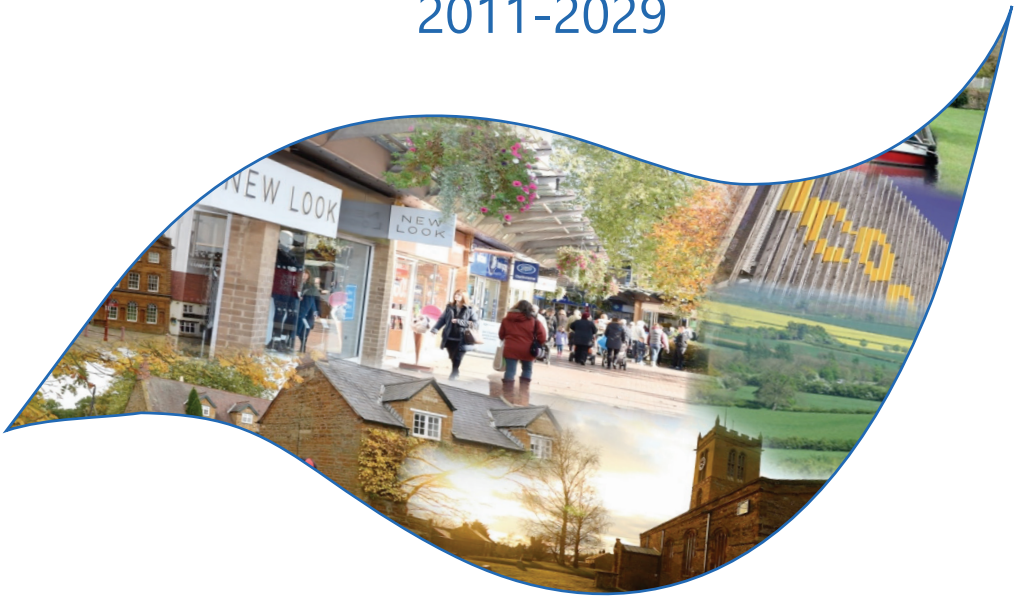




Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2) For Daventry District 2011-2029



Adopted February 2020

Foreword

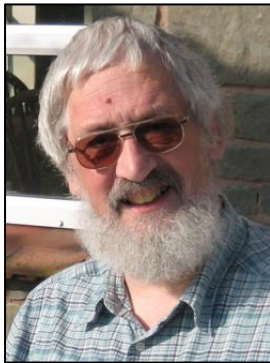
The Daventry District Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2) is a key document that helps to shape the future of the District. Following a successful examination in June 2019, it was adopted in February 2020, and now sits alongside the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (adopted 2014) and made Neighbourhood Development Plans. Forming the Development Plan, these collectively provide the basis for helping to guide and shape the development and use of land across the District, as well as protecting communities from inappropriate development.

The preparation of this strategic policy document has been an important project for the Council, requiring a significant amount of work and expertise over a number of years. The involvement of residents and businesses in that process was crucial from the very beginning, and I would like to thank everyone who engaged with us and provided valuable feedback to help shape the Plan

The Council will continue to provide support to local communities who wish to produce or review their Neighbourhood Development Plans and Village Design Statements.

Councillor Alan Chantler

Strategic Planning Portfolio Holder and Chair of Local Plan Steering Group



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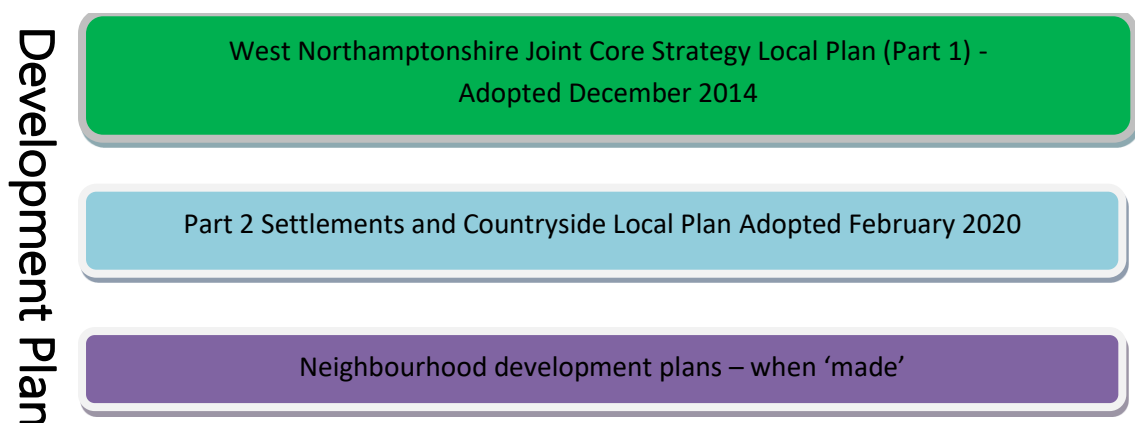
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CHAPTER 1 – Introduction

1.1 Planning context

- 1.1.01 This plan, the Part 2 Settlements and Countryside Local Plan for Daventry District 2011-2029, was adopted at a meeting of the Full Council on 20th February 2020.
- 1.1.02 The Part 2 Local Plan (2011-2029) follows on from the adoption of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) in December 2014. Building on the WNJCS, it has been prepared to help further guide planning decisions in the area and forms part of the Development Plan for the District with the WNJCS and made neighbourhood development plans. This Part 2 Plan also provides policies for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople which at Issues and Options Stage had been identified as being covered in a separate Part 2b Plan.
- 1.1.03 This Plan replaces all of the remaining saved policies of the 1997 Daventry District Local Plan. Appendix E provides details of this.
- 1.1.04 Policy H6 of the WNJCS is superseded for the purposes of the Daventry District (it will be a matter for Northampton Borough Council and South Northamptonshire Council to determine if it continues to apply in their districts).
- 1.1.05 The structure of the development plan in Daventry District is outlined below:

Figure 1 Structure of Development Plan for Daventry District



- 1.1.06 The importance of having an up-to-date development plan in place is repeatedly reinforced by central Government and is particularly made clear in the National

Planning Policy Framework (NPPF¹) at paragraph 12, which states “Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.” All references to the NPPF throughout this document are to the version published in March 2012. The WNJCS helps to fulfil the requirement for having an up-to-date plan in place. However, that plan left further detailed guidance to be provided at a District level, i.e. within the Part 2 Local Plans. This Local Plan ensures comprehensive development plan coverage across the District.

1.1.07 For the plan to be adopted it had to pass an examination. The NPPF at paragraph 182 also sets out that Plans need to be prepared in accordance with the duty to cooperate, legal and procedural requirements and, that they must be ‘sound’. There are four tests of ‘soundness’, which are that each plan must be:

- **Positively prepared** – the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development
- **Justified** – the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.
- **Effective** – the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.
- **Consistent with national policy** – the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework (NPPF).

1.1.08 A number of stages have been undertaken to produce this plan which are set out in detail in Table 1 below. At each stage community consultation was a fundamental part of the plan-making process. These stages reflect the Local Development Scheme brought into effect in October 2015 and revised in December 2017.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Table 1 Key Stages of Settlements and Countryside Local Plan Production

1.	Commencement of preparation including evidence gathering and initial Sustainability Appraisal work	October 2015
2.	Regulation 18- Preparation of a local plan Consultation on Issues and Options Consultation on emerging draft	January 2016 November 2017 to January 2018
3.	Proposed Submission consultation (formal “Regulation 19” consultation) (this plan)	August 2018 to October 2018
4.	Submission to Secretary of State	December 2018
5.	Commencement of the examination	January 2019
6.	Adoption	February 2020

1.1.09 References in this plan to the Council are, unless the context requires otherwise, to the Daventry District Council in its capacity as local planning authority.

1.2 How to read this document

1.2.01 This plan sits alongside the WNJCS. It should therefore be read alongside that document. Where neighbourhood development plans exist, it should also be read alongside those as they also form part of the Development Plan for that neighbourhood area.

1.3 Duty to Cooperate and Statement of Common Ground

1.3.01 The ‘duty to cooperate’ (the duty) was introduced by the Localism Act in 2011. The Act inserted section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This placed a legal duty on all local planning authorities, county councils, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and ‘prescribed bodies’ (as defined by regulations) to *‘engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis’* to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.

1.3.02 Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 sets out the prescribed bodies that are included in this legal duty.

- 1.3.03 The Council has already worked closely with other partners, in particular across West Northamptonshire, through the preparation of the WNJCS. The work with these partners continues to take place and the Council has also continually engaged with the other local planning authorities that adjoin the District through continued dialogue at each stage of plan production. This is set out in the Duty to Cooperate Background Paper².
- 1.3.04 The WNJCS allocated a number of housing led sites in the NRDA to meet some of Northampton's needs that otherwise could not be met within its boundary. These sites are now progressing, with planning applications on each of the SUEs in Daventry District that contribute towards meeting the NRDA requirement, and some completions on these sites, most notably North of Whitehills. Furthermore as set out in a consultation in 2019 the Proposed Submission version of the Northampton Borough Local Plan (April 2019) indicates that there are sufficient sites to meet the requirement for the Borough (18,870 as set out in WNJCS Policy S3). More detail is set out in the NRDA Background Paper and the Duty to Co-operate Background Paper. The SUEs allocated by the WNJCS have started to progress and it is not within the scope of the Part 2 Plan to plan for development that meets the needs of Northampton (outside the SUEs that have already been allocated). If necessary, such matters will be more appropriately dealt with as part of the review of the WNJCS (Part 1 plan) in the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan. It is, therefore, important that the Plan continues to allow for development that is consistent with Policy S4 of the WNJCS in relation to the NRDA, whilst recognising the wider context of the likelihood of a subsequent review arising from the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan that is now under preparation.
- 1.3.05 Changes to the plan making system in the summer of 2018 introduced the requirement to produce Statements of Common Ground. DDC has set out what actions it has taken in the Duty to Co-operate Background Paper.

1.4 Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.4.01 Local plans must be accompanied and informed by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This allows the potential environmental, economic and social impacts of the local plan to be systematically taken into account and therefore has been a key role throughout the plan making process.

² The Duty to Cooperate Background Paper (July 2018) can be seen here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

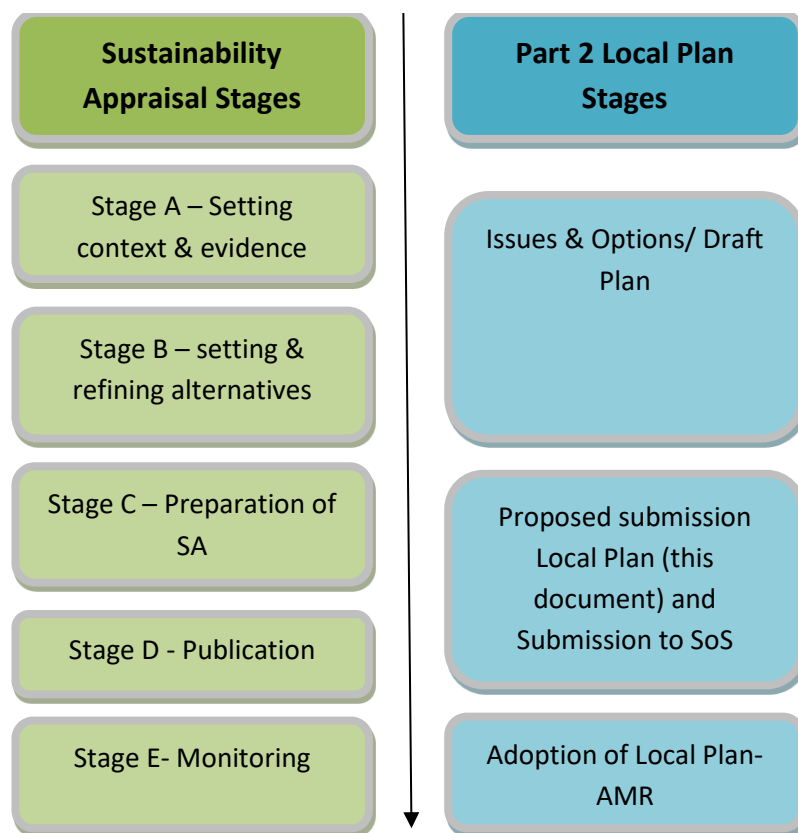
- 1.4.02 The SA plays an important part in demonstrating that the local plan delivers sustainable development and has considered reasonable alternatives. The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to meet the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive).
- 1.4.03 A Sustainability Appraisal³ has been prepared and accompanies this document, providing appropriate information on sustainability implications of the Plan. A non-technical summary is also available.
- 1.4.04 The assessment looked at the emerging plan policies as well as all the potential site allocations and any reasonable alternatives and reports on the sustainability effects of the Local Plan. The assessment considers the significant effects on the environment, including: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, and cultural heritage, including architectural, archaeological and landscape, and the interrelationship between them. The SA includes an assessment of the proposed residential and employment allocations and all reasonable alternatives. The SA concluded that the adopted plan approach is the most sustainable when considered against the alternatives.
- 1.4.05 The preparation of the WNJCS involved the assessment of the likely effects of its policies on European conservation designations under the Habitats Regulations 2010. It was initially identified that policies may have an adverse impact on the Rutland Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site and the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site. The subsequent screening under the Habitats Regulation Assessment removed Rutland Water from further consideration. The appropriate assessment for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits made recommendations for impact avoidance measures to address the potential adverse impact. These had been incorporated into the Joint Core Strategy to the satisfaction of Natural England.
- 1.4.06 The findings of an HRA screening exercise⁴ of the emerging Part 2 Local Plan showed that the assessment of the likely effects has indicated that there is no likely pathway to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and Ramsar Site. All of the allocated sites within the plan are focused on Daventry town which is separated from the SPA and

³ Sustainability Appraisal (November 2017) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

⁴ Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening (November 2017) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

Ramsar Site by over 30km. The distance between the allocations and the SPA and Ramsar sites means that there is no likelihood of the Plan causing direct effects through either the loss of supporting habitat through land take and disturbance by light, activity and noise of urbanisation affecting bird species. With regard to reduced water quality (through increase in sewage, surface water runoff and pollution) and increase in visitor pressure, all development would need to comply with the relevant policies within the WNJCS.

Figure 2 Sustainability Appraisal Process



1.5 Infrastructure Schedule

1.5.01 The Infrastructure Schedule was produced across West Northamptonshire and is set out in Appendix 4 of the WNJCS. This is in the process of being reviewed and it is anticipated that infrastructure requirements arising from this plan will be set out in an addendum to that schedule.

1.6 Neighbourhood Development Plans and Orders

1.6.01 The Localism Act 2011 makes provision for local communities to shape development in their areas through the production of neighbourhood development plans (NDPs),

neighbourhood development orders (NDOs) and community right to build orders (CRBOs). Policies and proposals can for instance define village confines, designate sites for development, protect important community assets and green spaces, and ensure that new development complements existing development. NDPs cannot prevent sustainable development taking place although they can guide it. Crucially, NDPs become part of the statutory development plan when they are made.

1.6.02 NDPs need to meet certain basic conditions:

- Have appropriate regard to national policy
- Contribute toward the achievement of sustainable development
- Be in general conformity with strategic policies in the local development plan
- Be compatible with EU Regulations including human rights requirements
- Does not have a significant effect on a European Site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012)

1.6.03 Where parish councils exist, these bodies take the lead in neighbourhood development planning. Daventry District contains 53 parish councils (including Daventry Town Council) and 20 parish meetings. There has been significant interest from parish councils. At the time of adoption 27 neighbourhood areas have been designated and neighbourhood development plans are at all stages of development with a number having been made. The map in Appendix D shows the designated areas and those that have made neighbourhood development plans. Information about neighbourhood development planning in the District, progress updates on designated neighbourhood areas and useful resources for groups can be found via the following web link:

<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/>

1.6.04 The District Council encourages parish councils and neighbourhood development planning groups to enter into early dialogue and will offer support by providing information and guidance on the process, sharing technical evidence and updating parish housing needs surveys. The Council will also undertake the Regulation 16 consultation for a submission NDP, NDO or CRBO. The revised Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (May 2017) sets out details of how the Council engages with communities on the production of NDPs, NDOs and CRBOs.

1.6.05 One of the basic conditions is that the neighbourhood development plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan and should not promote less development than set out in the development plan or undermine its strategic policies. In the case of Daventry this currently comprises the strategic policies of this plan (appendix F) and the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS). The Council encourages parish council and neighbourhood planning groups

with made NDPs to produce a statement to demonstrate conformity with the adopted Part 2 Local Plan. All of the neighbourhood development plans that have already been made have had regard to the WNJCS and 1997 Local Plan saved policies, but the latter have been superseded by this plan. Neighbourhood development plans should contain policies to address local issues including the definition of confines, local housing needs, designation of local green space, community and locally important heritage assets but should avoid repeating policies contained within this plan.

1.6.06 The following policy has been developed in order to assist groups in preparing Neighbourhood Development Plans:

The policy aims to address objective 10
The policy helps to deliver policy S1, S3, R1, and R2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
NP1- Community led planning and neighbourhood development planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Council will support and work with communities engaged in community-led planning activities including neighbourhood development plans and village design statements. ii. Neighbourhood planning legislation requires neighbourhood development plans to meet the basic conditions. For the purpose of meeting the basic condition on strategic policies, the policies of this Plan set out in Appendix F and all policies of the Joint Core Strategy are strategic. iii. Neighbourhood development plans should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and can include allocations for development. They can provide for more development than set out in the Joint Core Strategy and this Local Plan, however, they cannot provide for less. Allocations should comply with the criteria set out in the relevant settlement hierarchy policies of this Local Plan. iv. Neighbourhood development plans should contain policies to address identified local issues and will be expected to be supported by appropriate proportionate evidence. Policies should not duplicate policies in this Local Plan. v. All Neighbourhood development plans should include proposals for monitoring and review.

1.7 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

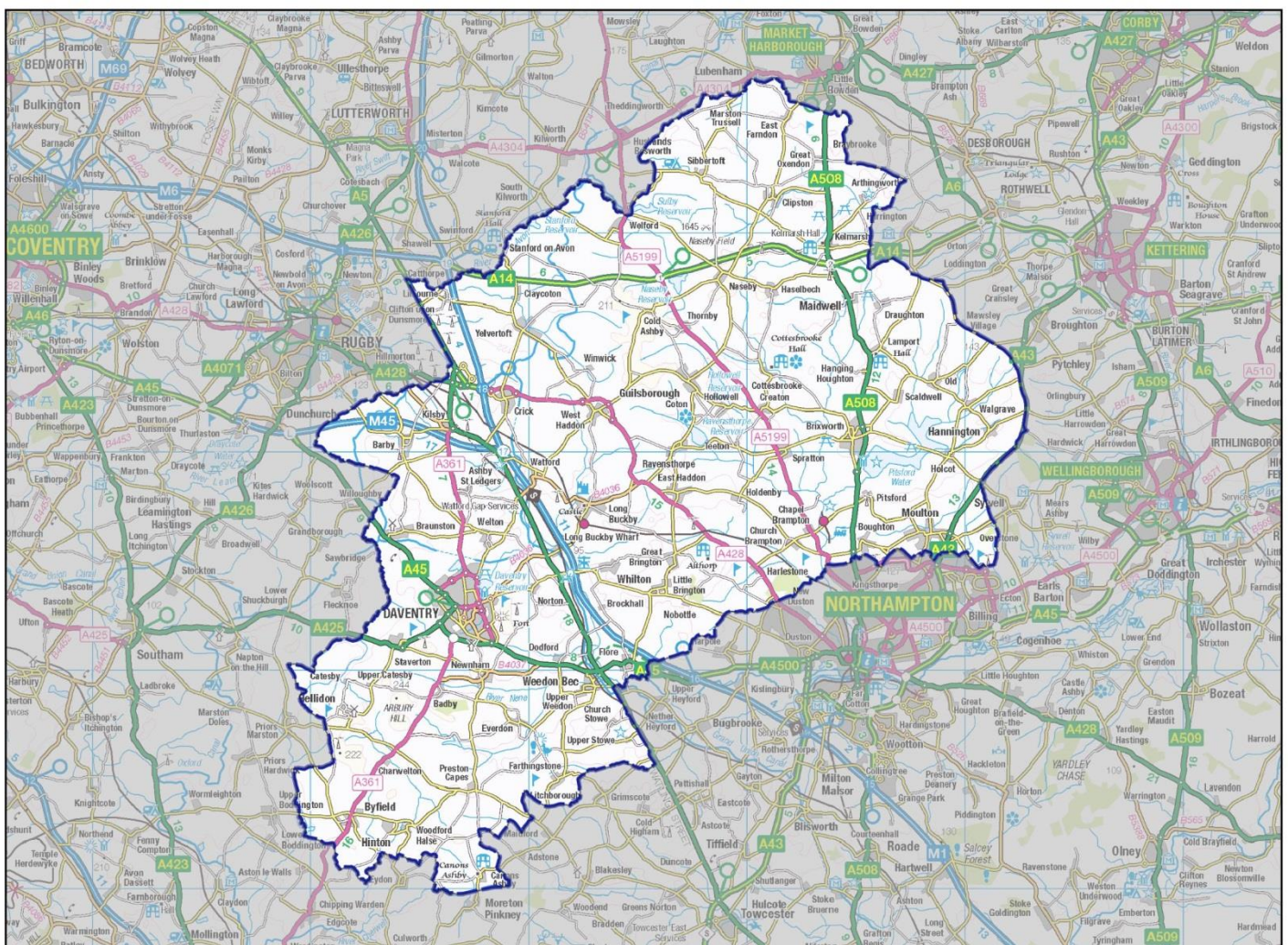
- 1.7.01 At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan making this means that local plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of the area with sufficient flexibility to adapt to change. For decision taking it means approving planning applications that are in accordance with the development plan without delay. Where the plan is absent, silent or where relevant policies are out-of-date applications should be approved unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the NPPF as a whole.
- 1.7.02 Policy SA of the WNJCS sets out an overarching policy that supports the presumption in favour of sustainable development and that local planning authorities will adopt a positive approach to decision-making and work to find solutions to ensure that sustainable development proposals can be approved where possible.
- 1.7.03 By virtue of its presence in the WNJCS it is not considered necessary to include a policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development in this plan as that would be mere repetition.

CHAPTER 2: Spatial Portrait

2.1 Plan Area

2.1.01 Daventry District is shown on the map below. Situated in central England on the western side of Northamptonshire, it covers an area of 257 square miles. Together with South Northamptonshire and Northampton Borough it forms part of the area known as West Northamptonshire.

Figure 3 Daventry District Context



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2.2 Population

2.2.01 According to the ONS 2016 mid-year estimates Daventry District has a population of around 81,300. The 2015 mid-year population estimate was 80,014. There are 73 parishes, just under half of which have less than 300 residents. The District has 78 villages. The main centre of population is Daventry town with a population currently estimated at 26,492 and other main centres of population include Brixworth (estimated 5,510), Long Buckby (estimated 4,013), Moulton (estimated 3,890) and Woodford Halse (estimated 3,530).

2.2.02 The District's population increased by 8.4% during the period 2001-2011 and an increase of 7.9% is expected over the period 2011-2021. The population has grown by 4% to 2016 since 2011 and therefore is on target for the expected growth to 2011.

2.2.03 The District's population, as at 2011, formed 31,647 households. This was an increase of 10% since the census in 2001. The fastest growing age bracket has been those aged 60-64 which has increased by 64.4% since the 2001 census. As at 2011 the District's percentage of residents aged 50-64 and 65+ were both higher than the national average. However the proportion of residents aged 16-24 and 25-49 were lower than the national average.

2.3 Housing

2.3.01 Daventry District has experienced a significant amount of interest for residential development over the past few years. Since the adoption of the WNJCS in December 2014 the housing requirement for residential development within the rural areas (i.e. outside of Daventry town) has already been achieved through completions and commitments (sites with planning permission), only six years into the plan period.

2.3.02 In the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2019, 2,036 dwellings were completed across the District (including Daventry town). This level of delivery has exceeded the requirement of the WNJCS for that period by 232 dwellings. Over the same period, 762 affordable dwellings have been completed within the District. This equates to 37% of the overall housing stock delivered and 50% of the WNJCS affordable requirement.

2.3.03 The average price⁵ paid for properties in Daventry District is higher than the regional average but lower than the national average for all house types except detached

⁵ Strategic Housing Plan 2014- 2019 <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/housing-strategy/>

properties. For example, £173,670 for a semi-detached house compared to £134,204 (regional) and £220,053 (national). For detached properties, the average house price is £331,727, compared to £228,028 (regional) and £330,292 (national).

2.3.04 Within Northamptonshire, Daventry District has the second highest average house prices after South Northamptonshire. However, house prices within the rural parts of the District are much higher than within Daventry town. Affordability is an important issue in the rural parts of the District, an issue raised during the 2012 issues consultation⁶.

2.4 Economy

2.4.01 In 2011, 72% of the population of the District aged 16-74 were economically active. Just over half of the remaining economically inactive residents were retirees which links to the age profile of the District. Of those that were economically active, the majority were in full time employment (41.2%). This position was only marginally lower than in 2001. Further, as at 2011, 13.8% were employed part time and 11.8% were self-employed. This was a change since 2001 when a greater number were self-employed than employed part time.

2.4.02 In terms of earnings, the annual survey of weekly earnings⁷ (2017) indicated that for full time workers who live in Daventry District the average earnings were £531.10 per week. This is higher than the average figures for the East Midlands (£501.70) but lower than Great Britain (£541). In terms of earnings by place of work, average weekly earnings in Daventry District are £464.70 which is lower than the average for the East Midlands (£483.2) and Great Britain (£540.20). Daventry District has a relatively low rate of unemployment, with 1.6% Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in September 2017⁸ which is lower than the national average.

⁶ Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan – Response to the public consultation on the issues paper. Available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

⁷ Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2014 Revised Results; <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ashe/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings/2014-revised-results/index.html>

⁸Office for National Statistics, Jobseekers Allowance - November 2015; <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157156/report.aspx#tabwab>

2.5 Transport

- 2.5.01 The District has excellent transport links and is strategically placed at the heart of the national road network. Easy access is available to the M1 motorway, the M6/A14 interchange, the A5, A45 and the A43.
- 2.5.02 In Daventry District, rail connections are available at Long Buckby, which provides connections to London with a journey time of 78 minutes. Journeys to Birmingham take less than an hour. For some residents access to rail is more convenient from stations outside of the district at Northampton, Rugby and Market Harborough. Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal provides excellent connections for rail-linked logistics to the rest of the UK and continental Europe.
- 2.5.03 Particularly within the rural areas of the District access to sustainable transport modes is challenging. Whilst a number of the larger villages such as Crick, Long Buckby, Brixworth and Moulton have good access to bus services to Daventry, Northampton and Rugby, a large proportion of the area has a more limited service and many residents are reliant on the private car to access services and facilities to meet their day to day needs.
- 2.5.04 The mode share of journey to work for Daventry District residents, based on 2011 Census figures was predominantly based on the car, at 46.53%. This was higher than the national average of 34.92%. Travel by bus is markedly lower than the national average, 0.93% compared to 4.74%, and travel by train is also lower, 1.21% compared to 3.34% nationally. Travel by walking and cycling is also lower, at 0.93% and 5.25% compared to 1.86% and 6.34%, respectively. Daventry District has a higher percentage of residents mainly working from home, in comparison with both Northamptonshire and England.

2.6 Built and Natural Environment

- 2.6.01 The District is defined by its built and natural assets. The predominant environmental character area type is West Northamptonshire Uplands⁹, an elevated landscape of hills and valleys which acts as the major watershed between some of the principal rivers. In terms of its landscape character the northern part of the District has a rolling, gently hilly character whilst the southern part is more sharply undulating. There are specific landscape characterisations within the District and the 'Lower Jurassic Landscape of undulating hills and valleys' is prominent, although others exist.

⁹ Northamptonshire's Environmental Character Suite <http://www.rnrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk/>

- 2.6.02 Outside the main settlement of Daventry, the District is predominantly rural, containing a large number of scattered villages and hamlets. Settlements are nucleated and linear, most lie within the sheltered valleys but some occupy hill tops. Conservation areas have been designated in the historic settlements and along the Grand Union and Oxford Canals in recognition of their special character. Other important built assets comprise individual historic buildings including grand houses set in extensive parklands and more modest town and village buildings, structures and archaeology, both designated and non-designated. A defining characteristic of the historic settlements is the building materials, which comprise a mixture of cob, red brick and ironstone, slate and thatch. Cob built buildings are more characteristic of the north and east of the District.
- 2.6.03 The District contains a high quality network of green and blue infrastructure with trees, woodlands, hedgerows, small rivers and canals. The vegetation reflects underlying geology with some scarce woodland and heathland in the south of the District around Badby and Borough Hill. Natural assets are designated according to national and local importance and include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), local wildlife sites, local nature reserves and local geological sites.

CHAPTER 3: Vision and Objectives

- 3.1.01 As the Part 2 Local Plan, this plan follows the adopted WNJCS and will help to deliver its Vision and Objectives.
- 3.1.02 The Vision for Daventry town and the District is set out below, this follows closely the Vision established through the WNJCS. It should be noted that the vision for Northampton, as the principal urban area, is set out in the WNJCS.

Vision
<p><i>In our vision of the future...</i></p> <p><i>.....the District 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 District will blend the best of modern cultural urban living with an enhanced network of green spaces and high quality parks and gardens. The rural area will include vital and tranquil villages within its rolling landscapes. The District's proximity to London and connections to other parts of the UK and beyond will continue to be a great economic strength. The District will be a national example of low environmental impact development in response to climate change and high biodiversity and habitat protection.</i></p> <p><i>With new development focused on the town of Daventry, 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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Our rural area 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</i></p>

including leisure and tourism through its waterways, country houses, parks and woodlands.

3.1.03 The Vision will be achieved through meeting the following Objectives, which take forward those established in the WNJCS that are specific for Daventry District;

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.

Objective 3 - Connections

To reduce the need to travel, shorten travel distances and make sustainable travel a priority by maximising the use of alternative travel modes. In so doing, combat congestion in Daventry town, 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 Daventry.

Objective 5 - Supporting Daventry Town Centre

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

Objective 6 - Economic Advantage

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

Objective 7 - Specialist Business Development

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

Objective 8 - Educational Attainment

To raise educational achievement and the skills base of our communities through supporting the development of learning infrastructure and strengthening the link between local businesses and local schools, Moulton and Northampton Colleges, the University of Northampton and other educational establishments.

Objective 9 - 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 Daventry with limited development in the rural area to provide for local needs and support local services.

Objective 10 - Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities

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

Objective 11 - Rural Diversification and Employment

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

Objective 12 - Green Infrastructure

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

Objective 13 - 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 14 - Heritage

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

CHAPTER 4: Daventry District Spatial Strategy

4.1 Daventry District

4.1.01 To help deliver the Vision and Objectives of this plan the following over-arching spatial policy should be followed in guiding development proposals across the District. This closely follows the spatial strategy identified in policy S1 of the WNJCS which, in respect of Daventry District, seeks to focus development in and adjoining the sub-regional centre of Daventry town and limit development in the rural areas with an emphasis 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 tranquillity.

4.1.02 Policy S1 also seeks to prioritise making the best use of previously developed land and vacant and under-used buildings with a target of 30% of additional dwellings on previously developed land across West Northamptonshire. Therefore it is important to ensure that where possible development proposals contribute to meeting this target.

4.1.03 Further to policy S1, policy S3 of the WNJCS sets out the scale and distribution of housing development of about 42,620 net additional dwellings during the period 2011 to 2029 across West Northamptonshire. In respect of Daventry District it sets out that about 12,730 dwellings will be provided, distributed as follows;

Daventry Town – about 4,620 dwellings

Daventry Rural Areas – about 2,360 dwellings

Northampton Related Development area – about 5,750 dwellings

4.1.04 Policy S4 provides further guidance on the Northampton Related Development Area (NRDA). This is an area which predominantly covers Northampton but also includes Sustainable Urban Extensions within Daventry and South Northamptonshire Districts. Policy S4 confirms that Northampton's housing needs will be met primarily within Northampton's existing urban area and at the Sustainable Urban Extensions within the NRDA and that further development will only be supported if it meets the vision, objectives and policies of the WNJCS.

- 4.1.05 As this is a Part 2 Local Plan it is crucial that this over-arching spatial strategy of the WNJCS is carried forward. With respect to the NRDA, it is important that Northampton's needs are met in a plan-led manner to avoid piecemeal development. As set out in para 5.12 of the WNJCS piecemeal development can increase the load on 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 a pattern of development in the District is not considered to be sustainable. It is not within the scope of the Part 2 Plan to plan for development that meets the needs of Northampton (outside the SUEs that have already been allocated). Work on the review of the WNJCS (Part 1 Plan) is underway, and this Plan would not inhibit additional development coming forward to meet Northampton's needs should it arise from that review in the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan.
- 4.1.06 Further to policy S1 of the WNJCS, policy S7 states that in order to maintain a broad balance between homes and jobs and to maintain a diverse economic base. Provision will be made for a minimum net increase of 28,500 jobs during the period 2008 to 2029 across West Northamptonshire. Policy S8 sets out how these will be distributed across the three authorities. In Daventry the focus is on renewal and regeneration of exiting employment areas, provision in the central area, supporting growth at DIRFT and provision within Daventry North East SUE.
- 4.1.07 Linked to wider regeneration aims, it is important to make efficient use of land and prioritise the use of previously developed land which also reduces the need for development on greenfield sites and helps to protect the natural environment. Related to this it is important to ensure that buildings are used efficiently and brought into productive use that is appropriate to their location. As part of this process the Council will seek to work with owners of existing unused and under-used buildings to try to bring them back in productive use, using appropriate powers where necessary. The Council will set out its approach to this in a strategy.
- 4.1.08 The policy below therefore seeks to assist with delivering this spatial strategy by providing a more specific focus for the District.

The policy aims to address all of the objectives
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, E1, D1, BN5, R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy.
SP1 – Daventry District Spatial Strategy
<p>To ensure a sustainable pattern of development to meet the overall spatial strategy of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, sustainable development in Daventry District will be guided by the following spatial principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Focusing development at Daventry town to deliver its regeneration and reinforce its role as the sub-regional centre of West Northamptonshire and its ability to support the surrounding communities; B. Allowing for development that is consistent with the approach relating to the Northampton Related Development Area in policy S4 of the WNJCS; C. Promoting a vibrant economy through encouraging the regeneration of Daventry Town Centre and protecting and enhancing a network of identified employment areas at the town and across the rural area; D. Supporting the development of Daventry District’s learning infrastructure to raise educational achievement and the skills base of our communities; E. Protecting and enhancing existing services and facilities within the District’s villages through allowing development to meet their identified housing needs; F. Ensuring that development promotes healthy and active lifestyles through encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes and protecting and enhancing a network of green infrastructure and open space; G. Protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment and the District’s heritage assets, including protecting the Open Countryside; H. Encouraging an efficient use of previously developed land, including ensuring that unused and vacant buildings are brought back into a use appropriate to their location.

