



**Barby and Onley
Neighbourhood Development Plan
Made September 2016
2015—2029**



Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan

Front pictures

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Made September 2016

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1 Introduction and Background

About Barby and Onley

- 1.1 The Parish of Barby and Onley lies about 5 miles (8 km) north of Daventry in Northamptonshire, England. The 2011 Census recorded the Parish population as 2,336. The Parish comprises two distinct settlements of Barby and Onley, together with an extensive site of three prisons at Onley, with a number of isolated dwellings. The prison complex comprises HMP Onley, HMP Ryehill and Rainsbrook STC (Secure Training Centre).
- 1.2 The two settlements are 1.68 miles (2.7km) apart as the crow flies, however, to travel from Barby to Onley along the road it is a distance of 3.6 miles (5.9km).
- 1.3 The village of Onley lies to the west of the Parish, beyond the Oxford canal. Once a deserted medieval village, Onley is now home to a large prison complex. The site of the medieval village is now a Scheduled Monument. The site which is now the prison complex was used during and after World War II, firstly as a supply depot, then as a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1968 the prison authorities built the private village for the purpose of housing prison staff and officers. From 1987 onwards, as prison officers retired, left the service or were transferred to other locations, properties became available and were offered for sale to the general public, with the prison authorities retaining control of the Open Space Land. Today, all of the houses provided originally by the Home Office for prison officers are privately owned. At the Census taken in 2011, the institutional population at Onley constituted 46% of the total for the Parish, 1,078 out of 2,336.



Onley Housing

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- 1.4 Onley village consists of 91 dwellings of mainly 3 or 4 bed semi-detached dwellings of uniform appearance, with 5 properties being bungalows.
- 1.5 In 1998, planning permission was granted for the construction of a new Category B prison (H.M.P). This application incorporated the transfer of the "Open Space Land" to Barby and Onley Parish Council, signed by the Chairman and Chief Executive of Daventry District Council and the Secretary of State. The Open Space Land is clearly defined on a map as an addendum to a binding agreement between Daventry District Council and the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Office. The agreement refers to "Land adjoining to H.M. Young Offenders Institution, Onley, Northamptonshire."
- 1.6 The above agreement also incorporates a covenant not to use the open space land for any purpose other than for recreational and amenity purposes by the residents of the Onley Park village.



Onley Park open space – looking towards Sports Field.

- 1.7 Onley Park has a Village Hall which is managed by an elected Committee. This was built especially for the benefit of Onley Park residents by the developers of HMP Ryehill. There is a small enthusiastic Youth Club running once a week for the Young people of Onley/Barby. The hall is also used on a regular basis by the prison authorities.
- 1.8 To the northwest and southwest the Parish boundary forms part of the county boundary with Warwickshire, and the village of Barby is 5 miles southeast of Rugby. Rains Brook, a tributary of the River Leam, forms the Parish and county boundary northwest of the village.
- 1.9 The village of Barby is near the top of a hill that rises to 551 feet (168 m) above sea level south of the village. Barby's toponym comes from the Old Norse Bergbýr, meaning "hill dwelling".

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- 1.10 North of the village is a Norman motte and earthworks but no bailey. It is called Barby Castle but is really the site of an early fortified manor house. This site is a Scheduled Monument.
- 1.11 To the west of the village lies Barby Hill. The discovery of round-house circles on top of Barby Hill suggested that this hilltop once housed what might have been a sizeable community. A project was established in 2010 to assess and map the full extent of the archaeology on and around the hilltop. Work is still continuing to explore the Iron Age settlement on Barby Hill. There are also some indications of possible Bronze Age occupation too.
- 1.12 The Oxford Canal was constructed through the Parish in the early 1770s, passing about 1 1/2 miles (2.4 km) west of the village. In 1774 it opened from Bedworth in Warwickshire as far south as Napton-on-the-Hill. The canal reached Oxford in 1789.
- 1.13 South of Barby village is an early 19th-century former tower mill, which has been converted into a private home.
- 1.14 Today, Barby is thriving. Although the population remained stable during the 19th and early 20th Century, it fell to a low of 427 in 1961, endangering the future of the village school. Housing development in the 1960s ensured rapid growth, and a replacement primary school was built.
- 1.15 Many of those arriving in the 1960s were employed in engineering, working in Rugby and Coventry. Previously, Barby had been an agricultural village, occupied by farm workers and associated tradesmen, although a small factory building in the village centre has been in existence since the 1950s. This building first housed an engineering firm, then Andrew Maclaren's Baby Buggy business, and now a wood-turning workshop. Earlier village trades included weaving – there were 10 weavers in an adult male population of 54 in 1777 – and domestic shoemaking in the late nineteenth century, before the trade in Northamptonshire became factory-based.
- 1.16 The earliest models of the Baby Buggy, designed by Owen Maclaren in 1965, were made by local people in the stables behind his home at Arnold House. The Baby Buggy was the world's first umbrella folding baby stroller, and today the modern version of the 'Baby Buggy' is sold in over 50 countries under the Maclaren brand based in nearby Long Buckby.
- 1.17 Arnold House is one of many interesting buildings in the village, some of which are listed. The most significant of the listed buildings is St Mary's Church (Grade II*), built mainly of pink sandstone, the church contains some Saxon remains, but the present construction dates from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. However, the medieval church's wall paintings were lost when the church was 'restored' in Victorian times. More recently, in commemoration of the Queen's Golden Jubilee, a fifth bell was hung in 2002, to complete the peal housed in the tower one hundred years previously, and restoration of the external stonework was carried out in 2011.

- 1.18 There is a busy social life in the village, centred on the Village Hall, the extended and modernised Victorian school building erected in 1865. When the previous village hall (established in a redundant prisoner-of-war camp) was demolished, some of the materials were used to build a cricket pavilion, on ground owned by the Parish's Townlands Charity, outside the village near the then derelict mill. The original pavilion has been replaced; the new pavilion has become another centre for social activity.

A Spatial Portrait

- 1.19 The 2011 Census¹ listed the usual resident population as 2,336 people (1,695 males and 641 females). Of these 1,078 lived in a communal establishment (the prisons) and 1,258 in a household.
- 1.20 There are 531 dwellings located within the Parish, of which 91 are in Onley. Of these:
- 248 dwellings were detached (46.7%) compared to 42.7% in Daventry;
 - 259 dwellings were semi-detached (48.8%) compared to 31.2% in Daventry;
 - 20 dwellings were terraced (3.8%) compared to 18.9% in Daventry;
 - 3 dwellings were Flats/apartments (0.6%) compared to 7.1% in Daventry.
 - 1 dwelling was a caravan or mobile structure (0.2%) compared to 0.2% in Daventry.
- 1.21 A much higher proportion of households in Barby and Onley were owned outright, 46.4% compared to 33.3% across the District, and 39.3% owned with a mortgage/loan compared to 38.4% across the District. A lower proportion were in Shared Ownership, 0.6% compared to 0.9% across the District, and 7.9% were social rented compared to 13.9% across the District. 4.6% of dwellings were privately rented accommodation compared to 12.1% across the District, and 1.2% of households were living rent free.
- 1.22 In terms of transport, local residents depend more on cars and vans than elsewhere, with 95.2% of households having access to one or more vehicles, compared to 88% in Daventry and 74.2% across England.
- 1.23 The Parish has a Grade II* Listed church, 19 Grade II Listed Buildings and 2 Scheduled Monuments. (A full list is included at Appendix A). The Parish also includes a section of the Grand Union/Oxford Canal Conservation Area
- 1.24 The villagers enjoy easy access to the countryside with a network of footpaths within and extending beyond the Parish.
- 1.25 The Parish is predominantly rural in character. In the Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite, 2007, Environmental Character Assessment of Northamptonshire, Barby and Onley is included in two Landscape Character Types:

13 Undulating Hills and Valleys where:

“The landscape is characterised by undulating, productive mixed farmland interspersed with small villages and often remote farmsteads. It retains a strong rural character, which is eroded in places by modern incursions such as major transportation routes and large urban areas. Whilst wide views over the landscape are possible from elevated areas, the Undulating Hills and Valleys generally have an intimate, human scale, reinforced by landform, small woodlands and hedges screening long distance views and creating enclosure.

¹ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

Even where wide open views are possible, villages, or more often church towers, offer focal points on the horizon and therefore reduce the perceived scale of the landscape.”

Landscape Character Area 13b Bugbrooke and Daventry:

“Whilst this undulating landscape has a pronounced series of hills and valleys to the west, to the south and east it becomes subtler due to its proximity to the River Nene and its floodplain. Views along the undulations are generally long and open, although landform and vegetation frequently limit more extensive, panoramic views ... Land cover in the area is a combination of both arable and pastoral farmlands in fields of varying size. There is, however, a predominance of improved pastures with grazing cattle and horses surrounding the settlements dispersed through the character area, and often on steeper slopes such as those around Borough Hill. Woodland is limited to small, predominantly broadleaved woodland copses sparsely scattered throughout the area and becoming less frequent south of the River Nene. A number of well treed field boundaries also contribute to the overall woodland cover and often emphasise the undulating landform.... The landscape is well settled with a number of larger village settlements including Kilsby, Barby, Braunston, Weedon Bec, Lower Weedon and Bugbrooke. These are generally compact and extend up the valley slopes.”

