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mediation of space · making of place

Hargrave

Neighbourhood Plan

Planning Policy Assessment

and Evidence Base Review

January 2021

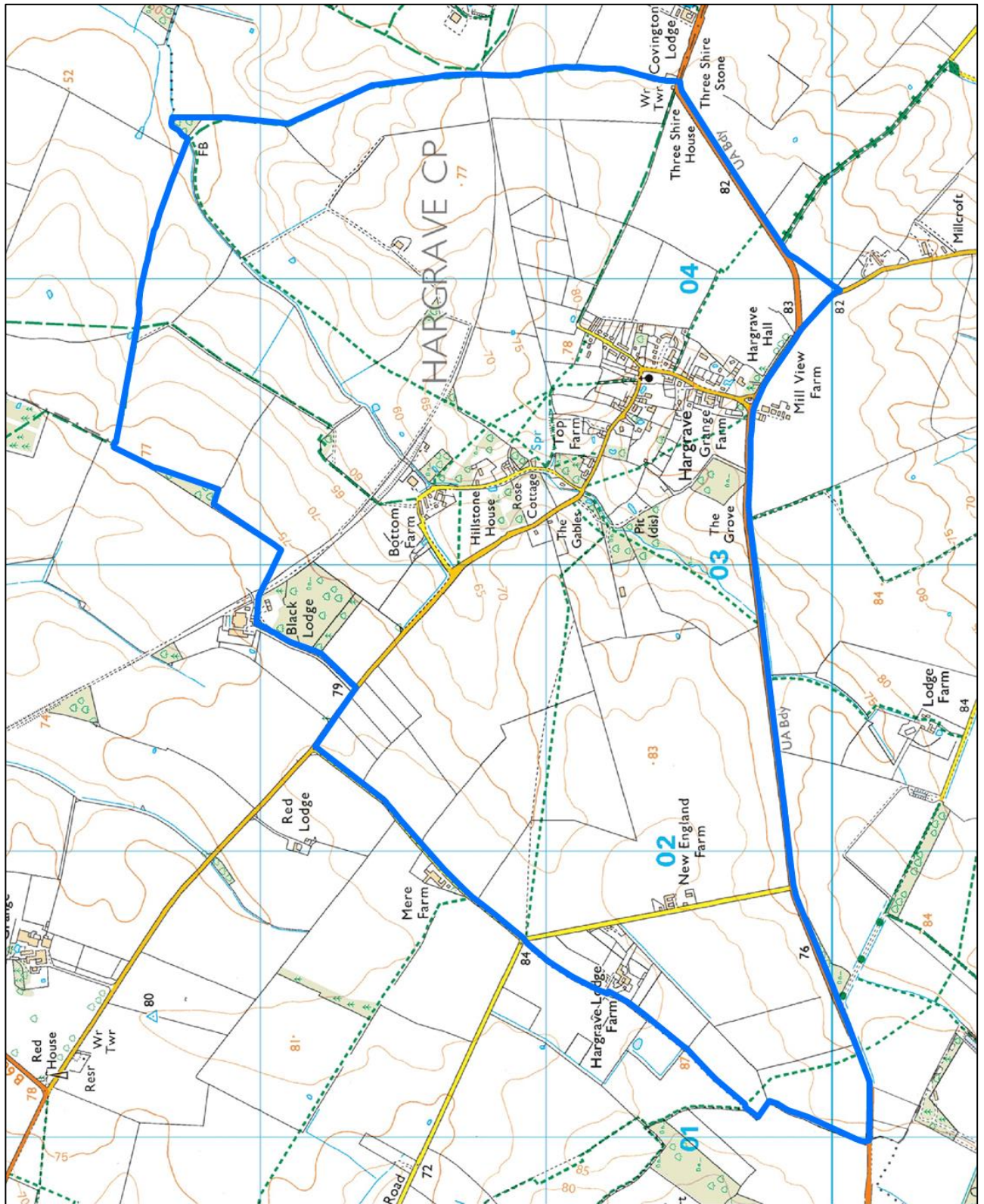
Kirkwells

The Planning People

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Map 1. Designated Hargrave NDP Area and Parish Boundary



Document Overview

- Hargrave lies about 2.5 miles south east of Raunds. The designated Neighbourhood Area is the same as the Parish Boundary and is shown on Map 1.
- For planning purposes Hargrave Neighbourhood Area lies within the local authority area of East Northamptonshire District Council and is covered by the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy.
- At the time of the last Census in 2011 Hargrave Parish had a resident population of 241 and it extends over 577.55 hectares.
- The development plan for the area comprises the saved policies of the East Northamptonshire Local Plan adopted November 1996, and the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy adopted 14 July 2016.
- East Northamptonshire are preparing a new Local Plan Part 2. This plan will cover the period 2011-2031 and identified Hargrave as a small village where limited infill development will be acceptable.
- The neighbourhood area has 10 Listed Buildings and no Conservation Area.