4.2 Daventry Town

- 4.2.01 Policies S1 and S3 are taken forward in respect of Daventry town through a number of policies. Policy D1 focuses on the regeneration of the town. It sets out that housing will be provided within the existing urban area on remaining land at Middlemore, Monksmoor and the Daventry North East SUE. It seeks to retain existing employment areas, provide additional services and facilities through regeneration of central area sites, and address issues of community regeneration in Southbrook. It also identifies infrastructure improvements including the Daventry Development Link Road, public transport, walking and cycling improvements and improvements to the Green Infrastructure Network.
- 4.2.02 Policy D2 provides specific guidance on Daventry town centre and policy D3 on the Daventry North East SUE. Policy D4 provides detailed guidance on the regeneration of Southbrook and D5 sets out specific improvements to the town's transport network. Due to the presence of these policies an over-arching policy for Daventry town is not required in this plan however, further detail, for example for Daventry town centre, is provided where necessary.

CHAPTER 5: Development in the Rural Areas

5.1 Rural Areas

5.1.01 To help underpin the spatial strategy, policy S1 of the WNJCS sets out that residential development in the rural areas will be limited with emphasis on meeting four criteria;

- 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 tranquillity.

5.1.02 Policy S3 of the WNJCS sets out that the rural areas will be the focus for about 2,360 dwellings to 2029. Whilst the figures are expressed as ‘about’ and are not a ceiling, they are crucial to underpin the overall spatial strategy contained within the WNJCS of directing greater levels of growth to Daventry town.

5.1.03 As identified in the Issues and Options Report¹⁰ and set out in the Housing Land Availability Report 2017¹¹ the requirement for the rural areas has been exceeded, as at 1st April 2019 by 630 dwellings with 10 years of the plan period remaining. This can be explained by the housing market being depressed following the economic downturn in the early years of the plan period, leading to a shortfall in housing completions. This shortage worsened the land supply position in the District. A number of sites were thus granted consent, either at appeal or by the Council to help recover the land supply position. However, the land supply position has improved significantly with Daventry District being able to demonstrate a land supply in excess of 5 years, a position that has been supported by several Inspectors at appeals across the District, and by the Secretary of State in dealing with a called-in appeal.

¹⁰ Settlements and Countryside Issues and Options Consultation Document (January 2016) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

¹¹ Housing Land Availability report (April 2019) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/five-year-housing-land-supply/>

- 5.1.04 However if the current spatial distribution of permissions (i.e. heavily focused in the rural areas rather than the town) were to continue it would significantly undermine the spatial strategy of the WNJCS. Therefore managing any further development in the rural areas is clearly an important issue. Through the Issues and Options consultation the possibility of establishing further detailed policy guidance to that established in policy R1 of the WNJCS¹² was explored. Whilst no clear picture emerged from that consultation, linked to the feedback received, this Plan seeks to provide further detail through respective policies for settlements according to their settlement hierarchy classification.
- 5.1.05 Due to the progress against the rural requirement it is not considered necessary to make any allocations for development in the rural areas in this plan or to identify specific targets for individual settlements. However further development could come forward exceptionally as set out in policies RA1, RA2 and RA3, through policy RA6 and through neighbourhood development plans or exception sites. Such development will need to be supported by appropriate evidence, for example a Local Housing Needs survey or Housing Needs Assessment provided in support of a proposal. The Council works proactively with local communities to undertake local housing needs surveys in a timely manner¹³, in particular to support neighbourhood development planning and in cases where there is the prospect that an exceptions scheme could come forward e.g. a landowner has declared an interest in bringing their site forward as an exception site. The process for producing a survey normally takes 3 months.
- 5.1.06 This Plan provides further policy guidance for each settlement according to its classification within the settlement hierarchy. This allows for appropriate levels of windfall development that will ensure services and facilities can be sustained or, where necessary, enhanced without undermining the overall spatial strategy.
- 5.1.07 Policy R1 has provided clear guidance on the approach to be taken since adoption of the WNJCS including additional guidance now that the rural requirement established in policy S3 has been met. Policy R1 has been taken forward in this plan through establishing the settlement hierarchy and the policies associated with the hierarchy that help to indicate how development should be managed.

¹² Settlements and Countryside Issues and Options Consultation Document (January 2016) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

¹³ Housing Needs Surveys available from <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/housing/housing-needs-surveys/>

- 5.1.08 It remains critical that development is located in the right location at villages. Consequently the strategy focuses on concentrating development within the confines, reflecting criterion G of policy R1. The policies also take forward the other elements of policy R1, refer to protecting the character of the village including open land that is important to this (criteria B and C), the amenity of its residents (criterion D) and making sure it is of an appropriate scale (criterion E). Further to criteria A to G the policies have also sought to address sub-criteria i) to v) of policy R1. This is through ensuring that the criteria seek to improve the village's environment, help maintain the level of services, meet an identified need including through a neighbourhood development plan and are informed by effective consultation. These criteria have been taken forward for Primary and Secondary Service Villages and Other Villages with additional criterion necessary to reflect their role. Further detail on this is provided in the relevant sections of this document for each settlement hierarchy classification.
- 5.1.09 Irrespective of where a village is situated within the hierarchy there are important features that are fundamental to a village's character. For example, particular buildings, areas of open space or key views. There are various sources of information that help to identify these, such as conservation area appraisals, village design statements and neighbourhood development plans. Where such a document is in place it will form important evidence for understanding a village's character.
- 5.1.10 Across the rural areas the Council is keen to ensure that appropriately located property that is either derelict or in a state of disrepair is brought back into active use. However it is also important that property is well maintained and if there is evidence of property being deliberately neglected this will be dealt with through appropriate measures. Furthermore deliberate neglect will also be taken into account in considering whether the proposal meets the requirements of the relevant policies in this chapter and will be taken into account in determining whether a proposal results in environmental improvements.
- 5.1.11 Policy R2 provides clear guidance on the approach to be taken for proposals that support the rural economy. The policy supports proposals that create or safeguard jobs 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. As set out in policies RA1, RA2 and RA3 proposals outside of village confines will only be permitted exceptionally where they would contribute towards or improve the local economy or is economic development that enhances or maintains the sustainability of the village or would contribute towards and improve the local economy including where it meets the requirement of policy EC4 relating to Strategic Employment Areas. Furthermore for Primary Service Villages proposals that

are otherwise in accordance with policy EC4, Strategic Employment Areas, would also be supported.

5.2 Settlement Hierarchy

5.2.01 As identified in the WNJCS, an important role for this local plan is to establish a settlement hierarchy. The WNJCS assists with defining the rural settlement hierarchy in paragraph 16.12 by identifying that the rural hierarchy will have the following three categories:

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;

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;

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.

5.2.02 The WNJCS then goes on to acknowledge that beyond villages specified in the above categories there will be settlements which are very small and with few or no services and facilities. These are referred to in policy R1 as **Small Settlements/Hamlets**.

5.2.03 Criteria 1 to 10 of policy R1 of the WNJCS are identified as important considerations that the hierarchy will need to have regard to. Furthermore, as confirmed in paragraph 16.10 of the WNJCS the hierarchy should be based on a robust analysis of services and facilities either within a particular village or as part of a defined cluster of settlements. As set out in the settlement hierarchy methodology (Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper, 2018¹⁴) in order to achieve a robust assessment a two stage approach has been established; the first stage applies a score, based on a weighted scoring mechanism in respect of services and facilities. These are weighted more heavily to those identified as 'Most Important', with less weight attached to

¹⁴ The Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper (July 2018) can be seen here;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

‘Important’ and further less weight to ‘Other Services and Facilities’, and weighting attached to the quality of public transport. Each settlement has then been placed in an initial classification according to whether it meets certain minimum scoring requirements.

5.2.04 Following the stage 1 assessment a reflective assessment has been carried out at stage 2, against the remaining relevant criteria of policy R1 (2 – 10) which provides a qualitative assessment of each village, when taking into account factors such as their scale and role, access to employment provision and housing need to establish whether they are identified within the correct settlement hierarchy classification. Following this reflective assessment a final hierarchy has been produced.

5.2.05 The table below identifies where each village sits within the settlement hierarchy and policies RA1 to RA4 provide more detail for each of these categories.

Table 2 Classification of Settlements in the Hierarchy

Classification	Settlement		
Primary Service Village	Brixworth	Crick	Long Buckby
	Moulton	Weedon	Woodford Halse
Secondary Service Village	Badby	Barby	Boughton
	Braunston	Byfield	Creaton
	East Haddon	Flore	Guilsborough
	Kilsby	Naseby	Pitsford
	Spratton	Staverton	Walgrave
	Welford	West Haddon	Yelvertoft
Other Village	Arthingworth	Ashby St Ledgers	Chapel Brampton
	Charwelton	Church Brampton	Church Stowe
	Clipston	Cold Ashby	Cottesbrooke
	Dodford	East Farndon	Everdon

	Farthingstone	Great Brington	Great Oxendon
	Hannington	Hellidon	Holcot
	Hollowell	Lilbourne	Little Brington
	Lower Harlestone	Maidwell	Marston Trussell
	Newnham	Norton	Old
	Onley	Overstone	Preston Capes
	Ravensthorpe	Scaldwell	Sibbertoft
	Thornby	Watford	Welton
	Whilton		
Small Settlement/Hamlet	Althorp	Brockhall	Canons Ashby
	Clay Coton	Coton	Draughton
	Elkington	Fawsley	Hanging Houghton
	Haselbech	Holdenby	Kelmarsh
	Lamport	Little Everdon	Little Preston
	Long Buckby Wharf	Lower Catesby	Muscott
	Nobottle	Snorscomb	Stanford on Avon
	Sulby	Teeton	Upper Catesby
	Upper Harlestone	Upper Stowe	West Farndon
	Whilton Locks	Winwick	

5.2.06 Specific policies for each category of the settlement hierarchy are set out below. It is important to note that the policies should be read alongside the relevant policies of the WNJCS.

5.2.07 For both Primary Service Villages and Secondary Service Villages the confines have been mapped. This has been done to help provide clarity for decision making and reflects their roles at the higher end of the hierarchy. This has been carried out through a desktop survey using satellite imagery, site visits to parts of the village that

are visible from publicly accessible areas and extensive local knowledge from Officers at the Council, including the relevant planning history. This has predominantly followed the criteria in Table 3 but also allowed for professional site specific judgements to be made. Confines established in made neighbourhood development plans have been taken forward within this Plan, with the exception of Welford.

- 5.2.08 Site allocations in made neighbourhood development plans where confines have not been defined (currently only the Moulton Neighbourhood Development Plan) on the edge of the village have not been identified as being within the confines. Whilst the principle of residential development has been established it is not possible to know the exact details (i.e. the layout) of the scheme and therefore the extent of the open space and its transition to open countryside is unknown, which presents difficulties in establishing the exact extent of the confines. However once these sites have been built out the built form of the development will be regarded as being within the village confines and this will not affect the status of the confines elsewhere at the relevant village.
- 5.2.09 The inclusion of a rural exception site within the confines does not affect their status as a rural exception site and they will be retained as exception sites in perpetuity. Rural exception sites that remain outside the confines have not been included within the confines for this purpose.
- 5.2.10 Where a Sustainable Urban Extension is allocated adjacent to the village which will materially change the immediate environment from rural to a predominantly urban setting this has been taken into account when judging whether large gardens that transition into the open countryside should be within the village confines.
- 5.2.11 There are some large gardens on the edges of villages that extend into the open countryside, or the character of which relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the main built up part of a village. Where this is the case the confines boundary has been drawn so as to exclude them.
- 5.2.12 For Primary Service Villages the confines include Strategic Employment Areas where these are integrated, directly adjoining the village.
- 5.2.13 Across the District, in particular within settlements, rear gardens can be an important feature of the character of the settlements, in particular individual or groups of large rear gardens. They can also provide further economic and environmental benefits, such as providing the ability for small scale food production and wider ecological benefits. However in some cases rear gardens can provide

opportunities for settlements to meet housing need and this may be appropriate where it would not harm the character or setting.

5.2.14 The canal network is extensive through the District with both the Oxford and Grand Union Canals running through the District. Permanent residential moorings have occurred along the network however it is important that such facilities are in locations which provide good access to services and facilities for residents. In order to ensure these developments are in sustainable locations applications for permanent residential moorings will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant policy for that settlement.

5.2.15 For all development proposals across the District to foster a collaborative approach applications should be informed by effective community consultation prior to their submission in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

5.2.16 Policies RA1 to RA6 below relate to the rural areas of the District. The rural area covers the entirety of the District outside of Daventry town (including commitments and proposed allocations) and the Northampton Related Development Area boundary as defined in the WNJCS.

Primary Service Villages

5.2.17 The Primary Service Villages are the largest settlements within the District after Daventry town. They perform an important role in providing a range of services and facilities to meet the day to day needs of their own residents and businesses and those from surrounding smaller villages and settlements, providing access to shops, schools, GP surgery and employment including at strategic employment areas. They also have relatively good public transport provision to the surrounding towns. Therefore it is important to ensure that these villages' roles are protected moving forward. As stated previously the rural requirement has been met and therefore in order to ensure that the spatial distribution of development established in the WNJCS is not undermined there is no justification for further allocations for residential development in the Primary Service Villages within this Plan. However, the policy approach needs to ensure that the role of these villages is protected, in particular by maintaining the services and facilities¹⁵ within the villages.

5.2.18 However it is important to note that a number of these villages have experienced proportionately higher levels of development in recent years and benefit from a

¹⁵ The Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper (July 2018) can be seen here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

number of sites with planning permission. Consultation¹⁶ with representatives of those communities has indicated that certain services and facilities are under pressure and that there is limited capacity to accommodate further large scale development. Development within these villages will generally be focused on sites within the confines of the village.

5.2.19 Taking forward policy R1 of the WNJCS, there may exceptionally be scope for development outside of the confines but only in prescribed circumstances. These are where there is an absence of a five year housing land supply (three years where a made neighbourhood development plan allocates sites for housing and is less than two years old) or where the Housing Delivery Test is not met, the development is needed to meet an identified local need, where it is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat (especially a primary school or primary health service) or is economic development that enhances or maintains the sustainability of the village or would contribute towards and improve the local economy including where it meets the requirements of policy EC4 relating to Strategic Employment Areas. In assessing applications for residential development that meet an identified housing need it will be important to also demonstrate that there is insufficient capacity to meet the needs within the confines of the village. In assessing this regard will need to be had to other sources of information, including but not limited to the latest Housing Land Availability report, Brownfield Register and Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment.

5.2.20 The defined confines for the Primary Service Villages are set out in Appendix C, where these have been produced through a made neighbourhood development plan these have been taken forward into this Plan.

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 11
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3, R1, R2 and R3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

¹⁶ Settlements and Countryside Issues and Options Consultation Document (January 2016) available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

RA1 – Primary Service Villages

The Primary Service Villages perform a crucial role in helping to provide an important range of services and facilities and access to employment opportunities to meet the day to day needs of the local communities which they serve. The Primary Service Villages are identified as:

Brixworth	Crick	Long Buckby
Moulton	Weedon	Woodford Halse

A. Development at the Primary Service Villages will be located within the confines of the village as defined on the Inset map.

B. Development outside the defined confines will be acceptable only in the following circumstances;

- i. Where the housing land supply is less than five years (three years where a neighbourhood development plan that is less than two years old is in place that allocates sites for housing) or where the Housing Delivery Test is not met; or**
- ii. Where the development provided would clearly meet an identified local need, for housing this would be need identified through an up-to-date Housing Needs Survey or Housing Needs Assessment where it is demonstrated that this could not otherwise be met within the defined village confines; or**
- iii. Where it is demonstrated that a scheme is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat, especially a primary school or primary health service; or**
- iv. Economic development that will enhance or maintain the vitality or sustainability of the Primary Service Village or would contribute towards and improve the local economy; or**
- v. Development which otherwise accords with policy EC4.**

C. To ensure that the role of these villages is maintained, all development at the Primary Service Villages, within or outside the confines shall also meet the following criteria:

- i. Be of an appropriate scale relative to its role as a Primary Service Village; and**
- ii. Not result in the loss of existing services and facilities important to the sustainability of the settlement and its role as a Primary Service Village; and**
- iii. Protect the form, character and setting of the village and areas of historic or**

- environmental importance including those identified in conservation area appraisals and village design statements; and**
- iv. Protect the integrity of garden or other open land that makes an important contribution to the form, character and setting of the settlement; and**
 - v. Not result in the loss of land from employment use within a Strategic Employment Area; and**
 - vi. Be accessible by walking and cycling to the majority of services and facilities within the settlement; and**
 - vii. Protect the amenity of existing residents.**
- D. Development that is provided for in a made neighbourhood development plan will also be supported.**

Secondary Service Villages

- 5.2.21 The Secondary Service Villages are smaller than the Primary Services Villages. They generally feature some services and facilities, such as a primary school and a convenience shop but still play an important role in providing access to these facilities, for their own residents and, in certain locations, residents from smaller villages and settlements. The level of employment provision is generally more limited. As stated previously the rural requirement has been met and therefore in order to ensure the spatial distribution of development established in the WNJCS, there is no justification for further allocations for Secondary Service Villages within this Plan. However the policy approach also needs to ensure that the role of these villages is protected, in particular that the services and facilities within the villages are maintained. To reflect their role it is proposed that development should be within the confines of the village and a scale appropriate to the village.
- 5.2.22 In making an assessment of whether a site is a scale appropriate to a villages role as a Secondary Service Village it will be important to consider the scale relative to the village as whole, bearing in mind the need to maintain a balanced housing stock and also ensure the social integration of new residents. Furthermore the cumulative impact of current and recent development will be an important factor.
- 5.2.23 As with Primary Service Villages, taking forward policy R1 of the WNJCS there may exceptionally be scope for development outside of the confines but only in prescribed circumstances. These are where there is an absence of a five year housing land supply (three years where a made neighbourhood development plan allocates sites for housing and is less than two years old) or where the Housing Delivery Test is not met, the development is needed to meet an identified local need, where it is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat (especially a primary school or primary health service) or is economic development that enhances

or maintains the sustainability of the village or would contribute to and improve the local economy. In assessing applications for residential development that meet an identified housing need it will be important to also demonstrate that there is insufficient capacity to meet the needs within the confines of the village. In assessing this regard will need to be had to other sources of information, including but not limited to the latest Housing Land Availability report, Brownfield Register and Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment.

5.2.24 The defined confines for the Secondary Service villages are set out in Appendix C. Where these have been produced through a made neighbourhood development plan these have been taken forward into this Plan with the exception of Flore village. This has been updated to include two sites which are near to completion.

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 11																				
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3, R1, R2 and R3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy																				
RA2 – Secondary Service Villages																				
<p>The Secondary Service Villages perform an important role in helping to provide some services and facilities for the local communities which they serve.</p> <p>The secondary service villages are identified as;</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Badby</td> <td>Barby</td> <td>Boughton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Braunston</td> <td>Byfield</td> <td>Creaton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Haddon</td> <td>Flore</td> <td>Guilsborough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kilsby</td> <td>Naseby</td> <td>Pitsford</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spratton</td> <td>Staverton</td> <td>Walgrave</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Welford</td> <td>West Haddon</td> <td>Yelvertoft</td> </tr> </table> <p>A. Development at the Secondary Service Villages will be located within the confines of the village as defined on the Inset Map.</p> <p>B. Development outside the defined confines will be acceptable only in the following circumstances;</p> <p>i. Where the housing land supply is less than five years (three years where a neighbourhood development plan that is less than two years old is in place</p>			Badby	Barby	Boughton	Braunston	Byfield	Creaton	East Haddon	Flore	Guilsborough	Kilsby	Naseby	Pitsford	Spratton	Staverton	Walgrave	Welford	West Haddon	Yelvertoft
Badby	Barby	Boughton																		
Braunston	Byfield	Creaton																		
East Haddon	Flore	Guilsborough																		
Kilsby	Naseby	Pitsford																		
Spratton	Staverton	Walgrave																		
Welford	West Haddon	Yelvertoft																		

that allocates sites for housing) or where the Housing Delivery Test is not met; or

- ii. Where the development provided would clearly meet an identified local need, for housing this would be need identified through an up-to-date Housing Needs Survey or Housing Needs Assessment where it is demonstrated that this could not otherwise be met within the defined village confines; or
- iii. Where it is demonstrated that a scheme is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat, especially a primary school or primary health service; or
- iv. Economic development that will enhance or maintain the vitality or sustainability of the Secondary Service Village or would contribute towards and improve the local economy.

C. To ensure that the role of these villages is maintained, all development at the Secondary Service Villages, within or outside the confines shall also shall meet the following criteria:

- i. Be of an appropriate scale relative to its role as a Secondary Service village; and
- ii. Not result in the loss of existing services and facilities important to the sustainability of the settlement and its role as a Secondary Service Village; and
- iii. Protect the form, character and setting of the village and areas of historic or environmental importance including those identified in conservation area appraisals and village design statements; and
- iv. Protect the integrity of garden or other open land that makes an important contribution to the form, character and setting of the settlement; and
- v. Be accessible by walking and cycling to the majority of services and facilities within the settlement; and
- vi. Protect the amenity of existing residents.

D. Development that is provided for in a made neighbourhood development plan will also be supported.

Other Villages

5.2.25 Beyond the Primary and Secondary Service Villages there are a number of generally smaller villages which have a more limited range of services and facilities, for example the provision of a public house/restaurant, a community hall and in some instances a primary school. Whilst it is important to retain these services and facilities, taking forward policy R1 of the WNJCS and to ensure a sustainable pattern of development across the District it is considered that development should be limited at these villages, to being small scale within the confines. However,

development may be allowed outside the confines exceptionally and in more limited circumstances than is envisaged for Primary and Secondary Service Villages, only in prescribed circumstances. These are where the development is needed to meet an identified local need, where it is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat (especially a primary school) or is economic development that enhances or maintains the sustainability of the village or would contribute to and improve the local economy. In assessing applications for residential development that meet an identified housing need it will be important to also demonstrate that there is insufficient capacity to meet the needs within the confines of the village. In assessing this regard will need to be had to other sources of information, including but not limited to the latest Housing Land Availability report, Brownfield Register and Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment. As a consequence of development being limited the confines have not been mapped within this Plan. However in assessing the confines of the village the following criteria should be used.

Table 3 Criteria for Defining Village Confines

Criteria for defining village confines for Other Villages
<p>The following will be classified as being inside the confines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Buildings and curtilages which are contained and visually separate from the open countryside that are clearly part of a coherent network of buildings that form the village B. Areas of land with planning permission for housing or community use that are directly adjacent to the village and are under construction
<p>The following will be regarded as being outside the village confines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Gardens or areas of open space which relate to the open countryside taking into account the character and appearance of the garden and the surrounding area D. Individual and groups of dwellings and buildings that are detached or peripheral to the village and relate to the open countryside rather than the built form of the village E. Areas of employment or leisure use, including public open space, that is detached or peripheral to the village F. Land which would otherwise be outside the confines, even if it is between

the edge of the village and a bypass

G. Rural Exception Sites

5.2.26 If a neighbourhood development plan defines the village confines for any of the villages identified as 'other villages' then once the plan is made, those confines should be used when assessing development proposals against policy RA3. Furthermore in assessing planning applications having regard to the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 the Council must have regard to confines in post-examination neighbourhood development plans. However, where the Council has an outstanding objection regard will also be had to that objection.

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 11		
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3, R1, R2 and R3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy		
RA3– Other Villages		
The Other Villages perform a predominantly local role in providing a limited number of services and facilities for their residents.		
The other villages are identified as;		
Arthingworth	Ashby St Ledgers	Chapel Brampton
Charwelton	Church Brampton	Church Stowe
Clipston	Cold Ashby	Cottesbrooke
Dodford	East Farndon	Everdon
Farthingstone	Great Brington	Great Oxendon
Hannington	Hellidon	Holcot
Hollowell	Lilbourne	Little Brington
Lower Harlestone	Maidwell	Marston Trussell
Newnham	Norton	Old
Onley	Overstone	Preston Capes

Ravensthorpe

Scaldwell

Sibbertoft

Thornby

Watford

Welton

Whilton

A. Development at the Other Villages will be located within the confines of the village.

B. Development outside the confines will be acceptable only in the following circumstances;

- i. Where the development provided would clearly meet an identified local need, for housing this would be need identified through an up-to-date Housing Needs Survey or Housing Needs Assessment where it is demonstrated that this could not otherwise be met within the defined village confines; or**
- ii. Where it is demonstrated that a scheme is required to support an essential local service that may be under threat, especially a primary school; or**
- iii. Economic development that will enhance or maintain the vitality or sustainability of the Other Village or would contribute towards and improve the local economy.**

C. To ensure that the role of these villages is maintained, all development at the Other Villages, within or outside the confines shall also meet the following criteria;

- i. Be small scale; and**
- ii. Not result in the loss of existing services and facilities important to the sustainability of the settlement and its role as an Other Village; and**
- iii. Protect the form, character and setting of the village and areas of historic or environmental importance including those identified in conservation area appraisals and village design statements; and**
- iv. Protect the integrity of garden or other open land that makes an important contribution to the form, character and setting of the settlement; and**
- v. Be accessible by walking and cycling to the majority of services and facilities within the settlement; and**
- vi. Protect the amenity of existing residents.**

D. Development that is provided for in a made neighbourhood development plan will also be supported.

Small Settlements/Hamlets

5.2.27 There are a number of Small Settlements/Hamlets across the District that are extremely small scale, have little or no service provision and therefore are not sustainable locations for additional development in this Plan.

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 11		
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3, R1, R2 and R3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy		
RA4 – Small Settlements/ Hamlets		
The small settlements/hamlets are identified as;		
Althorp	Brockhall	Canons Ashby
Clay Coton	Coton	Draughton
Elkington	Fawsley	Hanging Houghton
Haselbech	Holdenby	Kelmarsh
Lamport	Little Everdon	Little Preston
Long Buckby Wharf	Lower Catesby	Muscott
Nobottle	Snorscomb	Stanford on Avon
Sulby	Teeton	Upper Catesby
Upper Harlestone	Upper Stowe	West Farndon
Whilton Locks	Winwick	
<p>To ensure that a sustainable pattern of development is maintained across the District and to reflect the nature and character of the Small Settlements/Hamlets and their extremely limited provision of services and facilities, proposals for development will be judged against policy RA6 (Open Countryside).</p>		

5.3 Renovation and Conversion of existing buildings

5.3.01 As set out in policies RA1, RA2 and RA3 development should be located within the confines of existing villages other than in exceptional circumstances. The renovation

or conversion of existing buildings, including the provision of new dwellings or additional commercial space, can make a positive contribution to these villages by providing a number of social, economic and environmental benefits. However to ensure such proposals continue to make that positive contribution they need to have adequate regard to the contribution of the existing building to the character of the village and ensure this is protected and where possible, enhanced.

5.3.02 Furthermore it is important that such proposals provide adequate parking provision where possible, however in doing so it should be acknowledged that some existing buildings do not already have existing provision and it may not be possible to expect a proposal for its renovation or conversion to provide parking provision to meet standards. It will also be important to take into account the impact on the character of the immediate locality when assessing whether such provision is appropriate.

5.3.03 It will also be important that such proposals respond to additional local guidance where this is provided for in Neighbourhood Development Plans, Village Design Statements and Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10, 11, 13, 14
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3, BN5 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
RA5–Renovation and Conversion of Existing Buildings within settlements
The renovation or conversion of existing buildings within the confines of the village will be supported provided that the proposal respects the distinctive nature and quality of its surroundings.
In assessing proposals regard will be had to all the following criteria;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. If the character and appearance of the original building(s) make a positive contribution to the environment this contribution should be retained and enhanced through sensitive design and the use of appropriate materials; and ii. Where appropriate, adequate parking provision should be provided; and iii. If the proposal relates to buildings that have a group value, such as those in squares, terraces or farm yards, the value should be reflected.

5.4 Open Countryside

5.4.01 It is important that the Open Countryside is protected. To ensure a sustainable pattern of development across the District, policy S1 of the WNJCS concentrates growth at Daventry town and limits development in the rural areas. It refers to

maintaining the distinctive character and vitality of rural communities and respecting the level of tranquillity. This approach is endorsed within the NPPF, where one of the core planning principles refers to recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the environmental dimension of sustainable development, which refers to contributing to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment. Paragraph 55 of the NPPF also sets out that, to ensure a sustainable pattern of development, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and that isolated homes in the countryside should be avoided unless there are special circumstances. The policy below provides a local context to these special circumstances, acknowledging that certain forms of development are acceptable, in particular replacement dwellings, and the conversion of premises to support an existing rural business.

5.4.02 Isolated homes should be avoided and would only be acceptable in special circumstances as defined by the NPPF and where they are of exceptional quality or innovative design. In assessing whether a proposal constitutes exceptional quality or innovative design the following should be taken into account, which reflect the criteria set out in the NPPF:

- It is truly innovative, helping to raise the standards of design in its immediate area;
- It reflects the highest standards in architecture;
- It significantly enhances its immediate setting; and
- It is sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area and reinforces local distinctiveness.

5.4.03 As part of this process it will be expected that such proposals are supported by an independent local design review body chosen with the agreement of the Council as local planning authority and that applicants should engage with such bodies prior to submission of any application.

5.4.04 The grant of prior approval to convert agricultural barns to a residential dwelling under Class Q Part 3 Schedule 2 of the GDPO that has not been implemented will not be considered to represent a fall-back position to justify a proposal for new dwellings against policy RA6.

5.4.05 Agriculture, leisure (including community facilities), tourism and equestrian activity play an important role in supporting the rural economy and are often situated in the open countryside. Sometimes, this is because that is where they need to be located, for instance, buildings used for agricultural purposes. However, it also might not be

suitable to accommodate certain proposals within settlements because of the impact on the amenity of residents or the amount of space required. It is important that such development does not have a significant adverse impact on the character of the locality and is of an appropriate scale.

This policy aims to address objectives 1, 10 and 13
The policy helps to deliver policies S1, S10, BN5, R1 and R2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
RA6–Open Countryside
<p>The intrinsic character, beauty and tranquillity of the open countryside of the District will be recognised.</p> <p>To achieve this, in the open countryside outside the confines of villages, the following forms of development only will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development, including the re-use or conversion of existing buildings, essential to ensure the continuing function of a rural business that meets the requirements of Policy HO6 (Rural Worker Dwelling); or ii. The replacement of an existing building of the same general size, massing and bulk predominantly on the same footprint, for the same use, that respects the character of its rural surroundings; or iii. Individual dwellings of exceptional quality or innovative design; or iv. The optimal viable use of a heritage asset; or v. The re-use of redundant or disused buildings that lead to an enhancement to the immediate setting; or vi. Extensions to existing buildings that respect their form and character; or vii. Essential investment in infrastructure including utilities; or viii. Development for agriculture, equestrian, forestry, leisure, community or tourism use that is justified and of an appropriate scale for its location, and has no significant adverse impacts on its character, beauty and tranquillity; or ix. Economic development that otherwise accords with policy EC4 or policy R2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy; or

- x. Lorry parking provision that otherwise accords with policy ST2; or**
- xi. Development that otherwise accords with policies RA1, RA2 and RA3; or**
- xii. A rural exception site which complies with policy H3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy and where appropriate policy HO7.**

CHAPTER 6: Meeting the District's Housing Needs

6.1 Daventry Town Housing

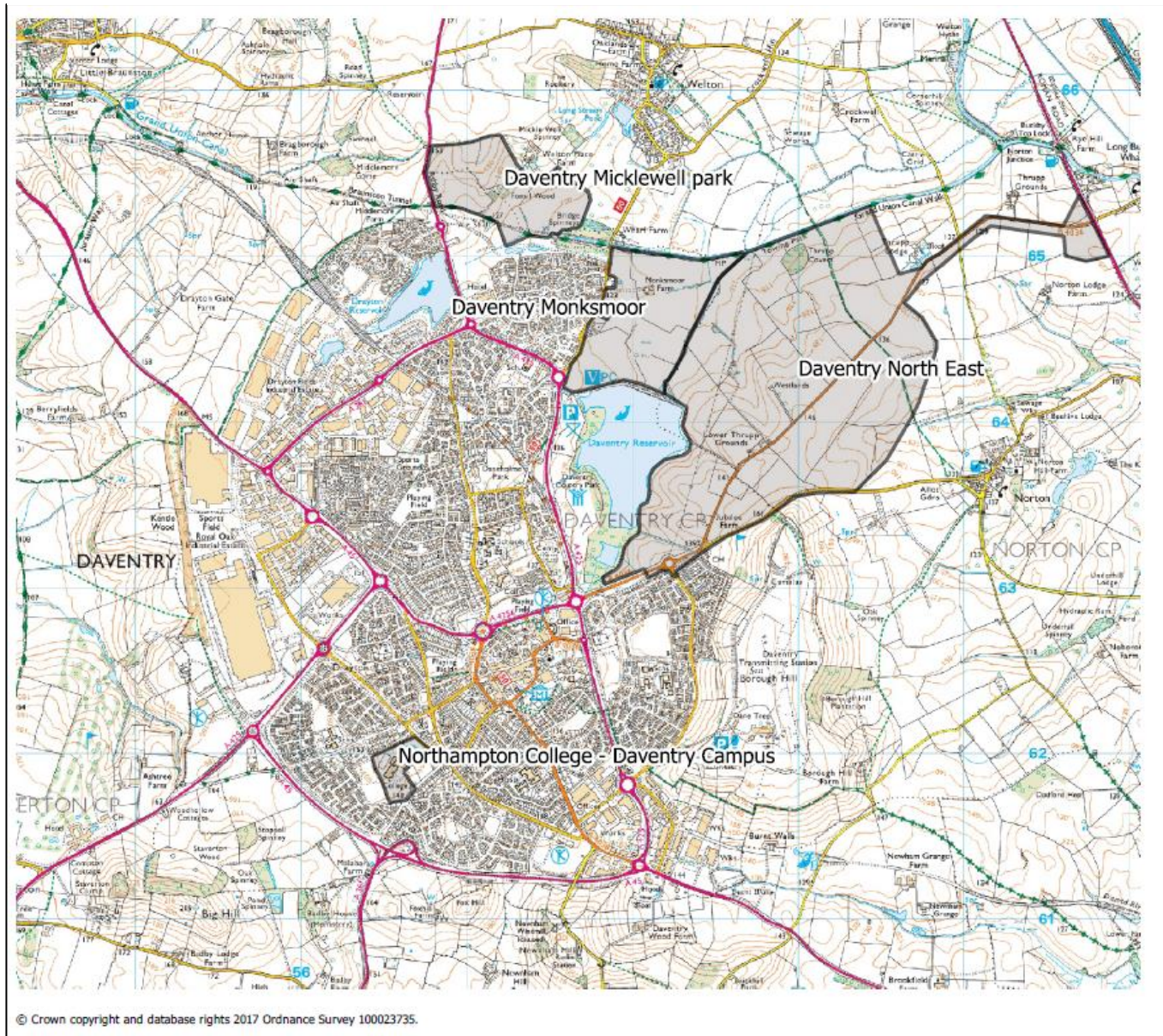
- 6.1.01 As the sub-regional centre, Daventry town is the focus for housing growth within the District. Policy S3 of the WNJCS sets out that during the period 2011 to 2029, 12,730 dwellings will be delivered in Daventry District and that Daventry town will be the focus for about 4,620 dwellings of those dwellings. As at 1 April 2019, 3,245 dwellings had been delivered against the WNJCS requirement of 2,935 dwellings for the period between 2011-2019. However, the majority of this has been delivered in the rural areas.
- 6.1.02 As at 1 April 2019 the main sites under construction in Daventry town were the Monksmoor site to the north east and the Northampton College site on Badby Road west. These together with other sites referred to below are shown on figure 5 below.
- 6.1.03 Monksmoor was granted outline planning permission on appeal for non-determination by the West Northamptonshire Development Corporation for 1,000 dwellings in March 2010. Reserved matters were granted for 200 units on phase 1 of the site in March 2013, for 175 on phase 2 in December 2014 and for 212 dwellings on phase 3 in July 2016, and reserved matters for 57 units on Phase 4A were approved in July 2017. At 31st March 2019, 574 dwellings had been completed on the site.
- 6.1.04 The redevelopment of the former Daventry Campus of Northampton College (for 129 dwellings), was approved in October 2015, and the site is now under-construction. As at 31st March 2019, 86 units had been completed on the site.
- 6.1.05 The Middlemore site forms part of a wider development scheme that was allocated in the 1997 Local Plan. The land was within the ownership of the Council. Progress from the late 2000's to early 2010's was slower than was previously the case due to the downturn in the wider housing market. However, development activity picked up from 2012 and 192 dwellings were completed on the various parcels of the site between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2016. Sites 7 and half of 8 of the wider site still remain undeveloped. In December 2015 the Council resolved that it would develop the remaining part of Site 8 for around 50 dwellings. The Council has agreed heads of terms to dispose of the remaining land (Site 7) for specialist housing for older people, with 307 dwellings and an 83 bed care home proposed. Planning Committee resolved to grant permission for this scheme in September 2017 and permission was issued on 4th April 2018.

