas the rural areas and villages show very low levels of unsuitably housed residents. In terms of over-crowding in 2001 4.8% of all households in West Northamptonshire were over-crowded². Although this was slightly higher than average for the East Midlands at around 4.4% it was lower than the average for England and Wales at 6.9%.

Movement

- 4.26 In Northampton, 80% of people both live and work within the Borough, with the majority of trips being less than 5km. However, 61% of these journeys are made by car adding almost 59,000 trips on the road network. The trips made outside of the Borough are to a number of locations, including Milton Keynes, with public transport presently only making up 4% of these inter-urban trips.
- 4.27 In Daventry District 48% of residents live and work within the District. Whilst many residents commute to Northampton only 4% of these trips are made by bus.
- 4.28 Both South Northamptonshire and Daventry Districts are largely rural and the predominant mode of transport is by private car with public transport being limited in the rural areas. Almost 90% of trips generated from Daventry and Northampton are contained within the County of Northamptonshire, whereas 32% of people travel outside of the County from South Northamptonshire for either employment or other services and facilities. Key destinations include Banbury and Milton Keynes. Only 1% of trips to Milton Keynes are by public transport.
- 4.29 The West Northamptonshire area is one of generally high car ownership and residents appear to use the private car as the preferred mode of travel. This is reinforced by a poor public transport network in terms of destination choice, frequency, vehicle comfort, interchanges and signs. This over-reliance on the private car is leading to increased congestion on many of the area's roads.

Community Regeneration

4.30 The West Northamptonshire area is generally an affluent one; however, there are pockets of deprivation. Northampton Borough contains significant pockets of deprivation in central and eastern areas, with 16 wards that are among the most deprived 20% in the country. There is also a small pocket of deprivation in Daventry town. Consequently there are a number of social and economic issues facing some neighbourhoods and communities where regeneration intervention is required. Towcester and Brackley do not have any localised areas of deprivation in their urban areas.

² 2001 Census of Population (Office for National Statistics)

4.31 In the rural areas many traditional rural jobs no longer exist and residents are increasingly commuting long distances to urban areas for work. In addition, access by public transport to services and facilities in larger towns is often limited. House prices have risen dramatically in the last ten years, which has meant that many village properties are now unaffordable for local people. The overall appearance of wealth in the rural areas masks pockets of rural deprivation.

Town Centres

- 4.32 Northampton town centre has many good attributes, not least its historic buildings, but is in need of regeneration and new investment to improve the town centre experience. Regeneration of the Beckett's Park area is already underway with the creation of a recreation and leisure development to include a marina at the centre of two navigations, the River Nene and the Grand Union Canal. The project will bring access to the riverside environment close to the town centre and create a tourist attraction in its own right.
- 4.33 Redevelopment of the town centre and provision of additional retail floorspace is seen as key to Northampton town centre's future performance as a regional destination of choice. The programme for creating opportunities to accommodate this retail expansion is underway.
- 4.34 Northampton town centre is the location for higher level services and facilities. There is a long held view that the provision of some services and facilities in West Northamptonshire has not kept pace with a growing population. Residents are concerned that new development should come hand in hand with the necessary supporting infrastructure.
- 4.35 Daventry town centre is in need of some regeneration but not on the same scale as Northampton. Daventry has seen recent investment and new buildings (such as the iCon) which have brought a renewed vitality, but continued improvement to the environment and the quality of its town centre experience is required so it can fully achieve its potential and compete more directly and successfully with the town centres of Rugby and Banbury. Daventry District Council has prepared a Daventry Masterplan which covers the whole town and facilitates the regeneration of the town centre.
- 4.36 Towcester and Brackley function as rural service centres for their large rural areas and operate well within this role. There are well advanced plans for the regeneration of the Moat Lane part of Towcester's town centre that will assist in enhancing its vitality and viability in the future. Town centre revitalisation for Brackley will be required to ensure the town's continued improvement as local service provider. Masterplans for both Towcester and Brackley town centres have been prepared by South Northamptonshire Council to direct regeneration proposals.

Sport and Leisure

- 4.37 As the hub of West Northamptonshire Northampton is home to a range of high quality professional sports clubs (including rugby union, football and county cricket) and cultural facilities (including two theatres, museums and gallery space). Northampton's extensive network of parks and open spaces provides an important resource for both residents and visitors.
- 4.38 Daventry is proud of its country park and the greenspace at Borough Hill, whilst Towcester can boast the nationally protected Easton Neston Historic Park and Towcester Racecourse. Brackley has local facilities for leisure and recreation, but would benefit from additional open space, play areas and sports pitch provision.
- 4.39 The River Nene flows through West Northamptonshire and close to the southern edge of Northampton town centre. It provides a rich resource for water sports, nature conservation and informal recreation. The area also benefits from the historic Grand Union Canal as a cultural, recreational and wildlife asset. The countryside around the West Northamptonshire towns is itself a wider recreational resource.
- 4.40 Silverstone Circuit is a year round international sporting attraction and the home of Formula 1 until at least 2026. It draws motorsport enthusiasts from all over the country and beyond and reinforces the area's long tradition in the motor sports industry. It has potential to be a major economic driver through sport based tourism and high technology companies.
- 4.41 The towns and rural areas within West Northamptonshire have a rich heritage. There is a wealth of listed buildings and conservation areas within the towns and villages as well as numerous archaeological sites. The many historic houses and associated historic parks and gardens are a significant feature of the countryside and in many cases provide a valuable tourism asset.

Future Opportunities

- 4.42 West Northamptonshire clearly has much to commend it but there are regeneration opportunities for our town centres and the potential to create successful and sustainable communities and a high quality living environment fit for the 21st century and beyond.
- 4.43 The key policy directions and strategic development proposals within the JCS will be the drivers to focus new development to the best advantage of the area for its existing resident population and also for future residents, businesses and visitors.



Climate Change

4.44 Development that aims to secure sustainable communities is designed to minimise its impact on the environment and so combat climate change. A realistic and serious response to meeting climate change objectives must be made through the JCS direction on policies. Larger scale developments, including Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs), provide the opportunity to secure exemplary standards of design, renewable or low carbon energy generation and through the location of development reduce the need to travel. All development proposals will need to fully consider climate change adaption to meet the vision of sustainable development.

Infrastructure and Development

- 4.45 Historically the provision of infrastructure within West Northamptonshire has failed to keep pace with and fully support a growing population. Elements of the existing infrastructure in the area are already at or close to capacity.
- 4.46 Accommodating planned development in the area will require an increase in the capacity of the existing infrastructure. Significant investment is needed in public transport, new roads, utilities (including trunk sewer improvements and increasing the capacity of water treatment facilities), health, education and emergency services. There is also a requirement for investment in social infrastructure such as cultural and community facilities, children's play spaces and libraries, in order to build sustainable communities. It is critical that necessary infrastructure is provided in a timely manner.

Connections

- 4.47 It is important for economic prosperity and quality of life that people can easily reach important facilities such as education, employment, healthcare facilities, shops and leisure attractions. At present there are high numbers of car journeys within and between urban areas, leading to increasing road congestion.
- 4.48 Traffic congestion must be addressed and new developments must be well connected to towns and services by a choice of transport options, giving priority to public transport, walking and cycling. Connections between settlements in West Northamptonshire should also be reinforced.

Protecting and Building Communities

- 4.49 Within the rural areas sustainable communities must be maintained, enhanced and protected as vital places providing homes and jobs balanced against the need to protect the built and natural environments that are so highly valued.
- 4.50 In the larger urban areas the policies within the JCS must address issues of inadequate accessibility to employment and services as well as poor social environments.

Supporting Town Centres

- 4.51 The Central Area Action Plan, produced by Northampton Borough Council, and the JCS must work together to ensure that planning policies for Northampton central area actively support regeneration projects. The Greyfriars project in particular, amongst a range of redevelopment opportunities such as those provided by the designation of the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone, is key to Northampton town centre's regeneration and will ensure Northampton takes its place as the County town and destination of choice.
- 4.52 There are strong aspirations for Daventry's town centre to grow and develop to support regeneration allied to the town's growth and as supported through Daventry District Council. Town centre revitalisation at Towcester and Brackley are also firmly supported by South Northamptonshire Council to ensure they continue to develop as successful town centres delivering services and facilities to their communities and surrounding villages. These aims must be supported and policies within the JCS must ensure they can be delivered.

The Economy

- 4.53 The area is attractive to the warehouse and storage industry due to the excellent road and rail connections. However, it is important that the area does not become over-reliant on one employment sector and continues to provide diverse employment opportunities for its residents. The economic downturn has adversely affected jobs growth in West Northamptonshire. Provision must be made through the JCS to ensure a range of job opportunities can be delivered which takes account of job losses.
- 4.54 The economy of the rural areas must be supported and rural diversification encouraged whilst respecting the environmental quality and character of the rural areas. The JCS will help to secure a diverse and vibrant economy, with dynamic town centres that support rural economic development through a range of local employment opportunities to meet the needs of the existing and new population.

Educational Attainment

- 4.55 Northampton and Daventry anticipate a growing student population in their schools and colleges. The University of Northampton also anticipate more students.
- 4.56 Excellent educational provision for our resident population must be supported to encourage high educational attainment within our schools and allowing school leavers the opportunity to take advantage of higher learning at the University of Northampton and vocational colleges. In addition, it is noted that many graduates presently leave the West Northamptonshire area for jobs elsewhere. Job opportunities within West Northamptonshire must be provided to meet aspirations and retain graduates and those with higher qualifications as a vital part of our economy.

Housing

4.57 Quality and affordable housing must be delivered to create balanced communities and to meet the current and future needs of our communities, taking into account mix, size and tenure and including the requirements for specialised accommodation. Housing should be sustainable, flexible and well designed.

Green Infrastructure

4.58 West Northamptonshire has a large rural area and its urban areas have important parks and gardens and an existing green infrastructure including valuable wetlands. Polices within the JCS are required to protect and enhance the existing green infrastructure network and add to it wherever possible. A positive response to green infrastructure will improve levels of biodiversity and help to progressively reduce the impact of climate change.

Design

- 4.59 West Northamptonshire has a strong cultural heritage shown in its built form and its landscape context. There are numerous conservation areas and listed buildings in both the rural and urban areas.
- 4.60 This valued historic character must be protected without stifling new and innovative design. Our aim is to create an inspiring place to live and work in both urban and rural places. Design must also incorporate sustainable building techniques to help combat climate change and community safety principles to help reduce the opportunity for crime and make our places safer.

Spatial Vision - where we want to be

4.61 The Spatial Vision is a vision of where we want to be. Our vision for West Northamptonshire is to embrace new development and the benefits it can bring for regeneration, whilst retaining and improving what is good about the area.

The Joint Core Strategy Vision

In our vision of the future...

.....the area will form an outstanding UK location of choice for diverse employment opportunities, high academic and vocational educational attainment, high quality housing for all and a superb quality of life for its communities. The area will blend the best of modern cultural urban living with an enhanced network of green spaces and high quality parks and gardens. The rural areas will include vital and tranquil villages within its rolling landscapes. The area's proximity to London and connections to other parts of the UK and beyond will continue to be a great economic strength. The area will be a national example of low environmental impact development in response to climate change and high biodiversity and habitat protection.

With new development focused on the four towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley regeneration initiatives and successful and expanded economies will flourish. Communities will be diverse and sustainable and social cohesion and integration will be strong. Services, facilities and infrastructure will support the communities adding to the quality of life, and supporting their residents and visitors.

Northampton as the principal urban area will be a beacon of high quality urban design with an outstanding public realm. It will successfully blend its distinctive historic character with innovative new development both of which will enhance its riverside setting. It will be repositioned as the key economic driver at the cultural heart of Northamptonshire. It will enhance its role as the leading retail, entertainment, employment, health and learning centre, based upon a thriving mixed economy and the services it offers, with continuing pride in its theatres, museums and professional sports teams. Northampton will provide the focus and heart for its well integrated neighbourhood communities. Northampton will be linked with the reinvigorated towns of Daventry, Towcester and Brackley.

Daventry will be a vibrant historic market town with a population approaching 40,000. It will offer a thriving town centre which values its historic assets, with attractive retail and leisure opportunities, high quality public realm and a robust commercial core moving strongly towards a well developed office sector. Local economic strengths in engineering and sustainable construction will have been developed. It will provide an enhanced walking and cycling environment throughout the town and it will have strong connections with Northampton.

Towcester will have a successful historic town centre that is the focus of its rural catchment. The town will retain its visual and physical connections to the landscape through Easton Neston Park, nearby watermeadows and Towcester Racecourse. It will provide a diverse economy based on high technology, tourism and leisure.

Brackley will be the major service provider for the residents of the town and the surrounding countryside. It will provide knowledge based, research and high technology based jobs and leisure facilities as well as a distinctive and vibrant historic town centre which will offer both retail opportunities and community services and facilities.

Silverstone Circuit will continue to be at the pinnacle of international motor sport venues. It will foster high technology motor sport business at the forefront of technology with a motorsport cluster located nearby.

Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) will maintain its role as an internationally significant centre for rail connected strategic distribution. It will be exemplary in the field of sustainable logistics with links to the University of Northampton. It will be well connected by public and sustainable transport to the surrounding workforce.

Our rural areas will support a network of vibrant rural communities. Villages will retain their local distinctiveness and character, providing affordable homes for local people set within a beautiful landscape. The countryside will support a diverse rural economy including leisure and tourism through its waterways, country houses, parks and woodlands.

Spatial Objectives - How we get there

- 4.62 To ensure our vision is achieved, the following 16 Spatial Objectives have been identified and provide specific direction to the policies of the JCS.
- 4.63 To enable us to monitor how effectively the objectives (and therefore the vision) are being achieved; specific targets have been set for each objective. More detail regarding the targets can be found in the Monitoring and Implementation Framework in section 17 of this JCS.

Objective 1 - Climate Change

To minimise demand for resources and mitigate and adapt to climate change, by:

- Promoting sustainable design and construction in all new development;
- Ensuring strategic development allocations are located and designed so as to be resilient to future climate change and risk of flooding;
- Encouraging renewable energy production in appropriate locations; and
- Ensuring new development promotes the use of sustainable travel modes.

Objective 2 - Infrastructure and Development

To protect and enhance existing local services and to ensure social, physical and green infrastructure is adequately provided to meet the needs of people and business in a timely and sustainable manner in response to regeneration and new development in West Northamptonshire.

Objective 3 - Connections

To reduce the need to travel, shorten travel distances and make sustainable travel a priority across West Northamptonshire by maximising the use of alternative travel modes. In so doing, combat congestion in our main towns and town centres, reduce carbon emissions and address social exclusion for those in both rural and urban areas who do not have access to a private car.

Objective 4 - Protecting and Building Urban Communities

To ensure new development in urban areas effectively supports and links new and existing communities physically and socially, to achieve social cohesion and address the areas of deprivation identified in parts of Northampton and Daventry.

Objective 5 - Supporting Northampton Town Centre

To support the regeneration of Northampton's town centre by making it the focus of high quality retail, employment, leisure and cultural development at the heart of Northamptonshire and to support the delivery of the Northampton Central Area Action Plan.

Objective 6 - Supporting Daventry Town Centre

To support the regeneration of Daventry town centre through planned growth and infrastructure delivery.

Objective 7 - Supporting Towcester and Brackley's Town Centres

To support Towcester and Brackley in their rural service centre roles to ensure their communities are self-sufficient sustainable places and the towns are the focus of services and facilities for surrounding villages.

Objective 8 - Economic Advantage

To strengthen and diversify West Northamptonshire's economy by taking advantage of our internationally well-placed location, strategic transport network and proximity to London and Birmingham.

Objective 9 - Specialist Business Development

To support and develop opportunities for specialist employment clusters and business development focused on a low carbon economy.

Objective 10 - Educational Attainment

To raise educational achievement and the skills base of our communities through supporting the development of West Northamptonshire's learning infrastructure and strengthening the link between local businesses and local schools, Moulton and Northampton Colleges, the University of Northampton and Daventry and Silverstone University Technology Colleges.

Objective 11 - Housing

To provide a range of housing in sustainable locations to ensure all residents have access to a home that they can afford and that meets their needs. Housing development will be focused at the most sustainable location of Northampton, supported by Daventry and Towcester and Brackley in their roles as rural service centres with limited development in the rural areas to provide for local needs and support local services.

Objective 12 - Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities

To protect and support rural communities to ensure they thrive and remain vital.

Objective 13 - Rural Diversification and Employment

To support rural diversification and rural employment opportunities, in particular those related to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

Objective 14 - Green Infrastructure

To protect natural species present in West Northamptonshire and enhance the existing strategic green infrastructure network, including biodiversity corridors, by incorporating and designing these into Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) at Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley.

Objective 15 - High Quality Design

To achieve high quality design in both rural and urban areas that takes account of local character and heritage and provides a safe, healthy and attractive place for residents, visitors and businesses.

Objective 16 - Heritage

To conserve and where possible enhance, through carefully managed change, the heritage assets and their settings of West Northamptonshire, and to recognise their role in providing a sense of place and local distinctiveness.

4.64 The next section sets out the Spatial Strategy and gives the scale and distribution of development across the West Northamptonshire area. Following sections of the JCS refer to West Northamptonshire Wide Polices that apply to the whole plan area and Places Polices which set out policies and proposals for specific places within West Northamptonshire.



5.0 Spatial Strategy and Key Diagram

Introduction

- 5.1 The Spatial Strategy flows from the spatial portrait, vision and objectives in Section 4 and provides the framework for the spatial policies in the rest of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) and presented on the Key Diagram.
- 5.2 The Spatial Strategy outlines the hierarchy of places and centres within these places (i.e. the towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley, and the rural areas) and the principles for the distribution of development between the places. This includes maximising the use of land and buildings within the existing urban areas of the towns as well as developing new sustainable urban extensions to the towns. The Spatial Strategy identifies how much new development will be provided and when, i.e. the overall phasing of development. The Spatial Strategy also sets out the principles of sustainable development that all development will follow in order to achieve the vision of West Northamptonshire, particularly in response to climate change.
- 5.3 The delivery mechanisms that will be used in order to fulfil the Spatial Strategy are set out in Section 11.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

5.4 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire Councils will work proactively to ensure planning is not a barrier to new development. This Joint Core Strategy provides a clear framework not just for planning decisions but also many other forms of investment decisions.

POLICY SA - PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WHEN CONSIDERING DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THE RELEVANT COUNCIL WILL TAKE A POSITIVE APPROACH THAT REFLECTS THE PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTAINED IN THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK. IT WILL ALWAYS WORK PROACTIVELY WITH APPLICANTS JOINTLY TO FIND SOLUTIONS WHICH MEAN THAT PROPOSALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE APPROVED AND TO SECURE DEVELOPMENT THAT IMPROVES THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

PLANNING APPLICATIONS THAT ACCORD WITH THE POLICIES IN THIS LOCAL PLAN (AND, WHERE RELEVANT, WITH POLICIES IN OTHER LOCAL PLANS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS) WILL BE APPROVED WITHOUT DELAY, UNLESS MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS INDICATE

OTHERWISE.

WHERE THERE ARE NO POLICIES RELEVANT TO THE APPLICATION OR RELEVANT POLICIES ARE OUT OF DATE AT THE TIME OF MAKING THE DECISION THEN THE APPROPRIATE COUNCIL WILL GRANT PERMISSION UNLESS MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS INDICATE OTHERWISE - TAKING INTO ACCOUNT WHETHER:

- ANY ADVERSE IMPACTS OF GRANTING PERMISSION WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY AND DEMONSTRABLY OUTWEIGH THE BENEFITS, WHEN ASSESSED AGAINST THE POLICIES IN THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK TAKEN AS A WHOLE; OR
- SPECIFIC POLICIES IN THAT FRAMEWORK INDICATE THAT DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

The Key Diagram

- 5.5 Figure 2 in Section 20 at the end of this Joint Core Strategy shows the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Key Diagram and Figures 3 and 3-1 show enlargements of part of that Key Diagram.
- 5.6 The Key Diagram for West Northamptonshire provides:
 - a strategic picture of the distribution and scale of development within West Northamptonshire including regeneration priorities in the towns and the location of the sustainable urban extensions; and
 - strategic transport improvements and road linkages.

Hierarchy of Places

5.7 Before determining the principles for the distribution of development between the places in West Northamptonshire it is important to establish the roles of the places and the relationship of those places to each other and other places outside the area. The spatial portrait in Section 4 of this JCS has already described the characteristics of the four towns and the rural areas in West Northamptonshire and their relationship to other areas. In the future the existing roles of the towns will continue as described below but in all cases the emphasis will be on enhancing and strengthening these roles to achieve the spatial vision set out in Section 4.

Northampton – Principal Urban Area

5.8 As the largest urban area and the main commercial, administrative, cultural and retail centre for Northamptonshire, Northampton has an important influence across the whole of the county and beyond. Northampton has a particular influence in the western half of the county. Due to its size, function and location in the national context, the town will continue to generate economic growth and

attract in-migration. Northampton's Central Area, as the heart of the Northampton Principal Urban Area and the county of Northamptonshire, will enhance its existing role so that by 2029 it performs a regional centre role.

Daventry – Sub-Regional Centre

5.9 As the second largest urban area in West Northamptonshire, Daventry town provides a range of services to support its own needs as well as the rural areas around it. It also provides opportunities for economic growth and diversification. Daventry town will continue to provide this complementary role to Northampton without prejudicing Northampton's role as the Principal Urban Area.

Towcester and Brackley – Rural Service Centres

5.10 Both Towcester and Brackley towns' current roles are to provide local services and facilities for their own populations and the rural areas around them. These roles will continue and will be strengthened and enhanced.

The Rural Areas

5.11 It is recognised that many of the villages in the rural areas play an important role in providing local services and facilities, including employment opportunities, both for the village itself and the wider rural areas. Furthermore, some villages also provide facilities and services for the nearby urban population too. Clearly these roles will continue but the emphasis will be on providing for local needs and basic services and facilities rather than serving a higher order function that should be the role of the Rural Service Centres or even the Sub-Regional Centre or the Principal Urban Area.

Development in the Towns and Adjoining the Towns

The primary choices with respect to the distribution of development in West 5.12 Northamptonshire must be made in the context of the challenges the area faces and with a view to capitalising upon its strengths. In order to deliver vibrant and vital towns, together with sustained rural areas, the pattern of development must be supportive of these objectives and have regard to the hierarchy of places. Piecemeal development spread around the edges of the urban areas would increase the load to the current road and utilities infrastructure, without bringing forward the economies of scale that would make the provision of further infrastructure cost effective and therefore deliverable. Such incremental development is more difficult to serve with the range of community facilities needed to support the increase in population. Consequently, the Spatial Strategy is one of concentrating additional development within the existing towns as far as possible and in a small number of large development areas, called sustainable urban extensions. This will maximise the use of previously developed land and vacant and under-used buildings within West Northamptonshire's urban areas, whilst also enabling managed greenfield land releases where they meet the Plan's objectives. In all circumstances high quality design will be required that reflects the local character. Policy S1 below sets out the strategy for the broad distribution of development across West Northamptonshire.

Making the Best Use of Previously-Developed Land and Vacant and Under-Used Buildings

- 5.13 In meeting development needs opportunities to reuse suitable previously developed land and vacant and under-used buildings within the existing urban areas and other sustainable locations should be maximised without undermining the quality of the environment within the urban areas and having regard to the nature of previous uses, such as contamination, which can restrict re-use. Significant progress has already been made in the plan area to identify and reuse previously-developed land and vacant and under-used buildings for housing and other uses including leisure, retail and offices. Northampton, in particular, has already successfully brought substantial areas of previously developed land and buildings back into use. Opportunities to re-use previously-developed land and vacant and under-used buildings will continue to be supported in West Northamptonshire, particularly in the town centres including Northampton's Central Area. Specific policies that promote regeneration and revitalisation of the urban areas, particularly the town centres, are included in each of the town sections in the Places part of this JCS. High quality design, including higher densities where appropriate, can also contribute to making efficient use of greenfield land as well as previously developed land and vacant and under-used buildings. Policy H1 in the Housing section of this JCS provides more guidance on housing density and mix and type of dwellings.
- 5.14 Analysis of past development and potential sources of housing land suggests that between 2001 and 2029 around 30% of new housing in West Northamptonshire could be built on previously-developed land. This target will be annually reviewed.

Development in Rural Areas

5.15 The JCS recognises that there is a need for limited development in the rural area, but aims to ensure that the scale of this development is consistent with the objective of meeting local needs and supporting local services. To this end the overall housing provision set out in Policy S3 in this Spatial Strategy includes an allowance for development in the rural areas. Section 16 of this JCS provides the framework for a rural settlement hierarchy which will enable the provision of new homes, jobs and services needed in rural areas, whilst ensuring that new development is focused in sustainable settlements whilst protecting the overall rural character of the area including the tranquillity of areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason¹.

¹ Campaign to Protect Rural England (2007) - Tranquillity Map for Northamptonshire

POLICY S1 - THE DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT				
DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:				
A) DEVELOPMENT WILL BE CONCENTRATED PRIMARILY IN AND ADJOINING THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREA OF NORTHAMPTON				
B) APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT OF A LESSER SCALE WILL BE LOCATED IN AND ADJOINING THE SUB-REGIONAL CENTRE OF DAVENTRY TOWN				
C) THE DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE RURAL SERVICE CENTRES OF TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY AND THE RURAL AREAS WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED FOR				
D) NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS WILL BE LIMITED WITH THE EMPHASIS BEING ON:				
 ENHANCING AND MAINTAINING THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND VITALITY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES; SHORTENING JOURNEYS AND FACILITATING ACCESS TO JOBS AND SERVICES; STRENGTHENING RURAL ENTERPRISE AND LINKAGES BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR HINTERLANDS; AND RESPECTING THE QUALITY OF TRANQUILITY. 				
IN ASSESSING THE SUITABILITY OF SITES FOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO MAKING BEST USE OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND AND VACANT AND UNDER-USED BUILDINGS IN URBAN OR OTHER SUSTAINABLE LOCATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TARGET OF 30% OF ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND OR THROUGH CONVERSIONS.				

The Hierarchy of Centres within the Places

5.16 The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to define a network and hierarchy of centres that are resilient to anticipated future economic changes and that meet the needs of their catchment population. Within the West Northamptonshire area there is already a clear hierarchy of centres at the upper tiers with Northampton town centre as the largest, followed by Daventry town centre, and then Towcester and Brackley as smaller town centres.

- 5.17 The scale of retail, leisure and office development within the centres must be appropriate to the role and function of the centre and the catchment area it serves. District and local centres serve more local needs and consequently their catchment areas will be much smaller than that of a town centre. District and local centres should only support a scale of development that serves an appropriate catchment area, and should not have a detrimental impact on other centres.
- 5.18 Northampton town centre has suffered greatly from a decentralisation of retail, leisure and employment uses and there is a need to redress this imbalance as a critical strategic issue for the JCS to ensure the vision for Northampton is not jeopardized. Policy S2 seeks to focus new town centre development firmly back to Northampton town centre and the central area and Policy S9 seeks to focus retail development on the town centre.
- 5.19 The Northampton Central Area Action Plan proposals map identifies the town centre boundary for Northampton. This JCS identifies the town centre boundaries for Towcester and Brackley (see Figure 5 Policies Map Insets 5 and 14). The Daventry District Settlements and Countryside Local Plan proposals map will identify the town centre boundary for Daventry. District and Local Centre boundaries will be provided in subsequent Part 2 Local Plans, as necessary.
- 5.20 Whilst town centres must be the focus for new retail, office, leisure and cultural development there is also a need to ensure that local convenience shopping, services and facilities are met within the wider urban areas to deliver sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel by car, shorten distances travelled and so respond positively to climate change.
- 5.21 Policy R1 in Section 16 sets out a spatial strategy for the rural areas where development will be guided by a rural settlement hierarchy with the specific villages in each level of the hierarchy determined in future Local Plans. Policy R1 advises that the detailed hierarchy must consider existing service provision and any opportunities to improve service provision to enhance the sustainability of the settlement.

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POLICY S2 – HIERARCHY OF CENTRES				
THE FOLLOWING HIERARCHY OF CENTRES IS IDENTIFIED:				
REGIONAL TOWN CENTRE	NORTHAMPTON			
SUB REGIONAL TOWN CENTRE	DAVENTRY			
RURAL SERVICE TOWN CENTRES	TOWCESTER			
	BRACKLEY			
DISTRICT CENTRES	WESTON FAVELL, NORTHAMPTON			
	KINGSTHORPE, NORTHAMPTON			
LOCAL CENTRES	ST JAMES END, NORTHAMPTON			
	FAR COTTON, NORTHAMPTON			
	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD (ABINGTON), NORTHAMPTON			
	KETTERING ROAD (KINGSLEY), NORTHAMPTON			
	AND			
	LOCAL CENTRES TO BE PROVIDED WITHIN SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WIDE			
THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THESE CENTRES MUST BE MAINTAINED AND ENHANCED COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR ROLE AND FUNCTION.				
THE SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT AT CENTRES BELOW NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE IN THE HIERARCHY MUST NOT HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE LONG TERM FUTURE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THE CENTRE OR PUT AT RISK FUTURE INVESTEMENT IN				

NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE.



The Amount of Housing Required

- 5.22 The now revoked East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) set out a housing provision for West Northamptonshire of 62,125 dwellings to be provided between 2001-2026. Even before the economic downturn in 2008 the RSS targets were challenging. Housing completions compared with the RSS targets were approximately 6,080 dwellings less than the RSS targets for the period 2001- 2011. Furthermore, the RSS target increased by 325 per annum from 2011.
- 5.23 The Joint Core Strategy was submitted in this context and sought to establish an achievable and reasonable level of housing provision. Full details of the methodology used were set out in the Housing Technical Papers². As a result of this work the housing provision total of 50,150 dwellings for West Northamptonshire was identified. Of these, 16,369 dwellings were completed to March 2011, compared to an RSS target of 22,450 for the same period.
- 5.24 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy was formally revoked on 12th April 2013, and was replaced with the requirement in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for the Plan to meet the Objectively Assessed Housing Needs for its area.
- 5.25 The Objectively Assessed Housing Need for West Northamptonshire has been determined to be 41,760 dwellings (2011-2029)³. For comparison purposes, the 16,370 completed dwellings have been added to give a requirement of 58,130 dwellings (2001-2029).
- 5.26 Although the reports and the assessment of need has re-based the calculations from the 2011 Census, completions from 2001-2011 are shown in Table 1 below for comprehensiveness.

Borough/ District	Total Housing Requirement 2001-2029	-	Completions 2006-2011	Remaining Requirement 2011 - 2029
Daventry District	9,839	1,725	1,130	6,984
Northampton Borough	35,108	5,175	4,175	25,758
South Northamptonshire District	13,183	2,975	1,190	9,018
Total	58,130	9,875	6,495	41,760

Table 1 - Objectively Assessed Housing Need - By District

² West Northants JPU - Housing Technical Paper (Feb 2011) and Housing Technical Paper Update (July 2012) ³ West Northants JPU - Objectively Assessed Needs (Dec 2013)

http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=10698501

- 5.27 Northampton Borough is unable to physically accommodate its own housing needs. This has been identified since January 1992 when the Northamptonshire County Structure Plan Alteration No 1 was approved. This showed 1,000 dwellings to be provided in both Daventry District (allocated in Daventry's Local Plan at North of Whitehills, also known as Buckton Fields) and South Northamptonshire (allocated at Grange Park in South Northamptonshire's Local Plan) related to the growth of Northampton. Significant levels of development have continued to be provided for and built within Northampton Borough's administrative area. However, the Borough's housing needs are being, and will increasingly be, met outside its administrative area. The housing requirement for Northampton shown in Table 1 above is essentially the minimum housing requirement needed. This means that there is a clear need for Northampton Borough Council and its neighbouring authorities to work together to ensure Northampton's housing needs can be planned and provided in a sustainable way for all. This joint approach is also important as the residents of those areas adjoining Northampton will be largely reliant on Northampton's services placing an extra burden on it.
- 5.28 Adjustments have been made to Table 1 above to reflect the needs of the wider Northampton area and the impact of the construction of Grange Park. It is accepted that there is a degree of uncertainty about the scale of the adjustment which should be made in respect of Grange Park in predicting future needs, but it is believed that 150 per annum is the maximum adjustment justifiable. In recognition of this, the wider Northampton⁴ need figure should be regarded as a maximum and the South Northamptonshire figure as a minimum. The resulting need figures for the Plan areas are set out in Table 2 below.

	Total Housing Requirement 2001-2029	Completions 2001-2006	2006-2011	Remaining requirement 2011-2029
Daventry District (excluding NRDA)	9,839	1,725	1,130	6,984
Northampton Related Development Area	39,241	6,550	4,235	28,456
South Northamptonshire Council (excluding NRDA)	9,050	1,600	1,130	6,320
Total	58,130	9,875	6,495	41,760

Table 2:	Objectively	Assessed Housing	Need - By	V Plan Area

⁴ Known as the Northampton Related Development Area - discussed further below.

5.29 Of the new housing requirement of 58,130 dwellings, 28.2% was completed between 2001 and 2011, at an annualised rate of 1,637 dwellings per annum. The 41,760 dwellings remaining to be provided over 18 years gives an annualised rate of 2,320.

Proposed Housing Delivery

- 5.30 Full details of changes since 2011, and the recalculation of the commitments are shown in full in the Housing Technical Paper Second Update, but in summary, housing completions 2011-2013 total 1,712 dwellings (of which 939 were in Northampton, 530 in South Northamptonshire and 243 in Daventry). The housing trajectory in Appendix 3 takes current market factors into account and seeks to show a rapid increase in housing completions based on existing commitments and the proposed Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) coming on stream.
- 5.31 The housing numbers being proposed in this Plan, as shown in Table 3 below, are slightly higher than the need figures presented in Tables 1 and 2 above. The full objectively assessed need will be met in Daventry (excluding the NRDA), and in the NRDA itself. The proposed number for South Northamptonshire is a little higher than the need, reflecting the following four matters:
 - There is a substantial supply of sites with consent which are required to fulfill the 5 year land supply until the SUEs come on stream;
 - The allocated SUEs should not be artificially constrained to meet the "need";
 - There are specific sites identified in village masterplans which should be encouraged; and
 - Limited small scale developments in the rural areas are expected to continue to provide support to the rural economy.

	-	-	2006-2011	Remaining Delivery Planned 2011-2029
Daventry District (excluding NRDA)	9,839	1,725	1,130	6,984
Northampton Related Development Area	39,256	6,550	4,235	28,471
South Northamptonshire Council (excluding NRDA)		1,600	1,130	7,175
Total	59,000	9,875	6,495	42,630

Table 3: Proposed Housing Delivery - By Plan Area

- 5.32 Between 2001 and 2011 9,350 dwellings have been built in Northampton Borough administrative area and at 1 April 2011 a further 9,380 dwellings had an outstanding planning permission or were approved in principle. Previous evidence suggested that a further 1,500 dwellings could be provided using previously-developed land and buildings, sometimes referred to as urban capacity.
- 5.33 Since 2011 a further 939 dwellings have been completed between 2011 and 2013 (all within Northampton Borough); as at April 2013 commitments total 7,594, and the urban capacity to 2029 has been revised to 3,250 dwellings. In addition a further 2,183 dwellings have been built since 2001 or have outstanding planning permission in South Northamptonshire District to meet the needs of Northampton. This Joint Core Strategy allocates eight Sustainable Urban Extensions to meet Northampton's needs, of which 8,000 dwellings are in Northampton, 5,750 are in Daventry District, and 3,100 are in South Northamptonshire. In recognition of the importance of ensuring that Northampton's housing needs are provided in a sustainable way the extent of the area in which Northampton's housing needs, including affordable housing, will be accommodated is identified in this JCS as the Northampton Related Development Area.
- 5.34 The Northampton Related Development Area is defined as:
 - the whole of Northampton Borough Council's administrative area;
 - those neighbouring parts of Daventry District and South Northamptonshire Councils' administrative areas where development 'related to the growth of Northampton' has already been completed or has planning permission or an approval in principle; and
 - those neighbouring parts of Daventry District and South Northamptonshire Councils' administrative areas that are allocated for Sustainable Urban Extensions. It is recognised that some essential infrastructure, for example parts of the North West Bypass, will take place outside the Northampton Related Development Area.
- 5.35 The Northampton Related Development Area is identified on the Policies Map, Figure 5 in Section 20 of this JCS. It is also illustrated on Figure 4 in Section 20. Policy S4 sets out the scale of housing development to be provided in the Northampton Related Development Area.
- 5.36 The Joint Core Strategy makes provision for the following scale of housing provision for Daventry District and South Northamptonshire (both excluding the Northampton Related Development Area) relative to their housing requirements taken from the table above the NRDA is also shown for completeness.

		2001-2011	Completions since 2011, Development Pipeline, Urban Capacity and Rural Allowance	Urban Extensions	Total Housing Provision Identified
Daventry (exc NRDA)	9,839	2,855	4,385	2,600	9,840
Northampton Related Development Area	39,241	10,785	11,623	16,850	39,258
South Northamptonshire (Exc NRDA)	9,050	2,730	3,263	3,910	9,903

Table 4: Proposed Housing Delivery (Disaggregated)

- 5.37 The scale of housing provision identified in South Northamptonshire exceeds the figure derived as the objectively assessed housing need for that area (excluding the Northampton Related Development Area) by 853 dwellings. Three Sustainable Urban Extensions are identified within South Northamptonshire to provide 3,910 dwellings between 2011 and 2029 to support development being focused on the centres of Towcester and Brackley over the plan period. This, in part, reflects a level of commitments required to provide a five year land supply while growth intended for Towcester and Brackley is brought forward by this Plan. The provision made for the period 2011 to 2029 seeks to fulfill the related objectives of the Strategy over the plan period.
- 5.38 Policy S3 below sets out the scale of housing development to be provided in West Northamptonshire by district and below district level over the plan period 2001-2029, including where land in Daventry and South Northamptonshire is contributing to the housing requirements of the Northampton Related Development Area.

ABOUT 2,360

ABOUT 18,870

ABOUT 2,160

ABOUT 2,650

POLICY S3: SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR ABOUT 42,620 NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS IN THE PLAN AREA DURING THE PLAN PERIOD 2011 TO 2029.

THIS PROVISION WILL BE DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN THE BOROUGH AND DISTRICT COUNCILS AS FOLLOWS:

DAVENTRY DISTRICT	ABOUT 12,730
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NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH ABOUT 18,870

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ABOUT 11,020 DISTRICT

BELOW THE BOROUGH AND DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE FOLLOWING WAY:

DAVENTRY	DISTRICT

DAVENTRY RURAL AREAS

NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA ABOUT 5,750

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

BRACKLEY TOWN

TOWCESTER TOWN

SOUTH NORTHANTS RURAL AREAS ABOUT 2,360

NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA ABOUT 3,850

POLICY S4 - NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR ABOUT 28,470 NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS WITHIN THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA IN THE PERIOD 2011 to 2029.

NORTHAMPTON'S NEEDS, BOTH HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT, WILL BE MET PRIMARILY WITHIN NORTHAMPTON'S EXISTING URBAN AREA AND AT THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS WITHIN THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA **BOUNDARY. ADDITIONAL** NORTHAMPTON'S DEVELOPMENT ТО MEET NEEDS WILL BE SUPPORTED ONLY IF IT MEETS THE VISION, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THIS PLAN.

THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY WILL BE REVIEWED AS PART OF ANY REVIEW OF THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT FOR WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE OR ANY OF ITS CONSTITUENT ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA BOUNDARY IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5).

Sustainable Urban Extensions

5.39 It is not physically possible or appropriate to accommodate all of West Northamptonshire's needs within the existing urban areas of the four towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley. Dispersing significant development to the rural areas would also not be appropriate as it would increase pressure on the rural environment overall and particularly as a result of the increased need to travel, usually by car, without addressing the needs of the towns themselves. Consequently the JCS focuses development that cannot be accommodated within the existing urban areas or towns in sustainable urban extensions. Sustainable urban extensions are defined as planned expansion of a city or town that can contribute to creating more sustainable patterns of development when located in the right place, with well-planned infrastructure including access to a range of facilities and when developed at appropriate densities. Full details of the locations, form and requirements for the 12 Sustainable Urban Extensions allocated in this Plan are set out in the Places section of this JCS. The full list of the 12 Sustainable Urban Extensions is set out in Policy S5 below. The planned amount of housing and employment provision in the plan period to 2029 is also set out in Policy S5.

POLICY S5 - SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS

OUTSIDE THE EXISTING URBAN AREAS DEVELOPMENT WILL BE FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS TO THE URBAN AREAS.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS WILL BE PROVIDED AT:

1. NORTHAMPTON

- a) NORTHAMPTON KINGS HEATH (3,000 DWELLINGS, 10 HA EMPLOYMENT)
- b) NORTHAMPTON NORTH (3,500 DWELLINGS, 10 HA EMPLOYMENT)
- c) NORTHAMPTON NORTH OF WHITEHILLS (1,000 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)
- d) NORTHAMPTON SOUTH (1,000 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)
- e) NORTHAMPTON SOUTH OF BRACKMILLS (1,300 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)
- f) NORTHAMPTON UPTON PARK (1,000 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)
- g) NORTHAMPTON WEST (2,550 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)
- h) NORTHAMPTON NORWOOD FARM/ UPTON LODGE (3,500 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)

2. DAVENTRY

a) DAVENTRY NORTH EAST (2,600 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)

3. TOWCESTER

a) TOWCESTER SOUTH (2,100 DWELLINGS 10.8 HA EMPLOYMENT)

4. BRACKLEY

- a) BRACKLEY EAST (350 DWELLINGS, 9.4 HA EMPLOYMENT)
- b) BRACKLEY NORTH (1,380 DWELLINGS, LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)

THE BROAD LOCATION OF EACH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE KEY DIAGRAM (FIGURES 2 AND 3). THE BOUNDARY OF EACH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5).

Delivery and Contingency

- 5.40 Achievement of the housing provision is dependent upon necessary supporting infrastructure coming forward in a timely manner. Again, some of this will be challenging in the current economic climate, and the anticipated phasing has been set out in the housing trajectory for each district and the Northampton Related Development Area which will permit this to happen providing the economy improves as the Government expects. The housing trajectory in Appendix 3 of this JCS sets out the phasing of the housing development identified in this Plan on an annual basis over the period 2011-2029. The years 2011-2013 reflect the actual completions recorded, and the first 3 to 5 years of the trajectory is heavily biased towards the delivery of currently consented applications while progress is made on bringing forward the SUEs. Significant progress has already been made on the delivery of several of the SUEs. The trajectory will be updated annually as part of the Authorities' Monitoring Report.
- 5.41 As an aid to the monitoring of the housing development proposed, the tables below show the current expected total housing need and phasing of housing development (to be updated annually in the Authorities Monitoring Report). Full details of the calculations for these tables can be found in the Housing Technical Paper Second Update⁵. The figures in the tables are derived directly from the updated Appendix 3 Housing Trajectory, set out in this Plan. They are considered to be a more appropriate measure for the 5 year land supply and delivery calculations than a flat rate annualised figure. In the case of both Daventry (outside the NRDA) and the NRDA itself the shortfall from 2011-2013 against the annualised figures based on objectively assessed need has been reprofiled with the bulk of the shortfall being met during the middle plan period. The meeting of the shortfall in the first five years is considered to be undeliverable when considered against both the base position and the time required before SUEs start delivering new homes. In the case of South Northamptonshire the SUEs are more advanced and there is a larger supply of sites with consent, so the shortfall has been profiled to be met within the first 5 year period. Although the trajectory will be re-profiled each year, the delivery will always be compared to the base trajectory in Appendix 3. Flexibility exists within the Plan and housing trajectory that allows for development to be brought forward to mitigate the impact of delays on individual sites.

⁵ West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (December 2013) Housing Technical Paper Second Update – To Inform Main Modifications and Additional Work Requested by the Inspector



Table 5 - District Totals

District	2011-2013	2013-2018	2018-2023	2023-2029
Daventry	243	3,117	4,815	4,560
Northampton	939	5,674	7,256	5,004
South Northamptonshire NEED Target	530	2,267	3,340	4,031
South Northamptonshire DELIVERY Target	530	2,484	3,818	4,191
Total (NEED)	1,712	11,058	15,411	13,595
Total (DELIVERY)	1,712	11,275	15,889	13,755

Table 6 - Northampton Related Development Area (NRDA)

Plan Area	2011-2013	2013-2018	2018-2023	2023-2029
Daventry (exc NRDA)	243	2,102	2,540	2,100
NRDA	939	7,029	11,116	9,389
South Northamptonshire (Exc NRDA) NEED Target	530	1,927	1,755	2,106
South Northamptonshire (Exc NRDA) DELIVERY Target	530	2,144	2,233	2,266
Total (NEED)	1,712	11,058	15,411	13,595
Total (DELIVERY)	1,712	11,275	15,889	13,755

- 5.42 South Northamptonshire is shown with two figures, one relating to the objectively assessed need figure as described previously in paragraph 5.31 above, and the other relating to their proposed delivery, which is planned to be higher than their objectively assessed need. In the case of South Northamptonshire delivery will be measured and reported against both planned delivery and the objectively assessed need. For the purpose of calculating the 5 year land supply, the figures to be used are the NEED Target line, but for the avoidance of doubt, appropriate planning permission will be granted to meet the planned delivery target set out in Policy S3.
- 5.43 The principles of monitoring and review run throughout the JCS to aid the effective implementation and delivery of individual policies and associated infrastructure. This is essential to ensure that the JCS achieves its aims and objectives leading to sustainable development overall.

- 5.44 The implementation of policies in the JCS is designed to achieve a range of outputs and outcomes. How an individual policy is delivered depends on the specific elements of the Plan objectives that it seeks to address. Some policies are designed to be implemented through specific actions such as house building (referred to as "outputs") while others aim to support improved "outcomes" such as safeguarding social and environmental assets through development management decisions. Delivering the combination of both is important to support the full range of social, environmental and economic objectives in the JCS.
- 5.45 Policies in the JCS have been prepared in a way that enables progress on delivery to be actively measured. Targets have been set where appropriate and relevant indicators have been selected that best reflect required outputs or outcomes. Mechanisms for review are provided through a system of triggers. These highlight levels of outputs or outcomes that if observed would indicate delivery has varied significantly from that intended in the implementation strategy. A range of contingency measures are set out in Policy S6 that provide a starting point for how remedial action will be taken where considered necessary. The type of contingency considered depends on both the type of outcome or output not being observed as anticipated and the level of significance of this divergence.
- 5.46 In the first instance where the output of development is significantly different from that intended:
 - Identify the reasons/ causes and relevance of output targets and discuss with partners and stakeholders;
 - Review evidence base (including SHLAA and WNELS) for availability and deliverability of housing/ employment land);
 - Work with developers and landowners of existing committed or allocated sites to produce a viable and suitable scheme; and
 - Identify the problem and barriers/ causes preventing infrastructure delivery. Seek to identify additional sources of finance or alternative programme for delivery.
- 5.47 Where the wider outcomes from development appear significantly different from those intended:
 - Identify barriers preventing achievement;
 - Review implementation of policy and monitoring mechanisms with Development Management;
 - Assist with identifying sources of finance to address the situation (to aid the viability of including improvements as part of specific schemes);
 - Consider use of local authority compulsory purchase powers under the planning acts; and
 - Discuss with partners and service providers potential solutions to better address issues within the design of schemes e.g. crime.

- DEC 2014
- 5.48 If these actions fail to re-align delivery of outputs and outcomes, then the more significant actions specified in Policy S6 below would be implemented.
- 5.49 Full details of how the Monitoring and Implementation Framework of the Joint Core Strategy has been developed are considered in Section 17. This should be read in conjunction with Appendix 6 (The Monitoring Framework) where specific indicators are identified.

POLICY S6 - MONITORING AND REVIEW

POLICIES IN THE JOINT CORE STRATEGY WILL BE MONITORED TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION AND THE DELIVERY ON THE PLAN'S AIMS AND OBJECTIVES. CONTINGENCY FOR POLICIES IN THE JOINT CORE STRATEGY IS PROVIDED THROUGH THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK. APPROPRIATE TARGETS ARE ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE OBJECTIVES OF EACH POLICY AND RELEVANT INDICATORS ARE SET OUT IN DETAIL UNDER APPENDIX 6: THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK.

THE PRINCIPAL MECHANISM FOR REPORTING DELIVERY WILL BE THROUGH THE JOINT AUTHORITIES' MONITORING REPORT. THE CRITICAL AREAS THAT WILL BE MONITORED INCLUDE:

- 1) THE COMPLETION OF SERVICED EMPLOYMENT FLOORSPACE, THE CREATION OF JOBS AND THE AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR EMPLOYMENT USE IN THE FUTURE;
- 2) HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY LOCATION AND TYPE AND THE AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR HOUSING IN THE FUTURE MEASURED AGAINST THE OBJECTIVELY ASSESSED NEED;
- 3) THE DELIVERY OF FLOORSPACE TO SUPPORT RETAIL, COMMUNITY AND HEALTHCARE LAND-USE;
- 4) THE DELIVERY OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND PROVISION OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS SUCH SCHEMES; AND
- 5) THE PROTECTION, ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION OF ASSETS IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

IF POLICIES REMAIN INEFFECTIVE AFTER THE INITIAL MEASURES SET OUT IN THE SUPPORTING TEXT ABOVE ARE IMPLEMENTED THEN THE FOLLOWING WILL APPLY:

- a) A REVIEW OF TARGETS;
- b) AREA ACTION PLANS OR ALTERNATIVE LOCAL PLANS;
- c) CONSIDER THE USE OF COMPULSORY PURCHASE POWERS;
- d) CHANGES TO THE ALLOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT/ HOUSING LAND; AND
- e) A REVIEW OF POLICY OR STRATEGY.



The Number of Jobs Required

- 5.50 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)⁶ set out a 'reference value' for jobs growth of 37,200 jobs for the period from 2001 to 2021. This figure was to be used for monitoring and review and not as a jobs target. The reference value for jobs was provided to support the level of housing growth as set out in the RSS and complement regeneration in North Northamptonshire.
- 5.51 For the period 2001 to 2008 West Northamptonshire showed strong employment growth against the RSS reference value. This reflected a picture of strong economic trends nationally at that time. The area delivered jobs slightly in excess of this annualised target largely in the B1 office sector and the B8 warehouse/ distribution sector both of which made up for job losses in the B2 manufacturing sector, again mirroring the national decline in this sector.
- 5.52 The housing provision of 59,000 dwellings for the period 2001 to 2029 derived from an objective assessment of housing need for this period is lower than that used to inform RSS employment forecasts. As a consequence the economically active element of the population will be less compared to the delivery of an alternative RSS based level of growth. With a reduced housing provision the labour force associated with the population to 2029 will be reduced and consequently the number of jobs required will be reduced from the RSS reference value.
- In order to maintain a broad balance between the provision of homes and jobs a 5.53 new level of jobs increase has been calculated based on the level of population increase and its likely profile based on the output from an objective assessment of need. Assumptions surrounding job creation as set out in the Updated Employment Technical Paper (June 2012)⁷ remain valid but where necessary have been reviewed and revised in the Employment Technical Paper Second Update (December 2013)⁸ to address the objective assessment of need and new information such as that from the 2011 Census. The paper identifies a jobs reference value of 28,500 net new jobs to be delivered across the West Northamptonshire area for the period 2008 to 2029. The reference value takes its base from the number of jobs recorded in West Northamptonshire at 2008 totaling 194,763 – at an economic peak displaying a strong relationship between population growth and job creation. It is considered that this reference value, if used as a guide for monitoring and review purposes, will provide a sustainable balance in relation to the proposed housing delivery and jobs provision. However, with recorded job losses due to the economic recession, in the short term, provision of additional jobs over and above this target is likely to be required to make up for jobs lost. The JCS is committed to making good any such losses, with a corresponding increase to the 28,500 jobs reference value.

⁶ East Midlands Regional Plan (March 2009)

⁷ West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (June 2012) Employment Technical Paper Update.

⁸ West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (December 2013) Employment Technical Paper Second Update to Inform Main Modifications and Additional Work Requested by the Inspector

- 5.54 The Councils within the plan area are working closely with a variety of organisations such as Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership (NEP) and the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP) to support the growth of new and existing businesses and the creation of new jobs.
- 5.55 West Northamptonshire has an existing potential supply of employment provision in the form of planning applications and available sites to cover the first five years of the plan period following adoption and beyond.⁹However, it is evident that in the Northampton area there is a specific shortage of larger sites to meet the needs of existing companies who wish to grow, and also to meet the requirements of companies who wish to move into the Northampton area. Further allocation for the strategic provision of employment land is therefore made within the Plan to support the aims of growing, regenerating and diversifying the Northampton economy by ensuring a flexible supply of the right type and scale of sites remains available. In addition to which sites of national importance such as Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) and Silverstone Circuit have the potential to bring forward further jobs growth over the plan period to 2029 but which are related to a wider as well as local area for employment catchment.
- 5.56 Throughout the plan period jobs are likely to be created through renewal and regeneration of existing employment areas for B use, and jobs growth in the office and non-B sector jobs (such as health within the central areas of Northampton and Daventry). In addition DIRFT Phase 2 extension has commenced delivery of jobs (approximately 2,000 jobs) and Silverstone Circuit (approximately 2,500 jobs) is expected to commence. It is anticipated that the first five years of the Plan (2011 to 2016) will be moving from economic recovery to a period of stronger growth. Housing provision is expected to recover in this period and therefore jobs growth will similarly be required. The provision of new commercial floorspace through the new allocation at Northampton Junction 16, in addition to the existing pipeline of sites, will support this growth.

POLICY S7 - PROVISION OF JOBS

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR A MINIMUM NET INCREASE OF 28,500 JOBS IN THE PERIOD 2008 – 2029 IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A BROAD BALANCE BETWEEN HOMES AND JOBS AND TO MAINTAIN A DIVERSE ECONOMIC BASE.

⁹ Roger Tym (July 2010) West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study, West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (July 2012) West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study – 2012 Review, and West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (December 2013) Employment Technical Paper Second Update to Inform Main Modifications and Additional Work Requested by the Inspector.

The Distribution of Jobs

- Northamptonshire incorporates contrasting districts in of 5.57 West terms employment. Northampton is a key employment location which attracts workers from the surrounding districts of South Northamptonshire, Daventry, Kettering, Wellingborough and beyond. However, the creation of large out-of-town employment areas has left Northampton town centre with fewer employment opportunities, especially in the office sector. The policies within this JCS and the Northampton Central Area Action Plan are focused on securing new office, retail and leisure development within Northampton town centre and its central area in order to boost its economy, vitality and vibrancy. The SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone commenced in April 2012 bringing financial incentives and a simplified planning system to business within it. The SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone will drive the delivery of 120 hectares of employment land in town-centre, edge of centre, and urban locations providing skilled jobs in manufacturing, research and development, and office sectors of the West Northamptonshire economy including High Performance Technology. Jobs created in the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone are incorporated within the minimum jobs requirement for West Northamptonshire. The Northampton Central Area Action Plan (2013) sets out development principles for key sites in the Enterprise Zone including the Avon/ Nunn Mills site. The University of Northampton facilities are currently located outside the central area of Northampton. However the University is planning a relocation to Waterside (Avon/ Nunn Mills) to create a better relationship with the town centre and Enterprise Zone. Policy 28 of the NCAAP sets out the land uses that are acceptable at Avon/ Nunn Mills and the approach to this potential relocation. In view of the economic and cultural importance of the University of Northampton and the attractiveness of the site in terms of its waterside location, mature landscaping and excellent pedestrian links to the town centre, educational use would be acceptable in principle on part of the Avon/ Nunn Mills development, with replacement housing provision being made on the University's existing estate.
- 5.58 Daventry has traditionally attracted the manufacturing and warehouse employment sectors and has remained resilient to the economic downturn. Daventry District Council is seeking a step change in its town centre and central area offer in order to support housing growth, reverse some of the out commuting, boost the town centre and widen the office sector job opportunities. Through the Daventry Masterplan and Daventry Vision proposals Daventry District Council envisage a revitalisation of office, retail and leisure uses within Daventry town's central area. Daventry University Technical College opened in September 2013 and is committed to careers in sustainable and related new technologies.

- 5.59 South Northamptonshire, like Daventry, is a largely rural district and struggles with the level of out-commuting and has a low job density. South Northamptonshire state in their Economic Development Strategy that they wish to address the issue of out-commuting and the impact this has on the sustainability of its urban and rural settlements. South Northamptonshire therefore needs to address the level of out commuting by providing employment opportunities which meet the professional profile of their resident workforce.
- 5.60 With Northampton as the key economic driver for West Northamptonshire and beyond the town is rightly the focus for jobs growth. Jobs will be generated primarily through the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone supporting Northampton town centre and through local employment provision at the Sustainable Urban Extensions. Initiatives such as the Technology Realm will further help to facilitate and stimulate high quality employment spaces and skilled jobs in Northamptonshire. Northampton's large business areas such as Swan Valley, Westgate, Lodge Farm, Moulton Park, Round Spinney, Crow Lane and Brackmills will continue to provide new jobs. The proposed Northampton North West Bypass will benefit business areas in the north west of Northampton linking those areas to the Strategic Road Network.
- 5.61 Daventry will experience growth within the plan period although growth is dependent on infrastructure provision. Housing growth for Daventry will come forward primarily through the Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension allocated for 2,600 dwellings within the plan period. Employment provision will take place through town centre regeneration and for local employment at Monksmoor and Daventry North East SUE.
- 5.62 South Northamptonshire will experience a fall in its labour force due to an aging population and therefore its job requirements are likewise affected. However, to reverse trends of out-commuting the district is seeking to support its existing high performance engineering technologies and motor sport clusters and support further growth in home working and leisure and tourism supported by a University Technical College.

Strategic Locations for Employment Growth

5.63 The Joint Core Strategy actively seeks to promote and identify additional locations for employment growth where it can be demonstrated these will support and complement the vision of providing economic prosperity across West Northamptonshire. An appropriate scale for considering such locations is taken to be 40 hectares (ha) gross site area, to reflect that these should be strategic in nature in terms of being able to provide opportunities for employment growth for a large part of the plan period. Provision at this scale is also capable of being comprehensively planned for, including mitigating effects as a result of development and delivering infrastructure requirements. Strategic growth locations are also more capable of monitoring and review over the plan period to ensure they are continuing to contribute to the objectives of the Strategy.

- 5.64 Support for the growth of employment at Silverstone Circuit and the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal, along with the objectives of the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone, is included within the Plan on this basis.
- 5.65 Allocations of employment land within the Joint Core Strategy below the 40 ha strategic threshold are restricted to provision at Sustainable Urban Extensions, where they seek to meet the economic needs of new communities on mixed-use schemes at an appropriate scale. Allocations at a scale of below 40 ha should be considered positively during the preparation of Part 2 Local Plans where they comply with the objectives of this Plan alongside fulfilling local priorities and considerations.
- 5.66 An allocation of 42 ha of employment land is identified at Northampton Junction 16 which supports and complements the vision of providing economic prosperity across West Northamptonshire. This makes provision for key areas of strength in the local economy so that these may continue to grow - offering new and enhanced job opportunities as a result and achieving concentration of growth at Northampton. The allocation will seek to maximise the advantages of the site in terms of its strategic connections and location whilst complementing objectives of regenerating Northampton Town Centre and continuing to make best use of existing employment areas and remaining allocations.

POLICY S8 – DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS

- 1. THE MAJORITY OF NEW JOB GROWTH WILL BE CONCENTRATED WITHIN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREA OF NORTHAMPTON THROUGH:
 - a) RENEWAL AND REGENERATION OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES AS SET OUT IN POLICY E1;
 - b) INDUSTRIAL/ MIXED/ OFFICE LAND (120HA) WITHIN THE SEMLEP NORTHAMPTON WATERSIDE ENTERPRISE ZONE INCLUDING: OFFICE AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL AREA FOLLOWING A SEQUENTIAL APPROACH AS SET OUT IN POLICY E2;
 - c) INDUSTRIAL LAND (INCLUDING RESEARCH/ LIGHT INDUSTRY/ GENERAL INDUSTRY);
 - d) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PROVISION WITHIN SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS AS SET OUT IN THE NORTHAMPTON SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION POLICIES;
 - e) DEVELOPMENT WITHIN EXISTING BUSINESS AREAS INCLUDING SWAN VALLEY, LODGE FARM, MOULTON PARK AND BRACKMILLS;
 - f) THE ALLOCATION OF A STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT SITE (42HA) AT NORTHAMPTON M1 JUNCTION 16.



- a) RENEWAL AND REGENERATION OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES AS SET OUT IN POLICY E1;
- b) OFFICE AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL AREA AS SET OUT IN POLICY E2;
- c) SUPPORTING THE GROWTH OF THE DAVENTRY INTERNATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT TERMINAL AS SET OUT IN POLICY E4; AND
- d) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PROVISION WITHIN DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION.
- 3. EMPLOYMENT PROVISION WITHIN SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DISTRICT COMPRISING:
 - a) RENEWAL AND REGENERATION OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES AS SET OUT IN POLICY E1;
 - b) HIGH PERFORMANCE TECHNOLOGY MOTORSPORT CLUSTER AT SILVERSTONE CIRCUIT AS SET OUT IN POLICY E5;
 - c) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PROVISION WITHIN SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS AS SET OUT IN THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION POLICIES; AND
 - d) TOURISM AND VISITOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE RURAL AREAS AS SET OUT IN POLICIES E7 AND R2.

Jobs Growth by Sector

5.67 Given the uncertainty inherent in the economic position at present it is considered impractical to give individual targets for job growth by sector. For the early years of the JCS from adoption jobs growth is likely to be challenging as the economy emerges from recession. For the later stages of the JCS the impact of the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone and the town centre regeneration proposals will impact significantly on jobs growth. The SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone aims to be a centre of excellence for advanced technologies, precision/high performance engineering, low carbon technology and sustainable construction. The Technology Realm framework will assist in this process.

Offices

5.68 There is sufficient land already identified for office development to last the whole plan period of this JCS to 2029; this is primarily focused on the regeneration of Northampton's Central Area and for qualitative reasons additional office development in Daventry central area. Towcester and Brackley will need to maintain, renew and replace their stock of office development. On a quantitative basis no new office development sites are required to be allocated at a strategic level through the JCS.

Manufacturing

5.69 The jobs growth in the manufacturing sector is in decline, however this does not necessarily mean that less land is required for this sector. Some elements of manufacturing related to the high performance technologies sector are growing but often with fewer employees due to successful mechanisation. Land requirements remain and may even require expansion. The land reservoir of existing and available employment land across the West Northamptonshire area will accommodate the needs of this sector over the plan period primarily through the 'churn' (reuse, redevelopment and renewal) of employment land and development. Additional support for demand within this sector will be provided within the strategic employment allocation at Northampton M1 Junction 16 and as part of the Technology Realm framework.