Appendix 1 to this document includes the NOMIS Local Area Report – this sets out a variety of useful demographic and economic information, including that available from the last Census (2011).

1.0 Introduction

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are required to sit within the framework of national, regional and local planning policies. They have to have regard to national planning policy and be in general conformity with adopted strategic local policies. Where there are emerging new local plans, NDPs should take account of the evidence base behind the new local plan documents.

This document summarises the national, regional and local planning policies that will have to be taken into account during the preparation of the proposed Hargrave Neighbourhood Plan. It will form an important background document to the Neighbourhood Plan and should be used as a key point of reference for members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

The Planning Policy Assessment has been prepared as a “live” working document and will continue to be reviewed and updated throughout the preparation of the Hargrave Neighbourhood Plan.

2.0 National Planning Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

The NPPF sets out the government’s planning policy for England. One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is that they must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance.

The main sections of the NPPF affecting neighbourhood plans are set out in the remainder of this section of the PPA.

The NPPF does not change the status of the development plan, that includes “made” neighbourhood plans:

1. Introduction

“Para 2. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan², unless material considerations indicate otherwise³.”

Footnote 2: This includes local and neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force and any spatial development strategies produced by combined authorities.

There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development:

2. Achieving sustainable development

7. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

8. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

*a) **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*

*b) **a social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and*

*c) **an environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using*

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

natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

The presumption in favour of sustainable development

11. Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

*For **plan-making** this means that:*

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;

12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed.

The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning.

13. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.

Additional provisions apply where the provision of housing conflicts with a neighbourhood plan:

14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply⁹:

a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;

b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;

c) the local planning authority has at least a three year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and

d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required⁹ over the previous three years.

Most neighbourhood plan policies are considered to deal with non-strategic matters and the NPPF sets out how these should be dealt with:

3. Plan-making

18. Policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies.

21. Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans or other non-strategic policies.

28. Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.¹⁶

Footnote 16: Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their area.

The NPPF also sets out how different policies in different plans should be handled:

30. Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

37. Neighbourhood plans must meet certain ‘basic conditions’ and other legal requirements before they can come into force. These are tested through an independent examination before the neighbourhood plan may proceed to referendum.

The issue of “prematurity” where a proposal comes forward for decision before a plan is completed is dealt with in paragraph 50:

50. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan.

Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

Communities can also use special types of neighbourhood plan, “orders”, to grant planning permission:

52. Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a referendum. Local planning authorities should take a proactive and positive approach to such proposals, working collaboratively with community organisations to resolve any issues before draft orders are submitted for examination.

5. Delivering a sufficient supply of homes

59. To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.

60. To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.

61. Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes).

62. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required²⁷, and expect it to be met on-site unless:
a) off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and
b) the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.

63. Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer). To support the re-use of brownfield land, where vacant buildings are being reused or redeveloped, any affordable housing contribution due should be reduced by a proportionate amount.

64. Where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups. Exemptions to this 10% requirement should also be made where the site or proposed development:

- a) provides solely for Build to Rent homes;*
- b) provides specialist accommodation for a group of people with specific needs (such as purpose-built accommodation for the elderly or students);*
- c) is proposed to be developed by people who wish to build or commission their own homes; or*
- d) is exclusively for affordable housing, an entry-level exception site or a rural exception site.*

The NPPF section on housing sets out the relationship between strategic planning policy and neighbourhood plans:

65. Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations³⁰. Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need retesting at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.

66. Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area³¹, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.

Footnote 31: Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

Specific guidance is offered neighbourhood planning groups in terms of allocating small sites:

68. Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, and are often built-out relatively quickly. To promote the development of a good mix of sites local planning authorities should:

- a) identify, through the development plan and brownfield registers, land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare; unless it can be shown, through the preparation of relevant plan policies, that there are strong reasons why this 10% target cannot be achieved;*

- b) use tools such as area-wide design assessments and Local Development Orders to help bring small and medium sized sites forward;*
- c) support the development of windfall sites through their policies and decisions - giving great weight to the benefits of using suitable sites within existing settlements for homes; and*
- d) work with developers to encourage the sub-division of large sites where this could help to speed up the delivery of homes.*

69. Neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 68a) suitable for housing in their area.

Rural housing

77. In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. Local planning authorities should support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this.