- 6.1.06 Outline planning permission was granted in July 2015 for 450 dwellings at Micklewell Park to the north of the town. Reserved matters applications for phase 1 were submitted in February 2018 (DA/2018/0140 and DA/2018/0141).
- 6.1.07 Two other sites with potential for large scale housing development exist within the town. These consist of Daventry Central Area Site 3 located off Eastern Way (for in the region of 120 dwellings) and Site 5 (discussed in more detail in Chapter 7).
- 6.1.08 Finally, the WNJCS also allocated land for a total of 4,000 dwellings on the Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension. It was assumed within the WNJCS that 2,600 of these dwellings would come forward during the plan period i.e. up to 2029. However, the site has not progressed at the rate that was anticipated in the WNJCS. At the time of writing a planning application has yet to be submitted for the site, although it is expected to be submitted shortly. Consequently it is unlikely that 2,600 dwellings will come forward over the plan period, and as set out in the 2019 Housing Land Availability¹⁷ report this has been revised to 1,230 dwellings.
- 6.1.09 The Issues and Options consultation (as at 1st April 2015), taking into account the sites set out above, identified that there was a residual requirement of 511 dwellings for this plan to allocate. However taking into account the slippage in delivery of Daventry North East, and other updates, this requirement has now increased. The current position is summarised in Table 4 and Figure 4 below identifies where the main commitments are located.

¹⁷ Housing Land Availability Report 2017

<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=40056>

Figure 4 Main housing commitments at Daventry Town



6.1.10 Views were sought through the Issues and Options consultation, via a series of options, on where the additional housing should be located at the town: no clear consensus arose from the responses to that consultation. During the Issues and Options consultation an opportunity was provided for sites to be submitted for consideration for development at Daventry and during consultation on the Land Availability Assessment Methodology a further opportunity was provided.

6.1.11 The 2017 Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment assesses a number of sites and broad locations at Daventry. Through that assessment it is evident that the topography and surrounding landscape of the town is one important factor in determining the most suitable location for residential development. To ensure a

more detailed understanding of landscape impact the Council commissioned a further study to assess the characteristics and sensitivities of the District's landscapes. This study also included separate detailed assessments of the potential site allocations at Daventry in terms of their development capacity and landscape and visual qualities.

6.1.12 In addition to landscape and topography, it is important to ensure that potential locations provide a sufficient level of housing to support infrastructure to serve the day to day needs of prospective residents and have suitable, sustainable linkages to the town centre to ensure residents can access the services and facilities on offer without relying on the private car. This in turn helps to support a vibrant town centre and helps achieve a central objective of the WNJCS to regenerate Daventry town. The minimum scale of such a site is considered to be approximately 800 dwellings. Due to the layout of the town, there are few opportunities for incremental development in suitable locations. As part of the process for assessing options for delivering such a site Daventry appointed OPUN, a design review body, to hold a series of workshops to assess the three site options in more detail. The study¹⁸ identified one site that could deliver the minimum 800 dwellings. This is set out in more detail in the Site Selection background paper¹⁹, which brings together various sources of evidence to set out why the sites that are proposed as allocations have been selected.

6.1.13 As part of this process, Heritage Impact Assessments have been undertaken for the proposed allocations. The assessments found that development of the allocation sites could result in less than substantial harm to the historic environment, however it considered that there are opportunities for mitigation through sensitive design and appropriate levels of recording that could reduce this impact to the lower end of less than substantial harm or avoid harm all together.

6.1.14 This Plan identifies three sites specifically for residential development which are shown on the Daventry Town Inset Map, this includes a mix of sizes to provide choice and competition in the market to assist with delivery. The Plan also identifies mixed-use central area sites and the anticipated level of residential development that could come forward; these have been included in the table below. The sites are explored in more detail in the following paragraphs. Table 4 below provides an

¹⁸ Strategic Growth in Daventry, Northamptonshire, OPUN Report, available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

¹⁹ The Site Selection Background Paper (December 2018) , can be seen here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

overview of the housing situation at Daventry town, sets out the level of commitments from the sites discussed above and the capacity from the proposed allocations. The anticipated rate of delivery is set out in a housing trajectory in the Housing Background Paper²⁰.

²⁰The Housing Background Paper (December 2018) can be seen here;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

Table 4 Existing Commitments and Proposed Allocations at Daventry Town (Housing)

A- Existing Commitments (completions, planning permissions and allocations)				
Site Name	Planning Application Reference	Status as at 1st April 2019	Number of Dwellings Complete as at 1st April 2019	Remaining Capacity to 2029 as at 1st April 2019
Monksmoor				
Phase 1		Complete	200	0
Phase 2	DA/2014/0638	Complete	175	0
Phase 3	DA/2015/1100	Under Construction	157	55
Phase 4a	DA/2017/0368	Under Construction	42	15
Phase 4b and 5	WN/2007/0162	Outline (for whole Monksmoor site)	0	356
Northampton College	DA/2016/0467	Under Construction	86	43
Daventry North East		Allocated in WNJCS	0	1200
Daventry Micklewell Park	DA/2014/0869, DA/2018/0140 & DA2018/0526	Outline and Reserved Matters	0	450
Other Sites			298	114
Sub Totals			958	2233
Total				3191
Remaining Requirement (4620 minus 3191)				1429
B. Proposed Allocations				
Allocation Name	Number of Dwellings		Notes	
HO1 - Daventry South West	1100			
H02 - Daventry Micklewell Park Extension	250			
HO4 - Daventry Land at Middlemore	100		Permission granted for 307 units on part of the site. Formerly known as sites 7 and 8	
EC3 - Land to the North and West of Daventry town centre	120			
Sub- Total	1570			
Supply in excess of WNJCS requirement - 1st April	141			
Supply in excess of WNJCS requirement - Middlemore increased supply	348		Increased by grant of permission on HO4	

Daventry South West

- 6.1.15 The Daventry South West site, located to the south west of the A45, provides an important opportunity for a sustainable development that, through appropriate infrastructure, is in a location that has the potential to be well connected to the services and facilities at Daventry, including the town centre.
- 6.1.16 The site is located in relatively close proximity to the town centre, 1 mile away, which can be accessed along Staverton Road which also provides links to the Daventry Campus of Northampton College, Tamar Road local centre, and nearby employment, specifically the Royal Oak Industrial Estate. However connectivity from the area to the town centre is in need of improvement. There is a footbridge in place but because of its design it is not considered to provide an attractive route for all potential users. It is relatively narrow which would affect the ability for pedestrians with cycles to cross at the same time in both directions. Furthermore its current design leads users to experience a sense of exposure which could affect its attractiveness as a route particularly during night-time and/or adverse weather conditions. At present this is the only pedestrian route from the site into Daventry as there is no further opportunity to cross the A45.
- 6.1.17 To address this issue, proposals for the site will need to provide an at-level pedestrian crossing providing access from the site across the A45 into the Grange estate near Tyne Road. This pedestrian access should be integrated with a vehicle access direct off the A45 providing direct access into the site from the A45. A further vehicle access should be provided to the site from the A425. It is likely that a section of the A45 will need to have its maximum speed reduced to help to facilitate the improved connectivity, which will help to re-inforce the change in the character of the road close to the main access to the site.
- 6.1.18 The provision of these access arrangements set out above are considered to be critical to the sustainability of the site and its ability to integrate with the rest of Daventry town, including connecting to existing pedestrian routes which provide access to the services and facilities mentioned above. The site also has the potential to access existing public transport routes providing connections to Daventry and Northampton. These are the 200 service on the A361 and the D3 service operating on Tyne Road, potentially complemented by a form of demand responsive service.
- 6.1.19 Beyond the provision of direct access points to the site there is also scope for improvements to the route into Daventry town centre, including the Staverton Road-Yeomanry Way subway to make this route more attractive to users. In addition to this the development should provide a network of public footpaths to provide

opportunities for enjoyment of the open countryside to the South West of the site and provide opportunities to connect to the wider public footpath network.

6.1.20 The site will need to make provision for a mix of dwelling types, which will help to meet the needs identified in policy HO8. However in order to help meet wider regeneration aims of Daventry, in particular to attract new residents to live and work in Daventry, there may be scope for some larger properties to be provided as part of the housing mix. This would need to be supported by clear evidence.

6.1.21 Focusing on heritage issues, although lying outside the site, Badby House, a former monastery, is a grade II listed building situated adjacent to the site to the south east. Development of this site will need to mitigate the impact on its setting through design, layout and the provision of appropriate landscaping and the inclusion of a suitable buffer to retain the openness of its setting. A Heritage Impact Assessment²¹ (HIA) of this allocation concluded that development of the site could result in less than substantial harm to the historic environment, however the study also considered that there are opportunities for mitigation through sensitive design that could reduce this impact to the lower end of less than substantial harm or avoid harm all together. The mitigation and enhancement opportunities include the retention of important hedgerows and landscape enhancements in the southern part of the site to screen the development and retain the rural backdrop to Badby House. These mitigation and enhancement measures should be covered and taken forward in the assessments and development proposals as part of a planning application. The HIA also identifies the need for archaeological assessment to enable further understanding of the potential and significance of archaeology to inform a mitigation strategy to reduce or remove any potential archaeological impacts.

6.1.22 The site features a number of landscape features, for example a series of copses within and adjacent to the site and undulating hills to the south of the site, including Big Hill. Big Hill is an important landscape feature which contributes to the setting of Daventry town and therefore development of the site will need to protect its setting. Development of the site will also require a landscape led approach to ensure these characteristics influence and integrate into the design to create a quality development with a strong sense of place. The hedgerows are also important landscape, ecological and navigational features which define the historic field pattern of the site and provide a strong visual and physical link to the countryside beyond. Where possible these should be retained and enhanced. The development will also have to provide necessary flood-risk mitigation, and should look to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems within the site, integrated with existing

²¹ Daventry District Council Part 2 Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessment, June 2018. Available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plan/evidence-base/>

landscape features, specifically the hedgerows/field pattern. The site is within an area that is identified as Special Landscape Area (SLA) in this plan. Once further details of the scheme emerge through detailed masterplanning work the precise boundary of the SLA in this location will be adjusted accordingly to exclude the area where built development will take place.

6.1.23 The development will also need to provide land for a two form of entry Primary School and a local centre. This should be sited in an accessible location to also benefit residents and businesses in the surrounding area.

6.1.24 Given these factors, a comprehensive masterplan will be essential to informing the development of the site.

6.1.25 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)²² shows that South-West Daventry has three surface water paths traversing the site; development in these areas may have to be avoided. Detailed site-specific FRA will be required to ensure that development is safe and does not increase flood risk to any adjacent land. Any proposal would need to adhere to the principles set out in ‘New Development and Emergency Flood Plans’, which forms part of the Northamptonshire Flood Toolkit²³. Necessary off-site works will be required to supply the site with adequate wastewater infrastructure.

This policy aims to address objectives 3, 4, 8 and 9.
This policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3 and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO1 - Daventry South West
A. Site HO1 is allocated for residential development. Proposals for this site must be informed by a Masterplan, agreed by the Council as local planning authority, that must demonstrate how the site will come forward comprehensively.
B. The development will make provision for all of the following;
i. About 1100 dwellings;
ii. A two form of entry Primary school;

²² Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2017 available here;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

²³ Northamptonshire Flood Guide 23: New Developments and Emergency Flood Plans (2017):
<https://www.floodtoolkit.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/23.Emergency-flood-plans.pdf>

- iii. A local centre providing local shopping facilities of an appropriate scale to serve the needs of the community and surrounding areas;
 - iv. A mix of house types in accordance with policy HO8 unless there is clear evidence that an alternative mix would assist with the regeneration of Daventry and help enhance the profile of the town or is necessary to make the development viable;
 - v. An integrated transport network serving the site focused on sustainable transport modes that provides:
 - a) Improved pedestrian and cycle links from the site to Staverton Road
 - b) Direct vehicle access from the A45 which also includes provision of an at grade pedestrian crossing connecting to Tyne Road;
 - c) At grade pedestrian connection to Daventry Sports Park;
 - d) Improvements to the existing Staverton Road – Yeomanry Way crossing;
 - e) Improvements to the existing footbridge to support use by pedestrians and cycles;
 - f) Access to public transport providing connections to Daventry Town Centre and Northampton;
 - vi. Structural green space and wildlife corridors which retain important existing landscape features including hedgerows, drainage corridors, woodlands and mature trees and include appropriate landscape enhancements in keeping with the Ironstone Hills Landscape Character Type to mitigate the impact on the setting of Badby House, the Special Landscape Area and Green Wedge;
 - vii. Necessary financial contributions to off-site highway works to mitigate the impact of the development on the highway network;
 - viii. Maintenance and enhancement of appropriate landscape features along the A45 to function as a green link;
 - ix. On-site surface water drainage systems; and
 - x. Necessary financial contributions to contribute to the enhancement of sport and leisure provision within Daventry.
- C. Development of the site will be informed by assessments and suitable mitigation related to:
- Archaeological impact;

- **Heritage impact;**
- **Landscape and visual impact;**
- **Ecological impact;**
- **Highways and transport;**
- **Flood risk and water and water recycling infrastructure; and**
- **Noise and air quality**

D. A site wide Infrastructure Delivery Plan demonstrating how a phased development will support the costs of the associated infrastructure will be submitted as part of any planning application.

Daventry - Micklewell Park

- 6.1.26 Micklewell Park is situated to the north of Daventry, to the east of the A361. The site to the south of that proposed to be allocated benefits from outline planning approval for 450 dwellings issued in July 2015. Along with the 450 dwellings the site includes land for a local centre, a site for a 2 form of entry primary school along with a network of open space and important landscaping measures. The development will also be served by improved bus connections to Daventry town centre. During the course of determining the application mitigating the impact on landscape was a key issue and the indicative masterplan identifies a series of landscape buffers, some of which utilise existing landscape features.
- 6.1.27 Furthermore the indicative masterplan also protects the space identified as the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area, which is in a tunnel through the whole of the site.
- 6.1.28 Through the call for sites process, a further site was identified as an extension to the existing site. Having assessed this site through the HELAA process the extension is considered to be a suitable location for further housing development as an extension of the permitted scheme to the south. As part of consultation on the emerging draft plan a further extension to Micklewell Park, the Welton place farmstead, was submitted. This largely consists of the existing farm buildings and is considered to be appropriate for inclusion. However, it is important to ensure that proposals for the site's extension include appropriate measures to mitigate its impact on the landscape. In addition it will be important that the development protects the setting of Welton village and avoids settlement coalescence.

This policy aims to address objectives 3, 4 and 9.
This policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3 and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO2 – Daventry, Micklewell Park Extension
<p>A. Site HO2 is allocated for residential development. Proposals for this site must be informed by a masterplan, agreed by the Council as local planning authority, that must demonstrate how the site will come forward comprehensively, and fully integrated with the site to the south which has an extant permission.</p> <p>B. The development will make provision for all of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Approximately 250 dwellings; ii. Structural green space and wildlife corridors which protect and enhance the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area and include appropriate landscape enhancements to mitigate the impact on the setting of Welton village and the Green Wedge; iii. Retaining the area of Green Wedge to the north and east of the site; and iv. Necessary contributions to infrastructure. <p>C. Development of the site will be informed by assessments and suitable mitigation related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological impact; • Heritage impact; • Landscape and visual Impact; • Ecological impact; • Highways and transport; • Flood risk and water and water recycling infrastructure; and • Noise and air quality.

6.1.29 It is anticipated that site HO2 will come forward after the delivery of houses on the consented Micklewell Park site. That site is progressing through the planning process, with Reserved Matters approval granted for phase 1 (DA/2018/0140) and being sought on phase 2 (DA/2018/0141) together covering the whole site that received outline consent (DA/2014/0869). The anticipated chronology of delivery is set out in the housing trajectory in Appendix J.

6.1.30 However, to ensure the site is comprehensively planned and of a high quality design, should the sites not come forward in the chronology envisaged and is implemented

differently, for example as one site, it is considered appropriate to have a policy that relates to the whole site area to provide some over-arching development principles. This is shown on the policies map as policy HO3 which covers the allocated site HO2 and the site with outline consent, DA/2014/0869. This policy builds on the final version of the Masterplan that was submitted in support of the application²⁴.

This policy aims to address objectives 3, 4 and 9
This policy helps to deliver policies S1, S3 and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO3 – Daventry, Micklewell Park Development Principles
<p>Proposals within Micklewell Park (Policy HO3) should accord with all the following development principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A comprehensively planned and integrated site making proportionate contributions to the infrastructural requirements resulting from the development as a whole; ii. integration with the existing urban area, particularly Lang Farm and Middlemore, including through the provision of integrated walking and cycling links; iii. Provide a multi-functional green space network, where possible retaining and enhancing existing landscape features, that protects and enhances the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area, the setting of Welton village and the integrity of the Green Wedge; iv. Green-infrastructure corridors which link to existing sub-regional and local green infrastructure corridors; v. Housing types, sizes and tenures to meet identified needs including the provision of plots for self-build; vi. Principal access to the site via the A361; vii. A two form of entry Primary School; and viii. The provision of a local centre providing local shopping facilities to serve the needs of the community and surrounding areas.

²⁴ Supporting documentation to application DA/2014/0869, document reference 00789_SK013_Rev_P2_Illustrative_Masterplan_Amended_29.01.2015.pdf.

Daventry - Land at Middlemore

- 6.1.31 The Middlemore housing estate is situated to the north of the town. It was allocated in the 1997 Local Plan and a significant proportion of the site has been completed. The remaining parcels of land, which form two sites, are situated within the urban area and are owned by the Council. The land had previously been granted outline planning permission and was allocated in the 1997 Local Plan. The site has an adopted development brief. Whilst the principle of development has already been established the remaining parcels of land are proposed to be allocated to provide further certainty to the market.
- 6.1.32 The HELAA 2017 has confirmed that the two sites remain suitable, they benefit from connectivity to the existing services and facilities on Middlemore, specifically the pub and general store and are in close proximity to the Heartlands and Drayton Fields Industrial Estates, which provide access to employment. These industrial estates are also a constraint affecting the site and therefore the layout of the development will need to address the relationship with these employment areas. The site is also adjacent to the proposed Braunston to Daventry Cycle way which will provide enhanced access to Daventry town centre and the countryside to the north.
- 6.1.33 The site has been identified in the 2017 HELAA as delivering a minimum of 100 dwellings, and this number was considered appropriate based on the need to accommodate noise issues from the nearby Heartlands Strategic Employment Area. Recently Planning Permission was granted²⁵ for the southernmost parcel of land (historically referred to as Site 7) for an elderly person's retirement community which includes 307 dwellings. Its considerably higher density demonstrates that the site may have potential to accommodate in excess of 100 dwellings therefore this figure should be considered to be a minimum amount for the site.

This policy aims to address objectives 3,4 and 9.
This policy helps to deliver polices S1, S3 and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO4 –Daventry Land at Middlemore
Site HO4 is allocated for residential development. Proposals for this site should; i. Make provision for at least 100 dwellings; and ii. Provide necessary contributions to the Daventry to Braunston Cycle Link; and

²⁵ Planning reference DA/2016/1180

- iii. Provide noise mitigation to the Heartlands Strategic Employment Area; and
- iv. Take account of the setting of Drayton Reservoir; and
- v. Protect the amenity of existing surrounding residential properties; and
- vi. Be informed by assessments and suitable mitigation related to water and water recycling infrastructure.

Daventry - Sites 3 and 5

6.1.34 This is a mixed-use allocation and is dealt with in further detail in Chapter 7.

6.2 Self Build and Custom Housebuilding

6.2.01 Self and custom build housing is housing built by individuals or groups for their own use, either by building the home on their own or by working with builders. The Government is promoting this type of homebuilding, and is seeking local authority assistance by placing a duty on local authorities to maintain a register of interest through the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, and subsequently a duty to grant sufficient planning permissions for self-build and custom housebuilding to meet this demand. The Council is currently maintaining such a register and further information can be found on the website²⁶. Housing Needs Surveys are carried out at a parish level across the District and also identify demand for self-build plots.

6.2.02 Applications for self-build housing will often be for individual plots. However, self-build can also come forward as part of a larger residential scheme. Applications on multi-lot sites must be accompanied by a design code to clearly set out what form of development is proposed to be pre-approved. This will ensure that development of individual plots within a multi-lot scheme is designed in such a way that they would not stifle development of the neighbouring plot, ensuring that a consistent development is delivered that is well integrated into the surrounding area, but allowing for design variation, creativity, innovation and originality.

²⁶ Self and Custom Housebuilding Register available at:
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/self-and-custom-build-register/>

This policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 and 13
This policy helps to deliver policies S10, H1 and H4 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO5 – Self-build and Custom Housebuilding
<p>Outline applications for Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding schemes of more than one dwelling must be accompanied by a design code. The design code must address all of the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plot particulars (plot boundary and plot size) • Land use and type of home • Plot ratio percentage and minimum coverage requirements • Ridge height ranges (expressed in metres) • Building Lines • Side/rear elevations • Bin storage locations • Landscaping – hard and soft • Public boundary treatment • Access from a main road • Massing • Parking/garages • Material/colours and fenestration • Private amenity

6.3 Rural Worker Dwellings

6.3.01 To promote sustainable development within rural areas the NPPF requires local authorities to resist new isolated homes within the countryside. However the NPPF does identify the special circumstances that may make it appropriate for an isolated home and this includes the essential need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work within the countryside.

6.3.02 The WNJCS has a positive approach to supporting the rural economy. Policy R2 ‘Rural Economy’ seeks to support proposals which sustain and enhance the rural economy by creating or safeguarding jobs and businesses where they are of an appropriate scale for their location, and respect the environmental quality and character of the rural area. The policy goes on to identify the most appropriate types of development considered to be acceptable.

- 6.3.03 Although there is an absence of specific policy relating to the rural workers within the WNJCS, the rural nature of the District both in terms of its settlements and economy means that this remains an important issue which requires guidance. This policy addresses WNJCS objective 13 which supports rural diversification and rural employment opportunities, in particular those related to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.
- 6.3.04 This policy seeks to ensure that there is adequate provision of Rural Worker Dwellings within the District provided certain tests are met. It will need to be demonstrated, through the provision of independent evidence that the dwelling is essential and is justified through the nature and demand of the work that requires workers to be located at or near to their place of work. Other tests that will need to be met relate to the function, financial viability and design of the proposal to ensure its necessity and that it does not adversely impact the rural character of the surrounding area.
- 6.3.05 As part of this process the applicant will have to demonstrate financial sustainability through the provision of information such as certified accounts over a minimum one year period, or a suitable business plan. It will also be expected that such rural accommodation will be subject to a restrictive occupancy condition and permitted development rights may also be removed.
- 6.3.06 In some circumstances, where it may be difficult to demonstrate long term financial sustainability, such as for a new rural enterprise, it may be appropriate to grant a temporary planning permission for the proposed associated rural workers accommodation, for example to allow for temporary accommodation to assist with establishing the viability of the business. This will normally be for a period of 3 years, after which period the enterprise would be regarded as well-established.

The policy aims to address objectives 9, 10 and 11.
The policy helps to deliver policies R1 and R2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO6 - Rural Worker Dwellings
A. The provision of a Rural Worker Dwelling will be acceptable when it is demonstrated that there is an essential need for the dwelling to ensure the function of the rural business and where all of the following criteria can be satisfied;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The functional need cannot be accommodated within an existing settlement, an existing dwelling or provided through the re use or conversion of existing buildings;

- ii. **The proposal is of a scale commensurate with the function and need;**
- iii. **The proposal relates to a demonstrably financially viable well-established activity;**
- iv. **The proposal is appropriately sited to meet the functional need , with appropriate access and servicing; and**
- v. **The proposal is well related to existing rural buildings and other dwellings or positively integrates with the surrounding countryside and appropriately reflects the distinctive rural character.**

B. Temporary accommodation for new rural enterprises will be acceptable where it is demonstrated that there would be an essential need to ensure the function of the rural business, so as to enable the long term financial sustainability of the enterprise to be assessed when well established, subject to meeting criteria A i, ii, iv and v.

6.4 Rural Exception Sites

6.4.01 Policy H3 of the WNJCS provides guidance that supports the provision of affordable housing through rural exception sites subject to certain criteria being met. This includes that the site is within or immediately adjoining the main built-up area, the form and scale is clearly justified by evidence of need through a local housing needs survey and that arrangements for the management and occupation of the affordable dwellings must ensure it is available for affordable housing in perpetuity.

6.4.02 Throughout the District rural exception sites play an important role in meeting local housing need, as set out in the Housing Background Paper (December 2018).

6.4.03 However many villages in the District do not operate in complete isolation and rely on each other for access to services and facilities. In addition viability is an important consideration in ensuring that a rural exception site can be delivered.

6.4.04 Consequently, where justified by evidence of need there may be circumstances where a rural exception site can meet the need of multiple settlements. However in these circumstances it is considered to be more sustainable to seek to locate the site in the settlement placed at the highest level in the hierarchy. Where there are no suitable sites in that settlement a sequential approach should then be taken, moving down the settlement hierarchy accordingly.

The policy aims to address objectives 9 and 10
The policy helps to deliver policies H3 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO7 - Rural Exception Site Selection
<p>When considering proposals for rural exception sites that meet the needs of more than one related settlement, priority will be given to sites at the relevant settlement that is in the highest category in the settlement hierarchy. Proposals in alternative settlements will need to demonstrate that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there are no suitable and available sites in a higher category settlement; and ii. the settlement is sequentially the next highest in the settlement hierarchy.

6.5 Meeting Specific Housing Needs

6.5.01 In order to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities it is important that the housing provided caters for the needs based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and different communities' needs. Policy HO8 is based on the 2017 Housing Market Evidence Study²⁷ which provided a more detailed understanding of housing needs based on the Objectively Assessed Need for West Northamptonshire set out in the WNJCS.

6.5.02 It provides the basis for developers, housing providers, the local planning authorities and neighbourhood planning groups to identify the mix of housing that will best meet identified housing need and demands in particular localities, and help to create a more balanced housing market. This policy should be read alongside policy H2 of the WNJCS – Affordable Housing. The Council will update this study to ensure it remains up-to-date. When the study is updated the latest version would need to be taken into account in establishing a suitable mix for development proposals.

Housing Mix

6.5.03 The study identifies that the greatest increase in household type across West Northamptonshire will be for 'Single person' (58%) and 'Couples without dependent children' (26%), with 'Couples with children' set to decline over the period 2011 to

²⁷ West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit Housing Market Evidence 2017 available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

2029. A significant proportion of the growth in ‘Single person’ households is a result of people living longer, those aged 65+ taking up just under 50% of the projected household increase in ‘Single person’ accommodation compared to just over 50% for those aged 64 and below.

6.5.04 Related to this, the greatest level of market need is for 3 bedroom properties – around 56% of all future housing in Daventry District. The needs for house types are identified in table 5 below (please note a slight alteration in the total figures as the original study had applied arithmetic rounding to the totals). Policy HO8 sets out the target mix that developments should meet and an acceptable range. This range is proportionate to the level of need identified in the Housing Market Evidence Study and the ranges have been derived as a cascade from the housing type where the need is greatest. This is particularly important to ensure that the maximum acceptable proportion for property types where the need is lowest does not undermine the ability to meet the greatest level of need, because a greater proportion of one property type will inevitably mean a reduction in another property type which could result in significant variations from the identified needs. Consequently the ranges differ from a 2% range when the need is lowest, followed by a 3% range and then a 5% range where the need is at its greatest i.e. above 40% of the total need. These ranges also strike an appropriate balance between deliverability and flexibility to take into account different circumstances and sizes of site whilst also ensuring identified needs can be met. Furthermore as a consequence of the viability study and the practical difficulties of securing such a mix on smaller sites, this mix does not apply to sites of less than 10 dwellings.

Table 5 Housing Mix of OAN for Market and Affordable Housing 2016- 2029

		Market Housing		Affordable Housing		Total
Flat	1 Bedroom	60	2%	250	18%	300
	2 Bedroom	30	1%	60	4%	100
House	2 Bedroom	500	14%	680	47%	1,200
	3 Bedroom	2,070	56%	350	24%	2,400
	4 Bedroom	800	22%	80	6%	900
	5+ Bedroom	210	6%	20	1%	200
Total		3,670		1,440		5,110

Housing Standards- Accessibility

6.5.05 Related, but not exclusive to, housing for older people is the issue of accessible housing designed for people with particular mobility needs. Following the Housing Standards Review, the Government introduced optional accessibility standards, with criteria for age friendly, accessible and adaptable housing.

6.5.06 Local planning authorities can adopt levels of accessibility, above the current minimum Building Regulation standards, to meet local needs, according to local circumstances and subject to viability testing.

6.5.07 The three tiers of accessibility²⁸ are:

- Accessibility Category 1 (Mandatory minimum – the current Building Regulation standard);
- Accessibility Category M4 (2) (Optional – equivalent to Lifetime Homes standard);
- Accessibility Category M4 (3) (Optional – wheelchair user dwellings).

6.5.08 As identified in the Housing Market Evidence 2017, there is an ageing population across West Northamptonshire, the number of people aged 65 or over is projected to equate to 50% of the overall housing growth. 20% of over 65's are projected to be those aged 85 or over. Whilst most of these people will already live in the area and some may not move from their current homes, those that do move will require accessible housing. Furthermore a third of the increased households will include someone aged 65 or over. Whilst not all those over 65 will require this standard immediately, collectively this suggests there is a need for 50% of all new dwellings to meet Category 2 requirements.

6.5.09 The 2017 study also explored the need for wheelchair accessible properties and identified that the need for wheelchair accessible housing in Daventry District comprises 230 households in market housing and 110 households in affordable housing. This suggests there is a need for a proportion of both market and affordable housing to be wheelchair accessible, specifically a minimum of 5% of all market housing and 10% of all affordable housing to meet Category 3 requirements. This would form part of the 50% mentioned above, as Category 3 homes also meet Category 2 standards.

Housing Standards- Space

6.5.10 Related to accessibility standards, it is important that dwellings are fit for purpose, with enough space for its occupants to maintain their wellbeing through being able to socialize, have privacy, store belongings, pursue leisure activities, circulate, relax and study, prepare food, play, deal with waste and recycling. Ensuring sufficient space within the home and better standards of accommodation is recognised as an

²⁸ Housing: optional technical standards available from;
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-optional-technical-standards>

important factor in helping to maintain people's wellbeing with associated benefits of improved physical and mental health. In particular homes designed for people with mobility needs arising from frailty, disability or ageing will tend to require more generous space for circulation. This links with a key priority of the Council as set out in the Community Strategy 2014-2019 and Corporate Strategic Plan of improving the health and wellbeing of its residents.

6.5.11 Following a comprehensive review of housing standards, the Government has introduced a nationally described space standard²⁹ for new housing, which offers a consistent set of requirements with regard to the internal area of new homes. These standards will be applied in Daventry District.

6.5.12 A key asset of the District, particularly in comparison to more urbanised areas, is the space that exists to give new residents a high quality of life with adaptable living space within their homes and adequate amenity space outside. A number of property types across the District have been assessed to establish compliance with the National Space Standard and this is set out in the Housing Background Paper³⁰ which identifies which property types meet and do not meet those National Space Standards.

Housing Standards - Water

6.5.13 As part of the housing standards review the Government introduced optional standards for water. The national maximum of 125 litres per person per day will continue to apply nationally, applied through the Building Regulations. However in cases where there is an appropriate policy in a local plan this can be reduced to 110 litres per day. This would be imposed via a condition on planning permissions and applied through Building Regulations.

6.5.14 The WNJCS includes policy S11 which requires all houses to be built to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. This standard as a whole can no longer be implemented because of its withdrawal by Government. The water efficiency element of the code requires that homes be built to a maximum of 105 litres per person per day to achieve Code Level 4. The WNJCS included reference to Code 4 partly because water resource availability is an important issue in West Northamptonshire, as confirmed by the 2011 Water Cycle Study (updated in 2017). Anglian Water anticipate a need

²⁹ Housing: optional technical standards available from;
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-optional-technical-standards>

³⁰ Housing Background Paper, Version 3, December 2018 available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=48959>

for improvements to the existing water supply network, to enable development of proposed sites. The study concluded that applying equivalent standards to the Code for Sustainable Homes was important to ensure water resource availability for the West Northamptonshire area. Furthermore the WNJCS was viability tested applying Code level 4 and proved to be viable and it has been taken forward in the Housing SPD. Consequently, it is considered there is robust evidence of a need for the optional water efficiency standard of 110 litres per day. In line with Government guidance this standard will be applied through this Local Plan.

6.5.15 The viability assessment³¹ indicates that the applying the above standards is generally viable.

Specialist Accommodation

6.5.16 Three Dragons and Associates were commissioned by the seven Northamptonshire district and borough councils and Northamptonshire County Council to conduct a study on the housing and support needs of older people³². The study provided evidence on the level of demand for older person housing including Dementia Care. The study was intended to both supplement the Northamptonshire County Council's Older Person's Accommodation Study and to form part of the evidence base for Part 2 local plans.

The study showed Daventry District to have the following requirements:

- 89 Older Person's dwellings per annum over the plan period.
- 259 additional care home places over the plan period.
- At least one dementia care unit over the next 3-5 years.

6.5.17 The policy below seeks to address these needs, in particular through ensuring a proportion of the dwellings meet the optional accessibility standards (M4(3) Wheelchair user). This will help to ensure that certain forms of specialist accommodation, e.g. bungalows for elderly people, are provided.

Viability

6.5.18 It is acknowledged that there may be particular site-specific circumstances of development proposals where viability evidence indicates that a fully policy

³¹ Daventry Local Plan 2 Viability Study October 2017 available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

³² Study of Housing and Support Needs of Older People Across Northamptonshire (March 2017) available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

compliant scheme is not viable when taking into account the policy requirements of Policy HO8 and other policies of this plan, together with those in the WNJCS. In such situations, local circumstances, for example any outstanding affordable need, will need to be taken into account in informing decisions as to which policy requirements of Policy HO8 and other policies of the Plan should be prioritised, when seeking to achieve a viable form of development.