19 Broad Unwooded Vale where:

The landscape is a simple and unified landscape, although intrusive vertical features such as masts provide distracting features. Where particularly long distance views are possible over this broad landscape, a sense of openness and exposure prevails. Views are particularly expansive beyond the county boundary, as the rising landform and vegetation of the surrounding landscape types can limit views into Northamptonshire. Infrastructure and communications provide significant manmade features which, on occasions, result in an unsettling and noisy landscape. Despite such features, areas of the landscape remain inaccessible.

Landscape Character Area 19b Vale of Rugby

The largely flat and open landscape allows expansive views, although the Undulating Hills and Valleys restrict views to the east. Passing through the southern section of the area, south of Crick, are sections of the Grand Union Canal and Oxford Canal. North of Crick, a more extensive section of the Grand Union Canal defines the eastern boundary. Small streams also pass through the largely flat landscape creating localised shallow undulations. The character area is sparsely settled. A number of heritage features are evident within the character area. Located on the western boundary adjacent to the River Leam is the site of the medieval village of Braunstonbury, with the site of the medieval village of Onley lying on the banks of the Rains Brook, and the site of the medieval village of Stanford within the Avon valley. Fields of ridge and furrow are extensive and scattered throughout the area.

- 1.26 The Parish consists of mainly modern housing built in brick with tiled roofs, most are two-storey or bungalows. The older housing in the area is predominantly Northamptonshire ironstone, with either thatched or blue slate roofs. Onley properties are mainly two storey and of brick construction with tiled roofs, however there are 5 bungalows on the estate.
- 1.27 This Neighbourhood Plan takes into consideration the historic development of the Parish and its resulting distinctive character, and seeks to provide a set of sustainable, locally appropriate planning policies to guide the villages and wider Parish's future development and growth.

Barby Pools Marina at Onley Park

- 1.28 The Barby Pools Marina is a major proposal for a large area of land adjacent to Onley Park, which has been granted planning permission (DA/2012/0440). (See plan). The Barby Pools Marina presents a unique opportunity to regenerate a rundown and neglected landscape within the Parish into a high quality marina set in parkland and natural wildlife habitats. The facility will provide an amenity for waterways users and the local communities of both Onley Park and Barby in a sustainable manner whilst contributing to local biodiversity action plan targets and the local economy.



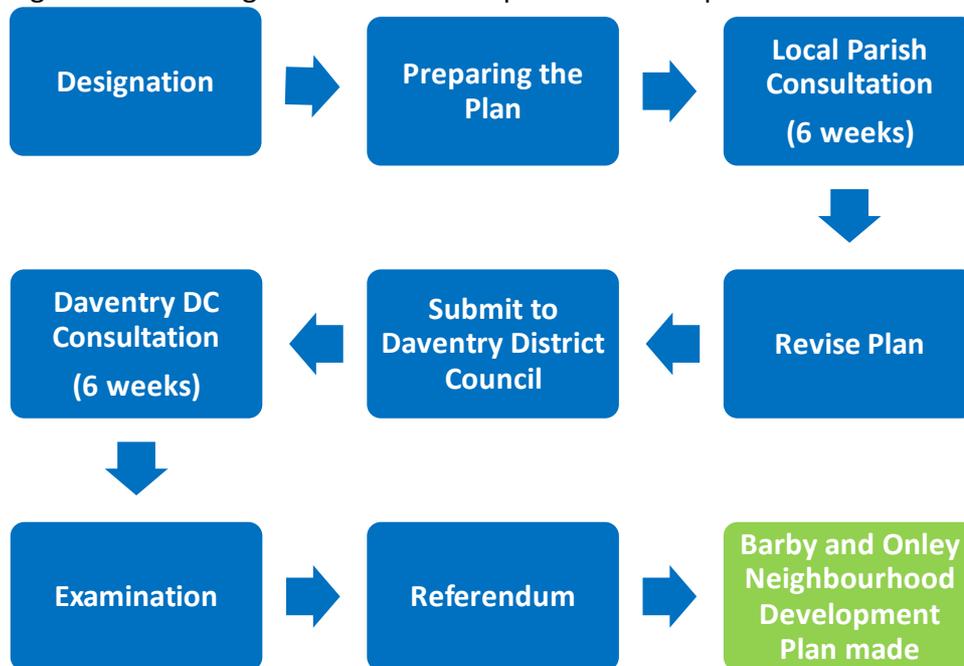
- 1.29 The project will enable boaters to enjoy the area, which uniquely links northern, southern, eastern and western waterway systems and has excellent access from major conurbations.
- 1.30 Considerable consultation has taken place with the local community in Onley Park as the proposed design of Barby Pools Marina has evolved with significant input from the Onley residents. A number of highway improvements are to be undertaken as part of the project.
- 1.31 Approximately 18ha of new, publicly accessible, Parkland & Wildlife Habitats will be created and maintained as part of the proposal together with a new network of footpaths.
- 1.32 Through the site investigation process, the remains of a probable Roman settlement, previously unknown, have been discovered and mapped to the east of the canal.

2 Preparing the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan

Plan Preparation Process

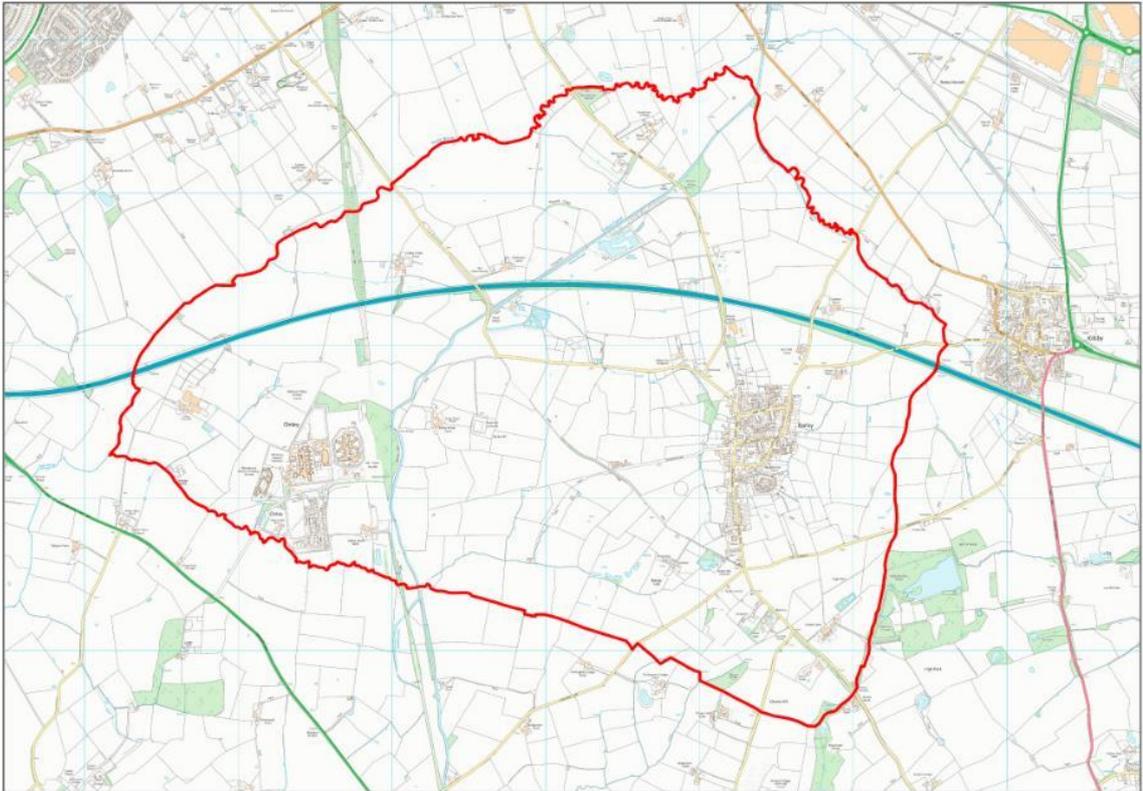
- 2.1 Parish Councils now have the power to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans for their area.
- 2.2 Neighbourhood Development Plans can be used to set out planning policies to help determine planning applications for new development and as statutory planning documents form part of Daventry’s “Local Plan”. Policies and site allocations in Neighbourhood Plans have to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the local authority’s Development Plan and must take account of the National Planning Policy Framework. Neighbourhood Development Plans can help to shape and direct development, but cannot propose less development than the Local Plan.
- 2.3 Neighbourhood Development Plans have to be prepared following a procedure set by government. This procedure must include two six week periods of consultation on the Draft Plan, and will culminate in a referendum on whether the plan should be made part of the statutory development plan for Daventry (“Local Plan”).

Figure 1 – The Neighbourhood Development Plan Preparation Process



Designation

- 2.4 The Parish Council applied to Daventry District Council for designation as a Neighbourhood area. This was approved by the Full Council on 25th July 2013. The Designated Neighbourhood Area is shown on Map 1 below.