Warehousing

- 5.70 The area remains attractive to the warehouse industry and indications are that it is likely to remain so for the life time of the Plan. However, delivering new space to cater for the warehousing sector on a trend based trajectory would not be desirable nor sustainable in the long term in order to achieve a balanced economy.
- 5.71 West Northamptonshire already has a large supply of warehouse development with planning consent in the pipeline including Swan Valley, Bedford Road (Former Cattle Market), and DIRFT. The majority of any new warehousing will be accommodated on existing employment sites through the employment land supply pipeline and churn of employment land. The allocation of a strategic employment site at Northampton M1 Junction 16 provides further support for demand in this sector in a sustainable manner consistent with the economic strategy within the Plan as a whole. New large warehousing developments (in excess of 40,000 sqm) will normally be expected to be provided for at DIRFT.
- DIRFT is a logistics site of national importance and is covered in the Economic 5.72 Advantage Section 8 of this JCS under Policy E4. DIRFT gains access to the rail network via the "slow" lines on the Northampton Loop Line. The West Coast Main Line fast lines that pass through West Northamptonshire are used by 125 mph passenger services while most freight traffic uses the slow lines via the Northampton Loop. It is essentially a matter of national policy that determines access onto the national rail network. It is expected that access onto the fast lines will remain challenging even after High Speed 2. Consequently it is considered that new rail freight interchanges in West Northamptonshire, in addition to DIRFT, would not be deliverable within this plan period. The local authorities in West Northamptonshire will continue to work with Network Rail and the freight industry to consider and support further sustainable opportunities for rail freight interchanges in the longer term once the opportunities for additional access onto the rail network to support viable rail freight interchanges are confirmed.



Research and Development

- 5.73 The SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone will open up land for research and development and associated industry in the Northampton Central Area. The Technology Realm framework can assist this process. The Northamptonshire Technology Realm Strategy¹⁰ seeks to focus high growth business innovation and development within Northamptonshire with Northampton at the hub and at "spokes" within the three growth towns of Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough in North Northamptonshire and high performance technology clusters in South Northamptonshire, Daventry and Northampton. Its ethos is to provide a ladder of high quality connected and flexible work places founded on collaboration with learning and skills partners to create a highly skilled and knowledge based workforce.
- 5.74 West Northamptonshire is driving up its educational standards across all of its towns and seeking new partnerships between higher educational providers and established businesses sectors for example at Silverstone Circuit.
- 5.75 Policy E3 is included in this JCS to nurture a range of starter and grow-on business units in the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone. A Technology Realm framework will provide a hub for business development and flexible workplaces to foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

Non B Class Jobs

5.76 Non B Class jobs include those jobs in health care, retail, leisure, tourism, sport, education and cultural development. The non B jobs sector has grown in West Northamptonshire and the focus on town centres to provide more retail and service development to cater for the growing population will see this sector grow further. The University of Northampton will continue to invest in the central area of Northampton creating a better relationship between education, the town centre and jobs. In addition the tourism and leisure industries are important to both the rural and urban economies.

Green Economy

5.77 The theme of sustainable development and addressing climate change to secure a lower carbon live/ work area runs throughout the JCS policy approach. These objectives are supported by the development of high technology networking through the use of superfast broadband, increasing accessibility and use of public transport. Supporting innovation and working with industry in the use and development of alternative energy sources and through design and build to ensure effective and efficient sustainable workplaces are also important initiatives.

¹⁰ Northamptonshire Technology Realm: Forward Strategy (2007)



Distribution of Retail Development

- 5.78 A key theme and critical issue for the JCS is the regeneration of Northampton town centre in order for it to fully secure its influence and function towards a regional centre role. Retail development is an important town centre function and its quality and attractiveness will strengthen, support and encourage further town centre regeneration. Northampton has suffered from a decentralisation of retail and other town centre uses which has over time adversely affected the vitality and viability of the town centre. Further inappropriate retail development ahead of town centre regeneration proposals would further harm the town centre, undermine its necessary role and put at serious risk new investment.
- 5.79 Policies within the JCS direct the retail requirement to be accommodated at the most appropriate centres. Policy N2 in the Northampton section of this JCS, Section 12, sets out the retail floorspace requirement to be accommodated firstly in Northampton Primary Shopping Area and then within the Town Centre. The Northampton Central Area Action Plan (NCAAP) identifies available, achievable and deliverable sites to accommodate comparison (non-food) retail development to meet identified future floorspace capacity, first within the Primary Shopping Area of the town centre.
- 5.80 Policy S9 applies an impact assessment for retail development. The lower threshold for impact assessment for retail proposals outside the town centres and Northampton Primary Shopping Area is a reflection of the need to ensure town centre development is not put at risk by out of town centre/ Northampton Primary Shopping Area development. This is critical to rebalance the retail position in Northampton from dispersed to town centre focused and to protect the smaller town centres of Daventry, Towcester and Brackley.
- 5.81 For Northampton's convenience (food) retailing there is a requirement for a more significant convenience retailing presence within the Primary Shopping Area together with a spread of convenience retailing provision within the urban area associated with new areas of housing growth. Specific Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) policies give a requirement for local centre provision and convenience retailing to be provided in each SUE.
- 5.82 For Daventry retailing provision follows a similar picture with the focus of Daventry's new floorspace requirement directed to within Daventry's town centre and central area. Whilst Daventry has not suffered from decentralisation as Northampton has, the town centre is subject to strong competition from other town centres such as Banbury and Rugby. In addition the town has a lack of appropriate floorspace configured to meet modern retailing format requirements. Consequently, Daventry is under represented by national retailers in comparison with other towns.

- 5.83 To meet a growing population and to secure an increased market share by drawing back trade leakage, Daventry needs to improve the quality of its retail offer both as a niche retailing destination and for larger high street stores. With the town centre and central area regeneration proposals identified in the Daventry Master Plan¹¹ and Daventry Town Centre Vision¹² the town is set to transform its retail offer.
- 5.84 Policy D2 in the Daventry section, Section 13 of this JCS, sets out floorspace requirements for retail development to be located in Daventry town centre and edge of centre sites and retail development will be required to follow the sequential approach set out in Policy S9.
- 5.85 The towns of Towcester and Brackley operate at a local level providing for the service and convenience retailing needs of the residents of the towns and surrounding villages. There is limited floorspace capacity for both towns for retailing needs in either the convenience or comparison sectors.
- 5.86 For comparison retailing the South Northamptonshire Retail Study¹³ advises that there is scope for both Towcester and Brackley to improve their vitality and viability. The study sets a range of environmental improvements and other actions suggesting how this can be achieved. Even with the new housing growth within Towcester and Brackley there is only a modest increase in the requirement for comparison floorspace and this can be accommodated within the existing town centres and which could be accommodated as extensions to existing stores. The extent of the floorspace requirement would not fundamentally alter the nature of the towns in retail terms.
- 5.87 For convenience retailing there is a relatively limited amount comprising some 750 sqm net convenience retailing to 2026¹⁴ for Towcester which will be accommodated within the Towcester South Sustainable Urban Extension (Policy T3 Towcester South Sustainable Urban Extension refers). For Brackley a small convenience store of up to 500 sqm net floorspace associated with housing growth would accommodate Brackley's retail needs to 2026 (Policy B3 Brackley North Sustainable Urban Extension refers).
- 5.88 South Northamptonshire Council has prepared master plans for both Towcester and Brackley town centres which provide the detailed strategy to improve their service centre roles. The Towcester and Brackley sections in this JCS, Sections 14 and 15, set out the scope of the master plans for these towns.

¹¹ Daventry District Council (July 2012) Daventry 2040 Master Plan

¹² Daventry Town Centre Vision - 2004

¹³ South Northamptonshire Retail Study (March 2010) Chase and Partners

¹⁴ South Northamptonshire Retail Study (March 2010) Chase and Partners

5.89 Reference in Policy S9 to the 'appropriate' town centre (or in the case of Northampton the Primary Shopping Area) refers to the appropriate catchment area of the proposal. For example, a proposal for retail floorspace associated with Daventry would not be expected to default to Towcester town centre or Northampton Primary Shopping Area under the sequential approach if no suitable sites were available in Daventry Town Centre.

Table 7 - Retail Requirement to 2026 (Rounded)

Town	Comparison (sqm net)	Convenience (sqm net)
Northampton	37,500	7,800
Daventry	5,100	2,900
Towcester	Limited town centre provision	750
Brackley	Limited town centre provision	500

POLICY S9 – DISTRIBUTION OF RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

RETAIL FLOORSPACE SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATED FIRSTLY WITHIN THE APPROPRIATE TOWN CENTRES, EXCEPT FOR NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE WHERE IT SHOULD BE FIRSTLY LOCATED IN THE PRIMARY SHOPPING AREA AND THEN OTHER TOWN CENTRE LOCATIONS.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW RETAIL DEVELOPMENT WHICH CANNOT BE ACCOMMODATED WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRES WILL BE SUBJECT TO A SEQUENTIAL APPROACH WHERE FIRST PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO WELL CONNECTED EDGE OF TOWN CENTRE SITES, AND THEN SITES WITHIN DISTRICT/ LOCAL CENTRES (WHERE OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE). ONLY IF SEQUENTIALLY PREFERABLE SITES ARE NOT SUITABLE AND AVAILABLE SHOULD OUT OF CENTRE SITES BE CONSIDERED.

PROPOSALS FOR RETAIL DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE THE PRIMARY SHOPPING AREA OF NORTHAMPTON OR OUTSIDE OTHER IDENTIFIED CENTRES WILL BE SUBJECT TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR FLOORSPACE OVER 1,000SQM GROSS IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THE PRIMARY SHOPPING AREA CENTRES WITHIN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF THE PROPOSAL.

Climate Change and Sustainable Development Principles

- 5.90 The overall aim of this JCS is to deliver sustainable development. Sustainable development ensures that the economic, social and environmental needs of the area are delivered in a balanced way. Fundamental to achieving this aim is the contribution West Northamptonshire can make to address the local causes and potential impacts of climate change. This will be undertaken through a combination of measures that, taken together, will enable the area to adapt to the challenges it will face through the plan period brought about by climate change. Such measures will also ensure mitigation measures, such as measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions are put in place to minimise the area's future contribution to climate change.
- 5.91 The effects of climate change can take a variety of forms, including:
 - More regular longer, hotter, drier summers, warmer wetter winters;
 - More extreme weather events of increasing frequency and severity leading to more flooding, stormier weather and higher wind speeds; and
 - Unfamiliar seasonal patterns in the wider environment.
- 5.92 Such effects can have serious consequences, which may take diverse forms including:
 - surface water flooding;
 - damage to property;
 - risk to people; and
 - damage to the economy.
- 5.93 Climate change adaptation and mitigation, together with wider sustainability goals are fundamentally integrated into this Joint Core Strategy. They inform:
 - locations for new development;
 - the way we will travel in the future;
 - new employment opportunities;
 - the adaptation and enhancement of our built, historic and natural environment; and
 - provision of low carbon and renewable energy.
- 5.94 It is recognised that a response to climate change is something that runs through all areas of policy. It is therefore important to reiterate that all new development will need to take account of all the relevant polices within the JCS, for example Connections policies to help reduce carbon emissions from travel; Flood Risk, Water Quality in the Built and Natural Environment section in terms of adaptation and mitigation; Biodiversity policies to protect flora and fauna and reduce fragmentation; policies to enhance the opportunities from the historic environment in terms of the re-use of existing buildings, in addition to the overall strategy that seeks to direct new development to the most sustainable locations.

- 5.95 Achieving sustainability is a core objective in all proposals for development and this approach will underpin the commitments made by partner Councils to tackling climate change (for example, as outlined in the Northamptonshire Climate Change Strategy¹⁵, the South Northamptonshire Climate Change Strategy¹⁶, and the Sustainable Community Strategies). This JCS sets out the strategic spatial planning policy framework needed to:
 - make the places where we live, shop and work more accessible by means that minimise the environmental burden of travel;
 - make such places resilient to future flood events;
 - protect, enhance and reconnect natural habitats;
 - minimise the use of energy and water;
 - manage the water environment; and
 - ensure natural resources are used prudently including those used in construction.
- 5.96 The scale of development planned across the area will place pressure on the environment. It is therefore important to protect, conserve and enhance the natural and local environment, protecting valued landscapes, minimising impacts on biodiversity, and enhancing green networks. This will include the efficient use of natural resources and ensuring that buildings are constructed to the highest standards possible, both in terms of the materials used in their construction and their overall performance during their lifetime leading to zero carbon housing from 2016 and zero carbon non-domestic buildings from 2019. This includes the re-use of materials during construction as part of the maximisation of recycling, as well as minimising any waste either during the construction or the lifetime of the building, as set out within the Development and Implementation Principles SPD¹⁷, prepared by Northamptonshire County Council. Development viability testing for the area¹⁸ has demonstrated that sites can deliver the standards set out in Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (or equivalent) at present with some areas, particularly within South Northamptonshire, able to exceed this level. Code Level 4 is, therefore, а minimum policy standard for residential developments until 2016, with the requirements increasing throughout the plan period in line with national policy. Non-residential developments, over 500m² gross internal floorspace, will achieve a rating of at least BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method Very Good (or equivalent).

¹⁵ Northamptonshire County Council (2010) Climate Change Strategy 2010-2014

¹⁶ South Northamptonshire (2010) South Northamptonshire Climate Change Strategy 2010-2014

¹⁷ Northamptonshire County Council - Development Implementation Principles DPD (Adopted March 2007)

¹⁸ Three Dragons (2010) Viability Appraisal of Affordable Housing Provision and Developer Contributions in West Northamptonshire

- 5.97 Proposals for new developments and regeneration opportunities should consider ways of enabling energy to be generated at source and in ways that both minimise the carbon emissions and ensure on-going energy security. In line with national policy objectives, the JCS encourages the adoption of the use of decentralised, renewable, low or zero-carbon technologies wherever viable. In the event that providing such technologies proves unviable, as demonstrated through open book analysis carried out by the relevant local planning authority, contributions may be sought towards the delivery of off-site carbon reduction opportunities: examples of such opportunities will be included within Supplementary Planning Documents, as appropriate.
- 5.98 Other factors that will need to be considered in ensuring sustainable design of new development include:
 - ensuring the layout and orientation of dwellings to maximise solar gain;
 - ensuring development densities that are high enough to support local services, facilities and sustainable transport;
 - designing neighbourhoods that reduce the need to travel and that maximise opportunities for walking and cycling;
 - locating new development close to services, such as education and retail; and
 - the creation of attractive, usable and durable places, and improvement of the historic environment, including high quality and inclusive design of development, open spaces and green infrastructure that support community health and well-being.
- 5.99 addition to climate change. another important aspect of In sustainable development that the JCS will address is community safety and cohesion. Community safety, including crime reduction, relates to different aspects of the Plan and has been considered alongside the criteria set out within the former Safer Places guidance¹⁹. Measures to assist with counter terrorism, community safety and security will need to be incorporated into the design of buildings and spaces, particularly public spaces that are likely to attract crowds.
- 5.100 Further information and advice on how to design sustainable developments in both the rural and urban areas will be provided within Supplementary Planning Documents and Urban Design Frameworks as prepared by the relevant planning authorities. In order to maximise community safety development should seek to adhere to the guidelines set out in the national Planning Practice Guidance, the Secured by Design²⁰ document as well as the Planning out Crime in Northamptonshire Supplementary Planning Guidance²¹.

¹⁹ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister/Home Office - Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (April 2004). This has now been replaced by the National Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014) advice on design http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/design/

²⁰ Association of Chief Police Officers - Secured by Design Initiative (<u>www.securedbydesign.com</u>)

²¹ Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Police, Northamptonshire Borough and District Councils -Planning out Crime in Northamptonshire Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)



POLICY S10 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

DEVELOPMENT WILL:

- a) ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN INCORPORATING SAFETY AND SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS AND A STRONG SENSE OF PLACE;
- b) BE DESIGNED TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ADAPT TO CHANGES OF USE AND A CHANGING CLIMATE OVER ITS LIFETIME;
- c) MAKE USE OF SUSTAINABLY SOURCED MATERIALS;
- d) MINIMISE RESOURCE DEMAND AND THE GENERATION OF WASTE AND MAXIMISE OPPORTUNITIES FOR REUSE AND RECYCLING;
- e) BE LOCATED WHERE SERVICES AND FACILITIES CAN BE EASILY ACCESSED BY WALKING, CYCLING OR PUBLIC TRANSPORT;
- f) MAXIMISE USE OF SOLAR GAIN, PASSIVE HEATING AND COOLING, NATURAL LIGHT AND VENTILATION USING SITE LAYOUT AND BUILDING DESIGN;
- g) MAXIMISE THE GENERATION OF ITS ENERGY NEEDS FROM DECENTRALISED AND RENEWABLE OR LOW CARBON SOURCES;
- h) MAXIMISE WATER EFFICIENCY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE;
- i) PROTECT, CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS;
- j) PROMOTE THE CREATION OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS, ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY AND REDUCE THE FRAGMENTATION OF HABITATS; AND
- k) MINIMISE POLLUTION FROM NOISE, AIR AND RUN OFF.
- 5.101 A key part of the Government's commitment to meet climate change targets is to reduce carbon emissions through greater use of energy efficiency in building construction and by increased use of low or zero carbon and renewable energy. The use of low carbon and renewable energy represents a significant opportunity over the plan period to reduce carbon emissions, help reduce fuel poverty and contribute to energy security. The Government has been working towards a target to achieve 15% of its total energy to be generated by renewable sources by 2020 and therefore, supports low carbon and renewable energy development across the UK, where the technology is viable and environmental, economic and social impacts are addressed satisfactorily.
- 5.102 To minimise the demand for resources and mitigate and adapt to climate change Objective 1 of this JCS encourages renewable energy production in appropriate locations. The use of low carbon and renewable energy and sustainable design approaches enable adaptation to the effects of climate change over the lifetime of the development. This can be done through incorporating in buildings, low carbon "fabric first" approaches to energy efficiency, and then optimised on-site

or near site energy generation in appropriate locations. The use of low carbon sustainable building design and site planning of development also has a key role in optimising layouts to increase passive solar energy gain, providing woodlands and trees and green infrastructure to act as windbreaks and carbon sinks and securing the integration of micro-generation technologies, such as solar thermal and/ or photovoltaic panels.

- 5.103 A study²² has assessed the potential for the full range of renewable energy technologies in West Northamptonshire. With the exception of Northampton, onshore wind energy forms the largest potential renewable resource for West Northamptonshire. At the micro scale, combinations of solar/ photovoltaic and heat pumps also have significant potential, especially when combined with fabric improvements to improve the energy efficiency of buildings sought through the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) for non-domestic buildings.
- 5.104 In the central areas of Northampton and Daventry, the greatest heat demand was identified, which could have potential for the development of decentralised energy networks. Daventry and South Northamptonshire were also identified as having potential for the generation of energy from biomass, in particular from energy crops and plant biomass. Northampton, as an urban area also has potential for the use of energy from waste, sewage gas and waste wood.
- 5.105 The deployment of larger scale low carbon and renewable energy schemes can have a range of positive or negative effects on nearby communities. They could provide landowners with the opportunity for rural diversification, deliver local jobs and opportunities for community based schemes and benefits. However, proposals can have a range of impacts that will vary depending on the scale of development, type of area where the development is proposed and type of low carbon and renewable energy technology deployed.
- 5.106 When considering planning applications for low carbon and renewable energy, an assessment will need to take account of impacts on landscape, townscape, natural, historical and cultural features and areas and nature conservation interests. Proposals should also use high quality design to minimise impacts on the amenity of the area, in respect of visual intrusion, noise, dust, and odour and traffic generation.
- 5.107 Low carbon and renewable energy provision to achieve Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes is more viable than meeting higher Code levels and can be achieved through more stringent fabric standards and integrated dwelling level micro-generation technologies. At higher levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes energy system options, include combinations of fabric improvements with a range of low carbon technologies, either at the building or at the neighbourhood scale.

²² Land Use Consultants (2011) Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report

- 5.108 For edge of town development, such as Sustainable Urban Extensions, there are a range of energy system options, using combinations of technologies both at the building and neighbourhood scales. In addition to building fabric and energy efficiency improvements on major development sites and in Sustainable Urban Extensions, opportunities for the deployment of combined heat and power and district level heating and cooling networks, should be taken where viable and appropriate.
- 5.109 From 2016, the Government proposes that all housing will need to meet the zero carbon homes standard when adopted, with potential on-site, near site or off-site low carbon and renewable energy schemes provided though a Community or Private Energy Fund. From 2019, it is also proposed that non-domestic buildings should meet the adopted zero carbon standard.

POLICY S11 – LOW CARBON AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO REDUCTIONS IN CARBON EMISSIONS AND ADAPT TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES (POLICY S10), SO AS TO MINIMISE ENERGY USING SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, MAXIMISE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND THE PROVISION OF LOW CARBON AND RENEWABLE ENERGY, INCLUDING WHERE FEASIBLE AND APPROPRIATE, THROUGH PROVISION OF DECENTRALISED ENERGY.

PROPOSALS SHOULD BE SENSITIVELY LOCATED AND DESIGNED TO MINIMISE POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON PEOPLE, THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, BIODIVERSITY, HISTORIC ASSETS AND SHOULD MITIGATE POLLUTION. IN ADDITION, THE LOCATION OF WIND ENERGY PROPOSALS SHOULD HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON AMENITY, LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND ACCESS AND PROVIDE FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE FACILITIES AND REINSTATEMENT AT THE END OF OPERATIONS.

ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS (INCLUDING MIXED USE) ARE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF LEVEL 4 STANDARD IN THE CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES AND TO ACHIEVE THE ZERO CARBON STANDARD FROM 2016 OR NATIONAL EQUIVALENT STANDARD, INCLUDING WHERE APPROPRIATE A CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY OR PRIVATE ENERGY FUNDS.

ALL NEW NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS OVER 500M2 GROSS INTERNAL FLOORSPACE ARE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM RATING OF AT LEAST BREEAM (BRE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT METHOD) VERY GOOD STANDARD (OR EQUIVALENT) OR ANY FUTURE NATIONAL EQUIVALENT ZERO CARBON STANDARD FROM 2019. THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL APPLY UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY WOULD MAKE THE DEVELOPMENT UNVIABLE.



West Northamptonshire Wide Policies

Introduction

The following sections set out the policies that apply to the whole of the plan area. These policies cover:

- Connections;
- Regenerating and Developing Communities;
- Economic Advantage;
- Housing;
- Built and Natural Environment; and
- Infrastructure and Delivery.



6.0 Connections

Introduction

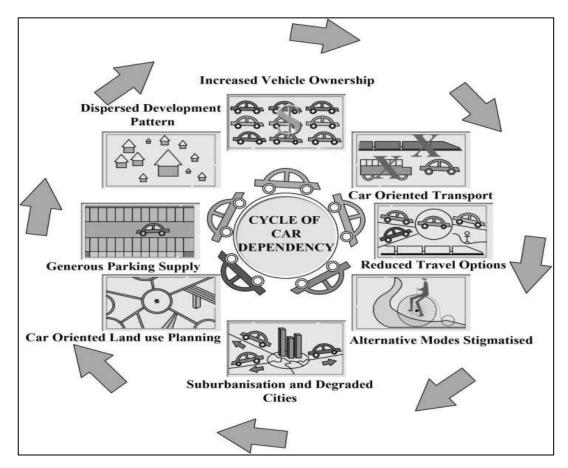
- 6.1 Transport links and connections between places are vital. They allow people to access healthcare, education, retail and leisure facilities; they assist in opening up new opportunities for employment and economic growth; and, as a result of increased access, encourage regeneration and revitalisation of towns, villages and neighbourhoods. Connections operate at different levels that interact with each other:
 - Strategic Connections connecting West Northamptonshire to key regional centres and transport gateways of international or national importance, e.g. road and rail connections to London and Birmingham, rail connections for freight to Europe, and road connections to airports such as London Luton or Birmingham International;
 - Area Connectivity connecting the towns and villages within West Northamptonshire and connecting key locations within towns e.g. residential areas to town centres and principal employment areas; and
 - Local and Neighbourhood Connectivity connecting rural and urban neighbourhoods to key facilities, such as healthcare or local retail services, and improving movement around neighbourhoods, particularly by public transport, walking or cycling.
- 6.2 West Northamptonshire is often described as having "good connectivity" especially by road. This is due to its location at the heart of the country and its access to nationally significant routes including the M1 motorway and the A14 that link it to sea ports and airports. The central location, together with connectivity to strategic transport networks, has brought significant economic benefits to the area, particularly from the distribution industry, including Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT).
- 6.3 However, it is the easy access to the road network together with the interdependencies of the rural hinterlands, the towns within Northamptonshire (such as Northampton, Wellingborough and Kettering) and surrounding centres, such as Milton Keynes, which has created challenges that this Joint Core Strategy will need to address including:
 - How to provide effective services that cross administrative boundaries;
 - Congestion on our local and strategic transport networks;
 - Reducing the distances we travel, particularly for work;
 - The reliance on private cars, even for short trips;
 - Economic and regeneration issues, where transport factors may act as a barrier to investment;

• Air quality and other environmental issues, particularly around congested junctions in the towns and routes with high traffic volumes;

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- Health issues, such as increasing obesity as a result of less active lifestyles; and
- Increasing social exclusion faced by those without a car, within urban and rural areas especially in light of rising fuel costs.
- 6.4 Some of these issues are much wider than "transport" and creating more selfcontained communities, both rural and urban, with the right levels of housing, employment and easy access to essential services, for example, will be vital.
- 6.5 There is no single reason why West Northamptonshire has higher than average levels of car use or ownership, or why traffic growth has been higher than the national average. The area's existing travel behaviour is a result of a number of different factors including:
 - Social changes such as greater affluence and greater numbers of families moving to the rural areas;
 - Investment in national road infrastructure around the urban areas that has not been matched with investment in public transport; and
 - Land use choices, particularly in Northampton itself, such as the dispersal of employment and retail development around the edges of the towns, and new developments that do not make walking and cycling easy.
- 6.6 As a result, many communities within West Northamptonshire have entered into a "cycle of car dependency", which makes it difficult to change behaviour. This is shown on Diagram 1: Cycle of Car Dependency below.





- 6.7 Since the early 1990s there have been on-going attempts, both nationally and locally, to break the cycle of dependency and to alter the way that we travel so development becomes more sustainable. The changes required will take a long time and may not be fully realised in the life of this Plan. However, it is vital to increase the emphasis on achieving more sustainable travel through:
 - Improvements to public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure;
 - Locating development where people can access facilities such as retail, education and employment without using the car;
 - Ensuring that developments are well designed to minimise the need to use cars for shorter trips;
 - Reducing the need to travel, for example through home working;
 - Restricting unnecessary car usage, by providing necessary measures such as limited car parking, where appropriate;
 - Managing the demand for travel, such as introducing charging;
 - Managing traffic access to strategic routes:
 - Managing road space to give priority to public transport or cycling and to reduce environmental impacts of traffic, and;
 - Encouraging cycling and walking for short journeys.

- 6.8 As well as addressing wider emerging issues for the area, such as:
 - Rising fuel and energy costs;
 - Supporting regeneration initiatives, both community and economic regeneration; and
 - The desire to protect the historic character of our towns and villages from traffic.
- 6.9 Effective local transport policies can help to tackle these issues, whilst ensuring that transport infrastructure retains and continues to benefit West Northamptonshire's economic competitiveness. The Regional Transport Strategy (RTS)¹, which was included within the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, contained a clear set of over-arching objectives and policies to achieve the step-change in behaviour required to meet the changing needs of the area. Although the regional plan tier has now been revoked, the framework helped to demonstrate that, particularly for transport, a co-ordinated approach across larger areas is required and that many of the issues require co-ordination between different authorities to deliver.
- 6.10 This section of the JCS sets out ways that the changes required can be delivered. It firstly deals with how we will go about changing the way we travel, before dealing with the improvements to connections at a strategic, sub-regional, local and individual development level. It is recognised that there is not a "one size fits all" when defining the issues or for dealing with the traffic and travel problems and so specific policies relating to each of the towns and the rural areas are set out within the Places Policies section of this JCS. Large infrastructure projects, such as the Northampton North West Bypass are also set out within the Infrastructure and Delivery section, Section 11, and in the Infrastructure Schedule in Appendix 4 of this Plan.

Changing the way we travel

- 6.11 The transport evidence base shows that there are significant parts of the road network, especially around the four towns of Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley which cannot cope with the expected number of trips as a result of traffic growth from the existing residents, or new development, if travel behaviour does not alter. It also demonstrates that there are areas, both rural and urban, that are unable to access key services by public transport, such as health facilities, education and employment centres.
- 6.12 In order to achieve wider sustainability goals and meet future travel needs of visitors and residents, this JCS recognises that a change in travel behaviour will be required. This is sometimes known as "Modal Shift". This approach does not mean that people will be prevented from using their cars altogether; it encourages people to use alternatives to the car where this is possible and

¹ East Midlands Regional Plan, March 2009

seeks to provide a viable alternative. It is acknowledged that for some residents, the car is seen to be the only option and will be for the foreseeable future. Public transport, particularly in the rural areas, is incomplete, infrequent or unreliable. Cycling networks vary significantly in guality and the walking environment can be perceived as unsafe. However, there are also solutions to altering our travel behaviour that are focused on reducing our need to travel, for example superfast broadband access to enable people to work from home where possible. All of these elements must be improved as part of the overall strategy.

- 6.13 This Plan is based on the Modal Shift Targets initially set out in Northamptonshire County Council's Transport Strategy for Growth (NTSG)² and subsequently in the Northamptonshire Transport Plan.³ These are: 5% Modal Shift away from Private Car Trips across existing developments and a 20% shift away from Private Car Trips from all new development. Our analysis shows that it may be possible to achieve more. These targets are, therefore, viewed as minima in this Plan, and all travel interventions should be designed to achieve the highest modal shift possible, with some new developments, particularly the Sustainable Urban Extensions, aspiring to achieve a modal split of no more than 40% of trips being made by car. This target, and progress towards it, will be reviewed jointly as part of the monitoring and implementation of this JCS and the Local Transport Plan.
- In addition to the provision of "physical infrastructure"⁴, measures such as 6.14 improvements to ticketing and the pricing of public transport, promotion of public transport and provision of travel information services will play an essential part in the development of future strategies; these measures are often known as "soft measures" or "smarter choices". The formation of quality partnerships between the relevant local authorities, public transport operators and other key stakeholders will be supported to ensure that the necessary improvements to the services can be delivered.
- 6.15 The Northamptonshire vision is for the County to be at the leading edge of the digital economy. This requires new development, both housing and commercial, to be directly served by high quality fibre networks. Access to these networks will make working from home, and operating businesses, easier and therefore reduce the need to travel. Such access will enable e-learning and access to an increasing number of on-line applications and services provided by the public and private sector, including tele-health, and can help to reduce the challenge of social exclusion.

 ² Northamptonshire County Council: Transport Strategy for Growth (September 2007)
 ³ Northamptonshire County Council : Northamptonshire Transportation Plan (March 2012)

⁴ See the Glossary for further information

POLICY C1 – CHANGING BEHAVIOUR AND ACHIEVING MODAL SHIFT

PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO PROPOSED TRANSPORT SCHEMES THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE BY:

- 1) PROVIDING ACCESS BY WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO KEY FACILITIES AND SERVICES;
- 2) PROMOTING THE USE OF WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT OVER AND ABOVE PRIVATE CAR TRIPS;
- 3) MAXIMISING THE USE OF EXISTING CAPACITY WITHIN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE; AND
- 4) MANAGING THE DEMAND FOR CAR-BASED TRAVEL WITHIN URBAN AREAS.

ANY CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND/ OR SAFEGUARD STRATEGIC ROUTES AND/ OR REDUCE TRANSPORT ENERGY USE

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES WILL BE INTRODUCED ACROSS WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:

- a) THE DELIVERY OF A COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK.
- b) THE FORMATION OF FORMAL PARTNERSHIPS TO DELIVER IMPROVEMENTS TO THROUGH TICKETING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT INFORMATION.
- c) THE PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE CYCLING NETWORKS ACROSS THE EXISTING URBAN AND RURAL AREA LINKED TO KEY TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES.
- d) NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ACCESSED BY FIBRE TO THE PREMISES (FTTP) TECHNOLOGY ENABLING ACCESS TO SUPERFAST BROADBAND AND SPEEDS OF AT LEAST 30 MEGABITS PER SECOND.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION NETWORKS, SUCH AS SUPERFAST BROADBAND, WILL BE SUPPORTED ACROSS THE WHOLE OF WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TO REDUCE THE NEED TO TRAVEL AND BE A REQUIREMENT FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS.



New Developments

- 6.16 The location of housing, employment, retail, education, health and other facilities, is one of the most important influences on travel behaviour in terms of the distance, where and how people chose to travel. The Northamptonshire Transportation Plan modal shift targets will be expected to be delivered as part of Policy C1 above. The JCS plans for modal shift combining incentives, information, and public transport improvements with new development influencing behaviour before car dependency becomes a habit. A range of soft and hard measures will be phased in over the build-out of development sites. New development will be required to mitigate its effects on the highway network.
- 6.17 The design of new developments is an important factor in influencing travel behaviour. New developments should be legible, safe and provide an attractive, healthy environment. The design, density and location of services within new developments should maximise the opportunity for trips by non-car modes.
- 6.18 There is growing evidence to support the success of travel plan measures, such as personalised travel plans and dedicated travel centres as an integral part of the development. In order to alter travel behaviour, new public transport services need to be made available as soon as new developments are being inhabited. A separate Supplementary Planning Document will provide further guidance on the production of travel plans including thresholds for different forms of development. Thresholds will define what constitutes significant traffic movements taking opportunities to maximise modal shift outlined in the NTSG and the Northamptonshire Transportation Plan.

POLICY C2 - NEW DEVELOPMENTS

NEW HOUSING. EMPLOYMENT. COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOUR TOWNS OF NORTHAMPTON, DAVENTRY, TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY AND PRIMARY SERVICE VILLAGES WILL BE EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE THE MODAL SHIFT TARGETS (IN PARAGRAPH 6.13) BY MAXIMISING TRAVEL CHOICE FROM NON-CAR MODES.

DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO MITIGATE ITS EFFECTS ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK AND BE SUPPORTED BY A TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT AND TRAVEL PLAN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BEST PRACTICE **GUIDELINES** AS ISSUED CURRENT BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT OR THE RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITY.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS, AS ALLOCATED WITHIN THIS PLAN, WILL ADDITIONALLY BE REQUIRED TO:

a) PROVIDE ACCESS VIA WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTES TO A MIX OF USES INCLUDING LOCAL



- b) ENSURE THAT NEW OR ENHANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES ARE SECURED ON OCCUPATION OF THE FIRST DWELLING WHEN THIS IS APPROPRIATE;
- c) SECURE THE MOST EFFICIENT NETWORKS FOR WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT;
- d) ENSURE SUFFICIENT DENSITY ACROSS THE SITE IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND OTHER LOCAL SERVICES.

Strategic Connections

- 6.19 West Northamptonshire's strategic road and rail connections have made the area economically attractive for distribution and other industries which rely on national and, increasingly, international connections. However, these connections are attractive for more local trips and an increasing number of people are using the national road network (such as the M1) for local journeys around urban areas. This increases congestion particularly around the junctions on the strategic road network and compromises its ability to function efficiently.
- 6.20 In order to ensure that the road network remains efficient and can serve the strategic demand, it will be important to make improvements to carefully manage more local movements (see Area Connections) to enhance capacity. At the strategic level the Government has plans to introduce Managed Motorways including Hard Shoulder Running on a number of sections of the national Motorway network. This includes the M1 between J13 and J19 currently expected to come forward during the plan period. In the case of the A45 and A43 trunk roads in the area, the Highways Agency are proposing to secure the implementation of traffic management measures and related junction modifications in conjunction with development coming forward in these corridors. A43 junction improvements are required to enable housing and employment including at Towcester, Silverstone and Brackley growth in South Northamptonshire. The Northampton Growth Management Scheme (NGMS) for the M1/A45 sets out necessary mitigation measures on the A45 between the M1 Junction 15 and Great Billing Junction required to support the growth of The Partner Councils have Northampton. agreed а Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Highways Agency on the delivery of NGMS. The MoU provides a mechanism for using S106 planning obligations (prior to the introduction of CIL and then CIL funding) to secure contributions to enable delivery of the NGMS. The NGMS also considers the staging of developer contributions to support the viability of developments. The specific developer funded measures on the A45 and A43 are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule in Appendix 4 of this Plan.

- 6.21 The West Coast Mainline provides the key north-south rail link, but is particularly congested around Northampton where freight and passenger services share the same lines. As both passenger and freight demands on the line increase there may be a conflict between users. Whilst the area benefits from this strategic rail link, via the West Coast Mainline, the range of destinations available, the frequency and speed of connections is weaker than nearby towns such as Coventry, Rugby and Milton Keynes and journey times to London are less from Kings Sutton, a smaller station on the Chiltern line, which serves the more rural areas in the west of the plan area. This places Northampton at a disadvantage, in terms of rail access to major centres, as it is further away in terms of journey time from key cities and towns. This may prove to be a hindrance to its future economic development.
- 6.22 The business case put forward by the Department for Transport for the High Speed 2 rail link between London and Birmingham, states that one of the key advantages for West Northamptonshire will be the relief to the capacity of the existing lines through the removal of some of the long distance trains and opening up lines for enhanced passenger services from the stations on the West Coast Line within West Northamptonshire. It will be vital to ensure that any release in capacity is capitalised upon in order to improve the area's connections to major transport interchanges and that the area is not left at a disadvantage. These benefits will also have to be balanced against the environmental costs of the High Speed Rail proposal and this section contains a specific policy (Policy C6) to ensure that the most affected communities are protected, particularly during construction. If HS2 proceeds it is expected to reduce future pressures on the M1.
- 6.23 The North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy (2008) Policy 2 (Connecting North Northamptonshire with surrounding Areas) states that "North Northamptonshire's connections with Surrounding areas will be strengthened and enhanced to ensure that these are to the standard necessary to fulfil the role expected of them." This JCS supports this policy and in particular includes reference to A43 Kettering to Northampton improvements under the Road section in Policy C3 below.

POLICY C3 – STRATEGIC CONNECTIONS

THE PRIORITIES TO RETAIN AND ENHANCE WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S STRATEGIC CONNECTIONS FOR ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE ARE TO WORK IN PARTNERSHIP WITH, AND SUPPORT THE RELEVANT TRANSPORT PROVIDERS IN ORDER TO SECURE THE FOLLOWING INITIATIVES:

<u>1. RAIL</u>

- a) AN ENHANCED SERVICE IN TERMS OF JOURNEY TIME AND FREQUENCY OF PASSENGER RAIL SERVICES BETWEEN LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM (VIA NORTHAMPTON CASTLE STATION);
- b) THE INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL RAIL SERVICES TO THE WIDER NORTH WEST FOR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MOVEMENTS ALONG THE M6 CORRIDOR TO RELIEVE CONGESTION ON THE ROAD NETWORK;
- c) IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTER-URBAN COACH SERVICE TO CONNECT TO THE MIDLAND MAINLINE AND IMPROVED JOURNEY TIMES/ CONNECTIONS TO ACCESS EAST MIDLANDS AIRPORT;
- d) THE ENHANCEMENT OF RAIL CONNECTIONS TO THE DAVENTRY INTERNATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT TERMINAL TO ENCOURAGE THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL.

<u>2. ROAD</u>

THE NECESSARY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS TO SUPPORT STRATEGIC CONNECTIVITY ARE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF:

- a) M1 JUNCTION 14-19 MANAGED MOTORWAY INCLUDING HARD SHOULDER RUNNING
- b) TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND RELATED JUNCTION MODIFICATIONS ON THE A45 AND A43 TRUNK ROADS IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEVELOPMENT COMING FORWARD IN THE CORRIDORS INCLUDING THE M1/ A45 NORTHAMPTON GROWTH MANAGEMENT SCHEME
- c) A43 KETTERING TO NORTHAMPTON IMPROVEMENTS

3. WATER

SUPPORT WILL BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS TO USE THE CANAL NETWORK FOR FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.



Connecting Urban Areas

- 6.24 Journeys between the towns in West Northamptonshire and to surrounding centres, such as Milton Keynes, Rugby and Banbury are dominated by the private car, particularly for trips to work. The inter-urban bus network does not currently provide an attractive alternative to the private car for many journeys, with services operating at 30 minute intervals during the peak period and less frequent in the early mornings and evenings. The Rural Service Centres of Towcester and Brackley will be expected to form a vital part of the rural public transport network, providing key inceptors to allow passengers to change to faster inter-urban routes.
- As indicated in the Spatial Portrait in Section 4, a significant proportion of 6.25 commuting is within Northamptonshire with residents in neighbouring towns such as Wellingborough travelling to Northampton to work. The Northamptonshire Arc Report⁵, prepared by the County Council, indicates that there is significant potential for improvements to the inter-urban bus network within Northamptonshire. One of the biggest challenges is to overcome the negative perception of road based public transport and ensure that it is seen as a reliable and efficient alternative to the car. The Arc Report proposes the development of a high quality Northamptonshire Arc Transit (NAT) network to provide mass transit links between the main urban centres which could be extended to other important centres such as Milton Keynes.
- 6.26 There are presently three rail stations within the plan area: Northampton Castle Station and Long Buckby Station, which are both on the West Coast line, and Kings Sutton station which is on the Chiltern line. All of the stations in the plan area have services to London and Birmingham, providing important services for commuters to both these cities and intermediate stations. For Northampton and Long Buckby this includes towns such as Milton Keynes to the south and Rugby to the north, whereas Kings Sutton serves towns such as Bicester. However, for shorter journeys to neighbouring areas the train is not always seen as a practical option due to issues such as the accessibility of the station, waiting facilities and the costs associated with travel particularly at peak times.
- 6.27 Whilst walking and cycling will play an important role for shorter trips, road improvements will be required to connect new development into the network and also to relieve some existing congestion issues. In addition to our strategic priorities. additional improvements are required to ensure West Northamptonshire's continued economic prosperity includes the effective management of junctions on the A45 around Northampton, which are an integral part of the town's road network. Other road improvements may be required where they will help to deliver improvements to air quality or relieve villages of unsuitable amounts of traffic. These improvements will need to be carefully managed to ensure that they also help to prioritise public transport, walking and

⁵ Northamptonshire County Council - Northamptonshire Arc Report (2010)

cycling and meet the principles set out in Policy C1. These improvements are set out within the Places sections and the Infrastructure Schedule in Appendix 4 of this Plan along with additional physical infrastructure requirements, such as A45 Daventry Development Link corridor improvements, which are required to support the development of the area.

POLICY C4 – CONNECTING URBAN AREAS

A: PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

AN EFFECTIVE, RELIABLE INTER-URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK LINKING MAJOR TOWNS AND CITIES, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH QUALITY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARC TRANSIT NETWORK, WILL BE PRIORITISED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL JOURNEY TO WORK CORRIDORS:

1) A508 NORTHAMPTON TO MILTON KEYNES

2) A45 NORTHAMPTON TO WELLINGBOROUGH

3) A5 TOWCESTER TO MILTON KEYNES

4) A45/A4500 DAVENTRY TO NORTHAMPTON

5) A45 DAVENTRY TO RUGBY

6) A43 BRACKLEY TO NORTHAMPTON

- 7) A361 DAVENTRY TO BANBURY
- 8) A43/A422 BRACKLEY TO CHERWELL DISTRICT (BANBURY/ BICESTER)
- 9) A43 NORTHAMPTON TO KETTERING

IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO:

i) INCREASE THE ACCESSIBILITY OF INTER-URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT;

ii) REDUCE JOURNEY TIMES BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT;

iii)IMPROVE THE FREQUENCY OF SERVICES BETWEEN KEY CENTRES; AND

iv)PROVIDE MECHANISMS TO ENABLE MORE FLEXIBLE TICKETING OPTIONS ACROSS MODES AND ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

B: PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES

TO COMPLEMENT AN INCREASED FREQUENCY IN SERVICE PROVISION, IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE TO KEY PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES IN ORDER TO RAISE THE PROFILE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT.



PRIORITY INTERCHANGES ARE IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: **1. NORTHAMPTON** a) CENTRAL NORTHAMPTON BUS INTERCHANGE **b) NORTHAMPTON CASTLE RAIL STATION** 2. DAVENTRY a) DAVENTRY BUS INTERCHANGE **b) LONG BUCKBY RAIL STATION 3. SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE** a) TOWCESTER BUS INTERCHANGE b) BRACKLEY BUS INTERCHANGE c) KINGS SUTTON RAIL STATION INTERCHANGES WILL PROVIDE SAFE AND **ATTRACTIVE** Α **ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING:** i) SECURE CYCLE PARKING: ii) SHELTERED AND SAFE WAITING FACILITIES; iii)SAFE AND CONVENIENT PEDESTRIAN ACCESS; AND iv)INFORMATION INCLUDING SIGNPOSTING, TIMETABLES AND TICKETING. RAIL INTERCHANGES WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE TAXI LONG STAY PARKING AT WAITING AREAS AND A LOCALLY **DETERMINED LEVEL.**

Enhancing Local and Neighbourhood Connections

6.28 Improved local and neighbourhood connectivity is required to ensure that the places within West Northamptonshire, both rural and urban, can become more sustainable; this includes the creation and enhancement of local bus, cycle and walking routes within the towns as well as access to facilities. Without these changes the amount of traffic will continue to grow and we will not secure the changes in behaviour required. Neighbourhood connectivity for new developments, including the ability to access services, is addressed within the overall transport strategy (see Policies C1 and C2) and the Places sections of the JCS.

6.29 For the rural areas in particular there are challenges that will need to be addressed to enhance the range of facilities available to communities, such as access to health care, education and retail. The Rural Areas section, Section 16, sets out the over-arching policies for securing future services for these areas including measures for enhancing rural accessibility.

POLICY C5 - ENHANCING LOCAL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CONNECTIONS

THE CONNECTIONS WITHIN URBAN AREAS, BETWEEN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRES AND THE RURAL HINTERLANDS OF WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WITH THEIR MOST ACCESSIBLE SERVICE CENTRE, WILL BE STRENGTHENED BY THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

- a) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STRATEGIC AND LOCAL BUS NETWORKS INCLUDING UPGRADES TO LOCAL INTERCHANGES, SERVICE FREQUENCY, RELIABILITY AND QUALITY;
- b) PERSONALISED TRAVEL PLANNING AND VOLUNTARY TRAVEL PLANS;
- c) IMPROVEMENTS TO CYCLING NETWORKS AND CYCLE PARKING;
- d) SECURING AND ENHANCING URBAN AND RURAL WALKING NETWORKS;
- e) SUSTAINING OR IMPROVING EXISTING DEMAND RESPONSIVE TRANSPORT, PARTICULARLY IN RURAL AREAS, TO FILL KEY GAPS TO THE SCHEDULED NETWORK AND ENHANCING THE NETWORK WHERE GAPS PRESENTLY EXIST; AND
- f) PROMOTING PARK AND RIDE FACILITIES FOR NORTHAMPTON.

High Speed Rail 2 - London to Birmingham

6.30 In December 2010 the Government announced a preferred route option for the proposed High Speed Rail link between London and Birmingham, known as High Speed 2 (HS2). The preferred route passes through South Northamptonshire district, close to Brackley, and will have a major impact on the environment and local communities in the plan area. A revised alignment has been incorporated in the confirmed line of route for phase one of HS2 which was announced in January 2012. On 25 November 2013 the Government published the High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Bill. The Bill confers the powers required to construct phase 1 of the proposed HS2 scheme between London and the West Midlands. To date the Bill has had its Second Reading in the House of Commons and has been committed to a select committee.

- 6.31 The Secretary of State for Transport has made Safeguarding Directions for development affecting the route and associated works for the HS2 rail project: London West Midlands. These Directions came into force on 26 June 2014. These Directions are not proposals of this Joint Core Strategy. The routes in question will not be determined through the development plan process. They will be considered in Parliament under Hybrid Bill procedures, which will provide appropriate opportunities for petitions to be made to Parliament by those directly affected by the scheme. The West Northamptonshire Policies Map (see Figure 5) shows the safeguarded area in West Northamptonshire that is covered by the Safeguarding Directions.
- 6.32 HS2 is a national infrastructure project and as such the key planning decisions will be taken by the Secretary of State. However the local authorities, in particular Northamptonshire County and South Northamptonshire Councils, will be key consultees seeking to influence the detailed design and construction of the route. Given the significance of the proposal for the Plan area it is appropriate to include a policy within the JCS which seeks to minimise the adverse impacts on the environment and communities in the area and maximise the benefits that could arise from the proposal such as improved journey times and services from Northampton to Birmingham and London.

POLICY C6 – HIGH SPEED RAIL 2

THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGH SPEED 2 RAIL LINK MUST MINIMISE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT, THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND MAXIMISE ANY BENEFITS THAT ARISE FROM THE PROPOSAL. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HS2 WILL ALSO BE EXPECTED TO:

- a) DELIVER HIGH QUALITY DESIGN TO PROTECT COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM NOISE AND VISUAL INTRUSION
- b) MANAGE THE CONSTRUCTION TO MINIMISE THE IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- c) ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS
- d) MINIMISE ADVERSE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS, BY MAINTAINING ACCESSIBILITY AND AVOIDING THE SEVERANCE OF COMMUNITIES AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
- e) ENSURE THAT COMMUNITY AND OTHER BENEFITS, SUCH AS IMPROVED SERVICES ON THE WEST COAST MAIN LINE, ARE FULLY REALISED



7.0 Regenerating and Developing Communities

Introduction

7.1 Alongside the regeneration of town centres, a key objective of the strategy is to reduce disparity between communities by improving opportunities for some of the most deprived areas in West Northamptonshire. Developing the social and community infrastructure offer of communities is an essential part of providing for future sustainability across the plan area.

Community Regeneration

- 7.2 Community regeneration comprises a set of activities designed to reverse economic, social and physical decline in areas where market forces will not do this without the support from public sector intervention.
- 7.3 Councils have powers to promote the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of their areas. In achieving this role regeneration will need to consider four key attributes:
 - Economic attributes relating to employment rates, economic opportunities/ skills;
 - Social attributes quality of life, health, crime, community engagement;
 - **Physical attributes** connectivity, housing condition, neighbourhood centres, public realm; and
 - Environmental attributes loss of biodiversity, low energy efficiency, localised pollution, poor visual appearance.
- 7.4 Community regeneration is a key theme for the JCS, focusing on reducing disparities between neighbourhoods and creating sustainable places where people choose to live and work.
- 7.5 Regeneration is considered in a wider context within the Places section of the JCS, both in terms of the spatial depiction of community regeneration schemes and in addressing commercial investment within the town centres of Northampton and the supporting towns of West Northamptonshire. It is recognised that investing in such opportunities will also create wealth and regeneration benefits for residents.
- 7.6 There will be a need throughout the plan period not only to support both existing and new communities through, for example, the provision of education, health, community leisure, cultural and social facilities, but also to manage change in communities. This will be considered through the development of more detailed strategies and intervention measures which will identify how communities or neighbourhoods can be regenerated, to improve outcomes for local residents. Such outcomes will be proposed either to sustain an existing purpose or to create a new purpose involving more substantial change and reflect local aspirations expressed, for example, through Sustainable Community Strategies.

- 7.7 A key aim of local spatial planning is to create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental and social well-being for an area, which in turn provides a robust basis for making bids for public funds and for assembling land for projects.
- 7.8 There is a need for the JCS to set out an overall approach to development which includes the regeneration of areas that are showing the highest indicators of deprivation as well as ensuring the strategy does not contribute to further decline elsewhere.
- 7.9 Not all regeneration investment needs to be in areas of decline. Factors influencing deprivation are often driven by external factors for example infrastructure, which improves the strength of the economy and access to facilities, or commercial investment in town centres.
- 7.10 In maximising investment and providing the right climate for development, the public sector will be required to provide a clear delivery role, particularly where economic viability or land ownership constraints may provide a challenge to regeneration. Further, addressing issues of low accessibility to employment and services as well as poor social environments will be seen as a priority.
- 7.11 In addressing regeneration the JCS encompasses a generic approach, referring to specific locations as examples of places which can benefit from regeneration initiatives. This approach will provide the opportunity for a more detailed implementation of projects and initiatives through accompanying Local Plans and strategies. It is envisaged that these accompanying documents will address, in more detail, how the regeneration of an area can bring benefits to the local population, seeking to reduce economic, social and physical disparity, through for example, improved connectivity, access to jobs and services, urban renewal and physical enhancement.
- 7.12 This approach provides a baseline for developing strategy, complementing the direction of growth and taking forward an approach to regeneration that builds capacity and promotes community engagement.

Context

- 7.13 The vast majority of new housing and employment development will be centred in and around the main urban areas of West Northamptonshire. This new development will be used to bring benefits to existing local communities.
- 7.14 The area incorporates pockets of high deprivation, especially within its larger urban areas of Northampton and Daventry, which impacts on life chances including access to employment and service provision, such as healthcare, as well as a poor physical environment. By recognising the importance that accessible services and facilities have on the quality of people's lives, the strategy will look to consider favourably proposals that support and strengthen

local services across West Northamptonshire. In particular, encouraging development that can help to improve existing deficiencies in services or facilities in deprived communities, will require a range of agencies to work together and with developers. Partners will be expected to work together with local communities to attract and secure funding and to provide a focus for objectives and resources. This will require attention to the key principles introduced in Table 3 below. Developers will also need to demonstrate how they are working within these expectations.

The Regeneration Strategy for West Northamptonshire

- 7.15 It is important that regeneration is delivered in a targeted manner that delivers measurable outcomes over a set period of time, and that it addresses each of the attributes highlighted in paragraph 7.3 above. It is also important that issues can be addressed at the right level, which allows action to be targeted investing where it will have the most impact and provided as close to identified communities as possible.
- 7.16 In taking forward these aspirations three key data sets have been considered in order to identify the most deprived communities for regeneration in West Northamptonshire. These datasets are:
 - Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2007)¹ which captures disparities in living standards and covers levels of deprivation based on barriers to housing and services, living environment, crime and disorder, education training and skills, health and disability, employment rates and income;
 - Decent Homes Standard and Stock Condition Assessments² which has identified key areas where social housing will not meet the decent homes standard; and
 - **Strategic Assessment** information compiled by the Safer Partnerships to identify and tackle areas where there are more frequent indices of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 7.17 In addition to the above datasets there is a clear need to consider deliverability, from both funding and community engagement perspectives. So the following factor has also been considered:
 - Areas where funding initiatives and local empowerment may assist regeneration; to consider both financial and physical resources available to the Councils and other public sector organisations within West Northamptonshire that provide a catalyst for the delivery of regeneration and change.

¹ Indices of Multiple Deprivation: Information collated by the Office of National Statistics that measure an areas deprivation relative to the rest of the UK. The seven criteria are: housing and services, living environment, crime and disorder, education and training, health, disability, employment and income.

² The Decent Homes Standard forms part of legislation. The guidance can be found here: <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7812/138355.pdf</u>

- 7.18 This data has been reviewed at ward level across West Northamptonshire to identify the most deprived areas where intervention is required. These wards represent the most deprived communities in West Northamptonshire and share a number of commonalities for example high levels of crime, poor housing standard and low skills attainment.
- 7.19 The key aims for taking forward a strategy for community regeneration are detailed in the policies under the Places section of the JCS for each of the respective towns. These aims will be developed through accompanying Part 2 Local Plans (such as the Northampton Central Area Action Plan) and reflect the spatial objectives of the JCS.
- 7.20 The key principles set out in Table 3 below will also apply in providing the approach to regeneration priority areas within West Northamptonshire.

Table 3: West Northamptonshire Regeneration Priority Areas - KeyPrinciples

Key Principles	Approach
Embedding community engagement ensuring effective and inclusive mechanisms in decision making.	Through working with local communities encourage active participation of residents, to influence local agency future decision-making. Devolve decision making to neighbourhood level where practicable and appropriate.
Ensuring a multi- disciplinary partnership approach to pooling assets and allocating resources. Focus on collective investment from agencies and voluntary sector including faith groups.	Develop strategies and provide joined up services and outcomes. Agencies pooling resources to ensure capital assets are used for the benefit of the community. This will include school sites, shops, community centres, church halls, land and other capital assets.
Using design codes and principles to ensure high quality safe, sustainable homes and communities through partnership working.	Ensures decent home standards, sustainable communities and homes for all/ life. Includes designing out crime, access to public realm, sustainable technology in homes and businesses, decent home standards. Quality design, material, maintenance regimes, improve quality of green space and public realm. Also creating opportunities for modal shift and improved connectivity.
Promoting mixed housing types and tenures.	Ensure policy approach is flexible to adapt to changing local needs and circumstances. Ensuring a sustainable, balanced, social mix and tenure within neighbourhoods.

Promoting social and	Encourage inward investment, job creation,
economic enterprise,	education and skills programmes.
employment opportunities	
and lifelong learning.	

- 7.21 In providing a strategy for community regeneration, opportunities will need to be considered in line with the likely availability of resources. Proposals will need to be focused; otherwise there is the risk of taking forward too many initiatives without achieving targets.
- 7.22 Policy RC1, below, sets out the strategic approach for community regeneration activity to be undertaken throughout the plan period. Progress on those schemes identified through the Places policies in this JCS will continue to be monitored, along with the potential for other opportunities to be addressed as they arise.
- 7.23 It is recognised that regeneration activity will partly be driven by community initiatives, the scope for attracting investment and the availability of sites. Additional or alternative schemes proposed for community regeneration further to those listed in the Places policies will be supported where they can be shown to address the principles outlined in Policy RC1 below.

POLICY RC1 – DELIVERING COMMUNITY REGENERATION

EXISTING LEVELS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION WITHIN WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WILL BE REDUCED BY ENCOURAGING PARTNERSHIP WORKING WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND BY CO-ORDINATING PLANNING AND REGENERATION STRATEGIES TO ENSURE THAT IMPROVED SERVICES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE ARE PROVIDED, PARTICULARLY IN THOSE AREAS WHERE INDICES OF DEPRIVATION REQUIRE TARGETED IMPROVEMENTS.

PROPOSED COMMUNITY REGENERATION SCHEMES WILL BE EXPECTED TO SHOW HOW THEY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT:

- THE KEY PRINCIPLES OUTLINED IN TABLE 3 WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGENERATION PRIORITY AREAS; AND
- THE KEY DATA SETS RELATING TO: INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, DECENT HOMES STANDARDS AND STOCK CONDITION ASSESSMENTS, SAFER PARTNERSHIPS' STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

SCHEMES THAT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED TO EMBRACE THESE PRINCIPLES AND SEEK TO REVERSE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL DECLINE IN AREAS WHERE MARKET FORCES REQUIRE PUBLIC SECTOR INTERVENTION WILL PROVIDE THE FOCUS FOR COMMUNITY REGENERATION ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PLAN PERIOD UP TO 2029.



Developing Communities

7.24 Social and community infrastructure provides a vital element in creating sustainable places where people want to live. Social and community infrastructure to meet the needs of new developments (including the Sustainable Urban Extensions) as well as existing communities are set out in the West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the relevant policies within the Places section in this JCS. However, community needs extend beyond physical infrastructure and buildings.

Culture

- 7.25 Culture plays a critical role in making communities sustainable. It brings people together through shared interests, helps to develop identity and a sense of place. It can also contribute to attractive, well-designed environments that incorporate accessible, greenspaces and a distinctive public realm.
- 7.26 West Northamptonshire provides a distinctive cultural offer, which ranges from its archaeological heritage, extensive canal and inland waterway network and heritage assets through to its places of worship, sporting facilities, art galleries, theatres, museums, public houses and restaurants. A Cultural Mapping Report has been produced for West Northamptonshire³, which sets out the role of culture and an assessment of cultural infrastructure based on the following typology:
 - Heritage: historic houses and gardens, heritage sites and museums;
 - Arts venues: galleries, theatres, live music venues and cinemas;
 - Other creative space: creative workspace and commercial exhibition spaces;
 - Community facilities: libraries, schools and leisure centres;
 - **Community assets**: other community spaces used for cultural activity, village halls, church halls, community centres, pubs and cafes;
 - Parks and Open Spaces: urban, suburban and rural open spaces, both designated parks and public open spaces such as town squares and waterways: and
 - **Festivals and events**: festivals, events and fairs.
- 7.27 The Cultural Mapping Report has informed the preparation of A Cultural Investment Plan for West Northamptonshire⁴, which identifies a number of investment areas. The key elements of this Investment Plan have been included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which accompanies the JCS.

³ Creative Consultancy (2008) Cultural Mapping Document for West Northamptonshire

⁴ Creative Consultancy (2008) West Northamptonshire Cultural Investment Plan



Arts and Entertainment

- 7.28 The development of arts and entertainment facilities form part of the Cultural Investment Plan. Despite the rich cultural offer, other than the Royal and Derngate Theatres and live music venues, like the Roadmender, there are relatively few large centres for the arts and entertainment. The current level of provision does not reflect the active arts community and the desire for additional, diverse entertainment facilities, particularly as part of developing the evening economy.
- 7.29 The Northampton Central Area Action Plan contains proposals for an enhanced cultural offer within Northampton's town centre. There are additional plans prepared by each of the local authorities, Northamptonshire County Council and the Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership, which aim to develop new facilities, and to enhance facilities, for arts and entertainment in order to diversify the existing offer.

Social and Community Infrastructure

- 7.30 The provision of social and community infrastructure, including the provision of facilities for worship, is fundamental to the creation of strong neighbourhoods and local identity. Facilities, such as libraries, adult and children's services, emergency services, health centres, community centres and space for the voluntary sector services, together with local amenities such as retail, are vital to the well-being of residents.
- 7.31 The JCS is prepared alongside the Sustainable Community Strategies which helps to ensure that these matters are adequately addressed.
- 7.32 The Infrastructure and Delivery section of this Plan, Section 11, sets out policy that determines that needs generated directly from development should be met through the provision of financial contributions from developers. This will include future management and maintenance costs. It may, in some circumstances, be more appropriate to co-locate facilities within local centres in order to improve overall accessibility, whilst also reducing the numbers of trips that are needed, particularly those undertaken by private vehicle.
- 7.33 In the rural areas, services should be provided where they can be accessed by public transport, both for reasons of sustainability and to ensure that residents are not excluded if they do not have access to a private vehicle.

Sport, Recreation and Open Space

7.34 Sport, recreation and open space are vital to the community and the local identity of an area. The plan area contains a wide variety of high-quality public open spaces, whilst further new spaces will be incorporated into the Sustainable Urban Extensions, providing residents with good quality access.

- 7.35 Each of the three Borough and District Councils in West Northamptonshire have produced Open Space, Sport and Recreation studies⁵ which are compliant with the former Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17)⁶. The studies provide detailed background information and recommendations for local standards of provision for both open space and recreation as well specific built facilities. The standards establish the minimum amount of space required together with the desired distance for accessing different types of facilities for all users. These standards should be incorporated into all new development.
- 7.36 Northampton Borough Council has reviewed it's Playing Pitch Strategy and published the Northampton Playing Fields Key Issues and Recommendations Report⁷ which has updated the Northampton Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment, including the local standards for the provision of recreational open space. Additional local work may also be required to identify facilities required for young people, such as playgrounds and multi-use games areas.
- 7.37 Local facilities are important community assets and play a key role in ensuring that the residents of the area can lead healthy and active lifestyles. The West Northamptonshire Sports Facilities Strategy⁸ provides details relating to the current provision of sports facilities, such as tennis courts, cricket pitches and swimming pools and identifies deficiencies in both existing and future levels of provision.
- 7.38 The report highlights that there will need to be improvements to sports facilities over the plan period to meet the needs of both the existing and future population levels, and must be located where it is accessible to all, including by public transport, walking and cycling.
- 7.39 The key improvements identified have been incorporated into the Infrastructure Delivery Plan as follows:
 - New swimming facilities within western and northern Northampton;
 - Rugby pitches and facilities across the plan area;
 - New sports hall with ancillary facilities such as netball courts in each of the authority areas; and
 - Synthetic turf pitches in each of the towns.
- 7.40 Mechanisms for achieving improvements in the provision of open space, sport, recreation and cultural facilities will be detailed in the Part 2 Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents, as necessary.

⁵ Northampton:PMP (2009) Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment and Audit. Daventry District Council: PMP (2009) Open Space, Sport and Recreation Needs Assessment South Northamptonshire: South Northamptonshire Council (2007) Open Space Strategy 2007-2021

⁶ Communities and Local Government (2002): Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation now cancelled by the NPPF (2012).