6.5.19 With regard to the above, the 2017 Local Plan viability assessment³³ indicated that developments of smaller sites (predominantly less than 10 dwellings) particularly those on previously developed land, may have difficulties in meeting the full level of policy compliance taking into account the policies of this plan and those of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. Consequently some components of this policy, such as the accessibility standards, do not apply to developments of less than 10 dwellings situated on previously developed land.

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 9 and 10
The policy helps to deliver policies S3, H2 H3, H4 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
HO8 – Housing Mix and Type
<p>A. Housing needs will be met by development providing a mix of dwelling type and size to cater for current and forecast accommodation needs. This will also contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed and inclusive communities. Developments will be required to meet part C iii) and iv) of this policy which are mandatory standards and will be expected to meet the other requirements of this policy unless it is demonstrated that compliance would make it unviable.</p> <p>Specialist accommodation that promotes independent living (which could include the provision of extra care) will be sought on Sustainable Urban Extensions in accordance with part E of this policy.</p> <p>Housing Mix</p> <p>B. i. Developments of 10 or more dwellings will be expected to provide an appropriate range and mix of housing types to ensure the creation of mixed,</p>

³³ GEN01 – Daventry Local Plan Part 2 Viability Report & GEN01A – Daventry Local Plan Viability Update Addendum Report:
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plan/evidence-base/>

balanced and inclusive communities. In assessing the mix of development proposals regard will be had to the importance of seeking to reflect the mix of market and affordable dwellings as identified in the most recent Housing Market Evidence Study. Developments should therefore seek to meet the target (need) mix set out in the tables below, however variations will be acceptable provided that they are within the ranges indicated;

Market Housing Mix

Market Housing Target (Need)	Minimum %	Maximum %
3% - 1 - 2 bedroom apartments	1%	5%
14% - 2 bedroom dwellings	11%	17%
56% - 3 bedroom dwellings	51%	61%
22% - 4 bedroom dwellings	19%	25%
6% - 5 + bedroom dwellings	4%	8%

Affordable Housing Mix

Affordable Housing Target (Need)	Minimum %	Maximum %
22% 1-2 bedroom apartments	19%	25%
47% 2 bedroom dwellings	42%	52%
24% 3 bedroom dwellings	21%	27%
6% 4 bedroom dwellings	4%	8%
1% 5 + bedroom dwellings	1%	3%

- ii. An alternative mix will be supported where this is evidenced by a more up-to-date and robust assessment of needs at an appropriate local level or is necessary to respond to particular local circumstances.

Housing Standards

C. To meet needs of the District’s residents and to deliver dwellings which are capable of meeting peoples’ changing circumstances over their lifetime the following standards will need to be met:

- i. 50% of all new dwellings (except for sites of less than 10 dwellings on

previously developed land) should be built to accessibility standards as follows:

- **Market dwellings - 50% to M4(2)**
 - **Affordable dwellings - 40% to M4(2) and a further 10% to M4(3)**
- ii. **It would be expected that these standards will be implemented proportionately across the housing mix unless there are site specific factors such as vulnerability to flooding, site topography, and other circumstances which may make a specific site less suitable for M4(2) and M4(3) compliant dwellings, including where step free access cannot be achieved or is not viable.**
- iii. **The internal floor area of all new build dwellings must meet the National Space Standards as a minimum.**
- iv. **All new dwellings shall include water efficiency measures to comply with a limit of 110 litres per person per day**

Specialist Accommodation

D. Schemes that provide specialised accommodation whilst promoting independent living will be supported provided all of the following criteria are met:

- i. **the type of specialised accommodation proposed meets identified District needs and contributes to maintaining the balance of the housing stock in the locality;**
- ii. **the proposal provides easy access to services and facilities, including public transport, enabling its residents' to live independently as part of the community;**
- iii. **the design of the proposal, including any individual units of accommodation, is capable of meeting the specialised accommodation support and care needs of the occupier;**
- iv. **arrangements are in place to ensure the delivery of appropriate care and support packages; and**
- v. **the proposal provides the required level of affordable housing where the housing falls within use class C3.**

The Council would support the provision of a dementia care housing scheme at Daventry town or the Primary Service Villages to help meet the identified need.

6.6 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

6.6.01 Current national policy is set out in the Government's document Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (August 2015). This states that local planning authorities should set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for Travelling Showpeople, which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of Travellers in their area. Of relevance to this plan it advises local planning authorities, within their local plans, to:

- Identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets;
- Identify a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and where possible for years eleven to fifteen;
- Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific site and location of the sites and the surrounding population's size and density;
- Protect local amenity and environment

6.6.02 Policy H6 of the WNJCS sets out the requirement for pitches and plots across the District in the period to 2029. This requirement was based on an assessment of need undertaken in 2013 i.e. predating revised government guidance published in August 2015 which included a change to the definition of Travellers for planning purposes. The key change that was made to both definitions was the removal of the term relating to persons who have ceased to travel, 'who on grounds of their own or their family's or dependents' education or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently' (PPTS 2012), which means that those who have ceased to travel will not now fall under the planning definition of a Traveller for the purposes of assessing accommodation need in a GTAA. Ethnic status is not affected by the change in definition and therefore Romany Gypsies and Irish and Scottish Travellers are protected by existing equality legislation (Equalities Act 2010) should they be able to demonstrate a right to culturally appropriate accommodation. For those that no longer meet the current planning definition, applications will be assessed against policies elsewhere in this plan, in particular those in chapter 5, chapter 6 and chapter 9.

6.6.03 In order to ensure the evidence base was up to date for this Part 2 Plan the Council commissioned an updated version of the evidence base in 2016 to take account of the revised guidance.

- 6.6.04 The updated study³⁴ identifies that at its base date May 2016, Daventry District had 4 private sites with a total of 28 pitches; 1 unauthorised site with 1 pitch; and 2 Travelling Showpeople yards with a total of 5 plots.
- 6.6.05 Since the base date, a further three pitches have been granted planning permission and these permissions have been implemented. These are in Arthingworth³⁵ and Weedon³⁶.
- 6.6.06 The needs identified in the 2017 study and provision to date is set out in Table 6 below. Regarding the need for residential pitches the study identified that as no Gypsy and Traveller households meet the planning definition the need for pitches is 0. It then identified that of 24 unknown households that could meet the definition 6 pitches could be needed up to 2029 based on household formation rates. The study then recommended that a national average of 10% should be applied to the number of pitches that could be required from unknown households to determine the level of need from households that are likely to meet the planning definition, and that a criteria based policy should be used to address this need. This resulted in a likely need for 1 additional pitch for the period to 2029. Since the completion of the 2017 GTAA recent evidence indicates that the national average for households that meet the planning definition may potentially be up to 25% resulting in a potential need for 2 additional pitches arising from unknown households. This is now considered to be an appropriate basis for establishing the need for residential pitches and the need will be addressed through the criteria set out in Policy HO9.
- 6.6.07 There are currently no transit sites or emergency stopping places within the District. The Countywide Travellers Unit (CTU) advocates a countywide, managed approach for dealing with all unauthorised encampments. The Council, along with the CTU, and other councils that form the CTU, will work together to identify opportunities for the provision of emergency stopping places, using a strategic managed approach rather than through the allocation of sites.
- 6.6.08 The needs for Travelling Showpeople plots arise from a small number of households in need of a new yard due to over-crowding or concealed families within these households. The existing yard is situated within Daventry District and discussions are ongoing to establish if a suitable alternative site for the households can be found

³⁴ Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment 2017 available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

³⁵ Golden Stables- 2 pitches - DA/2015/0083

³⁶ Stowe Hill – 1 pitch - DA/2015/0195

within the District to relocate to. The Council is committed to working proactively to address this issue; however the households are also looking at alternative sites outside of the District.

6.6.09 As set out in Table 6 the needs for residential pitches have now been exceeded through permissions granted therefore there is no need for further allocations for residential pitches in this plan. For additional pitches that come forward through the Development Management process the Council will need to treat applications on a case by case basis. The justification for such pitches will be an increasingly important factor, particularly as the further provision exceeds the identified needs. Table 6 below summarises the provision against the revised needs identified in the 2017 study.

Table 6 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople need and commitments

Type	Identified Need (2016) to 2029	Commitments/ Completions	Residual Need
Residential Pitches	1	6	-5
Travelling Showpeople	6	0	6
Emergency Stopping Place	1	0	1

6.6.10 Further to the needs Policy H6 of the WNJCS sets out criteria to be used in the allocation of further sites. These criteria have been used in determining planning applications where there is an unmet need and they continue to be an appropriate basis for decision making.

6.6.11 However, following the publication of the 2017 study and the revised needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Community the figures in Policy H6 are now out-of-date and therefore are superseded by Policy HO9 below. The remaining part of policy H6, the criteria currently being used in determining planning applications, has been replicated within this policy and therefore when adopted this policy will supersede policy H6 of the WNJCS insofar as it relates to Daventry District. This will ensure that new provision is situated in appropriate locations. This will include ensuring that proposals have safe access, are accessible to a range of services and facilities, provide an acceptable level of amenity for residents and not have an unacceptable impact on the landscape, local infrastructure and existing communities. In accordance with national policy the Council will assess the suitability in rural or semi-rural settings to ensure that proposed site scale will not dominate the nearest settled community. In assessing proposals against this policy it will be necessary to take account of the other policies in this plan including those within Chapter 5 and Chapter 9.

6.6.12 An issues and options consultation³⁷ carried out in March 2016 identified that the majority of respondents thought sites should contain a maximum of 4-6 pitches. This is further strengthened by paragraph 9.29 of the WNJCS which states although Government Guidance suggests that a maximum of 15 pitches is conducive to providing a comfortable environment which is easy to manage, in practice up to six pitches containing one family unit works well. This is further supported by residents and site managers who would prefer to avoid large sites unless agreed by the community via a consultation process. When determining an application for a pitch or plot, the area surrounding the site will be taken into consideration and the cumulative impact, if any, will be taken into account.

6.6.13 The most up-to-date evidence as set out in Table 6 indicates that there is no residual need for residential pitches. Furthermore, the identified needs for Travelling Showpeople and emergency stopping places, include households that are considering sites both within and outside of Daventry District. Therefore in order that the policy can remain up to date and respond to changing identified need, the policy does not include specific figures for the level of provision, but refers to the need identified in the evidence base produced by the Council, which, during the plan period will be periodically updated.

The policy aims to address objective 9
The policy supersedes policy H6 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy insofar as it relates to Daventry District
HO9 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Provision will be made for the accommodation of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the period 2016 to 2029 to meet the needs identified in the most recent Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople needs assessment.
A. Applications for planning permission must meet the following criteria:
i. The site has safe and convenient vehicular access from the public highway, and provides adequate space for parking, turning and servicing on-site.
ii. The site is reasonably accessible to a range of services set out in national policy, i.e. shops, public transport, primary health care and schools.
iii. The site will provide an acceptable standard of amenity for the proposed residents. Sites which are exposed to high levels of flood risk and noise and air pollution are not acceptable.
iv. The site will be capable of providing adequate on-site services for water

³⁷ Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan (Part2b) Issues and options available here; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

supply, power, drainage, sewage disposal, waste disposal, composting and recycling facilities.

- v. The scale and location of the site will not have an unacceptable impact on the landscape, local infrastructure and existing communities.**
- vi. In the case of sites for travelling showpeople there will be sufficient space for the storage and maintenance of equipment and the parking and manoeuvring of all vehicles associated with the occupiers. Additional screening may be required having regard to the nature of the equipment that is being stored.**

B. The Council will seek to protect existing sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople within the District from alternative forms of development.

CHAPTER 7: Vibrant Economy

7.1 Vibrant Town Centre

7.1.01 Daventry has the only town centre in the District and serves surrounding villages. It is defined as a sub-regional town centre in Policy S2 of the WNJCS and is the only centre in the District that is defined within this hierarchy of centres. It is considered vital that Daventry town centre is protected and enhanced through positive planning policy which safeguards the integrity of the shopping area whilst also providing flexibility to consider appropriate diversification of the current offer and the ability to respond to market trends.

7.1.02 The focus on the 'High Street' continues to be a key strand of Government policy. While acknowledging the changing role of town centres the key to ensuring this is supporting a diverse range of uses. While retail is still a major focus for town centres, it is recognised that other uses complement this offer. It is important to plan for a mix and offer that meets the needs of the local catchment area, supports businesses and conserves and enhances the established character and diversity of Daventry.

7.1.03 Policy D1 of the WNJCS promotes the regeneration of Daventry town and includes the provision of additional retail space within the town centre. Policy D2 supports retail, office and leisure development within and adjoining the town centre and sets out a minimum for increase in shopping provision. In accordance with Policy D2 of the WNJCS, and in order to ensure that proposals and policies are targeting specific areas within the town the following designations have been included on the Town Centre Inset Map:

- Town Centre boundary: A defined area that includes the Primary Shopping Area and areas of predominantly leisure, business and other main town centre uses.
- Primary Shopping Area: Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are contiguous and closely related to the primary shopping frontage)

7.1.04 Further detail of what constitutes the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages used to establish the Primary Shopping Area is set out in the Retail and Town Centre Background Paper³⁸. However in broad terms the following definitions for Primary and Secondary frontages have been applied.

- Primary Shopping Frontages - include a high proportion of retail uses.

³⁸ The Retail and Town Centre Background Paper (July 2018) can be seen here;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

- Secondary Shopping Frontages - provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses and often provide complementary uses to the core retail function that exists within the primary frontage.

7.1.05 A large part of the town centre is within a conservation area. The boundary is accompanied by a conservation area appraisal and management plan. It is important that the special features that create this historic interest are preserved or enhanced and any proposals within the Daventry Town Conservation Area will need to be sensitive to designated and non-designated heritage assets and also need to accord with policy ENV7 (Historic Environment).

7.1.06 The town centre currently has a number of car parks that serve the businesses and facilities located there. It is important that any development in and adjoining the town centre ensures that there is no adverse impact on the quantity or quality of car parking. Development that would result in a loss of car parking spaces should be accompanied by a car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of spaces can be mitigated where required and that there is no overall adverse impact on the availability of sufficient car parking of appropriate quality for the town centre.

7.1.07 Policy S9 of the WNJCS sets out the criteria for assessing retail proposals that are outside the town centre boundary. It also applies a threshold for requiring a retail impact assessment of 1000sqm gross in order for proposals to demonstrate that they do not have a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the primary shopping areas in the catchment of the proposal.

7.1.08 It is important that the retail function of the primary shopping area, in particular the Primary Shopping Frontage is maintained to ensure that the retail offer functions effectively and supports the overall vitality and viability of the town centre. Table 7 below identifies the level of A1 retail within the Primary Shopping Frontages as at April 2019 and demonstrates that whilst A1 retail is the predominant use there are significant frontages, e.g. High Street, where the level of A1 use is proportionately lower and at risk of not being the predominant use. To seek to safeguard the High Street and the other Primary Frontages, A1 retail uses should be retained to ensure that the retail character and function is not eroded and continues to be the primary form of provision. However alternative main town centre uses (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) may be acceptable within Primary Shopping Frontages when they contribute to the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and avoid a concentration of non-A1 town centre uses within a Primary Frontage to the extent that the retail character of the frontage is undermined.

Table 7 – Proportion of A1 Retail Uses at the Primary Shopping Frontages

Primary Frontage	Total Frontage (metres)	Total A1 Frontage (metres)	Percentage A1 Use
Bishops Court	98	98	100%
Bowen Square	403	320	79%
Foundry Walk	142	128	90%
High Street	618	340	55%
Sheaf Street	251	181	72%

7.1.09 The following policies provide a sequential approach, focusing on the Primary Shopping Area and the wider town centre. It is considered that this allows the right balance to provide sufficient flexibility whilst also protecting the town’s vitality and viability.

This policy aims to address objectives 5, 13 and 14
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S9, E2, D1 and D2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy.
EC1 – Vibrant Town Centre
<p>A. Within the Daventry Town Centre boundary (as defined on Daventry Town Centre Inset Map) development proposals for main town centre uses will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contribute to the vitality and viability of the town centre and do not have an adverse impact on the vitality and viability of other centres; and ii. Are directly related to the role and function of the centre and its catchment area in terms of its scale and type; and iii. Contribute to the provision of a safe environment; and iv. Do not result in insufficient car parking or car parking of poor quality; and v. Are sensitive to the heritage assets and their setting and accord with policy ENV7; and vi. Provide appropriate access and servicing. <p>B. Within the defined Primary Shopping Area development proposals for town centre uses should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Not result in the loss of A1 retail floorspace within a Primary Shopping Frontage (as defined on the Daventry Town Centre Inset Map) unless the

alternative town centre use contributes to the vitality and viability of the Town Centre. In assessing whether a proposal contributes to the vitality and viability of the town centre regard will be had to avoiding the concentration of non-A1 town centre uses within a Primary Frontage to the extent that the retail character of the frontage is undermined; and

- ii. **Provide an active frontage and be open for business during the day.**

C. Residential development within the town centre will be specifically supported where this is above ground floor and has access which does not require people to pass through a business use.

Central Area sites

7.1.10 As part of the regeneration plans for Daventry town there are a number of proposals for the central area that are progressing at different stages. The Abbey Retail Park (located off South Way) completed in early 2009, in an edge of centre location, provides additional retail floorspace (bulky goods and DIY), car parking and a Working Men's Club. The 'iCon' building, completed in 2011 at a gateway into the central area, 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.

7.1.11 Over recent years the Council has produced a number of documents that have sought to set out how the central area of the town might develop to cater for current needs and to provide additional capacity for the town's growth. In 2002 the Council commissioned the Civic Trust to create a Town Centre Vision. The Vision was developed through four stages and resulted in the publication of the final version in July 2004. The Vision identified a number of key sites in and around the town centre and developed approaches for each of these areas. It is considered that the sites identified within this Vision are still relevant today although the proposals for each site may now have changed given the changing retail market and national planning policy for retail and town centres in order to fully understand this the Council has decided in early summer 2019 to commission a new vision for the town centre. The 2004 Vision has been reflected on in the Retail and Town Centre Background Paper (July 2018) where the future of the town's central area is considered in the context of the current market and in line with national planning policy for retail and town centres. An overview of the key sites is set out below with accompanying policies where they are required. The sites are illustrated on the Daventry Town Centre Inset Map. It is important that these sites all provide suitable and legible walking and cycling links to the town centre and each other as well as other significant areas

around the town including Daventry Country Park and Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE), as well as existing communities.

Daventry, North of High Street (Site 1)

- 7.1.12 The site to the north of High Street forms part of the defined town centre. It had the benefit of planning permission for retail units, a new library, cinema and car parking. The site provides the only opportunity for further retail led development of any significance in the town centre, and benefits from being in a single (public sector) ownership. It is, therefore, important that the opportunity to enhance the vitality and viability of the town centre is maximised through an appropriate range of town centre uses, and that it is of a design, quality and layout appropriate to its location on the edge of the historic town centre. The site has been allocated in this Plan to provide certainty about the suitability of the site for town centre uses.
- 7.1.13 Main town centre uses will be supported on this site. It will be important that links to the primary shopping area are provided or improved through public realm and environmental improvements, and that the development is complementary to the adjacent conservation area. Any proposal should also accord with policies ENV10 (Design) and ENV7 (Historic Environment).
- 7.1.14 Development proposals if in outline or only applying to part of the site must be informed by a masterplan that has been agreed by the Council as local planning authority in order to demonstrate how that the site can come forward comprehensively. Proposals must be accompanied by a transport strategy that will include how walking and cycling links will be incorporated into the development, how the development will contribute towards modal shift and also set out how any increased demand for car parking will be accommodated whilst mitigating the impacts resulting from any potential loss of car parking.
- 7.1.15 An application for a cinema and restaurants was approved on 21st February 2019. The scheme will be constructed by the District Council and leased to a cinema and restaurant operator. Clearance of the site, in readiness for construction, started in spring 2019.

<p>This policy aims to address objectives 3, 4, 5, 13 and 14</p>
<p>This policy helps to deliver policies S2, D1 and D2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy</p>
<p>EC2 – Daventry, North of High Street (Site 1)</p>
<p>A. Site EC2, North of High Street, is allocated for a mix of town centre uses which should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail (A1-A5) • Community (D2) • Leisure (D2) • Office (B1) • Library (D1) • Residential development will be specifically supported where this is above ground floor and has access which does not require people to pass through a business use. <p>B. Development proposals for this site must be informed by a masterplan, agreed by the Council as local planning authority, that must demonstrate how the site can come forward comprehensively.</p> <p>C. Proposals for this site should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preserve and enhance the Daventry Town Centre Conservation Area and other heritage assets, having due regard to the findings of the Heritage Impact Assessments; and ii. Be directly related to the role and function of the town centre and its catchment area in terms of its scale and character; and iii. Provide and enhance legible and walkable links within the town centre and surrounding areas, including other sites through design and layout and by utilising public realm and opportunities for environmental improvements; and iv. Be accompanied by a transport strategy; and v. Integrate with the agreed masterplan for Site EC3, Land to the North and West of Daventry town centre; and vi. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements. <p>The boundary of Site EC2, North of High Street is shown on the Daventry Town Centre Inset Map.</p>

Daventry, Land around Bowen Square (Site 2)

7.1.16 The anticipated additional retail floorspace on the Bowen Square car park has not materialised and there are no known plans to pursue this. Other aspects of the vision for this site likewise have not yet materialised. The Vision also identified the possibility of a reconfigured bus station. The site is within the town centre boundary and therefore additional retail development in this area is likely to be found acceptable within existing policies, subject to the details of any scheme. Therefore there is no need to allocate this site.

Daventry, Land to the North and West of town centre (Sites 3 and 5)

7.1.17 The Daventry Town Centre Vision identified the possibility of a new canal arm from the Grand Union Canal to the north to the playing fields adjacent to Eastern Way. Later work for the Daventry 2040 Masterplan identified the possibility of a range of uses including pubs/restaurants and housing to create a vibrant location. This also identified the adjacent site, Waterloo and former Gas Works (site 5) as being suitable for bulky goods retail. These sites were previously identified as separate locations at the Issues and Options stage however they have been allocated as one site within this Local Plan. This is to provide some flexibility and ensure a comprehensive development can take place and provide certainty about the suitability of this site for mixed use in the long term.

7.1.18 The new canal arm received planning consent in January 2017, but in May 2018 the Council decided not to progress the canal project.

7.1.19 The Council entered into a development agreement regarding the development of site 5 for retail. Planning permission for five retail units was granted in March 2018. The developers have now concluded that the retail scheme is not viable and are not proceeding with it. The development agreement is in the process of being terminated. Given the proximity and relationship to the town centre this part of the site is considered suitable for a range of uses, the same as for land along Eastern Way.

7.1.20 The whole site will need to provide or improve links to the primary shopping area through public realm and environmental improvements and provide a genuine opportunity to link the town centre to Daventry Country Park and Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension. Such links should include legible walking and cycling routes that accommodate the distinct needs of different users including those visiting for leisure and others who may be commuting to the town centre or surrounding employment areas. It is these linkages and the opportunity for a gateway location to the town centre that justify the provision of some town centre uses in this edge of centre location as part of an appropriate mix of uses to ensure

the area is active during the day and in the evening. Good quality open space, including green space, should form part of the development. Any proposals will be led by a masterplan that has been adopted by the Council as local planning authority that can demonstrate how the site can come forward comprehensively.

7.1.21 Proposals must be accompanied by a transport strategy that will include how walking and cycling links will be incorporated into the development, how the development will contribute towards modal shift and also set out how any increased demand for car parking will be accommodated whilst mitigating the impacts resulting from any potential loss of car parking. There are pockets of the site, in particular at the Eastern edge of the site that have a high risk of flooding from surface water therefore proposals must also demonstrate how they will mitigate against surface water flooding.

This policy aims to address objectives 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, D2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC3 - Daventry, Land to the North and West of town centre (Site 3 and 5)
<p>A. Site EC3, land to the north and west of Daventry town centre is allocated for the following mix of uses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential (C2/C3) • Office (B1) • Hotel (C1) • Leisure (D2) • Restaurant/Pub (A3/A4) • Health (D1) <p>B. Development proposals for this site must be informed by a Masterplan, agreed by the Council as local planning authority that must demonstrate how the site can come forward comprehensively.</p> <p>C. Proposals for this site should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide suitable and legible pedestrian and cycle links that accommodate the distinct needs of different users linking to the town centre, Daventry Country Park, Daventry North East SUE and the Learning Quarter (site 6), including those passing through the site, through design and layout and by utilising public realm; and ii. Respond positively to and respect its setting including the provision of on-site open space and having due regard to the findings of the Heritage Impact

- Assessment; and**
- iii. Ensure that siting, configuration and orientation of the buildings optimise key views into and out of the site; and**
 - iv. Develop the tourism potential of the area through the addition of quality public space; and**
 - v. Provide an active frontage on to Eastern Way; and**
 - vi. Have no adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the centre or other centres; and**
 - vii. Retain areas of open and green character; and**
 - viii. Integrate with any agreed masterplan for Site EC2, North of High Street; and**
 - ix. Be accompanied by a transport strategy; and**
 - x. Mitigate all flood risk arising as a result of development of the site including through the provision of sustainable drainage; and**
 - xi. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements.**

The boundary of Site EC3 is shown on the Daventry Town Centre Inset Map.

Daventry, Abbey Retail Park and iCon Building (Site 4)

7.1.22 The larger part of site 4 has now been developed. The Abbey Retail Park has been developed at the southern end of Abbey Street and the iCon building has been constructed, as proposed, on a site identified for an innovation centre. The possibility of further development adjacent to the Council's offices remains, but there are no known current plans to take this forward.

Daventry, Learning Quarter (Site 6)

7.1.23 The northern part of site 6 has now been developed for a university technical college which opened in 2013. The university technical college closed in August 2017. However, the site will be retained in use for educational purposes. The southern part of site 6 has now been developed for a special needs school which opened in January 2017. As the entire site is now developed, there is no need for the plan to identify anything further.

7.2 Employment

7.2.01 Policy S7 of the WNJCS states that provision will be made for a minimum net increase of 28,500 jobs in the period 2008-2029. At the time the WNJCS was adopted, this provision was already met through existing planning permissions, mainly at DIRFT and policy E8 of the WNJCS that allocates Northampton Junction 16

Strategic Employment Site. Since this time further planning permission has been granted at DIRFT III as well as some planning permissions for smaller scale employment floorspace being granted across the District largely within employment areas.

- 7.2.02 The majority of the current employment land supply in the District is B8 that has been consented at DIRFT III in the context of policy E4 of the WNJCS and is of a strategic scale.
- 7.2.03 As a large amount of strategic B8 development has occurred within the District, it is important to support employment uses that are non-strategic in scale and will support the District's economy. There are a number of niche sectors emerging in the District that are growing including increasing numbers of SME's. A particular area that is growing in the District is modern manufacturing, including advanced engineering and automotive industries³⁹. The further growth of these industries would be supported and would assist in the regeneration of Daventry, an aim of the WNJCS and this plan.
- 7.2.04 It has been recognised that there has been a short supply of units to accommodate this growth and a study has been completed to understand the demand for small and medium sized units⁴⁰. This study found that there is viable demand, currently and in the future for units less than 10,000sqm and that current vacancy rates are low with only a small amount of development in the pipeline. The majority of this demand is indicated to be at Daventry town. Consequently it is also even more important that existing employment areas are protected for employment uses.
- 7.2.05 Policy E1 of the WNJCS seeks to protect existing employment areas for B use and employment generating uses and sets out that detailed implementation of this policy will be through the Part 2 Plans. The employment areas in Daventry District have been defined in the Inset Maps (Appendix C) to include the area used predominantly for B uses or other employment generating uses. The low vacancy rates across all the Strategic Employment Areas demonstrates that they are all performing well. The defined Strategic Employment Areas in the District are listed

³⁹ Employment land in Daventry: The Demand for Small and Medium Units, Peter Brett Associates and Aspinall Verdi (October, 2017) available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

⁴⁰ Employment land in Daventry: The Demand for Small and Medium Units, Peter Brett Associates and Aspinall Verdi (October, 2017) available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

below and shown on the Inset maps. DIRFT is also shown on the Inset Map and has a policy specifically for the site, EC10 DIRFT in section 7.4 of this plan.

- Daventry Drayton Fields (incorporating Apex Park and Heartlands) (EC4a)
- Daventry Royal Oak Industrial Estate (EC4b)
- Daventry Marches (EC4c)
- Brixworth (EC4d)
- Crick (EC4e)
- Long Buckby (EC4f)
- Weedon (EC4g)
- Woodford (EC4h)

7.2.06 There has been increasing pressure for alternative town centre uses on existing employment areas. However there is a risk that this could be to the detriment of the function of the employment area and also to the viability and vitality of the town centre. It is therefore important that B1(b, c), B2 and B8 uses remain at the Strategic Employment Areas. Alternative employment generating uses may be acceptable where the change of use of use would have no direct or cumulative negative impact on the vitality, viability or function of the strategic employment areas and other centres; the site has good accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport; the alternative use supports the role and performance of the employment area; and an independent assessment has demonstrated that the site is no longer attractive to the market for its existing permitted use. This will include evidence that it has been actively marketed through an agency for a period of at least 12 months which may include promotion on the agency's website and marketing boards at the site. This information will also be supported by an independent market view of the site, details of the marketing and evidence that the site was fit for purpose at the time of marketing. Evidence to demonstrate that no other suitable locations are available would also be required and this would comprise of a review of other sites in the area that are comparable in size with justification as to why they would not be suitable. Employment generating uses are considered to be those that support the role of the employment area and may include small scale convenience retail, café/restaurant, hotel, crèche, training facilities or trade counter of a scale relative to the employment area.

7.2.07 New offices B1(a) should be located within Daventry town centre. If no sites are available then sites outside the town centre should be considered subject to a sequential test. Strategic Employment Areas could be considered for office development, providing this helps deliver the overall strategy and is not in locations,

types or quantities that would be considered detrimental to the future vitality and viability of the town centre or the employment areas.

7.2.08 Where a change of use is proposed in order to overcome conflict between the employment area and a neighbouring use, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that all reasonable means to resolve the conflict have been tried. For example this may include investment to overcome noise or odour complaints or introducing screening measures.

7.2.09 Article 4 directions may be introduced in order to further protect employment areas from change of use. Monitoring of employment sites will be reviewed annually in order to identify if there is a need to further protect employment areas from permitted development and loss of B-class uses. If this were to be pursued it would be outside the Local Plan process.

7.2.10 There may be some scope for the expansion of the Strategic Employment Areas where it is demonstrated that further capacity is needed to support the specific role and function of that Strategic Employment Area or DIRFT, for example when there is a particular existing business that is in need of additional space. In such cases proposals will be expected to be justified by clear evidence. However it is also important that such proposals are of an appropriate scale and character, that there is insufficient capacity within the existing employment area in terms of either land or vacant units that could be redeveloped to accommodate the needs and that the site is well-related to the existing Strategic Employment Area, forming a logical extension. The proposals will also need to be consistent with the other policies of this plan, in particular those relating to the environment.

This policy aims to address objectives 6, 7 and 10
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, E1, E2 and R2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC4 –Strategic Employment Areas
A. To ensure a vibrant economy proposals for B1 (b, c), B2 and B8 uses will be supported. The expansion of any existing business within these use classes will be supported, provided it promotes and supports the role and performance of the employment area and does not harm the amenity of surrounding residential properties. To enhance the range and choice of units available for businesses in Strategic Employment Areas, where possible, new development should provide for a range of unit sizes.
B. Alternative employment generating uses will be supported where they are able to

demonstrate:

- i. There would be no direct or cumulative negative impact on the vitality, viability or function of the Strategic Employment Areas and other centres; and**
- ii. Good accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport for their proposed use; and**
- iii. That it supports the role and performance of the employment area; and**
- iv. Where the Council considers that the use would have an adverse impact on the provision of B class uses, that through an independent assessment, the site is no longer attractive to the market for B class uses. This will include evidence that it has been actively marketed for a period of at least 12 months, supported by an independent market view of the site, details of the marketing and evidence that the site was fit for purpose at the time of marketing; and**
- v. Evidence to demonstrate that there are no other more suitable locations outside of the strategic employment areas that are available.**

C. In cases where an application for non B class uses is made as a result of a clear conflict between the existing employment use and neighbouring uses, it must be shown that all reasonable means to resolve this conflict have been examined in order to demonstrate that an employment use is no longer appropriate.

D. Further economic development (B1(b,c), B2 and B8 uses) beyond the defined Strategic Employment Areas will be supported where;

- i. It is well-related to the existing Strategic Employment Area; and**
- ii. It is of an appropriate scale and character; and**
- iii. It does not harm the amenity of surrounding residential properties; and**
- iv. It is demonstrated that it is necessary to support the role and function of the Strategic Employment Area or DIRFT; and**
- v. It is demonstrated that there is insufficient capacity within the Strategic Employment Area or DIRFT (as applicable) where the development is intended to support or enhance that location, to accommodate the proposed development. Where development is intended to support or enhance DIRFT, lack of capacity within both DIRFT and the Crick Strategic Employment Area will need to be demonstrated.**

E. New development should provide for appropriate soft and hard landscaping, permeable surfaces and appropriately designed signage and lighting.

The Strategic Employment Areas are identified on the Inset Maps

7.2.11 Within the District, the WNJCS seeks to focus new development at Daventry town in order to encourage the regeneration of this sub regional centre. This Plan seeks to

further this ambition and place a focus on supporting job creation and the economy of Daventry town. Defining the employment areas protects what already exists however the vacancy rates are low and a lack of supply has constrained the take up of small and medium sized units (<10,000sqm)⁴¹. In order to allow for choice in the market, support the growth of local business and to enhance the economy of the town, this plan is making allocations for employment use at a non-strategic scale at Daventry town.

7.2.12 The employment study⁴² concluded that 1.8 - 3.5ha per year is a broad estimate of the land that would be required to allow for continued growth in occupied floorspace. However due to uncertainty in the economy nationally as well as challenges in identifying past trends the study recommended that only 5 years supply be identified initially after which time this could be reviewed and further land identified if necessary through a review of this plan. To provide some further flexibility and to align with the timescale for adoption of this Plan the allocations cover anticipated demand over a 7 year period at the lower end of the range indicated above, which equates to 13 ha. The table below shows existing commitments and proposed allocations at Daventry town to demonstrate how this demand will be met, identifying 16.2ha-28.7ha of employment land to meet the demand over the 7 year period. A further supply of 7.3ha-19.8ha will provide additional source of supply beyond the 7 year period which will also support the regeneration objectives of Daventry town. This includes a further allocation proposed at the South East Gateway in order to regenerate this important gateway to the town. This allocation is 20.5ha and will require the provision of a range of unit sizes less than 10,000sqm. The extent of the site has been allocated to ensure the site is deliverable in the short and long term though comprehensive masterplanning and provision of infrastructure while acknowledging constraints of the site. Further detail is provided in paragraph 7.3.