78. To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby.

79. Planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- a) there is an essential need for a rural worker, including those taking majority control of a farm business, to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside;*
- b) the development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of heritage assets;*
- c) the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and enhance its immediate setting;*
- d) the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling; or*
- e) the design is of exceptional quality, in that it:
 - is truly outstanding or innovative, reflecting the highest standards in architecture, and would help to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas; and*
 - would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.**

6. Building a strong, competitive economy

80. Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development.

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

83. Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;*
- b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and*
- d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.*

8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

91. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

- a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;*
- b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and*
- c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.*

92. To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- a) plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*
- b) take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;*
- c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;*

- d) ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and*
- e) ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.*

Open space and recreation

The NPPF sets out the specific conditions when the Local Green Space designation can be used:

99. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

100. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) 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 of its wildlife; and*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.*

101. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

9. Promoting sustainable transport

102. Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:

- a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;*
- b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;*
- c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;*
- d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and*
- e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.*

104. Planning policies should:

- a) support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites,*

to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities;

b) be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned;

c) identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development;

d) provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans);

10. Supporting high quality communications

112. Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections. Policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time; and should prioritise full fibre connections to existing and new developments (as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution).

11. Making effective use of land

118. Planning policies and decisions should:

a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains - such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside;

b) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production;

c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land;

d) promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)⁴⁵; and

e) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well designed

(including complying with any local design policies and standards), and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers.

Achieving appropriate densities

122. Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account:

- a) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it;*
- b) local market conditions and viability;*
- c) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services - both existing and proposed - as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use;*
- d) the desirability of maintaining an area 's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and*
- e) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.*

12. Achieving well-designed places

124. The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.

Neighbourhood plans should also consider setting local design policy:

125. Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development.

14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

148. The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

Planning for climate change

149. Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures⁴⁸. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.

150. New development should be planned for in ways that:

- a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and*
- b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards.*

Guidance is provided on community-led renewable energy initiatives:

152. Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.

Planning and flood risk

155. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by*

establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

171. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

172. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development⁵⁵ other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:

a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;

b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and

c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

Footnote 55

For the purposes of paragraphs 172 and 173, whether a proposal is ‘major development’ is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.

Habitats and biodiversity

174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;

and

b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

2.2 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)²

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and coincided with the cancelling of the majority of Government Circulars which had previously given guidance on many aspects of planning. It is important to note that the guidance is exactly that, guidance, and should not be seen as representing Government policy. To view the NPPG please visit the dedicated website.

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What is neighbourhood planning?

Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 41-001-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

What can communities use neighbourhood planning for?

² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/what-is-neighbourhood-planning/>

Local communities can choose to:

- set planning policies through a neighbourhood plan that is used in determining planning applications.
- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

Neighbourhood planning is not a legal requirement but a right which communities in England can choose to use. Communities may decide that they could achieve the outcomes they want to see through other planning routes, such as incorporating their proposals for the neighbourhood into the Local Plan, or through other planning mechanisms such as Local Development Orders and supplementary planning documents or through pre-application consultation on development proposals. Communities and local planning authorities should discuss the different choices communities have to achieving their ambitions for their neighbourhood.

Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 41-002-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

Note also:

Para 004 - A neighbourhood plan should support the strategic development needs set out in the [Local Plan](#) and plan positively to support local development. A neighbourhood plan must address the development and use of land. This is because if successful at examination and referendum the neighbourhood plan will become part of the statutory development plan once it has been made (brought into legal force) by the planning authority. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Para 009 - A draft neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force if it is to meet the [basic condition](#). A draft Neighbourhood Plan is not tested against the policies in an emerging Local Plan although the reasoning and evidence informing the Local Plan process may be relevant to the consideration of the basic conditions against which a neighbourhood plan is tested.

Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date Local Plan is in place, the qualifying body and the local planning authority should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

- the emerging neighbourhood plan
- the emerging Local Plan
- the adopted development plan

with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance.