⁷ Neil Allen Associates (2011) Northampton Playing Fields Key Issues and Recommendations Report

⁸ Syzergy (2009) Sports Facilities Strategy for West Northamptonshire



Existing Facilities

- 7.41 Within the plan area there are many assets that provide recreational and leisure opportunities that are highly valued by residents, where possible these assets should be retained. The loss of such facilities, many of which do not operate commercially, is a particular concern, as they often provide vital voluntary services for disadvantaged sectors of the community. Meeting community needs may therefore require contributions from new development to assist in refurbishing, adapting or extending vital community assets; details of this approach will be provided within the Part 2 Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents (as necessary), which will also specify facilities that are considered to be "at risk".
- 7.42 Where proposals for development would result in the loss of a facility, the policy approach should be determined by; the availability of alternative or replacement facilities nearby (as derived from the relevant former PPG17 assessment or relevant assessment for other community facilities), whether the facility is still required, or whether there may be wider community benefits associated with the new proposal.
- 7.43 As the area changes through new growth, the demand for cultural and community facilities will increase. Some new facilities may be provided locally, aimed at meeting the needs of local residents. Others may serve a wider area and will need to be delivered more comprehensively serving towns or even the whole of the plan area and beyond. New developments will be required to meet their own demands in terms of sporting, recreation, cultural and community facilities and to meet this demand either through on-site provision or through contributions as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery section of this Plan, Section 11. Development will also be required to contribute towards the provision of larger scale facilities through a Community Infrastructure Levy, as outlined in the Infrastructure and Delivery section of this Plan, where it renders existing deficiencies more severe.

POLICY RC2 – COMMUNITY NEEDS

NEW RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAKE PROVISION FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET OUT IN OPEN SPACE/ RECREATION STUDIES AND IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY AND THE CULTURAL INVESTMENT PLAN.

THE LOSS OF EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES INCLUDING BUILT SPORT FACILITIES AND AREAS OF OPEN SPACE WILL BE RESISTED UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT:

- THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE THROUGH THE PROVISION OF A REPLACEMENT FACILITY OF EQUAL OR BETTER QUALITY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ACCESSIBILITY; OR
- THE PROPOSAL WILL BRING ABOUT COMMUNITY BENEFITS THAT OUTWEIGH THE LOSS OF THE FACILITY; OR
- HAVING REGARD TO THE RELEVANT OPEN SPACE STUDY, THE SPACE IS SURPLUS OR IS LITTLE USED

PROPOSALS FOR NEW FACILITIES WILL NEED TO BE SUPPORTED BY A LONG TERM MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE PROVISION FINANCIAL OR ENHANCEMENT OF, EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES WILL NEED TO BE PROVIDED BY NEW DEVELOPMENT. THE EXACT NATURE OF THE PROVISION AND TIMING WILL BE SET OUT WITHIN THE DAVENTRY DISTRICT SETTLEMENTS AND COUNTRYSIDE LOCAL PLAN, SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES LOCAL PLAN AND NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES LOCAL PLAN AND SUPPORTED MANAGEMENT BY SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS.



8.0 Economic Advantage

- 8.1 A central theme of our vision for West Northamptonshire is to secure economic stability and prosperity which itself is a key element to improving the quality of life for our residents. We need to ensure there are a variety of job opportunities for local people and that people have access to locally based educational facilities that can improve their employment prospects. A vibrant economy will strengthen our communities, support sustainable development objectives and help reverse areas of decline.
- 8.2 The Spatial Portrait sets out the background to the existing employment framework in West Northamptonshire and the Spatial Strategy sets out the number of jobs required to be delivered across the plan.
- 8.3 The following section (and part of the Places sections) includes policies relating to specific employment types and allocations.

Existing Employment Areas

- 8.4 The West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (WNELS) undertook a comprehensive review of employment land and industrial estates in the main urban areas of West Northamptonshire. It found that the vast majority of employment sites and industrial estates that were assessed were fit for purpose, suitably located and viable and should be safeguarded for employment development within B class uses.
- 8.5 The plan area already has a considerable amount of employment floorspace in the planning pipeline in sustainable locations already consented through planning applications. Many existing employment sites are undergoing redevelopment to modern standards and are making efficient use of previously developed land, for example Royal Oak industrial estate in Daventry. Much of West Northamptonshire's employment is provided on large purpose built estates with corresponding infrastructure, often badly suited to non-employment uses. Losses of employment land in West Northamptonshire for the last five years have been low. Where it can be shown that vacant employment land is no longer viable, a mix of employment uses including, non-B employment generating uses (as mentioned in WNELS) may be considered where shown to be essential to viability and appropriate including compliant with the sequential test in Policy E2 (offices) and Policy S9 (retail) where relevant.

POLICY E1 – EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS

TO HELP SUPPORT A VIBRANT, SUCCESSFUL AND DEVELOPING LOCAL ECONOMY EXISTING AND ALLOCATED EMPLOYMENT SITES AND INDUSTRIAL ESTATES ACROSS WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WILL BE RETAINED FOR USES WITHIN USE CLASSES B1, B2, B8 AND APPROPRIATE NON-B EMPLOYMENT GENERATING USES.

CHANGE OF USE TO OTHER (NON EMPLOYMENT GENERATING) USES WILL BE RESISTED UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SITE IS NO LONGER ECONOMICALLY VIABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT PURPOSES IN THE LONG TERM, THERE IS A CLEAR CONFLICT WITH ADJOINING USES, OR ITS RELEASE WOULD OFFER SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS TO THE LOCAL AREA.

NEW COMMERCIAL FLOORSPACE AT THE RURAL SERVICE CENTRES OF TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY AND OTHER SMALLER SETTLEMENTS WILL BE OF A SCALE THAT IS COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR FUNCTION.

DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY WILL BE THROUGH THE PART 2 LOCAL PLANS.

Office Development

- 8.6 Traditionally a manufacturing area, West Northamptonshire is in the process of transition from manufacturing, where job opportunities are in decline, to knowledge based industries. However, there is still a need to retain manufacturing and supporting warehousing jobs as part of a mixed economy that offers a diverse range of employment opportunities.
- 8.7 The JCS in partnership with other Local Plans will shift the focus of major office development to Northampton town centre and central area. The Northampton Central Area Action Plan (NCAAP) identifies a range of strategic office development sites to reinvigorate the economy within the central area to support its regeneration.
- 8.8 Office development will also be directed to Daventry central area to support Daventry's regeneration objectives supporting the transition of its economy from predominantly manufacturing and warehousing to provide more diverse employment opportunities.
- 8.9 Towcester and Brackley provide service centre roles and are not sustainable locations for strategic scale office development as they do not have the extent of resident population to support employment growth on a large scale, resulting in in-commuting and unsustainable patterns of travel. However, new office development of an appropriate scale will support their economies and help alleviate out-commuting to larger centres.

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POLICY E2 – NEW OFFICE FLOORSPACE

NORTHAMPTON

MAJOR OFFICE DEVELOPMENT (1000 SQ M GROSS OR MORE) WILL BE LOCATED IN NORTHAMPTON FOLLOWING A SEQUENTIAL APPROACH COMPRISING:

- a) SITES ALLOCATED WITHIN THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN; AND
- b) WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE BOUNDARY; THEN
- c) EDGE OF TOWN CENTRE; FOLLOWED BY
- d) OTHER SUITABLE OFFICE SITES AS ALLOCATED IN THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA LOCAL PLAN PART 2.

DAVENTRY

OFFICE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE LOCATED IN DAVENTRY CENTRAL AREA. DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICE FLOORSPACE WITHIN THE CENTRAL AREA IN EXCESS OF 500 SQ M WILL BE ACCEPTABLE WHERE IT IS DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE WILL BE NO UNACCEPTABLE ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE REGENERATION OF OTHER CENTRES.

BRACKLEY AND TOWCESTER

NEW OFFICE FLOORSPACE UP TO 500 SQ M GROSS WILL BE LOCATED AT THE RURAL SERVICE CENTRES OF BRACKLEY AND TOWCESTER.

OTHER SMALLER SETTLEMENTS

THE SCALE OF OFFICE DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER SMALLER SETTLEMENTS WILL BE COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR FUNCTION.

Technology Realm

The Northampton Technology Realm framework aims to nurture the growth 8.10 of value added jobs in West Northamptonshire and in the County through collaboration with partners such as the Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership, the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP), the University Northampton alongside partners of businesses and other across Northamptonshire. The concept of the Technology Realm is to enable the development of a highly skilled and knowledge based workforce that is capable of meeting the needs of targeted employers supported by a range of employment unit size solutions to provide appropriate workplaces. The floorspace/

Technology Realm will support the promotion of industry-university led collaboration in partnership, stimulating innovation in products, processes and services. The Technology Realm will also support inward investment activities and enable high value added employment with opportunities for innovative business development.

- 8.11 The Technology Realm framework will support the development of start-up and grow-on premises which should be designed to allow for expansion as start-up firms grow. Developments should be designed to maximise formal and informal interaction with high standards of environmental sustainability.
- 8.12 A key feature of the Northampton Technology Realm will be the provision of effective and well-resourced enterprise support services which will focus on assisting pre-start, start-up/ emerging and established businesses across identified sectors.

POLICY E3 - TECHNOLOGY REALM, SEMLEP NORTHAMPTON WATERSIDE ENTERPRISE ZONE

THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL SEEK TO NEGOTIATE A RANGE OF BUSINESS UNIT SIZES WITHIN THE SEMLEP NORTHAMPTON WATERSIDE ENTERPRISE ZONE TO ENABLE AND ENCOURAGE THE START-UP AND GROW-ON OF BUSINESSES.

Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) - Strategic Distribution

- 8.13 Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) is a storage and distribution centre of national significance. Although DIRFT is within Daventry District it lies immediately east of Rugby and adjoins Rugby Radio Station Urban Extension which is proposed for major development in the Rugby Borough Council Core Strategy (2011).
- 8.14 The first unit at DIRFT opened in 1997 and comprised business and distribution uses in various scales, some are directly rail-linked and others use the Intermodal Railport located in what is known as DIRFT South. In January 2005, outline planning permission was granted for the westward expansion of DIRFT (known as DIRFT 2) to provide some 180,000 sqm of additional rail linked warehouse distribution and manufacturing buildings. The floorspace to be provided at DIRFT 2 is counted as part of the 2010 to 2021 supply of warehouse and distribution provision for the West Northamptonshire area.
- 8.15 National policy strongly supports the movement of freight by rail which enables the modal shift away from road based transport.

- 8.16 The East Midlands Strategic Distribution Study (EMSDS)¹ provides a technical study of logistics and the regional economy. It identifies that in the East Midlands logistics accounts for a higher share of jobs and output than in any other region in England. In identifying sites for further strategic distribution development regional advice is that priority should be given to sites that can be served by rail freight and operate as intermodal terminals. At the regional level there is strong support for further rail related strategic distribution development and that further provision should be made in the West Northamptonshire area.
- 8.17 The Regional Freight Strategy has set a target of an additional 30 freight trains per day which will require around an additional 308 hectares of rail connected strategic distribution land to be brought forward in the East Midlands region by 2026. Network Rail is a close consultee on the DIRFT proposals and is fully supportive of rail connected freight at this location.
- 8.18 In locating strategic distribution priority consideration should therefore be given to sites that can be served by rail freight and that can operate an intermodal terminal. As an existing location for rail freight DIRFT has a significant investment in existing rail freight infrastructure in place and DIRFT 2 proposals will further enhance these intermodal facilities in transferring freight from road to rail.
- 8.19 Further consolidation of the rail freight facility via expansion at DIRFT, will clearly have more than local significance and its labour force catchment area will cross the local authority areas of Daventry, Rugby and Northampton and extend into Harborough and Coventry. As such the JCS recognises that the DIRFT site has a national and regional context rather than only a local significance.

POLICY E4 - DAVENTRY INTERNATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT TERMINAL (DIRFT)

FURTHER RAIL CONNECTED STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION USES AND ASSOCIATED RAIL AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IS SUPPORTED IN PRINCIPLE AT DIRFT. A HIGH STANDARD OF LAYOUT, LANDSCAPING, BUILDING DESIGN AND MATERIALS WILL BE REQUIRED.

8.20 As a nationally significant infrastructure project under the Planning Act 2008 the Secretary of State considered the expansion of the existing DIRFT and granted a development consent order (DCO) in July 2014. This expansion is known as DIRFT 3. DIRFT 3 includes the construction and operation of a new rail link together with up to 731,000 sq m of rail served storage, operational facilities, a lorry park and strategic open space. Site infrastructure and construction is expected to start in 2016. The application was considered by Daventry District Council in the context of Policy E4 which was then an emerging policy, similarly the Secretary of State determined the DCO in the context of Policy E4.

¹ East Midlands Development Agency - East Midlands Strategic Distribution Study (November 2006)

Silverstone Circuit – Knowledge Based Cluster

- 8.21 Silverstone is the home of the British Grand Prix and the British motorsport industry. It has become a popular and important motorsport venue and its reputation has become synonymous with excellence, not only in motorsport, but also in education, employment, high performance, technology, and engineering skills. As an iconic destination, it attracts visitors from across the world. This level of recognition sets it apart from other sporting facilities within West Northamptonshire. The primary aim of the planned expansion of activities at the Circuit is to build on the regular events that currently take place on an annual and regular basis including the F1 Grand Prix, to maximise its wider economic role, local expenditure and its local and national significance.
- 8.22 Silverstone Circuit is the heart of a motorsport cluster and lies midway between Brackley and Towcester. It acts as a lynchpin for high value and high skill enterprises in motor sport and automotive development, which extends across West Northamptonshire and into Aylesbury Vale in Buckinghamshire. As such it makes an important contribution to the national and local economy.
- 8.23 Businesses associated with the motorsport industry are noted for their relatively small land requirements, high added value and propensity to network only with their immediate suppliers and customers. Many of the businesses are small or medium sized businesses with highly skilled, mobile workers. The proposed development at the Circuit is considered complimentary to that proposed for both Towcester and Brackley.
- 8.24 Increasing overseas competition within the motorsport industry and intense global economic pressures threaten Silverstone Circuit's dominant position. Only by investing in the economic future of the Circuit and its facilities will Silverstone retain its leading role and retain the wider cluster located around it.
- 8.25 In February 2009 South Northamptonshire and Aylesbury District Councils published a joint Development Brief for Silverstone Circuit. This Brief provides guidance on the future development of Silverstone Circuit and adjacent areas within the ownership of the Circuit. It covers land lying in both South Northamptonshire and Aylesbury Vale Districts. The Brief proposes a number of uses including employment and education and others which will add to the attraction of the circuit as a venue for recreation and leisure focused on motorsport.
- 8.26 The Brief sets out the "Vision for the Circuit" and aims to strengthen Silverstone's international role as a world class motorsport venue and facility to ensure it can continue to offer a first class motor racing venue capable of hosting international events including grand prix racing. It is based on the principles of sustainable development to maximise the social and economic benefits for the local and regional area and minimise the impact on the environment.



8.27 The fundamental objectives for Silverstone Circuit are as follows:

- The improvement of track related facilities to modern grand prix standards and the promotion of Silverstone as the home of British motorsport and racing, as well as the development of the land portfolio;
- Enhance and strengthen Silverstone Circuit as the centre of automotive and high technology excellence for the UK;
- Creation of opportunities for the development of employment and sustainable economic growth by attracting businesses, education and high quality active outdoor tourism;
- Providing an attractive venue for leisure and hotel activities to create sustainable development in both construction and operation;
- Creation of a development which integrates well into its local environment and provides an attractive countryside setting to locate and develop high value enterprises. This includes both cultural and physical landscape;
- Developing sustainable transport proposals; and
- Proposing development which will be complementary to the growth plans for Towcester and the future growth of Brackley;
- 8.28 A new employment park is proposed adjoining the Circuit (in Aylesbury Vale) which will be developed as a natural extension of the existing development in the Circuit. The expansion area is around 25ha. This provides for a mix of uses, predominantly B8, but with a mix of B1, thus complementing the range of uses to be developed in the existing Advanced Technology Park within South Northamptonshire Council's area.
- 8.29 Other proposed land uses at the Circuit include a new pit and paddock complex, new grandstands, higher education facilities, exhibition, brand centre, hotel and function facilities, conference facilities, employment development in the form of the business park and advanced technology park and the retention of existing motorsport track facilities on the Circuit. The proposals include enhancement of the tourism and leisure activities at the Circuit with woodland and outdoor pursuits, public arena facilities, outdoor four wheel drive facilities and education campus-related activities. The proposals will include the creation of new woodland and nature conservation areas, contributing to wider green infrastructure and environmental character initiatives.
- 8.30 Policy E5 below provides a framework for the development of Silverstone Circuit and is consistent with the Silverstone Circuit Development Brief (February 2009). The Development Brief and the framework policy below take a holistic view of the Circuit's development and therefore it should be noted that some of the development elements set out in the policy are within the Aylesbury Vale District Council area. South Northamptonshire Council granted outline planning permission for the expansion of Silverstone Circuit in 2011.

POLICY E5 - SILVERSTONE CIRCUIT

TO SUPPORT THE CIRCUIT AS AN INTERNATIONAL VENUE FOR MOTORSPORT FURTHER EMPLOYMENT, TOURISM, EDUCATION AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT AT SILVERSTONE CIRCUIT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) 40 HA ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PARK COMPRISING B1/ B2 AND B8 USES;
- b) 25 HA OF ADDITIONAL B1 B8 EMPLOYMENT (ENTIRELY IN AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT);
- c) 8 HA OF TOURISM USES COMPRISING UP TO 3 HOTELS; (2 HOTELS IN AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT);
- d) 35 HA LEISURE/ CONFERENCING/ EXHIBITION/ SPORTS SPACE COMPRISING D1/ D2/ A3/ A1/ B1 AND SUI GENERIS USES (10 HA IN AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT);
- e) 14 HA EDUCATION CAMPUS (ENTIRELY IN AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT); AND
- f) A 600 PLACE SILVERSTONE UNIVERSITY TECHNICAL COLLEGE (WITHIN SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DISTRICT)

ALL PROPOSALS WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE FUNCTIONAL LINKS TO THE TOWNS OF TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY IN PARTICULAR BY STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT LINKS BETWEEN THE CIRCUIT AND THE TOWNS.

PROPOSALS MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED DEVELOPMENT BRIEF FOR SILVERSTONE CIRCUIT (JANUARY 2009) AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING STUDIES:

- 1) LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT
- 2) DRAINAGE AND FLOOD STUDIES
- 3) TRANSPORT STUDIES
- 4) ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS
- 5) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

Education, Skills and Training

8.31 Having the right skills is crucial to sustained economic growth and for the economy to be able to adapt to change. Raising student attainment and school performance is also critical in attracting prospective employers. New housing development will bring with it opportunities for new schools and investment in existing schools. As well as investment in schools, a new approach and relationship is needed where trade associations and employer representatives work with education providers to help give a business edge to training and help make our young people ready for the work place.

- 8.32 The contribution that the University of Northampton, Colleges and other higher education institutes make to the economy of the area, and Northampton in particular, should not be underplayed. These institutions will provide highly trained individuals to support the higher quality jobs growth the area seeks to attract. Silverstone Circuit as the hub of the motorsport industry has also played a key contribution in vocational learning in partnership with further and higher education providers in the county and through their campus plans aim to increase this role. A University Technical College has opened at Silverstone. The Daventry Learning Partnership (Moulton College, Northampton College, Daventry William Parker and Danetre Schools) are supporting higher education achievement in Daventry and their aspiration to construct a new University Technical College within the Daventry town central area as part of the redevelopment proposals has been achieved.
- 8.33 In addition to their value as institutes of learning, education facilities and their associated accommodation, when located in town centres, help to improve the vitality and viability of town centres. It is important that the skills of the graduates from these centres of learning are retained within the area to foster inward investment and economic growth. If the area is to generate more innovation, attract new businesses and retain existing businesses employees with the right skills and qualification levels are required.

POLICY E6 – EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON, MOULTON COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE, TRESHAM COLLEGE AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WILL BE SUPPORTED. NEW EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WILL BE ENCOURAGED AND SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AT SITES WHICH ARE ACCESSIBLE BY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS WILL BE SUPPORTED TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE LOCAL WORKFORCE.

Tourism, Visitor and Cultural Industries

8.34 Tourism, visitor and cultural industries form an important part of the economy for both urban and rural areas. The visitor economy in West Northamptonshire is bringing in around £500 million in to the economy every year and there are opportunities to develop this investment further. The visitor economy can benefit the area by drawing people into it which then supports the local economy and investment opportunities.

- 8.35 In the town centres tourism and leisure attractions can be represented by museums, theatres and arts and cultural quarters. The Northampton Central Area Action Plan identifies a number of significant sites to accommodate leisure and cultural uses largely focused around the River Nene and waterside development, as well as a range of sites to accommodate hotels. Leisure and tourism development is another key element that will support the regeneration of Northampton town centre and Northampton as the key economic driver of the area.
- 8.36 Daventry District Council's Town Centre Vision² includes raising the visitor attraction and tourism potential of Daventry through the creation of a mixed use waterside development associated with the Grand Union Canal that runs to the north Daventry. A site for a hotel is also indicated within Daventry's central area.
- 8.37 Tourism is a key sector in South Northamptonshire employing 14% of its workforce. Its tourism is focused around Silverstone Circuit (Policy E5 refers) and Towcester Racecourse (Policy T5 refers) and its historic town centres. Increasing the number of hotel bedspaces would enhance the District's opportunity as being identified as an established over-night destination.
- 8.38 The local economy of villages within the rural areas can be benefited by rural tourism associated with countryside recreation including the network of canals and historic visitor sites. There is a need to increase opportunities for overnight stays in the rural area of an appropriate scale.
- 8.39 Silverstone Circuit as referred to in Policy E5 above is a tourism and leisure destination of national and international significance and sits outwith Policy E7 below.

POLICY E7 - TOURISM, VISITOR AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

TOURISM, VISITOR AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE SUPPORTED WHERE:

- a) THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF REGENERATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES;
- b) THEY STRENGTHEN THE OVERALL TOURISM OFFER;
- c) THEY BENEFIT LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND BUSINESSES; AND
- d) DEVELOPMENT IS OF A USE, FORM AND SCALE WHICH DOES NOT HARM THE QUALITY OF THE NATURAL OR BUILT ENVIRONMENT.

ATTRACTIONS AND FACILITIES OF A SIGNIFICANT SCALE SHOULD BE LOCATED FIRSTLY WITHIN TOWN CENTRES, THEN ON THE EDGE OF TOWN CENTRES, AND THEN AT OTHER ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS.

RURAL VISITOR ATTRACTIONS SHOULD CONFORM TO POLICY R2.

² Daventry Civic Trust (2004) Daventry Town Centre Vision 2021

Northampton Junction 16 Strategic Employment Site

- 8.40 Recent historic evidence, at least until prior to the economic downturn, shows that between 1996 and 2008 208 ha of employment land was developed within the Northampton Related Development Area³. Development over this period saw a range of companies, many of whom already have connections with West Northamptonshire, grow and expand by utilising the strategic advantages of the location. This has seen the profile of the area increase as a location for strategic distribution activities as it meets the spatial and technical requirements of modern, high-quality manufacturing processes such as those undertaken by Cosworth engines.
- 8.41 The West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (2012 Review) demonstrates the substantial floorspace available within the plan area over the plan period to support the economic objectives of the JCS. This will be maximised not simply by repeating past trends or supporting unconstrained demand in any one sector. Space remains available at recent employment growth locations including Pineham and Swan Valley. Nevertheless, the range and size of sites currently available will not be sufficient to give scope for the continued growth of existing occupiers or opportunities to expand growing sectors to levels that would complement the economic strategy as a whole.
- 8.42 A strategic allocation for additional employment land is identified at a location adjacent to the East of Junction 16 of the M1 Motorway. The total area of the site covers 42 ha (gross) south of the A4500. The allocated site is located within South Northamptonshire District, approximately 7km from Northampton Town Centre within a location recognised as being of high-medium landscape sensitivity. The area is presently in agricultural use and is open countryside.
- 8.43 The scale of the allocation represents a level of provision that compliments the economic objectives for the Plan as a whole. Development associated with maximising the economic advantages of Northampton is proposed in a manner that simultaneously reflects the direction of large scale strategic distribution activities towards DIRFT. This will be achieved by means of a size restriction within the policy as permission for units over 40,000 sqm will not be granted. This allocation is provided specifically to meet the needs of existing companies within Northampton where there are insufficient sites of adequate size to meet their needs. Within the plan support for larger units is provided at DIRFT, so unless justified by exceptional circumstances other occupiers requiring development of over 40,000 sqm and with no existing connection to the area will be directed towards that location.

³ Northampton Borough Council Industrial and Commercial Employment Land Development Monitoring Report: 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 8.44 The scale and extent of B8 (Storage or Distribution) uses will be carefully controlled. This site is specifically allocated to meet the needs of Northampton, and is not intended to provide a strategic distribution park. Overall, B8 uses should be no more than 50% of the total floorspace on the site, subject to the provision for the relocation of existing Northampton based employers. This is in recognition of the provision that has been made for large scale storage and distribution in more appropriate locations within the plan area, particularly at DIRFT. This provision also intends to ensure that floorspace remains available for B2 manufacturing occupiers to continue to build on the strategic advantages for this sector within the local economy. Any B1(a) office provision will be restricted to no individual unit exceeding 1,000 sqm as new office development should concentrate at Northampton Town Centre.
- 8.45 The allocation makes provision for development of 42 ha (gross) within the plan period 2011-2029 shown on Inset Map 18. Provision is made for development of a mix of B2 and B8 uses; a minimum 2 ha lorry parking facility; and associated facilities; alongside necessary landscaping and infrastructure provision within the site.
- 8.46 The allocation in this area seeks to capture the benefits of this location but will ensure that impacts on the environment and infrastructure are mitigated and where possible result in a net gain as a result of development.
- 8.47 Development proposals will have regard to the key features of the location. The River Nene corridor towards the south-east is associated with a small area of flood risk as well as being of significance in terms of green infrastructure and ecological assets within the immediate and wider area. Ensuring the provision of structural greenspace within this area as a minimum would provide a basis for mitigating any impacts, as well as ensuring the developed area is free from flood risk.
- 8.48 Mitigation to the strategic and local road network will be required and the site will be expected to make a financial contribution to these mitigation measures as well as providing any land required. The A4500 corridor will be a focus for improvements to walking, cycling and public transport connections, reflecting its importance as a route into Northampton. Connections with the town of Daventry will also be enhanced as a consequence of development. This will be delivered in addition to improving other walking and cycling connections within the site and its surrounding area as a result of the development. Delivery of the lorry park and its associated accommodation facilities within the allocation represents an opportunity to fulfil the objective of relieving congestion within the main urban area and removing such traffic from less sustainable journeys on the local road network. Delivery will be expected early within the allocated phase of development.

- 8.49 Policy E8 below sets out the framework for development of this site. A comprehensive development brief will be required to support preparation of a detailed masterplan to address such matters as the scale, design and height of buildings to minimise and mitigate impacts on the landscape of the area.
- 8.50 The relevant Councils in West Northamptonshire, working with other partners and the development sector, will where necessary utilise the powers of compulsory acquisition to secure the implementation of this development.

POLICY E8 – NORTHAMPTON JUNCTION 16 STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT SITE

THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON JUNCTION 16 STRATEGIC EMPLOYMENT SITE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT CONSTITUTES MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AS SPECIFIED IN POLICY S11, AND AS A MINIMUM WILL BE EXPECTED TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SET OUT IN POLICIES S10 AND S11.

THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR B1, B2 AND B8 USES AND IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- a) THE SITE WILL BE 42 HA GROSS;
- b) A MINIMUM 2 HA SECURE LORRY PARK;
- c) ANCILLARY FACILITIES WITH THE LORRY PARK;
- d) PROPOSALS FOR A B1(A) OFFICE USE SHALL NOT EXCEED 1,000 SQM;
- e) THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF ANY UNIT WILL BE 40,000 SQM GROSS;
- f) NECESSARY HIGHWAYS WORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING PROVISION OF JUNCTION 16 IMPROVEMENTS AND A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAVENTRY DEVELOPMENT LINK ROAD;
- g) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES, INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- h) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- j) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE MUST BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.



9.0 Housing

Introduction

- 9.1 A key objective of this strategy is to provide a range of housing in sustainable locations to ensure all residents have access to a home that they can afford and that meets their needs. Housing development will be directed to the most sustainable locations in and adjoining Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley with more limited development in the rural areas to provide for local needs and support local services.
- 9.2 In delivering the planned development it is essential that quality housing is provided to meet the current and future needs of our communities. The mix, size and tenure of the housing delivered by the JCS will contribute to meeting the full range of housing needs that exist in West Northamptonshire, including those who may have specialised needs such as older people and people with disabilities. The housing delivered through the JCS will be sustainable, flexible and well designed.
- 9.3 The level of housing growth required and where the housing will be provided is dealt with in Section 5 in the Spatial Strategy. This section therefore deals with the type of housing that is required such as the split between market and affordable housing, the mix of dwelling types and sizes and the need for specialised accommodation to meet the needs of specific sectors of the community. The design of new housing is also included to ensure that it is sustainable, flexible and meets the requirements of the people who will occupy it.
- 9.4 A Strategic Housing Market Assessment¹ (SHMA) was undertaken for West Northamptonshire based on the housing requirement set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan. The findings of the SHMA have been reassessed to take account of the revised household projections arising from the most recent objective assessment of housing needs and the extended plan period to 2029. The revised SHMA assessment concludes that the residual housing requirement should be broken down as set out in Table 4 below. The residual requirement for the Northampton Related Development Area includes those sites which are being allocated for Northampton related development, but are located in Daventry and/ or South Northamptonshire districts. The percentage requirements for affordable housing specified in Policy H2, below, have regard to the estimated requirements for intermediate and social rented housing set out in Table 4, together with the results of a series of sensitivity tests².

² Details of the sensitivity tests undertaken as part of the SHMA update are set out in a separate technical paper: West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (Oct 2013) Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2013 – Technical Note

¹ Opinion Research Services (2010). West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009 - Final Report

Table 4: Housing Requirement by Area 2011-2029
(Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: ORS Housing Market Model)

	Housing Requirement 2011-29			
Housing Type	Daventry District ³	Northampton Related Development Area	South Northants⁴	
Market housing	5,500	20,900	3,900	
Intermediate affordable housing	0	0	1,700	
Social rented/ Affordable rented housing	1,500	7,600	1,600	
Total Housing Requirement	7,000	28,500	7,200	
Market housing	78.6%	73.3%	54.2%	
Intermediate affordable housing	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	
Social rented/ Affordable rented housing	21.4%	26.7%	22.2%	

- 9.5 In October 2010 the Government announced its new Affordable Rent model which allows Registered Providers of affordable housing to charge rents which are up to 80% of market rents for the area on new build developments and relets. The Affordable Rent tenure has now been included within the definition of affordable housing set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 9.6 A further update of the SHMA⁵ was undertaken to consider the possible impact of the introduction of Affordable Rents on the housing requirements in the area. The study concludes that although affordable rent represents a change in tenure it will still be used to meet the needs of households who require affordable housing. If allocation policies remain constant and households who cannot afford to meet the costs of Affordable Rent receive housing benefit to cover the costs then Affordable Rent will be the equivalent of social rent. It follows therefore that the findings of the revised SHMA assessment are still valid for the affordable housing requirements in the area.
- 9.7 Previous policies in West Northamptonshire required sites of 15 dwellings or more to provide affordable housing contributions. The SHMA highlights that in recent years only 30% of sites developed in Daventry District and 50% of sites developed in South Northamptonshire have contained 15 dwellings or more. In order to meet the requirements for affordable housing it will therefore be necessary to reduce the site size thresholds or set the affordable housing targets on qualifying sites at higher levels than those identified in Table 4 above.

³ Excluding the Northampton Related Development Area

⁴ Excluding the Northampton Related Development Area

⁵ Opinion Research Services (2011) West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update

- 9.8 The SHMA also provides evidence on the size mix requirements for new housing based on the types of household that are likely to need accommodation over the plan period. These requirements vary by tenure and area. The SHMA estimates that an increasing number of smaller households will need affordable housing, but this should not automatically be translated into the provision of 1 bedroom units as many of these households will value the flexibility provided by an additional bedroom. The provision of 2 bedroom units rather than 1 bedroom units makes them more flexible for allocation purposes and as such are favoured by Registered Providers. For market housing there is a significant requirement for larger 3, 4 and 5 bedroom homes.
- 9.9 A Viability Appraisal⁶ has been undertaken to inform the proposed thresholds and affordable housing targets. It must be understood that viability is sensitive to changes in market trends, such as house prices and development costs. These market trends will be monitored and the policy reviewed as necessary. In terms of viability the study suggests that the following are reasonable policy options:
 - In the rural areas of **Daventry District** an affordable housing target of 40% is reasonable and could be set as high as 50%. In Daventry town, a target of 25% is appropriate and could be higher with social housing grant.
 - In **Northampton**, a 40% affordable housing target could be sought in the SUEs and the Southern Fringe. A lower target of 25% is proposed for Suburban, Older Urban Areas and Northampton East.
 - In **South Northamptonshire**, 50% affordable housing is achievable in the rural areas, whereas a target of 40% is reasonable for Towcester and Brackley.
- 9.10 The study recommends a site size threshold of 15 dwellings for Northampton, where small sites do not play such a significant role in housing provision. In Daventry and South Northamptonshire a lower threshold is justified.
- 9.11 A further update of the Viability Appraisal was published in March 2012⁷. This presents an analysis of the implications of the new Affordable Rent tenure and the costs associated with the delivery of different standards of Zero Carbon Housing. The update shows that viability has not changed significantly since the main report was produced. As such the conclusions of the main report remain valid.

⁶ Three Dragons (2010) - Viability Appraisal of Affordable Housing Provision and Developer Contributions in West Northamptonshire

⁷ Three Dragons (2012), Analysis of the Implications of Affordable Rents and Costs Associated With The Delivery of Different Standards of Zero Carbon Housing.



Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings

- 9.12 Different households require different types and sizes of housing. Policy H1 below seeks to ensure that an appropriate mix of housing is provided which reflects the needs of existing and future households having regard to the evidence provided by the SHMA. Whilst the SHMA provides the starting point for the consideration of size mix, it will also be necessary to have regard to specific local circumstances and needs. The JCS seeks to meet the range of housing needs which exist in our communities. Some groups such as older people or those with disabilities may require specialised housing. These vary from traditional nursing homes to schemes which support independent living, but also offer care packages. The Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs), in particular, are of a scale which provides the scope to meet the full range of needs which exist.
- 9.13 Policy H1 adopts a design-led approach to determine densities on a site by site basis having regard to the objective of securing the efficient use of land and the particular characteristics of a site and the area in which it is located. It is ultimately good design that should determine the densities that are adopted for a particular site. Notwithstanding this design led approach, it is important that minimum densities are achieved within the proposed SUEs to reduce the amount of greenfield land that needs to be released for development. For this reason Policy H1 expects the allocated SUEs to achieve average minimum densities of 35 dwellings per hectare. The calculation of minimum average densities will be based on the net developable area of the allocated SUE site.

POLICY H1 – HOUSING DENSITY AND MIX AND TYPE OF DWELLINGS

ACROSS WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WILL PROVIDE FOR A MIX OF HOUSE TYPES, SIZES AND TENURES TO CATER FOR DIFFERENT ACCOMMODATION NEEDS INCLUDING THE NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE EXPECTED TO MAKE THE MOST EFFICIENT USE OF LAND HAVING REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS:

- a) THE LOCATION AND SETTING OF THE SITE;
- b) THE EXISTING CHARACTER AND DENSITY OF THE LOCAL AREA;
- c) ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES;
- d) PROXIMITY TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT ROUTES;
- e) THE IMPLICATIONS OF DENSITY FOR AFFORDABILITY AND VIABILITY;
- f) THE LIVING CONDITIONS PROVIDED FOR FUTURE RESIDENTS; AND
- g) THE IMPACT ON THE AMENITIES OF OCCUPIERS OF NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES.

DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE PROPOSED SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS WILL BE EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE MINIMUM AVERAGE DENSITIES OF 35 DWELLINGS PER HECTARE.

Affordable Housing

- 9.14 Policy H2 below sets out the percentage requirements and site size thresholds for the on-site provision of affordable housing based on the findings of the SHMA and the Viability Appraisal⁸. Whilst there is a clear preference for on-site provision it is recognised that in the case of very small sites on-site provision may not be practicable. In these cases financial contributions in lieu of on-site provision should ensure that at least an equivalent amount of affordable housing can be built off-site. Further guidance on the operation of the affordable housing policy, including where financial contributions in lieu of on-site affordable housing will be considered appropriate, will be provided through Supplementary Planning Document(s).
- 9.15 The findings of the Viability Assessment have informed the percentage affordable housing requirements, but it is acknowledged that viability will have to be considered on a site by site basis. The thresholds for affordable housing proposed in Policy H2 have also been informed by the Viability Assessment together with an assessment of the likely contribution that small sites will make to overall housing provision. An analysis of the five-year land supply and the housing trajectory indicates that almost 15% of housing provision in Daventry District and at least 13% of housing provision in South Northamptonshire will be on sites of 15 dwellings or less. Within the Northampton Related Development Area less than 6% of housing provision is anticipated on sites below 15 dwellings.
- 9.16 The full proportion of affordable housing, as set out in Policy H2, will be expected to be delivered on each site unless a viability assessment that is prepared in conjunction with the relevant local planning authority, clearly demonstrates that it cannot be delivered. In exceptional circumstances and when agreed with the local planning authority, an off-site financial contribution of equivalent value will be appropriate on sites between 5 and 14 dwellings within the rural areas of Daventry District and South Northamptonshire to meet identified needs within the locality⁹.

⁸ Details of how the SHMA and Viability Appraisal have informed the affordable housing requirements are set out in a separate technical paper.

⁹ For the purposes of this policy, a locality, is defined as the ward within which the development is proposed or any adjoining wards.

- 9.17 Within the Northampton Related Development Area, as defined at paragraph 5.34 in the Spatial Strategy of this JCS and shown on the Policies Map, the local housing authorities will need to agree a mechanism for the allocation of affordable housing to ensure that it meets locally derived needs within the plan area. The allocation mechanism will need to take account of up to date local housing need and viability issues. It is recognised that two sites within the Northampton Related Development Area (namely Wootton Fields and Saxon Avenue at Grange Park) are already at an advanced stage in the planning process and it will not be able to apply nomination agreements. If either of these sites are not implemented as approved and revised applications need to be considered then this policy approach will be applicable.
- 9.18 For the avoidance of doubt all schemes which provide self-contained units, including sheltered and assisted living housing schemes, are expected to provide affordable accommodation in accordance with Policy H2. Where on-site provision is not practicable then an off-site contribution of equivalent value will be acceptable.

POLICY H2 – AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AFFORDABLE HOUSING WILL BE PROVIDED AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS TO BE DELIVERED ON INDIVIDUAL SITES AS FOLLOWS:

LOCATION	PROPORTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING	SITE SIZE THRESHOLD
DAVENTRY DISTRICT ¹⁰		5 OR MORE DWELLINGS
DAVENTRY TOWN	25%	
RURAL AREAS	40%	
NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA	35%	15 OR MORE DWELLINGS
SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ¹¹		5 OR MORE DWELLINGS
BRACKLEY AND TOWCESTER	40%	
RURAL AREAS	50%	

IN ALL CASES THE PERCENTAGE REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFIED ABOVE ARE SUBJECT TO THE ASSESSMENT OF VIABILITY ON A SITE BY SITE BASIS.

¹⁰ Excluding the Northampton Related Development Area.

¹¹ Excluding the Northampton Related Development Area.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON THE APPLICATION SITE AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, OFF-SITE PROVISION AND/ OR COMMUTED PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF ON-SITE PROVISION MAY BE SUPPORTED WHERE THIS WOULD OFFER AN EQUIVALENT OR ENHANCED PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA NEEDS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING WILL BE SECURED THROUGH NOMINATION AGREEMENTS ON SITES WITHIN THE NORTHAMPTON RELATED DEVELOPMENT AREA.

THE TENURE MIX OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING SHOULD REFLECT LOCAL HOUSING NEED AND VIABILITY ON INDIVIDUAL SITES.

Local Housing Needs in Rural Areas

- 9.19 Affordability is a key issue in the rural areas of West Northamptonshire where average house prices are significantly higher than the urban areas. For this reason Policy H3 below seeks to support the provision of affordable housing through rural exception sites and also through mixed tenure schemes where an element of market housing is necessary to deliver the identified need for affordable housing. It is expected that rural exception sites will be small in scale and normally be developed solely for affordable housing. In those cases where an element of market housing is required the scale should be the minimum required to secure the delivery of the affordable housing. The market housing itself may also meet local needs such as accommodation for older people who wish to remain within their local community, or live/work units for activities which are particularly suited to a rural area. Where affordable housing is provided under the provisions of Policy H3 this must remain affordable in perpetuity.
- 9.20 The SHLAA has identified a number of potential sites that could be suitable to meet the needs for affordable housing in rural areas. However the suitability of these sites can only be confirmed as specific needs are identified and confirmed through local housing needs surveys. The effective involvement of local communities is an essential prerequisite for the consideration of schemes to meet local housing needs, especially where the provision of market housing is proposed. Local communities may themselves take the opportunity to identify and plan for local housing needs through Neighbourhood Planning or other community planning documents.



POLICY H3 – RURAL EXCEPTION SITES

THE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING TO MEET IDENTIFIED LOCAL NEEDS IN RURAL AREAS ON 'EXCEPTION SITES' WILL BE SUPPORTED.

SCHEMES MUST EITHER BE PURELY AFFORDABLE HOUSING OR MIXED TENURE SCHEMES INCLUDING AN ELEMENT OF MARKET HOUSING WHERE THIS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE DELIVERY OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING. IT WILL BE A REQUIREMENT THAT THE MARKET HOUSING:

1) IS THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO MAKE THE SCHEME VIABLE; AND 2) MEETS SPECIFIC LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HOUSING NEEDS.

IN ALL CASES THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA MUST BE MET:

- a) THE SITE IS WITHIN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJOINS THE MAIN BUILT-UP AREA OF A RURAL SETTLEMENT;
- b) THE FORM AND SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE CLEARLY JUSTIFIED BY EVIDENCE OF NEED THROUGH A LOCAL HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY; AND
- c) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND OCCUPATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING MUST ENSURE THAT IT WILL BE AVAILABLE AND AFFORDABLE IN PERPETUITY FOR PEOPLE IN LOCAL HOUSING NEED.

Sustainable Housing

9.21 In order to be sustainable in the long term new housing should be designed and built to a standard that ensures that they can cater for changing household needs. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation's 'Lifetime Homes' standard is a recognised benchmark for accessibility and flexibility. The Lifetime Homes standard has been incorporated into the Code for Sustainable Homes and new housing development should achieve the code levels specified in Policy S11 in the Spatial Strategy in Section 5 of this JCS. Consideration should also be given to designing homes which provide the flexibility to work from home and those which provide both the internal space and external garden space to meet the needs of families. For the purposes of this policy residential development refers to development falling within Class C3 'Dwellinghouses' of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

POLICY H4 - SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT MUST BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE ACCOMMODATION THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LIFETIME HOMES STANDARD SUBJECT TO THE ASSESSMENT OF VIABILITY ON A SITE BY SITE BASIS. NEW HOUSING MUST ALSO MEET THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS SET OUT IN POLICIES S10 AND S11 IN THE SPATIAL STRATEGY.

Existing Housing Stock

- 9.22 The new dwellings that will be constructed over the course of the plan period represent only a small proportion of the overall housing stock in the plan area. The majority of households will be accommodated in the existing housing stock. Effective management of the existing housing stock can play a significant role in meeting the housing needs of the area. Policy H5 below seeks to ensure that existing dwellings are not lost to other uses unless there is an overriding justification and recognises the scope to bring empty homes back into use. The policy also aims to ensure that existing neighbourhoods and individual homes are attractive places to live by protecting and enhancing their amenities.
- 9.23 The Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (No 2) (England) Order 2010 (2010 No. 2134) gave permitted development rights for buildings used as dwelling houses, to be used as small scale Houses in Multiple Occupation (HiMOs) shared by three to six people without the need for a specific planning application. Where there is a local need to control the spread of HiMOs the local authorities are able to use existing powers, in the form of Article 4 directions, to require planning applications in their area.

POLICY H5 - MANAGING THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK

THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK WILL BE MANAGED AND SAFEGUARDED BY:

- RESTRICTING THE LOSS OF EXISTING DWELLINGS TO OTHER USES
- SECURING THE RE-USE OF EMPTY DWELLINGS FOR RESIDENTIAL USE
- ALLOWING HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION (HIMOS) WHERE THEY WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CHARACTER AND AMENITY OF EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

WHERE REQUIRED THE ENVIRONMENT OF EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREAS WILL BE ENHANCED, INCLUDING THE RENOVATION AND REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING HOUSING THORUGH AREA BASED RENEWAL.

Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People

- 9.24 Local planning authorities are required by national planning policy to set pitch and plot targets to address identified accommodation needs for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. National policy also emphasises the importance of a robust evidence base to establish need and inform development plan preparation.
- A Travellers Accommodation Needs Study (TANS)¹² has been undertaken to 9.25 quantify the accommodation and housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers (including Travelling Showpeople) in West Northamptonshire for the period 2012/13 to 2032/33. The TANs is based on primary research undertaken in Daventry District and Northampton Borough and also incorporates the results separate accommodation of а needs studv which covers South Northamptonshire¹³. The study concludes that there is an overall shortfall in West Northamptonshire over the next twenty years of 81 residential pitches and 3 emergency stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers and 2 plots for Travelling Showpeople. A district/ settlement breakdown of this requirement taken directly from the TANS is provided in Table 5 below.

Table	5:	Accommo	odation	Requirements	for	Gypsies,	Travellers	and
Travel	ling	Showpeop	ole - Dis	trict/Settlement	Brea	akdown 20′	12/13 - 2032	/33

Area	Residential Pitches	Transit Pitches	Travelling Showpeople Plots
Daventry	24	1	2
Northampton	39	1	0
South Northants	18	1	0
Total	81	3	2

9.26 The TANS also provides evidence of when provision should made in order to meet the needs for permanent residential pitches that have been identified. Table 6 below indicates when provision is expected to be made during the plan period and should be used as an aid for monitoring. The provision of travelling showpeople plots and emergency stopping places is expected to take place by 2017.

¹² RRR Consultancy Ltd (April 2013) West Northamptonshire Travellers Accommodation Needs Study

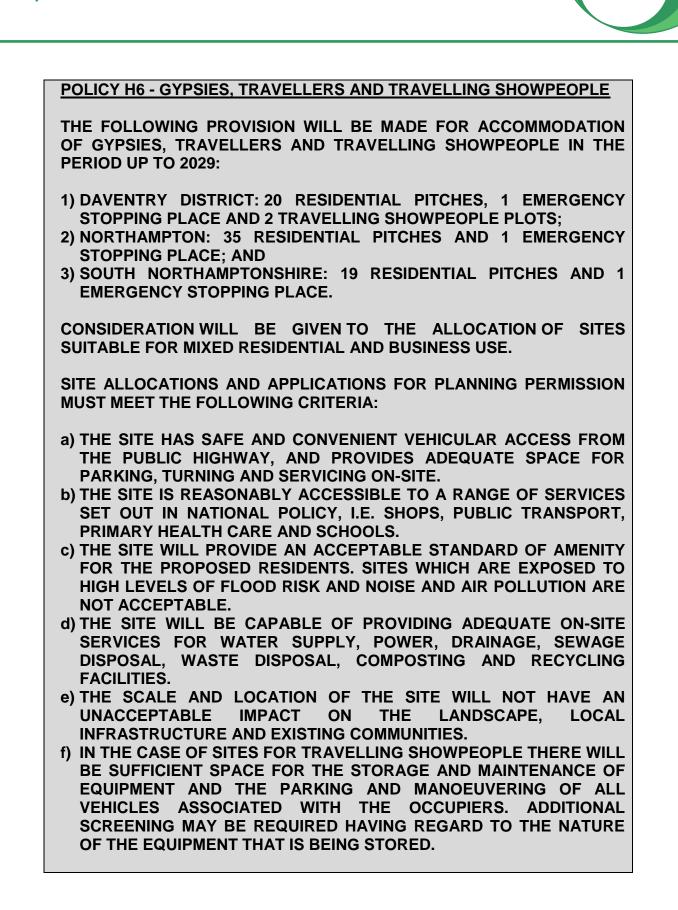
¹³ Arc 4 (January 2013) Cherwell, West Oxfordshire and South Northamptonshire Gypsy and Traveller Housing Needs Assessment

2012-2029			
Period	Daventry	Northampton	South Northamptonshire
2012-17	8	17	6
2017-22	5	7	6
2022-27	5	8	6
2027-29	2	3	1

Table 6: Residential Pitch Requirements for Gypsies and Travellers2012-2029

- 9.27 Policy H6 below identifies pitch and plot targets based on the evidence of need provided in the TANS. Site provision to meet the needs specified in Policy H6 will be made through a combination of allocations in the West Northamptonshire Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Allocations Local Plan and the development management process in accordance with the criteria set out in the policy below. The provision of small sites which are integral to and planned alongside the Sustainable Urban Extensions will be considered where they meet the criteria. These criteria should also be applied to the consideration of planning applications for sites to meet unexpected demand.
- 9.28 Whilst all sites should be reasonably accessible to services and facilities, the location of transit sites and temporary stopping places could be more remote. A key priority for these sites is the ease of access to the primary road network. Consideration will be given to the allocation of sites which are suitable for mixed residential and business use in recognition of the benefits that such sites offer in terms of supporting traditional lifestyles and reducing the need for travel to work journeys.
- 9.29 Policy H6 does not seek to set a specific limit on the size of individual sites, as this would be an arbitrary approach. However, it is noted that Government guidance¹⁴ suggests that a maximum of 15 pitches is conducive with providing a comfortable environment which is easy to manage, whilst practical experience indicates up to six pitches containing one family group works well. This reflects the preference of residents and site managers and larger sites should be avoided unless there is a clear need and preference expressed through local community consultation including with the gypsy and traveller community.
- 9.30 The identification of new sites will require effective consultation with the settled and the gypsy and traveller communities, addressing issues such as the fear of crime.

¹⁴ Communities and Local Government (2008) - Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide





10.0 Built and Natural Environment

Introduction

- 10.1 West Northamptonshire's landscape is influenced by the unique combination of natural and man-made features found in the area, for example the underlying geology, biodiversity, agricultural landscapes, buildings, structures, and transport connections.
- 10.2 These landscapes, both man-made and natural, are what makes the area distinctive and there is a pressing need to preserve and enhance many of the features, such as the biodiversity, ancient woodlands, heritage assets, townscapes and rural settings.
- 10.3 In order to help understand Northamptonshire's landscape the River Nene Regional Park Partnership has produced a Landscape Character Assessment¹ covering the whole of the county. The Assessment considers the different elements that influence the landscape, including:
 - Environmental Character;
 - Historic Landscape Character;
 - Biodiversity Character Assessment; and
 - Green Infrastructure.
- 10.4 The Landscape Character Assessment identifies the following 35 character areas in West Northamptonshire:
 - Guilsborough Ironstone Uplands
 - Spratton and Creaton Ironstone Uplands
 - Eydon Hills
 - Staverton Hills
 - Harlestone Heath and the Bramptons
 - Moulton Slopes
 - Hanging Houghton
 - Pitsford Water
 - Naseby Plateau
 - Sywell Plateau
 - The Tove Catchment
 - Hackleton Claylands
 - Whittlewood Plateau
 - Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase
 - Croughton, Aynho and Farthinghoe Plateau
 - Middleton Cheney and Woodland Halse
 - Bugbrooke and Daventry

¹ River Nene Regional Park (2008) Northamptonshire Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite v 2.2 <u>http://www.rnrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk</u>

DEC 2014

- Long Buckby
- Cottesbrooke and Arthingworth
- Newbold Grounds
- Hothorpe Hills to Great Oxendon
- Boddington Hills
- River Cherwell Floodplain
- River Tove Floodplain
- Brampton Valley Floodplain
- The Nene Long Buckby to Weedon Bec
- The Nene Weedon Bec to Duston Mill
- The Nene Duston Mill to Billing Wharf
- The Nene Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill
- Boddington Vale Farmland
- Vale of Rugby
- Brackley
- Towcester
- Daventry
- Northampton
- 10.5 This unique landscape contains significant nationally protected built and natural assets, including:
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGs);
 - Green infrastructure networks;
 - Archaeological sites of national, regional and local significance;
 - Historic buildings and structures;
 - · Scheduled monuments and registered battlefields;
 - Significant historic designated landscapes such as parks and gardens; and
 - Internationally recognised habitats for wetland birds.
- 10.6 The quality of the environment presents a number of challenges that the JCS must address when delivering new development such as:
 - How to minimise the loss of natural habitats and preserve the integrity and significance of designated sites;
 - The management of water so as to minimise the risk of flooding either from river or from surface water; and
 - The conservation and management of heritage assets.
- 10.7 Further Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Studies have also been carried out for the towns in West Northamptonshire. These studies provide additional broad advice on the overall sensitivity of an area, including historic character, green infrastructure, biodiversity and overall landscape sensitivity. These studies have informed the selection of the areas for development identified in this plan. The development of areas highlighted as having High Landscape Sensitivity in the study is not precluded, but it does mean

that additional care and appropriate mitigation will be required when planning for new development, including the major proposals for High Speed Rail 2, which could have considerable effects on the landscape character, natural environment and heritage assets, such as key conservation areas.

10.8 The establishment of the Northamptonshire Local Nature Partnership will strengthen local leadership on landscape and other natural environmental matters and will raise awareness about the services and benefits of a healthy natural environment to the green economy and well-being of people and wildlife. The designation of the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area will also help develop the next phase of environmental improvements along the Nene Valley landscape, enhancing and reconnecting nature on a significant scale.

Green Infrastructure

- 10.9 Green Infrastructure (GI) is a network comprising the broadest range of multifunctional green spaces, their connections and other environmental features including but not limited to parks, private green spaces, woodlands, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and disturbed grounds, rivers and canals and their banks, roads and rail corridors, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and churchyards². GI is an asset that enables the environment to support and maintain ecological processes whilst sustaining land, air and water resources and is important within and beyond urban areas. This particular section looks at the connections between different spaces, which include: registered parks and gardens, historic battlefields, woodlands, meadows and other amenity spaces.
- 10.10 Figure 6 in Section 20 at the end of the JCS shows the sub-regional and local green infrastructure corridors in West Northamptonshire.
- 10.11 The sub-regional green infrastructure corridors are the corridors that provide the link between the major areas of population within Northamptonshire and beyond into neighbouring counties. The function of these corridors is to connect areas of natural heritage, green space, biodiversity or other environmental interest. Local green infrastructure corridors provide links between the sub-regional corridors.
- 10.12 Green infrastructure has economic benefits³ and is an essential element in helping to manage the environmental impact of continued economic growth. The Northamptonshire-wide approach to Green Infrastructure is set out within the Landscape Character Assessment⁴, which is supported by a prioritisation and management strategy for the network as well as identifying areas for future

² see: <u>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033</u>

³ Green spaces are a 'magnet for the highly educated'. Green cities attract skilled workers. (Kahn, 2006). Significant economic benefits will accrue from having a higher skilled workforce (green growth, the economics of green cities) (Kahn 2006). Green Infrastructure for the East Midlands, (EMGIN, 2009)

⁴ River Nene Regional Park (2008) Northamptonshire Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite v 2.2 www.rnrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk

enhancement. The Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Studies⁵ for each of the four towns within West Northamptonshire identify green infrastructure assets and opportunities. These documents provide a more detailed framework for planning green infrastructure at the site specific level, particularly advising how development can enhance our green infrastructure networks.

10.13 There is an on-going requirement for funding to protect, create, enhance and manage our natural and historic assets. Further guidance on the detailed requirements for the creation, enhancement and management of green infrastructure corridors and associated facilities, including the mechanisms for off-site delivery, may be included in the Part 2 Local Plans or through Supplementary Planning Documents.

POLICY BN1 - GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIONS

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDORS OF SUB-REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPORTANCE AS SET OUT IN FIGURE 6 OF THE JOINT CORE STRATEGY WILL BE RECOGNISED FOR THEIR IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO SENSE OF PLACE AND CONSERVED, MANAGED AND ENHANCED BY:

- 1) INCORPORATING EXISTING AND IDENTIFIED FUTURE NETWORKS INTO NEW DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS;
- 2) SECURING CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DEVELOPMENT OR OTHER SOURCES FOR THE CREATION OF AND FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS;
- 3) DELIVERING LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE SUB-REGIONAL AND LOCAL NETWORK.

MEASURES TO ENHANCE EXISTING AND PROVIDE NEW GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION WILL:

- a) BE DESIGNED AND DELIVERED SUSTAINABLY WITH PRUDENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES;
- b) MITIGATE AND ADAPT TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE INCLUDING THROUGH IMPROVED FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT AND AS A CARBON STORE;
- c) BE DESIGNED TO THE HIGHEST QUALITY IN TERMS OF APPEARANCE, ACCESS PROVISION AND BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION;
- d) REFLECT LOCAL CHARACTER THROUGH THE PLANTING OF NATIVE AND OTHER CLIMATE APPROPRIATE SPECIES AND CONSIDERATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES;
- e) BE SUPPORTED BY A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.

⁵ Living Landscapes: Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study (2009). Quartet Design: Towcester and Brackley Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study (2009). West Northamptonshire Development Corporation: Daventry Infrastructure Study (2008)



Biodiversity

- 10.14 West Northamptonshire has a range of sites that are recognised for their important contribution to the diversity of species and important habitats, there are presently 22 Sites of Special Scientific Interest across the area and over 180 hectares of land designated as Local Nature Reserves. There are also a number of other sites, such as local wildlife sites, and other open space designations which provide habitats for wildlife. These range from sites that have been designated for their local importance to those that are internationally recognised.
- 10.15 Increasing pressure is being placed on natural habitats, both as a result of new development, the wider impacts of climate change and the introduction of nonnative species. There is a pressing need to not only protect, enhance and manage the adaptation of existing sites, but also to restore and create habitats at a landscape scale, especially those that are also important to the wider green infrastructure network to enable wildlife to freely move. Functioning and resilient ecosystem networks provide significant beneficial effects such as:
 - flood risk management,
 - carbon stores; and
 - crop pollination.
- 10.16 New development must take into account existing biodiversity resources on individual sites and contribute to the links between them.
- 10.17 Within the existing policy hierarchy some sites designated for their biodiversity or geodiversity value are recognised as being of importance at an international or national level, e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), while others are valued as being of regional or local significance e.g. Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGs) and protected road verges. Some designations receive statutory protection (under specific existing legislation) whilst other sites particularly those designated at a local level receive less protection e.g. Local Wildlife Sites, potential wildlife sites and pocket parks. Within the plan area there are a number of designations ranging from International, National, Regional and Local level.
- 10.18 Designated sites form a significant and important part of West Northamptonshire's natural resource by contributing to the connectivity and resilience of ecological assets, biodiversity linkages and the landscape as a whole. In the future these sites will help habitats and species adapt to the effects of climate change.
- 10.19 Plant and animal species recognised by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) should receive appropriate protection and must be fully considered in any proposal which is likely to affect them.

10.20 The Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)⁶ sets out Northamptonshire's targets for the protection and creation of a range of habitats and species that have been identified as being important in Northamptonshire. These include important habitats such as wet woodlands and acid grasslands and protected species such as otters and water voles. The BAP describes areas where the identified habitats already exist and those areas likely to be most suitable for re-creation.

POLICY BN2 - BIODIVERSITY

DEVELOPMENT THAT WILL MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE EXISTING DESIGNATIONS AND ASSETS OR DELIVER A NET GAIN IN BIODIVERSITY WILL BE SUPPORTED.

DEVELOPMENT THAT HAS THE POTENTIAL TO HARM SITES OF ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE SUBJECT TO AN ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE:

- THE METHODS USED TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY IN ITS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
- HOW HABITAT CONSERVATION, ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH LINKING HABITATS
- HOW DESIGNATED SITES, PROTECTED SPECIES AND PRIORITY HABITATS WILL BE SAFEGUARDED

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT DECISIONS WILL REFLECT THE HIERARCHY OF BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY DESIGNATIONS ATTACHING APPROPRIATE WEIGHT TO THE STATUS OF THE SITE WHICH WOULD BE AFFECTED. IN CASES WHERE IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT THERE IS NO REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE TO DEVELOPMENT THAT IS LIKELY TO PREJUDICE THE INTEGRITY OF AN EXISTING WILDLIFE SITE OR PROTECTED HABITAT APPROPRIATE MITIGATION MEASURES INCLUDING COMPENSATION WILL BE EXPECTED IN PROPORTION TO THE ASSET THAT WILL BE LOST. WHERE MITIGATION OR COMPENSATION CAN NOT BE AGREED WITH THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

⁶ Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership (2009): Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan: <u>http://www.northamptonshirebiodiversity.org/images/Docs/Northamptonshire%20BAP%20V1.4.pdf</u>

Woodland Enhancement and Creation

- 10.21 Woodlands provide a wide range of social, environmental and economic benefits. Sustainable and positive woodland management is the key to securing these benefits over the long term. West Northamptonshire has a relatively poor level of tree cover. Creation of new woodlands, particularly with native species can stimulate the economy through tourism, business diversification and forestry employment. Woodlands also deliver benefits through the creation of diverse habitats by providing recreation opportunities, alleviating flood risk and have the potential to contribute to wider climate change issues such as creating carbon sinks or providing fuel for renewable energy. Opportunities to enhance and create woodlands in West Northamptonshire as a whole will be supported particularly as part of the green infrastructure network referred to in the green infrastructure section above and as part of the biodiversity network in the plan area. Ancient Woodlands are defined by Natural England as areas where there is believed to have been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. These woodlands can be either ancient semi-natural or ancient replanted woodland. They are irreplaceable habitats which contribute towards local distinctiveness, amenity and biodiversity and will be protected.
- 10.22 The following ancient woodlands are all located within South Northamptonshire District: Salcey, Whittlewood and Yardley Chase. Daventry District also contains some remnant ancient woodland. These woodlands provide the opportunity for woodland enhancement and creation linking and extending the existing blocks of woodland and other habitats of high biodiversity value. The creation of new woodland should not be at the expense of existing areas of high biodiversity value and should not compromise the creation of geographically related habitats such as acid grassland and heath land. The conservation of these woodlands and continued efforts for habitat restoration will apply regardless of ownership and proposals for development that may prejudice the integrity and value of these sites, such as golf courses, will be resisted. Further advice relating to the consideration of biodiversity in the development management process will be provided in the Part 2 Local Plans.