Map 1 Barby and Onley Designated Neighbourhood Area
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Consultation

- 2.5 A volunteer steering group of villagers with a passion for Barby and Onley was set up by the Parish Council to help in the development of this plan. From an early stage, the Steering Group carried out a questionnaire, the aim was to reach right across the various groups, businesses, individuals and landowners to build up a picture (and evidence base) for the development of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Strategic Planning Policy

- 2.6 The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan must take account of national planning policy. This is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

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- 2.7 This means the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan must “plan positively to promote local development” and must “support the strategic development needs” set out in West Northamptonshire’s Joint Core Strategy.
- 2.8 The West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee adopted the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) on 15 December 2014. The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in “general conformity” with the strategic policies within this plan.
- 2.9 The Daventry District Local Plan, adopted in 1997 sets the current local planning policy framework for Barby and Onley pending the production of the emerging Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan. The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in “general conformity” with the strategic policies within this plan.
- 2.10 Not all of the Local Plan’s policies are still extant. In 2007, the Council published a list of saved policies, in line with a direction from the Department of Communities and Local Government, pursuant to paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Furthermore, some of the saved policies were replaced on adoption of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy.
- 2.11 The emerging Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan will eventually replace the saved policies from the 1997 adopted local plan. In tandem with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy it will set the local planning context. At this stage, this emerging plan should be taken in to account of in preparing the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan, but the plan does not have to be in “general conformity” with this emerging plan. The plan will cover the entire district of Daventry with the exception of land on the periphery of Northampton that has been identified in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy to meet the housing needs of the town.
- 2.12 The Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan will eventually include policies and proposals to:
- establish a rural settlement hierarchy to support the retention and provision of local services and facilities
 - distribute the agreed rural housing provision identified in the joint core strategy across the district
 - support employment and the rural economy
 - protect and enhance the natural, built and historic environment
 - address the issue of sustainable development
 - regenerate and improve Daventry town.
- 2.13 Therefore, the Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared to be in “general conformity” with the strategic policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy and the saved policies of the Daventry District Local Plan. A full list of relevant policies is included at Appendix B.

3 Key Issues for Barby and Onley

Barby and Onley Parish Survey October 2014

- 3.1 A very well attended meeting was held in Barby Village Hall in January 2014, when 46 members of the Parish were all keen to give their views on how the village should develop over the next 10 – 15 years.
- 3.2 A second public meeting was held in Barby Village Hall on March 2014 when an initial Neighbourhood Plan committee was created and were tasked with creating a Parish Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.3 A review of the aspirational suggestions identified in the early consultations were broken down into categories and the start of work on a questionnaire was discussed. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group finalised the questionnaire that would give residents the opportunity to identify what they thought was important in planning for the future of the villages. This questionnaire was distributed in October 2014
- 3.4 There were 305 respondents to the questionnaire, 218 from Barby village, 75 from Onley and 12 from smaller outlying areas. The full results can be viewed at the Parish Council website (www.barbyandonleyparishcouncil.co.uk).
- 3.5 An analysis of the responses was carried out by the Steering Group with the following being raised as issues:
 - Retention of village character
 - Develop by less than 10% of the Parish
 - Developments should be 1-10 properties
 - Traffic Speed and volumes
 - Lack of traffic calming measures
 - HGV traffic
 - Range of house types required
 - No industrial/commercial development required
 - Additional community facilities required
- 3.6 Barby and Onley's results were analysed separately as they were perceived to have quite different concerns. However, both sets had over 70% agreement on the following:
 - Overwhelming desire to retain the Village Character
 - Respondents liked the landscaping, design, use and planting of open spaces and recreational areas
 - Opposition to development of recreational, green and open spaces

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- Increase in the number of houses of no more than 10% over the next 15 years (that would equal 42 houses across the Parish) and these to be on small scale development sites (less than 10 houses)
- Any development to be of a mix of housing types and in keeping with character of the surrounding properties.
- No development of new sites for commercial activity

3.7 Based on the information gathered from the questionnaire responses and knowledge of the local area, the following were identified as key issues to be addressed in the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

- Need to protect the village form, size and character.
- New housing to a scale in keeping with the village
- Need to maintain the separation of the various settlements, including from Rugby to the north
- Volume and speed of traffic; HGV's
- Protection of open and green spaces
- Protection and development of Community assets.
- Issues around physical access to Onley and local services
- Support of small businesses
- Preservation of heritage
- Protection of views of Barby Hill
- Protection of views out of the village from Daventry Road and Kilsby Road
- Maintenance and enhancement of rural nature of the Parish
- Maintenance and enhancement of footpaths
- Cross-boundary issues e.g. Kilsby NDP and with Rugby
- School parking
- Surface water drainage

3.8 The following non-planning matters were also identified and these aspirations will be taken forward by the Parish Council as future Parish Actions:

In Barby the issues concerning >70% of the respondents were:

- Parking at the start and end of the school day
- Traffic Speed & Volumes
- Road maintenance (has since improved)

In Onley the issues concerning >70% of the respondents were:

- Un-adopted roads and services
- Surface water drainage
- The lack of access to broadband and mobile telecoms

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Other Parish Actions:

- Seating in open spaces/play areas (Parish Action)
- Further restriction HGV traffic through the village and on the Ridgeway
- Traffic calming measures
- Doctor's surgery

4 Vision and Objectives for Barby and Onley.

- 4.1 The vision and objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan have been prepared taking into consideration the discussions at the open meetings, the results of the questionnaire and the key issues identified by local residents.

The Vision for Barby and Onley

In the future Barby and Onley will be a Parish that retains and enhances its rural form and character, maintains existing amenities and services and maintains its separation from the surrounding villages whilst developing in an organic and sustainable way that meets the needs and wishes of all who live and work in it.

Our objectives

Design, Natural and Built Environment

1. To protect and preserve the size, form and character of the Parish
2. To maintain the separation of the Parish from the surrounding settlements
3. To protect and enhance the local landscape and significant views
4. To protect and enhance open and green spaces

Housing

5. To ensure any new housing is small scale and includes a range of house sizes and types.

Traffic and Highways

6. To reduce traffic problems and improve highway safety
7. To improve walking and cycling
8. To improve parking at the school

Employment

9. To support home working and small business

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

10. To protect and enhance community assets

11. To ensure that proper infrastructure is in place for all new development

The following table cross references the following policies with the objectives identified above.

Table 1

Policy	Objectives
BO GP1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11
BO D1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11
BO D2	1, 3, 4, 11
BO D3	1, 5, 11
BO H1	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11
BO H2	1, 3, 4, 9, 11
BO H3	1, 2, 5, 11
BO TH1	4, 6, 7
BO E1	9
BO E2	1, 4, 6, 9, 11
BO CF1	1, 3, 4, 10
BO CF2	1, 3, 4, 10
BO CF3	1, 3, 10
BO CF4	1, 10

5 Neighbourhood Development Plan Policies for Barby and Onley

5.0 This section sets out the planning policies to guide development in Barby and Onley up to 2029. The five themes have developed from the open meetings, the results of the questionnaire and the objectives identified through the work of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

5.1 General Development Policy

5.1.1 This policy is a general policy which relates to all types of development that require planning permission. The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan should be read as a whole.

Policy BO-GP1 General Development Principles

All new development will be expected to enhance the positive attributes of the villages and local design features. Development will not be permitted where it has a detrimental impact on the character of the area in which it is located.

All new development within the designated area will be assessed against the following criteria:

- (a) Gives priority to the use of brownfield sites/conversion of existing buildings;
- (b) Enables use of existing services and facilities;
- (c) Protects residential amenity;
- (d) Ensures safe and efficient operation of the existing transport and road infrastructure;
- (e) Protects and enhances areas which make a significant contribution to public amenity by virtue of its open space character, appearance and function;
- (f) Includes Sustainable Drainage Systems, wherever possible.
- (g) Includes adequate on-site parking.
- (h) Uses latest technological advances (e.g. solar energy, heat pumps, etc.) to minimise energy consumption and carbon emissions wherever possible

New developments which fail to meet the above criteria will not be acceptable.

5.2 Design, Built and Natural Environment

5.2.1 Policy GN2 within the Daventry Local Plan 1997 states that

“Under the proposals and policies of this local plan, planning permission will normally be granted for development provided it:

- a. is of a type, scale and design in keeping with the locality and does not detract from its amenities
- b. has satisfactory means of access and has sufficient parking facilities
- c. will not have an adverse impact on the road network
- d. can be provided with the necessary infrastructure and public services and be served by public transport where appropriate
- e. will not adversely affect a conservation area or a building listed as being of architectural or historic interest and their setting
- f. will not adversely affect sites of nature conservation, geological or archaeological importance or the settings of archaeological sites.
- g. will not adversely affect a special landscape area.
- h. has full regard to the requirements of agriculture and the need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land from development which is irreversible”

5.2.2 Barby and Onley is an attractive and interesting Parish, much valued by its residents.

5.2.3 The residents and the Parish consider the character of the villages should be retained and enhanced and taking the principle of Local Plan Policy GN2 and national planning guidance we will use the following policy to achieve good design quality. The questionnaire carried out in October 2014 highlighted that there was an overwhelming desire from residents to ensure the character of Barby and Onley was retained.