Para 065 - only a draft neighbourhood Plan or Order that meets each of a set of basic conditions can be put to a referendum and be made. The basic conditions are set out in [paragraph 8\(2\) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The basic conditions are:

- a. having regard to national policies and advice;

- b. having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest;
- c. having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any Conservation Area;
- d. the making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- e. the making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).
- f. the making of neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations
- g. prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood plan.

How should a housing requirement figure be set for designated neighbourhood areas?

The National Planning Policy Framework expects most strategic policy-making authorities to set housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas as part of their strategic policies. While there is no set method for doing this, the general policy making process already undertaken by local authorities can continue to be used to direct development requirements and balance needs and protections by taking into consideration relevant policies such as the spatial strategy, evidence such as the [Housing and economic land availability assessment](#), and the characteristics of the neighbourhood area, including its population and role in providing services. In setting requirements for housing in designated neighbourhood areas, plan-making authorities should consider the areas or assets of particular importance (as set out in [paragraph 11, footnote 6](#)), which may restrict the scale, type or distribution of development in a neighbourhood plan area.

Within the administrative area of a National Park, the Broads Authority or a Development Corporation (where planning powers are conferred), each local planning authority should set a housing requirement figure for the proportion of the designated neighbourhood area which is covered by their administration.

Paragraph: 101 Reference ID: 41-101-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

How should local planning authorities identify indicative housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas, when these are needed?

Where an indicative housing requirement figure is requested by a neighbourhood planning body, the local planning authority can follow a similar process to that for providing a housing requirement figure. They can use the authority's local housing need as a starting point, taking into consideration relevant policies such as an existing or emerging spatial strategy, alongside the characteristics of the neighbourhood plan area.

Proactive engagement with neighbourhood plan-making bodies is important as part of this process, in order for them to understand how the figures are reached. This is important to avoid disagreements at neighbourhood plan or local plan examinations, and minimise the risk of neighbourhood plan figures being superseded when new strategic policies are adopted.

Paragraph: 102 Reference ID: 41-102-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

2.3 Ministerial Statements

From time to time, ministers give statements on planning policy which have the effect of introducing changes to established policy. The following statements are relevant to neighbourhood planning:

Written Statement to Parliament: Planning Update, 25 March 2015³

Local planning authorities and qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should not set in their emerging Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, or supplementary planning documents, any additional local technical standards or requirements relating to the construction, internal layout or performance of new dwellings. This includes any policy requiring any level of the [Code for Sustainable Homes](#) to be achieved by new development; the government has now withdrawn the code. The optional new national technical standards should only be required through any new Local Plan policies if they address a clearly evidenced need, and where their impact on viability has been considered, in accordance with the [National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Guidance](#). Neighbourhood plans should not be used to apply the new national technical standards.

Written Statement to Parliament: Wind Energy, 18 June 2015⁴

This statement indicated that, when determining planning applications for wind energy development involving one or more wind turbines, local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if:

- the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan; and
- following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.

In applying these new considerations, suitable areas for wind energy development will need to have been allocated clearly in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan. Maps showing the wind resource as favourable to wind turbines, or similar, will not be sufficient.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/planning-update-march-2015>

⁴ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmhansrd/cm150618/wmstext/150618m0001.htm>

3.0 East Northamptonshire District Planning Policies

3.1 North Northamptonshire Core Strategy 2011-2031 (adopted 14th July 2016)

The North Northamptonshire Core Strategy 2011-2031 (“Core Strategy”) contains the strategic planning policies for the area. These can be accessed in full at:

<http://www.nnjpu.org.uk/publications/docdetail.asp?docid=1068#>

Following the adoption of this plan the following policies were extant in the Hargrave neighbourhood area.

Hargrave - the adopted development plan, with effect from 14 July 2016 (adoption of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031)

Development plan document (DPD)	Date of adoption	Type of DPD	Policy No	Policy Name
North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS) 2011-2031	Jul-16	Local Plan Part 1 (LP Pt 1)		
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	1	Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	2	Historic Environment
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	3	Landscape Character
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	4	Biodiversity & Geodiversity
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	5	Water Environment, Resources & Flood Risk Management
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	6	Development on Brownfield Land & Land affected by contamination
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	7	Community Services & Facilities
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	8	North Northamptonshire Place Shaping Principles
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	9	Sustainable Buildings & Allowable Solutions
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	10	Provision of Infrastructure
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	11	The Network of Urban & Rural Areas
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	12	Town Centres and Town Centre Uses
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	13	Rural Exceptions
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	15	Well Connected Towns, Villages & Neighbourhoods
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	16	Connecting the Network of Settlements
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	17	North Northamptonshire’s Strategic Connections
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	18	HGV Parking
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	19	The Delivery of Green Infrastructure
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 2	22	Delivering Economic Prosperity
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	23	Distribution of New Jobs
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	24	Logistics