POLICY BN3 - WOODLAND ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION

MEASURES TO ENHANCE AND MANAGE EXISTING WOODLANDS AND CREATE NEW WOODLANDS IN WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WILL BE SUPPORTED. OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE SOUGHT TO CREATE NEW WOODLAND TO BUFFER, EXTEND AND RELINK AREAS OF ANCIENT WOODLAND WHICH HAVE BECOME FRAGMENTED. THE PROTECTION OF AGED OR VETERAN TREES OUTSIDE ANCIENT WOODLANDS WILL ALSO BE SUPPORTED. DEVELOPMENT THAT WOULD LEAD TO FURTHER FRAGMENTATION OR RESULT IN A LOSS OF ANCIENT WOODLAND, AGED AND VETERAN TREES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE NEED FOR, AND BENEFITS OF, THE DEVELOPMENT IN THAT LOCATION CLEARLY OUTWEIGH THE LOSS. WOODLAND ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION ALONG THE YARDLEY WHITTLEWOOD RIDGE FROM THE VILLAGE OF YARDLEY HASTINGS TOWARDS TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY WILL BE PRIORITIESED IN RECOGNITION OF ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE CHARACTER AND BIODIVERSITY OF WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA)

- 10.23 The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) has been designated as a European Special Protection Area (SPA) because of its international importance as a wetland habitat for non-breeding waterbirds. The site has also been included on the list of wetland sites of international importance – Ramsar sites.
- 10.24 The Special Protection Area is important for its populations of Bittern, Gadwall and Golden Plover and is also used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds each year, including key populations of Wigeon, Gadwall, Mallard, Shoveler, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Great-Crested Grebe, Cormorant, Mute Swan, Bittern, Golden Plover, Lapwing and Coot.
- 10.25 Due to the site's international importance, a Habitats Regulations Assessment, often referred to as an Appropriate Assessment, is required under European Directive (92/43/EEC) on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora for plans that are likely to have a significant effect on European Sites (Natura 2000). A Habitats Regulations Assessment considers the impacts of plans or projects against the conservation objectives of the European site to whether would adversely affect the integrity ascertain it of the site. Assessments' undertaken to inform the Joint Core Strategy have identified any potential effects arising from the Plan and have identified measures to avoid and mitigate these effects.
- 10.26 The compartment of the Special Protection Area within the plan area, known as Clifford Hill Gravel Pits or Northamptonshire Washlands, is used by large numbers of Golden Plover, Lapwing and Wigeon.
- 10.27 These species, along with other waterbirds are susceptible to recreational disturbance. Assessments have identified that birds using the Northamptonshire Washlands are already suffering from significant levels of disturbance which will increase with future development and recreational usage.

⁷ Environ: West Northamptonshire Habitats Regulation Assessment (Appropriate Assessment) (2009 and 2010), Environ: Additional work to inform the Appropriate Assessment of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (2009 and 2010) and LUC: HRA of West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (Addendum Report) (2013)

- 10.28 In order to minimise disturbance to protected species when planning new development, dialogue will be encouraged between Northampton Borough Council, Natural England, developers, the SPA owners, Wildlife Trust and Environment Agency in order to utilise developer contributions to establish suitable site and access management plans.
- 10.29 The Northamptonshire Washlands continue to support waterbirds due to their open nature and good sightlines. It is important to maintain an unobstructed line of sight for Golden Plover and Lapwing in particular, to enable predator detection which is important while feeding, resting and roosting. Development close to habitat used by these species can reduce sight-lines and therefore the habitats suitability for feeding and roosting.
- 10.30 During the winter period Golden Plover and Lapwing use the Northamptonshire Washlands for resting and roosting; however they rely on supporting habitat including arable and pasture land outside of the Special Protection Area for feeding habitat and it is important that sufficient areas are maintained to support the populations of Golden Plover and Lapwing.
- 10.31 The sensitive nature of some wetland habitats, particularly the Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area, means that it is essential to ensure that new development has effective ways of managing water and that this does not impact on water levels in the River Nene. The Phase 1 (Outline) and the Phase 2 (Detailed) Water Cycle Strategies for West Northamptonshire⁸ specifically looked at the impacts of the water cycle on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI and the SPA. The findings of these reports justify the requirement for all new development within certain areas to be built to specific standards to conserve water usage, as detailed within the Sustainable Development Principles section in the Spatial Strategy of this Plan. The implications of development on the water quality and water related ecology has been addressed in the Phase 1 (Outline) Water Cycle Strategy (WCS) and the Phase 2 WCS for West Northamptonshire.

POLICY BN4 - UPPER NENE VALLEY GRAVEL PITS SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA

NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS THAT THERE WILL BE NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE EFFECTS UPON THE INTEGRITY OF THE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA AND RAMSAR SITE AND THE SPECIES FOR WHICH THE LAND IS DESIGNATED INCLUDING THE LOSS OF SUPPORTING HABITAT AND IMPACTS DUE TO WATER RUNOFF, WATER ABSTRACTION OR DISCHARGES FROM THE FOUL DRAINAGE SYSTEM EITHER AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ALONE OR IN COMBINATION.

⁸ Halcrow: West Northamptonshire Development Corporation Water Cycle Strategy Phase 1 Outline Study (2009). Halcrow: West Northamptonshire Phase 2 Water Cycle Strategy (September 2011)

NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE IMPACT OF ANY INCREASED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY (INDIRECT OR DIRECT) ON THE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA AND RAMSAR SITE WILL NOT HAVE A DETRIMENTAL IMPACT. ANY DEVELOPMENT THAT WILL LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY ON THE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA WILL BE REQUIRED TO INCLUDE NECESSARY MITIGATION INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT OF AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HABITAT AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLANS.

IN ORDER TO PROTECT SIGHTLINES FOR BIRDS INCLUDED WITHIN THE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA AND RAMSAR SITE DESIGNATIONS, NEW DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A 250M ZONE OF THE SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA SHOWN IN FIGURE 7 OF THE JOINT CORE STRATEGY MUST UNDERTAKE AN ASSESSMENT TO DEMONSTRATE THAT IT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE EFFECT ON BIRDS WITHIN THE CLIFFORD HILL BASIN OR, IF DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO EXISTING BUILDINGS, SHOULD REFLECT SURROUNDING BUILDING HEIGHTS.

Historic Environment and Landscape

- 10.32 In addition to natural features, such as green infrastructure networks and habitats, the historic environment is an important element of the overall landscape sensitivity and reflects human interaction with geology, topography and the natural environment over time.
- 10.33 There are a variety of different landscapes which have been shaped by a range of influences, for example:
 - the Grand Union Canal;
 - the current and past railway and road networks;
 - the historical relationship with agricultural and leather related industries; and
 - the area's position at the heart of the country.
- 10.34 These varying influences mean that settlements across the area are very different. For example, the growth of the villages and towns on the railway lines compared to those more isolated hamlets. The area's rich history has resulted in excess of 3,900 designated heritage assets spread across the rural and the urban landscapes of West Northamptonshire as well as many more non-designated assets of national importance or local interest.
- 10.35 The historic environment is one of the plan area's most valued assets. This includes buildings and structures, parks and gardens, and archaeological remains that are an important aspect of the area's past. There is statutory protection of designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. However, there are still assets which are at

risk from the impact of major change through development or the cumulative loss of smaller features and structures, which make the area distinctive. Many assets are not covered by statutory designations; the improvement of our understanding of the significance of these non-designated assets, both their historical importance and their contribution to the place, together with designated assets is a process that will need to continue throughout the plan period to prevent further loss.

- 10.36 Whilst protection of designated heritage assets is generally good, with relatively few "at risk", there are some larger sites that are of particular importance including Weedon Depot and Delapre Abbey. Weedon Depot, an example of a planned military complex with a large number of Grade II* listed buildings, is the subject of a specific policy (Policy BN6) in this Joint Core Strategy due to its size, location and historical importance. Delapre Abbey is a Grade II* listed building in Northampton and its parkland is a designated registered battlefield. Northampton Borough Council is currently preparing a management plan for the site. Often however the historic assets most at risk are those that are "non-designated". Although assets may be of national importance action to protect these assets is often taken locally including developing an understanding of their significance. Action is presently being taken by the Councils in West Northamptonshire and partner organisations to better understand the issues relating to their own assets; such as the retention of "local lists" and the surveying of ridge and furrow. Mechanisms to protect heritage assets, including non-designated assets, will be strengthened through policies in the respective Part 2 Local Plans.
- 10.37 The relationship between new development and the existing built form is one that requires careful consideration. New development, when designed well, can help to enforce the character of an area which makes it unique. Whilst there are individual examples of good design, both in the rural and urban setting, which take account of local distinctiveness (for example, architectural styles, materials, density, scale, hierarchy, massing and layout) the majority of recent housing developments or edge of town retailing and leisure complexes have compromised the area's character resulting in areas that are "placeless".

POLICY BN5 - THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE

DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS AND LANDSCAPES WILL BE CONSERVED AND ENHANCED IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE.

IN ENVIRONMENTS WHERE VALUED HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AT RISK, THE ASSET AND ITS SETTING WILL BE APPROPRIATELY CONSERVED AND MANAGED. IN ORDER TO SECURE AND ENHANCE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS AND LANDSCAPES, DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY AND/ OR KNOWN HISTORIC OR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO:

- 1. SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE THE HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE AREA INCLUDING:
 - a) CONSERVATION AREAS;
 - b) SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC LANDSCAPES INCLUDING HISTORIC PARKLAND, BATTLEFIELDS AND RIDGE AND FURROW;
 - c) THE SKYLINE AND LANDSCAPE SETTINGS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES;
 - d) SITES OF KNOWN OR POTENTIAL HERITAGE OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE;
 - e) LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND MONUMENTS
- 2. DEMONSTRATE AN APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON SURROUNDING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTING IN ORDER TO MINIMISE HARM TO THESE ASSETS; WHERE LOSS OF HISTORIC FEATURES OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS UNAVOIDABLE AND JUSTIFIED, PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR RECORDING AND THE PRODUCTION OF A SUITABLE ARCHIVE AND REPORT
- 3. BE SYMPATHETIC TO LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPE FEATURES, DESIGN STYLES AND MATERIALS IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SENSE OF PLACE

THE RETENTION AND SENSITIVE RE-USE OF DISUSED OR UNDERUSED HERITAGE ASSETS AND STRUCTURES IS ENCOURAGED IN ORDER TO RETAIN AND REFLECT THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE ENVIRONMENT, CONTRIBUTE TO THE SENSE OF PLACE AND PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE AND PRUDENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

PROPOSALS TO SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE THE AREA'S UNDERSTANDING OF HERITAGE ASSETS, FOR TOURISM AND HISTORIC INTEREST AS PART OF CULTURAL, LEISURE AND GREEN NETWORKS WILL BE SUPPORTED.



Weedon Depot

- 10.38 The former Royal Ordnance Depot lies on the north western edge of the village of Weedon near the junction of the A45 and A5, between Daventry to the west and Northampton to the east. The site extends to approximately 7.4 hectares and contains a number of existing buildings with a potential floor space of approximately 18,000 sq metres.
- 10.39 Whilst this site is of relatively modest scale, it is appropriate for inclusion in the JCS for two principal reasons. Firstly, its significant heritage value, recognised in its Grade II* listing allied to, secondly, the significant challenges in achieving viable and sustainable uses for the site in the context of its condition, location and limited access options.
- 10.40 The former Weedon Barracks is a unique example of a planned military industrial complex dating mainly from the early 19th century, consisting of 27 listed structures. The main depot buildings were listed as Grade II* in 1999. Of the Depot's original component parts, the storehouse enclosure, magazine enclosure, their buildings and a section of the Ordnance Canal survive today. The significance of the site stems from the combination of the individual listed buildings and structures, their spatial arrangement, including the spaces between them and the wider setting within the village of Weedon.
- 10.41 The site has been largely unused since 1984 and some of the original component parts and elements are in poor condition and feature in the national Heritage at Risk Register. It is important that viable alternative uses are found for the site which will ensure that the listed buildings and their setting are restored and then secured for future generations.
- 10.42 Whilst there are strong heritage reasons to support the re-use of the site, it is also important to ensure that the scale and nature of the uses on the site is sustainable, particularly in relation to the capacity of the local highway network and the need to avoid any adverse impacts on the vitality of existing nearby town centres and plans to invest in and revitalise these centres.
- 10.43 The purpose of Policy BN6 is to actively encourage a viable re-use of the Weedon Depot which secures the long term future of this important cultural heritage site. A Conservation Plan⁹ for the site was adopted by Daventry District Council in 2005, and any proposals for the site would be expected to meet the requirements of the Conservation Plan, or any subsequent updates.
- 10.44 Retail is a potential use, but a balance needs to be struck between enabling a viable re-use whilst ensuring that the scale and nature of retail uses would not undermine the existing town centres of Northampton, Daventry and Towcester.

⁹ Liv Gibbs, The Historic Environment Consultancy (2005): Weedon Depot Conservation Plan. Adopted by Daventry District Council

The West Northamptonshire Retail Study 2008-2026¹⁰ concluded that a Factory Outlet Centre would be a potential use for Weedon Depot, as this form of development would have less impact on the town centres in the area than other retail formats. If retail development forms a significant part of the proposal then this should be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment to gauge the effect on the vitality and viability of existing town centres. Similar impact assessments would be required for significant volumes of office or leisure uses.

- 10.45 Residential uses, whilst challenging to achieve in terms of the conservation importance of the site, are likely to generate value assisting with the restoration and long-term maintenance of the site. As such, these are included as potentially suitable uses for parts of the complex.
- 10.46 Having regard to the location of the site in close proximity to the junction of the A45/ A5, it is important that the impact of additional traffic associated with the development of the site is carefully considered, including consideration of the impact of increased traffic on local amenity. A transport assessment will therefore be a key requirement of any proposal to identify and secure the implementation of mitigation measures.

POLICY BN6 - WEEDON DEPOT

THE RE-USE OF THE FORMER ORDNANCE DEPOT AT WEEDON WILL BE SUPPORTED IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE RESTORATION OF THIS IMPORTANT CULTURAL AND HERITAGE SITE. A MIX OF USES WILL BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE SOLUTION FOR THE SITE. THE FOLLOWING USES WILL BE CONSIDERED:

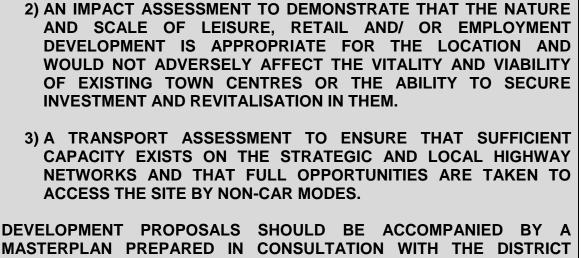
a) MUSEUM (CLASS D1)

- b) EMPLOYMENT (CLASS B1)
- c) RETAIL (CLASS A1)
- d) RESTAURANT/ CAFÉ/ DRINKING ESTABLISHMENT (CLASS A3, A4 AND A5)
- e) OTHER LEISURE, TOURISM, AND RECREATION USES
- f) RESIDENTIAL

FOR ALL FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED IN RESPECT OF THE SITE THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WILL NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF A PARTICULAR PROPOSAL:

1) THE NEED TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE CULTURAL AND HERITAGE VALUE OF THE SITE AND ITS SETTING BY ENSURING THAT THE RE-USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND ANY NEW BUILDING IS UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREED CONSERVATION PLAN.

¹⁰ CACI (2009) West Northamptonshire Retail Study 2008 - 2026



MASTERPLAN PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DISTRICT PLANNING AUTHORITY, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES INCLUDING THE HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES FOR THE NEARBY ROADS.

Water Resources, Water Quality and Flood Risk Management

- 10.47 Development can have a significant impact on water resources, from putting additional strain on existing supplies, to affecting flood patterns by changing both the way that water flows across and percolates into land. It is essential to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of both ground and surface water, ensure necessary service provision, conserve water supplies and manage flood risk.
- 10.48 New developments will need to have the necessary means of water supply but this must not affect the water levels at the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA) or overall water quality. In conformity with the Water Framework Directive, specific standards for new development in respect of water resources and quality are detailed in the Sustainable Development Principles Policy (Policy S10) in the Spatial Strategy in Section 5 of this JCS and are reflected within the Infrastructure Schedule in Appendix 4; these are essential in ensuring sustainable development and protecting the area's high water quality.
- 10.49 Due to the potential effects of climate change there is an increasing need for local authorities to appraise, manage and reduce flood risk from all sources. In accordance with the sequential test and principles of the National Planning Policy Framework and national Planning Practice Guidance, development will be steered away from areas of greatest risk and, where this is not possible, flood risk management will be required to make development safe.
- 10.50 Flood risk and water quality are significant concerns for West Northamptonshire. The Rivers Nene, Tove and Ouse and their tributaries as well as the canal network and reservoirs are prominent features of the landscape and important to wider biodiversity and leisure networks. Yet due to these water bodies and

historic patterns of development there are a number of areas which are at risk of flooding. In addition to fluvial flooding there is also an increased risk of surface water flooding following periods of heavy rainfall, more intense storms and/ or where wastewater drainage is ineffective.

- 10.51 The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) gives Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) a lead responsibility in relation to all local flooding issues. NCC is also the SuDs Approval Body (SAB) that has responsibility for the assessment and approval of all surface water drainage systems. The Water Cycle Study¹¹ (WCS) gives guidance on the likely suitability of different SUDs methods.
- 10.52 All new developments will need to demonstrate that they have regard to existing and future flood patterns and that the need for effective protection and flood risk management measures from all sources, such as sustainable drainage systems and opportunities for strategic flood storage have been considered, this is particularly important in areas that are vulnerable to flooding. All SUEs will require site specific flood risk assessments and the WCS contains guidance to inform these assessments.
- 10.53 Some development has historically also had a negative impact on water quality, due to run-off from hard surfaces or other changes to the water cycle. In order to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive¹², a statutory duty has been placed on local authorities to ensure that development creates no detriment to the water quality and in some cases can improve water quality as well as providing benefits such as flood risk management and to biodiversity.
- 10.54 Most of West Northamptonshire's water bodies achieve good ecological status. The WCS has identified the impacts of the proposed new development on water quality and concluded that although there are still water quality issues, these issues remain even without the new development proposed in the JCS and in most cases, it is not possible to maintain good status, even if wastewater treatment works were upgraded to the best that can be achieved with current technology.
- 10.55 Given these issues, that are widespread across the UK, and would be an issue even without any development, various initiatives are underway to address the problem, including a new River Nene Partnership Project. It is vital that the JCS ensures that all new development reduces the risk of impacts on water quality and removes or mitigates as much as possible the risk of none compliance with the Water Framework Directive. Policy S10 Sustainable Development Principles together with Policy BN7A sets out how it is expected that development will have regard to these risks and to propose a combination of effective wastewater infrastructure, extensive use of SuDs and high standards of water efficiency in

¹¹ West Northamptonshire Water Cycle Study: Pre-Submission Joint Core Strategy Detailed WCS Final report September 2011

¹² Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (known as the Water Framework Directive)

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the Code for Sustainable Homes, or equivalent national standard, to address water quality issues.

- 10.56 A Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been undertaken for the plan area. This describes and analyses how the area is affected by flood risk and the nature of that risk. More detailed Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Northampton¹³, South Northamptonshire and Daventry District¹⁴ have also been completed and provide additional information for areas at risk of flooding where development pressures exist or may exist in the future. Sitting alongside these documents is the West Northamptonshire Water Cycle Strategy for the whole area, which provides the evidence of the impact of development on water quality and supply, in addition to a specific drainage plan for the Central Area of Northampton, which has particular issues due to the age and construction of the infrastructure.
- 10.57 In order to assist in the area's resilience to future flooding events new development should help achieve the long-term flood management goals set out in the River Nene¹⁵, the River Ouse¹⁶ and the River Thames¹⁷ Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs), produced by the Environment Agency. This includes constructing defences to the appropriate standard as required by the Environment Agency, which may be greater than the minimum requirements, and where appropriate, secured in perpetuity.
- 10.58 Development will be required to take account of the Sequential and Exception Tests as set out in the NPPF and the national Planning Practice Guidance. The aim of the Sequential Test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Table 6, below, details the approach that will need to be taken for each flood zone. A fuller explanation of what constitutes essential infrastructure, water compatible, highly vulnerable, more vulnerable, and less vulnerable is set out within the national Planning Practice Guidance.

¹⁵ Environment Agency (2009), River Nene Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report: Peterborough

¹³ Scott Wilson (2010) Northampton Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

¹⁴ Scott Wilson (2009), Daventry and South Northamptonshire Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

¹⁶ Environment Agency (2010), River Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report: Leeds

¹⁷ Environment Agency (2009), River Thames catchment Flood Management Plan Summary Report: Reading

Table 6: Exception Test

Flood Risk		Essential	Water	Highly	More	Less
Vulnerability		Infrastructure	Compatible	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
	Zone	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development
	1	is appropriate				
	Zone	Development	Development	Exception	Development	Development
	2	is appropriate	is appropriate	Test required	is appropriate	is appropriate
Flood	Zone	Exception	Development	Development	Exception	Development
Zone	3a	Test required	is appropriate	should not be	Test required	is appropriate
		-		permitted		
	Zone	Exception	Development	Development	Development	Development
	3b	Test required	is appropriate	should not be	should not be	should not be
				permitted	permitted	permitted

NB This table does not show the application of the Sequential Test which guides development to Flood Zone 1 first, then Flood Zone 2 and then Flood Zone 3; Flood Risk Assessment requirements; or policy aims for each Flood Zone.

POLICY BN7A - WATER SUPPLY, QUALITY AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

NEW DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE AND APPROPRIATE WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IS AVAILABLE TO MEET THE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS PLACED UPON IT AND TO ENSURE THAT WATER QUALITY IS PROTECTED, AND AS FAR AS IS PRACTICABLE, IMPROVED.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY IS AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS CAPACITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS.

DEVELOPMENT SHOULD USE SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, WHEREVER PRACTICABLE, TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, REDUCE FLOOD RISK AND PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ADAPTATION BENEFITS.

TO ENSURE ALL NEW HOUSING IS WATER EFFICIENT ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE EQUIVALENT OF MINIMUM LEVEL 4 STANDARDS FOR WATER CONSERVATION IN THE CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES OR ANY NATIONAL EQUIVALENT STANDARD FROM 2016.

POLICY BN7 - FLOOD RISK

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL COMPLY WITH FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS SET OUT IN THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE AND THE WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENTS TO ADDRESS CURRENT AND FUTURE FLOOD RISKS WITH APPROPRIATE CLIMATE CHANGE ALLOWANCES.

A SEQUENTIAL APPROACH WILL BE APPLIED TO ALL PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT TO AREAS AT THE LOWEST PROBABILITY OF FLOODING UNLESS IT HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SEQUENTIAL TEST AND THE EXCEPTION TEST AS SET OUT WITHIN TABLE 6.

ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING REGENERATION PROPOSALS, WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS NO INCREASED RISK OF FLOODING TO EXISTING PROPERTIES, AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS (OR CAN BE) SAFE AND SHALL SEEK TO IMPROVE EXISTING FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT.

ALL PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF 1 HECTARE OR ABOVE IN FLOOD ZONE 1 AND FOR DEVELOPMENT IN 2, 3A OR 3B MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT THAT SETS OUT THE MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE SITE AND AGREED WITH THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY.

A FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT MUST ALSO ACCOMPANY PROPOSALS WHERE IT MAY BE SUBJECT TO OTHER SOURCES, AND FORMS, OF FLOODING OR WHERE OTHER BODIES HAVE INDICATED THAT THERE MAY BE DRAINAGE PROBLEMS.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE EXCEPTION TEST DEVELOPMENT MUST:

- 1) DEMONSTRATE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT PROVIDES WIDER SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY THAT OUTWEIGH THE FLOOD RISK;
- 2) BE LOCATED ON PREVIOUSLEY DEVELOPED LAND; AND
- 3) BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT THAT DEMONSTRATES THAT THE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE SAFE FOR ITS LIFETIME WITHOUT INCREASING FLOOD RISK ELSEWHERE AND WHERE POSSIBLE, REDUCE FLOOD RISK OVERALL

WHERE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT REQUIRES THE USE OF SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS TO MANAGE SURFACE WATER RUN OFF, THESE SHOULD:

a) SEPARATE SURFACE WATER FROM FOUL AND COMBINED SEWERS;

b) BE ACCOMPANIED BY A LONG TERM MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PLAN; AND c) PROTECT AND ENHANCE WATER QUALITY.

THE DESIGN STANDARD FOR THE UPPER NENE CATCHMENT (THROUGH NORTHAMPTON AND WITHIN THE NENE CATCHMENT UPSTREAM OF NORTHAMPTON) IS THE 0.5% PROBABILITY (1 IN 200 CHANCE OF OCCURRING IN ANY YEAR) EVENT PLUS CLIMATE CHANGE. SURFACE WATER ATTENUATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED UP TO THIS STANDARD.

River Nene Strategic River Corridor

- 10.59 All river environments are an important resource for wildlife, leisure and recreation and are also an important link to the area's past. The river Nene is a strategic river that provides an important navigable function, connecting the East of England to the rest of the waterway network. The River Nene contributes heavily to the area's sense of place and the banks of the Nene are rich in heritage assets. The Nene offers opportunities to restore enhance and create wetland landscapes and other natural habitats. It also provides a focus for regeneration and the provision of accessible open space and green infrastructure as it passes through Northampton.
- 10.60 Across the plan area, there is significant potential to enhance the setting of the River Nene, both within the urban and rural context. Within the town of Northampton itself, the river provides opportunities for sport, leisure and recreation such as canoeing and rafting, the Northampton Marina facilities at the River Nene's junction with the Grand Union Canal, and access to walks and cycle routes.
- 10.61 As the river opens up into the broad floodplains to the east of Northampton, and particularly in the areas that have previously been exploited for gravel extraction, there are increased opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement, especially those linked to the internationally designated Special Protection Area and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats, such as wet grasslands. These areas also help to meet some of the flood risk management requirements, as set out above, by making space for water and providing an important resource for helping to provide the area with ways to adapt to climate change.

POLICY BN8 - THE RIVER NENE STRATEGIC RIVER CORRIDOR

THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE NENE CORRIDOR THROUGH THE PLAN AREA, INCLUDING ITS TRIBUTARIES, WILL BE ENHANCED AND PROTECTED IN RECOGNITION OF ITS IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE AREA'S GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK, LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPES, REGENERATION, RECREATION AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT SHOULD DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RIVER NENE FOR BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND BEYOND THE PLAN AREA.

Environmental Quality

- 10.62 New development can have a negative impact on the environment and property through its potential to pollute. Furthermore, opportunities for new development, particularly on previously developed land, can be constrained by existing pollution issues. The overall aim of planning and pollution control policies is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land. Within this aim, polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be minimised and subject to appropriate controls in order to reduce their adverse effects and contain them within acceptable limits. Policy BN7A addresses the need to protect water resources, water quality and water efficiency in relation to the design of development.
- 10.63 There is already legislation and policy in place to help control pollution, including the Environment Act (1995), which gives local authorities' powers to control pollution, and address contaminated land including ways to deal with the cumulative impacts of development.
- 10.64 Air quality, in particular, is a pressing concern for many places within the plan area, but is particularly focused on urban areas where there are heavy flows of traffic. There are presently eight designated Air Quality Management Areas: six within the urban area of Northampton, one along the M1 corridor between Junctions 15 and 15a and another located within Towcester.
- 10.65 The issues associated with the provision of outdoor lighting are a recognised source of pollution. Obtrusive lighting can be both an environmental and intrusive nuisance, predominantly from glare and light spillage. Poor lighting can have an impact on dark skies required for viewing the night sky and altering ecological and wildlife patterns which can affect the appreciation of the rural landscape.

POLICY BN9 - PLANNING FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT WHICH ARE LIKELY TO CAUSE POLLUTION OR LIKELY TO RESULT IN EXPOSURE TO SOURCES OF POLLUTION OR RISKS TO SAFETY WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO MINIMISE AND WHERE POSSIBLE REDUCE POLLUTION ISSUES THAT ARE A BARRIER TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES INCLUDING:

- a) MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING AIR QUALITY, PARTICULARLY IN POOR AIR QUALITY AREAS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICE;
- b) PROTECTING AND IMPROVING SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER WATER QUALITY;
- c) MINIMISING LIGHT POLLUTION;
- d) ENSURING REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED LAND SO AS NOT TO POSE A RISK TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT; AND
- e) REDUCING THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF NOISE.

DEVELOPMENT THAT IS LIKELY TO CAUSE POLLUTION, EITHER INDIVIDUALLY OR CUMULATIVELY, WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF MEASURES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO MINIMISE POLLUTION TO A LEVEL WHICH PROVIDES A HIGH STANDARD OF PROTECTION FOR HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

Ground Instability

- 10.66 There are areas across the plan area that are prone to ground instability issues due to their underlying geological and geomorphological make up. Northampton Sand occasionally overlays Upper Lias Clay and this combination can cause the formation of landslides particularly where slopes have angles greater than seven degrees. A number of the ground stability issues encountered in this geological setting formed during the end of the last ice age and are considered to be in a state or near to a state of equilibrium. If however these slopes are disturbed, by human activities or the ingression of water, these features could be reactivated.
- 10.67 The risk of landsliding is increased by the following:
 - Local geology;
 - Natural springs in the area;
 - Slopes of over seven degrees; and
 - Human activity (e.g. building or diversion of water into slope).
- 10.68 Unfavourable slope conditions can practically be accommodated through engineering design.

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10.70 When preparing planning applications the developer will be required to establish if their proposal is in an area of known or potential ground instability using the data available from the BGS. If the proposal is in an area of known or potential ground instability the developer will be required to submit a ground stability report describing and analysing the issues relevant to ground instability and indicating how any issues will be mitigated against including remedial works. The ground stability report will be required to accompany the submission of the planning application.

POLICY BN10 - GROUND INSTABILITY

DEVELOPMENT WILL BE PERMITTED ON SITES OF UNSTABLE OR POTENTIALLY UNSTABLE LAND PROVIDED THAT:

- 1) THE NATURE OF THE GROUND STABILITY OF THE SITE HAS BEEN ASSESSED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DETERMINING PLANNING AUTHORITY AND A GROUND STABILITY REPORT HAS BEEN PROVIDED AND AGREED BEFORE THE APPLICATION IS DETERMINED;
- 2) THE DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT ADD TO THE INSTABILITY OF THE SITE OR SURROUNDING LAND;
- 3) ANY REQUIRED REMEDIAL WORKS ARE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT; AND
- 4) THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY REQUIRED STABILISATION MEASURES ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DETERMINING AUTHORITY.

THE GROUND STABILITY REPORT WILL BE REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT:

- a) THE DEGREE OF INSTABILITY HAS BEEN ASSESSED;
- b) MEASURES TO MITIGATE AGAINST THE RISK HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED;
- c) A SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES IS IN PLACE;
- d) A PROGRAMME FOR ROUTINE MONITORING IS IN PLACE; AND
- e) ANY NEED FOR FORMAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ARISING FROM ANY STABILISATION WORKS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.



11.0 Infrastructure and Delivery

Introduction

- 11.1 As outlined in the Spatial Strategy in Section 5 of this JCS West Northamptonshire will accommodate significant development over the period to 2029. This development will generate its own infrastructure requirements whilst also increasing pressure on the existing infrastructure which is already at, or close to, capacity in certain instances, for example the transport network.
- 11.2 This section of the JCS defines: the term infrastructure; explains the approach that will be taken to deliver infrastructure including the use of contributions from developers in different ways; and introduces the West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and sets out the key primary infrastructure projects identified in the IDP.

What is infrastructure?

- 11.3 Infrastructure can be defined as the facilities and services that allow communities to function and develop. It can be split into three types:
 - 1) Physical Infrastructure This type of infrastructure includes utilities (gas, electricity, telecommunications, water supply, sewerage network, drainage), transport services (roads, railways, airports, freight terminals, ports, buses and trains, etc); and waste collection and disposal including recycling facilities. These are the services and facilities necessary to ensure that homes and workplaces are connected to the wider environment and have sufficient facilities to ensure that essential day to day services can be met.
 - 2) Green Infrastructure This type of infrastructure is the network of multifunctional green spaces and their connections that enable the environment to support and maintain ecological processes, whilst sustaining land, air and water resources and is important within, and beyond urban spaces.
 - 3) Community or Social Infrastructure This type of infrastructure provides the essential support for communities to function effectively. It is wide ranging including all types of education, healthcare and cultural services and facilities such as places of worship, community centres, village halls, libraries, play facilities, etc.



Approach to Infrastructure Delivery

- 11.4 It is recognised that various elements of the existing infrastructure in the plan area are already at, or close to, capacity. Meeting the level of growth proposed will require the provision of new physical, green and social infrastructure to ensure future development is implemented in a sustainable and timely manner to support both new and existing communities.
- 11.5 In promoting sustainability the JCS does not seek to provide additional capacity by extending or providing new infrastructure without a thorough understanding of whether existing infrastructure could be used more efficiently and by reducing demand through promoting behavioural change. For example, achieving modal shift targets from car use to other forms of transport to enable more efficient use of the road network.
- 11.6 Future growth will also bring benefits to local communities, such as increased economic investment, new and improved infrastructure, and access to a range of housing provision. The timely provision of infrastructure, maximising efficiency, reducing demand and ensuring there is adequate investment in services and facilities will provide a key component in meeting the spatial objectives of the JCS as well as assisting in delivering a sound core strategy.
- 11.7 The phasing and delivery of the necessary infrastructure, in co-ordination with the proposed growth for the area, is essential to achieving sustainable communities where people will want to live and work. It will be fundamental that infrastructure is provided to mitigate any adverse environmental impact. For example, appropriate transport infrastructure and services will play a key role in creating sustainable travel patterns within the area.
- 11.8 It is clear that a major concern of local communities is to ensure that facilities and services are provided to meet future growth. A key requirement is to secure appropriate levels of funding to ensure that supporting infrastructure is provided at an appropriate scale where planning permission for development is granted. Opportunities to secure funding both through public and private means must be maximised.
- 11.9 Implementation of the JCS will require a co-ordinated approach to the activities of agencies and other service providers to ensure that new development will be supported by the necessary infrastructure provision. An IDP has been prepared to provide evidence to address these issues and is considered in further detail later in this section. The broad timing of the infrastructure provision will be informed through the IDP and its subsequent monitoring and review mechanisms, which will identify the range of infrastructure required to deliver the proposed development in West Northamptonshire up to 2029.

POLICY INF1 - APPROACH TO INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL BE SUPPORTED BY, AND PROVIDE GOOD ACCESS TO, INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING PHYSICAL, GREEN AND SOCIAL ELEMENTS. IT WILL INTEGRATE WITH AND COMPLEMENT ADJOINING COMMUNITIES.

WHERE DEVELOPMENT GENERATES A NEED FOR NEW INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPERS WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT PROVISION WILL BE MADE TO MEET THE NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THAT DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AN APPROPRIATE TIMESCALE.

IN ASSESSING CAPACITY, DEVELOPERS WILL PROVIDE EVIDENCE AS TO WHETHER EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE CAN BE USED MORE EFFICIENTLY, OR WHETHER THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT CAN BE REDUCED THROUGH PROMOTING BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE.

Developer Contributions

- 11.10 Ensuring that all new development proposals address their impact appropriately and deliver solutions that allow West Northamptonshire to grow in a sustainable manner is essential to the proper planning of the area.
- 11.11 All forms of development, whether large or small, contribute to demands on the existing infrastructure, services and facilities for an area. In identifying infrastructure delivery funding, there is a need to provide an overall approach outlining how contributions are to be obtained through development.
- 11.12 When determining planning applications the Local Planning Authorities will need to be assured that existing infrastructure provision can support proposals that come forward. If this is not the case then the necessary additional infrastructure should be provided in a timely and sustainable manner. This could be made either through direct provision or through arrangements with the relevant Local Planning Authority. Such arrangements could include the payment of financial contributions.
- 11.13 To ensure thriving sustainable communities reliable mechanisms must be established to maintain infrastructure so that it can continue to operate effectively.
- 11.14 Current legislation provides two primary approaches for providing financial contributions from new development. Firstly, planning obligations, which are largely provided on-site for non-strategic items of infrastructure required to mitigate the impact of a particular development through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Secondly, the Community Infrastructure Levy,

which came into force in April 2010 and allows local authorities to raise funds from developers, through the pooling of contributions, to provide for a wide range of infrastructure projects.

- 11.15 Where new development creates a need for new or enhanced infrastructure it will need to be provided either directly or by a financial contribution towards its delivery, depending on both the scale of the development and the level of the infrastructure required.
- 11.16 Delivering the new development proposed in the JCS has implications on infrastructure provision, not just on a site-by-site basis but also in terms of the overall cumulative impact across West Northamptonshire. All developments will be required to contribute towards this need in a fair and equitable way.
- 11.17 The types of infrastructure and services that developments may be required to provide, or contribute towards, during the plan period may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Transport
 - Health
 - Education
 - Community and Leisure Facilities
 - Open Space and Green Infrastructure
 - Utilities
 - Energy and Climate Change
 - Faith and Places of Worship

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 11.18 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) provides Councils with an opportunity to raise funds from developers to assist the provision of infrastructure investment within an area, including projects such as new schools, green infrastructure, community facilities and improvements to the transport system needed to cater for future growth.
- 11.19 Charging authorities are required to apply CIL monies to funding infrastructure in order to support new development in the plan area. The range of infrastructure required to deliver the growth proposed in the JCS is outlined in the accompanying IDP, which will be subject to regular monitoring and updating.
- 11.20 The JCS will require significant investment in infrastructure provision to ensure that a full range of services and facilities supports major housing and commercial developments. Developer contributions will be sought through the application of CIL by the West Northamptonshire local authorities.

11.21 CIL will be progressed through partnership working by the local authorities within West Northamptonshire whilst reflecting the needs of each administrative area. Each of the West Northamptonshire local authorities will be individual charging and collecting authorities and will determine individually and in partnership priority infrastructure spending. It will be for individual authorities to take forward and set out the charging schedules.

Planning Obligations

- 11.22 CIL, as outlined above, is intended to support infrastructure projects relating to the wider development of an area, rather than to mitigate the impact of individual planning applications. Therefore, the ability to enter into a negotiated planning obligation, using Section 106 of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act will remain.
- 11.23 Planning obligations will also continue to be used to secure affordable housing. However, where development contributions are to be sought via planning obligations there is a need to meet the statutory tests set out in Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations and the National Planning Policy Framework which state that a planning obligation must be:
 - Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms:
 - Directly related to the development: and
 - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.
- 11.24 Prior to the implementation of CIL coming into effect the provision and implementation of infrastructure proposals will be controlled through the imposition of conditions on planning permissions, or, alternatively, through the use of planning obligation agreements.
- 11.25 Further detailed guidance on the operation of the approach to securing developer contributions may be provided in the Part 2 Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents as necessary. The approach will need to acknowledge the future implications of CIL when it is introduced.
- 11.26 Further guidance will build on existing planning obligations strategies produced within West Northamptonshire by providing a comprehensive approach to developer contributions based on emerging guidance in respect of the future introduction of CIL, evidence of infrastructure requirements borne out of the IDP and up to date evidence of site viability.

POLICY INF2 - CONTRIBUTIONS TO INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

NEW DEVELOPMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF THE NECESSARY ON AND OFF-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT IS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT IT, AND MITIGATE ITS IMPACT, IS EITHER ALREADY IN PLACE, OR THERE IS A RELIABLE MECHANISM IN PLACE TO ENSURE THAT IT WILL BE DELIVERED.

PROVISION MADE THROUGH PLANNING OBLIGATIONS MAY SEEK POOLED CONTRIBUTIONS WHERE THE COMBINED IMPACT OF A NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENTS **CREATES** THE NEED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND WHERE A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT THE **INFRASTRUCTURE** THE AND HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

FOR OTHER SITE SPECIFIC NEEDS DIRECT PROVISION WILL NEED TO BE MADE, EITHER THROUGH THE IMPOSITION OF PLANNING CONDITIONS OR SECURED THROUGH A PLANNING OBLIGATION, WITH THE RELEVANT LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

- 11.27 To ensure that development is delivered in a sustainable manner and supports the area's future needs the JCS is required to identify the range and type of infrastructure that is needed to support the Spatial Strategy and how that infrastructure will be delivered.
- 11.28 A range of commercial and public organisations are responsible for providing infrastructure through differing funding and delivery mechanisms. West Northamptonshire's approach to the funding, phasing and delivery of infrastructure, required to support the direction and scale of development outlined in the JCS, is set out in the West Northamptonshire IDP.
- 11.29 A West Northamptonshire IDP was commissioned in Spring 2010¹. It refreshes and supersedes previous work undertaken by West Northamptonshire Development Corporation in 2008. The IDP was further updated in 2012 and 2013² with regard to the identification of strategic priorities for infrastructure. The IDP provides the basis for determining:
 - local and strategic infrastructure requirements, identified on a phased basis;
 - costing for this provision;
 - the likely scale of public sector funding required for these works;
 - the level of contribution from private sector development required;

¹ Halcrow (2011) West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

² West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (2012) Infrastructure Delivery Plan Update 2012 and West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (2013) Infrastructure Delivery Plan Update 2013.

• any likely funding gaps between infrastructure requirements and the availability of funding sources; and

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- the future monitoring and review process.
- 11.30 The IDP has been produced with the close involvement of the bodies responsible for infrastructure delivery and provides a clear statement of the existing state of infrastructure as well as requirements needed to accommodate future development.
- 11.31 The IDP identifies 10 key primary infrastructure projects that are required to ensure the delivery of this JCS by 2029. These projects are listed in Table 7 below along with the reason why that specific infrastructure is required and the broad phasing of when that specific infrastructure is required. Further detail, including the costs, funding source and who is responsible for providing the infrastructure is set out in the IDP.

Infrastructure Required	Reason for Requirement	Broad Phasing
Improvements to the Waste Water Network - Northampton Town Centre	To provide capacity to the main sewer allowing for increases in waste water flows	Scale and type of solution to be informed by Northampton Central Area Drainage Assessment (May 2012)
Waste Water Treatment Works - Great Billing, Northampton	Increased capacity required for development in Northampton beyond 2019	Works to commence in 2019 and complete by mid 2021
North West Bypass – Northampton	Required to serve the Sustainable Urban Extensions of: North of Whitehills, Kings Heath and Northampton West	Phase 1 (A428 to Grange Farm) to commence by 2016. Phase 2 (Grange Farm to A5199) to commence by 2021
Sandy Lane Relief Road - Northampton	Required to serve the Sustainable Urban Extensions of: Northampton West, North of Whitehills, Kings Heath and Norwood Farm/ Upton Lodge	Completion required by 2016

Table 7 - Key Primary Infrastructure Projects

Northampton Growth Management Scheme – Northampton	Improvements are required to the A45 between M1 J15 and the Great Billing Interchange to support growth in Northampton and to ensure access and egress onto the Strategic Road Network is managed effectively and that the safety and free flow of traffic on the A45/ M1 is maintained	Phased programme (see Appendix 4 of the JCS for details) with commencement in 2012/13
Waste Water Treatment Works – Towcester	Capacity impacts on development in Towcester beyond 2018/19	Work to extend capacity is programmed to be completed in 2020/21
Waste Water Treatment Works – Brackley	Capacity impacts on development in Brackley beyond 2018/19	Work to extend capacity is programmed to be completed in 2020/21
Daventry Development Link	Required to enable strategic growth at Daventry	Improvements required to be completed by 2021
Castle Station Public Transport Interchange – Northampton	Required as a key part of modal shift measures within the town centre	Three year project commencing 2012
A43 Junction Improvements in South Northamptonshire	Required to enable housing and employment growth in Towcester, Silverstone and Brackley	To commence 2014

- 11.32 The IDP provides evidence that the level of housing growth proposed in the JCS can be delivered within the plan period up to 2029, provided that the key primary infrastructure requirements outlined in the above table are delivered within the broad phasing timelines prescribed.
- 11.33 Flexibility exists within the overall housing trajectory that allows for development to be brought forward to mitigate the impact of delays caused by the key primary infrastructure items.
- 11.34 More detailed work on the provision of infrastructure has been undertaken through the IDP which provides an accompanying evidence base to the JCS. Priorities for strategic infrastructure are identified at Appendix 4.

- 11.35 The nature of infrastructure provision means that it will be subject to refinement throughout the plan period as providers evolve new ways of meeting needs and additional requirements may be identified. The infrastructure schedule will be updated on a regular basis, as part of the annual monitoring review, to reflect changes to investment programmes and new projects. Ongoing monitoring will continue to give consideration to the level of risk that some of the required infrastructure will not be forthcoming and consider ways that this might be mitigated.
- 11.36 In preparing the IDP the investment and operational plans of relevant infrastructure and public service providers have been taken into consideration, ensuring that these bodies recognise their contributions and that the resources required to deliver the infrastructure to support the level of development proposed in the JCS have been given careful consideration and are realistically deliverable within the plan period.



Places Policies

Introduction

The following sections set out the policies and proposals for the places in West Northamptonshire. These policies cover:

- Northampton town;
- Daventry town;
- Towcester;
- Brackley; and
- The Rural Areas.



12.0 Northampton

Introduction

12.1 Northampton traditionally served an extensive rural population as a large market town and was a focus for the rural community. In the 19th century Northampton became more industrialised and was dominated by shoe manufacture with nearly half of the male population employed in this industry.

Northampton Today

- 12.2 Northampton as the County town is the main centre for employment, housing, retail, leisure and services.
- 12.3 The town is home to a number of large multi-national companies and the University of Northampton which is also a major employer. Northampton General Hospital provides specialist healthcare for the whole of Northamptonshire and caters for patients from north Buckinghamshire and north Bedfordshire.
- 12.4 Job losses in manufacturing in the town have been compensated by an increase in office and service jobs, where growth has mainly been in the financial services, public administration, education and health sectors in Northampton. Unemployment rates in West Northamptonshire rose during the recent recession; however recent figures reflect the economic upturn and unemployment rates have decreased.
- 12.5 Northampton has a higher proportion of terraced houses and flats, a higher proportion of social rented housing and more single person households than other towns within West Northamptonshire. There is a higher proportion of younger residents but also a higher incidence of social inequality.
- 12.6 One of Northampton's unique features is its rich variety of natural and built environmental assets. It has an important historic town centre reflecting its long history from its Saxon origins through to the legacy of the boot and shoe industry. Northampton has many listed buildings and conservation area designations throughout the town and wider urban area. Northampton has many different types of open space including private estates (current and former); large public open spaces such as the Racecourse; nature reserves and pocket parks which are designated as having high landscape sensitivity in the Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study. The distinctive landform, which provides views from/ to Northampton including: the Limestone ridge to the south-east between Whiston and Hunsbury; the Ecton Ridge; Brampton Valley and the rolling hills to the West, are all also areas of high sensitivity. The Express Lift Tower is particularly noted as a prominent landmark in the town providing for clear orientation.

- 12.7 Immediately surrounding the town are important areas of woodland, valued landscape and sites of historical importance, all of which are major contributors to people's quality of life. The rural character setting and the valley of the River Nene are distinct environmental features¹.
- 12.8 Movement within Northampton and between the town and surrounding settlements is predominately undertaken by car. Past planning decisions for Northampton, particularly the town's designation as a New Town, have led to a decentralisation of key destinations such as retail, employment and leisure. Consequently fewer trips are focused on the town centre and opportunities for effective and efficient public transport are reduced.

The Regeneration of Northampton

- 12.9 Whilst the country has recently suffered the economic effects of a downturn in the economy the JCS is a long term strategic plan that looks to the future. Northampton has one of the country's leading track records for jobs growth and is well placed to thrive. Economic growth is returning and Northampton will play its part in that economic recovery.
- 12.10 Northampton will be a major regional and cultural economic driver for the wider area with a diverse and competitive economic base and a well housed population. It will have a cultural quarter, riverside development, and will be known nationally as a centre for education, with diverse employment opportunities, excellent sustainable transport and a tourist destination of choice.
- 12.11 The Northampton Central Area Action Plan (NCAAP) identifies a number of sites in the central area for redevelopment to accommodate a variety of town centre uses such as offices, retail and leisure as well as identifying capacity for 3,400 homes. The SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone will act as a catalyst to accelerate growth and regeneration opportunities. The Enterprise Zone covers 120 hectares of mostly disused land along the River Nene, and includes sites identified in the Northampton Central Area Action Plan including Castle Station and parts of Waterside and the Avon/ Nunn Mills site. The Zone aims to build on local strengths in advanced technologies and engineering. Further regeneration opportunities in addition to those already identified could arise in the longer term through rationalisation of sites that are acknowledged to not make efficient use of land, such as Northampton General Hospital.
- 12.12 Hand in hand with regeneration and previously developed land reuse new quality development through integrated and sustainable urban extensions will add high calibre housing, local services and facilities and sustainable transport connections to the town centre, supporting the town centre office, retail, leisure and service economies.

¹ EDAW/ AECOM (March 2007) Northampton Longer Term Growth Options Study

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provides the mechanism for this vision of Northampton to be realised.

POLICY N1 - THE REGENERATION OF NORTHAMPTON

THE REGENERATION OF NORTHAMPTON WILL BE SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

- a) A FOCUS ON NORTHAMPTON'S TOWN CENTRE AND CENTRAL AREA FOR OFFICE, RETAIL, LEISURE AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM AND PROTECTING ITS HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC CHARACTER THROUGH MANAGED CHANGE (POLICY N2 REFERS);
- b) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE EXISTING URBAN AREA THROUGH URBAN CAPACITY INFILL AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS AT NORTHAMPTON NORTH, NORTHAMPTON WEST, NORTHAMPTON SOUTH, NORTHAMPTON SOUTH OF BRACKMILLS, NORTHAMPTON KINGS HEATH, NORTHAMPTON NORTH OF WHITEHILLS, NORTHAMPTON NORWOOD FARM/ UPTON LODGE AND NORTHAMPTON UPTON PARK (POLICIES N3 TO N9A REFER);
- c) EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT BY REGENERATION AND REDEVELOPMENT AT EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES AND SEMLEP NORTHAMPTON WATERSIDE ENTERPRISE ZONE, WITH MAJOR OFFICE AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT FOCUSED ON THE CENTRAL AREA (POLICIES E1, E3 AND N2 REFER);
- d) PROVISION OF LOCAL SHOPPING, SERVICES AND SUPPORTING FACILITIES WITHIN IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS (POLICIES S9, N3 TO N9A REFER);
- e) ADDRESSING FACTORS OF DEPRIVATION WITHIN THE COMMUNITIES OF SPRING BOROUGHS, KINGS HEATH/ SPENCER, EASTFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON EAST (POLICY N11 REFERS); AND
- f) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE TRANSPORT NETWORK, PUBLIC TRANSPORT, CYCLING AND WALKING FACILITIES WITHIN NORTHAMPTON TO IMPROVE CONNECTIVITY, SAFETY AND JOURNEY RELIABILITY (POLICY N12 REFERS).

Northampton Central Area

12.14 The town centre and central area will successfully mix traditional architecture with high quality new urban design. Key projects will shape Northampton in the future and will create the infrastructure for all the town's residents. These include:

Retail Expansion - Major expansion of the retail offer in Northampton Town Centre on sites such as the former Greyfriars bus station.

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Angel St/ St Johns - The creation of a major civic hub bringing thousands of new and existing workers back into the town centre.

Development at Castle Railway Station - Creating an iconic new gateway to Northampton providing better facilities, capacity and service.

Avon/ Nunn Mills/ Ransome Road - A flagship mixed use development of University campus, residential and commercial development.

Waterside - A long neglected asset, revitalised as a destination for employment, living and leisure.

12.15 The NCAAP defines the Town Centre Boundary and the Primary Shopping Area for Northampton and sets out a clear vision for the future of the Northampton Central Area, in line with the vision for West Northamptonshire set out within the JCS.

Retail Development

- 12.16 Northampton has an average retail offer but considering it is the largest town in the County the offer should be much better. Most of the top 20 high street retailers are present in the town but the size and level of the stores is disappointing. With Northampton's historic streetscapes there is the opportunity to create a distinctive and attractive retail environment to attract people in and to make a visit to the town centre a more enriching experience.
- 12.17 As referred to in the Spatial Portrait and Spatial Strategy Northampton town centre has suffered from the decentralisation of retailing activities. The strength of the town's outer retail parks and Weston Favell District Centre provide strong competition for spending on comparison goods displacing spending from the town centre. Similarly for convenience spending research² identifies that four large out-of-town centre superstores dominate this area of retailing with convenience retailing within the town centre under-represented. Northampton needs to deliver a step change in its retailing performance and attractiveness as a higher order comparison shopping destination.
- 12.18 The Grosvenor Centre constitutes a significant part of the retail frontage within the Northampton Central Area in the prime shopping area. Its improvement and redevelopment of the Greyfriars site is vital to the regeneration of the town centre and Northampton's competitiveness as a retail destination. The site is large enough to accommodate a range of other town centre uses to reinforce the role of the Town Centre as well as offering potential for significant improvements to the townscape. The importance of the Grosvenor Centre/ Greyfriars redevelopment and the focus particularly on comparison retailing within the town centre as a priority within Northampton Central Area requires that comparison

² West Northamptonshire Retail Study Update (2011) Roger Tym and Partners

retail outside the town centre must be carefully assessed and subject to detailed analysis against the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Office Development

12.19 Office development in the central area has been suppressed due to lack of available, flexible and modern office space to suit the larger office market. A step change in the provision of office space within the centre is underway. Northampton Borough Council is working with a range of partners to bring forward significant sites to meet modern office requirements for quality premises, such as the St Johns, Angel Street and Bridge Street sites. Provision of office space within the central area will bring more employment into the town centre boosting the lunchtime and evening economy. Office development is a key element of the regeneration of the town and its role as the economic driver for the wider area.

POLICY N2 - NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA

THE NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE BOUNDARY AND PRIMARY SHOPPING AREA WILL BE IDENTIFIED ON THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN PROPOSALS MAP.

MAJOR OFFICE, LEISURE AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA. RETAIL PROVISION WILL BE ACCOMMODATED FIRSTLY WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE FOCUSED PRIMARILY ON THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE GROSVENOR CENTRE AND TOWN CENTRE SITES AS SET OUT IN THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN AND THEN ON OTHER SITES IDENTIFIED IN THE CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN.

THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR A NET INCREASE OF:

- A MINIMUM OF 37,500 SQM (NET) COMPARISON (NON-FOOD) SHOPPING FLOORSPACE TO 2026;
- IN THE REGION OF 3,000 SQM (NET) CONVENIENCE (FOOD) SHOPPING FLOORSPACE TO 2026; AND
- OFFICE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION OF 100,000 SQM OF FLOORSPACE.

DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE IN EXCESS OF THE ABOVE FIGURES WILL BE ACCEPTABLE WHERE IT IS DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE WILL BE NO UNACCEPTABLE ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE VITALITY OR VIABILITY OF OTHER TOWN CENTRES.

CENTRAL AREA PROPOSALS MUST INCLUDE APPROPRIATE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS AND SEEK TO DELIVER A REDUCTION IN FLOOD RISK WHERE POSSIBLE.

Northampton Related Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

12.20 The SUEs identified at Northampton represent the most sustainable and sequentially preferable location for new development beyond the existing urban area. There are eight SUEs identified for Northampton which are set out in the policies below. Not all of these SUEs are located within the Northampton Borough boundary however they are contiguous with the urban area of Northampton and serve Northampton's housing needs.

Northampton North SUE

- 12.21 The Northampton North Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) is situated on the northern edge of Northampton and on the eastern side of the A43. The SUE is within Daventry District and lies approximately 4 miles from Northampton town centre. The village of Moulton lies immediately to the west, and the village of Overstone and Overstone Park lie to the east. Adjoining the southern boundary of the SUE is the urban edge of Northampton and in particular Round Spinney Industrial Estate and Southfields residential area.
- 12.22 The area is presently intensively farmed arable land and the Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study identifies the landscape in the area as being of low to medium sensitivity and therefore less sensitive to change.
- 12.23 Cowpasture Spinney a tree belt some 50m to 60m wide borders the eastern edge of the SUE and to the south east is a second tree belt approximately 35m wide known as Coleman Leys. Billing Brook watercourse flows along the eastern and southern boundaries of the SUE passing through Cowpasture Spinney and flowing into Overstone Park Lake. Due to the landscape features and topography the SUE has a high level of visual containment although this diminishes to the north of the site.
- 12.24 To the west of the SUE and to the rear of houses fronting Ashley Lane lies Crowfields Common Local Nature Reserve and within the SUE itself Cowpasture Spinney forms a Local Wildlife Site and running along the southern boundary encompassing Coleman Leys is a Potential Wildlife Site. Whilst large parts of the SUE are considered to be of low ecological interest there are ecological constraints that must be taken into account including the recorded presence of protected species. The Policies Map (Figure 5) shows structural green space areas to be provided within the development. These areas will allow the built form to be assimilated into the landscape, as well as providing for and protecting biodiversity and habitat corridors from the rural areas into the urban areas.

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- 12.25 The historic villages of Moulton and Overstone lie either side of the Northampton North SUE and their setting and character must not be adversely affected by the proposed development. A full archaeological assessment of the site will also be required prior to development taking place.
- 12.26 The Northampton North SUE is well located in terms of access to existing employment areas of Round Spinney and Moulton Park Business Centre. The SUE is also well related to centres of learning, namely Moulton College, the University of Northampton and Northampton College.
- 12.27 The allocated site will provide for a mixed use development of homes, jobs, community facilities including school provision, retail and leisure and green open space. A dedicated employment area of about 10ha will provide local employment opportunities but will not prejudice major office expansion and leisure development within Northampton Central Area.
- 12.28 The development of the Northampton North SUE provides the opportunity to deliver a comprehensively integrated sustainable transport system. A focus of the development should be the provision of a Local Multi Modal Interchange colocated with a local centre providing a high quality bus service (connecting to the town centre and westward towards Moulton and Moulton Park employment area) together with car and cycle parking provision. Off-site highway improvements will be required locally, including at Round Spinney roundabout, and improvements to the A43 Northampton to Kettering corridor.
- 12.29 It is anticipated that the Northampton North SUE can commence delivery early in the plan period. Policy N3 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N3 - NORTHAMPTON NORTH SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON NORTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 3,500 DWELLINGS;
- b) PRIMARY SCHOOL PROVISION TO CATER FOR THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPMENT;
- c) A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 10HA OF LAND FOR LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- d) AT LEAST ONE LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- e) A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE PROVISION OF A HIGH QUALITY PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORRIDOR TO NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE;
- f) A LOCAL MULTI MODAL INTERCHANGE;
- g) A43 CORRIDOR MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROVISION OF REQUIRED HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING A NEW ROAD THROUGH THE SUE FROM ROUND SPINNEY ROUNDABOUT TO OVERSTONE ROAD AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ROUND SPINNEY ROUNDABOUT;
- h) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES, INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- i) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS (INCORPORATING COWPASTURE SPINNEY AND COLEMAN LEYS), AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- j) SPORT AND LEISURE PROVISION;
- **k**) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- I) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.



Northampton West SUE

- 12.30 The Northampton West Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) is situated on the western side of Northampton. It adjoins the existing neighbourhoods of Duston and New Duston and whilst it adjoins the urban edge of Northampton the SUE occurs within both Daventry District and South Northamptonshire. To the north of the SUE lies Harlestone Firs Plantation and the village of Harlestone. To the west is open countryside and to the south is the village of Harpole.
- 12.31 The Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study identifies that much of the site is within a landscape classed as being of low to medium sensitivity and therefore less sensitive to change. The majority of the SUE is contained within the lower parts of the topography and its development must preserve key landmark views, such as that to St Crispin's Tower to the east. Areas of structural green space to be incorporated within the development are indicatively shown on the Policies Map (Figure 5 at the end of the JCS) and an ecological assessment should identify how areas of structural green space will positively address the enhancement of biodiversity within the area of the SUE.
- 12.32 Within the SUE area there are no identified heritage constraints and no areas of strategic flood plain. The diversity of ecology within the site can be improved through appropriate structural landscaping, open space and creation of habitat corridors. Of particular importance is the protection of the villages of Harlestone and Harpole in their countryside settings. In this respect new built development should not extend beyond the 115m contour line, with new housing principally to the north of Roman Road and the ridgeline protected by an extensive green buffer along the southern boundary of the site.
- 12.33 Part of the North West Bypass (known as the Sandy Lane Improvement North) has been constructed along the eastern edge of the site. The Northampton West SUE will be required to make an appropriate and relative contribution to the construction of the remaining elements of the bypass. Financial contribution will be required for other highway infrastructure improvements as identified in Policy N4 and through detailed transport assessments.
- 12.34 Of importance to the rate of delivery of this SUE is the extent of allocated land and existing consents for housing in the western area of the Northampton. Saturation of the housing market in the west of Northampton may impact on the rate of delivery of the SUE.
- 12.35 On the basis of the extent of potential housing development occurring within the area a slower build out rate is expected for these developments due to the extent of potential housing supply to the west of Northampton.

12.36 Policy N4 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N4 - NORTHAMPTON WEST SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON WEST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 2,550 DWELLINGS;
- b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- d) NECESSARY HIGHWAYS WORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE NORTH WEST BYPASS AND THE KINGSTHORPE CORRIDOR (A508);
- e) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES, INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- f) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- g) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- h) SPORT AND RECREATION PROVISION AND;
- i) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Northampton South SUE

12.37 The Northampton South SUE is situated between the existing urban edge of Northampton to the north and the M1 motorway to the south. The village of Collingtree and the residential area at Collingtree Park lie to the east of the site whilst the western edge is formed by strong field boundaries.

- 12.38 The allocated site includes the existing Collingtree Park Golf Club which will be reconfigured and retained as part of the proposal. Most of the remainder of the allocation is agricultural land under pasture and arable cultivation. Within the site the land slopes gently down from the south west to the flood plain of the Wootton Brook. In terms of landscape the site is well contained and is of relatively low landscape and visual sensitivity.
- 12.39 Properties in close proximity to the Wootton Brook currently experience problems associated with flooding during large storm events. Through the reconfiguration of the golf course (a compatible use within a flood plain area) the development of the SUE will provide a positive environmental impact to flood alleviation from the Wootton Brook on the surrounding area.
- 12.40 An area of the site is designated as a County Wildlife Site, which includes Wootton Brook and associated water bodies. The site contains a number of mature hedgerows and trees, together with areas of rough and wet grassland. These key habitat features, together with the protected species they support, should be preserved within the development.
- 12.41 Due to the proximity of the site to the M1 itself, Junction 15 of the M1 and the associated Air Quality Management Areas, mitigation measures will be required to address the issues of noise and air pollution.
- 12.42 There are no designated or known non-designated cultural heritage sites that are likely to place constraints on the development of the site. There are known remains of prehistoric and Roman date in the vicinity of Wootton Brook which indicates that there is a medium to high risk of archaeological remains being present in the site. Further assessment of the archaeological potential of the site will be required.
- 12.43 Policy N5 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N5 - NORTHAMPTON SOUTH SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON SOUTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 1,000 DWELLINGS;
- b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- d) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- e) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- f) OPEN SPACE AND LEISURE PROVISION;
- g) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- h) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Northampton South of Brackmills SUE

- 12.44 This SUE is situated to the south of Brackmills employment area adjoining the existing neighbourhoods of Hardingstone and Wootton to the south and west. The site itself comprises largely arable land sloping generally from north to south, occupying part of a limestone ridge which forms a bold and prominent feature on the south western side of Northampton. The eastern part of the site comprises two fields divided by a minor road which sits within a shallow valley. The land rises up from the road on both sides and also to the east.
- 12.45 Much of the northern boundary is formed by the intermittent grassland and broad leafed woodland planting, known as Brackmills Woods, which in part provides a landscape buffer mitigating the employment land to the north.