7.2.13 The employment study has estimated the size distribution of additional units that might be delivered through allocations in the plan to meet the identified demand. They are intended to guide land allocations EC6, EC7 and EC9 and the Council would

⁴¹ Employment land in Daventry: The Demand for Small and Medium Units, Peter Brett Associates and Aspinall Verdi (October, 2017) available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

⁴² Employment land in Daventry: The Demand for Small and Medium Units, Peter Brett Associates and Aspinall Verdi (October, 2017) available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

expect this mix to be delivered across the allocations. The table below sets out the mix:

Table 8 Indicative size distribution of new units

Unit size, sq ft	Unit size, sqm	% floorspace delivered
Up to 1,000	Up to 93	5%
1,001 – 5,000	94-465	5%
5,001 – 15,000	466-1394	10%
15,001 - 50,000	1395-4645	30%
50,001 – 108,000	4646-10,000	50%

7.2.14 The Employment Study⁴³ identified that the majority of this demand is at Daventry town. It stated that demand for small-to-medium sized units serving DIRFT is likely to increase in the future as the next phase of DIRFT is built out and occupied. However there is no present identified demand therefore allocations have only been made at Daventry town. The evidence looking at demand of small to medium units will be reviewed within 5 years as recommended by the study and until that time, provision of small-to-medium sized units across the District will be monitored.

⁴³ Employment land in Daventry: The Demand for Small and Medium Units, Peter Brett Associates and Aspinall Verdi (October, 2017) available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

Table 9 Existing Commitments and Proposed Allocations at Daventry Town (Employment)

A. Existing commitments						
Site name	Planning application reference	Total site size (Ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Portion of site that will provide for units <10,000sqm (Ha)	Status as at May 2019	Land anticipated to come forward in next 7 years (<10,000sqm) to meet demand of 13ha (Ha)
Mustang Park	DA/2015/1140	8.9	Unit 1 – 10,138 Unit 2 – 4,499 Unit 4 – 15,919	4.5	Site has planning permission. Site cleared and now under construction	4.5
Former Focus DIY, Sopwith Way	DA/2019/0010	1.4	6,670	1.4	Site has planning permission	1.4
B. Proposed allocations						
Site name	Allocation/Planning application reference	Size (Ha)	Floorspace (sqm)	Portion of site that will provide for units <10,000sqm (Ha)	Status as at May 2019	Land anticipated to come forward in next 7 years (<10,000sqm) to meet demand of 13ha (Ha)
Land off Newnham Drive	EC5 DA/2017/0171 (0.5ha) granted 22/08/2017	2.1	Single unit – 1760 Remainder of site subject to masterplanning	2.1	Part of site has been completed	2.1

The Knoll	EC6 (2.2ha) DA/2019/0818 granted 12/12/2019	3.4	Subject to masterplanning	3.4		3.4
Land off Nasmyth Road	EC7	13.4	Subject to masterplanning	6.7	Proposed allocation	6.7
Daventry South East Gateway	EC9	20.5	Subject to masterplanning	19.7	Proposed allocation	1.65 -14.22
Total commitments		49.7	Of which will provide units <10,000sqm	37.8	Of which anticipated to come forward in next 7 years	19.75- 32.32

Daventry, Land off Newnham Drive, Heartlands Strategic Employment Area

7.2.15 This site is 2 ha. It lies within the Heartlands employment area and provides an opportunity for further economic development. The southern part of the site has recently been granted planning permission for the construction of an industrial building but the northern part of the site has no recent planning history, although access points are available. The site is adjacent to a residential area only separated by an historic railway cutting therefore any uses on the site, as well as the design and layout will need to carefully consider neighbouring residents and ensure any development does not adversely impact on their amenity with noise and light being particularly important considerations. Any proposals should also relate well to the existing units within the employment area and replicate the character of the surrounding area by ensuring the form, layout and design of any proposals are consistent. Walking and cycle links from the site to the rest of the employment area should be provided.

This policy aims to address objectives 6, 7 and 10

This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, and E1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

EC5– Daventry, Land off Newnham Drive

A. Site EC5 is allocated for B1 (b, c), B2 or B8 uses. Proposals for this site should;

- i. optimise the design and layout to ensure the development does not result in adverse amenity impacts on neighbouring residents; and**
- ii. relate well to the existing employment area; and**
- iii. provide walking and cycling links from the site to the remainder of the employment area and the neighbouring residential area; and**
- iv. Be designed to ensure the frontage onto the bus and cycle route that runs between the sites is landscaped to reflect the character of the employment area and provides for a safe and secure environment.**
- v. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements.**

Once development has taken place on this site, policy EC4 will apply.

The boundary of site EC5 is identified on the Daventry Town Inset Map.

Daventry, The Knoll, Marches Employment Area

7.2.16 This site is 3.3 Ha and lies in a prominent location within the Marches employment area. Planning permission was granted in 2016 for the formation of a new access road for light industrial units plus drainage and street lighting, formation of a development plateau for light industrial units and structural landscaping works to the plateau. To date this has not been implemented. Any proposals should include walking and cycle links from the site to the rest of the employment area. The site has biodiversity interest which includes an area that has been identified as a Potential Local Wildlife Site.

7.2.17 Existing foul and surface water sewers cross the site and the site layout should be designed to take these into account. This existing infrastructure is protected by easements and should not be built over or located where access for maintenance and repair could be restricted. The existing water mains and sewers should be located in public highway or public open space. If this is not possible a formal application to divert Anglian Water's assets may be required.

This policy aims to address objectives 1, 6, 7 and 10
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, and E1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC6 – Daventry, The Knoll
Site EC6 is allocated for B1 (b, c), B2 or B8 uses. Proposals for this site should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Provide for unit(s) not exceeding 10,000sqm; andii. Mitigate any impact on biodiversity; andiii. Provide walking and cycling links from the site to the remainder of the employment area and also the surrounding residential areas; andiv. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements; andv. Safeguard suitable access for the maintenance of foul and surface water drainage infrastructure. <p>Once development has taken place on this site, policy EC4 will apply.</p> <p>The boundary of site EC6 is identified on the Daventry Town Inset Map.</p>

Daventry, Land North West of Nasmyth Road

7.2.18 The site is on greenfield land and would form an extension to Apex Park, part of Drayton Fields employment area. The site is 14.8Ha and lies on the north-western

edge of Daventry. The site is on high ground and visually prominent from land to the north-west (including from Braunston village) and the public right of way network and therefore it is important the development of this site mitigates its impact on the landscape. Therefore it is essential that the design and layout is carefully designed to have minimal visual impact, by orientating buildings to have the gable end facing north west. Appropriate screening should also be used to help mitigate this impact including the provision of a buffer with new planting and the strengthening of existing hedgerows particularly on the Northern and Western boundaries of the site. Any platforms or levelling used in any proposals must carefully consider this issue in their design and layout. When designing units, varied textures, gradations to colours and profiles on building elevations will help to reduce the perceived effects of scale and massing. Building elevations and ridge heights must also consider this sensitivity of the site.

- 7.2.19 Evidence demonstrates that there is a need to allocate land for small to medium sized units in Daventry in order to allow for continued growth in occupied floorspace while accepting that larger strategic warehousing is located at DIRFT. Consequently it is necessary to require the development of this site to include units that will meet this need through a range of small to medium units.
- 7.2.20 The site is in very close proximity to a residential area only separated by an historic railway cutting therefore any uses on the site, as well as the design and layout, will need to carefully consider neighbouring residents and ensure any development does not adversely impact on their amenity, particularly in terms of noise, for example by orientating buildings to act as an acoustic barrier.
- 7.2.21 There are two potential locations for highway access to the site from either or both Nasmyth Road or Braunston Road that will be subject to highway assessment. Any proposal on this site must relate to the existing employment area and provide walking and cycling links from the site to the remainder of the employment area and the neighbouring residential area. A public footpath should also be provided around the northern perimeter of the site to provide an alternative recreational and enjoyable route to the bridleway that will become enclosed by the development of this site. This would also help enhance the footpath network in this location by linking route VB9 with route VB6 via the recently created foot path at the new Apex Park development and the footpath provided as part of this allocation. This relates to the aspirations in policy ST1 to achieve links with the neighbouring residential area. It will also support a recreational route around the north of the town from Kente Wood in the west to Borough Hill in the east and therefore support health and wellbeing objectives in this Local Plan.

This policy aims to address objectives 6, 7 and 10
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, and E1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC7 – Daventry, Land North West of Nasmyth Road
<p>A. Development proposals for this site must be informed by a masterplan, agreed by the Council as local planning authority.</p> <p>B. Proposals for this site should meet all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide for B1 (b,c), B2 or B8 uses; ii. provide a mix of unit sizes, that individually do not exceed 20,000sqm and at least 50% of the total floorspace on the site to be provided in a range of unit sizes that individually do not exceed 10,000sqm; iii. strengthen existing boundary hedgerows and plant new screening to mitigate impact on the landscape including the provision of a buffer between the built form and the landscape, having due regard to the findings of the Heritage Impact Assessment; iv. optimise the design and layout to ensure the development does not result in adverse amenity impacts on neighbouring residents and minimises impact on the landscape beyond including giving careful consideration to the skyline in this location when determining the heights of buildings, as well as the levelling and platforms required; v. provide safe access; vi. integrate with the existing employment area; vii. provide walking and cycling links from the site to the remainder of the employment area and also the neighbouring residential area; viii. provide an extension to the existing footpath at the northern perimeter of the site connecting to the existing footpath network; and ix. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements. <p>Once development has taken place on this site, policy EC4 will apply.</p> <p>The boundary of Site EC7 is identified on the Daventry Town Inset Map.</p>

7.3 Regeneration and Renewal

7.3.01 Employment space is located across the District predominantly in the Strategic Employment Areas. Within these Strategic Employment Areas there are opportunities for reinvestment and employment renewal. In order to support the

vitality of these areas it is important that the land is utilised efficiently for employment use or uses compatible with employment use in accordance with policy EC4. In particular there are small parcels of vacant land that could be developed as well as a small number of vacant units that provide an opportunity for regeneration. Locations that could achieve this include the former Focus DIY site, Sopwith Way, Drayton Fields. This is a vacant site in a prominent location that forms a gateway to the Drayton Fields employment area from the adjacent residential area.

This policy aims to address objectives 6, 7, 10, 13 and 14
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, E1, E2, E7, BN5, and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC8 – Regeneration and Renewal
<p>A. Proposals to utilise long term vacant sites for employment renewal or regenerate vacant land within Strategic Employment Areas or employment allocations will be supported. In particular the Council would like to see proposals brought forward in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus DIY site, Sopwith Way, Drayton Fields • South East Gateway

7.3.02 An area that is a priority for regeneration is the Daventry South East Gateway site, which is adjacent the Marches Industrial Estate and associated sites around it. The Gateway sites are located north and south of the A45 (London Road) to the south east of the town in a prominent gateway location. It currently features a mixture of uses which, whilst serving important functions in their own right, do not portray an attractive, welcoming arrival point into Daventry. This area therefore provides an opportunity to improve this important, strategic gateway to Daventry town to create a high quality environment and support the regeneration of the town.

7.3.03 The South East Gateway will provide a mix of unit sizes not exceeding 10,000sqm in order to meet the identified demand for units of this size. These will broadly be provided in the size distribution set out in Table 7. The site will incorporate high quality design to optimise the layout of the site and enhance the gateway into the town. Walking and cycling links to the adjacent Marches Strategic Employment area and nearby residential areas will also be provided.

7.3.04 There are a number heritage assets within and close to the site. The northern part of the site adjoins the Burnt Walls Scheduled Monument which is a fortified enclosure. The Scheduled Monument is considered to be of high heritage interest and its wider setting includes Borough Hill Scheduled Monument, which lies outside the site to the

north, the non-designated asset of John of Gaunts Castle in the southern part of the site and the non-designated historic farmstead, Daventry Wood Farm adjacent to the southern part of the site. The setting of Burnt Walls was historically an open agrarian landscape and the scheduled monument derives considerable significance from its relationship with its hinterland. Land to the north and east of the monument continues to provide an open rural landscape setting. Whilst the setting to the west of the monument has been altered by urbanisation as Daventry has grown, land which forms the immediate setting remains open and connects Burnt Walls to the historic route way (the modern A45), which makes it important to the significance of the scheduled monument and sensitive to change. The open land immediately to the west of Burnt Walls is shown as a heritage buffer within the Daventry South East Gateway allocation. Maintaining its openness will contribute towards sustaining the significance and setting of the scheduled monument and safeguard the land against inappropriate development. Borough Hill, which is also a Scheduled Monument and Newnham Hill flank the site and form an important part of the setting of the town. The western part of the site has previously been quarried, however, there is potential for archaeological remains to be present in the remainder of the site.

- 7.3.05 A Heritage Impact Assessment of the site as part of the evidence base for the plan concluded that development within the site would not result in harm to the heritage significance of Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments but has the potential to impact on the setting of Daventry Wood Farm and could impact on the as yet unknown archaeological remains. However, any harm to the historic environment can be suitably mitigated to the lower end of less than substantial harm or avoided altogether through sensitive design and mitigation.
- 7.3.06 The mitigation and enhancement opportunities include the retention and enhancement of boundary hedgerows, restricting that part of the development which is to the north of the A45 of to its western side to create a green buffer to Burnt Walls, measures to enhance views towards the monument and provision of interpretation for the public. These mitigation and enhancement measures should be covered and taken forward in the assessments in support of a planning application. The HIA also identifies the need for archaeological assessment to enable further understanding of the potential and significance of archaeology to inform a mitigation strategy to reduce or remove any potential archaeological impacts. It is also considered that through sensitive design the redevelopment of the existing uses on the site could have potentially positive impact on the setting of nearby assets. It is not considered that site capacity would be significantly affected by the mitigation measures.

- 7.3.07 It will be important to ensure there is only limited harm to the landscape setting and development proposals will need to recognise the sensitivity of the location and provide appropriate green buffers to ensure the wider setting of Newnham Hill and the Borough Hill Scheduled Monument are protected and enhanced. Any development here should also refer to policy ENV8 Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments.
- 7.3.08 Part of the site is currently within an area that is identified as Special Landscape Area (SLA) and proposed to be maintained through the review of the Special Landscape Area undertaken for this plan. Once further details of the scheme emerge through detailed masterplanning work the precise boundary of the SLA in this location will be adjusted accordingly to exclude the area where built development will take place.
- 7.3.09 In order to assist with improvements at this gateway location, the relocation of the vehicle recycling facility will be supported subject to meeting the criteria in policy EC9. Any proposals for a new site will need to demonstrate that there is no significant adverse impact on local landscape and heritage assets and this would be clearly set out by, as applicable, a visual impact assessment and heritage impact Assessment that would accompany any application. Further to this any proposal should not harm the form, character and setting of an existing settlement. It will be important that the proposed location for relocation has good access to existing junctions of the strategic highway network via main roads. Residential amenity must not be adversely affected by traffic movements through the centre of existing settlements and any application must be accompanied by a noise assessment. The nature of this use can be very noisy and any application that would harm the amenity of existing residents will not be supported.
- 7.3.10 Existing water mains cross the site and the site layout should be designed to take these into account. This existing infrastructure is protected by easements and should not be built over or located where access for maintenance and repair could be restricted. The existing water mains and sewers should be located in public highway or public open space. If this is not possible a formal application to divert Anglian Water's assets may be required.

This policy aims to address objectives 6, 7, 10, 13 and 14
This policy helps to deliver policies S2, S7, S8, E1, E2, E7, BN5, and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
EC9 – Daventry South East Gateway
<p>A. The South East Gateway provides an opportunity for regeneration and renewal for Daventry town to enhance the employment opportunities and provide a high quality environment.</p> <p>B. Development proposals for the South East Gateway should be informed by a Masterplan agreed by the Council as local planning authority and should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide for B1 (b, c), B2 or B8 uses or uses ancillary to these uses; and ii. Provide a mix of unit sizes not exceeding 10,000 sqm; and iii. Incorporate high quality design to optimise the layout of the site; and iv. Enhance the gateway into the town along the A45; and v. Demonstrate that they respond to the local landscape and its features; and vi. Mitigate any impact on biodiversity; and vii. Be sympathetically designed to mitigate the impact on the setting of Burnt Walls and Borough Hill Scheduled Monuments and the non-designated John of Gaunts Castle and Daventry Wood Farm; and viii. Retain the openness of the area shown as a heritage buffer on the Policies Map in perpetuity to sustain the significance and setting of the Burnt Walls Scheduled Monument. Proposals for positive and appropriate land management and works that would better reveal the significance of Burnt Walls will be supported; and ix. Be informed by an archaeological evaluation and mitigation strategy to understand the potential and significance of the remaining archaeological resource and to reduce or remove potential impacts; and x. Integrate with The Marches Strategic Employment Area; and xi. Provide walking and cycling links from the Gateway to The Marches Strategic Employment Area and also the nearby residential areas; and xii. Set out further details of any required mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and any necessary phasing arrangements; and xiii. Ensure that suitable access is safeguarded for the maintenance of water supply infrastructure. <p>C. To assist with the regeneration of the South East Gateway proposals for the relocation of the vehicle recycling facility will be supported where it can be demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met at the proposed new site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No significant adverse impact on the local landscape and heritage assets ii. Good access to the strategic highway network; iii. No significant adverse impact on amenity of existing residents; iv. No harm to the form, character and setting of an existing settlement

Once development has taken place on this site, policy EC4 will apply.

The South East Gateway allocation is defined on the Daventry Town inset map.

7.4 Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT)

7.4.01 Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) is an infrastructure project of international significance. A Development Consent Order (DCO/2014/0001) was granted for the expansion of the site, known as DIRFT 3 in July 2014. Development of DIRFT 3 is currently underway and as part of this consent a 193 acre nature reserve, known as Lilbourne Meadows has been provided and safeguarded as a nature reserve. There is a masterplan for DIRFT 3, that is part of the Development Consent Order and indicates how the site will be developed.

7.4.02 Due to its location on the rail network and operation as a rail freight terminal of international significance, it is important that the site is retained for strategic B8 uses, i.e. those over 10,000sqm. It is acknowledged that other alternative employment generating uses can support the role and performance of this employment area as an international rail freight terminal. This includes uses such as small convenience retail, hotel accommodation and restaurants. It is expected that proposals within DIRFT 3 will be for strategic B8 uses under the terms of the DCO however it is acknowledged that other ancillary B class employment uses may also be necessary as part of B8 proposals to assist with the operation of such units. This policy applies to the full extent of DIRFT as shown on the policies map under policy EC10.

This policy aims to address objectives 7, 10 and 13

This policy helps to deliver policies S7, S8, E1, E2, E4, E7, and D1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

EC10 – Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal

A. Proposals for strategic B8 uses will be supported.

B. Alternative employment generating uses within DIRFT will be supported where they are able to demonstrate that they are required to support the role and performance of the employment area as an International Rail Freight Terminal.

C. Lilbourne Meadows will be protected as a nature reserve, the extent of which is defined by the Development Consent Order masterplan.

D. For proposals within DIRFT 3, development will reflect that of the Development Consent Order.

7.5 Rural Economy

7.5.01 Policy R2 of the WNJCS supports proposals that sustain and enhance the rural economy and it is considered that this policy provides sufficient flexibility to support the rural economy in the District. Therefore this Part 2 Plan does not include additional policies for the rural economy other than those set out in policies RA1, RA2 and RA3, RA6 and EC4 in respect of the Strategic Employment Areas at Brixworth, Crick, Long Buckby, Weedon and Woodford.

CHAPTER 8: Sustainable Transport

8.1 Walking and Cycling

- 8.1.01 Policy C5 of the WNJCS supports improved connections within the urban area, between neighbourhoods and town and district centres, rural hinterlands and their most accessible service centre. Policy D5 also supports improvements to the transport network in Daventry town which includes the completion of the cycling network to connect residential areas, the town centre, employment areas and Long Buckby railway station.
- 8.1.02 This Plan offers the opportunity to extend this ambition and seeks to further promote walking and cycling as a form of active travel, reduce the number of car journeys and help improve linkages between settlements, Strategic Employment Areas and transport hubs.
- 8.1.03 The Northamptonshire County Council Local Transport Plan (2012) includes a number of thematic strategies including a Walking Strategy (2013) and a Cycling Strategy (2013) as well as the Daventry Town Transport Strategy (2013). Together these strategies promote walking and cycling as transport modes and support the development of safe, convenient and efficient transport infrastructure. In particular the Daventry Town Transport Strategy identifies proposed cycle infrastructure improvements which include the Daventry and Braunston link, and a cycle link to Weedon, utilising the disused railway lines where possible and a cycle link to Long Buckby. Funding for these projects is expected to come from sources including CIL.
- 8.1.04 The Daventry to Braunston Link is also promoted in the adopted Braunston Neighbourhood Development Plan and has secured funding through Sustrans for a feasibility study. Details of the exact route are still subject to further surveys.
- 8.1.05 Policy R3 of the WNJCS promotes improved accessibility and sustainable transport within rural areas including supporting improvements to the cycling network between villages and their nearest service centre and also reviewing walking connections within villages to identify specific improvements required to ensure the safety of pedestrians. In some cases works to connect a development with the existing village can harm the character of the village by introducing urban features to a rural environment. Where such highway works are required to enable the development to connect to existing infrastructure any harm to the character of the settlement will be taken into consideration when assessing the sustainability of the proposal.

Electric Vehicles

8.1.06 The use of electric vehicles is an important measure in reducing emissions locally and therefore the provision of necessary infrastructure which promotes the use of such vehicles is essential. Growth in the uptake of electric vehicles is steadily growing and therefore it is important that new development seeks to encourage continued growth and respond to such change. In order to promote a greater role for electric vehicles the Council will encourage and support development proposals which incorporate appropriate infrastructure to support electric vehicle charging.

This policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 3,6,7 and 10
This policy helps to deliver policies S10, C5, D5 and R3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ST1 – Sustainable Transport Infrastructure
<u>Walking and Cycling</u>
A. Measures to promote walking and cycling will be supported, this will include the provision or retention of links which provide ready access between;
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daventry Town Centre, Strategic Employment Areas, other services/ facilities and residential areas• Daventry and surrounding rural settlements• Interdependent rural settlements• Rural settlements and Northampton, Rugby and Market Harborough
B. In particular, opportunities to promote and improve walking and cycling routes at the following locations will be supported:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daventry to Long Buckby, including the station• Daventry to Braunston• Daventry to Norton• Daventry South West to Daventry Town Centre• Daventry South East Gateway to Weedon• DIRFT to surrounding villages• Daventry Town Centre to the Grand Union Canal• Sustainable Urban Extensions
C. Opportunities to make optimum use of waterways and disused railway lines as sustainable transport routes will be supported.
D. In assessing development proposals that seek to introduce improved linkages, including those identified in parts A, B and C, regard will be had to the impact on the

character of any affected settlement and its surroundings.

Electric Vehicles

E. Where practical, proposals should incorporate appropriate infrastructure to support electric vehicle charging.

8.2 Lorry Parking

8.2.01 There is a high level of lorry traffic in the District due to the presence of a large number of companies which rely on lorry movements, as well as the logistics companies which are located across the District, in particular at DIRFT near the A5 and M1. Further demand for such facilities is influenced by the location of the District relative to the ports (served by the M1 and A14 corridors) and the need for drivers to take breaks at the time when they arrive. The 2017 National Survey of Lorry Parking identified that there were particular issues of lorry parking at Junction 18 of the M1, where DIRFT is situated. It is therefore important that there is sufficient suitable lorry parking facilities available to allow for comfort breaks and waiting time. Such facilities would normally be expected to include toilets, shower facilities, eating facilities and bin storage.

8.2.02 There are also a number of lorry parks in the District and adjacent to the District on the strategic road network along the A5, A14 and M1 that are currently in operation, in addition to further schemes that have consent for development. Those in Daventry District are set out in the table below.

Table 10 Provision of Lorry Parking in Daventry District as at 1st April 2019

Location of Lorry Park	Planning Application Ref	Total Number of Spaces	Additional Information
Watling Street Truck Stop, A5 Lilbourne	DA/2013/0982 DA/2017/0556	510	Recently extended 82 Spaces not yet implemented and 153 spaces solely for Eddie Stobart
Watford Gap Services (Roadchef), M1		56 Northbound, 63 southbound	
Welford Truck Stop, J1 A14	DA/2011/0741 DA/2013/0025	69	Operational
DIRFT, A5		Unknown	Spaces only for use by existing occupiers Operational
Cold Ashby	DA/2017/0498	78	Saved Local plan allocation

Service Station, J1 A14	NMA/2019/0003		and consented scheme. Not yet implemented
DIRFT Phase 3, A5	DCO/2014/0001	319	Consented scheme anticipated to be developed in the next few years. Not yet implemented

8.2.03 Daventry District Council is a member of the A5 Liaison Group. This group is represented by officers and members from local authorities along the length of the A5, together with Highways England. This allows information to be shared along the strategic route including lorry parking which is often reported as being a problem along the A5 in the north western part of the District.

8.2.04 New lorry parks would be supported at appropriate locations and with evidence that there is a need for further lorry parking facilities.

This policy aims to address objectives 2, 6 and 7
This policy helps to deliver policy S8 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ST2 – Lorry Parks
Proposals for the provision of lorry parks will be supported where they are in a location that meets an identified need. Such proposals should:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Be located adjacent to the strategic road network or other major roads in particular the M1, A5 and A14 corridors; and ii. Include facilities for drivers of vehicles; and iii. Not be located adjacent to or accessed through a residential area; and iv. Promote a safe and secure environment; and v. Have no significant adverse impact on residential amenity or the local environment; and vi. Be screened and carefully designed and landscaped to minimise its visual impact.

8.3 Northampton Northern Orbital Route and Northampton North West Relief Road

8.3.01 Northamptonshire County Council has consulted on options for a road to the west and north of Northampton, referred to as the Northampton North West Relief Road and the Northampton Northern Orbital Route. A planning application for the Northampton North West Relief Road was submitted in June 2019. The latest consultation on the Northampton Northern Orbital took place in summer of 2017. In its formal response to that consultation DDC raised concern about the lack of detail

in the consultation material, which made a proper assessment of the options difficult, and requested that NCC provide more detailed information and engage fully with the district council on this project.

- 8.3.02 The County Council considered a report on the NNOR at its Cabinet in October 2018, when it resolved that NNOR remained a high priority for the County Council and that funding be sought to allow further work to be undertaken in developing the scheme.
- 8.3.03 Given the lack of detail, as referred to above, this plan cannot do anything at this stage other than refer to the project. The policies in this plan will be relevant considerations for the determination of the most suitable route and design for the roads.

CHAPTER 9 - The Built and Natural Environment

9.0.01 With only one main urban settlement, the District is predominantly rural and contains a number of different landscape character types, including Ironstone uplands, scarp slopes, vales and floodplain. The rural area contains significant areas of cultivated land, country estates and a large number of scattered villages and hamlets which sit in sheltered valleys and upon hilltops. The District is crossed by the River Nene catchment and historic routes including the canal network and Watling Street. The attractive and distinctive nature of the built and natural environments is recognised through a number of national and local designations, some of which have statutory protection.

9.0.02 Survival of historic cores in Daventry town centre and the villages has resulted in many being designated as conservation areas in recognition of their special architectural or historic interest. Outside the town and villages there are historic landscape features including ridge and furrow, medieval village remains and scheduled monuments.

9.0.03 High quality built and natural environments fulfil a number of important functions including fostering a sense of place and local distinctiveness, social cohesion, health and wellbeing, education and economic benefits. The Council will therefore protect existing assets in line with their status and support proposals to enhance them where opportunities arise.

9.0.04 As part of the evidence for this plan the Council commissioned a Landscape Study⁴⁴. This included:

- Assessment of key characteristics of the landscape character areas.
- Assessment, review and justification for the Special Landscape Areas.
- Assessment, review and justification for a designation at the Daventry and Northampton fringes.
- Production of a landscape assessment toolkit.

9.1 Landscape

9.1.01 The District's landscape is diverse and is characterised by gently rounded hills and valleys with many long low ridgelines and a great variety of landform. The landscape changes within the District with the north characterised by prominent scarp slopes forming a backdrop to lowland vales, the central area contains undulating hills and

⁴⁴ Daventry Landscape Study 2017 available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

valleys and the southern area is defined by individual hills and knolls rising above lower ground. The landscape at the District's eastern fringe is more open and gently undulating. The Nene and Welland River valleys are distinctive features with flat floodplains and prominent historic houses and parklands on the outer fringes. The extreme western fringe around Barby and the M45 is a quiet rural landscape with low hills, heathland plateau and clay vales containing river valleys and canals.

9.1.02 Watercourses flow from the upland areas and there are frequent reservoirs, which, together with the Oxford and Grand Union Canals form important landscape features and recreational and biodiversity resources. The villages are often on high ground or at valley heads and are characterised by vernacular buildings in local Northamptonshire ironstone. Historic sites, houses, parks and gardens are also characteristic of this landscape.

9.1.03 The Daventry District Landscape Character Assessment 2017⁴⁵ has reviewed and updated the existing landscape evidence base. Part of this reviewed the Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment (2005)⁴⁶ and provided more District specific detail of the 11 landscape character types and 21 character areas present in the District. Landscape character types are generic in nature in that they may occur in different parts of the District or county and are typified by common geology, landform, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern. They are subdivided into landscape character areas which are unique and geographically discrete areas of landscape that share characteristics.

9.1.04 The Landscape Study reviewed the key characteristics of the landscape character areas, including landscape condition and provided a landscape strategy to protect and enhance key features. It provided guidance on the landscape's potential to accommodate change and the scale and type of development that can be accommodated in each character area. The Landscape Study also involved a review and assessment of the Special Landscape Areas, Daventry and Northampton fringes and production of a landscape assessment toolkit for use by developers and officers to assist in assessing landscape impacts of planning applications.

9.1.05 Policy ENV1 aims to ensure that development has regard to landscape character and quality, using the evidence provided by the 2017 Daventry District Landscape Character Assessment. This evidence should be referred to for information about the

⁴⁵ Daventry Landscape Study 2017 available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

⁴⁶ Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment (2005) available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

characteristics and features of each character area and landscape elements that would benefit from enhancement. The policy also requires the consideration of cumulative impacts of development, which includes existing development, allocations, permissions and other extant applications, including those in adjacent authorities.

9.1.06 The criteria in part B of policy ENV1 would not be applicable to all development proposals. They are unlikely to apply to minor and householder applications and would be more appropriate for major development proposals in particular outside the confines of settlements. Consideration of the need to avoid both physical and visual coalescence between settlements is also important, to ensure that settlements maintain their individuality and setting. Where a proposal would result in landscape harm, the general principle is that it should be refused, unless there would be an over-riding public benefit of the development, for instance, to meet an evidenced local housing need. In such cases, an effective landscape scheme would be crucial to mitigate any harm. Mitigation measures could include woodland and tree planting consistent with landscape character to screen or background development, or enhancement of open space and existing hedgerow boundaries.

9.1.07 The Landscape Study identifies landscape designations at a District level (Special Landscape Area and Green Wedge). However, if groups engaged in neighbourhood planning consider that the landscapes in their neighbourhood area are of local importance, the Council supports the principle of including local landscape designations in neighbourhood development plans. However such designations must be supported by an independent landscape assessment that has regard to the NPPF and uses a methodology that is consistent with the principles and methods set out in current guidance produced by Natural England, the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment as appropriate.

The policy aims to address objectives 12, 13 and 14
The policy helps to deliver policies BN1, BN2, BN3, BN5 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV1 - Landscape
<p>A. The Council will support proposals that maintain the distinctive character and quality of the District’s landscapes, as defined in the Daventry District Landscape Character Assessment 2017. In doing so, it will take into consideration the cumulative impact of development proposals on the quality of the landscape.</p> <p>B. Where appropriate, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that their proposal:</p>

- i. Respects the local distinctiveness and historic character of the particular landscape character area in which it is located; and**
- ii. Respects existing patterns of development and distinctive features that make a positive contribution to the character, history or setting of a settlement or area such as key buildings, village skylines and ridgelines; and**
- iii. Avoids creating hard developed edges to the open countryside; and**
- iv. Avoids physical and visual coalescence between settlements; and**
- v. Enhances and restores landscape features where the opportunity arises; and**
- vi. Incorporates mitigation measures to integrate development into its surroundings and enhance or restore the local landscape.**

C. Development proposals should include, where appropriate to their scale, use and location, an assessment of the likely visual impacts on the local landscape and the site's immediate and wider setting. This will include the landscape capacity of the site's immediate and wider setting to accommodate the development in accordance with the Daventry District Landscape Character Assessment and the Council's Landscape Assessment Toolkit. Applications for major developments and where the Council identifies that a proposal would have an adverse impact on the landscape, may require a full landscape and visual impact assessment, which should be submitted as part of the planning application.

D. Proposals that would cause landscape harm will be required to demonstrate that the harm can be successfully mitigated through an appropriate landscape treatment in keeping with the landscape character area.

E. Provision should be made for the long term management and maintenance (minimum of five years) of new landscape proposals to ensure their establishment.

F. The identification of local landscape designations in neighbourhood development plans will be supported.

Special Landscape Areas

9.1.08 The NPPF makes it clear that the planning system should take local character into account but that this should not be a reason to exclude sustainable development. When looking to conserve and enhance the natural environment, it states that planning should concentrate on 'valued' landscapes although it does not explicitly suggest that local landscape designations are appropriate. The local landscape designation of Special Landscape Area (SLA) in the saved local plan policy EN10 pre-dates the NPPF and has been defined in Daventry District since the first Northamptonshire County Structure Plan in 1980. The designation recognised that although there are no national landscape designations in Northamptonshire the county contains some distinctive landscapes that are of particular local importance.

9.1.09 In order to consider if there was justification for the retention of the SLA in its current or a revised form in the Part 2 Local Plan, the Daventry District Landscape Study 2017 included a Special Landscape Area Study. This examined whether the SLA areas are sufficiently distinctive and have clearly apparent special qualities that set them apart from other landscapes in the District that would warrant a specific designation. The Study reviewed the boundaries of the historic SLAs to confirm that with amendment they are evidence based, identifiable and robust. The Study also considered SLA designations in adjoining districts, namely the adopted Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy and the review being undertaken in South Northamptonshire, where areas of SLA are contiguous with those in Daventry District.

9.1.10 The SLA Study focussed on identifying 'valued' landscapes, taking the existing designations as a starting point. The approach to identifying 'valued' landscape followed guidance from a number of recognised sources ⁴⁷. The guidance was used to identify what is special and distinctive about each SLA area, which included landscape condition, scenic quality; rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreation value, perceptual aspects and cultural associations.

9.1.11 The Study concluded that there is justification for retaining the four SLAs, however, some amendments to the boundaries have been made to ensure that they are cohesive and representative of the distinctive characteristics of the relevant SLA and meet the criteria listed above. The District Council will amend the boundary recommended in the Study to exclude land to the south west and south east of Daventry town, in order to accommodate the proposed allocations. However this can only take place when further detailed Masterplanning emerges which will give more certainty as to how the edge of the site will be treated and its transition into the rest of the SLA. Furthermore the policy for that site acknowledges the sensitivity of its landscape setting.

9.1.12 There are four SLAs proposed in this plan, which cover approximately 105 square miles/272 square km or 41% of the District:

- Welland Valley;
- Hemplow Hills, Cottesbrooke and Brington;
- Catesby and Fawsley; and

⁴⁷ Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2005. *'Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity'*. London: Countryside Agency;

Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013. *'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', 3rd Edition*. London and New York: Routledge.

- Eydon and Culworth

9.1.13 When defining boundaries of the SLA around individual settlements, Primary and Secondary Service Villages have defined confines and the area within the confines will be excluded from SLA. Settlements classed as an ‘other’ village are covered by the SLA designation, other than those where confines have already been defined through a ‘made’ Neighbourhood Development Plan. Small Settlement/Hamlets are covered by the SLA because they are in the open countryside.