Policy BO-D1

Design of Development in Barby and Onley.

The Parish of Barby and Onley has a distinctive and special character. Development within the village of Barby and Onley will be permitted where it makes a positive contribution to that distinctive character and is of good quality design. In seeking to protect and enhance the unique identity of the area, development will take account of the following:

- (a) the contribution it makes to retaining and enhancing local identity, and sense of place;
- (b) suitability of the overall design and appearance of the proposed development (including size, scale, density, layout, access, lighting,

street furniture, and signage) when assessed in relationship with surrounding buildings, existing layout, spaces, vegetation, water areas and other features of the street scene;

- (c) use, and where appropriate re-use, of local and traditional materials or suitable artificial alternatives;
- (d) use of space and landscape design;
- (e) setting in relation to key views as identified in Policy BO-D2;
- (f) relationship to streets and roads incorporating an active frontage;
- (g) respect local settings and garden forms/landscaping;
- (h) movement to, within, around, and through the development, wherever possible;
- (i) originality and innovation;
- (j) inclusion of energy efficiency and conservation measures; and
- (k) use of appropriate lighting for the location.

5.2.4 The Parish is predominantly rural in character. In the *Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite, 2007, Environmental Character Assessment of Northamptonshire*, Barby and Onley is included in two Landscape Character Types. These are (13) Undulating Hills and Valleys, and (19) Broad Unwooded Vale

5.2.5 The residents and the Parish Council consider it important to protect the setting of the villages and the surrounding character of the landscape. Indeed, respondents in the questionnaire identified that there was a need to protect the village form, size and character; and need to maintain the separation of the various settlements; and to protect several views around the Parish.

Policy BO-D2

Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and views

Development proposals will be required to incorporate the following landscape design principles wherever possible and applicable. They should:

1. Seek to preserve and enhance the character of the village and surrounding scattered rural settlements and farmsteads. Schemes will be expected to conserve and protect the integrity and fabric of historic buildings and their settings, particularly where new uses are proposed, through the use of appropriate styles and sustainable locally distinctive materials;
2. Preserve and enhance local habitats and wildlife corridors. Landscaping schemes will be required to incorporate planting schemes which use traditional and locally appropriate species to support and enhance biodiversity. Species should be appropriate to the location and setting in terms of type, height, density and should consider the need for on-

going management and maintenance. Existing hedgerows should be retained and the establishment of new native hedges is encouraged to support and protect wildlife;

3. Barby village is on and just below several ridge lines, characterised in Northamptonshire by tree planting. Any development should protect and enhance this feature;
4. Conserve important local landscape features such as hedgerows, cob walls and ridge and furrow fields. Mature and established trees should be protected and incorporated into landscaping schemes wherever possible;
5. Locally Significant Views are protected and developments will be required to take into consideration any adverse impacts on these views through landscape appraisals and impact studies. Protected Views are shown on Map 2 on Page 24;
6. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure, informed by the West Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, linking settlements and creating ecological and recreational networks and maximising opportunities for residents and visitors to have a high-quality experience of nature and heritage;
7. Protect the area's historic settlement pattern, through small-scale developments within the settlement boundary;
8. Conservation of traditional farm buildings through continued and appropriate new uses is supported. Repairs and alterations should use local materials and techniques wherever possible;
9. Use sustainable construction methods, low carbon technologies and innovative solutions will be encouraged such as grey water recycling, rainwater harvesting, and reedbeds for sewerage and opportunities for local food production such as community gardens; and
10. Include noise attenuation measures and visual screening of transport corridors such as main roads and rail routes where there is an adverse impact on rural areas and communities.

Policy BO-D3

Water Management and Surface Water Run-off

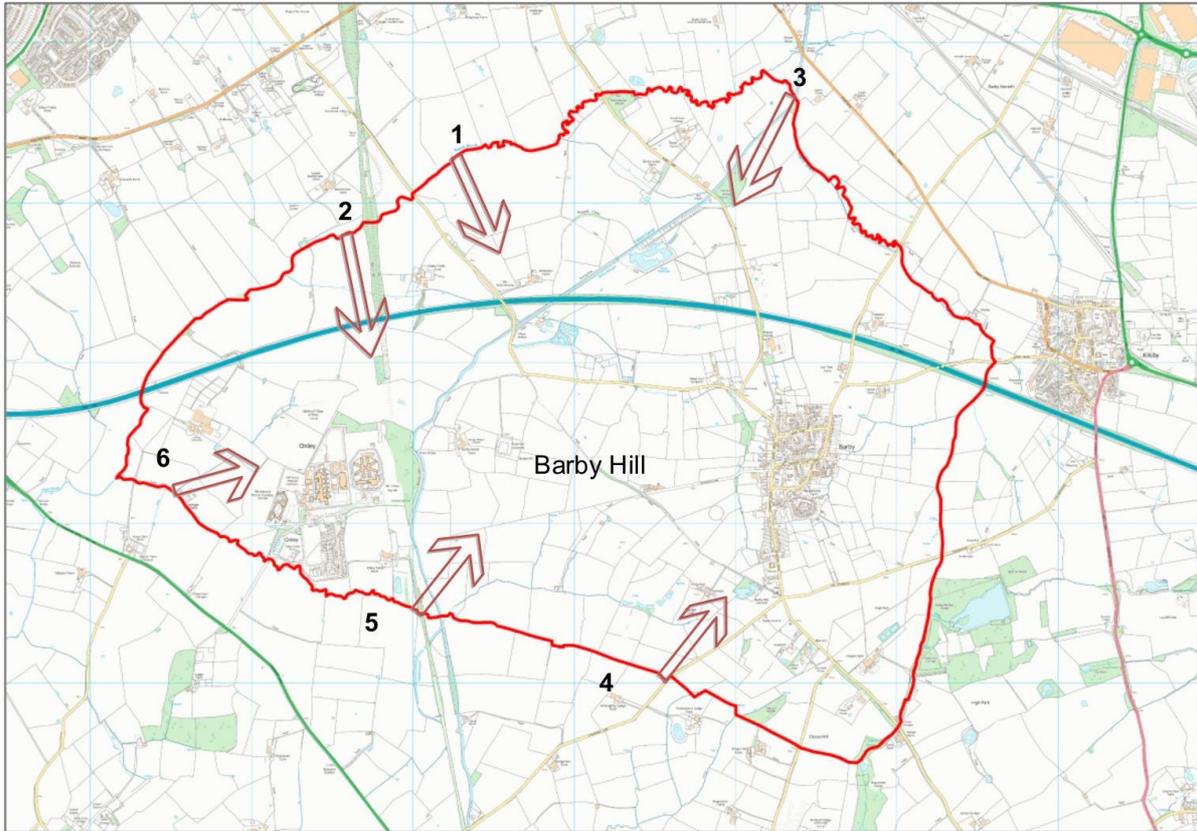
New development should be designed so as to maximise the retention of surface water on the development site and to minimise run-off. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) should be incorporated to achieve this when necessary and appropriate. The following should be considered.

- (a) The design of new buildings and infrastructure should take account of existing topography to manage the flow of water along specific flow routes away from property and into appropriate storage facilities.
- (b) Where water attenuation facilities such as lagoons, ponds and swales are to be provided, they should be within development sites.
- (c) Sustainable design of buildings which support rain water harvesting are supported. Storage of rain water for non-drinking water purposes such as watering gardens and flushing toilets is encouraged.
- (d) Areas of hard standing such as driveways and parking areas should be minimised and porous materials used where possible.

5.2.6 In a Written Ministerial Statement of 25 March 2015 (Planning Update March 2015) the Government announced that it is not now appropriate to refer to any additional local technical standards or requirements relating to the construction, internal layout or performance of new dwellings in neighbourhood plans. In Policies BO-GP1, BO-D1, BO-D2 and BO-D3 it is not intended to impose any such additional local technical standards or requirements.

Map 2 – Map of important views

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View 1 From Rugby Crematorium to Barby Hill



View 2 Onley Lane next to miniature railway



View 3 Hillmorton to Kilsby Road



View 4 Longdown Lane



View 5 Canal towpath

View 6 From Shop drive on A45

5.3 Housing

5.3.1 The Daventry District Local Plan 1997 identifies Barby village as a “Restricted Infill Village” in Policy HS22. Planning permission will normally be granted for residential development in the restricted infill villages provided that:

- a. it is on a small scale, and
- b. it is within the existing confines of the village, and
- c. it does not affect open land which is of particular significance to the form and character of the village, or
- d. it comprises the renovation or conversion of existing buildings for residential purposes provided that the proposal is in keeping with the character and quality of the village environment.

5.3.2 The West Northampton Core Strategy proposes housing growth figures distributed across a hierarchy of settlements. Policy R1– Spatial strategy for the rural areas sets out that development within the rural areas will be guided by a rural settlement hierarchy that will comprise the following categories:

- primary service villages;
- secondary service villages; and
- other villages.

5.3.3 Although the settlement hierarchy of villages has not yet been determined by Daventry District Council in the emerging Settlements and Countryside Local Plan, there is an assumption for the purposes of the Neighbourhood Development Plan that Barby would likely be a secondary service village due to the limited number and range of local facilities. Onley is likely to be identified within the category “other village” due to the lack of services and reliance on larger villages.