- 12.46 The creation of a green corridor running from north-west to south-east across the northern site boundary will help protect existing habitats to the north as well as providing for a new greenway linking existing and proposed urban areas to the wider countryside. A further green corridor should be created along the eastern boundary of the site which will provide a link to the woodland to the north and also ensure that the development creates a positive rural edge to the east. The potential for development within the SUE to impact on the skyline when viewed from the north and the east must be taken into account and addressed within the masterplan for the site. Along part of the southern and western boundaries of the site a landscaped buffer will be required to provide screening between existing residential development and the proposed SUE.
- 12.47 There are no areas of strategic flood plain affecting the site. There are no designated heritage assets on the site and therefore no on-site heritage constraints. Detailed design shall take account of the Hardingstone Conservation Area to the north west of the site. The Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study indicates that the majority of the site is of medium sensitivity in respect of biodiversity and development potential.
- 12.48 A public footpath, Landimore Road (providing an access into Brackmills) and a minor road run through the site and should be incorporated into future development.
- 12.49 Policy N6 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

DOLLCY NG NORTHAMPTON SOUTH OF PRACKMULS SUE

POLICY N6 - NORTHAMPTON SOUTH OF BRACKMILLS SUE
THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON SOUTH OF BRACKMILLS SUE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:
a) IN THE REGION OF 1,300 DWELLINGS;
b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN
APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE
STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
d) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON
SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC
TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO
ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE
TOWN CENTRE;
e) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS
INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
f) THE CREATION OF A LANDSCAPE BUFFER TO THE SOUTH WEST OF
THE SITE AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);

- g) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- h) OPEN SPACE AND LEISURE PROVISION; AND
- i) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Northampton Kings Heath SUE

- 12.50 The Kings Heath SUE, also known as Dallington Grange, is located to the north of the existing Kings Heath housing development. It is bounded by Lodge Farm employment and Spring Park residential areas to the west, the Brampton Branch of the River Nene to the east and the Harlestone Firs plantation and arable land to the north.
- 12.51 The site has for the most part previously been identified for development in the Northampton Local Plan 1997. Work on a masterplan is being progressed and once agreed, this will inform the subsequent development of the site. The SUE extends from adjacent to the valley floor to more elevated positions that are relatively high compared to the rest of the town. The position adjacent to the river valley and the topography offer opportunities for a development that

complements the valley edge and provides interest up the hill from the valley and to its northern boundary in terms of landscape treatment. Structural greenspace as shown indicatively on the Policies Map (Figure 5) will be provided between the development and the Harlestone Firs.

- 12.52 Access to the site will be through a mixture of routes such as Kings Heath, land to the south of Spring Park, Mill Lane and also from the proposed North West Bypass. The SUE has the ability to assist in the regeneration of Kings Heath and adjoining areas, in particular through the provision of infrastructure such as a local centre incorporating a wider range of facilities than currently exist in the area, additional local employment opportunities and improved public transport services to the town centre.
- 12.53 An area of acknowledged archaeological importance lies to north west of the site and further investigation of this area, and any mitigation required, must form part of any application submission.
- 12.54 The development will incorporate part of the proposed North West Bypass within its boundary, with land provision and a relative proportional financial contribution as part of pooled contributions with other north-west and western development allocations. Financial contribution will be required for other highway infrastructure improvements as identified in Policy N7 and through detailed transport assessments.
- 12.55 It is anticipated that the development will provide in the region of 3,000 dwellings, in addition to a dedicated employment area adjacent to Lodge Farm, with additional smaller scale employment focused around the local centre and primary routes within the development. It will also include local retail and community facilities, such as schools and doctors' surgeries consistent with a development of this size.
- 12.56 The Northampton Kings Heath SUE proposals are well advanced and it is anticipated that the site can commence delivery in the 2016 to 2021 period. Policy N7 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N7 - NORTHAMPTON KINGS HEATH SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF NORTHAMPTON KINGS HEATH SUE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 3,000 DWELLINGS;
- b) TWO PRIMARY SCHOOLS;
- c) 10HA SITE FOR A SECONDARY SCHOOL;
- d) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- e) A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 10HA OF LAND FOR LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- f) LAND PROVISION FOR PART OF, AND A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO, THE NORTH WEST BYPASS;
- g) A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO OFF-SITE HIGHWAY WORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE KINGSTHORPE CORRIDOR (A508) AND THE COCK HOTEL JUNCTION;
- h) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO THE ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KINGS HEATH, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- i) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5) (TO INCLUDE PROVISION OF A COUNTRY PARK AREA);
- j) SPORT AND LEISURE PROVISION;
- **k**) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- I) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.



Northampton North of Whitehills SUE

- 12.57 Northampton North of Whitehills SUE forms a contiguous extension to the Northampton urban area northwards and occurs within Daventry District. To the north of the SUE lies open countryside and to the north east is the historic village of Boughton. The SUE is carried over as an allocation from the Daventry District Local Plan. Proposals for the development of Northampton North of Whitehills, also known as Buckton Fields, are well advanced and it is anticipated that the site can commence delivery in the 2016 to 2021 period.
- 12.58 The site comprises a rectangular area of agricultural and former agricultural land and covers an area of approximately 50 hectares. It is contained by residential development to the south and east, with countryside to the north and west.
- 12.59 The site straddles the side of a valley rising in an easterly direction from the Brampton valley floor to a plateau. Consequently there is a change of levels across the site which will need to be fully addressed in the development proposal. There are no significant water bodies or water courses within the SUE and the site lies outside any flood plain.
- 12.60 The Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study identifies this part of the landscape as being of low to medium sensitivity and therefore less sensitive to change. There are known archaeological remains both within and beyond SUE boundary. Investigation of the known archaeology and any mitigation will be required. Field surveys have established the presence of protected animal species including grass snakes, foraging bats and birds and measures will be required to protect these species habitats within the development proposals.
- 12.61 The development will be required to make a contribution to the North West Bypass. Part of this bypass has been completed on the western edge of the town. The road will be brought forward in its entirety by both public funding and developer contributions. The Northampton North of Whitehills SUE will be required to make an appropriate and relative contribution to the construction of the remaining elements of the bypass. Financial contribution will be required for other highway infrastructure improvements as identified in Policy N8 and through detailed transport assessments.
- 12.62 A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N8 - NORTHAMPTON NORTH OF WHITEHILLS SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF NORTHAMPTON NORTH OF WHITEHILLS SUE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 1,000 DWELLINGS;
- b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- d) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- e) FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO OFF SITE HIGHWAY WORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK INCLUDING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE KINGSTHORPE CORRIDOR (A508), THE COCK HOTEL JUNCTION AND THE NORTH WEST BYPASS;
- f) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO THE ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- g) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- h) OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PROVISION;
- i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- j) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Northampton Upton Park SUE

12.63 The Northampton Upton Park SUE comprises the remaining part of a much wider urban extension known as the South West District which covers 670 hectares of mixed use development comprising 5,800 homes, employment land and a large area of country park straddling the River Nene to the south west of Northampton. All of the development associated with the South West District has either been built or has planning approval in principle except for a remaining area of land to the south of the A4500 Weedon Road and to the north of the River Nene and its flood plain, known as Upton Park. This land is still partly in arable production and grazing land.

- 12.64 The large area of the South West District is divided into several development parcels. The Upton Park area of development lies to the west of Upton. The design award winning Upton development is already partly built. Land to the north of the A4500 Weedon Road opposite Upton Park is sub divided into a number of parcels of land including Upton Lodge, Princes Marina and St Crispin's. In the South West Strategic Planning Review (2004) Upton Park was intended to be commenced in the later phases of the development of the South West District, commencing around 2013.
- 12.65 The Northampton Upton Park SUE development has an important role to play in linking the emerging communities to the north of the A4500 Weedon Road and the new communities at Upton. Connectivity through the site particularly by sustainable means must be thoroughly considered in the master planning of the site. In addition links within the SUE through adjoining developments to employment areas and areas of services and facilities must also be fully addressed.
- 12.66 The Northampton Upton Park SUE adjoins the Nene Valley Country Park to the south and sympathetic treatment of development at the Country Park edge will be required to be demonstrated in any development brief accompanying proposals. To the north east of the SUE is the historic Upton Hall parkland, the deserted medieval village of Upton and Quinton House School. This area includes listed buildings, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a County Wildlife Site. Development at Upton Park must take account of these important heritage and ecological designations and their setting and this must be demonstrated through a development brief. Green links through the Upton Park SUE connecting the Country Park area to the wider Nene Valley Country Park to the north will be required as part of the development.
- 12.67 The proximity of Northampton Upton Park SUE to flood plain areas must be fully considered within any development proposals. Flood mitigation has been addressed strategically through the South West District master planning, however there is still a need to ensure that development parcels such as Northampton Upton Park SUE appropriately respond to the requirement to ensure that surface water management, flood attenuation and flood mitigation from all sources is fully accounted for within the development proposal.
- 12.68 It is anticipated that the Northampton Upton Park SUE can commence delivery in the early part of the plan period. Policy N9 below details the required elements of development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N9 - NORTHAMPTON UPTON PARK SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF NORTHAMPTON UPTON PARK SUE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 1,000 DWELLINGS;
- b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- d) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- e) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO THE ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- f) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- g) OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PROVISION;
- h) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- i) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Northampton Norwood Farm/ Upton Lodge SUE

12.69 The proposed Northampton Norwood Farm/ Upton Lodge SUE is located on the western edge of Northampton's urban area, partly within Northampton Borough and partly within South Northamptonshire. The site has for the most part previously been identified for development in the Northampton Local Plan 1997 and formed part of a wider urban extension known as the South West District. Much of the South West District has been built, is under construction or has planning approval but whilst planning applications have been submitted in respect of some of the site no planning permissions have yet been issued. This site is an important component of the housing provision which is proposed for the Northampton Related Development Area. Allocation in the Joint Core Strategy provides clarity regarding the site's planning applications and also recognises that development in addition to that which had previously been considered

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appropriate can also be accommodated to meet objectively assessed housing needs over the plan period.

- 12.70 The SUE is bounded to the north by Berrywood Road and the community of New Duston; to the north east by areas of new housing at St Crispin/ Berry Wood Fields, and by the former Princess Marina Hospital site; to the south by Weedon Road, and beyond this the proposed Upton Park SUE. Sandy Lane will provide a clear western boundary for built development within the site, but the allocated site will extend further to the west to include a proposed Country Park.
- 12.71 Development of this SUE has an important role to play in linking the emerging communities to the north of the A4500 Weedon Road and the new communities of Upton. Connectivity through the site and to the wider South West District, including service areas and facilities particularly by sustainable means must be addressed.
- 12.72 Areas of structural green space are to be incorporated within the development which is indicatively shown on the Policies Map and an ecological assessment should identify how areas of structural green space will positively address the enhancement of biodiversity within the area of the SUE. The diversity of ecology within the site can be improved through appropriate structural landscaping, open space and creation of habitat corridors. Of particular importance is the protection of the village of Harpole's countryside setting. Development of the site is expected to deliver a new Country Park to the west of Sandy Lane, which will act as a buffer between the urban area and the open countryside adjoining the village of Harpole and also provide essential recreational opportunities for new and existing communities.
- 12.73 Part of the Sandy Lane Relief Road Phase 2 will need to be constructed to ensure the sustainable development of the SUE.
- 12.74 The SUE will provide for two primary schools which will enable educational needs to be addressed in an area where there are additional pressures from further residential developments. The SUE will also provide local retail and community facilities which are consistent with a development of this size.
- 12.75 It is anticipated that the SUE can commence delivery in the early part of the plan period and would deliver in the region of 3,500 dwellings during the plan period. Policy N9A below details the required elements for the development. A masterplan will be required to be submitted alongside any proposal to demonstrate how the land use elements positively respond to context, design issues, connectivity and sustainable planning requirements.

POLICY N9A - NORTHAMPTON NORWOOD FARM/ UPTON LODGE SUE

THE BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHAMPTON NORWOOD FARM/ UPTON LODGE SUE IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 3,500 DWELLINGS;
- b) TWO PRIMARY SCHOOLS;
- c) A LOCAL CENTRE TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILTIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE (INCLUDING A SMALL CONVENIENCE STORE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;
- d) LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- e) SANDY LANE RELIEF ROAD PHASE 2;
- f) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO THE ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND THE TOWN CENTRE;
- g) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS INDICATED ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5) INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF A COUNTRY PARK;
- h) OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PROVISION;
- i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ECOLOGICAL AND GROUND STABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- j) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Employment

12.76 The West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study³ shows that there is a sufficient supply of employment land and development opportunities in Northampton to provide new jobs for the period to 2026, taking into account existing planning consents, land within existing employment areas and the refocusing of office development on the town centre and central area.

³ West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study Roger Tym and Partners (July 2010)

- 12.77 To support regeneration objectives and a renewed focus on Northampton as the key economic driver for the region new office development will be focused within the town centre and central area. Key sites are identified for office development in the Northampton Central Area Action Plan. The provision of office development within Northampton will be monitored over the plan period to ensure there is a 5 year rolling supply. Any further allocations for office floorspace at out of town locations could undermine the Northampton town centre strategy and threaten market confidence in the Central Area.
- 12.78 The West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study advises that existing and allocated employment sites in Northampton are, for the vast majority, appropriate and fit for purpose and should continue to be protected for employment use across the range of B class employment sectors (see Policy E1 in the Economic Advantage section of this JCS). These employment sites will provide for the general 'churn' of employment land and will be renewed and redeveloped making better use of land.
- 12.79 The existing stock of employment land in Northampton, opportunities created by the SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone, central area office development and non B class jobs in retailing and leisure present substantial opportunities for employment growth. Local employment opportunities are included within SUE allocations. Notwithstanding this provision, the range and size of sites currently available will not be sufficient to give scope for the continued growth of existing companies in Northampton or to expand growing sectors, particularly in the context of the extended plan period to 2029. For this reason a strategic allocation for additional employment land is identified at Junction 16 of the M1 Motorway (See Policy E8 in Section 8).

Local Shopping Needs

- 12.80 Whilst Northampton town centre must be the focus for comparison goods (nonfood) retailing and main services and facilities there is also a need to ensure that local convenience (food) retail provision is addressed within the wider urban area.
- 12.81 Northampton has two district centres at Weston Favell and Kingsthorpe (see Policy S2 Hierarchy of Centres in the Spatial Strategy section of this JCS). Weston Favell is a purpose built district centre located on the eastern side of Northampton. The centre is anchored by a large superstore, includes a range of complementary shops and a full range of services and facilities including health and leisure centres. The centre presently draws from a catchment area far wider than is consistent with a District Centre function and its retailing provision impacts adversely on Northampton town centre. There is therefore no further opportunity for retail expansion at this centre. Kingsthorpe District Centre is a 'traditional' District Centre of a linear form fronting Harborough Road. It is

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anchored by two large food stores and has good range of smaller comparison and service goods retailers. Kingsthorpe is a vital and viable District Centre⁴.

12.82 Provision is made for new local centres within the Sustainable Urban Extensions. Local centres may vary in scale appropriate to their local circumstances and with regard to the availability of existing convenience retailing provision, and other services and facilities nearby.

POLICY N10 - CONVENIENCE SHOPPING NEEDS OUTSIDE NORTHAMPTON TOWN CENTRE

PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR LOCAL CONVENIENCE SHOPPING OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE AT THE NEW LOCAL CENTRES WITHIN THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS HAVING REGARD TO THE EXISTING NETWORK OF PROVISION IN THE SURROUNDING AREA AND THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON CENTRES WITHIN THE HIERARCHY IDENTIFIED IN POLICY S2.

Community Regeneration Areas

- 12.83 The areas proposed for neighbourhood renewal all fall within the top 5% most deprived areas in the country identified by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, depicting issues of income deprivation, low skills, poor health and crime.
- 12.84 Policy RC1 in Section 7 outlines the JCS' overarching approach to community regeneration. The key schemes, which will provide the main focus for community regeneration within the plan period for Northampton Borough, are outlined below.

Spring Boroughs

- 12.85 The neighbourhood is located immediately to the west of Northampton, occupying the area between the town centre and Northampton railway station. Much of the existing housing stock is of poor quality and action will also be required to ensure that the current public sector housing stock meets the Government's Decent Homes Standard.
- 12.86 Spring Boroughs lies within the area covered by the Northampton Central Area Action Plan (NCAAP). The policy direction within the JCS aims to support a comprehensive, community led approach for the area to address the levels of deprivation that currently exist. A Neighbourhood Plan will set out in greater detail the community's vision for regenerating the area.

⁴ West Northamptonshire Retail Study Update Roger Tym and Partners (January 2011)



Kings Heath and Spencer

- 12.87 Kings Heath and Spencer form part of an emerging regeneration and sustainable communities strategy for Northampton North West. This strategy aims to bring about the regeneration of these areas alongside the development of a new community development of 3,000 homes proposed at Northampton Kings Heath SUE.
- 12.88 The character of the area is largely defined by inter and post war housing development. Whilst the Kings Heath neighbourhood in particular was comprehensively planned and provides some well designed housing and urban space, over time under investment, neglect and economic decline in the area as a whole have resulted in a general state of decline and deprivation. Significant levels of poor health, anti-social behaviour and low skill levels have compounded this situation. Additionally the area suffers from poor connectivity with the wider urban area including Northampton town centre.

Northampton East

- 12.89 Northampton East consists of a series of communities and estates largely built in the 1970s to early 1980s as part of the New Town expansion. The estates were designed and built to Radburn design principles, separating pedestrian and vehicle movements and ensuring residents have good access to local facilities. As the estates were built as separate units, each has its own identity.
- 12.90 Analysis of key data sets indicates broad socio-economic decline across a significant proportion of Northampton East. The area as a whole suffers from high crime and anti-social behaviour levels, low educational attainment and poor connectivity both to the town centre and between the estates.
- 12.91 Although Northampton East contains a higher than average provision of greenspace, compared to the rest of Northampton, it is the quality of these spaces that varies tremendously, with areas being both underused with few facilities and a poor physical environment. In addition there are areas where the public housing stock requires significant investment.
- 12.92 The intention is to provide a regeneration strategy aimed at bringing about safe, inclusive, sustainable communities. The strategy will set out high-level principles and actions designed to secure transformational change through partnership working. Subsequently, it is envisaged that neighbourhood plans, supplementary planning documents or planning briefs will be produced to outline detailed requirements for communities in Northampton East to address issues such as design and facilities required.

12.93 Significant investment in the public housing stock is being undertaken through the Decent Homes programme. In addition the Councils and communities will work together to make best use of existing assets and look to secure additional funding streams for improvement.

POLICY N11 - SUPPORTING AREAS OF COMMUNITY REGENERATION

TO SUPPORT THE REGENERATION OF SPRING BOROUGHS, KINGS HEATH/SPENCER, EASTFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON EAST, NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL, WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS AND THE COMMUNITY, SET OUT A STRATEGY APPROACH DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE KEY PRINCIPLES OF DELIVERING INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES, TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- a) ACHIEVING BETTER INTEGRATION BOTH WITHIN THE IDENTIFIED COMMUNITIES AND WITH THE REST OF THE TOWN IN PARTICULAR IMPROVING PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY WITH ADJOINING DEVELOPMENT, BOTH EXISTING AND PROPOSED, AS WELL AS IMPROVING PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES TO THE TOWN CENTRE;
- b) IMPROVING THE PUBLIC REALM AND QUALITY OF DESIGN INCLUDING ADDRESSING AREAS OF POOR QUALITY PUBLIC SPACE;
- c) IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING STOCK;
- d) CREATING SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS BY DESIGNING OUT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR;
- e) ADDRESSING THE EXISTING DEFICIENCIES IN THE LEVEL AND QUALITY OF LOCAL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; AND
- f) CREATING LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

THE NORTHAMPTON CENTRAL AREA ACTION PLAN WILL SET OUT A FRAMEWORK OF HOW THESE KEY PRINCIPLES WILL BE DELIVERED IN REGENERATING SPRING BOROUGHS.

PROPOSED REGENERATION SCHEMES FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF SPRING BOROUGHS, KINGS HEATH/ SPENCER, EASTFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON EAST WILL BE SET OUT IN SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS.



Northampton's Transport Network

- 12.94 There are a number of issues for Northampton related to transport including:
 - Traffic congestion both around the historic core of the town and on parts of the outer ring road (A45/ A43);
 - Balancing the need to keep traffic moving and a desire to change the nature of the inner ring road to meet regeneration needs;
 - A dispersed pattern of land-use, with large amounts of retail and employment located on the town's periphery;
 - The desire to increase accessibility to areas in need of regeneration; and
 - Encouraging walking and cycling for shorter trips.
- 12.95 Traffic congestion is a particular issue for Northampton and contributes to wider air quality problems as well as potentially affecting future economic growth. The existing road infrastructure is a combination of historic radial routes leading to the town centre and newer ring roads and dual carriageways constructed as part of the New Town expansion. There are no simple solutions to solving Northampton's congestion problems and a package of different measures, including those set out within the Connections section, Section 6 of this JCS, will all need to be implemented in addition to measures specific to the town itself.
- 12.96 The Northampton Central Area Action Plan sets out Northampton Borough Council's aspirations for dealing with traffic and movement within the central area including measures to:
 - Increase pedestrian accessibility between residential areas and the town centre;
 - Provide a new central interchange for buses;
 - Create a Pedestrian and Cycling movement framework; and
 - Restrict additional car parking within the town centre boundary and edge of centre locations.
- 12.97 There is a need to deal with many of the wider issues for the whole town, to ensure that aspirations can be realised.
- 12.98 Improvements to the current bus network within Northampton are required to both serve new developments and to improve the extent, frequency and quality of the service to existing areas. There are some specific parts of Northampton's existing urban area, including the southern residential areas, which have poor public transport services. Whilst many of these communities have the highest car ownership, those without access to a car find themselves unable to access healthcare and other essential facilities within a one hour trip by public transport.

- 12.99 Cycling and walking within Northampton are not presently seen as an attractive alternative to the car, even for short journeys and the proportion of trips by bicycle is below the average of similar towns. Across Northampton there are sections of cycle routes that have not been completed. Cycle parking provision is either non-existent or very poor at a number of key destinations such as the rail and bus stations, employment locations and the town centre. It is anticipated that the measures set out within Policy C1, in Section 6 of this JCS, will address these issues.
- 12.100 The recent Parking Strategy for Northampton indicates that there are a significant number of spaces outside the central area, including 9,080 for retail and a further 24,064 on the major employment sites that are presently not controlled (i.e. through pricing). This creates issues for managing demand and promoting public transport, especially for trips to work, and could hinder the delivery of park and ride facilities.
- 12.101 None of these issues should be viewed in isolation, and strategies must seek to address the land use implications, as well as wider barriers to accessing public transport and other sustainable modes of transport.
- 12.102 Measures identified on the A45 between M1 Junction 15 and Great Billing Junction will be required in order to deliver growth in the town. These measures are set out in the Growth Management Scheme prepared by the Highways Agency. Development in the Northampton area including the SUE developments set out in Policies N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9 and N9A will provide a contribution towards the provision of the Northampton Growth Management Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the A45/ M1 J15 NGMS -(26th Understanding March 2012) Memorandum of or successor agreements. The provision of key highway infrastructure will be required as set out in Table 7 - Key Primary Infrastructure Projects.

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POLICY N12 - NORTHAMPTON'S TRANSPORT NE	TWORK
IMPROVEMENTS	
THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE TRANSPORT NETV NORTHAMPTON WILL BE DELIVERED:	VORK IN
a) IMPROVED CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN EXISTING ARE NORTHAMPTON FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES ESSENTIAL SERVICES, FACILITIES AND DESTINATIONS S RETAIL, EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE;	to link
b) IMPROVED CONNECTIVITY TO AND THROUGHOUT TH CENTRE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TOWN BY PUBLIC TRAN WALKING AND CYCLING;	
c) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PRIORITY INTERCHANGES OF C NORTHAMPTON BUS STATION THROUGH ITS REPROVIS PART OF THE GROSVENOR CENTRE DEVELOPMEN NORTHAMPTON CASTLE STATION;	SION AS
d) ENHANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES TO AN PRIORITY INTERCHANGES;	ID FROM
e) DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES ON ROUTES IDENTI THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORRIDORS TO IMPROVE TRANSPORT RELIABILITY;	
f) REVISED PARKING STANDARDS ACROSS THE WI NORTHAMPTON:	IOLE OF
 g) STRATEGIC HIGHWAY MEASURES IDENTIFIED II NORTHAMPTON M1/ A45 GROWTH MANAGEMENT SCHEME h) SANDY LANE RELIEF ROAD; AND 	
i) NORTHAMPTON NORTH WEST BYPASS.	



13.0 Daventry

Introduction

- 13.1 Daventry was a small market town until the 1960s when it was identified as a location for overspill development from Birmingham. As a consequence, the population of Daventry has grown over the years from about 4,000 in 1950 to around 25,000 today.
- 13.2 In the early 2000s, Daventry District Council supported the further growth of the town in order to support the town centre, which was in need of some revitalisation and regeneration. A Strategic Development Options Study¹ was published for Daventry in 2005 to consider options for creating a sustainable town of 40,000 population.
- 13.3 An interim draft Daventry masterplan was published in 2006 to assist in the development of planning policy and strategy. The masterplan included a number of proposals for the regeneration and revitalisation of Daventry to support the identified growth of the town. A vision for developing a masterplan for Daventry to 2040 was consulted on by Daventry District Council in 2011 and approved in 2012².

Daventry Today

- 13.4 Abbey Retail Park (located off South Way) became the first phase of regeneration plans for the town centre. Completed in early 2009 it provides additional retail floorspace (bulky goods and DIY), car parking and a Working Men's Club.
- 13.5 The 'iCon' building, completed in 2011 at a gateway into the town centre, is an exemplar of energy efficient and sustainable construction and provides 60 business incubator units, a conference centre and a 300 seat theatre, exhibition space and meeting rooms. The iCon is a symbol of Daventry's ambition to be at the forefront of the sustainable construction and engineering industry.
- 13.6 The redevelopment of a site north of High Street will provide for a replacement library, shops, offices, hotel, bars, restaurants, health and fitness gym and residential. A planning application for this development was approved in June 2014.
- 13.7 In 2011 a planning application was submitted to Daventry District Council for an ambitious mixed use project including residential, office and leisure uses. Known as the Daventry Waterspace proposal the development envisages high quality public spaces and buildings set around water basins to be used for short and

¹ Atkins (2005) Daventry Strategic Development Options Study

² Daventry District Council (July 2012) Daventry 2040 Master Plan

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long term canal boat moorings and connected to the Grand Union Canal to the north.

- 13.8 Daventry town retains its historic core, which benefits from conservation area designation and includes many listed buildings. There are also important historical and archaeological sites all around Daventry including historic out-lying villages. At the eastern edge of Daventry's urban area lie Borough Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument (a Bronze Age hill fort) and Burnt Walls Scheduled Ancient Monument (a possible pre-historic defensive earthwork enclosure).
- 13.9 The urban area surrounding the town is largely of modern mid 20th century housing development. The residential estate of Southbrook immediately to the west of Borough Hill has been identified by Northamptonshire County Council for community regeneration.
- 13.10 Daventry town's employment space is located in a small number of large industrial/ commercial estates located to the north-west and south-east of the town. These industrial estates are dominated by industrial and warehouse floorspace. Daventry District Council is actively seeking reinvestment and renewal in these areas and this is already taking place in industrial estates to the west. The Marches Industrial Estate to the east provides an opportunity for employment renewal. There is presently little office floorspace in the town although there are current proposals to increase office floorspace through the town centre regeneration schemes. Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) located 6 miles to the north of Daventry also provides some employment opportunities for the residents of Daventry town and the north of the District. The Economic Advantage section, Section 8 of this JCS, provides further information and a policy approach for DIRFT.
- 13.11 Daventry town's educational offer, for secondary and tertiary education, is provided by Danetre School and William Parker School in the town centre, which as of 2011 offer sixth form education. Moulton College is the lead sponsor, in partnership with the University of Northampton, for the Daventry University Technology College for New Technologies. The Daventry University Technology College provides up to 600 places for 14 to 16 year olds and opened in September 2013.
- 13.12 Daventry's planned expansion in the 1960s and 1970s has given rise to a relatively compact town. The existing transport infrastructure within the town provides a relatively high capacity road network that makes travelling by car the most convenient mode of travel for most trips. Public transport usage within Daventry is currently very low resulting in unsustainable travel habits. It is therefore important that any new development at Daventry addresses alternative and sustainable modes of transport other than the private car in order to support climate change objectives.

- 13.13 Topographically, the town is generally contained within a natural landscape 'bowl' with land rising to the south-east, south, west and north of the town. The Daventry Infrastructure Strategy³ notes the following environmental and visual features: the hills surrounding the town; the views over the town and the adjoining countryside to the west from Borough Hill; and the ironstone villages within the countryside surrounding the town.
- 13.14 The main strategic greenspaces are Daventry County Park to the east of the urban area and the Northern Valley Park to the north, both of which play an important part in the quality of life for residents and for visitors of the town as a recreational, landscape and wildlife resource. Borough Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument also offers an additional area of accessible greenspace. It is owned and managed by Daventry District Council and is called a country park (although its usage is much lower than Daventry Country Park) and is a historic landmark feature which contributes positively to the town's identity.
- 13.15 Daventry District Council has prepared a new masterplan for Daventry entitled Daventry 2040 to support its regeneration in the 21st Century. The masterplan was subject to full public consultation and was approved by Daventry District Council in July 2012 as guidance against which to determine future planning applications.

Regeneration of Daventry Town

- 13.16 The growth of Daventry to achieve its vision of a sustainable community with a population of 40,000 is supported through the JCS. The expansion of Daventry offers an opportunity to create a more sustainable community, regenerate and expand the town centre, revitalise older employment areas and support the community regeneration at Southbrook residential area. The central area redevelopment proposals, as outlined in paragraphs 13.4 to 13.7 above, will bring forward mixed use schemes incorporating office, leisure and some 660 residential units within the JCS period to 2029. Planning consent has also been granted (2009) for a mixed use Sustainable Urban Extension for 1,000 dwellings and local employment provision at a site known as Monksmoor (located north of Daventry Reservoir).
- 13.17 A significant issue for Daventry and its growth aspirations is the capacity of the A45 to the east of the town to accommodate further traffic. Junction improvements at the A45/ A5 Weedon crossroads are to be provided as a consequence of the approval of 1,000 homes at Monksmoor. Whilst this junction improvement will provide some limited further highway capacity for growth at Daventry additional to the development of the Monksmoor scheme and proposed town centre regeneration, further major development can only be brought forward once the A45 capacity issues are satisfactorily resolved.

³ Daventry Infrastructure Strategy (May 2008)

- 13.18 The strategy for Daventry is to provide for further housing growth by the allocation of a Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) at Daventry North East to comprise a mixed use development including 4,000 dwellings with a minimum of 2,600 of these to be brought forward within the JCS period. This together with existing housing commitments for Daventry (including the remaining housing development at Middlemoor), the Monksmoor development and housing development within the existing urban area will achieve a level of housing growth for Daventry consistent with Daventry District Council's vision. New employment development will be focused on the central area and redevelopment and renewal of the existing employment areas with local employment opportunities being provided at Monksmoor and Daventry North East SUE. Services, facilities (such as health care, education, shopping, etc) and leisure development to support the growing population will be focused on the town centre and in the Daventry North East SUE.
- 13.19 The growth at Daventry will be supported by improvements within the A45 Daventry to Northampton transport corridor known as the Daventry Development Link. The extent of the highway access requirements for the Daventry North East SUE will result in substantial financial contribution towards these transport corridor improvements.

POLICY D1 - THE REGENERATION OF DAVENTRY TOWN

THE REGENERATION OF DAVENTRY TOWN OVER THE PLAN PERIOD AND BEYOND TO PROVIDE FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOWN OF 40,000 POPULATION IS SUPPORTED IN THIS JOINT CORE STRATEGY.

WITHIN THE JOINT CORE STRATEGY PLAN PERIOD PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS VISION WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

- a) PROVIDING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE EXISTING URBAN AREA, REMAINING DEVELOPMENT AT MIDDLEMORE, MONKSMOOR AND THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION AT DAVENTRY NORTH EAST (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D3);
- **b) RETAINING EXISTING EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND ENCOURAGING** REGENERATION AND RENEWAL; NEW **EMPLOYMENT** THEIR PROVISION AT THE TOWN REDEVELOPMENT CENTRE VIA EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES AND BY LOCAL **OPPORTUNITIES** PROVIDED AT MONKSMOOR AND DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUE;
- c) ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED THROUGH CENTRAL AREA REGENERATION SCHEMES AND AS APPROPRIATE AT HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS AND DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUE;
- d) ADDRESSING ISSUES OF COMMUNITY REGENERATION IN SOUTHBROOK (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D4);
- e) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL RETAIL SPACE WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D2) AND LOCAL SHOPPING

FACILITIES WITHIN THE SUE (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D3);

- f) IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT, CYCLING AND WALKING FACILITIES WITHIN THE TOWN (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D5);
- g) PROVISION OF THE DAVENTRY DEVELOPMENT LINK A45 CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS FROM DAVENTRY TO NORTHAMPTON;
- h) PROVISION OF LEISURE AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE VIA REDEVELOPMENT, AND INCLUDING AN EXTENSION TO DAVENTRY COUNTRY PARK (AS SET OUT IN POLICY D3); AND
- i) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK FOR THE TOWN INCLUDING THE CANAL CORRIDOR, DAVENTRY COUNTRY PARK AND BOROUGH HILL AND NEW GREENSPACE ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR DEVELOPMENT SITES.

Daventry Town Centre

- 13.20 Daventry has a vital and viable town centre. The town centre environment is good and partly pedestrianised and the town is well placed within the UK Retail Rankings, with diversity of uses in line with UK averages. There is representation from a wide range of convenience (food) and comparison (non-food) multiple retailers in Daventry although national restaurant operators are under-represented. The presence of two strongly-performing food stores within the town centre (Waitrose and Tesco) aids the viability and vitality of the centre as a whole. However, there is significant leakage of retail expenditure out to other town centres.
- 13.21 There is considerable potential to improve Daventry Town Centre's attractiveness as a leisure, retail and employment destination. Much has already been achieved and more is being brought forward through town centre regeneration projects and to reclaim the leakage of retail expenditure back from other centres.
- 13.22 Policy D2 below supports the continuation of focus on Daventry's central area for main town centre uses. Specific sites to accommodate retail and office floorspace and leisure development are being identified by Daventry District Council in the development of their Town Centre Vision proposals and master planning work, as briefly referred to in paragraphs 13.4 to 13.7 above.

POLICY D2 - DAVENTRY TOWN CENTRE

THE TOWN CENTRE BOUNDARY AND PRIMARY SHOPPING AREA FOR DAVENTRY WILL BE IDENTIFIED ON THE DAVENTRY DISTRICT SETTLEMENTS AND COUNTRYSIDE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES MAP.

MAJOR RETAIL, OFFICE AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN AND ADJOINING THE TOWN CENTRE IN A MANNER THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE APPROPRIATE CONSERVATION OF ITS HERITAGE ASSETS. PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR A MINIMUM INCREASE IN SHOPPING PROVISION OF:

- 5,100 SQM NET COMPARISION (NON-FOOD) SHOPPING FLOORSPACE TO 2026; AND
- 2,900 SQM NET CONVENIENCE (FOOD) SHOPPING FLOORSPACE TO 2026.

DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE IN EXCESS OF THE ABOVE FIGURES WILL BE ACCEPTABLE WHERE IT IS DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE WILL BE NO UNACCEPTABLE ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE VITALITY OR VIABILTY OF OTHER TOWN CENTRES.

Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension

- 13.23 The Daventry North East SUE will be phased over the plan period and beyond with the necessary infrastructure also phased as the development progresses. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the elements of infrastructure that will be required to be delivered at stages within the delivery of the development.
- 13.24 The Policies Map (Figure 5) shows indicative structural greenspace areas to be provided as part of the development. These areas will allow the built form to be assimilated into the landscape, as well as providing for biodiversity and habitat corridors from the rural areas into the urban areas. A net increase in biodiversity from this presently intensively managed landscape can be achieved.
- 13.25 Indicative structural greenspace along the western edge of the allocation will allow for a green buffer strip and the retention of planting along the eastern margins of the Daventry reservoir, designated Conservation Area and Local Nature Reserve. This area includes the corridor for the proposed Daventry Canal Arm, which would link the town centre with the Grand Union Canal adding significant visitor and tourism interest in the town and supporting the town centre regeneration objectives. Greenspace alongside the reservoir includes areas of flood zone 2 and 3. By including these areas within the greenspace ensures that these flood areas remain free from development. To the north of the reservoir the

structural open space provides for an extension to the country park and ensures the dam break area is kept free from any development. Sympathetic treatment of development at the Country Park edge will be required to be demonstrated in the development brief accompanying the proposals.

- 13.26 The northern edge of the allocation runs along the Grand Union Canal. A wide buffer of open space is required to be retained along this northern edge which includes strong landscape features such as Thrupp Covert. This structural greenspace will serve to visually contain the built development in the wider landscape as well as protecting the setting of the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area. The eastern strategic landscape buffer will ensure development is kept to the west of the ridge and within the shallow bowl landscape feature.
- 13.27 It is essential that there is a clear separation between the proposed allocation and the village of Norton to the east. An extensive area of structural greenspace is proposed in this location to contain the development and to reinforce this important gap. It will provide space for planting to reduce the visual impact of development in this location on views from Norton and will help to protect the setting of Borough Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 13.28 The Daventry North East SUE can provide a development that is closely related to the existing urban area with the opportunity of establishing good connections through the existing highway network and via connections for walking, cycling and public transport provision to the town centre. This would include the 'tow path' of the Daventry Canal Arm, a cycle track/ footpath on the same alignment as the proposed 'tow path'. With these links in place the site's close proximity to the town centre will allow the development to support the regeneration proposals already taking place and those planned for the town centre by increasing the opportunity, and ease with which, residents can visit the town centre for employment, retail and leisure and so support the town centre economy.
- 13.29 The Daventry North East SUE also has the opportunity to support the communities at Southbrook. Connections for walking, cycling and public transport between the SUE allocation and the Southbrook area can be established across the B4036. These connections can support the Southbrook community to access local services and facilities provided within the new SUE. To maximise integration of existing and new communities consideration should be given to a local centre serving the SUE closely located to the B4036 and Admirals Way.
- 13.30 It is important to recognise that the approach for the expansion of Daventry is a holistic view and the Daventry North East SUE will deliver over time the growth of Daventry in concert with regeneration proposals and opportunities for further non-strategic site allocations through the Daventry District Settlements and Countryside Local Plan.

- 13.31 Due to the demands the Daventry North East SUE will make on the surrounding highway network the development will be required to make a financial contribution to the A45 Daventry Development Link relative to its highway impact.
- 13.32 The Daventry North East SUE allocation is suitable, available and deliverable for at least 2,600 dwellings within the plan period and Policy D3 below sets out the land use requirements for the full 4,000 dwelling development and infrastructure provision which must be phased accordingly. It is anticipated that the development of the SUE will commence broadly in the south west quadrant of the site.

POLICY D3 - DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION

THE BOUNDARY OF THE DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) 4,000 DWELLINGS (A MINIMUM OF 2,600 OF WHICH WILL BE PROVIDED WITHIN THE PLAN PERIOD TO 2029);
- b) THREE PRIMARY SCHOOLS;
- c) A 10 HA SECONDARY SCHOOL SITE;
- d) LOCAL CENTRES PROVIDING LOCAL SHOPPING FACILITIES OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE TOGETHER WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
- e) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK FOCUSED ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES, WALKING AND CYCLING WITH STRONG LINKS TO THE TOWN CENTRE, SOUTHBROOK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND LONG BUCKBY RAIL STATION;
- f) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS (INCLUDING A CORRIDOR FOR THE DAVENTRY CANAL ARM) AS INDICATIVELY SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- g) AN EXTENSION TO DAVENTRY COUNTRY PARK TO INCLUDE SUSTAINABLE ACCESS LINKS TO DEVELOPMENT TO THE WEST;
- h) NECESSARY FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO OFF-SITE HIGHWAY WORKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK INCLUDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAVENTRY DEVELOPMENT LINK;
- i) ENHANCED SPORT AND LEISURE PROVISION;
- j) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION; AND
- k) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE WILL REQUIRE TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.



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Community Regeneration Area

- 13.33 Daventry's growth since the 1960s has left behind a pattern of residential and commercial development of varying quality, areas of population with differing needs and variable access to services. In most areas these differences are not so acute as to require particular treatment as regeneration priorities. However, one significant exception is that of Hill Ward, lying immediately to the east of Daventry town centre, which is identified by the Indices of Deprivation (2007) as being within the top 20% most deprived nationally.
- 13.34 Within Hill Ward, Southbrook has been identified as an area which would benefit from community regeneration support. Southbrook is a 1970s residential estate constructed to a Radburn layout. The estate has, for example, limited local amenities, a poor public realm and suffers from poor physical linkages to the rest of the town, pedestrian and cycle access being principally through underpasses. The estate has a history of social problems, including lower educational attainment and higher levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. Work undertaken by Northamptonshire County Council in producing a Countywide Renewal Strategy (2005-8) resulted in Southbrook being identified as an area requiring additional support focusing on specific issues such as the local environment, community safety and the needs of young people.

POLICY D4 - SUPPORTING AREAS OF COMMUNITY REGENERATION: SOUTHBROOK

TO SUPPORT THE REGENERATION OF SOUTHBROOK THE COUNCIL WILL, WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS, SET OUT AN APPROACH DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE KEY PRINCIPLES OF DELIVERING INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES WHICH WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- a) IMPROVING THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF SOUTHBROOK WITH THE REST OF THE TOWN AND WITH THE DAVENTRY NORTH EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION;
- b) IMPROVING WALKING, CYCLING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE TOWN CENTRE AND ADJOINING NEIGHBOURHOODS;
- c) IMPROVING THE PUBLIC REALM AND QUALITY OF DESIGN; AND
- d) CREATING SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTS BY DESIGNING OUT CRIME.



Daventry Transport Network

- 13.35 The growth of Daventry will necessitate improvements within the A45 Daventry to Northampton transport corridor by the provision of the Daventry Development Link. New development at Daventry will be expected to make a proportionate financial contribution to such improvements.
- 13.36 Daventry is a fairly compact town with a large proportion of residents able to access the town centre in a walk time of less than 15 minutes, although the proportion of employment and central area facilities within a 15 minute walk time will decline as the town grows outward. The road infrastructure within Daventry is presently adequate, having being constructed for a far greater population than has been realised. Development of the scale proposed in this JCS will however place some parts of the network under strain.
- 13.37 Public transport currently plays a minor role in movement within the town and car use is dominant. This situation needs to be addressed in line with policy aspirations for sustainability and to prevent growth reinforcing unsustainable patterns of behaviour. As such transformative improvement to the public transport offer is required. Daventry District Council together with Northamptonshire County Council is looking at innovative solutions to improving public transport provision for Daventry including options for Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) and Group Rapid Transit (GRT) systems.
- 13.38 The town does not have its own railway station. The nearest station is located at Long Buckby, although many residents may also seek to use Rugby and Northampton stations as these have a more frequent service. Public transport connections to the nearest station at Long Buckby are presently poor and there are limited waiting facilities; these will need to be improved as part of the wider public transport policy.
- 13.39 Walking and cycling are important transport modes in their own right and also as links to public transport facilities. As such it is important that new development provides an attractive environment for these modes.
- 13.40 The strategic cycling network across Daventry is largely complete and as such only relatively minor improvements are required to complete this network and ensure that all new developments are fully connected. Some improvements are however required, especially to the employment areas to the north west of the town and ensuring that road crossings do not cause inconvenience or unnecessary delay to cycle journeys.



POLICY D5 - DAVENTRY'S TRANSPORT NETWORK IMPROVEMENTS

THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE TRANSPORT NETWORK IN DAVENTRY WILL BE DELIVERED:

- a) ENHANCED CONNECTIVITY OF THE TOWN TO NORTHAMPTON VIA THE A45/ A4500 CORRIDOR;
- b) IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS;
- c) THE COMPLETION OF THE CYCLING NETWORK TO CONNECT RESIDENTIAL AREAS, THE TOWN CENTRE, EMPLOYMENT AREAS AND LONG BUCKBY RAILWAY STATION; AND
- d) IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS TO LONG BUCKBY RAIL STATION AND IMPROVED FACILITIES AT THE STATION



14.0 Towcester

Introduction

- 14.1 Towcester is an historic market town with Roman origins. It has a population of around 10,000 people and acts as a service centre for a rural catchment of a further 10,000 people.
- 14.2 The town is situated between the A5 and A43, and has experienced significant housing growth over the last 20 years which has occurred to the west and south of the town centre.
- 14.3 The landscape setting of Towcester is considered to be of medium sensitivity due to the surrounding historic parks, gardens, ancient woodland and topography¹. The areas around Easton Neston and Caldecote are particularly sensitive. These landscape constraints have limited development to the east of the A5, which has resulted in the town centre being close to the eastern edge of the town.
- 14.4 Towcester Racecourse lies within the registered Historic Parkland to the south east of Towcester and is an important site for recreation and tourism. There is significant potential to improve the facilities that it offers and boost the role it plays in supporting the visitor economy, as well as providing better facilities for local people.
- 14.5 A range of independent specialist shops, together with the larger retail foodstores, are supported by the town centre which retains its historic market town character. The town centre contains many attractive listed buildings and is almost entirely located within a conservation area.
- 14.6 The Spatial Strategy set out in Section 5 identifies Towcester as a Rural Service Centre. As such there is an expectation that the town will act as a focus for housing and employment growth to meet the requirements for South Northamptonshire as set out in Policies S3 and S8.

Towcester Masterplan

- 14.7 South Northamptonshire Council has adopted a Masterplan² for Towcester which aims to secure Towcester's position as a successful market town in the 21st century by achieving the following key objectives:
 - A Vibrant Town Centre A thriving, historic and expanded town centre, a hub for employment, shopping, professional and public services with the market place at its heart;

¹ Quartet Design (2009) Towcester Landscape and Green Infrastructure Study

² South Northamptonshire Council (2011) Towcester Masterplan

- **Excellent Connectivity** Fast road connections to a range of other towns, cities, stations and airports, a relief road to take strategic traffic out of the town centre, a walkable town with up to the minute virtual connections;
- Successful Local Businesses Ideal home-working environment, part of a high technology corridor, tourism and leisure based business opportunities and access to centres of research and learning;
- A Family Environment Excellent quality and modern education facilities, top class sports teams and leisure facilities, safe streets and spaces and new residential neighbourhoods;
- **Respect for the Landscape** Physical and visual connections to the landscape and a range of quality open spaces retaining the town's urban and rural character;
- **Determination to Succeed** Proactive and coordinated local partners, an active Town Council and Towcester Partnership and engaged residents that take pride in their town.

The Spatial Strategy for Towcester

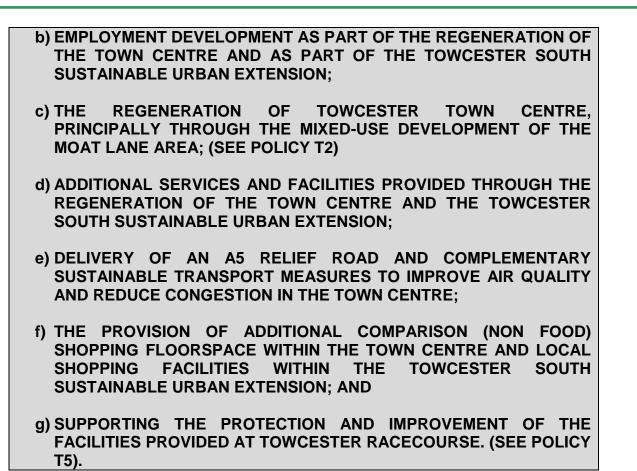
14.8 The Spatial Strategy promotes the role of Towcester as a Rural Service Centre by delivering sustainable growth to the south of the town which in turn supports the regeneration of the town centre. The Towcester South Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) will deliver an A5 relief road³, which will enable the re-routing of heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) and other through traffic away from the town centre, and provide the scope to improve the environmental quality of the town centre. It is expected that up to 2,100 dwellings will be delivered during the plan period, with a further 900 being provided post 2029. In addition to the proposed SUE, housing development will continue to occur within the existing urban area, with an estimated urban capacity of 200 dwellings. This development will be supported by additional services and facilities such as education, healthcare and enhanced leisure provision.

POLICY T1 - SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR TOWCESTER

THE ROLE OF TOWCESTER AS A RURAL SERVICE CENTRE WILL BE SUPPORTED AND ENHANCED BY THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER PROPOSALS:

a) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE EXISTING URBAN AREA AND AS PART OF THE TOWCESTER SOUTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION; (SEE POLICY T3)

³ As set out in the West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2011)



DEC 2014

The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area

- 14.9 Supporting the town centre is a key objective and whilst Towcester has a vital and viable town centre, it fails to meet its full potential in respect of non-food (also known as comparison goods) shopping. This is, at least in part, due to the presence of HGVs dominating the High Street and limiting the quality and safety of the town centre environment. Regeneration proposals for the town centre and the construction of an A5 relief road will improve the environmental quality and provide scope for additional non-food retail floorspace to be provided. Recent consents for an extension of floorspace to the Tesco Store near the A5/ A43 junction east side and a further out of town centre store for Aldi near the A5/ A43 junction south side will provide sufficient food shopping to serve the town and its future expansion.
- 14.10 The regeneration proposals for Towcester town centre include the Market Square and the Moat Lane area of the town and extend to Queens Road and Richmond Road to the west. The Moat Lane regeneration area (see Policy T2 below), aims to transform the area between the Market Square and Mill Stream, by extending and linking the town centre to the Easton Neston Water Meadows. The regeneration area will help to expand the existing town centre and provide space for new civic, retail, employment, housing and leisure development. At the centre of the regeneration area is Bury Mount, the remains of a 12th century

motte and bailey castle. The first phase of the Moat Lane project restored the monument to provide a high quality new public open space and re-establish the site as the heart of the town.

14.11 The vision for the Moat Lane project is:

'To provide the historic market town of Towcester with the level of new economic, social and community infrastructure to meet the needs of the existing and future population through the comprehensive delivery of the highest quality of regeneration that reflects the town's significant cultural and built heritage.'

- 14.12 The regeneration of the Moat Lane Area is expected to deliver the following approximate amounts of development:
 - 41 dwellings;
 - 1300m2 A1, A3, and A4 (Retail, food and drink, restaurants and drinking establishments);
 - 2400m2 B1 (Office);
 - 300m2 B1/ B2 (Business Use);
 - 2400m2 C3 (Hotel);
 - 2200 D1 (Non-residential institutions);
 - 4000m2 Car parking spaces; and
 - Associated infrastructure.

POLICY T2 - THE TOWN CENTRE AND MOAT LANE REGENERATION AREA

WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF THE MOAT LANE REGENERATION AREA AND THE TOWN CENTRE (AS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP, FIGURE 5) MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATING THE REGENERATION OF BROWNFIELD LAND WILL PROVIDE:

- CIVIC AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, INCLUDING TOURIST, LEISURE AND CULTURAL FACILITIES;
- NEW RESIDENTIAL, EMPLOYMENT, RETAIL AND FOOD AND DRINK PREMISES TO ENHANCE THE VITALITY OF THE TOWN CENTRE; AND
- THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF BURY MOUNT SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT, THE CONSERVATION AREA AND THE TOWN CENTRE'S HERITAGE ASSETS.



The Towcester South Sustainable Urban Extension

- 14.13 The Towcester South Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) comprises an area of mainly agricultural land with an undulating topography. The northern part of the site borders the majority of the southern edge of Towcester and effectively encloses the hamlet of Wood Burcote and the woodland area around Besses Lane. Part of the western edge of the site runs along the A43 and part of the eastern side of the site runs along the A5.
- 14.14 As a sustainable mixed use urban extension to Towcester, the development will deliver a balanced mix of housing and employment with strong links to the town centre and surrounding areas. The development will include the full range of community infrastructure, as set out in Policy T3 below, to support the new residents and also to enhance the provision available to the existing community in Towcester.
- 14.15 A Master Plan will be required for the entire SUE. It is anticipated that a planning application will be progressed for the main development area together with the A5 relief road and A43 improvements. Securing the delivery of the relief road is a crucial precondition to the successful development of the SUE. It is also anticipated that any enabling development for the town park will be the subject of a separate planning application. The SUE and relief road and the town park proposals, whilst complementary, are not interdependent and can be brought forward separately. The relief road will be secured by phased development of the SUE.
- 14.16 The design and layout of the development should ensure that residential areas are not subject to unacceptable levels of traffic noise associated with the existing A43 and A5 and the proposed relief road.
- 14.17 The development of the site will deliver a range of employment uses to ensure a broad balance between the provision of homes and jobs. The scale and extent of B8 (Storage or Distribution) uses will be carefully controlled and should be no more than 20% of the total employment floorspace on the site. This is in recognition of the provision that has been made for large scale storage and distribution in more appropriate locations within the plan area. Particular attention will be paid to the scale and design of the employment units to ensure that they respect the landscape setting of the site on the edge of the historic market town, and are compatible with the existing and proposed residential areas.
- 14.18 The site falls principally within two landscape character areas Wood Burcote and Swinneyford. Wood Burcote is a very attractive landscape and is an area of high landscape sensitivity⁴. The Policies Map (Figure 5 at the end of the JCS) includes structural greenspace areas to be provided within the development. These areas will allow the built form to be assimilated into the landscape, as well

⁴ Quartet Design (2009) Towcester Landscape and Green Infrastructure Study

as providing for biodiversity and habitat corridors from the rural areas into the urban areas. The new development will protect the setting of Wood Burcote and ensure that appropriate green infrastructure corridors and other links are provided. The development will also be expected to respect the setting of nearby designated heritage assets which include Easton Neston registered park and garden, listed buildings, and conservation areas.

- 14.19 There is an opportunity to create a strategic area of open space to the south of the town in the form of a new town park for Towcester. The park will connect with various green corridors and link the surrounding neighbourhoods.
- 14.20 An appropriate level of enabling development and transport access will be required to secure the delivery of the park. The provision of the town park must be planned as an integral part of the Towcester south expansion.
- 14.21 The development will be delivered across all three phases of the plan period. Phasing will be required to ensure that necessary infrastructure is delivered alongside the development, particularly the provision of the A5 relief road and A43 Tove and Abthorpe junction improvements which are essential prerequisites to the development. The dwelling yield and employment land that is relied upon to be delivered by 2029 are not regarded as thresholds which would restrict additional development within the SUE during the plan period, provided the necessary infrastructure is delivered.

POLICY T3 - TOWCESTER SOUTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION

THE BOUNDARY OF THE TOWCESTER SOUTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5).

THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) IN THE REGION OF 3,000 DWELLINGS (OF WHICH A MINIMUM OF 2,100 WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE PLAN PERIOD UP TO 2029);
- b) AT LEAST 15.5 HA OF EMPLOYMENT LAND (OF WHICH A MINIMUM OF 70% WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE PLAN PERIOD UP TO 2029);
- c) THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE A5 RELIEF ROAD;
- d) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE A43 JUNCTIONS;
- e) 2 PRIMARY SCHOOLS;
- f) 2 MIXED USE LOCAL CENTRES TO INCLUDE LOCAL RETAIL FACILITIES (WITH INDIVIDUAL STORES NOT EXCEEDING 500 SQM NET FLOORSPACE), HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES;

g) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS. THE MASTERPLAN WILL INCLUDE THE IDENTIFICATION OF A NEW TOWN PARK, AS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);

h) DEVELOPMENT THAT RESPECTS THE LANDSCAPE SETTING INCLUDING EASTON NESTON REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN,



- i) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK WITH SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING ACCESS TO TOWCESTER TOWN CENTRE;
- j) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES;
- k) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- I) SPORT AND LEISURE PROVISION;
- m)SAFEGUARDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF TOWCESTER'S GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK; AND
- n) SAFE ROUTES FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.

Towcester Transport Improvements

- 14.22 The transport improvements for Towcester will support the regeneration of the town centre by removing congestion and improving air quality. Proposed improvements to the walking and cycling networks will enhance the connectivity between the town centre and the existing and proposed residential areas.
- 14.23 Many of Towcester's residents commute out to work at key destinations such as Milton Keynes, Northampton and Silverstone Circuit. Enhancements to the interurban bus services, particularly along the A43 and A5 corridors between Northampton and Milton Keynes, will provide improved public transport links for Towcester and more sustainable transport options for commuters.



POLICY T4 - TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS FOR TOWCESTER

TO SUPPORT ACCESSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT WITHIN TOWCESTER THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL:

- a) SUPPORT IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CONNECTIVITY OF TOWCESTER WITH THE WIDER A43 NETWORK INCLUDING ENHANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS WITH SILVERSTONE, NORTHAMPTON AND MILTON KEYNES;
- b) SUPPORT THE EXTENSION OF THE WALKING AND CYCLING NETWORK TO CONNECT THE NEW DEVELOPMENT TO THE TOWN CENTRE;
- c) SECURE THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN A5 RELIEF ROAD TO THE SOUTH OF TOWCESTER AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THROUGH TRAFFIC WITHIN THE TOWN CENTRE;
- d) SECURE JUNCTION IMPROVEMENTS TO THE A43;
- e) PROMOTE WALKING AND CYCLING WITHIN THE TOWN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CAR JOURNEYS;
- f) REVIEW PARKING PROVISION ACROSS THE TOWN; AND
- g) IMPROVE BUS FACILITIES.

Towcester Racecourse

- 14.24 Whilst the Racecourse is an important feature of the town it is generally accepted that it represents a much underused facility as it is only open on the few race days each year. There is therefore considerable potential for an intensification of the site for recreation or tourism-related development that will be of benefit both to the increasing population of the town itself and as a major tourism attraction for the wider area.
- 14.25 The Racecourse site falls almost entirely within the Grade II* registered park and garden of Easton Neston and includes a Grade I listed building. The northern part of the site also abuts the Easton Neston Conservation Area. Development of the site will need to ensure that the designated heritage assets and their settings are protected.
- 14.26 Leisure and recreation is becoming an increasingly important feature of modern life and Government policy promotes the development of sport and recreation to enable all people to participate in a choice of leisure activities. Encouraging leisure and recreation creates a variety of social benefits such as improved physical health and inner well-being, enhanced social skills and sense of community. It has an important environmental role, particularly through maintaining and improving the quality of urban areas, and can also be valuable in economic terms through promoting inward investment and tourism.



14.27 The specific objectives for Towcester Racecourse are:

- To give long-term protection to existing leisure and recreational facilities at Towcester Racecourse in the interest of amenity for residents and visitors to the area;
- To improve the range, quality and standard of provision of the leisure and tourism offer at the Racecourse to meet people's needs; and
- To encourage greater participation by local residents in sport and recreation.
- 14.28 In addition to providing employment itself it also has beneficial spin-offs for the local economy and tourist trade. It is therefore recognised that the Racecourse's continued success should be encouraged, and supported not only for its leisure provision but also for its contribution to the local economy and tourism in general. In March 2012 South Northamptonshire Council approved a planning application for a £1.25m Greyhound track that will be laid on the inside of the Racecourse with the home straight directly opposite the main grandstand. The facilities have been improved over recent years, but there remains a key opportunity to further enhance facilities within the Racecourse.
- 14.29 To become more profitable and secure longer-term viability, the Racecourse needs to generate additional sources of revenue through the increased utilisation of their facilities. Development must be designed to respect the countryside which has open views in a particularly prominent location. In order to protect this important tourist attraction and employment generator any proposals for development, either singularly or cumulatively, should not prejudice the continued use of the site as a racecourse.
- 14.30 The South Northamptonshire Economic Development Strategy (2010 2014) commits South Northamptonshire Council to work with the Racecourse to better promote and implement development opportunities to increase all year round visitor numbers and expenditure.



POLICY T5 - TOWCESTER RACECOURSE

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF USES AT TOWCESTER RACECOURSE INVOLVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL LEISURE, RECREATIONAL, TOURISM AND EXHIBITION FACILITIES WILL BE SUPPORTED, SUBJECT TO PROPOSALS MEETING ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- a) VEHICULAR ACCESS TO THE SITE SHALL BE FROM THE A5 USING EITHER OF THE TWO EXISTING ACCESS POINTS. A TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT ANY INCREASE IN TRAFFIC GENERATION CAN BE SATISFACTORILY ACCOMMODATED;
- b) ANY NEW BUILDINGS SHOULD BE BUILT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO EXISTING BUILDINGS AND IN A MANNER SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR EDGE OF TOWN LOCATION;
- c) EXISTING FOOTPATHS SHOULD BE RETAINED;
- d) APPROPRIATE LANDSCAPING SCHEMES WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY AS PART OF ANY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL;
- e) THE RACECOURSE LIES WITHIN THE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN OF EASTON NESTON AND ANY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS, INCLUDING ARCHAEOLOGY, OR THEIR SETTINGS;
- f) AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE WILL BE UNDERTAKEN AND MITIGATION MEASURES IDENTIFIED;
- g) THE PROVISION OF AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK WITH SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING ACCESS TO TOWCESTER TOWN CENTRE;
- h) THE PROVISION OF SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD ATTENUATION SCHEMES; AND
- i) SAFEGUARDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF TOWCESTER'S GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK.



15.0 Brackley

Introduction

- 15.1 The historic market town of Brackley is located at the southern tip of Northamptonshire and has excellent road links to the urban centres of Northampton, Banbury, Bicester, Oxford and Milton Keynes. The Spatial Strategy in Section 5 identifies Brackley as a Rural Service Centre, which provides a focus for its own population of 14,500 as well as a wider rural catchment of a further 10,000. Whilst the town has experienced significant growth over the last twenty years it is still characterised by its market town heritage.
- 15.2 Brackley provides services and facilities for town residents and the surrounding villages, but it is evident that the town centre is failing to fulfil its role as a Rural Service Centre. The overall range and quality of retailing in the town centre is limited and there is a relatively high level of vacant shops. There is significant potential for Brackley to strengthen its role as a service centre and the JCS' proposals are central to achieving this.
- 15.3 Large areas of housing have been developed to the north and north-west of the town. Whilst these add to the range of housing choice, some neighbourhoods are disconnected from the town centre and have failed to reflect the character and quality of Brackley's built environment. Housing growth has however not been matched by employment growth, which has reinforced Brackley as a commuter town with 70% out-commuting.
- 15.4 Notwithstanding this mismatch Brackley offers a range of employment facilities and is home to leading motorsport companies such as Mercedes AMG Petronas. There is significant scope to enhance and create new employment opportunities, which the JCS will help to deliver.
- 15.5 The landscape setting of the town is important and includes the following areas of high landscape sensitivity; the Old Glebe to the north, the Great Ouse area to the east and the historic parkland landscapes at Evenley and Steane Park.



Brackley Masterplan

15.6 South Northamptonshire Council has produced a Masterplan¹ which sets out the following vision for Brackley:

'Brackley at the very heart of England, a distinctive town that serves the surrounding area and enhances the quality of life of residents; providing a vibrant town centre, quality housing, schooling and leisure opportunities, sustainable transport links and a dynamic economy. Brackley will be the destination of choice for people who know what they want in life.'