9.1.14 Policy ENV2 aims to ensure that the protection of the special qualities of the SLAs is given priority when considering proposals which fall within them. The special qualities of each area of SLA are set out in the ‘Landscape Value’ tables in the Special Landscape Area Study and the ‘Key Management Recommendations’ provide recommendations for how the special qualities can be maintained and enhanced. As with ENV1, the policy requires the consideration of cumulative impacts of development, which includes existing development, allocations, permissions and other extant applications, including those in adjacent authorities.

9.1.15 Assessments will include reference to the Special Landscape Areas Study and an assessment of the landscape capacity of the site’s immediate and wider setting to accommodate the development, in accordance with the Daventry District Landscape Character Assessment and the Council’s Landscape Assessment Toolkit. Applications for major developments and where the Council identifies that a proposal would have an adverse impact on the landscape, may require a full landscape and visual impact assessment. This should be submitted as part of the planning application.

The policy aims to address objectives 2, 12, 13 and 14
The policy helps to deliver policies BN1, BN2, BN3, BN5 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV2 - Special Landscape Areas
A. The Council will protect the special qualities of the District’s areas of high quality landscape which are designated as Special Landscape Areas, including their landscape and heritage features and cultural associations. The Council will support proposals that make a positive contribution to their special qualities.
B. The Council will consider the impact of proposals on the special qualities of the Special Landscape Areas, including cumulative impacts, and will resist proposals that would have a harmful effect on their special qualities that cannot be successfully mitigated. To assist the assessment of proposals, applicants will be required to:

- i. **Assess the likely impacts of the development on its special qualities, the level of detail of the assessment will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal; and**
- ii. **Demonstrate that the impact of the harm can be successfully mitigated through an appropriate landscape treatment in keeping with the Special Landscape Area and landscape character type.**

The Special Landscape Areas are identified on the Policies and Inset Maps.

9.2 Green Wedge

9.2.01 The focus of growth at the urban areas of Daventry and Northampton has led to pressure on their fringes, which are predominantly agricultural areas and host to a number of settlements. The settlements on the Daventry fringes comprise Welton, Norton, Newnham, Staverton and Braunston; and in the case of Northampton, consist of Lower Harlestone, Upper Harlestone, Church Brampton, Chapel Brampton, Boughton, Moulton, and Overstone. Each settlement has a distinctive character and it is important that this character is not harmed by urban expansion or coalescence. The Green Wedges therefore have the function of protecting the identity and setting of fringe villages and preventing coalescence of the villages with the nearby towns.

9.2.02 The proximity of the Green Wedges to the urban areas means that they are also used for informal recreation and as part of the wider green infrastructure network, they also fulfil a biodiversity function.

9.2.03 The emphasis for Policy ENV3 is, therefore, to ensure that the areas are kept open around settlements and to prevent coalescence. In applying this policy the Council will be mindful of the requirement to accommodate planned strategic road infrastructure projects such as the Northampton Northern Orbital Route but it should be taken into account in the detailed design and alignment of the route.

9.2.04 As established in policy SP1 criterion B, through the review of the Part 1 Plan the Council will assist with the delivery of plan-led development through allocations to meet Northampton's needs where it is identified that this cannot be accommodated within the Northampton Related Development Area. The policy below would not prejudice the ability to meet policy SP1 (B) however it should still be taken into account to ensure the impacts of development are adequately mitigated.

The policy aims to address objectives 12, 13 and 14
The policy helps to deliver policies BN1, BN2, BN3, BN5 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV3 - Green Wedge
<p>A. To protect the identity, character and setting of settlements within the areas that fringe Daventry and Northampton, proposals within the Green Wedges will be required to demonstrate that they would maintain the physical and visual separation between settlements.</p> <p>B. The Council will support proposals that contribute towards increased public access to, and enjoyment of, the Green Wedges, particularly from the Sustainable Urban Extensions in the Northampton Related Development Area, providing they are compatible with A.</p> <p>The designated areas of Green Wedge are shown on the Policies and Inset Maps.</p>

9.3 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

9.3.01 The District's natural environment is one of its greatest assets and in its broadest sense is a network of green infrastructure, which encompasses all green and blue (waterways and standing water) spaces within the District. Green infrastructure operates at a variety of levels, at its highest the sub-region, down to District, town and local scales. A high quality connected green infrastructure network is fundamentally important to quality of life and is capable of delivering a range of 'ecosystem services' for people, wildlife and the economy including health and wellbeing, sustainable transport, supporting biodiversity, controlling the effects of climate change and creating a more attractive District for visitors and businesses.

9.3.02 Wildlife corridors are important to enable populations to move around freely for feeding, breeding and in response to climate change. Wildlife corridors will also enable movement necessitated by pressure on land for development in the District particularly on the fringes of Daventry and Northampton. The WNJCS shows sub-regional corridors which link major settlements and local GI corridors linking sub-regional corridors. Within Daventry town, local green links comprising wide landscaped verges are a particular feature, related to its history as a planned expanded town. Green infrastructure does not stop at boundaries and for this reason, the Council will continue to work with neighbouring authorities to improve habitat connectivity in the wider sub-region. The Council is a member of the Northamptonshire Local Nature Partnership which takes a strategic view of the

county's natural environment with the aim of building a healthy and strong ecosystem. The Council has also worked with Northampton Borough Council on Northampton's Green Infrastructure Plan⁴⁸ which relates specifically to the Northampton Related Development Area but will influence green infrastructure networks beyond the NRDA. The Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) extends from Daventry to Peterborough and has the aim of creating a resilient ecological network in the Nene Valley through sustainable use of resources, restoring and creating wildlife habitats and connecting local sites with the help of local people.

9.3.03 At Daventry town there are a number of existing and planned green infrastructure assets that when linked together could provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors and allow an appreciation and enjoyment of the surrounding Open Countryside. These links start from the town centre, extend from Daventry Country Park, north through the country park extension, through the open space to the north of Lang Farm into planned open space as part of Micklewell Park. It then continues along the Bridleway to the North of Middlemore, North of Apex Park eventually connecting to Kentle Wood and returning to the Town Centre along Thames Road, School Street and Braunston Road. There are also opportunities to connect to Borough Hill through planned development at the Daventry North East SUE and further enhancement through facilitating greater appreciation of the countryside to the south west through the proposed allocation.

The policy aims to address objectives 2, 12
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, BN1, BN2, BN3, BN8 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV4 - Green Infrastructure
<p>The Council will protect, enhance and restore the District's green infrastructure assets in order to create a comprehensive network that contributes to the full range of ecosystem services including quality of life, biodiversity, sustainable transport and climate change mitigation by:</p> <p>i. Working with partners, including neighbouring authorities and the Local Nature Partnership, to plan for green infrastructure at a landscape scale. In particular,</p>

⁴⁸ Northampton's Green Infrastructure Plan available from; <https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plan/evidence-base/>

proposals will be supported that would contribute to the aims and objectives of the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area project on habitat restoration, creation and connectivity;

- ii. Supporting proposals that protect, enhance and restore the existing green infrastructure network of sub-regional and local corridors identified in the WNJCS. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate how they would achieve this and in the case of new green infrastructure, how they would link into the existing networks;**
- iii. Strategic development sites should be masterplanned as a whole to show the location of new on-site strategic green infrastructure and how it relates to the wider network. Proposals should not lead to fragmentation of a green infrastructure link;**
- iv. Supporting proposals that avoid fragmentation of green links and that would reconnect existing gaps in provision;**
- v. Supporting proposals that protect, connect and extend the local green links and network of green infrastructure within and around Daventry town and that limit any loss to that necessary to accommodate infrastructure improvements required to deliver allocated sites, subject to such loss being mitigated to achieve a net enhancement in green infrastructure provision; and**
- vi. Supporting the recognition of important green infrastructure including designation within neighbourhood development plans.**

9.3.04 Although human activity has changed the environment through land management and settlement to the extent that very few entirely natural habitats remain, the District contains a number of biodiversity rich sites. These range from nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to locally important sites, including Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), local geological sites (LGeS), Pocket Parks, Protected Wildflower Verges and country parks. Within the District, SSSIs and LNR's benefit from statutory protection, the remaining sites are local designations and have less protection. Certain species of plants, birds and animals are protected under separate legislation. Biodiversity is not confined to designated sites but is present throughout the District in both urban and rural areas on other open space designations, hedgerows, trees, water bodies and buildings providing wildlife habitats.

9.3.05 The updated Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2017 (BAP)⁴⁹ builds on the two previous editions and sets out targets and actions for the BAP partners, which includes Daventry District Council, to conserve the County’s most threatened and declining habitats and species. This approaches conservation on a landscape scale to maintain, restore and create priority habitats. Some ecological features are unique to West Northamptonshire, acid soils in particular have created important grasslands, a number of which have survived.

9.3.06 A Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document for Northamptonshire was prepared in 2015 to advise developers, decision and policy makers on how biodiversity should be considered in the planning process. The Council adopted a Daventry District specific version of the Biodiversity SPD for use in in the District in May 2017 entitled ‘Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document for Daventry District’. This advises developers, decision and policy makers on how biodiversity should be considered in the planning process.

The policy aims to address objectives 2, 12
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, BN1, BN2, BN3, BN8 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV5 – Biodiversity
<p>A. The Council will support proposals that conserve and enhance designated and undesignated sites and species of national and local importance for biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute towards a resilient ecological network. The level of protection should be proportionate to the site’s designation status, the contribution it makes to the ecological network and take account of considerations set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of national importance Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are of national importance and development affecting them will be expected to avoid causing adverse effects, unless, in exceptional circumstances, it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value or scientific interest of the site and its wider contribution to the biodiversity network.

⁴⁹ Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-2020 available from;
[https://www3.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/environment-and-planning/planning-policy/archaeology-biodiversity-and-landscape/documents/PDF%20Documents/Northamptonshire%20BAP%202015-2020.pdf](https://www3.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/archaeology-biodiversity-and-landscape/documents/PDF%20Documents/Northamptonshire%20BAP%202015-2020.pdf)

- **Sites of local importance**

Development affecting sites of local importance for biodiversity and geodiversity including Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) and Local Geological Sites (LGSs), will be expected to avoid causing adverse effects unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of development outweigh the harm and where measures to mitigate the harm can be put in place. Development that would result in the loss or deterioration of such sites or habitats that are irreplaceable will not be supported unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

- **Undesignated sites**

Development affecting sites that are not formally designated but which make a positive contribution to biodiversity will be required to take into account their current or potential role in the District's wider biodiversity network.

B. All proposals likely to affect biodiversity will be expected to assess their impact through an ecological assessment and include details of mitigation or compensation, where harm will be caused. The level of detail of the assessment will be proportionate to the significance of the asset and the scale of the proposal. If significant harm cannot firstly be avoided, adequately mitigated or as a last resort, compensated for, or should a proposal lead to the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, then development will not be permitted.

C. Proposals should seek to achieve a net gain for biodiversity, including the creation and management of new habitats, strengthening existing networks of habitats, avoiding the fragmentation of habitats and links and addressing the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan local priorities for habitats and species.

D. Proposals should comply with the principles set out in the Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document for Daventry District to ensure that biodiversity and the impact of development on biodiversity is given appropriate consideration.

9.4 Daventry Country Park

9.4.01 Daventry Country Park is a key component of the green infrastructure network which connects through the town to the wider countryside. It is a high quality green space that is jointly owned and managed by the District Council and the Canal and River Trust and extends to approximately 37 hectares. It is centred on Daventry Reservoir within easy reach of residential areas and the town centre and contains trails, different types of habitats and various visitor facilities. It is well used, mainly by residents of the District but also from further afield, for informal exercise, education, children's play, leisure, organised events and wildlife watching. Its

importance for biodiversity and heritage are recognised by a number of statutory (Local Nature Reserve and Conservation Area) and non-statutory designations (Local Wildlife Site).

9.4.02 The boundary of the Daventry Reservoir Conservation Area extends beyond the country park to the north as far as the Grand Union Canal and was designated in recognition of its historic connection to the Canal as a feeder reservoir. The area beyond the country park contains a spillway and channel that are still used to feed the canal.

9.4.03 Although currently on the edge of the urban area, planned strategic developments to the north and east will effectively enclose the country park. It is important that green links are maintained to the north and the wider countryside for the purposes of wildlife corridors, health and wellbeing and because of the historical link between the reservoir and the Grand Union Canal. Extensions to the country park to the Grand Union Canal are secured through the Monksmoor development and planned in connection with the Daventry North East SUE. This will provide an increased area for informal recreation and wildlife habitats and will bring it within reach of around 5,000 new dwellings. However the increased usage, together with visitors to the canal will need to be appropriately managed to protect the biodiversity and heritage value of the Country Park. More intensive use should be directed towards the less sensitive areas.

9.4.04 The Daventry North East SUE will deliver a structural green corridor which will run close to the eastern boundary of the park and connect the town centre with the Grand Union Canal providing a high quality recreational route for pedestrians and cyclists in line with the requirements of policy ST1.

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, RC2, BN1, BN2, BN5, D3 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV6 - Daventry Country Park and Grand Union Canal Link
<p>A. The Council will support proposals that enhance Daventry Country Park’s recreation, leisure, health and wellbeing and cultural assets providing they protect, manage or enhance important existing habitats and heritage assets.</p> <p>B. The Daventry North East Sustainable Urban Extension will be expected to make provision for an extension to the Country Park and a link between the Grand Union Canal and the town centre. This should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Incorporate areas of linked natural and semi natural green space including a transitional landscape zone between the Country Park and the SUE

- Development; and**
- ii. **Provide a linear park including footpath and cycleway connections to the Grand Union Canal; and**
 - iii. **Not impede the operation of, or maintenance access to, the reservoir feeder, spillway and channel; and**
 - iv. **Provide opportunities for recreation; and**
 - v. **Integrate with the existing Country Park**

C. Future development in close proximity to Daventry Country Park should preserve or enhance the setting of the Daventry Reservoir Conservation Area and the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.

9.4.05 Policy RC2 of the WNJCS protects existing community facilities and open space. The provision of new open space in line with the revised Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy is dealt with in the Community Facilities Chapter.

9.5 Historic Environment

9.5.01 Heritage assets are defined in the NPPF as ‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets included designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’. In the District designated heritage assets include listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and a registered battlefield.

9.5.02 Designated assets are the subject of primary legislation and the Council will apply the appropriate legislation, the NPPF and guidance when considering development proposals that could impact on designated heritage assets. It is important that developers fully understand the significance of heritage assets and they will be expected to assess the potential impact of development on any asset. The landscape characterisation and sensitivity evidence has assessed the impact of developing the proposed housing and employment allocations around Daventry.

9.5.03 The WNJCS sets out a strategic approach to the conservation of heritage assets in Policy BN5 ‘The Historic Environment and Landscape’ and makes specific reference to the Weedon Depot in Policy BN6 as a very special and significant Grade II* asset at risk. However, it delegates the definition and policy approach to non-designated local heritage assets, features and heritage at risk to this Plan.

9.5.04 There are 26 conservation areas in the District; with the exception of Daventry Town and Daventry Reservoir Conservation Areas and Grand Union/Oxford canals , they are centred on the District’s many historic village and settlements. In accordance with the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act the Council

must periodically review its conservation areas. The Council has commenced the review⁵⁰ and will be producing detailed character appraisals for existing and potential new conservation areas. The appraisals will have the status of supplementary planning documents and provide the Council with robust evidence about the special architectural or historic interest that justify the areas' designation. Their primary purpose is to guide future development and change within the conservation areas. They will also provide the opportunity to identify proposals for enhancement, management, heritage at risk and candidate assets for the District's local list. The review programme is subject to resource availability.

- 9.5.05 A particular feature of the West Northamptonshire landscape is the numerous historic country houses with associated parklands and estates. The District is distinguished by having Naseby Battlefield, one of only 46 registered battlefields on Historic England's Register of Historic Battlefields. There are more than 50 scheduled monuments, which, like listed buildings, are varied in type.
- 9.5.06 Statutorily listed buildings are of intrinsic architectural or historic interest. The District contains more than 1,500 listed buildings, which vary widely in type and character and include buildings such as churches, houses, cottages, barns, rectories and schools. They also include structures like bridges, walls, gate piers, tombs, telephone boxes, canal locks and mileposts. In 2017 the Council successfully applied for the listing of a number of K6 telephone boxes. There may be further opportunities for the Council to support applications for statutory listing either as a one-off or themed application.
- 9.5.07 It should be noted that any conservation area boundary reviews or new designations of conservation areas or listed buildings will be subject to the appropriate procedures prescribed in the 1990 Act and will be undertaken separately to the Local Plan process.
- 9.5.08 Heritage at risk refers to a building, conservation area, registered park or garden or registered battlefield which is in a poor physical condition as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. Historic England maintains a Heritage at Risk Register for Grade I, Grade II* and scheduled monuments, which contains a number of assets within the District. A number of Grade II* listed buildings and structures at Weedon Depot are on the Historic England Register and Policy BN6 of the WNJCS is a specific policy for this highly significant complex. The Council has a corporate target to restore, re-use or sustain productive use of listed buildings in the District with specific emphasis on the Weedon Depot and Overstone Hall.
- 9.5.09 Grade II buildings outside London are not included in the Historic England Register unless they are places of worship; it is the Council's responsibility to identify Grade II

⁵⁰ Conservation Areas in Daventry District:
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/conservation-areas/>

buildings at risk outside London. The conservation area appraisal and review project will identify Grade II buildings at risk within the conservation areas. Assets outside the conservation areas will need to be identified through a detailed working knowledge of the District.

9.5.10 The term ‘heritage asset’ also includes assets that are not designated but are of local importance and help to create the locally distinctive character of the area. Local listing does not provide any additional statutory controls but the fact that a building or asset is identified as having a degree of significance will be a material consideration in determining planning applications. The Council has commenced identifying assets for inclusion on a local list. Potential assets for inclusion will initially be identified through conservation area appraisals, assets outside conservation areas will need to be identified by another method. Neighbourhood development plans and village design statements provide the opportunity for communities to identify non-designated assets that are important to them. However, all additions will be subject to appropriate public consultation and formal adoption by the Council outside the Local Plan process.

9.5.11 The historically limited availability of local walling and roofing materials in Northamptonshire has resulted in a consistency in colour and texture between traditional buildings, irrespective of age. Local building materials in the District include ironstone and long straw thatch and it is important that where long straw thatch has survived, particularly on listed buildings, that this is retained, repaired or reinstated in order to maintain the character of the building and the local area.

9.5.12 The NPPF makes it clear that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Therefore greater weight will be attached to designated assets than those of local importance. In all cases the Council’s strategy will be to retain and re-use heritage assets. However, for designated assets which are protected by legislation, the aim will be to avoid or minimise harm to their significance and look for opportunities to enhance or to better reveal their significance. Locally important assets are recognised for their local significance and the impact of development will be taken into consideration.

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, BN5 and BN6 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV7 - Historic Environment
A. Proposals affecting the historic environment must demonstrate a clear understanding of any potential impact on the significance of heritage assets and their setting; any description of significance and the contribution of setting should be proportionate to the asset’s importance. As a minimum the Northamptonshire

Historic Environment Record should be consulted.

B. In decision making, great weight should be given to the conservation of heritage assets irrespective of the level of harm. The more important the asset, the greater the weight will be.

C. Any harm to a designated heritage asset requires clear and convincing justification. Proposals that lead to substantial harm to or total loss of a designated heritage asset, or less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be judged against the tests in the NPPF.

D. The Council will seek to sustain and enhance the historic environment of the District by supporting:

- i. High quality proposals that respond positively to their context by reinforcing local distinctiveness including street pattern, siting, form, scale, mass, use, materials and architectural features. Proposals should have regard to other design policies and supplementary planning documents that have been adopted by the Council;**
- ii. Proposals that make a positive contribution to, or which better reveal the significance of designated heritage assets;**
- iii. Proposals that would conserve designated assets identified as being at risk. The Council will seek to proactively engage with owners of such assets to find solutions that will safeguard and secure the future of the asset, including where appropriate, their viable adaptation and re-use compatible with their character and significance;**
- iv. Proposals affecting conservation areas that would sustain or enhance those elements that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the character and special architectural or historic interest of the area. Proposals that respond positively to the opportunity to enhance neutral or detracting elements of a conservation area, as identified through conservation area appraisals and management plans, will particularly be supported;**
- v. Proposals that sustain or enhance key views of heritage assets and key views into and out of conservation areas identified in conservation area appraisals, landscape characterisation, neighbourhood development plans and village design statements;**
- vi. Proposals that sustain or enhance traditional shopfronts, including the restoration of historic features and the sympathetic use of high quality fascia and projecting signs;**
- vii. Proposals that are sympathetic to non-designated heritage assets (identified**

through a conservation area appraisal or other method) and their setting including their retention and re-use. In doing so, the impact of the scale of any harm or loss on the significance of the assets will be taken into consideration.

9.5.13 Borough Hill is a particular feature of Daventry, situated on a large natural hill on the eastern edge of the town. The scheduled monument is a multi-period hillfort and one of the largest and most important in the country, with substantial surviving earthworks. The significance of the monument extends beyond its boundary due to the high potential for archaeological remains and the importance of the landscape setting, which has retained its openness. Although less is known about Burnt Walls Scheduled Monument its proximity to Borough Hill and the A45 (a historic route way) is significant. The land between the two is highly sensitive and it is important that its openness is maintained. Many of the open areas around Burnt Walls are highly significant to its setting and some contain traces of ridge and furrow. In the context of the development of the Daventry South East Gateway, the area immediately to the west of Burnt Walls is located at the probable gateway to Burnt Walls and should be retained as open land to safeguard the historic relationship between Burnt Walls and the historic route way and to protect the scheduled monument from increasing urbanisation.

The policy aims to address objectives 13 and 14

The policy helps to deliver policies S10, BN5 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

ENV8 - Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments

A. The Council will support proposals that sustain or enhance the significance of the Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments and their setting by:

- i. Maintaining the open landscape and visual link between Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments;**
- ii. Retaining the openness of the area shown as a heritage buffer on the Policies Map in perpetuity, in accordance with criterion viii of policy EC9;**
- iii. Enhancing the open areas of Burnt Walls by creating informal open space and improving public access between Burnt Walls and Borough Hill; and**
- iv. Taking the opportunity to interpret the site to enhance the understanding of the significance of the scheduled monuments and the links between them.**

9.6 Renewable Energies and Low Carbon Development

9.6.01 One of the core planning principles as outlined in the NPPF is for planning to support a transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate and through this is the

encouragement of the use of renewable resources. The NPPF identifies the role planning plays in helping to shape places to secure reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, providing resilience to the impacts of climate change and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy associated infrastructure.

- 9.6.02 The move to a low carbon future can be achieved through planning for new development in locations which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also support for energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings. To help mitigate the impacts of climate change, there needs to be a reduction in carbon emissions and an increase in the use of renewable resources. However policy is clear that the need for renewable or low carbon energy does not automatically override local environmental issues, with a key area to consider being the cumulative impacts of renewables such as wind turbines.
- 9.6.03 WNJCS Policy S10 seeks to reduce the impact of climate change through reducing carbon emissions by the application of sustainable design principles. WNJCS Policy S11 seeks greater energy efficiencies in building construction and use and through the increased use of low carbon and renewable energy. The policy identifies key considerations in the assessment of development proposals for renewables, which include sensitively locating proposals to minimise the impact on people as well as the built, natural and heritage environment.
- 9.6.04 Following the technical housing standards review, the Government withdrew the Code for Sustainable Homes to simplify the regulatory procedures that apply to house building. The Government set out that whilst the Code cannot be applied in full, local planning authorities can continue to set and apply policies which require compliance with the energy performance requirements that exceed Building Regulation requirements. The intention is that in accordance with Policy S11 of the WNJCS, dwellings shall include energy efficiency measures equivalent to those required to achieve level 4 of the former Code for Sustainable Homes.
- 9.6.05 Within the District there have been a number of developments for renewable energy provision through wind turbines and solar farms with a number of windfarms located along the M1/A14 corridor. It is important that the District helps to contribute to climate change objectives, in a manner that respects the character of the local environment, protects residential amenity and avoids negative cumulative impact.
- 9.6.06 In addition to solar and wind farms, there are other renewable energy solutions that may be appropriate for the District to utilise. These can include combined heat and power and active solar technology (photovoltaics and solar water heating). In addition current Building Regulations also have requirements that lie outside planning regulations to ensure higher levels of energy efficiency in buildings.

- 9.6.07 Combined heat and power⁵¹ (CHP) is a highly efficient process that captures and utilises the heat that is a by-product of the electricity generation process. By generating heat and power simultaneously, CHP can reduce carbon emissions by up to 30% compared to the separate means of conventional generation via a boiler and power station. Where appropriate for large scale developments, such as the Daventry North East SUE, it will be anticipated that a CHP network will be utilised.
- 9.6.08 Active solar technology⁵² including solar panel electricity systems (photovoltaic) or solar water heating (using heat from the sun to warm domestic hot water), where it is related to a particular building is often permitted development, provided the installation is not of an unusual design, does not involve a listed building or is a designated area. However when a planning application is required factors to bear in mind will include the importance of siting to maximise energy collection from the sun, the number of solar modules required and their colour and appearance, which may not be compatible with other Plan policies such as heritage or design considerations.
- 9.6.09 The policy reflects the Council’s commitment to tackling climate change by reducing energy consumption and thus carbon emissions through the application of sustainable development principles in design and the encouragement of the use of low carbon energies such as CHP on major development proposals and use of active solar technology on any development. The policy also seeks to set out the criteria to appropriately assess the likely impact of proposals for renewable energy to help ensure that the right technology is accommodated in the right location with minimal impact on the natural and built and environment and heritage assets.

The policy aims to address objective 1
The policy helps to deliver policies S10 and S11, of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV9 - Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development
A. Proposals for renewable energy development will be supported where, with appropriate mitigation, they do not have an adverse impact on any of the following;

⁵¹ Combined Heat and Power guidance available from;
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/combined-heat-and-power>

⁵² Renewable and Low Carbon Energy guidance available from;
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy>

- i. Form, character and setting of an existing settlement;**
- ii. Heritage assets and in particular on views important to their setting;**
- iii. Biodiversity and ecology;**
- iv. The landscape including the cumulative impact with existing or approved renewable energy development;**
- v. Residential amenity; and**
- vi. The enjoyment of the open countryside including public rights of way.**

B. Where appropriate and viable, new development should utilise the availability of any local energy network, such as combined heat and power (CHP) system or generate their own energy from low carbon technology. Where district heating schemes are proposed, and it is reasonably practical, all properties will be expected to be connected to them.

9.7 Design

9.7.01 The NPPF attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and sees it as a key aspect of sustainable development, with design considered to be indivisible from good planning and securing high quality design as one of the core planning principles.

9.7.02 As set out in the NPPF strong design policies will contribute to the functionality and overall quality of an area. This will enable the establishment of a strong sense of place, whilst responding to the local character and reflecting the identity of the local surroundings. The application of design principles will help create a safe, accessible and inclusive environment which is considered to be visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.

9.7.03 The WNJCS identifies achieving sustainability as a core objective in all proposals for development, which underpins the Council's own commitment to tackling climate change. The spatial portrait of the WNJCS recognises the role that good design can play, such as incorporating sustainable building techniques in helping to combat climate change, and taking into account community safety principles can help to reduce the opportunity for crime. A number of factors are identified that would require consideration in ensuring the sustainable design of new development. These include layout, densities, designing neighbourhoods to reduce the need to travel, maximising the opportunities for walking and cycling and locating new development close to services. The WNJCS seeks the creation of attractive, usable and durable

places and the improvement of the historic environment, including high quality and inclusive design of development, open spaces and green infrastructure that support health and well-being.

- 9.7.04 As the District is a largely rural area, with the largest settlement Daventry town, there is a distinction between the urban and rural character within the District. The purpose of the policy is to ensure the delivery of high quality development takes into account the surrounding context and that all new development (including change of use, alterations and extensions) is of a high quality design that contributes to the objectives of sustainable development. It is important that developments are designed to take into account their impact on the amenity of adjacent uses, particularly if they are noise sensitive. Residential uses are particularly sensitive to noise and new residential development and development close to housing should incorporate the principles of good acoustic design and if appropriate, help to mitigate against existing adverse effects from noisy infrastructure such as main roads.
- 9.7.05 Policy ENV10 sets out the criteria to achieve high quality and inclusive design for all new development, acknowledging the need to protect the character and setting of settlements and surrounding areas but still allowing for development of a high quality, distinctive design.
- 9.7.06 It is anticipated that to ensure a thorough assessment of development proposals, design considerations, including landscaping, will be at the forefront of the development process and will be discussed at the earliest opportunity with officers, preferably at pre-application stage. Furthermore it is also expected that design considerations will not only be limited to the site itself but will need to take into account the wider surrounding area which will provide either an urban or rural context.
- 9.7.07 Design and access statements accompanying development proposals will be required to provide information relating to the quality of design, form of building, quality and appearance of proposed materials, architectural detailing, proposals in relation to the street scene as well as public realm. They will also be expected to include how sustainability best practice has been incorporated into the design and provide any additional information as set out in the Local Requirements list as adopted from time to time.
- 9.7.08 Further details on design requirements are set out in the following documents and will be a material consideration in the determination of any application where applicable:
- Conservation area appraisals and management plans

- Neighbourhood development plan policies
- Village design statements
- Planning briefs and guidelines
- Any other supplementary planning documents

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 13 and 14.
The policy helps to deliver policies S10 and R1, of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
ENV10 - Design
<p>A. Development that is of a high quality and, in particular, proposals of an exemplary and innovative design that reflect and integrate with the surrounding area and create a strong sense of place, will be supported. High quality design is achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promoting or reinforcing local distinctiveness and enhancing its surroundings; ii. Taking account of local building traditions and materials; iii. Ensuring that the scale, density, massing, height, layout and access of the proposal combine to ensure development blends well within the site and with its surroundings; iv. Incorporating crime prevention measures in the site layout and building design; v. Integrating existing landscape features of the site with proposed landscaping and open space; vi. Providing details of suitable comprehensive landscaping scheme; vii. Responding to wider landscape context; and viii. Protecting the amenity of new and existing dwellings and not compromise the function of existing surrounding uses. <p>B. Development of poor design that does not add to the character and quality of an area and the way it functions will not be supported.</p>

9.8 Local Flood Risk

- 9.8.01 Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) is the Lead Local Flood Authority under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) and is therefore responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in the county.
- 9.8.02 Policy BN7 in the WNJCS refers neither to the 'Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy⁵³', a material planning consideration, nor to 'Local Surface Water Drainage Standards' because they were introduced afterwards. Policy can intervene in a number of useful ways locally, including avoiding new culverting of watercourses and actively encouraging de-culverting, and promoting the use of in-built property level resistance and resilience measures.
- 9.8.03 Specific policy relating to flood and water management in Northamptonshire is set out in the 'Local Flood Risk Management Strategy'. This establishes the responsibilities of local authorities and developers with regards to flood risk and sets out the co-ordinated approach to the management of all local flood risks in Northamptonshire.
- 9.8.04 NCC has published local guidance to support local planning authorities in considering surface water drainage proposals in Northamptonshire, and to assist developers in the design of all surface water drainage systems. The guide sets out the standards that are applied in assessing all drainage proposals, as well as the information required to be submitted as part of planning applications. 'Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage in Northamptonshire⁵⁴' is a 'live' document which will be continually updated and improved.
- 9.8.05 Further to this guidance development proposals will be subject to the sequential and where necessary the exceptions test as set out in policy BN7 of the WNJCS and within the NPPF.

⁵³ Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy:
<https://www.floodtoolkit.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Northamptonshire-LFRMS-Report-November-2017-Final-1.pdf>

⁵⁴ Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage in Northamptonshire:
<https://www.floodtoolkit.com/planning/flood-management/>

This policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 4 and 9 of the Local Plan

This policy supplements BN7 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

ENV11 - Local Flood Risk Management

A. Proposals for development will be subject to a sequential test and where necessary an exception test in accordance with Policy BN7 of West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy and the NPPF.

B. In order to manage flood risk and protect and where appropriate improve the quality of the water environment, development in Daventry District will be expected to comply with:

- i. The Northamptonshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy; and**
- ii. The Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage in Northamptonshire.**
- iii. Anglian Water's Surface Water Drainage Policy.⁵⁵**

C. As necessary, development in the District will also need to incorporate the principles set out in the Northamptonshire Flood Guide 23: New Developments and Emergency Flood Plans⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Anglian Water Surface Water Drainage Policy:

<https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/developers/development-services/surface-water-policy/>

⁵⁶ Northamptonshire Flood Guide 23: New Developments and Emergency Flood Plans:

<https://www.floodtoolkit.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/23.Emergency-flood-plans.pdf>

CHAPTER 10: Community and Well Being

10.1 Health and Wellbeing

- 10.1.01 There are disparities in health and wellbeing across the District, with Daventry town containing more pockets of deprivation than the rural areas, although the urban areas have better access to support and services. General health priorities for Daventry are to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.
- 10.1.02 Both the Council's Community Strategy 2014-2018 and Corporate Strategic Plan identify health and wellbeing as a key objective, aiming to encourage everyone in the District to be healthier and have a better quality of life.
- 10.1.03 There are a number of ways that planning can contribute towards improving health and wellbeing. At a fundamental level, the detailed design of new development and how it links to existing environments is important. Developments that are well designed and provide safe and attractive places to meet, links to homes, local services, facilities and jobs and take into account the physical and social needs of all age groups, are likely to have a positive impact on physical and mental health. Sport England and Public Health England's Active Design Guidance sets out key principles for achieving healthy lifestyles through design. Developments should be mindful of the impacts of noise in the detailed design of noise sensitive development such as housing, and non-residential uses close to housing. High quality green infrastructure incorporating footpaths and cycle tracks promotes physical activity for active travel, leisure and play and can assist with mental wellbeing, social cohesion, food growing and reducing air pollution.
- 10.1.04 Planning for an appropriate mix of community facilities, including sport and recreation facilities, community and village halls, arts and cultural facilities, playing pitches and open spaces, will provide the facility infrastructure to encourage people to be more active. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (OSSR) provides evidence to inform this Local Plan. The Strategy shows that the percentage of adults in Daventry taking part in sport once a week is lower than the England average. Consultation found that walking/running, cycling, swimming, attending activities in a community centre/village hall and going to the gym/fitness centre are the most participated in activities in the District. Different sections of the Study consider the supply and demand for built sport and recreation facilities, playing pitches and open spaces and make recommendations for the facility network required to meet needs identified in the WNJCS. The OSSR also introduces revised standards of provision which are expressed in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility.