5.3.4 The results of the Questionnaire Survey showed that there was a clear view amongst respondents that development should be of a smaller scale, in keeping with the

village's rural character. 54% of respondents agreed that a 10% growth in the plan period was acceptable within the village, and 62% of respondents favoured developments of 10 properties or fewer.

- 5.3.5 There was support for a mix of tenures in new developments to meet local housing needs. In terms of house types and sizes, there was no overwhelming support for any particular type or size of house from the questionnaire results.
- 5.3.6 Regarding the location of new housing residents indicated that their preference was for future development within the villages as infill development.
- 5.3.7 The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy contains the following policies in relation to:

Policy H1 – Housing density and mix and type of dwellings

Across West Northamptonshire new housing development will provide a mix of house types, sizes and tenures to cater for different accommodation needs. Housing developments will be expected to make the most efficient use of land having regard to the following considerations:

- the location and setting of the site;
- the existing character and density of the local area;
- proximity to public transport routes;
- the implications of density for affordability and viability;
- the living conditions provided for future residents; and
- the impact on the amenities of occupiers of neighbouring properties.

Policy H2 – Affordable housing

Affordable housing will be provided as a proportion of the total number of dwellings to be delivered on individual sites as follows:

- Daventry District (excluding the Northampton related development area):
40% affordable housing will be required on all sites of 5 or more dwellings.

Policy BO-H1

Scale and type of new housing in Barby and Onley.

In order to retain the rural character of the settlements, proposals for new housing within the Barby and Onley villages as defined on Inset Maps on Pages 39 to 42 will be permitted when it is in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) It is located on an infill site;
- (b) It is small-scale (based on the vision to retain and enhance the rural form and character of the Parish, the community strongly prefers small scale developments that demonstrate a contribution to the delivery of an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes including affordable housing, to meet the needs of all sectors of the community);
- (c) It is no more than two-storeys in height;
- (d) It maintains an appropriate density in context with the immediate surrounding area and not exceeding 25 dwellings per hectare;
- (e) It reflects the scale and function of the settlement; and
- (f) Is in accordance with all relevant policies within this Neighbourhood Plan.

For the purposes of this policy infill is defined as:

- Development which fills a restricted gap in the continuity of existing buildings where the site has existing building curtilages, normally residential, adjoining on at least two sides; and
- Development within the settlement which does not involve outward extension of that area; and
- Development of the site is a complete scheme and not the first stage of a larger development.

Policy BO-H2 Housing in Open Countryside.

In accordance with policy R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, isolated development in the open countryside outside the defined villages of Barby and Onley, will not normally be permitted in order to protect the landscape and wider environment. Development outside the existing confines will be permitted where it involves the re-use of buildings or, in exceptional circumstances, where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities or would contribute towards and improve the local economy in accordance with Policy R1 of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. In the open countryside, residential development will be limited to proposals which satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

1. It meets an agricultural or forestry need or other farm diversification enterprise for a worker to live permanently at or near their place of work and complies with Daventry District Council policies; or
2. It accompanies and is necessary to the establishment or growth of a rural enterprise, and complies with Daventry District Council policies; or

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3. It involves the replacement of an existing dwelling (with a lawful residential use) that is comparable in size and scale with, and is located in the lawful domestic curtilage, of the existing dwelling; or
4. It would result in the sustainable re-use of a redundant or disused building(s) where it complies with Daventry District Council policies; or
5. It is rural exception housing in accordance with policy H3 of the West Northamptonshire Core Strategy.

5.3.9 The key issue arising out of the Questionnaire is support for a mix of tenures in new developments to meet local housing needs. 45% of respondents wanted to see affordable homes provided.

5.3.10 The Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group consider that a range of house sizes is required to meet future needs, which the questionnaire results reflect.

5.3.11 The 2011 Census information relating to tenure mix and number of bedrooms in dwellings within the Parish shows the following:

Table 1- Housing and Tenure Mix

	England		East Midlands Region		Daventry Non-Metropolitan		Barby & Onley Parish	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Households	22,063,368		1,895,604		31,647		521	
Total Owned	13,975,024	63.4%	1,274,665	67.3%	22,688	71.7%	447	85.8%
Shared Ownership	173,760	0.8%	12,744	0.7%	271	0.9%	3	0.6%
Social Housing & Privately rented	7,619,474	34.5%	582,866	30.7%	8,244	26.0%	65	12.5%
Living rent free	295,110	1.3%	25,329	1.3%	444	1.4%	6	1.2%

Table 2 – Number of Bedrooms

	England		East Midlands Region		Daventry Non-Metropolitan		Barby & Onley Parish	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Households	22,063,368		1,895,604		31,647		521	
No bedrooms	54,938	0.2%	3,697	0.2%	59	0.2%	1	0.2%
1 bedroom	2,593,893	11.8%	153,288	8.1%	1,774	5.6%	9	1.7%
2 bedrooms	6,145,083	27.9%	502,502	26.5%	6,845	21.6%	80	15.4%
3 bedrooms	9,088,213	41.2%	860,782	45.4%	12,642	39.9%	232	44.5%
4 bedrooms	3,166,531	14.4%	291,736	15.4%	7,790	24.6%	153	29.4%
5+ bedrooms	1,014,710	4.6%	83,599	4.4%	2,537	8.0%	46	8.8%

Policy BO-H3

Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses

All proposals for new housing development will have to demonstrate how they contribute to providing suitable dwellings to ensure there is mix of types and size of dwelling in the Parish.

Development proposals which provide housing of a suitable size, tenure and style to meet local needs will be supported in principle. All proposals for new affordable housing should be accessible to local facilities and on sites close to or within the existing built up area of the village of Barby.

Where a site includes a mix of affordable housing and market housing, the affordable housing should be integrated across the site. Development that leads to concentrations of different types and tenures of homes in separate groups on a site will not be permitted.

5.4 Traffic and Highways

- 5.4.1 The results of the Questionnaire Survey showed that 70% of residents had concerns about traffic speeds, volumes and sizes of vehicles. In addition, there was a view that there was a need for traffic calming and speed restrictions within the Parish.
- 5.4.2 The NPPF states at Paragraph 29 that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development, but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. It also states at paragraph 30, that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.
- 5.4.3 The Daventry Local Plan 1997 supports the provision of public transport services, and improvements to footpaths and cycleways.
- 5.4.4 Policy C5 of the West Northamptonshire Core Strategy states that connections within urban areas, between neighbourhoods and town and district centres, or the rural hinterlands of West Northamptonshire with their most accessible service centre, will be strengthened by the following measures:
- improvements to the strategic and local bus networks including upgrades to local interchanges, service frequency, reliability and quality;
 - personalised travel planning and voluntary travel plans;
 - improvements to cycling networks and cycle parking;
 - securing and enhancing urban and rural walking networks;
 - sustaining or improving existing demand responsive transport, particularly in rural areas, to fill key gaps to the scheduled network and enhancing the network where gaps presently exist; and
 - promoting park and ride facilities for Northampton.
- 5.4.5 Proposals to improve road safety and traffic management will be fully supported. The Parish Council will work with and encourage providers of public transport to provide as full a service as is needed to support future development in the Parish.

Parish Action 1

The Parish Council will work with Northamptonshire County Council to address traffic speeds and volumes within the village of Barby.

Parish Action 2

The Parish Council will work with Northamptonshire County Council to address further restrictions on HGV movement through the village of Barby, on the Ridgeway and Longdown Lane.

Parish Action 3

The Parish Council will work with the relevant bodies to address the issues raised in Onley in relation to unadopted roads and services.