- 15.7 In order to achieve this vision the following objectives have been identified:
 - Deliver a range of new high quality, sustainable housing and employment opportunities that creates a balanced and sustainable community in Brackley;
 - Revitalise and increase the functionality of the town centre through hands on management, public realm and linkage improvements, new retail occupiers, social, leisure and community facilities and improved car parking provision;
 - Improve accessibility through pedestrian and cycle links from the residential and employment areas to the town centre and improved public transport links to rural areas, Silverstone and adjacent towns;
 - Increase opportunities for Green Infrastructure within and around the town to provide green corridors linking to the surrounding countryside, and green edges to provide a clear boundary to the town;
 - Enhance and expand sports, indoor and outdoor leisure, swimming, recreation and open space facilities;
 - Expand and redefine employment opportunities and economic focus;
 - Revitalise markets and promote festivals to make Brackley a recognised regional 'event' centre with a range of hotel and conference facilities;
 - Ensure development provides well designed, high quality and sustainable development that is special and relates to the context of Brackley;
 - A strengthened Town Centre and adjoining industrial estate (i.e. Buckingham Road Industrial Estate) which form two parts of the Brackley Business District.
- 15.8 The Masterplan provides a framework to deliver the agreed vision for the town and to secure coordinated growth of the town. The plan illustrates:
 - Actions to revitalise, expand and regenerate the town centre;
 - Housing and employment development in accordance with the Joint Core Strategy;
 - Redevelopment of Buckingham Road Industrial Estate;
 - Options for education provision;
 - New indoor and outdoor Leisure/ Swimming/ Wellbeing Centre;
 - New Health Care Facilities;

¹ South Northamptonshire Council (Jan 2011) Brackley Masterplan



- Greenways around the town and green corridors;
- New playing pitches and open space provision;
- New Cemetery and Allotments; and
- Improved bus services and pedestrian and cycle networks.

High Speed Rail 2

- 15.9 The potential impact of the proposed preferred route for the High Speed Rail Link (HS2) from London to Birmingham needs to be considered. The original route which was published by the Government in March 2010 ran in a north, north-west direction close to Brackley and Turweston village.
- 15.10 In September 2010 a revised proposal by HS2 Ltd for the preferred route option around Brackley was published by the Department for Transport. The revised proposal moves the proposed route further to the west of the town and ensures that the sustainable urban extensions identified at Brackley North and Brackley East are no longer affected by the proposed route. This revised alignment has been incorporated in the confirmed line of route for phase one of HS2 which was announced by the Government in January 2012. Approval to construct phase one is being sought through a hybrid bill which was introduced to Parliament at the end of 2013. The Government expects phase one to be operational by 2026.
- 15.11 If HS2 were to be implemented it would affect West Northamptonshire. Decisions on this will be taken at national level, but the local authorities would be statutory consultees. The timeframe for construction of HS2, were it to go ahead, would be within the plan period of this JCS. It is therefore appropriate for this JCS to consider the local issues and how these issues should be assessed without indicating any support or otherwise for the principle of the HS2 development. It is important that major infrastructure proposals are achieved in a manner that integrates economic, environmental and social objectives to deliver sustainable development. For this reason a specific policy, Policy C6 is included in the Connections section, Section 6, of this Plan.

The Spatial Strategy for Brackley

15.12 The Spatial Strategy for Brackley will secure the delivery of new housing and employment in Sustainable Urban Extensions to the north and east of the town and includes complementary proposals for a Brackley Business District which will secure the revitalisation of existing employment areas and the regeneration of the town centre. The Brackley Business District is shown on the Policies Map (Figure 5 and Insets 14 and 15 at the end of the JCS) and comprises two areas: the 'Town Centre' which will be the focus for new town centre uses and the 'Employment Area' which will be the focus for new employment uses.

- 15.13 Revitalisation of Brackley Town Centre is a key element of the Spatial Strategy. Whilst the town centre fulfils the day to day needs of Brackley residents and its surrounding hinterland, it experiences a higher than average vacancy rate and a reduced presence of independent retailers. The key priority for the town centre is to encourage a greater diversity of uses, services and facilities, as well as creating additional retail floorspace. Greater diversity would assist the vitality of the town centre. The town centre's attractive historic environment provides opportunities to promote heritage led regeneration. Development in the town centre should conserve its historic character. More detailed policies and proposals for the town centre are provided by the Brackley Masterplan.
- 15.14 The Brackley Masterplan complements the JCS and sets out a range of actions to improve town centre vitality, linkages and car parking and to promote the town centre for a variety of uses.

POLICY B1 - SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR BRACKLEY

THE ROLE OF BRACKLEY AS A RURAL SERVICE CENTRE WILL BE SUPPORTED AND ENHANCED BY THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER PROPOSALS:

- a) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE EXISTING URBAN AREA AND AS PART OF THE BRACKLEY EAST AND BRACKLEY NORTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS.
- b) EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT THROUGH REGENERATION AND RENEWAL WITHIN THE BRACKLEY BUSINESS DISTRICT: EMPLOYMENT AREA (SEE POLICIES MAP, FIGURE 5 - INSETS 14 AND 15) AND AS PART OF THE BRACKLEY EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION.
- c) ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED THROUGH THE REGENERATION OF THE BRACKLEY BUSINESS DISTRICT, THE TOWN CENTRE (SEE POLICIES MAP, FIGURE 5) AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSIONS.
- d) A COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF MEASURES TO PROMOTE THE VITALITY OF THE TOWN CENTRE, ENHANCE LINKAGES AND IMPROVE TOWN CENTRE PARKING.
- e) IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT, CYCLING AND WALKING FACILITIES WITHIN THE TOWN (POLICY B4 REFERS).
- f) HEALTH PROVISION INCLUDING A NEW PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE AND A 60 BED UNIT FOR ELDERLY CARE.
- g) ENHANCED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS AND PROTECTION OF THE VALUED NATURAL FEATURES OF THE TOWN.

The Brackley East Sustainable Urban Extension

- 15.15 The Brackley East Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) is located between the A43 and the existing urban edge. The site is divided into two distinct parts by Turweston Road.
- 15.16 The land to the north of Turweston Road is a greenfield site currently in agricultural use. It has the potential to be a key gateway site into Brackley from the north and the A43. South Northamptonshire Council has granted outline planning permission for a business park development on the site. More recently the Council has granted planning permission for an alternative mixed use development. The proposed development comprises: a new foodstore; petrol filling station; 60 bed nursing care home (including the relocation of the Brackley Cottage Hospital's 12 beds); a new Primary Care Centre facility including a new pharmacy; employment development within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8, and a hotel (circa 70 beds) including a restaurant and bar. These uses fall within the definition of economic development set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and will provide new employment opportunities to support Brackley's role as a Rural Service Centre. It is expected that the development of this part of the site will come forward in the first phase of the plan period.
- 15.17 Any subsequent changes to the design and layout of the existing proposal or any new proposal will need to consider the proximity of the A43 to the east which may require a landscape buffer to mitigate any noise impacts.
- 15.18 Although the SUE is not of a scale which justifies the provision of a local centre, it does provide the opportunity to include appropriate healthcare facilities. The Brackley Masterplan includes a proposal for a new Primary Care Centre and the land to the north of Turweston Road is identified as a suitable site for this facility.
- 15.19 The land to the south of Turweston Road is predominantly greenfield with some previously developed land to the north of the site. Residential development is proposed on this part of the site and is expected to commence during the first phase of the plan period prior to 2016.
- 15.20 A designated County Wildlife Site is located to the south-west of the site and it is essential that an ecological assessment is undertaken prior to development on the site, to identify opportunities for ecological enhancement and mitigate any negative impacts. The site is located within the Great Ouse landscape character area which is considered to be of medium to high landscape sensitivity². It is important therefore that the layout and design of the development reflects the existing character, form and pattern of the landscape. The development should also contribute to the enhancement of local green infrastructure networks.

² Quartet Design (2009) Brackley Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study

THE BOUNDARY OF THE BRACKLEY EAST SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) 350 DWELLINGS;
- b) 9.4 HA OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAND;
- c) REALIGNMENT OF AND TRAFFIC CALMING TO TURWESTON ROAD;
- d) IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSPORT PROVISION, INCLUDING TOWN AND INTRA-URBAN SERVICES;
- e) A MIX OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPORTION OF B8 FLOORSPACE SHALL NOT EXCEED 40% OF THE TOTAL FLOORSPACE ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAND.
- f) HEALTH CARE FACILITIES SUCH AS A PRIMARY CARE CENTRE AND/ OR A NURSING CARE HOME;
- g) IMPROVEMENTS TO A43 JUNCTIONS AT BRACKLEY;
- h) A LANDSCAPE BUFFER/ NOISE MITIGATION TO THE A43;
- i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- j) HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND LAYOUT WHICH RESPECTS THE CHARACTER OF THE GREAT OUSE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA;
- k) THE ENHANCEMENT OF LOCAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS;
- I) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK WITH SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING ACCESS TO BRACKLEY BUSINESS DISTRICT;
- m)FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES; AND
- n) SAFE ROUTES FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.



The Brackley North Sustainable Urban Extension

- 15.21 The Brackley North SUE is bounded by the existing urban edge of Brackley to the south, by Halse Road to the west, and extends to the junction of Northampton Road and the A43 in the east. The site slopes down to the northern boundary which is defined by a stream corridor and an established hedgerow. Radstone Road and the route of the former Great Central Main Line run through the site in a north south direction.
- 15.22 The allocated site also includes the Brackley Sawmills site to the south. The inclusion of this site will enable a comprehensive approach to the development of this part of Brackley. South Northamptonshire Council has granted planning permission for 130 dwellings on the Sawmills site and for 1,000 dwellings on land known as Radstone Fields.
- 15.23 As a sustainable urban extension to Brackley the site will deliver a new neighbourhood of up to 1,380 dwellings, with strong links to the town centre and surrounding areas. The development will bring forward a new primary school, and new local centre, formal and informal open space and other infrastructure for the benefit of existing and future residents.
- 15.24 Development of the site is expected to take place across all three phases of the plan period.
- 15.25 Part of the Brackley North SUE is located in the Old Glebe landscape character area which is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity³. It is important therefore that the layout and design of the development reflects the existing character, form and pattern of the landscape. The development should also contribute to the enhancement of local green infrastructure networks.
- 15.26 The area known as Brackley North comprises a number of adjoining interrelated development sites, which will be considered in a comprehensive, integrated and planned way. The comprehensive development of the site will enable the provision of a continuous road link between Halse Road and Northampton Road. This will ensure connectivity across the development site and reduce pressure on the local road network.
- 15.27 To the north of the allocated site, the former railway corridor is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The corridor extends south through the site and the design and layout of development will therefore need to maintain the integrity of this important green infrastructure corridor.

³ Quartet Design (2009) Brackley Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study

POLICY B3 - BRACKLEY NORTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION

THE BOUNDARY OF THE BRACKLEY NORTH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION IS SHOWN ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5). THE DEVELOPMENT WILL MAKE PROVISION FOR:

- a) 1,380 DWELLINGS;
- b) A PRIMARY SCHOOL;
- c) HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND LAYOUT WHICH RESPECTS THE CHARACTER OF THE OLD GLEBE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA;
- d) THE ENHANCEMENT OF LOCAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS;
- e) IMPROVEMENTS TO A43 JUNCTIONS AT BRACKLEY;
- f) DIRECT ROAD ACCESS BETWEEN NORTHAMPTON ROAD AND HALSE ROAD;
- g) A LOCAL CENTRE, COMPRISING RETAIL (UP TO 1000 SQM NET FLOORSPACE WITH INDIVIDUAL STORES NOT EXCEEDING 500 SQM NET FLOORSPACE) AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES (UP TO 500 SQM NET FLOORSPACE);
- h) STRUCTURAL GREENSPACE AND WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AS SHOWN INDICATIVELY ON THE POLICIES MAP (FIGURE 5);
- i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE AND REQUIRED MITIGATION;
- j) AN INTEGRATED TRANSPORT NETWORK WITH SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES INCLUDING ACCESS TO BRACKLEY BUSINESS DISTRICT;
- k) FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT INCLUDING SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT AND FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES;
- I) ENHANCED SPORT AND LEISURE PROVISION; AND
- m)SAFE ROUTES FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS.

NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE IS REQUIRED TO BE PHASED ALONGSIDE THE DELIVERY OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MASTERPLAN.



Brackley Transport Improvements

- 15.28 The transport improvements for Brackley will support the regeneration of the town centre, by improving the pedestrian and cycle links between the centre, the existing and proposed residential areas and further afield. Improvements will also be made to parking provision in the town centre, together with upgraded bus facilities and environmental improvements for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 15.29 Despite substantial development in recent years to the north and west of the town there has been a lack of investment in cycling infrastructure and the retail offer in the town centre has declined. The strategy will combat this lack of investment and improve the accessibility and attractiveness of the town centre for local residents. Whilst accessibility to the town centre is a key priority it is acknowledged that many residents will still chose to work outside of the town. This will need to be carefully managed to avoid placing too much pressure on the A43, particularly where it joins the M40 in Oxfordshire. Proposed improvements to inter-urban bus services will provide a viable alternative to the private car for these journeys.

POLICY B4 – TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS FOR BRACKLEY

TO SUPPORT ACCESSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT WITHIN BRACKLEY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL:

- a) SUPPORT IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CONNECTIVITY OF BRACKLEY TO THE WIDER A43 NETWORK INCLUDING ENHANCED PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS WITH SILVERSTONE CIRCUIT;
- b) SECURE JUNCTION IMPROVEMENTS TO THE A43;
- c) SUPPORT IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CYCLING NETWORK WITHIN AND AROUND THE TOWN;
- d) PROMOTE WALKING AND CYCLING WITHIN THE TOWN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CAR JOURNEYS;
- e) ENSURE PARKING PROVISION MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE TOWN; AND
- f) IMPROVE BUS FACILITIES.



16.0 Rural Areas

Introduction

- 16.1 Much of West Northamptonshire is rural in nature with a dispersed network of almost 190 villages and hamlets. The rural communities account for approximately one-third of West Northamptonshire's population. In Daventry and South Northamptonshire districts the percentage of people living in rural communities is as high as 75%. It is evident that the local communities value the quality of life offered by the rural areas, in particular the quality of the built and natural environments. For the purposes of this section of the JCS the rural areas are defined as those areas outside the urban areas of Northampton, Daventry, Brackley and Towcester.
- 16.2 Whilst much of the JCS focuses, necessarily, on the challenges facing the growth and regeneration of urban areas, it also recognises that there are key issues in the rural areas which need to be addressed. This section of the JCS sets out the policies that apply specifically to the rural areas in West Northamptonshire.

Key Challenges Facing Rural Areas

- 16.3 The challenges facing rural areas have been well documented at national level¹. Key issues include the high levels of migration into rural areas, the higher costs of housing and lower than average wages and problems associated with the delivery of affordable housing.
- 16.4 The Government has indicated that local plans should enable housing development in rural areas and support sustainable economic growth in rural communities. Local planning authorities are expected to respond to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs. Local communities have a key positive role to play in shaping their surroundings, and neighbourhood planning provides the opportunity for local people to develop a shared vision for their areas and deliver the development that is needed.
- 16.5 Many of the challenges identified at national level apply to the rural areas of West Northamptonshire. Both Daventry District and South Northamptonshire Councils have produced Sustainable Communities Strategies² for their administrative areas which identify the following key challenges facing rural areas:
 - Access to services and facilities for the young, old and economically disadvantaged;

¹ For example; Communities and Local Government (2008) Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing

² Daventry District Local Strategic Partnership (2010) Sustainable Communities Strategy for Daventry District 2010-2026; South Northamptonshire Local Strategic Partnership (2010) South Northamptonshire Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2015

• The loss of basic services and employment opportunities in villages leading to the concern that they are becoming 'commuter dormitories';

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- High property prices and the lack of affordable housing to meet local needs, which means that young people and families cannot afford to live in rural communities;
- The challenge of distance and isolation from key services such as health provision;
- The perception of anti-social behaviour and fear of crime;
- The need to improve the biodiversity and climate resilience of the landscape;
- Protecting the character of attractive villages, historic sites and unspoilt countryside; and
- Isolated pockets of deprivation compounded by issues such as the lack of public transport.
- 16.6 As part of the evidence base for this JCS a survey of the Needs and Aspirations of Rural Communities³ was undertaken, the findings of which have been used to inform the policy approach. The top three priorities for the rural areas were identified as being to meet communities' needs locally, to protect and enhance the environmental heritage and to protect and enhance the built environment. There was also some acknowledgment of the need to provide affordable housing and to support the rural economy. A constant theme is the need to ensure that the scale and nature of development in rural areas is consistent with local needs.
- 16.7 If one issue stands out above all others in rural areas it is accessibility to services and facilities. In the Needs and Aspirations Survey the lack of services and the loss of services in rural areas was the greatest concern identified by communities when asked about their perception of the area. Not surprisingly in terms of attitudes to development there is considerable support where this would help to sustain and improve local services.

Settlement Hierarchy Framework

16.8 This JCS recognises that there is a need for development in the rural area, but aims to ensure that the scale of this development is consistent with the objective of meeting local needs and supporting local services. To this end the overall housing provision set out in the Spatial Strategy in Section 5 of this Plan includes an allowance for development in the rural areas. This section provides for a rural settlement hierarchy which will enable the provision of new homes, jobs and services needed in rural areas, whilst ensuring that new development is focussed in sustainable settlements and protects the overall rural character of the area.

³ West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (2008) - Village Services Questionnaire

- 16.9 The allocation of settlements within the hierarchy ("the detailed hierarchy") will be undertaken through Part 2 Local Plans which will be prepared for the rural areas within Daventry and South Northamptonshire districts. This approach provides some flexibility for the hierarchy within each area to be tailored to reflect specific local circumstances. These Part 2 Local Plans will consider the need for specific site allocations and also determine whether boundaries showing the village confines should be defined. In those cases where boundaries are defined they will be shown on the Policies Map. Until the named rural settlement hierarchy has been defined within the Part 2 Local Plans prepared by individual local planning authorities in consultation with local communities, the existing saved Adopted Local Plan policies for Daventry District and South Northamptonshire will apply.
- 16.10 The hierarchy will be based on a robust analysis of services and facilities either within a particular village or as part of a defined cluster of settlements, together with the other factors specified in Policy R1. The following list of services and facilities is suggested, but the local planning authorities, in consultation with local communities, may vary the importance attached to a particular service or facility or take account of additional services and facilities, to reflect local circumstances.
 - a) **Most Important Services and Facilities**: Secondary School, Primary School, GP Surgery, General Food Store, Post Office, Village Hall/ Community Centre, Public Transport (quality of service) and Public House/ Restaurant.
 - b) **Important Facilities and Services**: Other Shops/ Takeaways, Local Employment Provision, Libraries/ Outreach Centres and Pre-school Provision.
 - c) **Other Facilities**: Play Area, Sports Ground and Allotments.
- 16.11 As part of the evidence base for this JCS an analysis of all the villages in the plan area has been carried out. This analysis will be updated and developed through the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plans and will inform the detailed hierarchy to be prepared for the rural areas, together with any particular local constraints and opportunities.
- 16.12 The rural hierarchy will have the following three categories:
 - a) Primary Service Villages Have the highest level of services and facilities within the rural area to meet the day to day needs of residents including those from surrounding settlements. These settlements are the most appropriate for accommodating local housing and employment needs and would be the focus for service provision in the rural areas;
 - b) Secondary Service Villages These settlements have a more limited range of services, but still provide scope to meet some local needs for housing, employment and service provision;

c) **Other villages** - These villages have an even more limited range of services and are more reliant on the services of larger centres for day to day needs. The scope for development within these villages is likely to be limited to windfall infill development, although some housing to provide for local needs may be suitable.

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- 16.13 Beyond villages specified in the above categories there will be settlements which are very small and with few or no services and facilities. Development in these villages will be strictly controlled to affordable housing schemes that are required to meet identified local needs.
- 16.14 The scale of development which will be appropriate in each village will vary having regard to the criteria set out in Policy R1 and the housing requirements for the rural areas of individual districts. Part 2 Local Plans will ensure that the scale of development is proportionate to the scale of each village within the hierarchy and will take into account the level of existing planning permissions and completions that have taken place within the village during the plan period. Irrespective of whichever category villages are allocated to within the hierarchy this will not automatically mean that development will be appropriate. The Local Planning Authority will need to be satisfied that any proposals are acceptable in terms of environmental, social and economic sustainability.
- 16.15 The overall housing provision is set out in the Spatial Strategy in Section 5 of this Plan which includes an allowance for development in the rural areas. Policy S3 identifies the scale and distribution of housing development within West Northamptonshire.
- 16.16 Whilst in general terms the rural housing needs will be set by the requirements set out in Policy S3, it is not the intention of the Plan to prevent additional appropriate development in the rural areas from coming forward. For example, development considered under Policy H3 (Rural Exception Sites), would not be constrained by the rural housing requirement specified in Policy S3. In addition the Part 2 Local Plans could allocate additional sites based on evidenced local need.
- 16.17 For Daventry District Policy S3 identifies a housing requirement for the rural areas of about 2,360 (net additional dwellings 2011-2029). For South Northamptonshire the housing requirement for the rural areas is also about 2,360 (net additional dwellings 2011-2029). Within both Districts there are a number of commitments which are not yet built, but that will count towards meeting this net residual requirement. The provision of development to meet any remaining residual requirement will be determined by the Settlements and Countryside/ Development Management Policies Local Plans which will be prepared for each District.

- 16.18 Particular emphasis is given to the role of local communities in identifying and meeting their own needs for development. Community led plans (e.g. Neighbourhood Plans) provide an appropriate mechanism whereby local communities can identify the vision for the future of their village and what is needed to deliver it. Provided that they are prepared in accordance with the relevant regulations such plans will become part of the development plan for West Northamptonshire. The local authorities will encourage and support the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans in appropriate areas. It is particularly important that these documents fairly reflect the views of the whole community and are also based on robust evidence of need.
- 16.19 Community led plans should not promote less development than in a higher tier plan. However they can allow for additional growth, for example where this would support the retention of or improvement to essential local services that may be under threat (in particular the local primary school or primary health services). Planning applications for additional growth within villages will need to be informed by a community involvement exercise, undertaken in accordance with the up to date Statement of Community Involvement in each District, prior to the submission of the planning application.

POLICY R1 - SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR THE RURAL AREAS

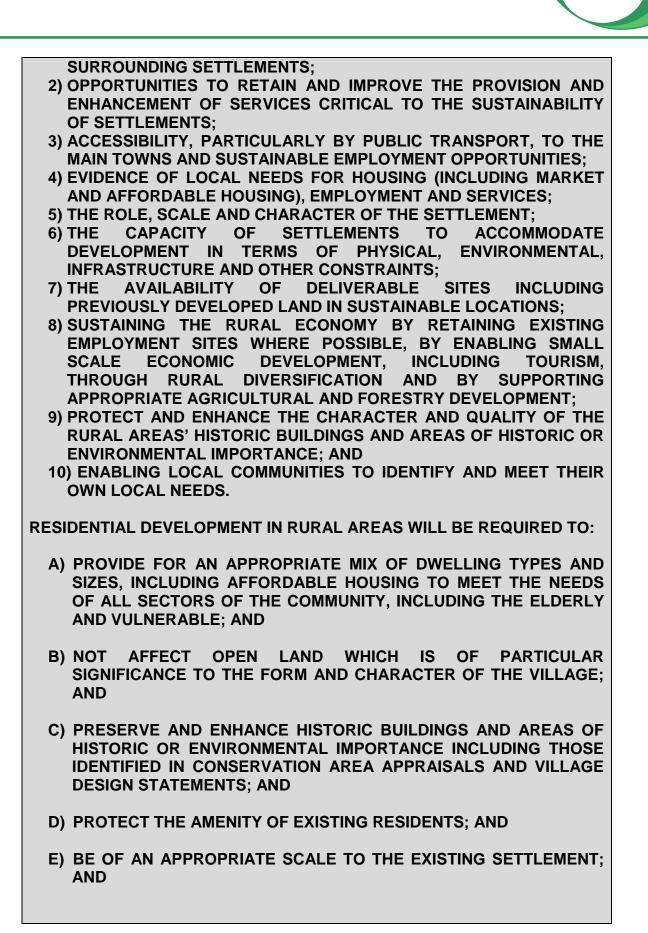
WITHIN THE RURAL AREAS OF WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE THERE IS AN IDENTIFIED NEED FOR 2,360 DWELLINGS WITHIN DAVENTRY DISTRICT AND 2,360 DWELLINGS WITHIN SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TO BE PROVIDED BETWEEN 2011 AND 2029 BEYOND THE TOWNS OF DAVENTRY, TOWCESTER AND BRACKLEY. WITHIN THE RURAL AREAS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL HOUSING REQUIREMENT WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF THE PART 2 LOCAL PLANS THAT ARE BEING PREPARED BY DAVENTRY DISTRICT AND SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNCILS ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL NEED OF EACH VILLAGE AND THEIR ROLE WITHIN THE HIERARCHY.

DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE RURAL AREAS WILL BE GUIDED BY A RURAL SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY THAT WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

- PRIMARY SERVICE VILLAGES;
- SECONDARY SERVICE VILLAGES;
- OTHER VILLAGES; AND
- SMALL SETTLEMENTS/ HAMLETS.

THE RURAL HIERARCHY IN THE PART 2 LOCAL PLANS WILL HAVE REGARD TO BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY, THE FOLLOWING:

1) THE PRESENCE OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES TO MEET THE DAY TO DAY NEEDS OF RESIDENTS, INCLUDING THOSE FROM



F) PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THAT EQUALLY ADDRESSES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIROMENTAL ISSUES; AND
G) BE WITHIN THE EXISTING CONFINES OF THE VILLAGE.
DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE THE EXISTING CONFINES WILL BE PERMITTED WHERE IT INVOLVES THE RE-USE OF BUILDINGS OR, IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WHERE IT WILL ENHANCE OR MAINTAIN THE VITALITY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES OR WOULD CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS AND IMPROVE THE LOCAL ECONOMY.
ONCE THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT FOR THE RURAL AREAS HAS BEEN MET THROUGH PLANNING PERMISSIONS OR FUTURE ALLOCATIONS, FURTHER HOUSING DEVELOPMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT IT:
 i) WOULD RESULT IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS ON A SITE INCLUDING FOR EXAMPLE THE RE-USE OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND AND BEST PRACTICE IN DESIGN; OR ii) IS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE RETENTION OF OR IMPROVEMENT TO ESSENTIAL LOCAL SERVICES THAT MAY BE UNDER THREAT (IN PARTICULAR THE LOCAL PRIMARY SCHOOL OR PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES); AND iii)HAS BEEN INFORMED BY AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT EXERCISE PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF A PLANNING APPLICATION; OR iv)IS A RURAL EXCEPTIONS SITE THAT MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY H3; OR v) HAS BEEN AGREED THROUGH AN ADOPTED NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN.

Supporting the Rural Economy

16.20 Whilst the majority of economic activity will be focused in sustainable urban areas and at strategic sites such as the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT), rural areas play an important role in the economy of West Northamptonshire. Evidence indicates that rural areas are attractive to new employers and business start-up rates are often higher than in urban areas. Providing new employment opportunities in the rural areas can help combat the decline of traditional rural employment and address the issue of increased outcommuting. Strategies adopted by both Daventry District Council and South Northamptonshire Council seek to strengthen the rural economy and support the vitality of villages⁴. The challenge which Policy R2 below addresses is to ensure

⁴ Daventry District Local Strategic Partnership (2010) Sustainable Communities Strategy for Daventry District 2010-2026.

the economic sustainability of rural communities, whilst addressing any potential environmental consequences. The role of existing employment areas is recognised and these should be retained in accordance with the provisions of Policy E1.

16.21 Agriculture, horticulture and forestry have an important and varied role in supporting the rural economy, including the maintenance and management of the countryside and most valued landscapes. If the price of agricultural commodities continues at the present level then the decline of new investment in agriculture may well be reversed. The agricultural sector is an essential part of the local economy and it is important that farming and farmers are encouraged to be more competitive and more sustainable in order to adapt to changing markets and to comply with new legislation and guidance. It is also important to encourage diversification into new agricultural and commercial ventures in order to ensure a farm's viability and to maximise opportunities to strengthen the rural economy, while maintaining the character of the rural landscape.

POLICY R2 - RURAL ECONOMY

PROPOSALS WHICH SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE THE RURAL ECONOMY BY CREATING OR SAFEGUARDING JOBS AND BUSINESSES WILL BE SUPPORTED WHERE THEY ARE OF AN APPROPRIATE SCALE FOR THEIR LOCATION, RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND CHARACTER OF THE RURAL AREA AND PROTECT THE BEST AND MOST VERSATILE AGRICULTURAL LAND. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEVELOPMENT ARE CONSIDERED TO BE ACCEPTABLE:

- a) THE RE-USE OF RURAL BUILDINGS;
- b) SCHEMES FOR FARM DIVERSIFICATION INVOLVING SMALL-SCALE BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE OPERATION AND VIABILITY OF THE FARM HOLDING;
- c) SMALL-SCALE TOURISM PROPOSALS, INCLUDING VISITOR ACCOMMODATION;
- d) PROPOSALS THAT RECOGNISE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AS AN ASSET TO BE VALUED, CONSERVED AND ENHANCED;
- e) THE EXPANSION OF BUSINESSES IN THEIR EXISTING LOCATIONS, DEPENDENT UPON THE NATURE OF THE ACTIVITIES INVOLVED, THE CHARACTER OF THE SITE AND ITS ACCESSIBILITY;
- f) SMALL SCALE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS; AND
- g) THE USE OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND EQUESTRIAN ACTIVITY.

South Northamptonshire Council (2010) South Northamptonshire Economic Development Strategy 2010-2014.



Improving Accessibility in Rural Areas

- 16.22 Accessibility to jobs and services is a key issue facing the rural areas of West Northamptonshire. Transport is essential for most rural residents to access the services and facilities they need. Policy R3 promotes a transport strategy for the rural areas which seeks to improve the connectivity of villages with local service centres.
- 16.23 Increased congestion on inter-urban routes can have knock-on impacts for villages and the rural areas. Some of the highest traffic growth in recent years has been on routes in rural areas; this can have a detrimental impact for villages where traffic uses unsuitable routes. Traditional management, such as signing and bollards, may detract from the over-all character of the village and therefore different approaches for restricting traffic will be required.
- 16.24 Residents without access to a car in the rural areas are likely to be more isolated than those within urban areas, where there are more services. Measures will need to be implemented to ensure that residents can access services such as health, food shopping and education. Lack of access to a private car has also been cited as a reason for the limited opportunities for young people to find employment in rural areas.
- 16.25 Whilst public transport is important, for many in rural areas the private car remains the only realistic transport choice for residents. Notwithstanding this car dependency there are still opportunities to improve rural transport services, for example through "demand" operated services that are available to all.
- 16.26 Rural transport issues will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the Northamptonshire Transportation Plan and in any subsequent reviews of that document.

POLICY R3 - A TRANSPORT STRATEGY FOR THE RURAL AREAS

IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT WITHIN RURAL AREAS AND THE AVOIDANCE OF CONGESTION AND 'RAT RUNNING' WILL BE SECURED BY:

- SUPPORTING IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS BETWEEN VILLAGES AND HAMLETS AND THEIR NEAREST SERVICES;
- SUPPORTING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CYCLING NETWORK BETWEEN VILLAGES AND THEIR NEAREST SERVICE CENTRE; AND
- REVIEWING WALKING CONNECTIONS WITHIN VILLAGES TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED ENSURING THE SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS.



17.0 Monitoring and Implementation Framework

Introduction to Monitoring and Implementation

- 17.1 There will be many different organisations responsible for implementing and monitoring the success of the policies contained within the JCS. These include parties from the public sector, for example the Borough and District Councils, Northamptonshire County Council and the departments and agencies of Central Government, for example the Highways Agency, in addition to the private sector, such as developers or businesses. It is only by working together in a co-ordinated way that the vision for the area can be met. How this will happen is set out in more detail in the Monitoring Framework (Appendix 6) of this document.
- 17.2 This section deals with how the strategy will be delivered, including the delivery of infrastructure, how our policies will be monitored and finally the expected delivery of new homes, jobs and infrastructure as specified in the JCS and its supporting documents. It is one of the most important aspects of the whole plan as it sets out how the overall strategy outlined in the first section of the Plan and the Places sections will be delivered, by who and when.
- 17.3 Policies in the JCS and information in the associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its linked schedule (as set out in Appendix 4) are based on a robust evidence base establishing the level of development expected to 2029 and the costing of required improvements. Monitoring provides the basis for identifying when the implementation of policy is not delivering the vision and objectives of the JCS. It provides contingency in itself through identifying trigger points for policy delivery and ensures corrective measures, including the possible review of policy, are considered at the earliest opportunity.

Infrastructure

- 17.4 The co-ordination and delivery of necessary infrastructure alongside (and sometimes in advance of) development is crucial to achieving attractive and sustainable places where people want to live. In the recent past, West Northamptonshire has suffered as some aspects of infrastructure have not kept pace with the rate of development that we have experienced.
- 17.5 Section 11 of this Plan deals with the delivery of infrastructure including how this will be funded and when delivery is required. The key mechanism for monitoring and reviewing the infrastructure needs of the JCS is the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and its associated schedule.
- 17.6 The improvements programmed in the IDP, and their required phasing to support development, are essential to ensure the objectives and the developments set out in this JCS are achieved. It is important that projects highlighted in Table 7 are committed and delivered as planned to sustainably bring forward residential and commercial sites. This will ensure key social, economic and environmental

requirements are met through development. Output indicators have been included in the Monitoring Framework of the JCS to highlight progress in funding and delivering essential projects i.e. road improvement schemes and open space provision.

Funding and Delivery

- 17.7 Public funding in the near future is likely to be limited. This Plan has been produced to ensure that we can meet the needs of present communities without placing an unacceptable burden on our existing infrastructure. However, this does not mean that we can simply do nothing. We must work together with the delivery agencies, as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and its associated schedule, to find innovative ways of funding our necessary infrastructure or changing the way we use existing infrastructure to ensure that it continues to meet our needs. An example of this is the approach to transport as outlined within the Spatial Strategy.
- 17.8 In addition to public funds, developer contributions will be sought to deliver the essential infrastructure required to support new development. Section 11 of this JCS sets out the approach to developer contributions including the proposed Community Infrastructure Levy.

Monitoring the Plan

- 17.9 Monitoring will measure the effectiveness of the JCS in achieving the spatial vision and objectives. The monitoring approach also sets out the triggers which will identify when the Plan's objectives are not being met, and the examples of contingency actions which can be taken to address the issues identified. In line with government policy for achieving sustainable development in the National Planning Policy Framework, a systematic and dynamic monitoring system is essential to understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting an area and the key drivers of spatial change. This is essential to ensure we pick up and record key outputs such as the amount of new houses being built, as these were shown to be highly sensitive in the recent downturn. These events can necessitate the future review of policies in the JCS. The Monitoring Framework is set out in full in Appendix 6 of this document.
- 17.10 A Monitoring Framework has been developed that can record and assess the implementation of JCS policies. This uses a series of indicators to show the outputs and wider outcomes of development and how the area is changing over the plan period. It is important to check that the JCS is not only delivering the amount of development and infrastructure set out in the Plan, but also that all the Plan objectives are being achieved in tandem to support the overall vision of the Strategy (Section 4 above). Different types and sources of indicators will be needed to cover the full monitoring framework. These include:

- a. **Output Indicators** Indicators reporting key tangible outputs in residential, commercial and environmental development. This includes monitoring the housing trajectory. There is already a time-series of core development outputs such as housing and employment floorspace completions covering many years. Reporting these aspects is part of established monitoring practice across West Northamptonshire and will continue in the future. There is a statutory duty to report several output indicators to Government as part of the Single Data List¹. Other output indicators have been developed locally to record against specific targets set in Joint Core Strategy policies. These cover matters like infrastructure delivery, creating more open space or meeting design standards. These are set out in more detail in the Monitoring Framework (Appendix 6) of this document.
- b. **Contextual Indicators** These are often from secondary data sources like the Office for National Statistics. They show key features in West Northamptonshire like population and income, and how these change over time.
- c. **Significant Effects Indicators** These come from the objectives in the Sustainability Appraisal. They check the effects of policies designed to meet these objectives, and whether the effects on the area are as intended (bringing a positive change). Some of these are already developed by the other indicator types recorded. Those indicators that measure significant effects will be identified and monitored in the Authorities Monitoring Report.
- 17.11 Many of the indicators needed to monitor JCS policies are important characteristics already being actively recorded by Partner Councils and key organisations. Where indicators are shared, this has been highlighted. Comprehensive data sharing arrangements will support the delivery of the Monitoring Framework and prevent duplication of data collection, following the COUNT (Count Once Use Numerous Times) principle established in monitoring systems.
- 17.12 The policies contained in the JCS aim to deliver the objectives and overall vision of the Plan. It is important that each policy can follow clear and consistent targets about what it should deliver. The Monitoring Framework sets out the "SMART" targets developed for each policy. These aim to show that the impact of the policy is:
 - Specific;
 - Measureable;
 - Achievable;
 - Realistic; and
 - Time bound.

¹ <u>http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/decentralisation/tacklingburdens/singledatalist/</u>

- 17.13 In addition to reporting the indicators outlined above the Monitoring Framework will also help provide updates to the evidence base that the JCS is based upon. Planning application information will be updated against lists of potential development sites in documents such as the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) or the West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (WNELS). These updates will help to establish how the supply of deliverable sites is evolving and whether certain locations are still sustainable. This evidence will remain crucial in recording the implementation of JCS policies and also highlighting where review is necessary.
- 17.14 The monitoring of the Plan and Monitoring Framework will be reported annually the Joint Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) West in for Northamptonshire. Annual Monitoring Reports have been produced for West Northamptonshire since 2010 to report on key development outputs and outcomes and provide a baseline for the development of this Joint Core Strategy. Future reports will cover all the indicators required in the Monitoring Framework as well as additional contextual indicators to provide a full portrait of West Northamptonshire. In addition, the AMR will allow the Joint Planning Unit and Partner Authorities to provide an update on the development and review of documents in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) or activity in related areas such as the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy. The Partner Authorities of Daventry, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire Councils will also be able to add their own local information, including indicators for their Part 2 Local Plans or updates on Sustainable Communities Strategies, Neighbourhood Plans or Masterplans.
- 17.15 The Joint Authorities Monitoring Report does not need to be published at a fixed yearly deadline but must be updated within a period not longer than twelve months. To ensure relevant information is made available to the public as soon as possible, such as significant progress in the development of any Local Development Scheme document or substantial departures from adopted policy, the Joint Authorities Monitoring Report will be updated as appropriate and its publication duly advertised.
- 17.16 As well as reporting the Monitoring Framework, the AMR will identify where policies need to be amended or replaced, indicating whether the LDS documents need to undergo review and alteration as necessary. This may be necessary if policies are having unintended consequences or if aspects of the Plan need to be reviewed in light of changing circumstances or national guidance for example under financial constraints or perhaps the development of High Speed Rail 2.

17.17 The tables set out in Appendix 6 provide the following information in respect of each of the objectives in the JCS:

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- The indicator what we are measuring;
- Who is responsible for delivery;
- The target what is to be achieved and by when;
- The source i.e. if it is local or national;
- Triggers to establish significant discrepancies between actual policy implementation and established policy targets; and
- Contingency measures that may be considered if a trigger is identified.

Housing Trajectory

- 17.18 The delivery of housing proposed in the Joint Core Strategy will be monitored against the housing trajectory set out in Appendix 3. Further information regarding the trajectory is set out in Section 5, the Spatial Strategy, of this Plan. The housing trajectory is synchronised with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to a base-date of April 2011 to demonstrate the realistic supply of potential housing sites in West Northamptonshire to 2029. Detailed projections of supply on identified sites have been considered in a housing technical paper as part of the evidence base for this strategy. Updated versions of the housing trajectory are provided in each AMR.
- 17.19 The base for the 5 year land supply calculation is the housing trajectory set out in Appendix 3, and specifically the "NEED" lines shown. Although the trajectory will be updated each year in the Authorities Monitoring Report, the "NEED" lines will not change, and performance will always be measured against these base figures. Under or over provision as set out in Appendix 6, the Monitoring Framework, will invoke the contingency provisions indicated there.



18.0 Appendices

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Appendix 1 – Plans and Other Strategic Taken into Account in the Preparation of the Joint Core Strategy

International

- Directive 92/43/EEC Habitats Directive
- Directive 2000/60/ EEC Water Framework Directive

National

- Allowable Solutions for Zero Carbon Hub Homes: towards a workable framework
 Zero Carbon Hub (July 2011)
- Anglian Water Draft Water Resource Management Plan (2008)
- Anglian Water Final Business Plan (2009)
- Association of Chief Police Officers Strategic Growth Toolkit (2010)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
- Codes for Sustainable Homes- Setting the New Standard for New Homes -DCLG (2008)
- Face to Face Side by Side, A Framework for Partnership in Our Multi Faith Society DCLG (2008)
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006)
- Guidance on Transport Assessments Department for Transport (2007)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation DCLG (2007)
- Laying the Foundations the Government's Housing Strategy for England (November 2011)
- Lifetime Homes Standard Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2006)
- Matthew Taylor Review on Rural Economy & Affordable Housing (2008)
- National Grid 10 Year Statement (2008)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Planning for Growth Communities and Local Government: Ministerial statement (25/3/2011)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005)
- Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (December 2007)
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (June 2010)
- Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning For Sustainable Economic Growth (December 2009)
- Planning Policy Statement 5; Planning For the Historic Environment (March 2010)
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (August 2004)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications (August 2001)
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)

• Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005)

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- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (March 2001) and update (January 2011))
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 2002)
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (August 2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (November 2004)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise (October 1994)
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (March 2010)
- Planning Tomorrow's Countryside Natural England (2000)
- Rural Strategy DEFRA (2004)
- Safer Places ODPM (April 2004)
- Secured by Design Association of Chief Police Officers (2008)
- Securing the Future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Sustainable Communities Plan DCLG (2003)
- The Natural Choice Natural Environment White Paper (June 2011)
- The State of the Natural Environment Natural England (2008)
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy DECC (2009)
- Water for Life Water White Paper (December 2011)
- Youth Matters Department for Skills and Education (2005)

Regional

- A Flourishing Region: Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2020 (2006)
- East Midlands Cultural Strategy Culture East Midlands (2001)
- East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (2005)
- East Midlands Regional Employment Land Priorities Study EMDA (2003)
- East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy (2003)
- East Midlands Regional Freight Study (2005)
- East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy (2005)
- East Midlands Regional Plan (March 2009)
- East Midlands Regional Town Centres Study (March 2003)
- East Midlands Regional Transport Strategy (2005)
- East Midlands Rural Action Plan (2007-2013)
- East Midlands Tourism Strategy (2003-2010)
- East Midlands Urban Action Plan (2005-2011)
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Toolkit, produced by Analysys Mason Group - EMDA (2006)
- Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (March 2005)
- Quality of Employment Land Study (2002)



Local

- Daventry District Local Plan (June 1997) and Saved Policies (Sept 2007)
- Daventry District Sustainable Community Strategy (2010-2026)
- Enterprising Northamptonshire Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership (2011)
- Getting Down to Business South East Midlands Local Economic Partnership Business Plan April 2012 - March 2013
- High Performance Technologies: Northamptonshire Northampton Enterprise Partnership (2011)
- Libraries Review and Strategy April 2012 to March 2015 Northamptonshire County Council
- Memorandum of Understanding: Statement of co-operation and partnership South East Midlands Local Economic Partnership/Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership (December 2011)
- NHS Northamptonshire CIAMS (2010-2015)
- Northampton Borough Local Plan (June 1997) and Saved Policies (Sept 2007)
- Northampton General Hospital Integrated Business Plan Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust (2008)
- Northampton Playing Fields Key Issues and Recommendations Report Neil Allen Associates (2011)
- Northampton Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2011)
- Northamptonshire Arc Northamptonshire County Council (2010)
- Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)
- Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Northamptonshire County Council & Northamptonshire PCT (2008)
- Northamptonshire Local Economic Assessment (2010)
- Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan (2006-2011)
- Northamptonshire Transportation Plan (2012)
- Northamptonshire Transport Strategy for Growth (2006)
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework
- Northamptonshire School Organisation: Consultation on Key Principles, Area Analyses and Pupil Projections - Northamptonshire County Council
- SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone FAQs Northampton Borough Council (2011)
- Planning out Crime in Northamptonshire Supplementary Planning Guidance Northamptonshire County Council et al (2004)
- SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone/ Supporting a regional economy of national significance South East Midlands Local Economic Partnership/ Northampton Borough Council (2011)
- South Northamptonshire Local Plan (Oct 1997) and Saved Policies (Sept 2007)
- South Northamptonshire Sustainable Community Strategy (2010-2015)
- St. James Employment Area Local Development Order Northampton Borough Council (2012)
- Sustainable Communities Strategy for Northamptonshire (2008)
- The Strategic Plan, 2009 -2014 Five Year Strategy NHS Northamptonshire (2008)

Appendix 2 – Evidence Base for the Joint Core Strategy

Evidence										
Document	Status	Date								
General										
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy	Complete	2006								
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report										
Northampton Longer Term Growth Options Study	Complete	2007								
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Issues and	Complete	2007								
Options Sustainability Appraisal Report	•									
WNDC Planning Obligations Strategy and Technical	Complete	2008								
Report	•									
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Draft	Complete	2009								
Appropriate Assessment Report	ľ									
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Draft	Complete	2009								
Sustainability Appraisal Report										
A Cultural Investment Plan for West Northamptonshire	Complete	2009								
West Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2010								
2009/10										
Village Services and Facilities Technical Paper	Complete	2011								
(including 2008 Village Services Questionnaire returns)										
West Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2011								
2010/11										
West Northamptonshire Pre-Submission Joint Core	Complete	2011								
Strategy Appropriate Assessment										
West Northamptonshire Pre-Submission Joint Core	Complete	2011								
Strategy Sustainability Appraisal										
West Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2012								
2011/12										
West Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2013								
2012/13										
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy HRA	Complete	2013								
Addendum Report										
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Strategic	Complete	2013								
Site Selection Report										
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy	Complete	2013								
Sustainability Appraisal Addendum - Scoping Report										
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy	Complete	2013								
Sustainability Appraisal Addendum – Final Report										
Transport Related										
Northamptonshire Guidance on Creating Lasting Modal	Complete	2006								
Shift (Appendix to Transport Strategy for Growth)										
Northamptonshire Walking Development Plan	Complete	2010								
Transport Spatial Portrait Paper	Complete	2011								
Transport Technical Paper: Transport Options	Complete	2011								
A45/ M1 Corridor Study (Highways Agency)	Complete	2012								
/ to/ wit contact clady (ringhways / geney)	Complete									

A45/ M1 Northampton Growth Management Scheme	Complete	2012
Memorandum of Understanding Northamptonshire County Council - Northampton	Complete	2012
Corridor Review (including junctions)		
Employment Related	O a se a la ta	0000/0007
A Technology Realm for Northamptonshire/ Forward Strategy	Complete	2006/ 2007
West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (WNELS)	Complete	2010
Employment Technical Paper	Complete	2011
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper	Complete	2011
West Northamptonshire Further Evidence (Employment)	Complete	2011
Employment Technical Paper Update	Complete	2012
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper Update	Complete	2012
West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (WNELS) Update	Complete	2012
Employment Technical Paper Second Update	Complete	2013
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper Second Update	Complete	2013
Housing Related		
Northamptonshire Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation and Needs Assessment (GTAA)	Complete	2008
Viability Appraisal of Affordable Housing Provision and Developer Contributions in West Northamptonshire	Complete	2010
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Review (SHMA)	Complete	2010
September 2010 Forecast	Complete	Sept 2010
October 2010 Forecast	Complete	Oct 2010
Latest Linked Housing Trajectory	Complete	Dec 2010
Housing Technical Paper	Complete	2011
Population & Household Forecasts Methodology Review	Complete	2011
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical Paper	Complete	2011
Pre-Submission Joint Core Strategy Population Projections (Dwellings F)	Complete	2011
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update	Complete	2011
Analysis of the Implications of Affordable Rents and Costs Associated with the Delivery of Different Standards of Zero Carbon Housing	Complete	2012
Housing Technical Paper Update	Complete	2012
Population and Employment Forecasts (Dwellings G – Variant 3)	Comeplete	2012

	0 1 1	0040
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical	Complete	2012
Paper Update	Osmanlata	0010
Targets for the Use of Previously Developed Land Note	Complete	2012
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Land	Complete	2012
Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	0	0040
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market	Complete	2012
Assessment Update	0	0040
Housing Technical Paper Second Update	Complete	2013
Latest Linked Housing Trajectory	Complete	Dec 2013
Population, Households and Labour Force Technical	Complete	2013
Paper Second Update		
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Land	Complete	2012
Availability Assessment (SHLAA)		
West Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market	Complete	2013
Assessment Update 2013 – Technical Note		
West Northamptonshire Travellers Accommodation	Complete	2013
Needs Study		
Built and Natural Environment Related		Γ
Northamptonshire Environmental Character and Green	Complete	2006
Infrastructure Suite (version 2.2)		
Brackley Landscape Sensitivity and Green	Complete	2009
Infrastructure Study		
Northampton Landscape Sensitivity and Green	Complete	2009
Infrastructure Study		
Towcester Landscape Sensitivity and Green	Complete	2009
Infrastructure Study		
West Northamptonshire Strategic Flood Risk	Complete	2009
Assessment Level 1		
West Northamptonshire Strategic Flood Risk	Complete	2009
Assessment Level 2 (Daventry and South		
Northamptonshire)		
West Northamptonshire Water Cycle Strategy (Phase 1	Complete	2009
- Outline Study)		
Additional Work to inform the Appropriate Assessment	Complete	2010
Northampton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 -	Complete	2010
Living Document		
East Midlands Councils – Low Carbon Energy	Complete	2011
Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning		
Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report		
Ground Instability Technical Paper	Complete	2011
Sequential and Exception Test - Technical Note	Complete	2011
West Northamptonshire Water Cycle Strategy (Phase 2	Complete	2011
- Detailed Study)		
Sequential and Exception Test – Technical Note Update	Complete	2012
Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area	Complete	2012
Technical Paper		



uential and Exception Test – Technical Note	Complete	2013
ond Update	Complete	2013
astructure Related		
st Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Complete	2011
st Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Complete	2012
ate	Complete	2012
st Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Complete	2013
ate	e e piere	
sure and Retail Related		
rts Facilities Strategy for West Northamptonshire	complete	2009
st Northamptonshire Retail Study	Complete	2009
st Northamptonshire Retail Study Update	Complete	2011
st Northamptonshire Retail Study Update	Complete	2012
Daventry District Cou		
neral		
entry Town Centre Vision to 2021	Complete	2004
entry Strategic Development Options Study	Complete	2005
entry Urban Capacity Study	Complete	2005
entry District Council Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2005
4/05		
entry District Council Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2006
5/06		
entry District Council Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2007
6/07		
entry District Council Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2008
7/08		
entry Town Design Statement	Complete	2008
ton Village Design Statement	Complete	2008
entry District Council Annual Monitoring Report 8/09	Complete	2009
entry Infrastructure Studies	Complete	2009
entry Masterplan 2040	Complete	2012
nsport Related		
entry Bus Development Plan	Complete	2010
entry Cycling Development Plan	Complete	2010
entry Walking Development Plan	Complete	2010
nsport Options Technical Paper Update - Daventi		2012
orthampton A45 Corridor Note		
ployment Related		
entry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) Complete	2005
ansion Design Guide SPG	, F	
ising Related		1
entry Design Codes	Complete	2005
entry Housing Needs Survey	Complete	2006
entry Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessme		Annual
entry Housing Needs Survey	Complete	20

Built and Natural Environment Related		
Daventry Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities	Complete	2009
Strategy		
Daventry Reservoir Conservation Area Management	Complete	2009
Plan and Appraisal		
Northampton Borough Cour	ncil	
General		
Northampton Urban Capacity Study	Complete	2003
South West District, Northampton, Strategic Planning	Complete	2004
Review		
Northampton Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05	Complete	2005
Northampton Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06	Complete	2006
Northampton Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07	Complete	2007
Northampton Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08	Complete	2008
Northampton Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09	Complete	2009
Northampton Central Area Action Plan	Adopted	2013
Transport Related		
Northampton Multi Modal Study	Complete	2003
Northampton Central Area Design, Development and	Complete	2006
Movement Framework		
Northampton Bus Development Plan	Complete	2010
Northampton Cycling Development Plan	Complete	2010
Northampton Multi Modal Study Update (Pre-	Complete	2011
Submission Joint Core Strategy) – Land Use Option		
Testing Result		
Northampton Multi Modal Study Update – Sandy Lane	Complete	2012
Relief Road & North West Bypass Testing Results		
Northampton North West Bypass Feasibility Study	Complete	2012
Employment Related		
Northampton Employment Land Study	Complete	2006
Housing Related		
Northampton Housing Needs Survey	Complete	2006
Northampton Housing Strategy 2006 – 2011	Complete	2006
Northampton Housing Needs Survey Update	Complete	2008
Northampton Retail Strategy	Complete	2008
Northampton Housing Strategy 2010-2015	Complete	2010
Northampton Five Year Housing Land Supply	Complete	Annual
Assessment		
Leisure Related	·	
Northampton Playing Pitch Strategy	Complete	2005
Northampton Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Complete	2006/2009
Assessment and Needs Audit & Update Report		
Northampton Allotments Strategy	Complete	2007
Northampton Borough Council (Interim) Cultural Strategy 2008 – 2013	Complete	2008

Northampton Playing Fields Key Issues and	Complete	2011
Recommendations Report	•	
South Northamptonshire Co	uncil	
General		
South Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2005
2004/05		
Towcester and Brackley Urban Capacity Study	Complete	2005
South Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2006
2005/06		
South Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07	Complete	2007
South Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2008
2007/08	Complete	2000
South Northamptonshire Annual Monitoring Report	Complete	2009
2008/09		
Parish Plans	Complete	Various
Brackley Masterplan	Complete	2011
Roade Masterplan	Complete	2011
Towcester Masterplan	Complete	2011
Transport Related		
Brackley Cycling Development Plan	Complete	2010
South Northamptonshire Transport Strategy &	Complete	2010
Associated Action Plan		
Towcester Bus Development Plan	Complete	2010
Towcester Cycling Development Plan	Complete	2010
Towcester Transport Study	Complete	2011
Employment Related		
Approved Development Brief - Silverstone Circuit	Complete	2009
Masterplan		
South Northamptonshire Economic Development	Complete	2010
Strategy		
Housing Related		
Housing Growth Report 2008	Complete	2008
Interim Rural Housing Policy	Complete	2010
Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment	Complete	Annual
Leisure Related		
Open Space Strategy (2007–2021)	Complete	2007
Playing Pitch Strategy	Complete	2007
South Northamptonshire Retail Study	Complete	2010
South Northamptonshire Facilities & Playing Pitch	Comeplete	2011
Strategy		

Appendix 3 – West Northamptonshire Housing Trajectory

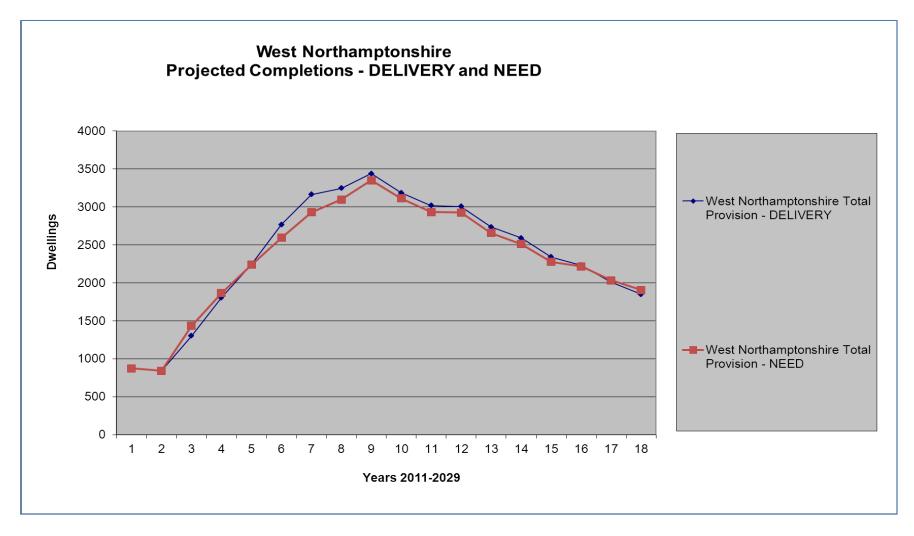
A. <u>Proposed Trajectory 2011-2029 by District Boundary (based on delivery profile and requirement to meet need (where different)</u>

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	Totals 11-29
DDC (DELIVERY and NEED)	145	98	264	400	662	855	936	930	1020	970	925	970	930	885	725	725	685	610	12735
NBC (DELIVERY and NEED)	423	516	785	1039	1132	1292	1426	1544	1588	1491	1355	1278	1025	900	875	815	695	694	18873
SNC (DELIVERY)	304	226	250	365	450	619	800	772	830	725	736	755	780	805	739	691	631	545	11023
SNC (NEED)	304	226	206	321	407	576	757	621	741	651	651	676	701	726	676	676	651	601	10168
West Northants Total Provision – NEED	872	840	1255	1760	2201	2723	3119	3095	3349	3112	2931	2924	2656	2511	2276	2216	2031	1905	41776
West Northants Total Provision - DELIVERY	872	840	1299	1804	2244	2766	3162	3246	3438	3186	3016	3003	2735	2590	2339	2231	2011	1849	42631

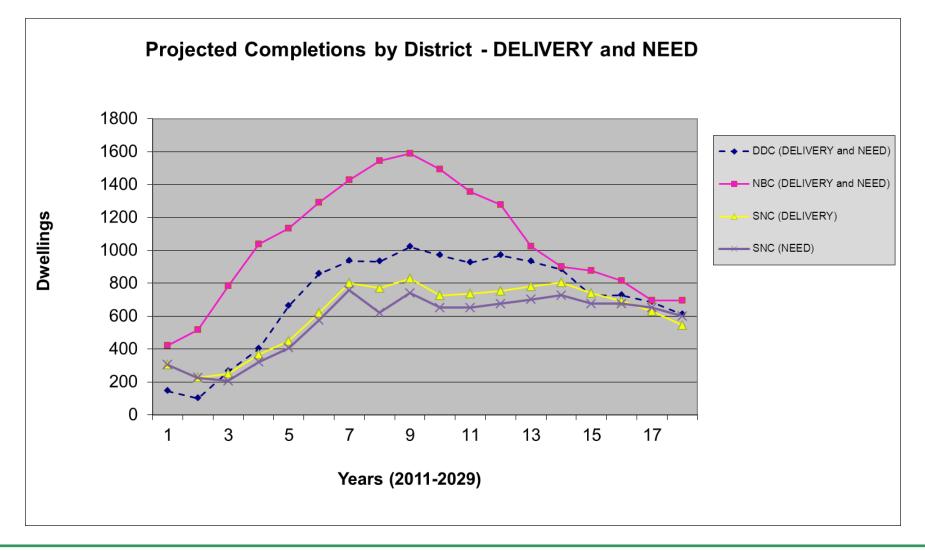
B. <u>Proposed Trajectory 2011-2029 by Northampton Related Development Area (NRDA) and Residuals for Daventry</u> <u>District and South Northamptonshire Council Areas</u>

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	Totals 11-29
DDC – Excluding NRDA (DELIVERY and NEED)	145	98	264	350	462	465	561	590	580	470	450	450	430	425	325	300	310	310	6985
NRDA (DELIVERY and NEED)	423	516	785	1129	1392	1742	1981	2154	2418	2291	2130	2123	1875	1735	1600	1565	1370	1244	28473
SNC – Excluding NRDA (DELIVERY)	304	226	250	325	390	559	620	502	440	425	436	430	430	430	414	366	331	295	7173
SNC – Excluding NRDA (NEED)	304	226	385	385	385	386	386	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	6318
West Northants Total Provision – NEED	872	840	1434	1864	2239	2593	2928	3095	3349	3112	2931	2924	2656	2511	2276	2216	2031	1905	41776
West Northants Total Provision - DELIVERY	872	840	1299	1804	2244	2766	3162	3246	3438	3186	3016	3003	2735	2590	2339	2231	2011	1849	42631

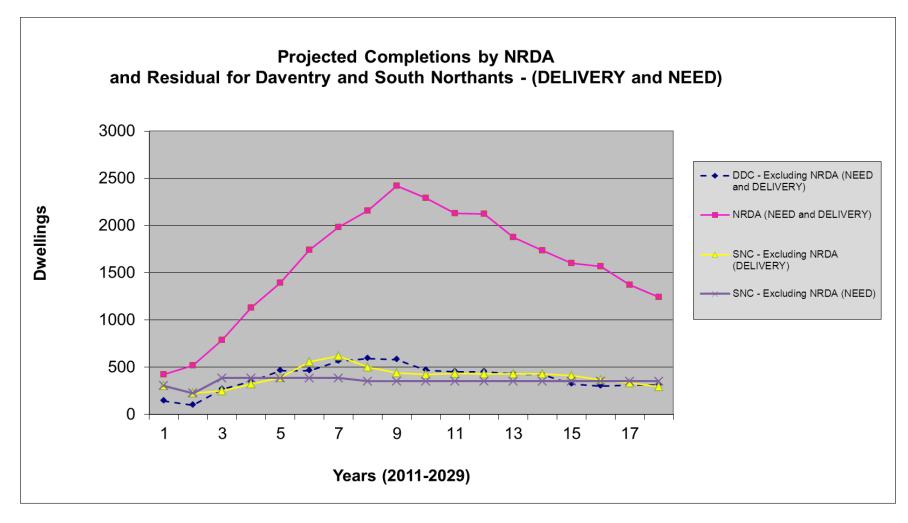
West Northamptonshire Proposed Trajectory



Trajectory based on District Boundaries



Trajectory by Northampton Related Development Area and Residuals for Daventry and South Northamptonshire





Appendix 4 – West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Schedule

Introduction

The purpose of the West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is to identify the strategic priorities for the delivery of key infrastructure needed to support the scale of growth put forward in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. This Appendix includes the infrastructure schedules taken from the IDP Update 2013 and is for reference purposes only as the IDP and its associated schedules will be updated annually as development occurs, identified infrastructure is delivered and further details on infrastructure requirements are presented. For full clarity the schedules should be read with the accompanying text in the IDP.

The IDP 2013 covers the strategic provision of the following types of infrastructure:

- Transport;
- Health;
- Education;
- Community and Leisure;
- Open Space and Green Infrastructure; and
- Utilities.

The transport schedule comprises identified highway improvements, public transport improvement and walking and cycling facilities associated with strategic growth and for individual developments such as SUEs where known. Further detailed transport assessments will be required for development proposals which may highlight further transport improvements of a more local nature to mitigate the impact of development. These will only become clear through detailed assessment once the form of the development is known. There are a number of Primary Key Infrastructure Projects identified for transport infrastructure within the schedules which are also identified in the JCS at Table 7.

Health provision is identified as primary health care requirements. Acute healthcare provision is revenue funded by the Department of Health and delivered by NHS England and the Clinical Commissioning Groups within the County. Providing acute healthcare infrastructure is beyond the control of the partner authorities and developers within West Northamptonshire.



Information on education provision is provided by Northamptonshire County Council as education provider. The schedule includes requirement for both primary and secondary education and their anticipated timing set against housing growth. Education provision will be funded jointly by the developer and provider.

Community and leisure provision covers a number of different types of infrastructure including community halls/centres, emergency services, cultural development such as libraries, museums and galleries, indoor and outdoor sports provision, and public realm improvements.

Community facilities in the form of halls or other meeting spaces are generally included in proposals for local centres. Typically, the expectation is that these facilities will be provided in shared buildings which also provide space for other uses, such as leisure, emergency services and libraries.

Open space and green infrastructure are identified at a strategic level. Facilities such as play spaces and community open space will be required to be provided to serve specific developments such as SUEs. These will be determined in detail through masterplanning exercises and provided on site by the developer. As such they do not form itemised entries in the IDP schedules.

Utilities infrastructure covers energy supply through electricity and gas, water infrastructure through water supply and waste water treatment and telecommunications infrastructure.