- 10.1.05 Poor air quality has a negative impact on public health and the Local Plan can have a role in improving local air quality. Currently there are no exceedances of threshold levels which would require the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area, however, the Council has a monitoring network across the District to provide information on nitrous oxides at key locations. Giving consideration to the detailed siting of facilities in locations convenient for residential areas and providing appropriate footpath and cycle infrastructure will have the benefits of reducing the need for motorised travel, harmful emissions and support active travel. Locating vulnerable uses such as schools, care homes and nurseries away from busy roads will minimise their exposure to air pollution. Designing new development to incorporate appropriate infrastructure to support electric vehicle charging and promoting renewable energy and low carbon energy will also reduce air pollution. Policy ENV8 provides more detail on how the Local Plan promotes renewable and low carbon energy. Policy ST1 supports provision of appropriate electric vehicle infrastructure.
- 10.1.06 It is important that communities have access to a range of healthcare facilities in locations that are convenient to access by walking, cycling and public transport. When planning new development early consultation with the Nene Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) will be necessary to identify if new or enhanced facilities need to be provided, the nature of the facility and suitable locations, which might include co-location with other community facilities.
- 10.1.07 The policy approach to improving health and wellbeing is divided into two elements: designing healthy environments and provision of health infrastructure including to a set of standards. Further to these, it is also important that major developments demonstrate how they contribute to improving health and wellbeing. One such approach that can be effective in demonstrating this is to undertake health impact assessments to show how impacts have been addressed. Such assessments would be expected to clearly set out how the criteria in the policies CW1 and CW2 have been met. The Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board, which has representation from the borough and district councils at chief executive and leader level, has made a commitment to produce a Health and Planning SPD. This will set out how health infrastructure for new development will be planned for, development principles to promote healthy lifestyles and provide guidance on undertaking health impact assessments.
- 10.1.08 Daventry has now adopted the Community Infrastructure Levy. The infrastructure list covers much sport and recreation facility provision, although there is still a requirement for some on-site provision through S106.

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 12

The policy helps to deliver policies S10, C5, RC2, BN1 and BN2 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

CW1 - Health and Wellbeing

A. To promote health and wellbeing and active and healthier lifestyles for all age groups the following will be supported:

- i. Proposals that demonstrate consideration of all aspects of health and wellbeing issues in their design, layout, landscaping and mix of uses (including co-location of services) and provide sustainable links to the wider community, jobs, facilities and countryside;**
- ii. The enhancement of existing and provision of new community facilities and open spaces particularly where they would:**
 - a. Improve the quantity and quality of accessible open space, sport, recreation and community facilities in the District in line with the standards set out in policy CW2 and the needs identified in the 2018 Open Space Sports and Recreation Study and subsequent updates; and**
 - b. Be designed according to Sport England and national governing body guidelines;**
 - c. Be accessible by a choice of means of sustainable and active travel; and**
 - d. Create traffic free or safe walking and cycling linkages; and**
 - e. Result in enhancements and links to the strategic and local green infrastructure network**

B. The Council will protect existing community facilities and open spaces. Proposals which involve the loss of such facilities and open space will be resisted and will only be allowed if they meet the criteria in Policy RC2 of the WNJCS.

C. The Council encourages the submission of a health impact assessment in support of major developments that identifies the health implications, aims to mitigate potential negative effects and maximises the opportunities to promote health and wellbeing and active lifestyles.

10.1.09 The 2018 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy sets out standards of open space provision for new residential developments larger than 0.2 hectares or 6+ dwellings. However, the 2017 Local Plan Viability Assessment ⁵⁷indicated that

⁵⁷ GEN01 – Daventry Local Plan Part 2 Viability Report & GEN01A – Daventry Local Plan Viability Update Addendum Report:

<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plan/evidence-base/>

developments of smaller sites of less than 10 dwellings may have difficulties in meeting the full level of policy compliance, taking into account the policies of this plan and those of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. There are also likely to be practical difficulties in achieving on-site provision on these smaller sites. Consequently, this policy will only apply to developments of 10 or more dwellings; this is consistent with the threshold for policy HO8.

- 10.1.10 The standards are set out for the different open space typologies and split into quantity, quality and accessibility. It may not always be appropriate to create on-site open space, for example a relatively small site may result in an open space that is too small to make a positive contribution or is difficult to maintain due to its size. In these circumstances a contribution towards enhancement of an existing nearby open space to the quality standards expressed or works that would deliver a typology that is in short supply locally would be acceptable. The Council will review and update the Infrastructure and Developer Contributions SPD following adoption of this plan. This will include guidance on how the standards will be applied and will enable the level of financial contribution to be calculated using the cost calculator to ensure that the development remains viable.
- 10.1.11 There is some overlap between different typologies, for instance parks and gardens frequently include areas of amenity open space, natural and semi-natural green space, play areas and courts or pitches. Similarly, many amenity open spaces contain play areas, particularly those in residential areas. This overlap will be taken into account when determining the precise quantum that needs to be provided. The updated Infrastructure and Developer Contributions SPD will provide further guidance.
- 10.1.12 When considering the needs of an application which may be eligible to provide open space it will be important to assess the needs at the settlement level for quantity, quality and accessibility. If the settlement has a shortfall in quantity terms, then the development should provide for the typology based on the adopted standard. If when assessing the quantity of open space from a development, this results in a surplus in the settlement of a particular typology, the Council will consider whether alternative types of provision would be suitable to meet any known local needs.

The policy aims to address objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 12			
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, C5, RC2, BN1, BN2, INF1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy			
CW2 - Open Space Requirements			
A. New residential development outside of the Northampton Related Development Area accommodating 10 dwellings or more will be required to meet the following open space standards:			
Open space type	Quantity per 1,000 population	Accessibility	Quality
Parks and gardens	0.8ha at Daventry town	Daventry town: 800m walk	Green Flag Standard⁵⁸
	0.19ha in the rural parishes	No specified distance for rural parishes	
Amenity open space	0.8ha at Daventry town and rural parishes	480m walk	Green Flag Standard
Accessible Natural and Semi Natural Green Space	2.3ha at Daventry town and rural parishes	Daventry town: 720m walk Rural parishes: 2,000m walk, cycle or drive for sites over 20ha	Green Flag Standard
Children and young people's facilities	0.2ha of designated equipped playing space including young person's facilities at Daventry town and rural parishes	400m walk for LEAP	New LEAPs and NEAPs should meet the Fields in Trust⁵⁹ standards as relevant to the individual site.
		1,000m walk for NEAP	
		1,000m walk for teenage facilities	New youth provision should reflect current

⁵⁸ Green Flag Awards guidelines available from:
<http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/media/1019/green-flag-award-guidelines.pdf>

⁵⁹ Fields in Trust guidance available from:
<http://www.fieldsintrust.org/Upload/file/guidance/Guidance-for-Outdoor-Sport-and-Play-England-Apr18.pdf>

			best practice, and also take into account the needs expressed by local young people.
Allotments	0.3ha at Daventry town and rural parishes	1,000m walk	Allotments should be secure with gates and fencing providing suitable and accessible areas for growing, and where applicable, an adequate water supply and car parking.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Standard not set	Standard not set	Green Flag Standard
Civic Spaces	Standard not set	Standard not set	Green Flag Standard
Playing Pitches	No additional provision, but need for financial contribution	Standard not set	Need for improvement to accommodate increased intensity of use

B. New residential development within the Northampton Related Development Area in Daventry District accommodating 10 dwellings or more will be required to meet the following open space standards:

Open space type	Quantity per 1000 population	Accessibility	Quality
Parks and gardens	1.43 ha	710m	A welcoming, well-kept clean and litter free park providing a range of leisure, recreational and enriched play opportunities for all ages. To include varied and well-kept vegetation including flowers, trees and shrubs. This should be combined with appropriate water features and ancillary accommodation (including toilets, benches and litter bins). Good signage

			both to and within the park should be ensured, community involvement to be promoted and the incorporation of safety features to reflect the environment.
Amenity open space	1.45 ha	480m	A clean and well-maintained amenity green space with well-kept grass, nature features and suitable ancillary accommodation (seating and dog walking facilities) where appropriate. Sites should contain strategic landscaping to ensure they provide not just an amenity benefit, but wider benefits to the environment around.
Accessible Natural and Semi Natural Green Space	1.57 ha	720m	A spacious, clean and littler free site with clear pathways and natural features including vegetation, ponds and flowers that encourage wildlife conservation, biodiversity, environmental education and awareness and act as opportunities for increased exercise and the improved mental health of residents
Children and young persons facilities	0.25ha	400m for LEAP 1000m for NEAP 1000m for Young persons'	Children: A site providing a clean, well-maintained and enriched play

		<p>facilities</p>	<p>environment which is free from litter and vandalism. The site should contain a variety of formal equipment tailored to meet the needs of children and should be in a safe and secure location near to housing or on a multi-purpose site. Seating for supervising adults should be provided. The management and development of the site should involve the community wherever possible</p> <p>Young person: A site providing a clean, well-maintained and varied environment for young people which is free from litter and vandalism. The site should contain a variety of formal equipment, shelter and ancillary accommodation tailored to meet the needs of young people of varying ages. The site should be in a safe and secure location near to housing or on a multi-purpose site. The management and development of the site should involve young people wherever possible to help bring about a</p>
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			sense of ownership.
Allotments	0.36ha	1,000m	Allotments should be secure with gates and fencing providing suitable and accessible areas for growing, and where applicable, an adequate water supply and car parking.
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Standard not set	Standard not set	Sites should provide a clean, well-maintained and tranquil environment. Appropriate provision for ancillary accommodation (seating, litter bins and toilets) should be made. Sites should be easily accessible and, wherever possible, provision should be made for users to arrive by bicycle and public transport. Sites should provide appropriate planting schemes (trees, flowers, shrubs) and be a sanctuary for wildlife in areas devoid of greenspace. There must be appropriate security measures in place with a well-defined boundary to discourage misuse

C. Where it is not appropriate to create new on-site open space, where viable and in accordance with the Infrastructure and Developer Contributions SPD, consideration should be given to the potential for new housing developments to contribute toward the enhancement of nearby off-site open spaces, which have been identified in the 2018 OSSR and subsequent updates, as requiring quality improvements or works to deliver an open space type that is required in the local area.

10.2 Protecting local retail services and public houses outside Daventry town centre

10.2.01 Local retail services and public houses play an important role in promoting communities' sustainability by helping to meet everyday needs and reducing the need to travel. The Council is therefore keen to ensure that the loss of these existing services is resisted where possible. For the purposes of this policy local retail services includes convenience retail and post offices. All local retail services and public houses will be protected including at the following locations:

- Ashby Fields, Daventry.
- Tamar Square, Daventry.
- Planned provision at Micklegate, Monksmoor, Daventry South West and Daventry North East SUE.
- Planned provision at Northampton West, North of Whitehills and Northampton North Sustainable Urban Extensions.
- All villages in the District.

10.2.02 Proposals that result in a loss of a local retail service or public house would need to demonstrate why the use is no longer considered to be viable to be retained in its current form. This should include evidence that it has been actively marketed for a period of at least 12 months for its existing use, supported by an independent assessment of the viability of the business, a market view of the site, and details of the marketing and evidence that the site was fit for purpose at the time of marketing. In considering such proposals regard will also be had to the availability of other businesses performing a similar function in close proximity.

10.2.03 Individual provision outside of Daventry town centre includes local retail services and public houses which do not form part of a local centre but serve the nearby residential or business community as an important facility.

10.2.04 Furthermore, opportunities for diversification of the business will be supported providing that the proposed scheme retains some floorspace for the original function of the business. For example a local convenience store could diversify to include a café in part of the same unit.

This policy aims to address objective 4, 10
This policy helps to deliver policies D1 and R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
CW3 - Protecting local retail services and public houses
A. In order to ensure the economic and social sustainability of existing communities, local retail services and public houses will be protected. Development that results in their loss will only be permitted where: <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. The site is no longer attractive to the market for its existing permitted use as demonstrated by evidence that it has been actively marketed for a period of 12 months; orii. There are sufficient alternative equivalent services accessible in the village or immediate locality having regard to its contribution to the settlement's role in the settlement hierarchy.
B. Opportunities for diversification of the business will be supported providing that it retains sufficient useable floorspace to maintain its original function.

CHAPTER 11: Parish Annex

- 11.1.01 Through the 2012 Issues consultation a desire for a Parish Annex was identified, particularly for those groups who do not have the resources to produce a neighbourhood development plan. This was explored further through the Issues and Options consultation in early 2016, when parish councils were specifically asked if they agreed that the annex could include Local Green Spaces. There was some support with 27 respondents identifying that it would be appropriate. However of those who responded, 10 Parishes either have or are in the process of producing a neighbourhood development plan. In these circumstances because the neighbourhood development plan would be the most suitable document to identify and allocate Local Green Spaces. It is not considered necessary or appropriate for an Annex to repeat policies already contained within a neighbourhood development plan.
- 11.1.02 Beyond neighbourhood development plans a number of village design statements (VDSs) have been produced across the District and, once adopted, are material considerations in determining planning applications. Interest in bringing these forward has continued across a range of settlement sizes, despite neighbourhood development plans being introduced through the Localism Act. This demonstrates that VDS's remain a useful tool for communities to address local issues, often focusing on identifying important open spaces and buildings along with key views, all with an aim of trying shape development. Given that these matters can be addressed through village design statements it is not considered appropriate for this Annex to cover such issues.
- 11.1.03 Consequently, in the context of the role of neighbourhood development plans and village design statements, it is considered that Local Green Space is the only appropriate designation to be made through a Parish Annex. Indeed, Local Green Space can only be designated through local plans and neighbourhood development plans.
- 11.1.04 Following a workshop and representations received during the consultation on the emerging draft, the Council has agreed to designate a total of 114 Local Green Spaces⁶⁰, which are shown on the Policies Maps and listed in Appendix I. Local Green Spaces that have been designated through 'made' neighbourhood plans are also shown on the Policies Map and included in the Appendix I.

⁶⁰ Local Green Space Assessments 2018, available from;
<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

The NPPF (para 77) sets out when the Local Green Space designation should be used:

- Where the green space is in reasonable proximity to the community that it serves
- Where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness in its wildlife; and
- Where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land

11.1.05 Paragraph 78 of the NPPF sets out the national approach for managing development within a Local Green Space, stating that this should be consistent with the policy for Green Belts. This approach is extremely restrictive. At a local level it is not conducive to the approach that many communities wish to take to protect their local spaces as LGS because it prevents development/uses that would be entirely acceptable. For example a recreation space that meets all of the criteria for designation could contain community buildings, but if these buildings were included in the designation any future extensions or new buildings would be contrary to the policy. This seems overly restrictive, and therefore a policy approach which allows for appropriate development is proposed, at PA1.

The policy aims to address objectives 2, 12
The policy helps to deliver policies S10, BN1, BN2, BN3, BN5 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy
PA1 Local Green Space
The Council will protect the Local Green Spaces identified on the Inset Maps from development that would harm their function, openness and permanence unless in very special circumstances, where any harm is outweighed by other considerations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Monitoring Framework

The policies within the Part 2 Local Plan deliver the vision and objectives of the plan. The monitoring of policies will demonstrate how effective the implementation of the policy is. The following table sets out how the policies will be monitored. This is reflective of the table used within the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) Monitoring and Implementation Framework (Appendix 6) and should be read in conjunction with it.

The monitoring framework is sorted by objective, with each objective identifying both the primary and secondary policy for its delivery, as well as the relevant sustainability objective (these are listed at the end of the document). However to ensure an effective use of resource for the monitoring it is only the primary policy that delivers the objective that will be monitored. Furthermore it is anticipated that only policies that require numerical monitoring will be recorded. Given the relationship between the WNJCS and the Part 2 Local Plan, it may be that in most cases the core strategy policy will be the most appropriate policy to monitor and as identified in the WNJCS the mechanisms for monitoring are already in place. In these circumstances it may be considered appropriate to indicate soft targets for individual Local Plan policies which supplements the monitoring information applied to the primary policy. It should also be noted that where policies are required to meet standards e.g. flood risk or open space, it may be appropriate for only elements of a policy to be monitored and not the whole policy itself. The Policy Matrix below identifies each policy against each objective. The objectives are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Climate Change | 8. Educational Attainment |
| 2. Infrastructure and Development | 9. Housing |
| 3. Connections | 10. Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities |
| 4. Protecting and Building Urban Communities | 11. Rural diversification and Employment |
| 5. Supporting Daventry Town Centre | 12. Green Infrastructure |
| 6. Economic Advantage | 13. High Quality Design |
| 7. Specialist Business Development | 14. Heritage |

Policy Matrix

		Part 2 Local Plan Objective													
POLICY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
NP1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SP1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RA6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HO9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EC10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ST1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ST2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ENV11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CW1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CW2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CW3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PA1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Objective 1: Climate Change

Objective: 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.

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, RA6, HO8, ST1, EC6, ENV6, ENV7, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11, CW1, CW2.

Indicator (where applicable)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Development in accordance with local flood risk management guidance (Policy ENV11)	No applications granted permission contrary to flood management documents as referenced in Policy ENV11, unless there is reasoned justification and appropriate mitigation	Policy ENV11	SP1 ST1 ENV9 Allocations : HO1 and EC 9	1, 6, 14	Developers LPA NCC EA	Permissions approved contrary to advice	Review of Development Management Practices
Renewable energy development where appropriate with no adverse impact and	No specific target Applications granted permission	ENV9	SP1	1	Developers LPA	No permissions granted for renewable energy schemes	Discussions with partners and key organisations to understand

appropriate mitigation	(measured by number of projects and energy output)						reasons. Consider review of Development Management Practices Consider review of policy
Residential development that incorporates appropriate infrastructure to support electric vehicles. (Policy ST1)	All applications for major residential development to provide appropriate infrastructure for electric vehicles	ST1	SP1	1	Developers LPA	50% of properties within permissions granted for major developments fail to provide for electric vehicle charging.	Discussions with partners and key organisations to understand reasons. Consider review of Development Management Practices Consider review of policy
<p>Notes: The following are monitored in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) (Pg 264 – 267) minimum code for sustainable homes ratings, BREEAM standards, Sustainable energy generation within major new development and SUEs, planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice</p> <p>SP1 – Reference should also be made to Objective 9 Housing and Objective 10 Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities.</p> <p>ENV9 – No target indicated, List progress of schemes approvals and implementations and monitored in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy</p>							

Objective 2: Infrastructure and Development

Objective: *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.*

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, ST1, ST2, ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, ENV11, CW1, CW2, PA1.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Provision of open space in accordance with the Open Space requirements (Policy CW2)	All development of 10 or more dwellings meets requirements of policy	CW2	CW1	9	Developers LPA	>20% new permissions failing to meet standards as set out in the policy. (As per WNJCS)	Discussions with partners and key organisations to review targets and required standards Consider review of policy
Retention of viable local retail services and public houses (Policy CW3)	No loss of local retail services and public houses unless there is a reasoned justification for loss	CW3	SP1 RA1, RA2, RA3 and RA4	10	Developers LPA	Any loss of local retail services and public houses within individual settlements without reasoned justification	Discussions with partners and key organisations to understand reasons. Consider review of Development Management Practices

							Review of appeal decisions Consider review of policy
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Objective 3: Connections

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

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, HO1, HO2, HO3, HO4, EC2, EC3, ST1, ENV6, CW1, CW2.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Progress towards delivering sustainable schemes identified in the policy (ST1)	Delivery of /or contributions to schemes identified in Policy ST1.	ST1	SP1	3	Developers LPA NCC	No progress towards delivery of new schemes within 5 years of adoption of plan	Consider barriers to implementation. Consider review of policy. Consider review of CIL infrastructure list.

Objective 4 : Protecting and Building Urban Communities

Objective: 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 Daventry.

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, HO1, HO2, HO3, HO4, EC2, EC3, ENV6, ENV7, ENV11, CW1, CW2, CW3.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
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Note: The following is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Monitoring Framework (Pg 272 -273),

- Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Northamptonshire Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors service and
- % planning permissions for new residential and commercial development making adequate provision for community facilities and public open space.

Objective 5: Supporting Daventry Town Centre

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

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, EC1, EC2, EC3, ENV7.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
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Maintain main town centre uses within the town centre boundary (EC1) Progress towards to delivering schemes as identified in the central area allocations (EC2, EC3)	Delivery of identified schemes on the allocated sites.	EC1, EC2, EC3	ENV7 and SP1	8	Developers LPA NCC	No net new retail floorspace delivered within 5 years of adoption of the plan	Consider barriers to implementation. Consider Corporate approach to release of land holdings Consider review of policy.
Note : Net new convenience and net new comparison floor space created in Daventry Town Centre is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework (Pg 275)							

Objective 6 : Economic Advantage							
Objective: <i>To strengthen and diversify the local economy by taking advantage of our internationally well-placed location, strategic transport network and proximity to London and Birmingham.</i>							
Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, EC4, EC5, EC6, EC7, EC8, EC9, EC10, ST1, ST2							
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)

<p>Protecting existing employment areas as identified in Policy (EC4)</p> <p>Progress towards delivering schemes as identified in the Allocations (EC5, EC6, EC7)</p>	<p>Delivery of new employment floor space within or well related to existing employment areas and allocations in accordance with identified demand.</p>	EC4	EC5, EC6, EC7	8	<p>Developers</p> <p>LPA</p> <p>NCC</p>	<p>No loss of land within Strategic Employment Areas without reasoned justification</p> <p>No net new floorspace for units <10,000sqm within 5 years of adoption</p>	<p>Review evidence base</p> <p>Consider barriers to implementation.</p> <p>Consider review of policy.</p>
<p>Lorry Parking provision in accordance with Policy (ST2)</p>	<p>No specific target</p> <p>Provision of lorry parking</p>	ST2	EC4	2,3, 8	<p>Developers</p> <p>LPA</p> <p>NCC</p>	<p>No new schemes delivered within 5 years of adoption of plan</p>	<p>Discussions with partners and key organisations to review targets and required standards</p> <p>Review evidence base</p> <p>Consider barriers to implementation.</p> <p>Consider review of policy.</p>
<p>Note: The following is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Monitoring Framework (Pg 279 – 281)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 year employment pipeline - Net job growth 							

Objective 7: Specialist Business Development

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

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, EC4, EC5, EC6, EC7, EC8, EC9, EC10, ST1, ST2.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
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Note: The following is monitored through the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Monitoring Framework (Pg. 284)

- New developments generating energy needs from decentralised and renewable low carbon sources.

Objective 8 : Educational Attainment

Objective: To raise educational achievement and the skills base of our communities through supporting the development of learning infrastructure and strengthening the link between local businesses and local schools, Moulton and Northampton Colleges, the University of Northampton and other educational establishments.

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: HO1, SP1

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
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Progress towards to delivery identified in the policy HO1 allocation which refers to delivery of primary school	Delivery of new 2 form entry primary school within housing allocation	HO1	SP1	10	Developers LPA NCC	No delivery of primary school in accordance with Policy HO1 and infrastructure delivery schedule.	Consider barriers to implementation. Consider review of policy. Consider review of infrastructure list Review Infrastructure Delivery Schedule
Objective 10 seeks to protect local services and facilities to maintain role of villages as per settlement hierarchy, which includes school provision							
Note: The following is monitored through the West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework (Pg.285)							
- Investment secured for educational facilities through developer contributions							

Objective 9 : Housing
<i>Objective: 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 Daventry with limited development in the rural area to provide for local needs and support local services.</i>
Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, HO1, HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5, HO6, HO7, HO8, HO9, ENV11.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Progress towards to delivering the HO1, HO2, HO4 allocations in accordance with housing trajectory set out in Appendix J (or as amended by Contingency)	Delivery of residential units on allocated housing sites in accordance with the housing trajectory (or as amended by Contingency)	Allocations HO1, HO2, HO4	SP1, HO9	10	Developers LPA NCC	Individual site trajectories +/- 25% of predicted rate of delivery over a rolling 3 year period (permissions and completions measured) Measure against trajectory in appendix J or as amended by Contingency	Review trajectory to reflect what would be realistically possible and Work with developers/landowners to develop viable and suitable schemes and to identify barriers to implementation and how these might be overcome, then if this would result in the requirement for the district (outside of the NRDA) not being achieved. Consider if the release of other site(s) at Daventry town would assist in remedying the shortfall, and if this would be achieved work with landowners to bring it/them

							forward. If unable to bring forward sites outside the plan-making process then review policies.
Progress towards delivering developments with a mix of dwelling type and size as identified in Policy (HO8)	All development of 10 or more dwellings meets requirements of policy	HO8	SP1	10	Developers LPA NCC	Annual monitoring of planning permissions indicates that dwelling mix and type is not in accordance with HO8 and not justified by local evidence.	Discuss with developers to understand reasons why dwelling mix and type is different than review and update evidence Following evidence review consider review of policy
NB Policy HO5 in Objective 13, HO6 and HO7 in Objective 10							
<p>Note: The following is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework (Pg.287 – 290)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan period housing targets (5 year land supply) - Delivery of Sustainable Urban Extensions - Net additional dwellings per annum - New and converted dwellings on previously developed land - Net additional pitches – Gypsy and Traveller - Gross AH completions 							

Objective 10: Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities

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

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: NP1, SP1, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, RA6, HO5, HO6, HO7, HO8, EC4, EC5, EC6, EC7, EC8, EC9, EC10, ST1, CW3.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Concentrate development within and restrict development outside of village confines in accordance with settlement hierarchy (Policy RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4,RA6)	No specific target. Restrict development that is outside of village confines and within the open countryside unless in accordance with relevant policies	RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, RA6	SP1, HO7	4, 8, 10, 11	Developers LPA	Annual monitoring of planning permissions indicates that development is not in accordance with RA policies and not justified by local evidence.	Review housing needs survey process Review appeal decisions Consider review of policy Discuss with Parish Councils about potential review of Neighbourhood Plan (where applicable)
Maintain role of villages as per settlement hierarchy	No loss of services and facilities within village that would affect its	RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4	SP1, HO6	4, 8, 10, 11	Developers LPA	No net loss of services and facilities that would affect settlement's role	Consider review of policy Consider review of

	role in hierarchy Protection of local services				Parish Councils	in hierarchy within 5 years of adoption	evidence base Discuss with Parish Councils about potential review of Neighbourhood Plan (where applicable)
<p>Note: The following is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework (Pg.291)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permission and completions granted for Rural Exception Sites - % and type of commercial development delivered in rural areas - Number and type of rural diversification schemes permitted 							

Objective 11 : Rural Diversification							
Objective: <i>To support rural diversification and rural employment opportunities, in particular those related to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.</i>							
Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, RA5, HO6.							
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Development only allowed in accordance with Policy to allow for rural worker dwelling (Policy	No Specific Target	HO6	-	8, 10, 11	LPA	Annual monitoring of planning permissions indicates that proposed dwelling is not in	Review of Development Management Practices Consider review of

HO6)						accordance with HO6 and not justified by local evidence.	policy
Objective 12 : Green Infrastructure							
Objective: <i>To protect natural species present in the District and enhance the existing strategic green infrastructure network, including biodiversity corridors, by incorporating and designing these into Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) at Northampton and Daventry.</i>							
Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, EC3, ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV6, ENV7, CW1, CW2, PA1.							
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Provision and retention of green infrastructure in accordance with Policy (ENV 4)	Avoid loss or harm to green infrastructure All development in accordance with Policy	ENV4	ENV1, ENV2, ENV3	3, 12	Developers LPA NCC	No new schemes delivered within 5 years of adoption of plan No net loss of green infrastructure within 5 years of adoption of plan	Consider barriers to implementation. Consider review of policy. Review of Development Management Practices

Protection of local green space (PA1)	Avoid loss or harm to Local Green Space	PA1	ENV4	12	Developers LPA Parish Councils	No loss of Local Green Space within 5 years of adoption of plan	Consider review of policy. Review of Development Management Practices
Objective 13 : High Quality Design							
<i>Objective: 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.</i>							
Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, RA5, RA6, HO5, EC1, EC2, EC3, EC8, EC9, EC10, ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV7, ENV8, ENV10.							
Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Development only allowed in accordance with Policy to allow for high quality design (Policy ENV10)	No Specific target – applies to all development	ENV10		2,4,9	Developers LPA NCC	Where relevant permissions granted contrary to OPUN review panel advice	Consider barriers to implementation. Consider review of policy.
Provision of self-build and custom design in	All self-build and custom house build development	HO5		2,4,9	Developers	Appeal decisions Permissions	Consider barriers to

accordance with policy (HO5)	to meet design criteria				LPA NCC	granted contrary to policy without reasoned justification	implementation. Consider review of policy.
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Objective 14: Historic Environment

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

Part 2 Local Plan Policy Numbers: SP1, RA5, EC1, EC2, EC8, EC9, ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV6, ENV7, ENV8, ENV10, CW2.

Indicator (and type)	Target	Main Policy Delivered	Additional Policies Delivered?	SA Objective Delivered?	Main Agencies (for delivery) / Source (for monitoring data)	Trigger (Where Applicable)	Contingencies (Where Applicable)
Development only allowed in accordance with Policy to allow for conservation and enhancement of the environment (Policy ENV7)	No specific target Conservation or enhancement of the historic environment	ENV7	ENV8	2, 9	Developers LPA Historic England	Appeal decisions New historic environment policy or guidance released	Consider review evidence base Consider barriers to implementation. Consider review of policy.
Development only allowed in accordance with Policy to allow for	Conservation or enhancement of scheduled	ENV8	ENV7	2, 9	Developers LPA	Appeal decisions New historic environment	Consider review evidence base Consider barriers

conservation and enhancement of the Scheduled Monuments Burnt Walls and Borough Hill (Policy ENV8)	monuments No decisions made contrary to policy				NCC Historic England	policy or guidance released	to implementation. Consider review of policy.
<p>Note: The following is monitored via the West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework (Pg.297)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of conservation areas, and % CA appraisals up to date - % of designated heritage at risk 							

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Objectives:

1. Air quality and noise

2. Archaeology and cultural heritage

3. Biodiversity, flora and fauna

4. Crime and community safety

5. Education and training

6. Energy and climatic factors

7. Health and well being⁶¹

8. Labour market and economy

9. Landscape and townscape

10. Material assets

11. Population and social deprivation

12. Soil, geology and land use

13. Waste

14. Water

⁶¹ SA objective 7 health and wellbeing will be delivered through policies monitored through the WNJCS monitoring framework.

APPENDIX B – Glossary of terms

Affordable housing	As defined in the NPPF which is summarised as follows; housing that is provided in perpetuity to eligible households at a price/rent below the market rate, whose housing needs are not met by the market. It includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing.
Agricultural dwelling	A dwelling that is subject to a planning condition or legal agreement restricting occupancy to someone employed, or was last employed, in agriculture, forestry or other appropriate rural employment.
Article 4 Direction	A direction that withdraws automatic planning permission granted by the General Permitted Development Order.
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.
Connectivity	The linkages that exist between key locations.
Conservation area	Area of special architectural or historic interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Density	In the case of housing development, a measure of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare.
Duty to Co-operate	The Localism Act 2011 places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils, LEPs and prescribed bodies (defined in the Act) to engage constructively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.
Dwelling	A self contained building or part of a building used as residential accommodation, usually accommodating a single household. A dwelling may be a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or residentially converted farm building.
Ecosystem services	The benefits which the natural environment provides to humans. These are generally classified as 1) supporting services (e.g. soil formation, photosynthesis), 2) provisioning services (e.g. food, fibre, fresh water), 3) regulating services (e.g. pollination, water purification) and 4) cultural services (e.g. recreation, spiritual enrichment).
Edge of centre	For retail purposes, a location that is well connected and up to 300 metres of the primary shopping area. For all other main town centre uses, a location within 300 metres of a town centre boundary. For office development, this includes locations outside the town centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange. In determining whether a site falls within the definition of edge of

	centre account should be taken of local circumstances.
Employment uses	Any uses or development that creates jobs. Traditional employment uses fall within Use Class B1 (a, b,c,) (offices, research and development, light industry), B2 (general industry) and B8 (storage and distribution). Non -B class employment uses include retail, tourism, leisure, education and health.
Evidence	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy approach set out in local development documents, including physical, economic and social characteristics of an area. It consists of consultation responses and the finding of technical studies.
Exception test (flood risk)	Where no suitable sites are available in zones with a lower probability of flooding, the exception test will be required to show that the proposed development will provide wider sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk and that it will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing the risk of flood elsewhere and where possible, reduce flood risk.
Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and built up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. There are five purposes of green belt. Green belts are defined in a local planning authority’s development plan.
Greenfield	Land which has never been built on before or where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape over time.
Green infrastructure	A strategically planned or 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 space, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	Under the Habitat Regulations 2010, where a plan or project (alone or in combination with other projects or plans) is likely to affect a European site or European Marine Site, a HRA is used to consider the impact on the integrity of the site and to identify measures that would avoid or reduce the impacts to an acceptable level.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance. Heritage assets can be designated or non-designated.
Housing Needs Assessment	An assessment undertaken by an applicant at a Parish level to establish housing need which will include primary sources of information consistent with a Housing Needs Survey. Ideally the methodology should be agreed in advance with Daventry District

	Council.
Housing Needs Survey	Housing Needs Surveys are completed by Daventry District Council to help identify current and future housing need at a local level. Information is gathered from residents and other people with an established connection to the area, supplemented by information from the housing register, and provided in a report. Information collated from the surveys can help to understand and work towards improving housing supply to meet the identified need and provides evidence to help support planning applications, delivery of affordable homes, sustainable growth. Parish level housing need surveys are normally the required method for the assessment of local housing needs and will be required to support any exceptions development. Reports to support schemes should be no more than three years old at the time of submission.
Local Area for Play (LAP)	Local unequipped area for play and informal recreation aimed at young children
Local Development Scheme	Required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the LDS is a project plan that identifies (among other matters) the development plan documents which when adopted, will make up the local plan for the area. It must be publicly available and kept up to date.
Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	Local equipped area for play and informal recreation aimed at children of early school age
Local green space	A designation that provides special protection against development for green spaces of particular importance to local communities.
Local nature reserve (LNR)	Sites of local biodiversity importance that are also important for local communities.
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 strategy or 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 Wildlife Site	Non-statutory designation comprising sites of substantial local importance for wildlife conservation which are identified by a partnership between the Wildlife Trust, local authorities, statutory nature conservation agencies, local naturalists, landowners and wildlife charities using national criteria which have been adapted for local use. Most are privately owned.