Parish Action 4

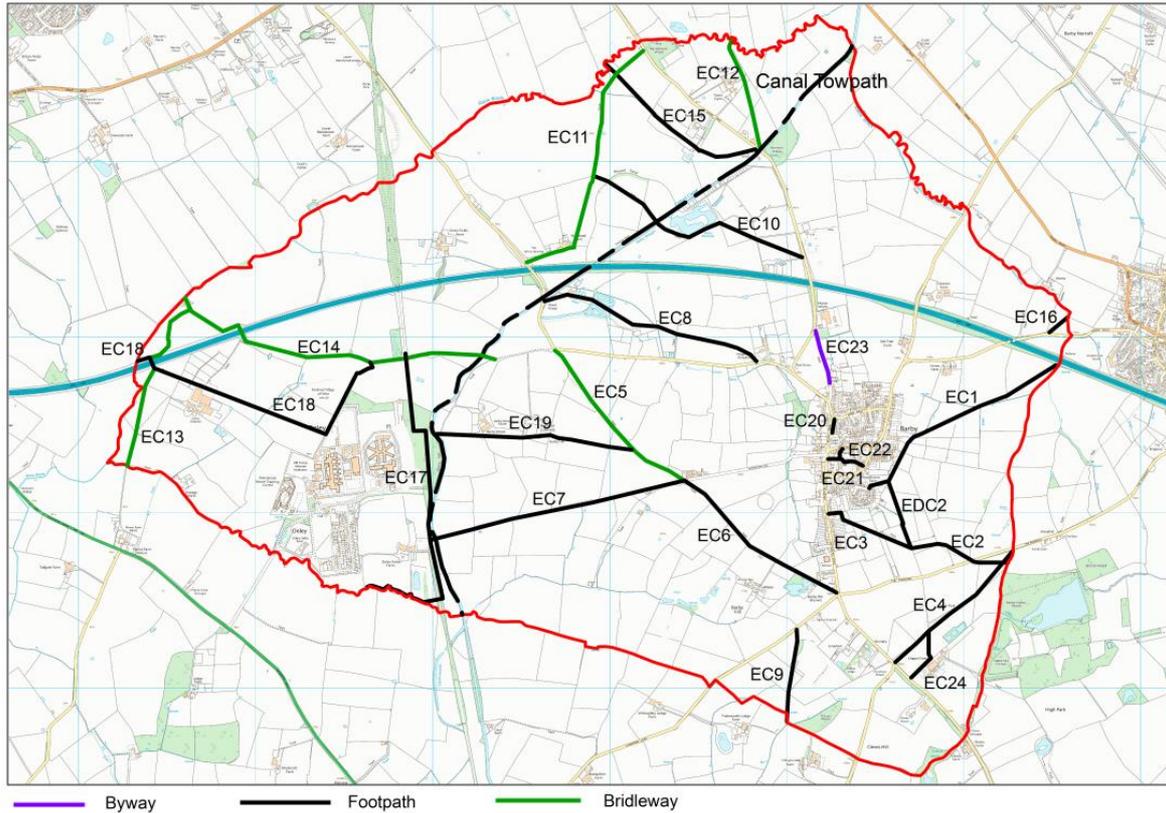
The Parish Council will work with the school and other bodies to address the parking issues outside the school at the start and end of the school day.

Further Parish Actions are shown after Policy BO-CF4 on page 38

Policy BO-TH1

Footpaths/cycleways/connectivity

- To maximise accessibility to residents and to support local biodiversity, proposals for the following enhancement and improvement of the existing footpath/cycleway network, as shown on Map 5 (Page 32), will be supported: enhanced public access and appropriate signage from residential areas;
- new footpaths and cycle routes linking to existing and new networks; and
- linkages to wildlife corridors and provision of landscaping and planting along routes to support local biodiversity objectives such as provision of new areas of woodland, new hedgerows, grassland and wetland habitats.



Map 5 Existing Footpaths, Byways and Bridleways

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5.5 Employment

- 5.5.1 The Questionnaire results indicate that generally there was not considered to be a need to identify any additional new employment sites within Barby and Onley. If there was a preference it was for small starter office or light industrial units.
- 5.5.2 However, the Parish Council consider it is important to protect existing employment premises and to support new small scale employment opportunities and working from home.
- 5.5.3 Policies CM11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Daventry Local Plan support employment development within restricted infill villages provided it is within the confines of the village, is of an appropriate scale, does not impact on the landscape character and where appropriate re-uses existing buildings.

Policy BO-E1

Supporting existing local employment.

Existing sources of local employment will be protected.

Redevelopment or change of use of existing employment premises to non-employment uses will only be permitted when:

- The applicant can clearly demonstrate that the employment premises have been empty for 6 months or more and during that time actively marketed for employment use without securing a viable new use of this type;

Policy BO-E2

New local employment opportunities.

The development of new local employment opportunities including homeworking will be permitted when they:

- Re-use a brownfield site, or are the conversion of an existing building.
- Are of a scale appropriate to the village;
- Is in accordance with all relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.

5.6 Community Facilities and Open Spaces

5.6.1 Barby and Onley has a reasonable range of community facilities and assets. There is also a network of green spaces linked by footpaths to the open countryside. The questionnaire results indicate that one of the key issues identified by residents was the protection of open and green spaces was required, and enhancement of community facilities was a priority.

5.6.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) advises at paragraph 76 that “local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances”.

5.6.3 Paragraph 77 of the NPPF advises that “the Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:

- where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community 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), tranquility or richness of its wildlife; and

- where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.”

5.6.4 There are two areas which have been identified as open space rather than local green space. This is due to the size and nature of the areas. These are the open space land in Onley, and the Sports Ground in Barby.

Onley Open Space

5.6.5 Onley “Open Space Land” was transferred to Barby and Onley Parish Council as part of the planning application in 1998 for the construction of a new Category B prison (H.M.P). The transfer was signed by the Chairman and Chief Executive of Daventry District Council and the Secretary of State. The Open Space Land is clearly defined on a map as an addendum to a binding agreement between Daventry District Council and the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Office. The agreement also incorporates a covenant not to use the open space land for any purpose other than for recreational and amenity purposes by the residents of the Onley Park village.

Barby Sports Ground

5.6.6 This is a large recreation area to the south of the village of Barby incorporating sports field, cricket pitch and skate park

5.6.7 With regard to Community Infrastructure Levy and other developer contributions, there were many responses which have been incorporated into the following policies.

Policy BO-CF1 Protection of local green spaces

The local green spaces as identified in Table 3 on page 35 and shown on the Inset Maps on Pages 39 to 42 are designated in accordance with paragraphs 76 and 77 of the NPPF:

New development which impacts adversely on the openness of these sites will only be permitted in very special circumstances.

Policy BO-CF2 - Protection of open spaces

The following open spaces as shown on Insert Maps on Page 39 to 42 are protected.

Barby sports field
Onley open space

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Development affecting these open spaces will be permitted when:

- a) It is essential to the role and function of the open space;
- b) It does not have a detrimental impact on the historic character or rural setting of the open space;
- b) It would not lead to a detrimental impact on the wildlife of the open space; and
- c) It would not have a detrimental impact on views in to and out of the open space.

Table 3 – Local Greenspace Barby – NPPF Criteria

Number and name of site	Distance from local community	Special qualities / local significance	Extensive tract of land
1. The Ware	Within the village	Historically the village pond. Now filled in and used regularly for play and leisure. Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	No
2. Millennium Orchard	Adjacent to village boundary	Owned by local charity. Includes a Boules pitch. Used by locals as a venue for outdoor social events. Significant asset to the village.	No
3. The green adjacent to allotments	Within the village	Historic, wide grass verge providing a broad visual aspect through the village. Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	No
4. Park	Within the village	Large grassed area with extensively used play and leisure equipment. Also used for Parish events. Significant asset to the village.	No
5. Church Walk twinning sign in front of park.	Within the village	Local landmark. Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	No
6. Pocket Park	Within the village	Pocket park used by residents for seating.	No

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Number and name of site	Distance from local community	Special qualities / local significance	Extensive tract of land
		Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	
7. Small Park	Within the village	Small park adjacent to School Close. Play area used by residents.	No
8. Lees Pitt	Within the village	Another reclaimed pond, with seating for residents. Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	No
9. Village green	Within the village centre	The heart of the village. Well used allotments. Significant asset to the village.	No
10. Derry	Within the village centre	Historically a row of houses adjacent to the churchyard. Now demolished and left wild. Used by residents for recreational purposes.	No
11. War memorial and garden	Within the village centre	Green area used for Remembrance Services and seating. Significant asset to the village.	no
12. Open space 3-9 Holme Way	Within the village	Tree lined open space. Intrinsically adds to the open character of the village.	No
13. Allotments	Within the village	Based within the heart of the village, a small area of well used allotments. Significant asset to the village.	No
14. Camp's Copse	Beyond village boundary	Planted woodland. Sustaining wildlife and with footpaths. Used by residents for leisure purposes.	No
15. Flag Pole	Within the village	Used on ceremonial occasions. Significant asset to the village.	No

Policy BO-CF3

Protection of Local Community Facilities

There will be a presumption in favour of the protection of existing facilities as listed below.

The change of use of local community facilities, as listed below, will only be permitted for other health, education or community type uses (such as village halls, local club houses, health centres, schools, scout huts and children's day nurseries), unless one of the following can be demonstrated:

1. The proposal includes alternative provision, on a site within the locality, of equivalent or enhanced facilities. Such sites should be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling and have adequate car parking.
2. Satisfactory evidence is produced that the site has been actively marketed for a prolonged period of 12 months or more without securing a viable community use for the facility.

Community Facilities

Barby village hall

Onley village hall

Church/Place of worship

School

Shop

Public House

Cricket Pavilion

Tennis Courts

Policy BO-CF4

Community facilities and Community Infrastructure Levy

Developer contributions or provision will be sought, wherever appropriate, and Community Infrastructure Levy will be used, when available, for improved community facilities and infrastructure in the Parish. Priority will be given to the following proposals:

- Traffic calming measures on Daventry and Rugby Road, perhaps a "staggered island" approach.
- Measures to support adoption of roads in Onley.
- Measures to restrict HGV traffic on Longdown Lane and Ridgeway.
- Resurfacing of tennis court and securing its boundary fence.
- Resurfacing pavements, notably Rectory Road and Ware Road.
- Resurfacing Village Hall Car Parks at both Barby and Onley.
- Improving visibility and safety at cross-roads at Water Tower.