The Water Cycle Study (September 2011) concluded that Anglian Water Services (AWS) through their strategic infrastructure and resource planning have planned for the future a number of capital schemes that will support the proposed growth within the study area until 2035. For planned growth (such as SUEs) local reinforcements will be required and are provided for through the normal requisition process whereby the developer pays AWS to provide the necessary pipes and connections. The requisition process is triggered by development, and is therefore entirely dependent on the timing of the individual developments. The cost of connections will be determined through the requisition process and is not therefore included within the schedule. Likewise for connection to waste water, electric and gas infrastructure network, these costs are borne by the developer and are also requisitioned from the provider. As normal development costs determined at the point of requisition these connections are not included in the schedule. There are a number of Primary Key Infrastructure Projects identified for waste water infrastructure which are also identified on the schedules and at Table 7 in the JCS.



INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEDULE

Transport

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	nampton	·				·	
T1	NRDA	A45/M1 Northampton Growth Management Scheme* (see table 2 below)	NRDA	NCC/HA	2014 start	£12.24m	Developer
T2	Northampton (West)	North West Bypass Phase 1 (A428 to Grange Farm)	Northampton Kings Heath	Developer	2014 start	£11.3m	Developer
Т3	Northampton (West)	North West Bypass Phase 2 (Grange Farm to A5199)	Northampton (West)	NCC/ Developer	2021 start	£16.3m	Developer
Τ4	Northampton (West)	Sandy Lane Relief Road Phase 2 related to Upton Lodge Norwood Farm developments	Norwood Farm /Upton Lodge	Developer	2016	£5.42m	Developer
Т6	NRDA	New Railway Transport Interchange at Northampton Castle Station	Wider Area	Network Rail (NR)	2014 start	£30m	Gov't/NR/ NCC
Τ7	Northampton (West)	Kingsthorpe Corridor Improvements	Northampton (West)	NCC	2015 start	£2.2m	NCC/ Developer
Т9	NRDA	Plough Junction Improvements	Northampton St John's Area	NCC	2015	£3m	Grant Funded
T10	NRDA	Ransome Road Nunn Mills Link Road	Avon Nunn Mills	NCC/ Developer	2014 start	£17.6m	WNDC/ Developer
T12	NRDA	Bedford Road Bus Priority Improvements	Town Centre	NCC	Not known	£2.2m	NCC/ Developer
T13	NRDA	Wellingborough Road Bus Improvements	Northampton (East)	NCC	2016	£1.4m	NCC
T14	NRDA	Inter Urban Bus Service Improvement	Northampton	NCC	2010 ongoing	£1.2m	NCC

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
T15	NRDA	Cycle and Walking Routes, and Crossing	Northampton	NCC/ Sustrans	2010 ongoing	£14m	NCC/ Sustrans/ Developer
T16	Northampton (North)	A43 Corridor Improvements	Northampton North SUE	NCC/ Developer	2014 start	£5.38m	Developer/ NCC/NEP
T17	Northampton (North)	Round Spinney Interchange and St Gregorys Road Roundabout Improvements	Northampton North SUE	NCC	2014 start	£5.43m	Developer/ NEP
T18	Northampton (North)	Local Multi Modal Interchange and Bus Route Improvement/Provision	Northampton North SUE	NCC	2014 ongoing	£2m	Developer
T19	Northampton (North)	Kettering Road Bus Priority	Northampton North SUE	NCC	2014 ongoing	£1.5m	Developer/ NCC
T20	Northampton (North)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton North SUE	NCC	2014 ongoing	£0.34m	Developer
T21	Northampton (West)	Potential Junction Provision/ Improvements	Northampton West SUE	NCC	2016 start	Not known	Developer
T22	Northampton (West)	Bus Route Improvement	Northampton West SUE	NCC	2016 start	£1.8m	Developer
T23	Northampton (West)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton West SUE	NCC	2016 start	£0.23m	Developer
T24	Northampton (South)	Towcester Road Bus Priority related to Northampton South	Northampton South SUE	NCC	2016 start	£0.12m	Developer/ NCC
T25	Northampton (South)	Bus Route Improvement related to Northampton South	Northampton South SUE	NCC	2016 start	£1.4m	Developer
T26	Northampton (South)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton South SUE	NCC	2016 start	£0.5m	Developer
T27	Northampton (South)	London Road Bus Priority	Northampton South of Brackmills SUE	NCC	2016 start	£2.7m	Developer/ NCC

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
T28	Northampton (South)	Bus Route Improvement	Northampton South of Brackmills SUE	NCC	2016 start	£1m	Developer
T29	Northampton (South)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton South of Brackmills SUE	NCC	2016 start	£0.5m	Developer
T30	Northampton (West)	Harlestone Road/Mill Lane Junction Improvements	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	NCC	2016 start	£3.7m	Developer
T31	Northampton (West)	Dallington to Kings Heath Road Improvements	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	NCC	2016 start	£3.6m	Developer
T32	Northampton (West)	Bus Route Improvement	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	NCC	2016 start	£4.3m	Developer
T33	Northampton (West)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	NCC	2016 start	£0.9m	Developer
T34	Northampton (North West)	Bus Route Improvement	Northampton North of Whitehills SUE	NCC	2013 start	£1.6m	Developer
T35	Northampton (North West)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton North of Whitehills SUE	NCC	2013 start	£2m	Developer
T36	Northampton (South)	Bus Route Improvement	Northampton Upton Park SUE	NCC	2013 start	£1.5m	Developer
Т37	Northampton (South)	Walking and Cycling Improvement	Northampton Upton Park SUE	NCC	2013 start	£0.2m	Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources	
T64	NRDA	Spencer Bridge Road Corridor Improvements	Wider Area	NCC	2014 start	£3.5m	NCC/NEP	
Sub ⁻	Total NRDA Tra	ansport Infrastructure Known Costs				£161.06m		
Strat	egic Employme	ent Site						
T65	M1 Junction 16	M1 Junction 16 Improvements	Junction 16 Strategic Employment Site	HA/ Developer	Unknown	Unknown	Developer	
Sub ⁻	Total Strategic	Employment Site Transport Infrastructure	nown Costs		•	Unknown		
Dave	ntry							
T38	Daventry	A5/A45 Weedon Junction Improvements	Daventry	NCC	2013	£0.95m	Growing Places Fund	
Т39	Daventry	Daventry Development Link - A45 Daventry to Northampton Corridor Improvements	Daventry & Strategic Employment Site at M1 Junction 16	NCC	2021	£54m	NEP/ Local Major Scheme Funding/ Developer	
T40	Daventry	Relocation or Restructure of Bus Station	Daventry	DDC/NCC	Not known	Not known	Not known	
T41	Daventry	Improvements to Long Buckby Station Facilities	Daventry	Network Rail/NCC	Not known	£1.2m	Network Rail/NCC	
T42	Daventry	Long Buckby to Daventry Bus Route	Daventry	NCC	Not known	£2m	Not known	
T43	Daventry	Improvements to Public Transport Provisions	Daventry	NCC/ Developer	Not known	£1m	Not known	

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
T44	Daventry	Cycling Improvements within the Town	Daventry	NCC	2012	£2.35m	NTP/ Developer
T45	Daventry	A5/B5385 Junction Improvement	Daventry North East SUE	NCC	2015	£0.7m	Developer
T46	Daventry	B4036 Realignment	Daventry North East SUE	NCC/ Developer	2021	£0.35m	Developer
T47	Daventry	Norton Traffic Calming	Daventry North East SUE	NCC	2016	£1m	Developer
T48	Daventry	Public Transport Provision to Town Centre and Long Buckby	Daventry North East SUE	NCC	2016	£1m	Developer
T49	Daventry	Walking and Cycling Provision	Daventry North East SUE	NCC	2016	£0.5m	Developer
Sub ⁻	Total Daventry	y Transport Infrastructure Known Costs	•	•	•	£65.05m	·

Towo	ester						
T50	Towcester	Walking and Cycling Improvements in the Existing Urban Area	Towcester	NCC	2013 ongoing	£2m	NTP/NCC/ Sustrans/ Developer
T51	Towcester	Tove Roundabout (A5/A43 Junction) Improvements	Towcester South SUE	HA	2015	£3m	Pinch point funding
T52	Towcester	Abthorpe Roundabout (A5/A43 Junction) Improvements	Towcester South SUE	HA/ Developer	2017/8	£6m	Developer
T53	Towcester	A5 Relief Road and Junction associated with SUE	Towcester South SUE	HA/ Developer	2016/17 start	£31m	Developer
T54	Towcester	Improvements to Public Transport Provisions	Towcester South SUE	NCC	2016/17 ongoing	£1m	Developer
T55	Towcester	Walking and Cycling Provision	Towcester South SUE	NCC	2016/17 ongoing	£0.8m	Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
T56	Silverstone Circuit	A43 and A5 Improvements and Junction Improvements associated with Silverstone Circuit Expansion	Silverstone Circuit	NCC	2016	£10m	Developer
Sub ⁻	Total Towceste	er Transport Infrastructure Known Costs				£53.8m	
Brac	kley						
T57	Brackley	Walking and Cycling Improvement in Existing Urban Area	Brackley	NCC	2010 ongoing	£5.8m	NTP/NCC/ Sustrans/ Developer
T58	Brackley	Halse Road Link – Road/Bus Link between Brackley North and Urban Area	Brackley North SUE	NCC	Not known	Not known	Developer
T59	Brackley	Bus Route Improvement	Brackley North SUE	NCC	2015	£1m	Developer
T60	Brackley	Traffic Calming at Halse Village	Brackley North SUE	NCC	2015	£0.5m	Developer
T61	Brackley	Bus Route Improvement	Brackley East SUE	NCC	2015	£1m	Developer
T62	Brackley	Traffic Calming at Turweston Road	Brackley East SUE	NCC	2015	£0.13m	Developer
T63	Brackley	Improvements to A43 junctions at Brackley.	Brackley and Silverstone	HA/Develop er	2015	£1.5m	Developer
Sub ⁻	Fotal Brackley	Transport Infrastructure Known Costs	-	·		£9.93m	
Total	Transport Infi	rastructure Known Costs				£289.84m	

Bold = Key Primary Infrastructure Project

NRDA – Northampton Related Development Area



Table 2 - A45 Northampton Growth Management Scheme Projects	Cost Est.
M1 Junction 15 Interchange	£2.31m
Wootton Interchange	£0.8m
Queen Eleanor Interchange	£1.49m
Brackmills Interchange	£1.32m
Barnes Meadow Interchange	£2.14m
Lumbertubs Interchange	£2.6m
Great Billing Interchange	£1.58m
Total	£12.24m

Health

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
Nort	hampton						
H1	Northampton (South)	Contribution to improving Local Health Centres at Wootton Medical Centre and Grange Park Medical Centre	South, & South of Brackmills SUEs, Avon Nunn Millls, Wotton Fields & Grange Park	NHSE/ NCCG/	2014	£0.9m	Developer
H2	Northampton NRDA (West)	Contribution required to develop a 9 GP practice within multi-purpose building located on Kings Heath SUE. (Approx 1,000sqm building required).	Northampton Kings Heath SUE & Northampton West SUE	NHSE/ NCCG/	2016	£3m	Developer/ PCT/GPs
H3	Northampton NRDA (North/West)	Contribution towards Internal Refurbishment of existing GP practice.	Northampton North of Whitehills SUE	NHSE/ NCCG/	2014	£0.6m	Developer
H4	Northampton NRDA (North)	Relocation of existing GP practice and expansion to cater for patient increase.	Northampton North	NHSE/ NCCG/	2016	£2.1m	Developer/ GPs
Dave	entry			•			
H5	Daventry	New Primary Care Health Centre incorporating relocation of existing GP practice(s) at Town Centre location.	Daventry Town Growth and SUE	NHSE/ NCCG/	2013	£2.8m	Developer/ GPs
Tow	cester						
H6	Towcester	Funded new GP surgery on site.	Towcester South SUE	NHSE/ NCCG/	2020	£1.1m	Developer
Brac	kley						
H7	Brackley	New Primary Care Centre (2 relocated GP Surgeries, Pharmacy, NHS Dental Facility and 60 Bed Care Home).	Brackley Town Growth and SUEs	NHSE/ NCCG/	2015	Not known	Developer/ GPs

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
Tota	I Health Care Ir	£10.5m					

Education Primary Education

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	nampton	1	l			I	
E1	Northampton Town Centre	Extensions to Existing Primary Schools in Northampton Urban Area	Northampton Urban Capacity	NCC	From 2013/14 onward	£27m	NCC/ Developer
E2	Northampton	New two form entry Primary School at Avon Nunn Mills/Ransome Road	Avon Nunn Mills/Ransome Road	NCC	2016	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer
E3	Northampton	One new three form entry Primary School and one new two form entry Primary School at Norwood Farm/Upton Lodge	Norwood Farm/Upton Lodge	NCC	2014	£16.3m	NCC/ Developer
E4	Northampton	New two form entry Primary School at Pineham	Pineham	NCC	2016	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer
E5	Northampton NRDA	New two form entry Primary School at Northampton South SUE	Northampton South SUE	NCC	2019	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer
E6	Northampton NRDA	New two form entry Primary School at Northampton South of Brackmills SUE	Northampton South of Brackmills SUE	NCC	2021	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer
E7	Northampton NRDA	Two x new two form entry Primary Schools at Northampton Kings Heath SUE	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	NCC	2016	£13m	NCC/ Developer
E8	Northampton NRDA	New two form entry Primary School at Northampton Upton Park SUE	Northampton Upton Park SUE	NCC	2014	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
E9	Northampton NRDA	New two form entry Primary School at Northampton North of Whitehills SUE	Northampton North of Whitehills SUE	NCC	2014	£4.05m	NCC/ Developer
E10	Northampton NRDA	One new three form entry Primary School and one new two form entry Primary School at Northampton North SUE	Northampton North SUE	NCC	2015	£16.3m	NCC/ Developer
E11	Northampton NRDA	Two new two form entry Primary Schools at Northampton West SUE	Northampton West SUE	NCC	2015	£12.6m	NCC/ Developer
E26	Northampton	New two form entry free school at Duston Secondary School to provide an all-through school	Northampton	Third party sponsor	2015	Unknown	Dept for Education
E27	Northampton	New two form entry free school at Malcolm Arnold town centre site	Northampton	Third party sponsor	2014	Unknown	Dept for Education
Dave	ntry						
E12	Daventry	New two form entry Primary School at Monksmoor Development	Monksmoor Development	DDC	2016	£5.25m	DDC/ Developer
E13	Daventry	Two x new two form entry Primary Schools at Daventry North East SUE to 2026	Daventry North East SUE	NCC	2017	£13m	NCC/ Developer
E28	Daventry	New one form entry free school at Middlemore Development.	Middlemore and north of Daventry	Third party sponsor	2016	£4m	Dept for Education
Towc	ester						
E14	Towcester	Two new two form entry Primary School at Towcester South SUE to 2026	Towcester South SUE	NCC	2017 and 2022	£13m	NCC/ Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources				
Brac	Brackley										
E15	Brackley	New two form entry Primary School at Brackley North SUE	Brackley North and East SUEs	NCC	2016	£6.3m	NCC/ Developer				
Total	Primary Educa		£162.3m								

Secondary Education

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	hampton						·
E16	Northampton NRDA	New Secondary School (located at Northampton Kings Heath SUE) 8 to 10 form entry	Northampton	NCC	2020 onwards	£30m	NCC/ Developer
E18	Northampton NRDA	Special Needs Unit	Northampton	NCC	2016	£2m	NCC/ Developer
E29	Northampton NRDA	New eight form entry Secondary School (Former Royal Mail Sorting Office on Barrack Road under consideration)	Northampton	David Ross Educatio n Trust	2015	£15m	Dept for Education/ Developer
E30	Northampton NRDA	New eight to ten form entry Secondary School (John Dryden House under consideration)	Northampton	NCC	2018	£10m	NCC/ Developer
E31	Northampton NRDA	New Northampton UTC	Northampton	Northant s Police/ NCC	Not known	£8m	Police/ Govt/NCC
Dave	entry						
E19	Daventry Town	New Secondary School (located at Daventry North East SUE - 8 fe)	Daventry Town	NCC	2020	£30m	NCC/ Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
E21	Daventry	Special Needs Unit	Daventry	NCC	2016	£2m	NCC/ Developer
Towc	ester		•				
E22	Towcester	Extended and Modified Sponne Secondary School to accommodate an additional one form entry and supporting facilities.	Towcester South SUE	NCC	2021	£7m	NCC/ Developer
E24	Towcester & Brackley	Special Needs Unit	Towcester & Brackley	NCC	2016	£2m	NCC/ Developer
Brack	kley		•				<u> </u>
E25	Brackley	Extended Magdalen College School at Brackley. Additional one form entry.	Brackley North and East SUEs	NCC	2021	£3.5m	NCC/ Developer
Total	Secondary Ed	ucation Infrastructure Known Costs	•	•	•	£109.5m	· ·
Total	Education infr	astructure known costs				£271.8m	

Community and Leisure Community Halls/ Centres

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
Nort	hampton						
C1	NRDA	Multi Use Community Building	Avon Nunn Mills Ransome Road	NBC	2016	£1.5m	Developer/Other
C2	NRDA	Multi Use Community Building	Northampton King Heath SUE	NBC	2020	£1.5m	Developer/Other
C3	NRDA	Multi Use Community Building	Northampton West SUE	NBC	2020	£1.5m	Developer/Other
C4	NRDA	Multi Use Community Building	Northampton North SUE	NBC	2020	£1.5m	Developer/Other
Dave	entry						·
C5	Daventry	Community Space within Town Centre Multi Use Facility	Daventry	NCC/ Partners	2014	£5m*	NCC/ Business
C6	Daventry	Multi Use Community Building	Daventry SUE	DDC	2020	£1.5m	Developer/Other
Tow	cester		· · · · · ·		-		· · ·
C7	Towcester	Community Space within Moat Lane Multi Use Facility	Towcester	SNC	2014	£3m*	SNC/NCC
C8	Towcester	Multi Use Community Building	Towcester South SUE	SNC	2020	£1.5m	Developer/Other
Tota	Total Community Centre Infrastructure Known Costs						•

*Refers to full cost of multi-use facility

DEC 2014

Emergency Services

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton						
ES1	NRDA	Fire and Rescue Infrastructure	NRDA	Fire	2016	£1.9m	Developer/Other
F00		Deline and Oefer Oerers with		Service	onward	00.4	
ES2	NRDA	Police and Safer Community	NRDA	Police	2014	£9.1m	Developer/Other
		Infrastructure		Force	onward		
Daver	ntry						
ES3	Daventry	Fire and Rescue Infrastructure	Daventry	Fire	2016	£0.5m	Developer/Other
				Service	onward		
ES4	Daventry	Police and Safer Community	Daventry	Police	2014	£2.3m	Developer/Other
		Infrastructure		Force	onward		
South	Northants				<u>.</u>		
ES5	South Northants	Fire and Rescue Infrastructure	South Northants	Fire	2016	£0.55m	Developer/Other
				Service	onward		
ES6	South Northants	Police and Safer Community	South Northants	Police	2016	£2.3m	Developer/Other
		Infrastructure		Force	onward		
Total Emergency Service Infrastructure Cost					£16.65m		



Cultural Development

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton			,	. .		
CD1	NRDA	Upgrades to existing Libraries and opportunities for relocation of Library provision within multi use buildings associated with SUEs and large developments	NRDA	NCC/ Partners	2013 onwards	£1.5m	Developer/NCC
CD2	NRDA	Refurbishment and extension at Northampton Library	NRDA	NCC	2014 – 2017	£10.7m	Developer/NCC
Daver	ntry				·		
DC3	Daventry	Daventry Library Plus – Located within Multi Use Building	Daventry	NCC/ Partners	2014	At C5	NCC/ Business
Towc	ester			•	•	•	
DC4	Towcester	Towcester Library Plus relocated to Moat Lane Development	Towcester	NCC/ Partners	2014	At C7	SNC/NCC
Total Cultural Development Infrastructure Known Costs					£12.2m		

DEC 2014

Indoor and Outdoor Sports

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton						
S1	NRDA	Provision of New 8 Court Sports Hall	NRDA	Not known	2020	£2.7m	Developer/Other
S2	NRDA	Provision of New Swimming Pool	NRDA	Not known	2020	£3.2m	Not known
S3	NRDA	Improvements to existing Rugby facilities in Northampton.	NRDA	RFC/RFU	2016 - 2026	Not known	RFU/Sport England/ Developer
Dave	ntry						
S4	Daventry	New 4 Lane 25m Swimming Pool	Daventry	Not known	2020	£2.5m	Not known
S5	Daventry	Sports Hall	Daventry	Not known	2020	£2.2m	Not known
S6	Daventry	2 Synthetic Turf Pitches	Daventry	DDC	2017	£1.2m	Developer/Other
Towc	ester			•			•
S7	Towcester	16ha to provide for Football Pitches	Towcester	SNC	2016 – 2026	Not known	Developer/Other
S8	Towcester	Pursue use of Tove Flood Plain for Informal Sports Pitches, Outdoor Gym and Walking Routes	Towcester	SNC	2016 - 2026	Not known	Developer/Other
S9	Towcester	1 x Synthetic Sports Pitch	Towcester	SNC	2017	£0.6m	Developer/Other
Brack	kley	· · · ·			•	•	
S10	Brackley	Replace Brackley Pool with 6 Lane x 25m Pool	Brackley	SNC	2017/18	£5m	Developer/Other
S11	Brackley	3ha Additional Playing Pitch (Football)	Brackley	SNC	2018	Not known	Developer/Other

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
S12	Brackley	1 x Synthetic Playing Pitch	Brackley	SNC	2016/17	£0.6m	Developer/Other
Total	Indoor and Outdo	£18m					

Public Realm

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton	'	'			1	
PR1	NRDA	Public Realm Improvements Abingdon Street	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	£1.3m	Developer/Other
PR2	NRDA	Public Realm Improvements Bridge Street	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	£0.4m	Developer/Other
PR3	NRDA	Public Realm Improvements Drapery /Bus Interchange	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	£0.6m	Developer/Other
PR4	NRDA	Public Realm Improvements Silver Street/Access to the Derngate Theatre	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	£0.2m	Developer/Other
PR5	NRDA	Public Realm Improvements Angel Street/Access to Mercers Row	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	£0.4m	Developer/Other
PR6	NRDA	Other Public Realm Improvements through ongoing regeneration of the Town Centre	NRDA	NBC	2012 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
Daver	ntry			·	·	·	
PR7	Daventry	Public Realm Improvements through ongoing regeneration of the Town Centre	Daventry	DDC	2012 onward	Not known	Developer/Other

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
Towce					i naonig		
PR8	Towcester	Create "Town Centre Fund" to enable Physical Improvement and Promotion of Towcester Town Centre	Towcester	SNC	2013 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
PR9	Towcester	Physical Improvements to Northern and Southern Gateways of the Town Centre	Towcester	SNC	2013 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
PR10	Towcester	Alterations to Market Square Car Park and Public Realm Improvements	Towcester	SNC	2013 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
Brack	ley				-	1	
PR11	Brackley	Create "Town Centre Fund" to enable physical improvement and promotion of Brackley Town Centre	Brackley	SNC	2013 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
PR12	Brackley	Physical Improvements to Northern and Southern Gateways of the Town Centre	Brackley	SNC	2013 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
PR 13	Brackley	Public Realm Improvements to Market Place, Market Street, Halls Lane and Draymans Walk	Brackley	SNC	2014/15 onward	Not known	Developer/Other
Total I	Public Realm Ir	nfrastructure Known Costs				£2.9m	
Total (Community and	d Leisure Known Costs				£66.75m	1

Open Space and Green Infrastructure

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton						
OP1	NRDA	Beckets Park Improvements	NRDA	NBC	Post 2012	£0.5m	NBC/ Developer
OP2	NRDA	Abington Park Improvements	NRDA	NBC	Post 2012	£2.4m	NBC/ Developer
OP3	NRDA	Racecourse Park Improvements	NRDA	NBC	Post 2012	£1.8m	NBC/ Developer
OP4	NRDA	River Nene Regional Park - Improvements to riverside walkways.	NRDA	EA	2017	£0.5m	Grant Funding/ developer
OP5	NRDA	Harpole Country Park - 37 ha to serve residents of Upton Lodge.	Upton Lodge/ Norwood Farm Development	Developer	2017	£1m	Developer/Other
OP5	NRDA	District Park to serve the Wider Area.	Northampton Kings Heath SUE	Developer	2019	£1m	Developer/Other
Daver	ntry			I.			
OP6	Daventry	Urban Park Linking Town Centre Sites to Wider Urban Area	Daventry	DDC	2015	£0.5m	Developer/DDC
OP7	Daventry	Borough Hill Country Park extensions/enhancements as formal Country Park	Daventry	EH/ DEFRA	2013 ongoing	£1.5m	Developer/Other
OP8	Daventry	Canal Park Linking the Expanded Country Park and Boundary Park	Daventry	DDC	2013 ongoing	£1m	Developer/DDC/ Other
OP9	Daventry	Extension of Canal to Town Centre and Interconnect with Green Space Network.	Daventry	DDC	2016	£12m	Developer/DDC/ Other

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
OP10	Daventry	Daventry Country Park Expansion.	Daventry North East SUE and Monksmoor	DDC	2016	£1m	Developer
Towce	ster		•	•	•		
OP11	Towcester	Allocate Land for New Allotments in Towcester.	Towcester SUE	SNC	2016/17	Not known	Not known
OP12	Towcester	Improving all Existing Green Infrastructure in the Town – inc. New Green Corridor from Sponne School to Bickerstaffs Rd. Improvements to Islington Rd Rec Ground.	Towcester	SNC	2013 ongoing	£0.5m	Developer/Other
OP13	Towcester	New 11ha Town Park at Wood Burcote to be provided as part of the SUE development.	Towcester SUE	Developer	2016/17 start	£1m	Developer
Brack	ey						
OP14	Brackley	Allocate land for New Allotments	Brackley	SNC	2015/16	Not known	Not known
OP15	Brackley	Provide New Open Space by extending St James Park to the North West	Brackley	SNC	2016 ongoing	£0.5m	Developer/Other
OP16	Brackley	Enhancement of disused railway embankment off Glebe Drive	Brackley	SNC	2015/16	£0.5m	Developer/Other
Total C	Open Space an	d Green Infrastructure Known Costs				£25.7m	

Utilities Energy

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton		at	Douy	Thasing	LSI.	oources
U1	NRDA	Replacement of transformers with higher rated units or install Secondary Substation	NRDA	Western Power Distributi on (WPD)	2016 - 2026	£30m	Provider
U2	NRDA	132kv Cable from Grendon to Nunn Mills – General upgrade and potential undergrounding	NRDA	WPD	2016 - 2026	£30m	Provider
U3	NRDA	Move Substation and upgrade connections to grid.	Avon Nunn Mills	WPD	2016	£3m	Developer/Provi der
U4	NRDA	One new 33/11kv Primary Substation plus reinforcement in local 11kv grid	Northampton Kings Heath	WPD	2017	£2m	Developer/Provi der
U5	NRDA	Upgrade to Brackmills Primary Substation	Wootton Fields, Grange Park and Southern SUEs	WPD	2016	£3m	Developer/Provi der
Dave	ntry	•		•	•		
U6	Daventry	New Primary Substation for full 4,000 homes development	Daventry North East	WPD	2021	£2m	Developer
Towc	ester						
U7	Towcester	New Primary Substation	Towcester South SUE	WPD	2013/14	£2m	Developer
U8	Silverstone Circuit	New cabling from Brackley Substation to Silverstone Circuit	Silverstone Circuit	WPD	2013/14	£3m	Developer

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at		Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
Total	Total Energy Infrastructure Cost						

Waste Water

Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
North	ampton	·					·
W1	Northampton Town Centre	Waste and Surface Water Infrastructure, Requirement and Cost Subject to Ongoing Discussions with Anglian Water	NRDA	Develope r/ Anglian Water Sevices (AWS)/E A	Post 2016	Not known	Developer
W2	Northampton General	Extension to Great Billing Waste Water Treatment Works	NRDA	AWS	2019	£18m	AWS
W3	SUEs and Other Developments	Connection to the Waste Water Network from SUEs and Other Developments.	SUEs and Other Developments	AWS	Linked to housing delivery	Not known	Developer
Daver	ntry						
Projec	t completed.						
Towc	ester						-
W5	Towcester South SUE	Upgrading Towcester Waste Water Treatment Works.	Towcester South SUE	AWS	2020/21	£5m	AWS
Brack W7	Brackley	Upgrading Brackley Waste Water	Brackley SUEs	AWS	2020/21	£5m	AWS
• • /	DIACKIEY	Treatment Works.	DIACKIEY SUES	AVI3	2020/21	2011	AVV3



Ref	Growth Location	Infrastructure Requirement	Required for Growth at	Delivery Body	Broad Phasing	Cost Est.	Funding Sources
W8	Brackley General	New Sewer from the East of Brackley Town	Brackley SUEs	AWS	Linked to housing delivery	£4m	Developer
Total	Waste Water In	£32m					
Total	Utilities Infrast	£107m					



Appendix 5 – Saved Local Plan Policies Replaced by Joint Core Strategy Policies

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 provided for the saving of policies in adopted Local Plans which reflected the principles of the Local Development Framework and were consistent with national policy. In 2007 some Saved Adopted Local Plan policies ceased to be "saved". Eventually all the remaining Saved Adopted Local Plan policies will be replaced by the Local Plans that make up the Local Development Scheme.

Below are three lists, one for each of the Borough and District Councils, showing those Saved Adopted Local Plan policies that are replaced by this adopted Joint Core Strategy.

The relevant Development Plans for, Daventry District Council, Northampton Borough Council and South Northamptonshire Council, which form the basis of the Saved Policies, are:

- Daventry District Local Plan (adopted June 1997)
- Northampton Local Plan (adopted June 1997)
- South Northamptonshire Council Local Plan (adopted October 1997)

	Daventry District							
	Policies in the Adopted ry District Local Plan		cement Policy Number tle in the Joint Core gy					
GN3	General	INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery					
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements					
HS2	Housing related to the growth of Northampton	S4	Northampton Related Development Area					
		S5	Sustainable Urban Extensions					

		S6	Monitoring and Review
			Monitoring and Keview
		BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor
		N8	Northampton North of Whitehills SUE
HS10	New Settlements	S1	The Distribution of Development
		S5	Sustainable Urban Extensions
HS25	Affordable Housing	H2	Affordable Housing
		H3	Rural Exception Sites
HS26	Affordable Housing	H3	Rural Exception Sites
HS27	Affordable Housing	H2	Affordable Housing
EM4	Changes of Use on Industrial Estates	E1	Existing Employment Areas
CM7	Public Transport Provisions	C2	New Developments
		S10	Sustainable Development Principles
CM8	Cyclists and Pedestrians	S10	Sustainable Development Principles
		C2	New Developments
RC2	Retention of Open Space	RC2	Community Needs

	Northampton Borough							
	olicies in the Adopted pton Local Plan 1997	Replacement Policy Number and Title in the Joint Core Strategy						
E1	Landscape and open space	BN2	Biodiversity					
		BN5	The Historic Environment					
E2	Riverside landscape	BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor					



E4	Water environment	BN1	Green Infrastructure Connections
		BN4	Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area
		BN7	Flood Risk
		BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor
E6	Greenspace	BN1	Green Infrastructure Connections
		BN5	The Historic Environment
		BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor
		RC2	Community Needs
E10	Hedges, Trees and Woodland	BN3	Woodland Enhancement and Creation
E11	Hedges, Trees and Woodland	BN3	Woodland Enhancement and Creation
		BN5	The Historic Environment
E12	Hedges, Trees and Woodland	BN3	Woodland Enhancement and Creation
		BN5	The Historic Environment
E14	Corridors of travel	BN1	Green Infrastructure Connections
		C3	Strategic Connections
E17	Nature conservation	BN2	Biodiversity
		BN3	Woodland Enhancement and Creation

		BN5	The Historic Environment		
E18	Sites of acknowledged nature conservation value	BN2	Biodiversity		
		BN4	Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area		
E19	Implementing development	INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery		
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements		
E38	Historic landscapes: nationally important ancient monument/ landscapes	BN5	The Historic Environment		
E39	Renewable energy	S10	Sustainable Development Principles		
			Low Carbon and Renewable Energy		
E40	Crime and vandalism	S10	Sustainable Development Principles		
H1	Sites for major new residential development	S1	The Distribution of Development		
		S5	Sustainable Urban Extensions		
		S10	Sustainable Development Principles		
		N7	Northampton Kings Heath SUE		
		N9	Northampton Upton Park SUE		
		N9A	Northampton Norwood Farm / Upton Lodge SUE		
H4	Sites for major new residential development	S5	Sustainable Urban Extensions		
		S10	Sustainable Development Principles		
		N9	Northampton Upton Park SUE		

		N9A	Northampton Norwood Farm/ Upton Lodge SUE
H5	Sites for major new residential development	S1	The Distribution of Development
		S5	Sustainable Urban Extensions
		S10	Sustainable Development Principles
		N7	Northampton Kings Heath SUE
H6	Other housing development: within primarily residential areas	H1	Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings
H7	Other housing development: outside primarily residential areas	H1	Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings
H8	Other housing development: list of sites	S1	The Distribution of Development
H32	Affordable housing	H2	Affordable Housing
H34	Gypsy caravan sites	H7	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
B1	Land allocations for business and industry: proposed business areas	E1	Existing Employment Areas
		E2	New Office Floorspace
		E3	Technology Realm, SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone
		N2	Northampton Central Area
B2	Land allocations for business and industry: existing business	E1	Existing Employment Areas
	areas	E3	Technology Realm, SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone
		N2	Northampton Central Area

B3	Land allocations for business and industry: business	E1	Existing Employment Areas
	developments	E2	New Office Floorspace
B4	Land allocations for business and industry: sites less than 1	E1	Existing Employment Areas
	hectare	E2	New Office Floorspace
B13	Infrastructure related to business use	INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements
T4	Impacts of major developments on highway infrastructure	C2	New Developments
		INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements
T5	Kings Heath development and the local road network	INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements
		N7	Northampton Kings Heath SUE
L1	Existing recreational facilities	RC2	Community Needs
L3	Other existing local open space	RC2	Community Needs
L4	New local recreational land	RC2	Community Needs
L6	Maintenance of open space	RC2	Community Needs
L16	River Valley Policy Area	BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor
L17	Use of river and canal	BN8	The River Nene Strategic River Corridor
L20	Managed countryside recreation: Upton Country Park	N9	Northampton Upton Park SUE

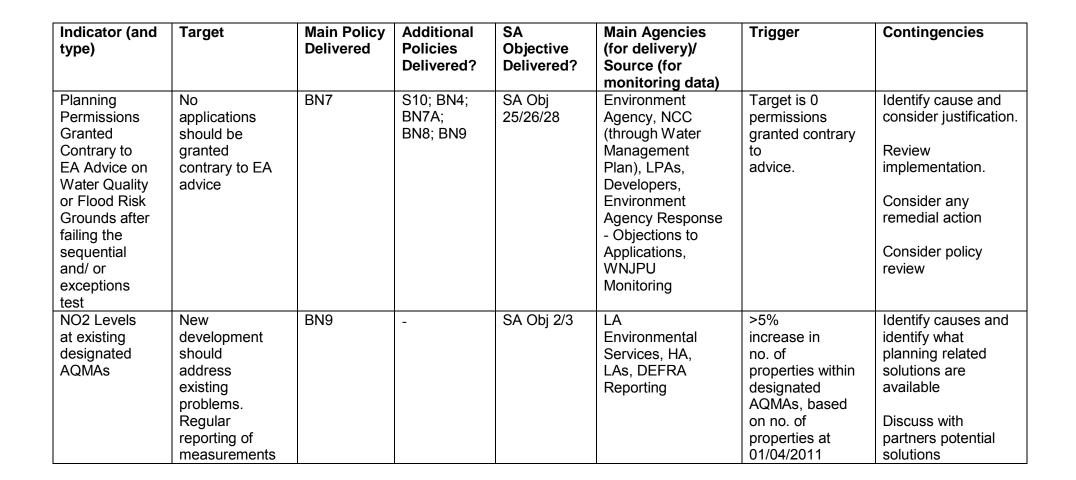
L29	River Valley Policy Area: provision of new facilities	E7	Tourism, Visitor and Cultural Facilities
D1	Bedford Road, Brackmills	N2	Northampton Central Area
D7	Duston Mill, Duston Mill Lane	N2	Northampton Central Area
D14	Pineham: business and housing	E1	Existing Employment Areas

South Northamptonshire District								
Northam	olicies in the Adopted South ptonshire Local Plan 1997	Title in	cement Policy Number and n the Joint Core Strategy					
G2	General	S1	The Distribution of Development					
H7	Affordable Housing	H2	Affordable Housing					
H8	Affordable Housing	H3	Rural Exception Sites					
RC5	Towcester Racecourse	T5	Towcester Racecourse					
IMP1	Planning Obligations	INF1	Approach to Infrastructure Delivery					
		INF2	Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements					
TH2 (a) and (b)	Residential Development within Towcester	T1	Spatial Strategy for Towcester					
TE2	North East of Town Centre, Towcester (Office Proposal)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TEV1	Bury Mount Towcester (Pedestrianised area)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TT1	North East of the Town Centre, Towcester (Transport Proposal)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TT2	West of Northampton Road, Towcester (Car Park Proposal)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TR2	North East of the Town Centre, Towcester (Retail Proposal)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TRC2	North East of the Town Centre, Towcester (Riverside Walk Proposal)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					
TRC4	North East of the Town Centre, Towcester (Bury Mount Enhancement Proposals)	T2	The Town Centre and Moat Lane Regeneration Area					

Appendix 6 – West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework

			Objecti	ve 1 – Climate C	hange		
 Promoting sus Ensuring strate Encouraging r 	tainable design a egic developmen enewable energy development pro	and construction t allocations are / production in a	in all new develo located and des ppropriate location f sustainable tra	igned so as to be ons; and		ate change and risk o	f flooding;
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Minimum Code for Sustainable Homes Ratings for Residential Development (Unless clearly demonstrated to prevent development viability)	100% achievement of Level 4 now, and 100% Zero carbon standard from 2016.	S11	H5; S10	SA Obj 12/13	Developers, LPAs and RSLs/ LPAs, Building Control and WNJPU monitoring	Either: % new homes approved failing to meet current national standard > 10% or % new homes approved where viability analysis justifies relaxation > 15%	Further discussions with developers on viability Consider a review of policy

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
BREEAM Standards for Non- Residential Development	Non- Residential Development over 500m ² to achieve a rating of at least Very Good Standard	S11	S10	SA Obj 24	Developers, LPAs, Commercial Users, LPAs, Building Control, WNJPU Monitoring	>10% of qualifying developments fail to achieve the standard	Review with Development Management Identify barriers preventing achievement
Sustainable Energy Generation within major new development and SUEs through decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources	To provide renewable energy at source through decentralised energy schemes considered on all new developments and regeneration schemes through open book analysis with LPAs	S11	H5; S10	SA Obj 15	Developers, Environmental Services at Northamptonshire County Council and LPAs. Northamptonshire County Council, LPA Application Monitoring, WNJPU Monitoring	>0 new development schemes (excluding those already permitted) that are proposed in the Joint Core Strategy and approved after 2014 that fail to provide decentralised energy opportunities	Consider barriers to implementation and relevance of policy with Development Management and key organisations Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes. Review policy





Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Percentage of River Lengths assessed as good biological/ chemical quality	New development should address existing problems. Regular reporting of measurements	BN9	S10; BN8; BN7A	SA Obj 25/28	Environment Agency standards; Water Companies/ EA	Decrease of 5% in river lengths assessed of good biological/ chemical quality	Identify causes and identify what planning related solutions are available Discuss with partners potential solutions

				structure and D			
	rotect and enhance e and business in a tir						ely provided to meet the t Northamptonshire.
Policy Numbers:	INF1, INF2, S1, 0 B2; B3; B4	C1, C2, C3, C4	l; E8; N3; N4; N	N5; N6; N7; N8;	N9; N9A; N11; N	N12; D1; D3; D4; D	05; T1; T2; T3; T4; B ²
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Delivery of major Infrastructure priorities identified to facilitate development against IDP timescale	Table 7 in Infrastructure section of the JCS. Measurement against details presented in West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	INF1	INF2; C1, C2, C3, C4, E8, S1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, N11, N12, D1, D3, D4, D5, T1, T2, T3, T4, B1, B2, B3, B4	SA Obj 1/2/10/11/ 19/24	LPAs, NCC, HA, Developers, Service Providers/ IDP Monitoring and Review Process, Feedback from Service Providers, WNJPU Monitoring	Any significant potential delay in the supply of infrastructure affecting housing/ employment delivery identified in the annual monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Identify the problem and barriers / causes preventing infrastructure delivery Dialogue with developers/ statutory undertakers/ LA partners re resolving the problem. Discussion of alternative solutions/ reassessment of need and/ or timing of infrastructure need.
							Review of Table 7



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
S106 / CIL funds allocated to IDP - identified projects in each monitoring year (including provision into pooled contributions where combined impact of development is identified)	Budgeting developed as part of the 'Schedule of required infrastructure' presented in West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan and in the future through Partner authority regulation 123 lists for CIL spending	INF2	INF1, C1, C3, S1; E8; N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A; N11, N12, D1,D3, D4, D5, T1, T2, T3, T4, B1, B2, B3, B4	SA Obj 10/19	LPAs, RSLs, Developers, Service Providers/ S106 + CIL + IDP Monitoring, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Any significant potential delay in the supply of infrastructure affecting housing / employment delivery identified in the annual monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Identify the problem and barriers/ causes preventing infrastructure delivery Dialogue with developers / statutory undertakers / LA partners re resolving the problem Discussion of alternative solutions / reassessment of need and/or timing of infrastructure need. Review of IDP phasing, timing and funding for infrastructure required to deliver necessary infrastructure.

			Objectiv	ve 3 – Connect	tions						
maximising use	alternative travel mo	odes. In so doin	vel distances an g, combat conge	d make sustain estion in our ma	able travel a priority a in towns and town cel ccess to a private car.	ntres, reduce carbor					
Policy Numbers:	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, INF1, R2, R3, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, N11, N12, D1,D3, D4, D5, T1, T2, T3, T4, B1, B2, B3, B4										
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies				
Delivery of relevant Transport Schemes to timescales set out in Northants Transportation Plan/ Infrastructure Delivery Plan (as appropriate)	Delivery of specific transportation schemes as set out in the IDP and NTP	C3	INF1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, N11, N12, D1, D3, D4, D5, T1, T3, T4, B1, B2, B3, B4	SA Obj 1/2/11/21	Northamptonshire County Council Highways, HA/ LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Any significant potential delay in the supply of infrastructure affecting housing/ employment delivery identified in the annual monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and NTP	Identify the problem and barriers/ causes preventing infrastructure delivery Dialogue with developers / statutory undertakers / LA partners re resolving the problem Discussion of alternative solutions/ reassessment of need and/ or timing of infrastructure need.				



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
							Review of IDP phasing, timing and funding for infrastructure required to deliver necessary infrastructure



		Objectiv	e 4 – Protectin	g and Building	Urban Communities	i						
					s new and existing co lorthampton and Dave		lly and socially, to					
Policy Numbers:	S10, N1,N11, D ²	S10, N1,N11, D1, D4, T2, B1, RC1, RC2										
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies					
Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Northants Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor's advice (using Safer Places and Secured by Design Guidance)	No applications to be granted contrary to advice without full and reasoned justification	S10	N1, N11, D1, D4, T2, RC1, B1	SA Obj 9	Developers, LPAs, Northamptonshire Police, WNJPU Monitoring	0 permissions approved contrary to advice	Barriers to good crime prevention by design Consider policy review					



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
% Planning Permissions for new residential and commercial development making adequate provision for community facilities and public open space	Local standards in Open Space/ Recreation studies and the West Northants Sports Facilities Strategy and Cultural Investment Plan as Referenced in Policy RC2 – Achievement of facilities specified in SUE policies	RC2	RC1, S10, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, N11, D3, T3, B2, B3	SA Obj 16/19/21/22	Developers, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	>20% new permissions failing to meet adopted standards	Review development management policies and practices if necessary Discussions with partners and key organisations to review targets and required standards Further discussions with developers on viability Consider a review of policy

DEC 2014	

		Obje	ctive 5 - Supp	orting Northa	mpton Town Centre		
						quality retail, employme on Central Area Action F	
Policy Numbers:	N1, N2, S2						
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Amount of new net retail convenience floorspace created in Northampton Town Centre	3,000m ² net convenience (Food) shopping floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	N2	S2, N1	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	Northampton Borough Council, Developers / NBC, WNJPU Monitoring	 >3,000m² net convenience floorspace permitted 2010 – 2026 <1,000m² net convenience floorspace permitted by 2021 	Review evidence base Consider review of policy
Amount of new net retail comparison floorspace created in Northampton Town Centre	37,500m ² net comparison shopping floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	N2	S2, N1	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	Northampton Borough Council, Developers / NBC, WNJPU Monitoring	Grosvenor Centre extension not started by 2016 >37,500m ² net comparison shopping approved floorspace for period 2010 – 2026 <20,000m ² net comparison shopping completed floorspace by 2021	Review evidence base Consider barriers to implementation Consider review of policy

		Obje	ective 6 - Sup	porting Daven	try Town Centre		
Objective: To s	upport the regenerati	on of Daventry	y town centre t	hrough planned	d growth and infrastru	ucture delivery.	
Policy Numbers:	D1, D2, S2, S3					<u>_</u>	
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Amount of new net convenience floorspace created in Daventry Town Centre	2,900m² net convenience (food) floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	D2	D1, S2	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	Daventry District Council, Developers / DDC, WNJPU Monitoring	<1,000m ² net convenience (Food) floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Review evidence base Work with developer / land owner to produce a viable and suitable scheme Consider barriers to implementation Consider review of policy



Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Amount of new net comparison floorspace created in Daventry Town Centre	5,100m ² net comparison shopping floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	D2	D1, S3	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	Daventry District Council, Developers / DDC, WNJPU Monitoring	<2,500m ² net convenience (Food) floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Review evidence base Work with developer / land owner to produce a viable and suitable scheme Consider barriers to implementation Consider review of policy

		Objective 7	7 - Supporting	Towcester &	Brackley Town Cen	tre					
	upport Towcester an owns are the focus c					nunities are self-suffic	ient sustainable				
Policy T1, T2, B1, B2, S2, S9 Numbers:											
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies				
Vitality of Towcester Town Centre – measured through planning applications	No loss of A1 floorspace Increase in total suitable town centre use floorspace	T2	S2; S9;T1	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	South Northamptonshire Council, Developers / SNC, WNJPU monitoring	Net loss of appropriate town centre floorspace over a rolling 3 year period >10% net loss of A1 floorspace over a rolling 3 year period	Review impact of changes Work with developer / land owner to produce a viable and suitable scheme Review development management policies Consider AAP Consider review of plan				



Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Vitality of Brackley Town Centre – measured through planning applications	No loss of A1 floorspace Increase in total suitable town centre use floorspace	B2	S2; S9; B1	SA Obj 1/2/17/22	South Northamptonshire Council, Developers / SNC, WNJPU monitoring	Net loss of appropriate town centre floorspace over a rolling 3 year period >10% net loss of A1 floorspace over a rolling 3 year period	Review impact of changes Work with developer / land owner to produce a viable and suitable scheme Review development management policies Consider AAP Consider review of plan

			Objective 8	- Economic A	dvantage		
transport networ	k and proximity to Lo	ondon and Birn	ningham.				ced location, strategic
Policy Numbers:	E1, E2, E3, E4, E5	, E6, E8, INF2	, N1, N3, N4, N	N5, N6, N7, N8	3, N9, N9A, D3, T3, E	31, B2, S7, S8	
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Employment land available - by type	Maintain 5 year pipeline-of prime employment land	E1	E2; E3; E5; E8; N3; N7; D3; B1; B2; S7; S8	SA Obj 17	Developers, LEPs, LPAs / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Amount of land available falls by >15% in a rolling 5 year period against 2012 Employment Technical Paper base	Identify reasons for fall Identify reasons if land is being lost to other non- employment uses Review development management policies and practices if necessary Consider allocation of additional employment land Review Policy

Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Losses of employment land per year - by type	No loss of employment land areas shown in the WNELS study of 2010 Controlled change of smaller employment sites within main urban areas where it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer viable for employment use.	E1	N1; D1; T1; B1; INF2; E5; D3; N5; B1	SA Obj 17	LEPs, Developers, LPAs LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Any loss of WNELS employment areas to other uses Any loss of employment land to other uses which are not justified by the evidence	Review development management policies and practices if necessary Review annual reporting of change in the AMR Review of WNELS site assessments Review of policy



Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Net job growth to 2029	28,000 net additional jobs by 2029 (over 2008 base)	S7	E2; E8; B2; S7; S8; N2; N3; N7; N8; N9; N9A; D3; T3; B2	SA Obj 17	LEPs, Developers, LPA's LPAs, ONS, WNJPU Monitoring	<2,000 net additional jobs by 2016 <10,000 net additional jobs by 2021 >10,000 net jobs by 2016	Review of plan including WNELS to see if further release of employment land required Identify reasons and changes if jobs are being created faster or slower than expected. Consider allocation of additional employment land Review trigger in annual reporting of change in the AMR Review policy

Main

Policy

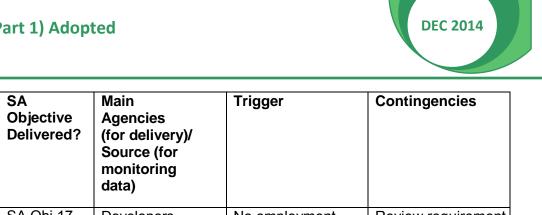
Additional

Policies

Indicator (and

Туре)

Target



1,100)		Delivered		Delivered?	(for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)		
On track to deliver jobs at Towcester South SUE	Minimum of 10.8 ha employment land by 2029	ТЗ	S7;S8	SA Obj 17	Developers, LPAs LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	No employment land delivered by 2021	Review requirement Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes. Review policy

SA

Objective



Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Office provision of 100,000 sqm in Northampton Town Centre	100,000 sqm over plan period	N2	S7; S8; N1	SA Obj 17	LEPs, Developers, LPAs LEPs, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	<5,000 sqm by 2016 <50,000 sqm by 2021	Adoption of CAAP by 2013 Identify reasons and changes if jobs are being created faster or slower than expected Consider allocation of additional employment land Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes. Review policy

		Obje	ective 9 – Spe	cialist Busine	ss Development				
Objective: To su economy.	upport and develop op	portunities fo	or specialist er	ployment clust	ers and business dev	elopment focused on	a low carbon		
Policy Numbers:	E3, S7, S8, N3, S10, S11								
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies		
New Developments that generate its energy needs from decentralised and renewable/ low carbon sources.	To provide renewable energy at source through decentralised energy schemes considered on all new developments and regeneration schemes through open book analysis with LPAs	S10	S11	SA Obj 14/15	National Grid, LEPs, Developers, NCC and LPAs LEPs, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	>0 new development schemes (excluding those already permitted) that are proposed in the Joint Core Strategy and approved after 2014 that fail to provide decentralised energy opportunities	Consider barriers to implementation and relevance of policy with Development Management and key organisations Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes Review policy		
Delivery of Technology Realm at SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone	Development of Enterprise Zone in accordance with SEMLEP proposed timescale	E3	S7;S8;N3	SA Obj 17	NBC, DDC, Developers / LEPs LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Use of SEMLEP triggers	To be determined by SEMLEP and the government.		



			Objective 10 -	- Educational	Attainment					
Northamptonshii	aise educational achie re's learning infrastruc niversity of Northampto	ture and stre	ngthening the li	nk between lo	cal businesses and lo	ocal schools, Moulton				
Policy Numbers:	licy E6, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, D3, T3, B4									
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies			
Number of new schools built	As specified in specific SUE policies	E6	N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, D3, T3, B4	SA Obj 10	LPAs, developers, education authorities / S106 + CIL + IDP Monitoring, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	School not provided in accordance with relevant SUE policy	Discuss requirement with NCC education section Review school requirement			
Investment secured for educational facilities through developer contributions	Budgeting developed as part of the 'Schedule of required infrastructure' presented in West Northamptonshire IDP and in the future through Partner authority regulation 123 lists for CIL spending; or through site specific S106 agreements	E6	N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, D3, T3, B4	SA Obj 10/11	LPA's, developers, education authorities / S106 + CIL + IDP Monitoring, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	No finances or insufficient finances accrued through either Reg 123 CIL or S106 arrangements	Review Reg123 Schedules Review S106 Development management practices Discuss requirements with NCC education section			

			Objec	tive 11 - Hous	sing							
meets their need	rovide a range of hous ds. Housing developm their roles as rural ser	ent will be fo	cused at the m	ost sustainable	e location of Northam	pton, supported by D	aventry and Towcester					
Policy Numbers:	Policy S1, S3, S4, S5, S6, H1, H2, H4, H5, H6, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, D3, T3, B2, B3											
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies					
Density of new dwellings with planning permission on Sustainable Urban Extension Sites	Minimum average density of 35dph on SUE sites set out in Policy H1	H1	S1, H1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9A, D3, T3, B2, B3	SA Obj 20/21/22	LPAs and Developers LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Masterplan proposes <35dph on SUE Planning Application (or subsequent amendment applications) results in <35dph on SUE	Work with developers / landowners to develop viable and suitable schemes. Review requirement Review policy					



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Plan Period Housing Targets (as set out in the housing trajectory)		S3	S1, S4, S5, S6	SA Obj 20/21/22	LPAs and Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Dwelling delivery +/- 25% difference against trajectory on a rolling 3 year basis. (Applications and completions)	Work with developers / landowners to develop viable and suitable schemes Production and adoption of Part 2 Local Plans in accordance with the approved Local Development Scheme Review trajectory / requirement Update SHLAA annually, and full review every 5 years minimum. Review policy



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Net Additional Dwellings per annum (including performance against SUE phasing) as shown in the Housing Technical Paper and detailed Housing Trajectory	Meet or exceed annual targets in Appendix 3, Policies S3 and S6	S3	S1, H1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, D3, T3, B2, B3	SA Obj 20/21/22	LPAs and Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Individual SUE trajectories +/- 25% on a rolling 3 year period (permissions and completions measured)	Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes Review trajectory / Requirement Update SHLAA annually, and full review every 5 years minimum Review policy



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land	30% Target for completions on Previously Developed Land (from JCS Policy S1)	S1	S3, N1, D1, T1, B1, S4	SA Obj 20	LPAs and Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Dwelling delivery on PDL +/- 25% difference against trajectory on a rolling 3 year basis. (Applications and completions)	Work with developers / landowners to develop viable and suitable schemes Review trajectory / requirement Update SHLAA annually, and full review every 5 years minimum Review policy
Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	Detailed breakdown on Transit / Residential / Travelling Showpeople pitch requirements in JCS Policy H6	H6		SA Obj 20/21/22	LPAs, Liaison with RSLs / LPA Monitoring	Policy H7 targets to be achieved by 2029	Production and adoption of Part 2 Local Plan in accordance with the approved Local Development Scheme

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Gross Affordable Housing Completions	JCS affordable housing targets, based on SHMA in Policy H2: 25% in the town of Daventry, 40% in Rural Areas within Daventry District 35% in Northampton Related Development Area 40% in the towns of Towcester and Brackley 50% in Rural Areas within South Northamptonshire District	H2		SA Obj 20/21/22	LPAs, Developers with RSLs and HCA input / LPA Monitoring, CLG Returns, HMA Consultants, WNJPU Monitoring	Daventry Town <20% Daventry Rural Areas <35% Northampton (NRDA) <30% Towcester and Brackley <35% South Northamptonshire Rural Areas <45% All percentages determined on a rolling 3 year basis – permissions and completions	Work with developers / landowners to develop viable and suitable schemes. Review development management policies and practices if necessary Review trajectory / requirement Review policy

		Objective 1	2 - Protecting	and Supporti	ng Rural Communit	ies						
	-	To protect an	nd support rura	l communities t	o ensure they thrive	and remain vital.						
Policy Numbers:	Numbers:											
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies					
% and type of commercial development delivered in rural areas	No specific target in JCS Policy R2	R2	R1, R3	SA Obj 17/22	LPAs, Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	>10 schemes with >5,000sqm each in a rolling 5 year period	Review monitoring target Review policy implementation with stakeholders Review policy					
Permissions and Completions granted for Rural Exception Sites	No specific target in JCS Policy H3	H3	R1, R2	SA Obj 20/22	LPAs, RSLs, Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	 >40% rural exception sites include an element of market housing in a rolling 3 year period or The proportion of market housing on any individual rural housing exception sites exceeds 25% 	Examine evidence Review development management policies and practice Review triggers Review policy					



		Objecti	ive 13 – Rural	Diversificatio	n and Employment		
Objective: To se	upport rural diversifica	tion and rural	employment o	pportunities, in	n particular those rela	nted to agriculture, hor	rticulture and forestry
Policy Numbers:	R1, R2, R3, E7						
Indicator (and Type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Number and type of rural diversification schemes permitted	Count of no. of applications and no. of jobs created outside settlements but not directly related to agriculture, horticulture or forestry.	R1	R2,R3,E7	SA Obj 17/21/22	LPAs, Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	>5% applications are for demolition and complete re- build or new build (not related to Agriculture, horticulture or forestry)	Review monitoring target Review policy



			Objective 14	- Green Infra	structure					
							cture network, including entry, Towcester and			
Policy S10. BN1, BN2, BN4, BN10 Numbers:										
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies			
Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance	Monitor change in numbers/area	BN2	BN1	SA Obj 5/6/7/8	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Partnership, LPAs, Natural England / Northamptonshire BAP, LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	A decrease in designated areas on a rolling 3 year basis	Identify the reasons / causes and discuss with partners, including the Wildlife Trusts to determine what action, if any, is required Assist with identifying sources of finance to address the situation Consider a review of the monitoring trigger Consider a review of the policy			



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Development designed to take account-of bird sightlines within 250 m of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA Boundary	All development in 250m zone to show no negative impact on bird sightlines	BN4	-	SA Obj 5/6/7/8	LPAs, Developers, Natural England / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	Review all consents within designated 250m zone and the protection area	Review development management policies and practices Review monitoring target Review policy
Planning Permissions granted subject to presentation of satisfactory Ground Stability Report	Assessments consistent with the criteria in Policy BN10 – Count of consents with condition; Count of no of reports supplied and agreed	BN10	-	SA Obj 18/19/ 23	LPAs, Developers, British Geological Survey / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	No permissions granted where reports not supplied and accepted, or approved subject to a suitable condition	Review development management policies and practice Review policy



Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies
Planning Permissions granted subject to presentation of satisfactory Ecological Assessment	Assessments consistent with the criteria in Policy BN2- Count of consents with condition; Count of no of reports supplied and agreed	BN2	-	SA Obj 5/6/7/8	LPAs, Developers, Natural England / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	No permissions granted where reports not supplied and accepted, or approved subject to a suitable condition	Review development management policies and practice Review policy



			Objective 1	5 – High Qual	ity Design							
	chieve high quality de active place for reside				es account of local ch	naracter and heritage	and provides a safe					
Policy Numbers:	BN5, S10, S11, R1											
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies					
Preparation of Independent Design Appraisals.	To provide Independent Design Appraisals on all new developments and regeneration schemes meeting locally adopted standards	S10	S11, BN5, R1	SA Obj 18/19	LPAs, Design Council, OPUN, Developers / LPAs, WNJPU Monitoring	>0 new development schemes (excluding those already permitted) that are proposed in the Joint Core Strategy and approved after 2014 that fail to provide suitable Independent Design Appraisals	Consider barriers to implementation and relevance of policy with Development Management and key organisations for good practice including OPUN and the Design Council Work with developers / land owners to develop viable and suitable schemes					
							Review policy					

			Objec	ctive 16 - Herit	age								
	conserve and where p tonshire, and to recog					ge assets and their se ness.	ttings of						
Policy Numbers:	BN5, S10, R1	BN5, S10, R1											
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery)/ Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger	Contingencies						
Number of Conservation Areas, and Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal	Each conservation area to be re- appraised every 5 years	BN5	S10, R1	SA Obj 4/18	LPAs / LPA Monitoring	<75% Conservation Areas reviewed in any 5 year period	Discussions with partners to identify barriers / causes Consider a review of the policy						
Percentage of designated heritage assets At Risk	Decrease in the percentage from the 2011 baseline of the English Heritage 'At Risk' Register	BN5	S10, R1	SA Obj 4/18	English Heritage / LPAs	Increase in percentage of heritage assets at risk over a rolling 3-year period, from a 2011 base (where available) or since monitoring commenced	Discussions with partners to identify barriers / causes and assist in the development of schemes which will protect designated assets 'At Risk'						



19.0 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Disclaimer

The Glossary is neither a statement of law nor an interpretation of the law, and its status is only an introductory guide to planning terminology and should not be used as a source for statutory definitions.

A1 Shops: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices (but not sorting offices), pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafés.

A2 Financial and professional services: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) including estate and employment agencies and betting offices.

A3 Restaurants and cafés: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafés.

A4 Drinking establishments: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).

A5 Hot food takeaways: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

Accessibility: The extent to which employment, goods and services are made easily available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to go to locations where they are available.

Affordable Housing: Housing that is provided to eligible households at a price/ rent below the market rate, whose housing needs are not met by the market. It includes socially rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing.

Ancient Woodlands: These are defined as areas where there is believed to have been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. It can include both ancient seminatural and ancient replanted woodlands. They are irreplaceable habitats.

Application Approved in Principle (AIP): This is a term used to describe an occasion when a planning application has been considered and generally approved by a Local Planning Authority, providing that the applicant agrees to certain conditions such as providing planning contributions or submitting further information to support their application.

Appropriate Assessment (AA): Under the Habitat Regulations Assessment, stakeholders such as developers/ Local Authorities are required to undertake this assessment when a plan or project is likely to have a impact on any European Environmental conservation designations (i.e. Natura 2000 sites consisting of Special Protected Areas of Conservation, Special Protected Areas, etc). The overall aim of this assessment is to demonstrate that the plan/ project will not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the environmental designation. Alternatively, the AA will need to demonstrate why the proposed project/ plan is in the overriding public interest and the compensatory measures that will be taken to ensure the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 sites is protected.

B1 Employment Use: Offices, research and development, light industry (in the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments).

B2 Employment Use: General industrial (in the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments).

B8 Employment Use: Storage and distribution (in the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments).

Biodiversity: The variety of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.

Brownfield Land: See definition for Previously Developed Land.

Carbon Footprint: The amount of greenhouse gas produced in daily life through the burning of fossil fuels.

Central Area Action Plan (CAAP): Northampton Borough Council has adopted an Area Action Plan to direct the redevelopment of Northampton central area.

Comparison Retailing: The provision of items not obtained on a frequent basis. These include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): This allows Local Authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. This is used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (i.e. transport schemes, schools, etc) that are needed to support the development of their area.

Connectivity: The linkages that exist between key locations.

Convenience Retailing: The provision of everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/ magazines and confectionary.

D1 Non-Residential Institutions: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls,

places of worship, church halls, law court and non-residential education and training centres.

D2 Assembly and leisure: Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) includes cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

Dam Break Area: An area of a site that is safeguarded from development and allowed to flood when the Dam is at risk of overflowing/ breaking. It also protects the developed areas from flooding.

Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT): An intermodal (changing from one mode of transport to another) rail port and logistics centre located near Crick, Northamptonshire.

Developer Contributions: Contributions made by a developer to remedy the impact of development, either by paying money for work to be carried out or by directly providing facilities or works either on or off-site.