Masterplan	A type of planning brief outlining the preferred usage of land and buildings, used as a framework for planning applications.
Modal shift	The result of a change from mode of transport to another, for example private car to bus use.
National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)	Guidance that adds further context to the NPPF, it explains statutory provisions, key planning issues and the planning system.
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.
Neighbourhood area	Area designated for the purposes of producing neighbourhood development plans, neighbourhood development orders and community right to build orders.
Neighbourhood development plan	A plan prepared by a parish council, town council or neighbourhood forum for a particular neighbourhood area. It will set a vision for the future and contain planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. Neighbourhood plans must be in conformity with local and national policies.
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	Play areas aimed at older children and young people.
Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area	The Natural Environment White Paper set out the vision for Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs). There are 12 NIAs in England, comprising landscape scale initiatives to ensure that land is used sustainably to achieve multiple benefits for people, wildlife and local people. The Nene Valley NIA stretches from Daventry to Peterborough along the Nene and its tributaries, gravel pits, reservoirs, wetlands and farmland uniting local communities, landowners and businesses.
Northampton Related Development Area (NRDA)	The whole of Northampton Borough and parts of Daventry District Council and South Northamptonshire Council's administrative areas where development required to serve the needs of Northampton has already been completed or will take place.
Out of town	A location outside the defined town centre boundary.
Pocket Park	Local public green spaces which are owned, looked after and cherished by local communities for peaceful enjoyment and the protection of wildlife. They are a local designation, designated by Northamptonshire County Council in partnership with local organisations.
Previously developed land (PDL)	Also known as brownfield land. 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.
Primary shopping area	Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary shopping frontage).
Primary and secondary shopping frontages	Primary frontages are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses which may include food, drink, clothing and household goods. Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses such as restaurants, cinemas and businesses.
Protected Wildflower Verge	Non-statutory designation comprising verges rich in wildlife which designated on the basis of threats and declines in certain species, national priorities and local distinctiveness. Managed by the wildlife trust in partnership with local authorities, statutory nature conservation agencies, local naturalists and landowners.
Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to the conventional use of fossil fuels).
Rural exception sites	Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exceptions sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.
Sequential test (flood risk)	Sequential approach to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, having regard to the availability of sites in flood zones 1 and 2 before considering flood zone 3.
Settlement hierarchy	The allocation of settlements to a hierarchy using criteria based on service provision, accessibility, local needs, capacity, site availability and economy. The hierarchy will comprise Primary Service Villages, Secondary Service Villages, Other Villages and Small Settlements/Hamlets.
Site of special 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

	the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Specialist needs housing or specialist housing	Housing to meet the needs of groups of people who may be disadvantaged , with specialist needs for support or care.
Supplementary planning document (SPD)	A local development document that may include a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further details of policies and proposals in a development plan document or local plan. They are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
Sustainability appraisal (SA)	This examines the impacts of the local plan 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 2004 requires an Sa to be undertaken for all development plan documents/local plans throughout the plan making process.
Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE)	Substantial extension to the existing urban area, sustainable urban extensions incorporate housing and other supporting infrastructure, which often include a convenience store, neighbourhood centre, school, other community facilities and open space.
Tests of soundness	<p>To be considered sound, a development plan document must be:</p> <p>Positive prepared: based on a strategy that would meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet needs from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development</p> <p>Justified: the most appropriate strategy considered against reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence</p> <p>Effective: deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross boundary strategic priorities</p> <p>Consistent with national policy: enable the development of sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF</p>
Town centre boundary	Defines the area which contains the broad range of retail, employment, services and facilities for the local community. It includes the primary shopping area, primary and secondary shopping frontages and other associated facilities and important open spaces. Proposals for main town centre uses will be expected to be located within the town centre boundary. A sequential test will be applied for applications for such uses outside the boundary.
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS)	Development plan document prepared by the West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit which sets out the long term vision and objectives for the whole West Northamptonshire area for the period up to 2029, including strategic policies for steering and

	shaping development.
Village confines	Area of a village defined by the existing main built up area but excluding peripheral buildings such as free-standing individual or groups of buildings, nearby farm dwellings or other structures which are not closely related. Gardens or former gardens, within the curtilages of dwelling houses will not necessarily be considered to fall within the village confines.

APPENDIX C- List of Inset Maps – see separate documents





- Daventry Town
- Daventry Town Centre
- Primary Service Villages
- Secondary Service Villages
- Other Villages or Small Settlements /Hamlets that have a Conservation Area or a Local Green Space
- Northampton Fringe

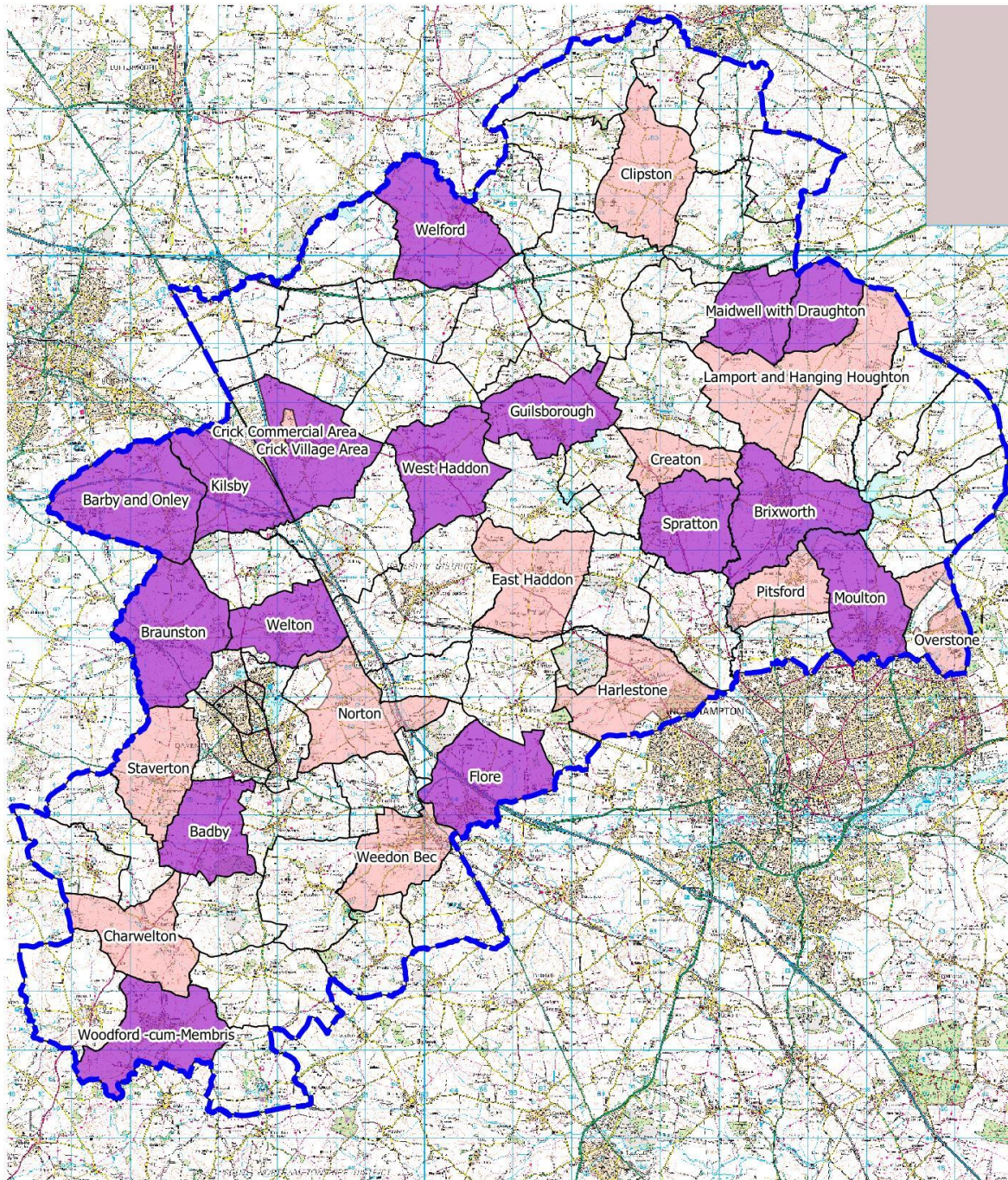
APPENDIX D – Map identifying Neighbourhood Areas

Neighbourhood Areas in Daventry District by Status As at December 2019

For further information visit
www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning

Legend

-  Parish Boundary
- Neighbourhood Area Status
 -  Area Designated
 -  Made
 -  Submitted



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APPENDIX E- Saved Local Plan policies replaced by this Local Plan and West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy policy superseded by this Local Plan

Saved Policy (1997 Local Plan)	Policy in Part 2 Local Plan
GN1 General	SP1 - Daventry District Spatial Policy
GN2 General	SP1 - Daventry District Spatial Policy ENV1 - Landscape ENV2 - Special Landscape Area ENV5 - Biodiversity ENV7 - Historic Environment ENV10 - Design
EN1 Special Landscape Areas	ENV2 - Special Landscape Area
EN2 Conservation Areas	ENV7 - Historic Environment
EN3 Conservation Areas – shopfronts	ENV7 - Historic Environment EC1 - Vibrant Town Centre
EN8 Listed Buildings – Long Straw Thatch	ENV7 - Historic Environment

EN10 Green Wedges	ENV3 - Green Wedge
EN11 Rural Access Areas	RA6 - Open Countryside ENV3 - Green Wedge
EN12 Green Links	ENV2 - Green Infrastructure
EN14 Advertisement Control	ENV1 - Landscape ENV7 - Historic Environment
EN18 Existing Buildings Within Villages	RA5 – Renovation and Conversion of Existing buildings within settlements ENV10 - Design
EN19 Conversions and/or Change of use of Buildings In the Open Countryside	ENV10 - Design RA6 - Open Countryside HO6 - Rural Worker Dwellings
EN20 Conversions and/or Change Use of Farm Buildings	ENV10 - Design RA6 - Open Countryside
EN21 Conversions and/or Change Use of Traditional Buildings	ENV7 - Historic Environment ENV10 - Design

	<p>EC1 - Vibrant Town Centre</p> <p>RA6 - Open Countryside</p>
EN25 Comprehensive Landscaping Schemes	<p>ENV1 - Landscape</p> <p>ENV10 - Design</p>
EN26 Landscaping	ENV10 - Design
EN35 Ecologically Important Sites in Daventry	<p>ENV5 - Biodiversity</p> <p>ENV7 - Historic Environment</p> <p>ENV6 - Daventry Country Park</p>
EN38 Agricultural Development	<p>ENV1 Landscape</p> <p>ENV2 - Special Landscape Area</p> <p>ENV10 - Design</p>
EN39 Stables and Riding Schools	RA6 - Open Countryside
EN42 Design	ENV10 - Design
HS4 Housing Provision in Daventry Town	<p>HO1 - Daventry South West</p> <p>HO2 - Daventry Micklewell Park</p> <p>HO4 - Daventry Land at Middlemore</p>

	HO5 - Self-Build & Custom Housebuilding
HS6 Residential development outside of Daventry	SP1 - Spatial Policy RA6 - Open Countryside ENV3 - Green Wedge
HS9 Upper Floors in the Town Centre	EC1 - Vibrant Town Centre
HS11 Limited Development Villages	RA1 - Primary Service Villages RA2 - Secondary Service Villages HO6 - Rural Worker Dwellings HO7 - Rural Exception Site Selection
HS14 Brixworth	RA1 Primary Service Villages
HS16 Crick	RA1 Primary Service Villages
HS18 Long Buckby	RA1 Primary Service Villages
HS21 West Haddon	RA2 Secondary Service Villages
HS22 Restricted Infill Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages

	RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
HS23 Restraint Villages	RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
HS24 Open Countryside	RA6 Open Countryside HO6 Rural Worker Dwellings
HS33 Residential Caravans, Mobile Homes and Chalets	HO9 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople RA6 – Open Countryside
HS34 Residential Canal Moorings	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets RA6 Open Countryside
HS36 Backland Development	ENV10 Design
EM3 Limits Development to Existing & Allocated Estates	SP1 Spatial Policy EC4 Strategic Employment Areas
EM7 Upper Floors of Town Centre Properties for Offices	EC1 Vibrant Town Centre

EM9 Limited Development Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages EC4 Strategic Employment Areas
EM10 Limited Development Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages
EM11 Restricted Infill Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
EM12 Restricted Infill Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
EM13 Restricted Infill Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages

	RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
EM14 Restricted Infill Villages	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
EM15 Restraint Villages	RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
EM16 Open Countryside	RA6 Open Countryside
EM17 Creaton Road	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets
RT4 Retail from Industrial Premises	EC4 Strategic Employment Areas EC1 Vibrant Town Centre
RT6 High Street Frontage Policy	EC1 Vibrant Town Centre
RT8 Retention of Village Shops	CW3 Protecting Local Retail Services and Public Houses

RT9 New Village Shops	RA1 Primary Service Villages RA2 Secondary Service Villages RA3 Other Villages RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets CW3 Protecting Local Retail Services and Public Houses
CM3 The A14 Service Area	ST2 Lorry Parks
CM4 The A14 Service Area	ST2 Lorry Parks
CM5 The A14 Service Area	ST2 Lorry Parks
CM6 Roadside Services	ENV1 Landscape ST2 Lorry Parks ENV3 Green Wedge
CM11 Environmental Improvement Schemes for Daventry	ST1 Sustainable Transport Infrastructure
TM2 Tourist Attractions	EC1 Vibrant Town Centre RA6 Open Countryside ENV2 - Special Landscape Area

	<p>ENV3 Green Wedge</p> <p>ENV6 Daventry Country Park</p> <p>ENV7 Daventry Canal Arm</p>
TM4 Lay By Facilities	<p>ST2 Lorry Parks</p> <p>RA6 Open Countryside</p>
TM5 Camping and Caravans	<p>ENV1 Landscape</p> <p>ENV2 - Special Landscape Area</p> <p>ENV3 Green Wedge</p>
RC1 Standards of Open Space Provision	CW2 Open Space Requirements
RC6 Informal Recreation	ENV1 Landscape
RC7 Golf Courses	<p>RA6 Open Countryside</p> <p>ENV2 Special Landscape Area</p>
RC8 Canal Based Facilities	<p>RA1 Primary Service Villages</p> <p>RA2 Secondary Service Villages</p> <p>RA3 Other Villages</p> <p>RA4 Small Settlements / Hamlets</p>

	RA6 Open Countryside
RC12 Playing Field Provision in Daventry	CW2 Open Space Requirements
RC14 Contributions to Playing Fields in Daventry	CW2 Open Space Requirements
RC16 Footpaths around Country Park	ENV6 Daventry Country Park
RC17 Daventry - Braunston Footpath Link	ST1 Sustainable Transport Infrastructure
RC18 Borough Hill	ENV7 Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments
RC25 School at Middlemore	SP1 Spatial Policy

West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Policy to be superseded	Policy in Part 2 Local Plan
Policy H6 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	HO9 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

APPENDIX F: Strategic policies of this plan

The following policies in this plan have been identified as strategic for the purposes of the basic conditions in relation to neighbourhood development plans

Chapter 1: Introduction
NP1 – Community led planning and neighbourhood development planning
Chapter 4: Daventry District Spatial Strategy
SP1 – Daventry District Spatial Strategy
Chapter 5: Development in the Rural Areas
RA1 – Primary Service Villages
RA2 – Secondary Service Villages
RA3 – Other Villages
RA4 – Small Settlements/Hamlets
RA5 – Renovation and Conversion of Existing Buildings within settlements
RA6- Open Countryside
Chapter 6: Meeting the District’s Housing Needs
HO1- Daventry South West
HO2 – Daventry, Micklewell Park Extension
HO3 – Daventry, Micklewell Park Development Principles
HO4 –Daventry - Land at Middlemore
HO6 – Rural Worker Dwellings
HO7 - Rural Exception Site Selection
HO8 – Housing Mix and Type
HO9 – Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Chapter 7 : Vibrant Economy
EC1- Vibrant Town Centre
EC2 – Daventry, North of High Street (Site 1)
EC3 – Daventry, Land to the North and West of Daventry Town Centre (Site 3 and 5)
EC4 – Strategic Employment Areas
EC5- Daventry, Land off Newnham Drive, Heartlands Strategic Employment Area
EC6- Daventry, The Knoll, Marches Strategic Employment Area
EC7 – Daventry, Land North of West of Nasmyth Road
EC8- Regeneration and Renewal
EC9 – Daventry South East Gateway
EC10 - DIRFT
Chapter 8 : Sustainable Transport
ST1 – Sustainable Transport Infrastructure
ST2 – Lorry Parks
Chapter 9 : The Built and Natural Environment
ENV1 -Landscape

ENV2 - Special Landscape Area
ENV3 – Green Wedge
ENV4- Green Infrastructure
ENV5- Biodiversity
ENV6 – Daventry Country Park and Grand Union Canal Link
ENV7 – Historic Environment
ENV8 – Borough Hill and Burnt Walls Scheduled Monuments
ENV9 - Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development
ENV11 – Local Flood Risk Management
Chapter 10: Community and Wellbeing
CW1- Health and Wellbeing
CW2- Open Space Requirements
CW3- Protecting Local Retail Services and Public Houses
Chapter 11: Parish Annex
PA1 – Local Green Space

APPENDIX G – Background Papers

The following Background Papers have been produced. They are published separately to this local plan:

Settlement Hierarchy (July 2018)
Duty to co-operate (July 2018)
Site Selection (December 2018)
Housing (December 2018)
Retail and Town Centre (July 2018)
Heritage (July 2018)
Natural Environment (July 2018)
Economy and Employment (July 2018)
Northampton Related Development Area (July 2018)

They are available here;

<https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plans/evidence-base/>

APPENDIX H: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (FOR LATEST VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.DAVENTRYDC.GOV.UK/LIVING/PLANNING-POLICY/PART-2-LOCAL-PLAN/](https://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/planning-policy/part-2-local-plan/))

The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS) sets out the additional infrastructure requirements needed to assist in the delivery for each of the allocations identified in the Settlements and Countryside Local Plan Part 2. The IDS builds on the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) 2013 which sets out the strategic priorities for the delivery of key infrastructure needed to support the scale of growth put forward in the WNJCS and the accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Schedule as set out in Appendix 4 of the core strategy.

The IDS provides details of the lead delivery, phasing, estimated cost and funding sources of each type of infrastructure and is intended to be a live document that is kept up to date as the allocations are delivered over the plan period. As identified in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, this IDS covers the strategic provision of the following types of infrastructure:

- Transport
- Education
- Community and Leisure
- Open Space and Green Infrastructure,
- Public realm and
- Utilities.

Please note that this list does not cover all items that would be delivered as part of a planning application, further detailed assessments may identify additional improvements of a more local nature to mitigate the impact of development.

HO1 Daventry South West

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Transport					
IDS1	Direct vehicle access from A45	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	TBC
IDS2	At grade pedestrian/cycle crossing connecting site to Tyne Road	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	TBC
IDS3	At grade pedestrian/cycle connection to Daventry Sports Park	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	TBC
IDS4	Improvements to existing Staverton – Yeomanry Way pedestrian/cycle crossing	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	TBC
IDS5	Improvements to existing footbridge for pedestrians and cyclists	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021	TBC	TBC

			onwards		
IDS6	Bus route improvement providing connections to Daventry town centre and Northampton	NCC/Developer/Bus Provider	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	TBC
IDS7	Improved pedestrian and cycle links from site to Staverton Road	NCC / Developer	Linked to housing delivery – estimated 2021 onwards	TBC	Developer
Education					
IDS8a	Land for two form entry Primary school	NCC/Developer	Linked to housing delivery	N/A	Developer
IDS8b	Two form entry Primary School	NCC	Linked to housing delivery	£6.5m	Developer
Community and leisure					
IDS9	Enhancements of sport and leisure provision within Daventry	NCC / Developer	2021 onwards	TBC	CIL
Open Space and Green Infrastructure					
IDS10	Structural green space and wildlife corridors (retention of existing landscape features)	Developer	2021 onwards	On site provision	Developer

Utilities and waste water					
IDS11	On-site surface water drainage systems	Developer	2021 onwards	TBC	Developer
IDS12	Flood risk and water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	2021 onwards	TBC	Developer

HO2 Daventry Micklewell Park Extension					
Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Education					
IDS13	Necessary contributions to primary and secondary education	Developer	2022 onwards	Primary - £1m	Primary – Developer/S106 Secondary – CIL
Transport					
IDS14	Bus route improvement providing connections to Daventry town centre and Strategic Employment Areas and Northampton	NCC/Developer/Bus Provider	2022 onwards	TBC	Developer
Open Space and Green Infrastructure					
IDS15	Structural green space and wildlife corridors	Developer	2022 onwards	On site provisions	Developer
Utilities					

IDS16	Flood risk and water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	2021 onwards	TBC	Developer
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HO3 Daventry Micklewell Park Development Principles

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Infrastructure requirements as detailed in planning permission DA/2014/0569 and Section 106 agreement					

HO4 Daventry Land at Middlemore

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Education					
IDS17	Necessary contributions to primary and secondary education – Primary secured through section 106 agreement	NCC /Developer	2019 onwards	TBC	Primary – Developer/S106 Secondary - CIL
Health					
IDS18	Noise mitigation to the Heartlands SEA	Developer	2019 onwards	On site provision	TBC
Utilities					

IDS19	Water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	2019 onwards	TBC	Developer
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EC2 North of High Street (Site 1)

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Transport					
IDS20	Walking and cycling Improvement within the town centre and surrounding areas	DDC/ Developer	TBC	Not known	CIL
Public Realm					
IDS21	Public realm environmental improvements	DDC/ Developer	TBC	Not known	Developer /Other/ CIL
Utilities					
IDS22	Mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	2019 onwards	TBC	TBC

EC3 Land to the North and West of Daventry Town Centre

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
IDS 23	Necessary contributions to primary and secondary education	Developer	TBC	TBC	Primary – Developer/S106 Secondary - CIL
Open Space and Green Infrastructure					
IDS24	Provision of on-site open space	Developer	TBC	On site provision	Developer
Public Realm					
IDS25	Public realm environmental improvements - additional quality public space	Developer	TBC	TBC	Developer/Other/CIL
Utilities					
IDS26	Flood risk mitigation	Developer	TBC	TBC	Developer
IDS27	Mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	TBC	TBC	TBC

EC5 Land off Newnham Drive

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Other Partners	Cost	Funding
Utilities					
IDS28	Mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	TBC	TBC	TBC

EC6 The Knoll, Daventry

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Utilities					
IDS29	Safeguard suitable access for the maintenance of foul and surface water drainage infrastructure	Developer	TBC	TBC	Developer

EC7 Land North East of Nasmyth Road, Daventry

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
Transport					
IDS30	Highway improvements and mitigation	Developer	TBC	TBC	TBC
IDS31	Walking and cycling Improvements to the remainder of employment area and neighbouring residential area.	Developer	TBC	Unknown	Developer/Other
IDS32	Extension to existing footpath at the northern perimeter of the site, connecting to the existing footpath network	Developer	2019 onwards	Unknown	Developer
Open Space and Green Infrastructure					
IDS33	Strengthen existing boundary hedgerows and plant new screening	Developer	TBC	TBC	Developer
Utilities					
IDS34	Mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure	Developer	TBC	TBC	TBC

EC9 Daventry South East Gateway

Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Local Plan Phase	Cost	Funding
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Transport					
IDS35	Provision of walking and cycling links from the Gateway to the Marches SEA and nearby residential areas.	Developer	TBC	Unknown	Developer/Other
Utilities					
IDS36	Mitigation relating to water and water recycling infrastructure and necessary phasing	Developer	TBC	TBC	Developer

Daventry Town - Town wide transport schemes					
Transport Assessment Work has identified 3 junctions in need of improvement within Daventry town - Assessment available here					
Ref	Item	Lead Delivery	Broad Local Plan Phase	Estimated Cost	Funding sources
Transport					
IDS37	Junction at A45 Braunston Road/Timken Way roundabout	NCC	TBC	Unknown	TBC
IDS38	Junction at A45 Stefen Way/A425 roundabout	NCC	TBC	Unknown	TBC
IDS39	Junction at Eastern Way/Northern Way roundabout	NCC	TBC	Unknown	TBC

APPENDIX I – List of Local Green Spaces

Part A: Local Green Space designated through the Local Plan Part 2

Local Plan Reference	Name of Local Green Space
BOUGHTON	
3	Chestnut Tree Green, Butcher's Lane
4	Boughton Allotments, off Howard Lane
5	The Green, Butcher's Lane
6	Willow Tree Green, Butcher's Lane/Spring Close
7	Boughton Green, Moulton Lane
8	Old Church of St Johns The Baptist, Boughton Green
9	Obelisk Sports Centre open space, 400 Obelisk Rise
10	Obelisk Spinney Pocket Park, off Spinney Close
11	Boughton Pocket Park, off Howard Lane
12	Boughton Rise Open Space, Dixon Road/Holly Lodge Drive
CREATON	
168	Churchyard, Violet Lane
166	Village Green, The Green
DAVENTRY	
17	Daneholme Allotments, Welton Road
18	Drayton Allotments, off School Street
22	Northern Valley Park, A361
27	Staverton Road Allotments, Staverton Road
28	The Grange Schools, Staverton Road
29	Welton Road Allotments, Welton Road
30	Welton Road Cemetery, Welton Road
33	Braunston and Morning Star Road
35	Christchurch Drive and Ruskin Road
36	Daneholme Park, Daneholme Avenue
40	Daventry Parish Church Yard, Abbey Street/Church Walk/Vicar Lane
41	Daventry Sports Park, A425/ Browns Road
42	Dewar Drive Play Area, Dewar Drive
44	Eastern Way Village Green, Eastern Way
45	Ericsson Close Play Area
46	Fishponds Open Space, Off Southway
47	Fraser Close and Norton Road
48	Fusilier Road Children's Play Area
49	Grovelands Road Playing Field
50	Hood Road Children's Play Area
51	Horncastle Close Green Space
52	The Inlands/Burtons Meadow Green Space
53	Kelmarsh Mews Pocket Park
54	Kentle Wood
56	Livingstone Road Green Space
57	Marston Way Open Green Space

58	Mayfield Park, Royal Oak Way/Taper Way
59	Middleton Road Pocket Parks
60	New Street Recreation Ground
61	Norton Close/Eastern Way Path
64	Preston Drive, Lang Farm Open Green Space
65	Roman Road Play Area
66	Sedgemoor Way Open Green Space
67	St Catherine's Close/Western Avenue Open Green Space
68	Stafford Close/Western Avenue Open Green Space
69	Stefen Hill Open Green Space
70	Tadcaster Close Children's Play Area
71	Taper Way/Furnace Drive Green Space
73	The Grange Green Space
74	The Hollows/Jubilee Road Open Green Space
75	The Leam Children's Play Area
77	The Witham Green Space
78	Western Avenue to London Road Green Corridor
79	Wimborne Place Open Green Space
80	Worcester Way Pocket Park
GREAT BRINGTON & LITTLE BRINGTON	
140	Allotments, Great Brington, Back Lane and to rear of Old and New Rectory, Great Brington
143	Kimbell's Field, Great Brington, Back Lane, Great Brington
144	Playing Field, Little Brington, adj. Little Brington Primary School, Little Brington
HANNINGTON	
83	Allotments, Red House Lane
85	Pocket Park, Holcot Road
87	Springfields, between Springfields & 6 Main Street
HELLIDON	
163	The Green, Opposite Red Lion PH
164	Post Box Green, Catesby End
HOLCOT	
175	Allotments, Moulton Road
176	Old School, Main Street
177	Playing Field, Back Lane
178	Washbrook, Sywell Road
179	Crossroads Green, Brixworth Road/Moulton Road
LONG BUCKBY	
88	Long Buckby Recreation Ground, Station Road
MOULTON	
92	Green Area, Adjacent to Nature Reserve, Thorpeville/ Ashley Lane
93	Moulton Allotments, Off Rose Tree Close

NASEBY	
182	Village Hall Recreation Ground, Haselbech Road
183	Allotments, off High Street
184	Obelisk, Clipston Road
NEWNHAM	
188	Allotments, Coronation Road
189	Playing Fields, Preston Capes Road
NORTON	
94	Village Green, Daventry Road
95	War Memorial Green, Daventry Road
100	Graveyard, Daventry Road
108	Jack's Patch Play Area, Gouldens View
109	Allotments, Daventry Road & Weedon Lane
OVERSTONE	
193	Ass Bank, Sywell Road and Court Farm Lane
114	Cow Pasture Spinney, Sywell Road
118	Playing Fields, rear of Overstone Primary School, Sywell Road
STAVERTON	
190	Playing Field, Braunston Lane
192	Village Green, The Green
STOWE NINE CHURCHES	
119	Closed Church of England School Playing Field, Main Street, Church Stowe
120	St James Churchyard, Main Street, Upper Stowe
121	War Memorial Space, Main Street, Church Stowe
123	The Green, Main Street, Church Stowe
WALGRAVE	
124	Red Springs Pocket Park, Kettering Road
125	Upper Green, Kettering Road
126	Paddocks Close, Kettering Road
127	Lower Green, Hannington Lane/High Street
129	Cross Roads, Bakers Lane/Holcot Road
131	Cemetery, Holcot Road
132	Hillside, Old Road
133	Allotments, Old Road
134	Playing Fields, Newlands Road
135	Moated Site, Newlands Road
136	Gold Street
WEEDON	
145	Allotments and Pocket Park, Church Street
146	Tethering Posts, Equestrian Way
YELVERTOFT	
150	Old Pocket Park, Bridgend
151	Tarry's End, off Elkington Road
152	Memorial Green, High Street
153	Jubilee Garden, High Street/Elkington Road
154	Old Village Green, High Street/Footpath 9/Footpath 13
156	King George's Field, off Crick Bridle Path

157	Allotment Field, off Crick Bridle Path
158	Cemetery, High Street
160	Village Hall Playing Field and Pocket Park, Lilbourne Road

Part B: Local Green Space designated through the ‘made’ Neighbourhood Development Plans (these LGSs have not been designated through this Plan and are denoted by the letter ‘N’ on the Policies and Inset Maps)

BADBY
Pinfold Green
BARBY
The Ware
Millennium Orchard
The Green adjacent to the allotments
Park
Church Walk twining sign in front of the park
Pocket Park
Small Park
Lees Pitt
Village Green
Derry
War Memorial and garden
Open Space 3-9 Holme Way
Allotments
Camp’s Copse
Flag Pole
BRAUNSTON
The Green
Jetty Field
Braunston Playing Field
Manor Field
BRIXWORTH
St David’s Recreation Ground
Spratton Road Recreation Ground
The Ashway Playing Field
Hayfields and Victors Barns Recreation Area
CRICK
The Marsh and adjacent green
The Washbrook, Main Road
Land beyond the school towards Oak Lane
Village Pond and land beside Bury Dyke
Fallowfields Open Space
Triangle of land near Access Garden Products
St Margaret’s View Open Space
Cracks Hill
Millennium Wood
Jubilee Wood
Crick Sports Field
Crick Old Road

FLORE
High Street Verges
Ram Bank
Russell Bank
Town Yard
Last remaining ancient orchard
Collins Hill
Brodie Lodge Playing Field
Old Village Green
Other Village Verges (Bricketts Lane, Spring Lane, Brockhall Road, The Avenue)
GUILSBOROUGH
Village Greens
Village Recreation Ground
KILSBY
Devon Ox Green
Malt Mill Green
Butts Lane
Recreation Ground
Allotments
MAIDWELL WITH DRAUGHTON
Brampton Valley Way
Recreation Ground, Loder Hall
SPRATTON
Recreation Ground
Pocket Park
Jubilee Wood
Millennium Garden
WELFORD
Allotments
Pocket Park
Spinney
WELTON
Playing Field
St Martin's Spinney
WEST HADDON
Old Rec
Market Field and land linking it to the Old Rec
Cemetery
Morrison Park Road and Worcester Close Green
Festival Garden, High Street, Northampton Road & Guilsborough Road
Bowling Green
Area surrounding Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee oak tree
Old Forge Drive Green
Triangular piece of land at junctions of Yelvertoft Road, Crick Road and West End
Church Glebe Field
WOODFORD CUM MEMBRIS
King's Corner
The Moravian Burial Ground
St Mary's Churchyard and the parish burial ground

Byfield Road Recreation Ground (“Sarafield”)
Open Space in Pool Street
Open Space opposite the Social Club
Green Spaces on Hinton Estates
Great Central Woodland
Allotments by Social Club Car Park
Meadows and Wetlands along the River Cherwell

APPENDIX J – Housing Trajectory

Indicates site allocated in Part 2 Local Plan	Site Ref (LAA/Pt 2 LP)	Outline	Full/Reserved Matters	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	Post 29
	Actual Completions											Predicted Completions										
Daventry Town																						
Monksmoor	A.3																					
Monksmoor - Phase 1			12/0877			6	65	86	43													
Monksmoor - Phase 2			14/0638					12	85	65	13											
Monksmoor - Phase 3			15/0110							57	100	55										
Monksmoor - Phase 4A			17/0368								42	15										
Monksmoor - Phase 4 B and remainder												50	110	120	76							
Middlemore																						
Middlemore - Site 8/9						89	58															
Middlemore - Site 10						45																
Sites 7 and 8	B.1 / HO4		16/1180 18/0388									10	76	76	124	80						
Welton Road	B.5	17/0237											10	30								
Northampton College	A.4	15/0187							1	34	51	43										
Micklewell Park - Outline and Further Allocation	A.5 / HO2	14/0869	18/0140 18/0526									0	65	65	75	155	125	125	90			
Daventry North East - Core Strategy Allocation	B.3														50	150	200	200	200	200	200	2570
Central Area - site 3	B.2 / EC3														50	50	20					
Other planning permissions												21	37	16								
Daventry South West	HO1													50	100	150	140	130	130	135	135	135
Other Completions				59	2	11	1	15	9	8	1											
Expected contributions from Windfall														20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total For Daventry Town				59	2	151	124	113	138	164	207	194	298	377	495	605	505	475	440	355	355	
Rural Areas - Planning Permissions or Neighbourhood Plan Allocations																						
Brixworth	Primary Service Village			2	5	16	53	55	55	47	40	10	10	10	10	8						
Crick	Primary Service Village			3	2	2	31	66	37	43	43	2	2	2	2							
Long Buckby	Primary Service Village			6	9	1	15	65	34	46	26	30	30	30	9	5						
Moulton	Primary Service Village			1	1	36	70	99	159	75	94	59	74	48	33	2						
Woodford Halse	Primary Service Village			4	9	10	6	15	33	59	54	81	30	2	1	1						
Weedon	Primary Service Village			8	46	4	6	3	2	4	14	1	2	1	1	1						
Byfield	Secondary Service Village				1	2	2	16	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1						
Flore	Secondary Service Village					1	2	1	21	31	42	5	1	1	1							
Kilsby	Secondary Service Village			4		1	4	9		19	33	1	1	1								
Naseby	Secondary Service Village			2	1	10	12	4	1	9	16	1										
Welford	Secondary Service Village				2		1	2	19	29	16	2	2	2	1							
West Haddon	Secondary Service Village				1	1	1	10	28	70	32	2	5	5	3	2						
Badby	Secondary Service Village			3			1	1		0	2	1	1	1	0							
Barby	Secondary Service Village					2			1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5						
Boughton	Secondary Service Village				1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Braunston	Secondary Service Village			4		2	2	3	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	0						
Creaton	Secondary Service Village			1						0	1	1	1	0	0							
East Haddon	Secondary Service Village			4			1	1		0	1	1	1	1	1							
Guilsborough	Secondary Service Village			2	1		3		1			1	0	0	0							
Pitsford	Secondary Service Village			1						0	4	2	2	2	1	1						
Spratton	Secondary Service Village			5	1	1	11	2		0	0	1	2	1	1	1						
Staverton	Secondary Service Village				2					0	0	1	1	1	1	1						
Walgrave	Secondary Service Village			1		2	13	7	1	3	11	2	1	1	1	1						
Yelvertoft	Secondary Service Village				1					0	0	1	1	1	0							
Other Villages				35	13	23	20	11	23	39	27	32	21	15	12	11						
Expected contribution from windfalls														87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Total for Rural Areas				86	96	114	255	370	425	480	461	247	198	221	173	128	87	87	87	87	87	
Lapse Rate												-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	Total
Total				145	98	265	379	483	563	644	668	421	476	578	648	713	572	542	507	422	422	8546
WNJCS Trajectory for Daventry District (requirement)				145	98	264	350	462	465	561	590	580	470	450	450	430	425	325	300	310	310	6985
Surplus/Deficit - annual				0	0	1	29	21	98	83	78	-159	6	128	198	283	147	217	207	112	112	1561
Surplus/Deficit - cumulative				0	0	1	30	51	149	232	310	151	157	285	483	766	913	1130	1337	1449	1561	

In addition to the figures in this table there are expected to be contributions from proposals consistent with the policies in Chapter 5 and Neighbourhood Plan Allocations