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- Safety improvements at the bottom of Cart Hill.
- Addressing the problem of car parking at Barby School.
- Provision of pavement along the Barby to Kilsby Road.
- Provision of pavement in Michison Close.
- Provision of play equipment at Barby and Onley Playing fields.
- Provision of play equipment in park at end of School Close, Barby.
- Upgrading of footpath EC7 (Barby to Onley) to improved walking access to the new marina.
- Enabling access from footpaths EC14 and EC10 to towpath to enable circular walking routes and help improve walking access to the new marina at Barby Moorings.
- Highway improvement schemes to promote the safety of pedestrians and cycle users;
- Traffic calming measures, pedestrian priority schemes and the reduction in traffic speeds on routes through Barby village centre;
- Increasing public and community transport to and from the designated area; and
- Addressing speeding on Prison Drive.

Parish Action 5

The Parish Council will actively seek to enhance open spaces and play areas including seating.

Parish Action 6

The Parish Council will work with Broadband providers to ensure a high speed service is provided to the Parish.

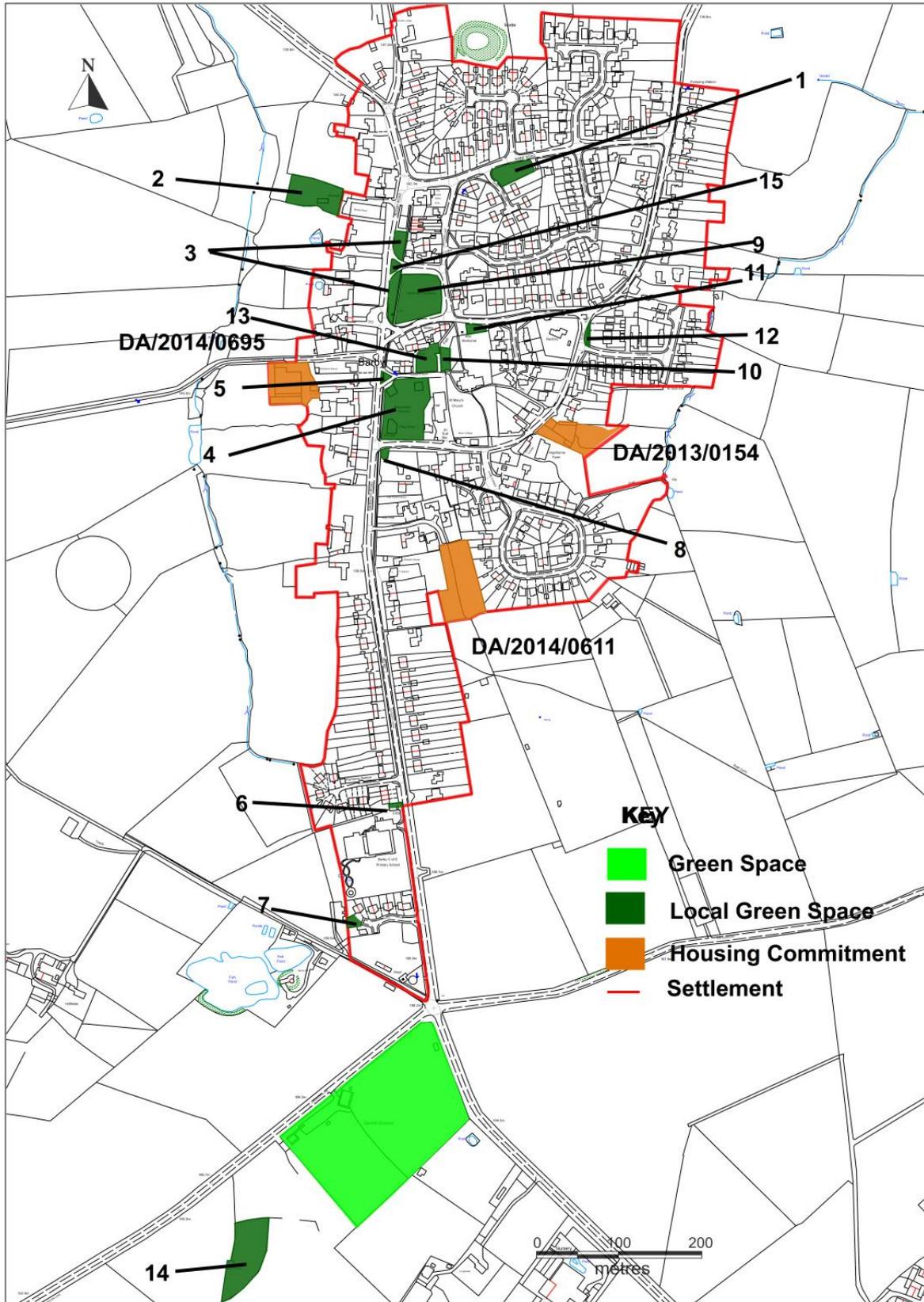
Parish Action 7

The Parish Council will work with Healthcare providers to campaign for a Doctors Surgery within the village of Barby.

Parish Action 8

The Parish Council will work with the County Council to investigate opportunities to provide access from footpaths EC14, EC8 and EC10 to towpath to enable circular walking routes and help improve walking access to the new marina at Barby Moorings.

Inset Map Barby



Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan



Figure 1 Barby Open Spaces North



Figure 2 Barby Open Spaces Central

Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan

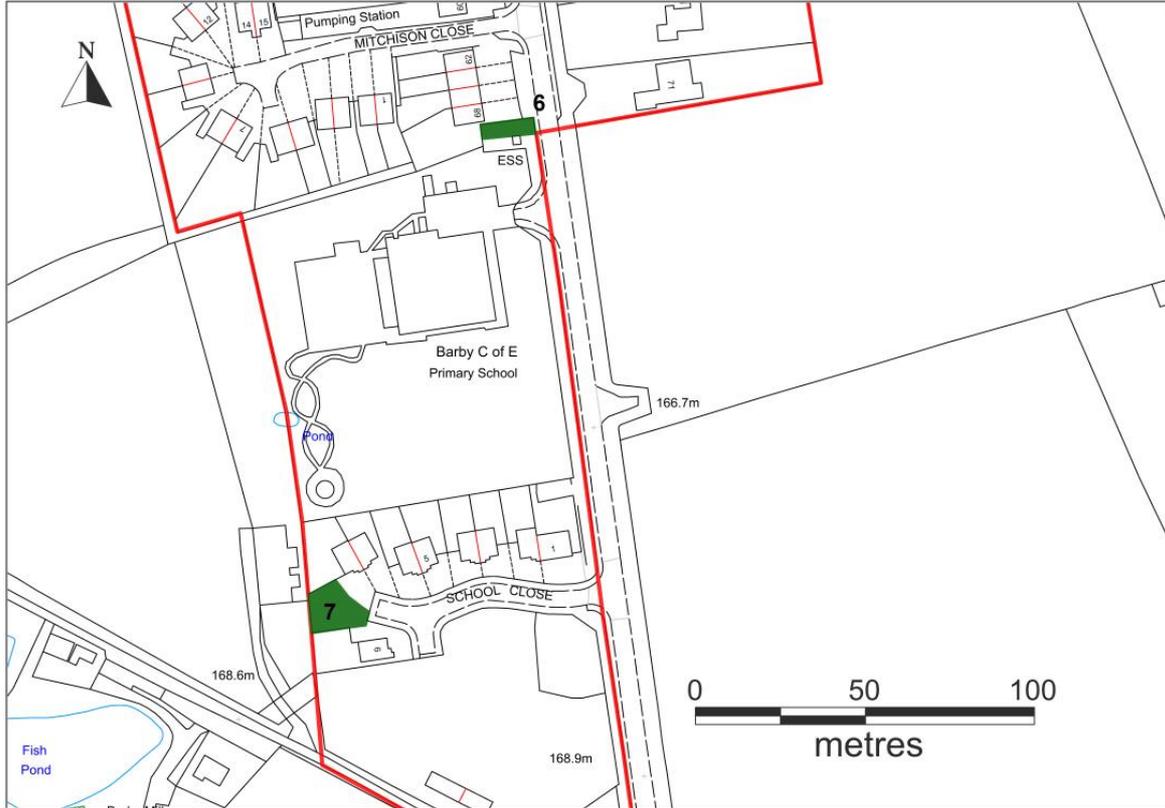
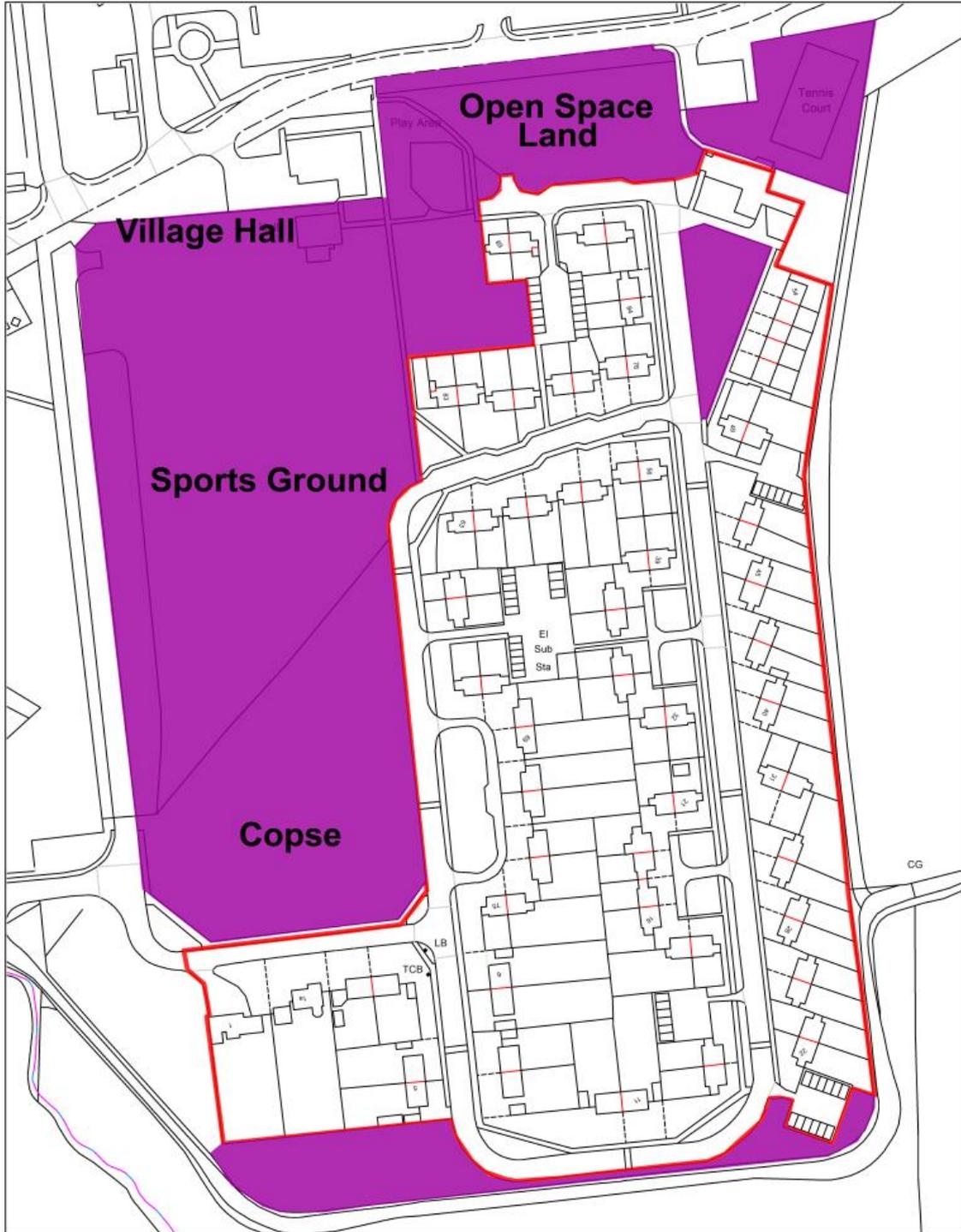