Development Plan Document (DPD): These are planning documents forming part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and which have a status of being part of the development plan. In order to acquire this status they will be subject to independent scrutiny through a public examination. Certain documents within the LDF must be DPDs, for example a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land and Area Action Plan where produced. There must also be an adopted Policies Map which may be varied as successive DPDs are adopted. Current Local Planning Regulations no longer use the term DPD and refer to Local Plans instead.

District Centre: A centre that provides a broad diversity of retail uses and a number of facilities to serve the community, such as a group of shops including a supermarket or superstore and a range of non-retail services such as banks, building societies, and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library and healthcare provision.

Dwelling: A self-contained building or part of a building used as a residential accommodation, and usually housing a single household. A dwelling may be a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or residentially converted farm building.

East Midlands Regional Plan (EMRP) (now revoked): The EMRP comprised the Regional Spatial Strategy for the period up to 2026 under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The main role of the Regional Plan was to provide a strategy within which local authorities planning documents and Local Transport Plans could be prepared. The revocation of the EMRP came into force in April 2013.

Economic Development: Development, including those within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

Environment Agency: This is a Public Body that is responsible for protecting and improving the environment of England and Wales, and for protecting communities from the risk of flooding and managing water resources. They are consulted throughout the plan making and decision making process in order to promote sustainable development.

Evidence Base: The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents/ Local Plans, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area. It consists of consultation responses and the finding of technical studies.

Flood Risk Attenuation: Measures such as tanks and surface ponds that are designed to reduce or prevent water entering an area, sewers and rivers during periods of heavy rainfall with the potential to prevent flooding.

Flood Zone 1: An area with low risk of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding.

Flood Zone 2: An area with a low to medium risk of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding.

Flood Zone 3a: An area with a high probability of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea.

Flood Zone 3b: This is an area within a functional floodplain. This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.

Greenfield Land: Land which has not previously been developed, including land in agriculture or forestry and land in built up areas used for outdoor sport and recreation (including public and private open space and allotments).

Green Infrastructure: A strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It is designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

High Speed 2 (HS2): A fast rail route running initially between London and Birmingham, with later extensions to Leeds and Manchester.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation: This measures the level of deprivation within a specific geographic area (i.e. council wards). It assesses the level of deprivation from a whole range of sources such as income employment; health and disability; education; skills and training; housing and services; living environment and crime. It can useful for identifying areas in need of regeneration.

In-migration: The movement of persons into a community/ population who originate from elsewhere.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT): The study, design, development, implementation, support or management of information systems. Information technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate and/ or disseminate information.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): The IDP identifies the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure required to support the new development proposed in the Joint Core Strategy for West Northamptonshire up to 2029. The document will be subject to monitoring and regular review.

Interchanges: Place where passengers or goods are exchanged/ transported between two (or more) different types of transport.

Lifetime Homes: The Lifetime Homes standard is a set of 16 design criteria that provide a model for building accessible and adaptable homes. This standard is widely used in planning policies and forms part of the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Local Centre: A centre that includes a range of small shops and services of a local convenience nature, serving a small catchment. They might typically include a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office, a pharmacy and take-away.

Local Development Documents (LDDs): Any document prepared by a local planning authority individually or with other local planning authorities which deals with one or more of the following:

- the development and use of land;
- the allocation of sites for a particular form of development or use;
- environmental, social, design and economic objectives relevant to the development and use of land; and
- development management and site allocations policies which guide the determination of planning applications.

LDDs are referred to in the Regulations as Local Plans and this is the term commonly used in the Joint Core Strategy.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports. Together these documents provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area and may also include local development orders and simplified planning zones. The National Planning Policy Framework no longer refers to LDFs and uses the term 'Local Plan' instead.

define what land uses may be developed without planning permission.

DEC 2014

Local Development Scheme: This sets out a programme for preparing local development documents.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current Core Strategies and other planning policies which under the Regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

Local Strategic Partnership: This is a partnership that brings together organisations from public, private, community and voluntary sector in a local authority area, so that different initiatives and services support each other and work together. The partnership is responsible for producing a Sustainable Community Strategy/ Vision, setting out their local priorities and the key actions that may need to be taken to achieve these, in order to enhance the social, economic and environmental well-being of their area.

Localism Act: This is an Act of Parliament that changes the powers of local government in England. The Act includes provisions for local government finance, town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects.

Mixed Use (or Mixed Use Development): Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as residential, community and leisure uses, on a site or within a particular area.

Modal Shift: The result of a change from one mode of transport to another, for example private car use to bus use.

Modal Split: The number of journeys being made by each different transport type.

Mode: The type of transport being used for a journey.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): This document sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Non B Employment Uses: A use commonly defined as including retail, tourism, leisure education, and health as set out by the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments.

Northamptonshire Enterprise Partnership (NEP): A partnership between the public, private and voluntary sectors. Its purpose is to develop the Northamptonshire economy and support job creation.

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): Lists the most threatened habitats and species in the county, and sets out targets for action to aid their recovery.

Open Book Approach: This is a term used to describe the process by which a Local Planning Authority can expect a developer to further submit evidence (i.e. Viability Assessment) when negotiating planning contributions such as Affordable Housing, Infrastructure etc, in order to demonstrate that the development will be unviable if the contributions are provided.

Out-Commuting: Those who are employed outside of the settlement in which they live whom travel between the two locations.

Parish Plans: Are prepared by Parish Councils and other local community groups and set out a vision for their local area and usually include an action plan of how to achieve the vision. Parish Plans can be used to inform the development of planning policy at the local level.

Park and Ride: A series of car parks located around the edge of a town or city with a dedicated bus service to take passengers to the centre (or other location, such as a football stadium) to help relieve car congestion.

Physical Infrastructure: Includes existing and future development required to support utilities, transport and waste management.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs): Prepared by the government after public consultation to provide guidance to local authorities on planning policy. These documents have now been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): National planning policy produced by Government, gradually replacing Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs). These documents have now been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Previously Developed Land (PDL): Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural and forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of (land attached to) buildings. It includes defence buildings and land used for mineral or waste extraction when there is no requirement for subsequent restoration. Land in built up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments are not considered as PDL. PDL is still commonly referred to as brownfield land.

Principal Urban Areas (PUAs): Settlement conurbations that can develop into sustainable urban communities where people will wish to live and work.

Public Realm: Areas available for everyone to use, including streets, squares and parks.

Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) (now revoked): A planning strategy prepared for the region, by a Regional Planning Body setting out the broad locations where strategic levels of growth can occur, including details of scale, type, and distribution, and the policies that may apply to encourage the sustainable growth of the region. All Regional Spatial Strategies have now been revoked by a series of statutory orders laid before Parliament.

Retail Leakage: The amount of money that is spent by people outside of their local retail catchment area.

River Nene Regional Park (RNRP): An independent community interest company creating a green infrastructure network of environmental projects along the River Nene.

Safeguarding: This is a technical term for an established part of the planning system that protects large-scale infrastructure projects, such as roads or railways, from conflicting developments. It provides a statutory mechanism by which Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) must consult HS2 Ltd on new and undecided planning applications which fall within the safeguarded area and it provides HS2 Ltd with a statutory remit to comment on such applications. The safeguarding direction also puts in place statutory blight provisions whereby owners of land or property within the safeguarded area can serve a blight or purchase notice on the Secretary of State for Transport or Local Planning Authority respectively.

Section 106 Agreement/ Contribution: Refers to Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and is a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the granting of planning permission. These agreements are a way of delivering or addressing matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. They are increasingly used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing.

Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI): A site or area designated as being important due to its wildlife plants or flowers and/ or unusual or typical geological features. SSSIs are identified by Natural England and have protected status under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Social Infrastructure: Includes education, healthcare, sports facilities, cultural and community facilities.

Special Protection Area (SPA): An SPA is a designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the Directive, Member States of the European Union (EU) have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds and certain threatened birds.



Standard Assessment Procedure Energy Ratings (SAP): The SAP is the Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings.

Strategic Environment Assessment: A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

South East Midlands Local Economic Partnership (SEMLEP): This is a locally owned partnership between the Local Authorities and businesses. They are responsible for determining their local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Assessment of all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, impounded water bodies, sewer, river and tidal sources, taking into account future climate change predictions. This allows Councils to use this information to locate future development primarily in low flood risk areas (Level 1 SFRA).

For areas that have a higher risk of flooding, the SFRA examines the capacity of the existing flood prevention infrastructure (i.e. drainage) and identifies all the measures that any potential development may need to take to ensure that it will be safe and will not increase flood risk to third parties (Level 2 SFRA).

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): A technical document which assesses the amount and nature of land which could be made available for housing development. It is part of the evidence base that will inform the plan making process.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): A technical study which assesses housing need and demand across a defined market area and which is used to inform housing and planning policies.

Sub-Regional Centres (SRC): Centres of economic or retail significance/ size that are of lower significance than the main regional centre.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Provides additional guidance on matters covered by a DPD/ Local Plan. They will be an important consideration in determining planning applications.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): This examines the impacts of the JCS strategies/ policies against a large number of economic, social and environmental sustainability objectives. It also provides an indication of what measures may need to be taken to minimise/ eliminate any adverse impacts and promote sustainable development. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires an SA to be undertaken for all Development Plan Documents/ Local Plans throughout the plan making process. **Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS):** This sets the overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of a local area - typically 10 to 20 years - in a way that contributes to sustainable development in the UK. It is prepared by a Local Strategic Partnerships which is made up of public, private and voluntary sector organisations. It identifies the key long terms priorities for the area (i.e. affordable housing, creating employment, tackling causes of social deprivation, etc) and how the LSP could work together to address these.

Sustainable Development: Development which meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Urban Extensions: These are defined as a planned expansion of a city or town that can contribute to creating more sustainable patterns of development when located in the right place, with well-planned infrastructure including access to a range of facilities and when developed at appropriate densities.

Topography: The gradient and variations in height within a landscape.

Travellers Accommodation Needs Study (TANS): An assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers undertaken in accordance with national policy to inform pitch and plot targets in Local Plans.

Urban Capacity Study (UCS): A study to identify the potential to accommodate housing development using previously developed land within existing urban areas. Urban Capacity Studies have now been superseded by Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA).

Viability Appraisal: An assessment of a proposed development to ensure all elements for the development, including required infrastructure and any required financial contributions can be successfully delivered in an economic context.

Water Cycle Study (WCS) Phase 1: This assessed the potential impacts and constraints associated with the proposed major development areas with regard to the key topics of flood risk, water resources and supply, foul sewerage, waste water treatment, water quality and water-related ecology.

Water Cycle Study (WCS) Phase 2: This is the final detailed Water Cycle Study which updates and extends the Phase 1 outline study.

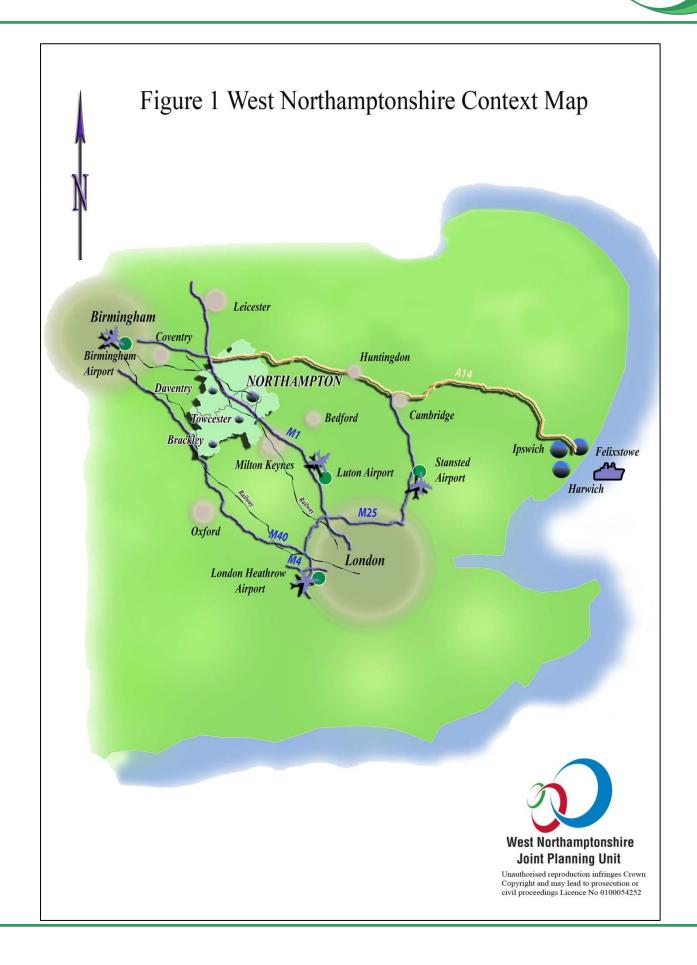
West Northamptonshire Development Corporation (WNDC): This organisation was set up by the Government in December 2004. Their mission was to promote and deliver sustainable housing growth and regeneration in Northampton, Daventry and Towcester. The Development Corporation closed on 31 March 2014.

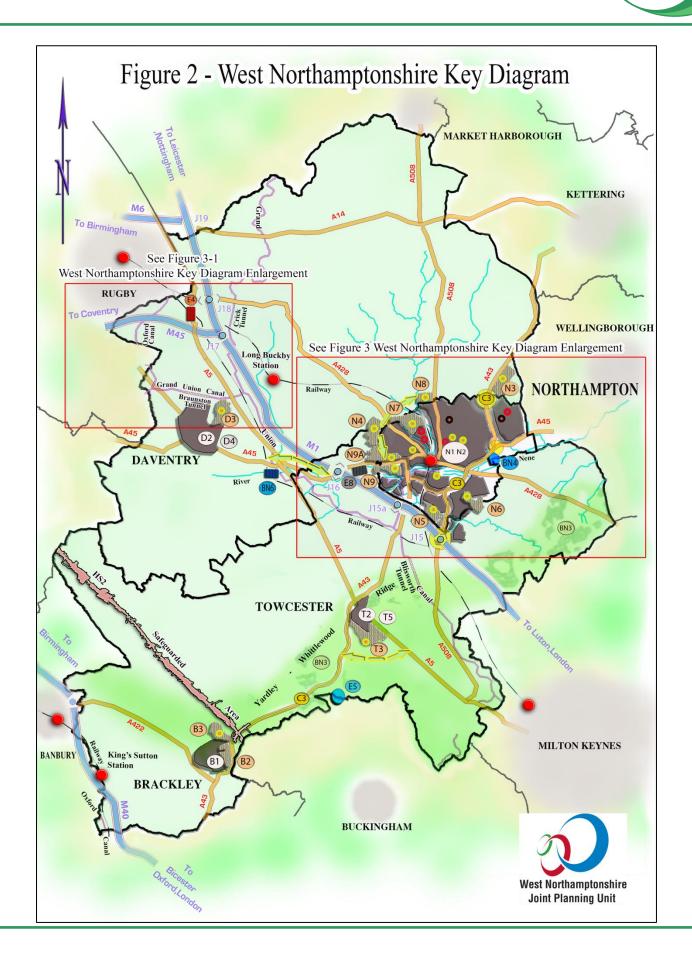
West Northamptonshire Employment Land Study (WNELS): This is an assessment of the need and demand for employment land and premises in the West Northamptonshire area.



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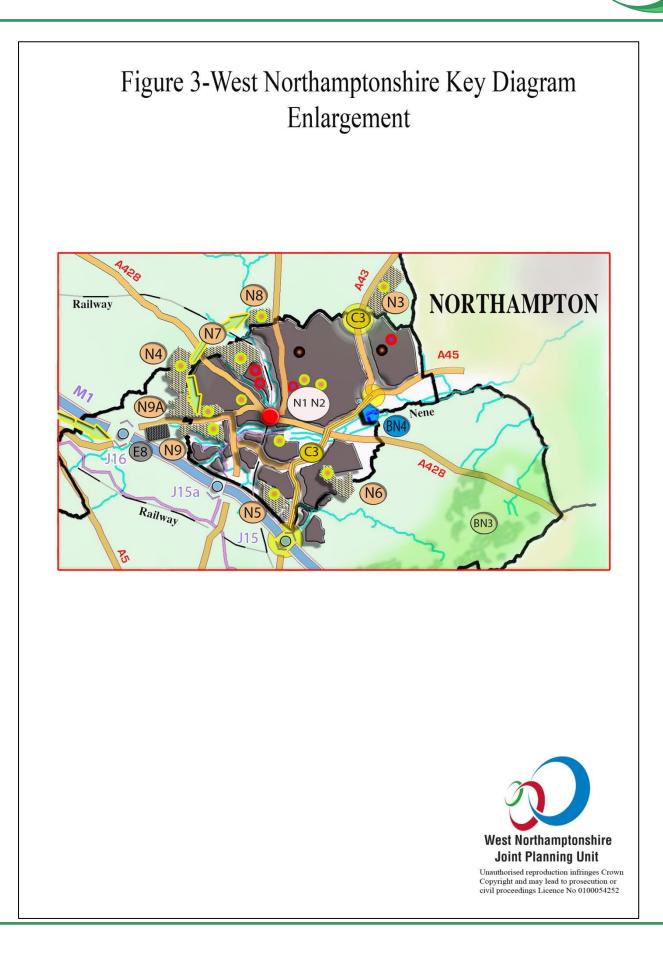


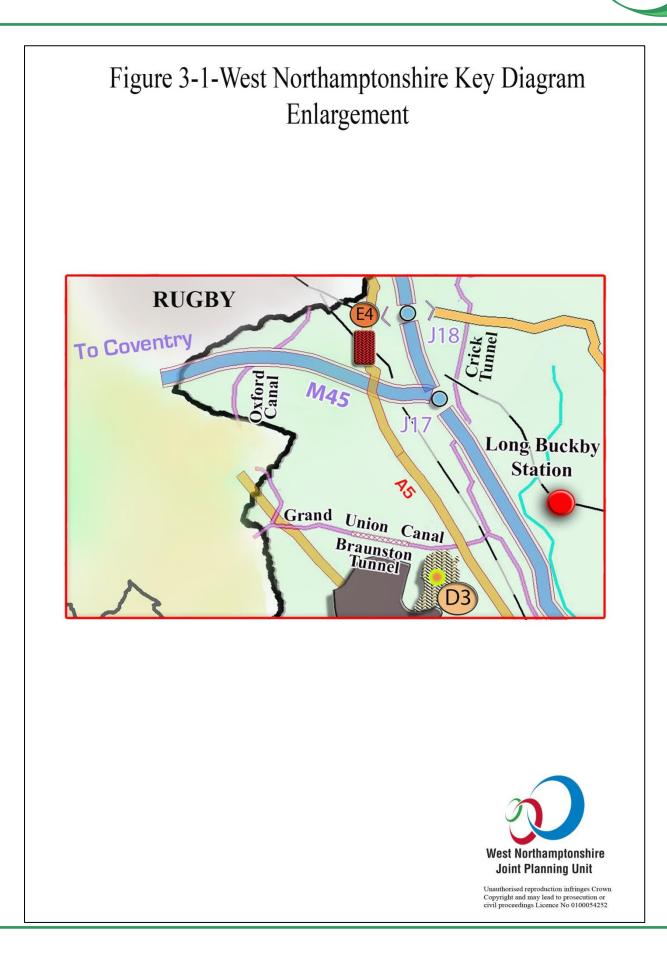
West Northamptonshire Key Diagram LEGEND

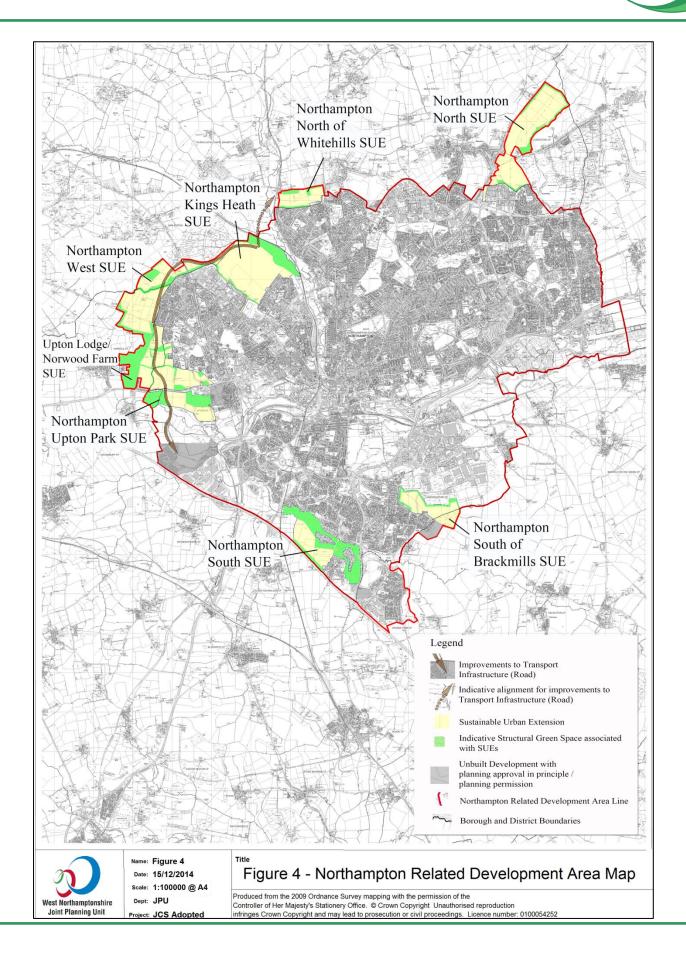
Sustainable Urban Extensions

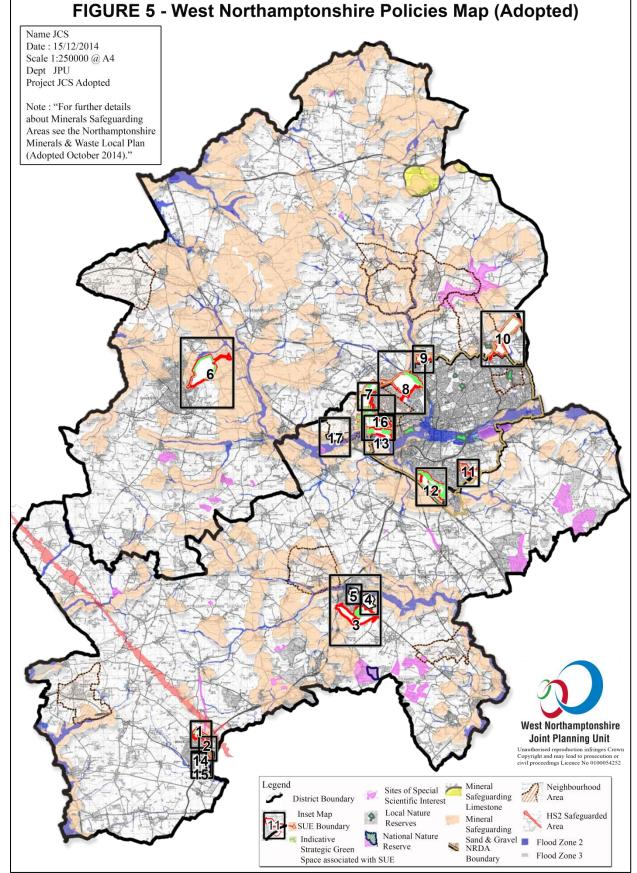
Places

		Sustantable	onouri Ext	chistonis		
Northampton Town Centre Policy No N1 & N2	(N1 N2	SUE Shown thus		Policy No	NG	
Northampton District Centres Policy No S2		Strategic Employment Sites				
Existing & Proposed Local Centres Policy No S2	•	DIRFT Policy No E4				
Daventry Town Centre Policy No D2	02	Silverstone Circuit Policy No E5			6	
Towcester Town Centre and Moat Lane regeneration area Policy No T2	12	Northampton Junct Policy No E8	tion 16			
Towcester Racecourse Policy No T5	T5	Built & Natu	ral Enviro	nment		
Spatial Stategy for Brackley Policy No B1	BI	Woodland Enhancement and Creation Yardley Whittlewood Ridge Policy No BN3 Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA Policy No BN4				
Northampton Areas of Community Regeneration Policy No N11						
Daventry Area of Community Regeneration Policy No D4		Weedon Depot Policy No BN6				
Improvement to Road Infrastructure		The River Nene Strategic River Corridor No BN8				
Northampton North West Bypass 🛛 🤜		Transportati	ion			
Daventry Development Link		HS2 Safeguarded Area				
Towcester Relief Road	10					
A45/M1 Junction 15 to Great Billing Way Interchange-Junction Improvemen Policy C3	ts	A Roads Railway/Stations	tures			
A45 Round Spinney to Kettering- Junction Improvements Policy C3		Existing Urban Are Existing Towns Outside West Northampto				
A43 Brackley to Towcester Junction Improvements Policy C3		Existing Canals	~	No.)	
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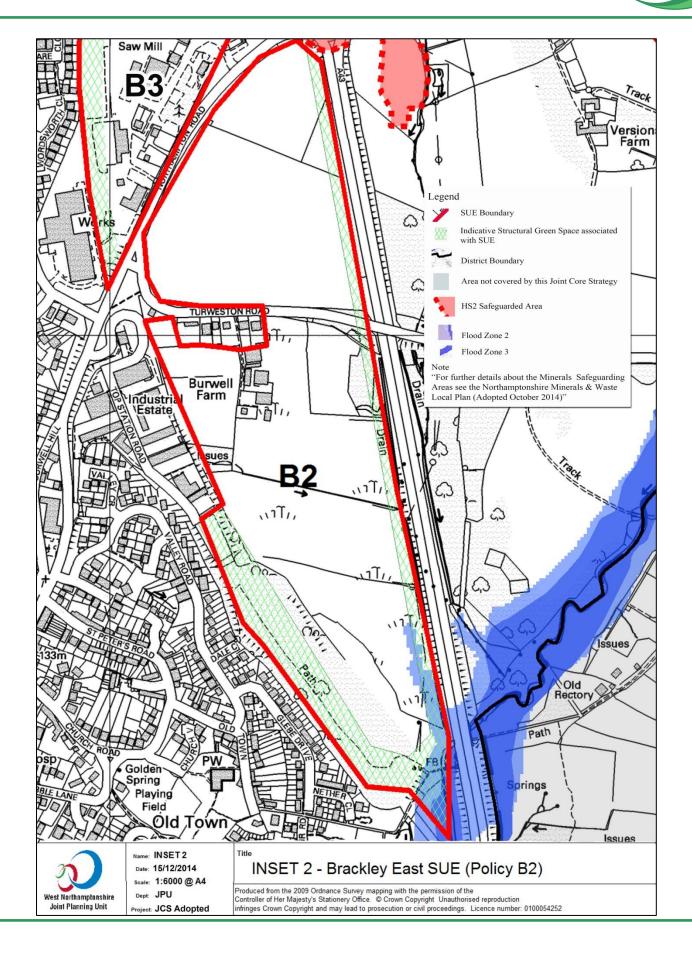


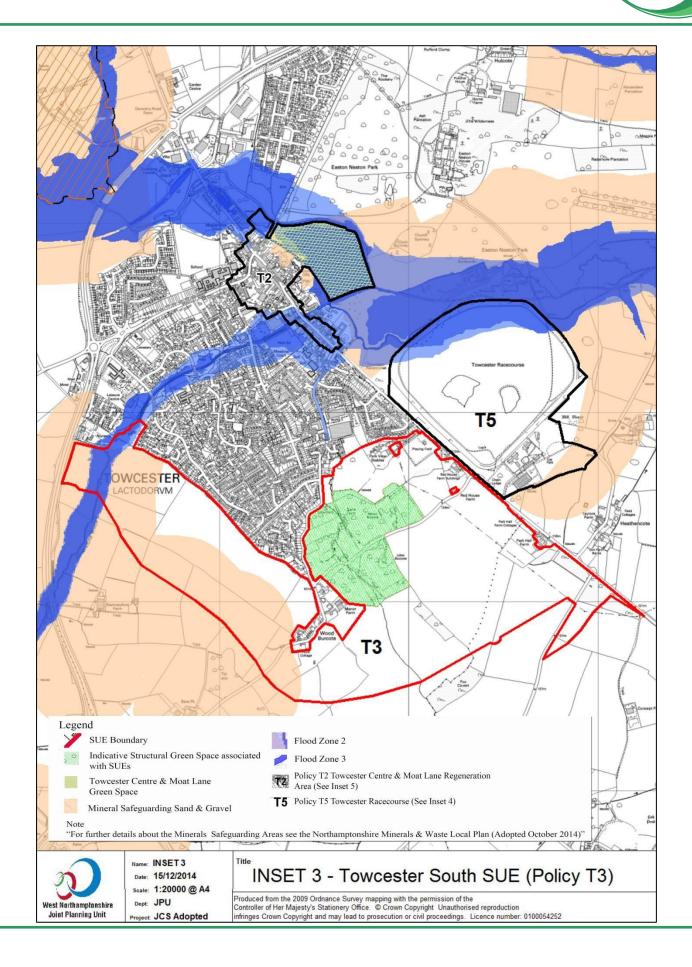


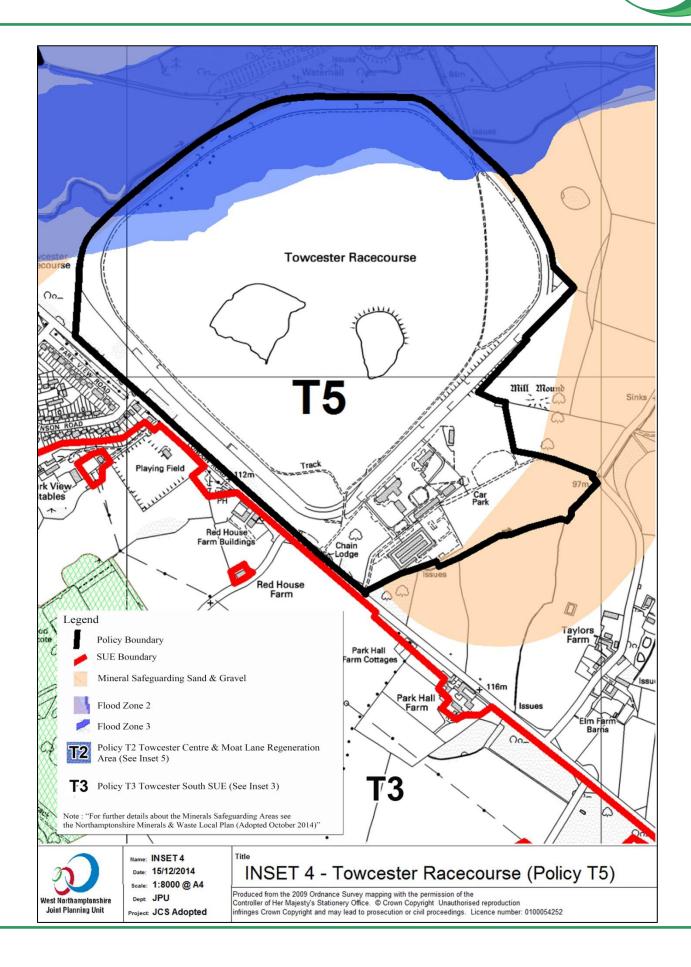
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) Adopted

DEC 2014

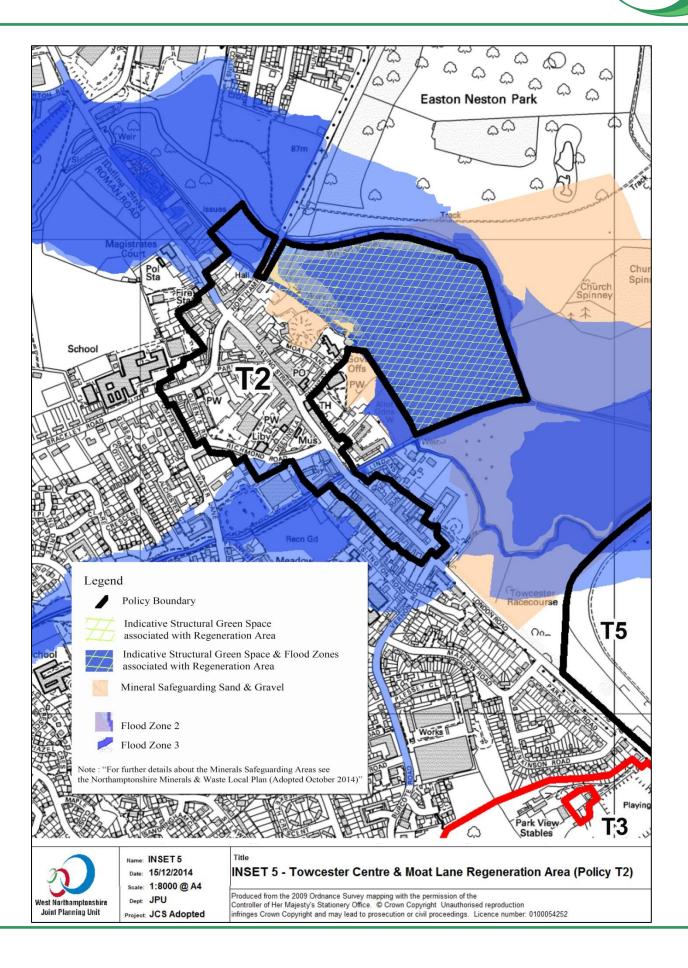
A El Sub Sta Ma Spi Foxhill Spinney **B3** lebe / Old Brackley Fields Brackley Fields ottages APPROX Saw Mill Legend 6 SUE Boundary Indicative Strategic Green Space associated with SUE **B2** Sites of Special Scientific Interest 5 2 Mineral Safeguarding Sand & Gravel Area not covered by SUE Policy 四 HS2 Safeguarded Area ALL A Note "For futher details about the Minerals Safeguarding Areas see the Northamptonshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan (Adopted October 2014)" AL) BEE Burwell ALIELE Title INSET 1 Date: 15/12/2014 INSET 1 - Brackley North SUE (Policy B3) Scale: 1:8000 @ A4 Produced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 0100054252 Dept. JPU West Northamptonshire Project: JCS Adopted Joint Planning Unit

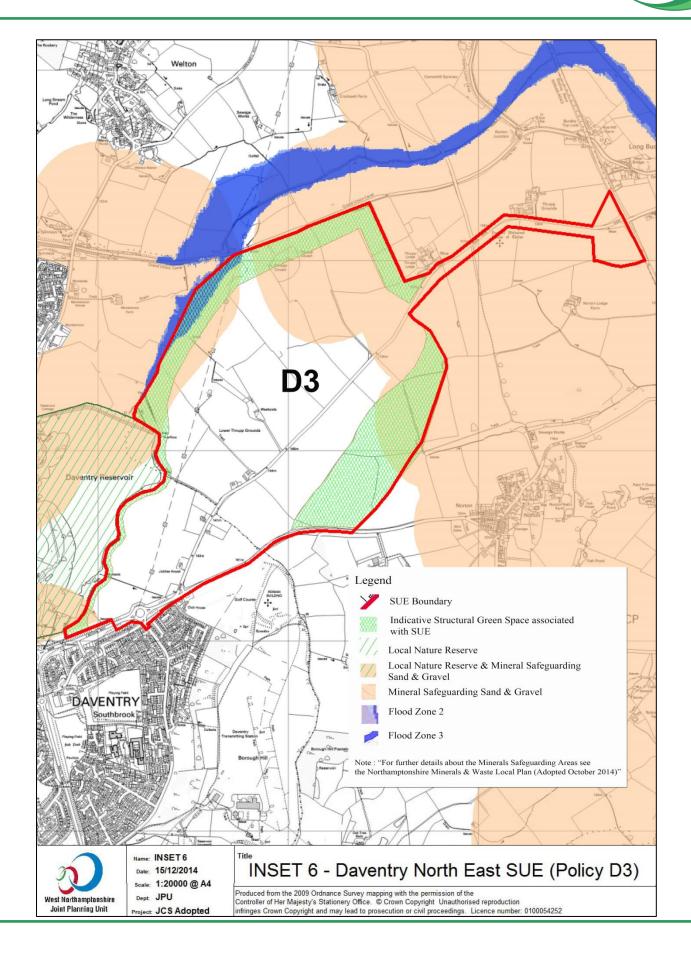


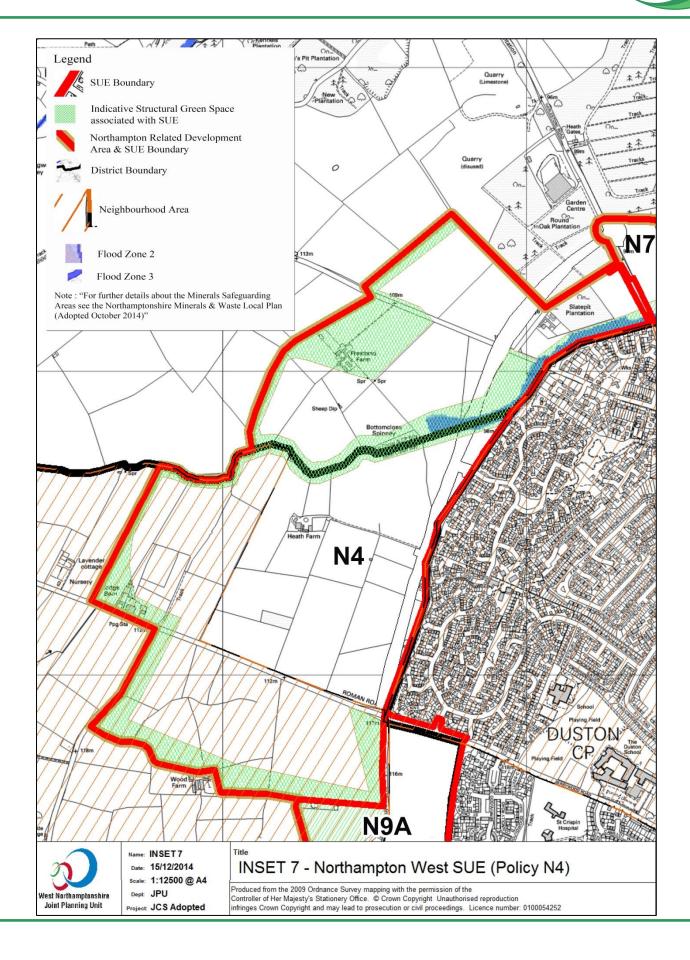


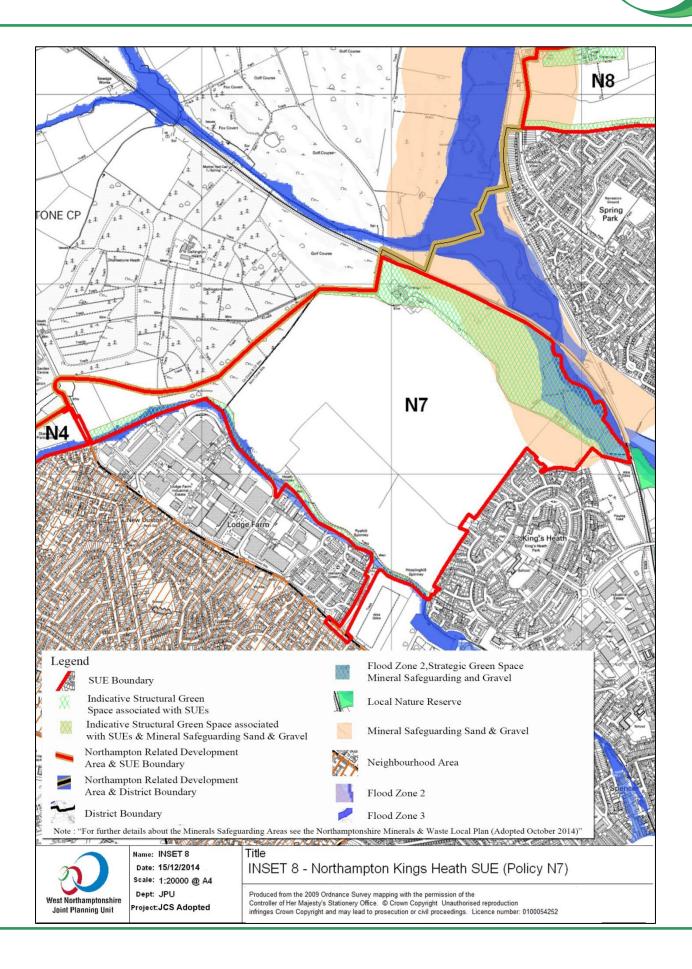


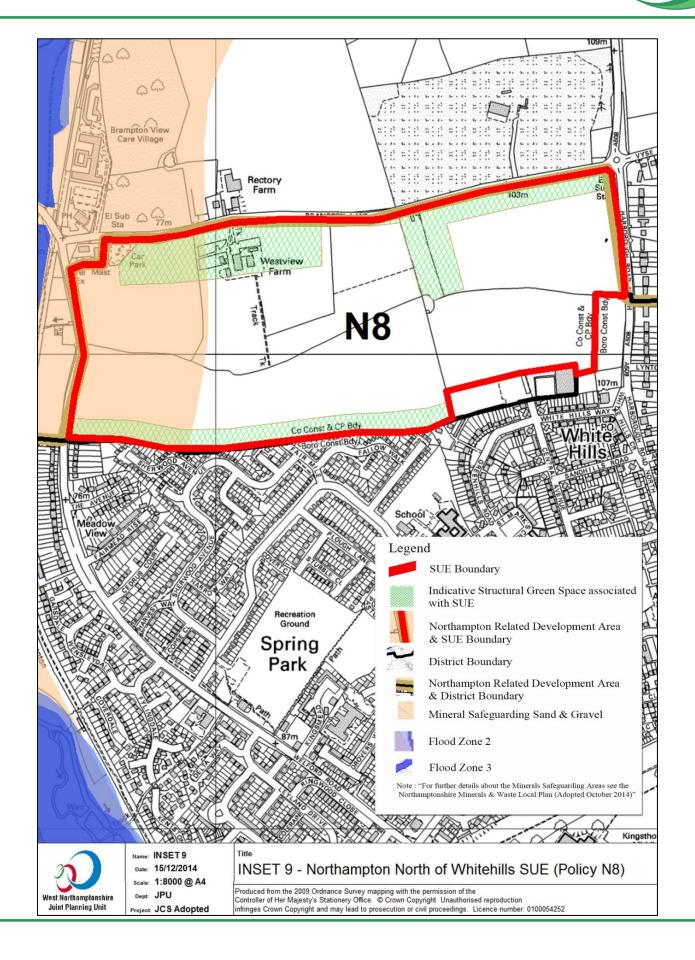
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) Adopted

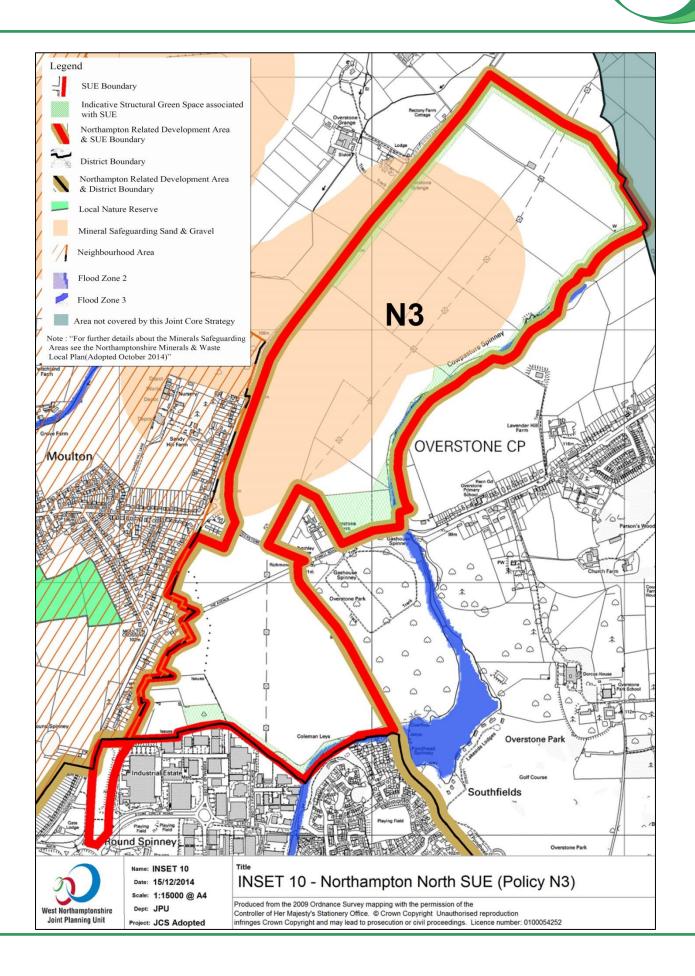


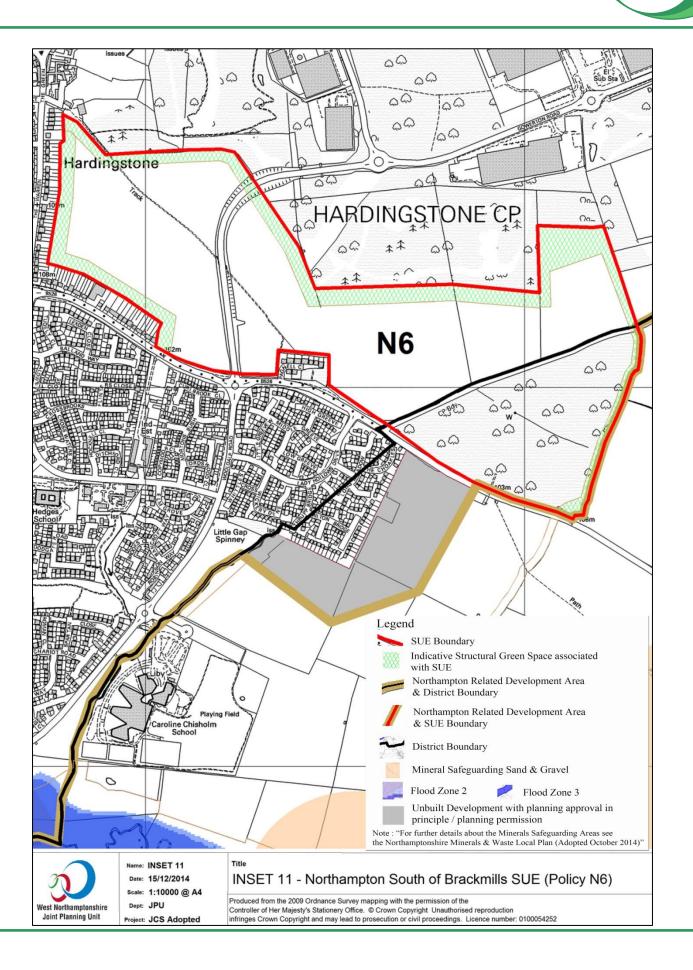


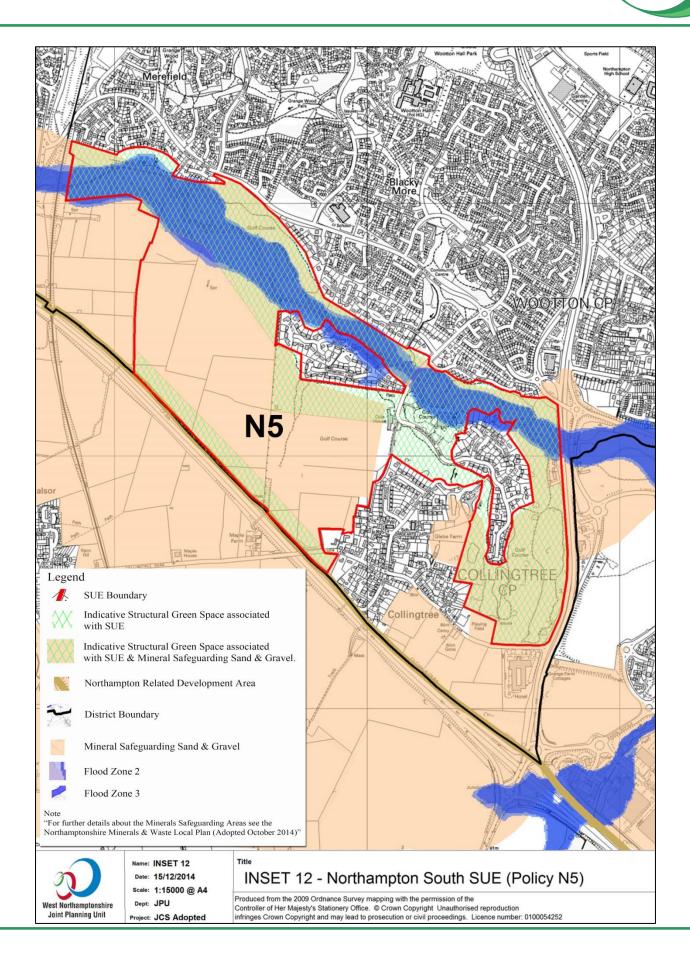


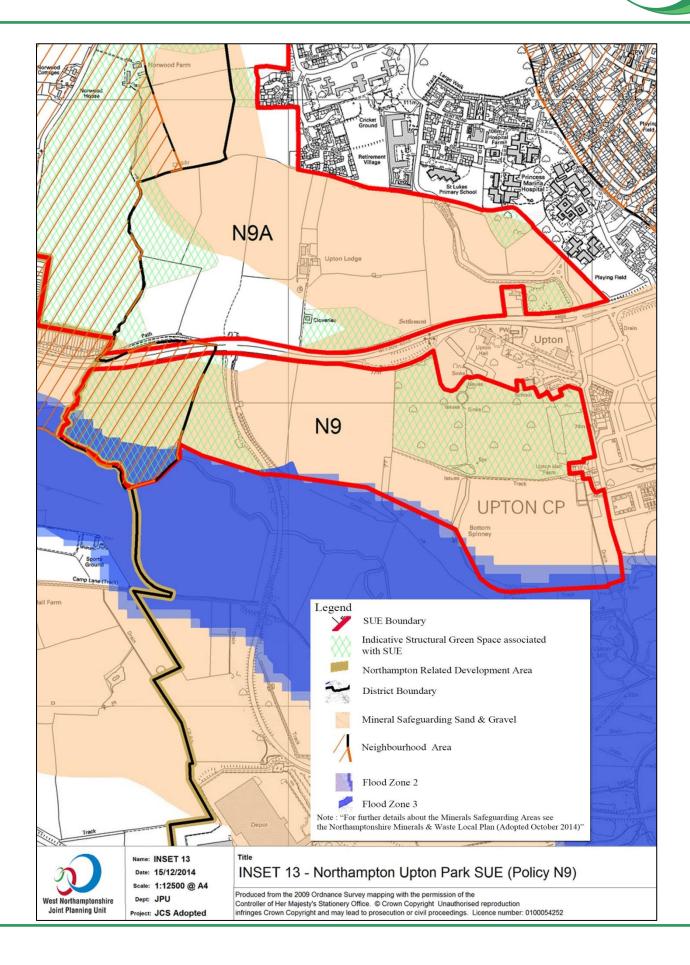


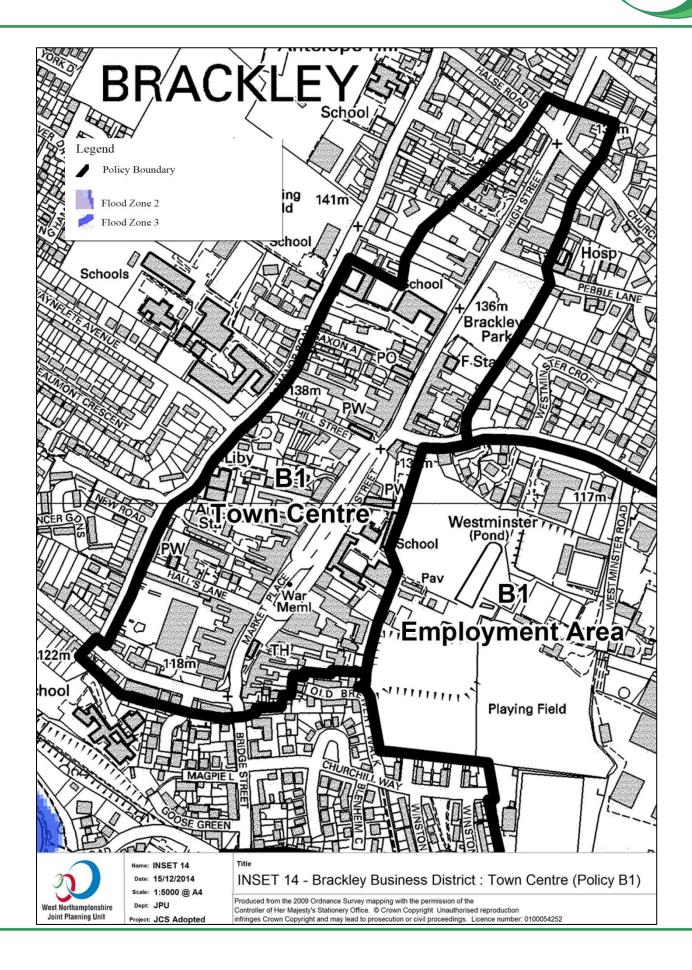


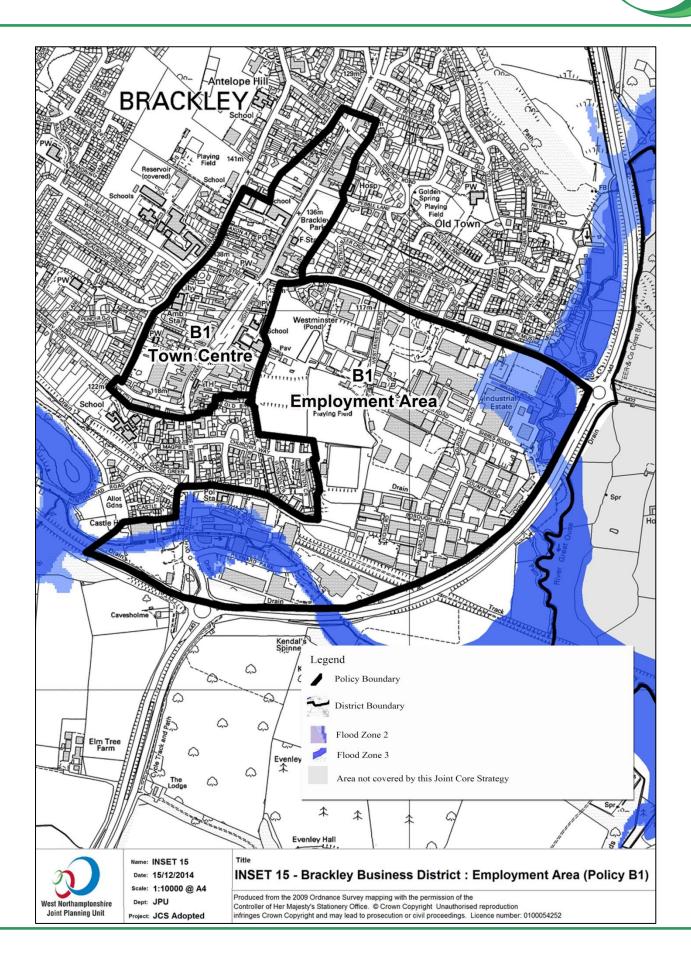


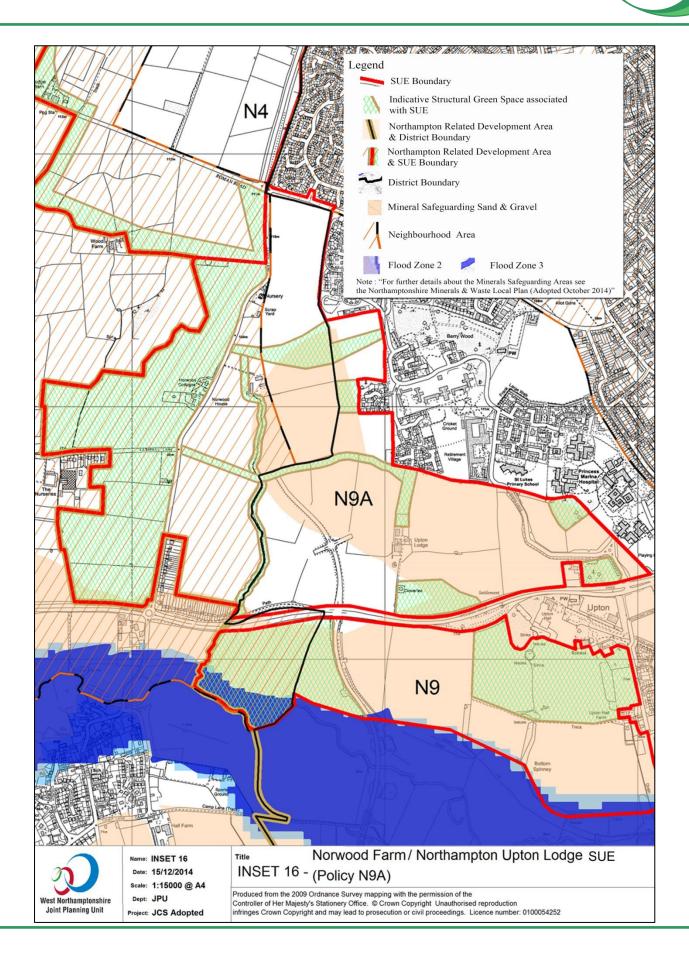


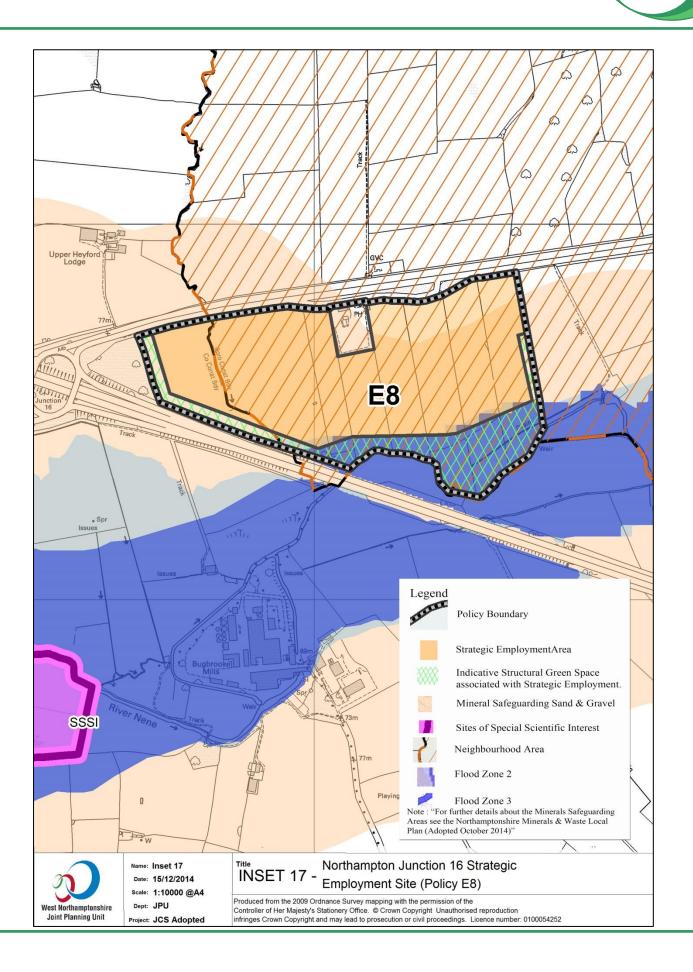


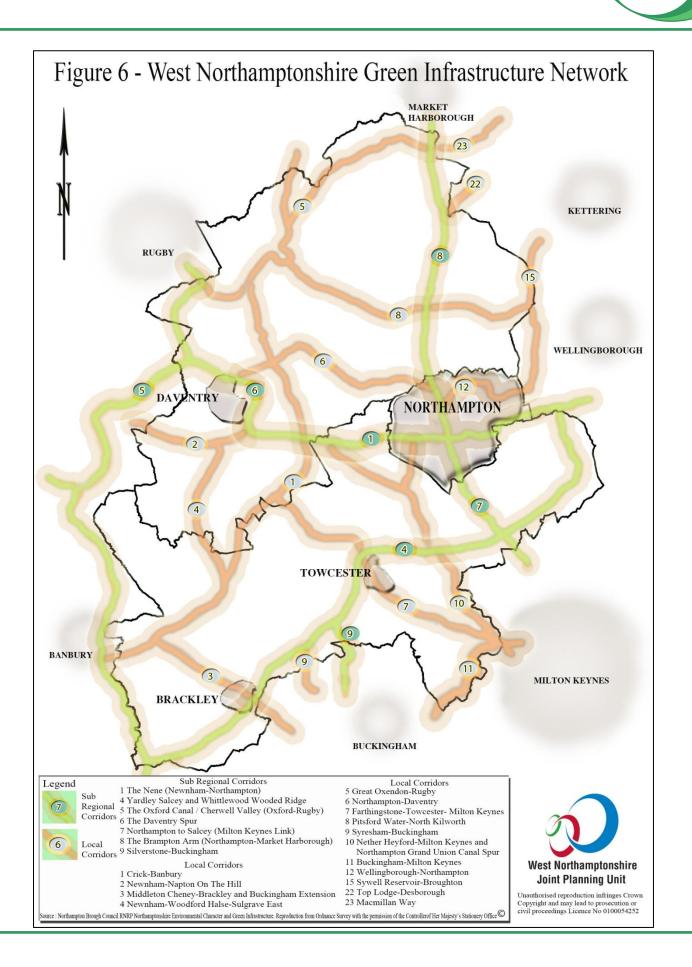




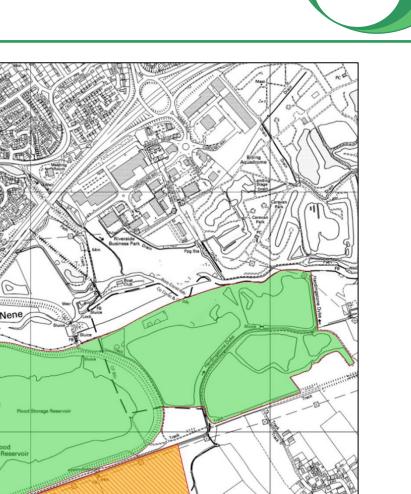


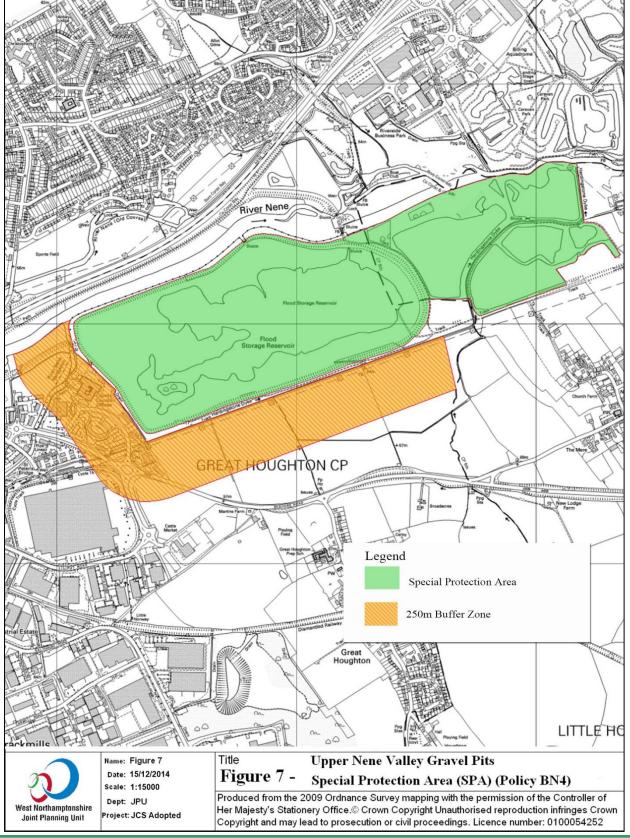






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DECEMBER 2014