Figure 3 Barby Open Spaces South @ Crown Copyright 2015

Inset Map Onley



KEY

-  Settlement Boundary
-  Open Space Land referred to in 5.6.5 (Land Reg. Title No NN7664)

Appendix A - Listed Buildings

Barby and Onley Parish have a Grade II* Listed church, 19 Grade II Listed Buildings and 2 Scheduled Monuments. These are:

Title	Type	Location	Grade
WALL BORDERING SOUTH EAST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listing	WALL BORDERING SOUTH EAST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, Barby,	II
BARBY CORN MILL	Listing	BARBY CORN MILL, Barby,	II
THE VILLAGE FARMHOUSE	Listing	THE VILLAGE FARMHOUSE, RUGBY ROAD, Barby,	II
7 RUGBY ROAD	Listing	7, RUGBY ROAD, Barby,	II
THE HOMESTEAD	Listing	THE HOMESTEAD, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
WALL BORDERING PATH APPROX 20 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listing	WALL BORDERING PATH APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, Barby,	II
FAIRHOLME	Listing	FAIRHOLME, DAVENTRY ROAD, Barby,	II
GREY'S ORCHARD	Listing	GREY'S ORCHARD, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
HOPTHORNE COTTAGE	Listing	HOPTHORNE COTTAGE, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
CHURCH OF ST MARY	Listing	CHURCH OF ST MARY, RECTORY LANE, Barby,	II*
BARN APPROX 15 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 7 RUGBY RD	Listing	BARN APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 7, RUGBY ROAD, Barby,	II
ASHLEIGH HOUSE	Listing	ASHLEIGH HOUSE, WARE ROAD, Barby,	II
BARBY WOOD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	Listing	BARBY WOOD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING, Barby,	II
23 DAVENTRY ROAD	Listing	23, DAVENTRY ROAD, Barby,	II

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THE COTTAGE	Listing	THE COTTAGE, 23, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
WALNUT COTTAGE	Listing	WALNUT COTTAGE, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
No name for this Entry	Listing	24, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
BARBY COTTAGE	Listing	BARBY COTTAGE, 21, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
HOPTHORNE FARMHOUSE AND BARN	Listing	HOPTHORNE FARMHOUSE AND BARN, KILSBY ROAD, Barby,	II
19 DAVENTRY ROAD	Listing	19, DAVENTRY ROAD, Barby,	II
Abandoned medieval village of Onley	Scheduling	Onley,	
Barby motte castle	Scheduling	Barby,	

Appendix B – List of Relevant Policies

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies and the priorities for development. The relevant sections are as follows:

- 1. *Building a strong, competitive economy.***
- 2. *Ensuring the vitality of town centres***
- 3. *Supporting a prosperous rural economy***
- 4. *Promoting sustainable transport***
- 5. *Supporting high quality communications infrastructure***
- 6. *Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes***
- 7. *Requiring Good Design***
- 8. *Promoting healthy communities***
- 9. *Protecting green belt land***
- 10. *Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change***
- 11. *Conserving and enhancing the natural environment***
- 12. *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment***
- 13. *Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals***

Plan-making

Neighbourhood plans

Para 183: Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes and neighbourhood forums can use neighbourhood planning to:

- set planning policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications; and
- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

Para 184. - Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. Neighbourhood plans should reflect these policies and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies.

Para 185. - Outside these strategic elements, neighbourhood plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a neighbourhood plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force,

² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. Local planning authorities should avoid duplicating planning processes for non-strategic policies where a neighbourhood plan is in preparation.

West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy³

The adopted West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy is a key part of the Local Development Framework.

The Core Strategy sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole of the area covered by Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire Councils for the plan period up to 2026, including strategic policies for steering and shaping development. It identifies specific locations for strategic new housing and employment and changes to transport infrastructure and other supporting community facilities, as well as defining areas where development will be limited. It also helps to ensure the co-ordination and delivery of other services and related strategies.

The following policies are of relevance to the Barby & Onley Neighbourhood Plan:

Policy S1 – The Distribution of Development

Policy S3 - Scale and Distribution of Housing Development

Policy S7 – Provision of Jobs

Policy S10 – Sustainable Development Principles

Policy S11 – Low Carbon and Renewable Energy

West Northamptonshire Wide Policies:

6. Connections

Policy C1 – Changing Behaviour and Achieving Modal Shift

Policy C5 – Enhancing Local and Neighbourhood Connections

7. Regenerating and Developing Communities

Policy RC2 – Community Needs

8.0 Economic Advantage

Policy E1 – Existing Employment Areas

Policy E4 - Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT)

Policy E7 – Tourism, Visitor and Cultural industries

9.0 Housing

Policy H1 – Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings

Policy H2 – Affordable Housing

Policy H3 – Rural Exception Sites

Policy H4 – Sustainable Housing

Policy H5 – Managing the Existing Housing Stock

Policy H6 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

³ <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=27424>

10.0 Built and Natural Environment

- Policy BN1 – Green Infrastructure Connections
- Policy BN2 – Biodiversity
- Policy BN3 – Woodland Enhancement and Creation
- Policy BN5 – The Historic Environment and Landscape
- Policy BN7A - Water Supply, Quality and Wastewater Infrastructure
- Policy BN7 – Flood Risk

11.0 Infrastructure and Delivery

- Policy INF1 – Approach to Infrastructure Delivery
- Policy INF2 – Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements

Places Policies:

16. Rural Areas

- Policy R1 – Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas
- Policy R2 – Rural Economy
- Policy R3 – A Transport Strategy for the Rural Areas

Daventry District Local Plan 1997 Saved Policies⁴

- Policy GN1
- Policy GN2
- Policy EN1
- Policy EN8
- Policy EN10
- Policy EN11
- Policy EN14
- Policy EN18
- Policy EN21
- Policy HS22
- Policy HS24
- Policy EM11
- Policy EM12
- Policy EM13
- Policy EM14
- Policy EM16
- Policy RT8
- Policy RT9
- Policy TM2

5.2 Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan

The emerging Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan will eventually replace the 'saved' policies from the 1997 adopted Local Plan. In tandem with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy it will set the local planning context.

⁴ <http://www.daventrydc.gov.uk/living/local-plan/>

Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan

The Plan will cover the entire district with the exception of land on the periphery of Northampton that has been identified in the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy to meet the housing needs of the town.

Work on this plan is ongoing.

Barby and Onley Parish Council
Made Neighbourhood Development Plan
September 2016