Development plan document (DPD)	Date of adoption	Type of DPD	Policy No	Policy Name
North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS) 2011-2031	Jul-16	Local Plan Part 1 (LP Pt 1)		
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	25	Rural Economic Development and Diversification
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	26	Renewable Energy
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	28	Housing Requirements & Strategic Opportunities
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	29	Distribution of new homes
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	30	Housing Mix and Tenure
JCS	Jul-16	LP Pt 1	31	Gypsies and Travellers
East Northamptonshire District Local Plan (DLP)	Nov-96	Local Plan Part 2 (LP Pt 2)		
DLP	Nov-96	LP Pt 2	AG4	Re-use and adaptation of buildings in the countryside
DLP	Nov-96	LP Pt 2	AG9	Replacement Dwellings in the countryside
DLP	Nov-96	LP Pt 2	RL3	Recreational open space provision by developers
DLP	Nov-96	LP Pt 2	RL4	Children's Play Areas

The following section highlights the strategic policies that are of most direct relevance to the NDP, but it should be remembered that the Core Strategy, as with all planning policy documents should be read as a whole.

Policy 1 is a general policy covering sustainable development.

Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals the Local Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area meeting the challenges of climate change and protecting and enhancing the provision of ecosystems services.

To be regarded as ‘sustainable’ within the context of North Northamptonshire, development should contribute to delivering the Plan Vision and Outcomes through compliance with the relevant policies of this Plan. Development that conflicts with policies of the Plan will be refused unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where a development is otherwise acceptable but an independent viability appraisal demonstrates that certain policy standards cannot be achieved, the Local Planning Authority will work with the applicant to consider alternative approaches to deliver the desired policy outcomes.

Policy 2 covers development affecting the historic environment:

The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:

- a) **Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance;**
- b) **Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials;**
- c) **Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire;**
- d) **Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report;**

Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the 'at risk' register

In a similar vein Policy 3 seeks to protect Landscape Character. Hargrave falls within a landscape character type classed as Farmed Claylands. Policy 4 seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy 5 covers Water Environment, Resources & Flood Risk Management, there is no identified fluvial flood risk in the neighbourhood area.

Policy 7 seeks to protect and enhance community services and facilities

Development should support and enhance community services and facilities, where appropriate by:

- a) **Providing on site where necessary or contributing towards accessible, new or enhanced community services and facilities to meet the needs arising from the development utilising, where possible, opportunities for the co-location of facilities or the use of existing suitable sites;**
- b) **Providing accessible greenspace in accordance with Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) and the Woodland Trust's Woodland Access Standard unless local standards have been adopted;**
- c) **Safeguarding existing facilities unless it can be demonstrated that:**

Policy 8 is a criteria based policy and sets out place shaping (design) principles for North Northamptonshire.

Policy 9 deals with Sustainable Buildings a subject many neighbourhood plans seek to address, by seeking higher standards. Government view is that there should only be one standard and that should be through Building Regulations.

Policy 10 Provision of Infrastructure seeks to ensure that development is supported by the timely delivery of infrastructure, services and facilities necessary to meet the needs arising from the development and to support the development of North Northamptonshire.

Policy 11 is the first policy in Section B of the plan, this sets out the spatial strategy. The Spatial Strategy defines the role that the Urban Areas (Growth Towns and Market Towns) and Rural Areas (Villages and Countryside) will play in building a more sustainable, self-reliant North Northamptonshire in a way that maintains the area's distinctive mixed urban-rural character. It provides the framework for more detailed Part 2 Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.

Hargrave is one of several small villages identified in North Northamptonshire. The villages vary greatly in character, size and function and it is important for plans to be responsive to local circumstances. The strategy is for development at villages to be limited to meeting locally arising needs unless meeting those needs would harm the form, character or setting of the village, result in coalescence or could not be served with suitable infrastructure. In these cases that need would be more sustainably met at a nearby larger settlement. Part 2 Local Plans may identify a more detailed rural settlement hierarchy based on local evidence in order to guide planning decisions and Neighbourhood Plans.

'Local needs' in the rural areas both for affordable and market housing will generally relate to a village/parish or a group of villages/parishes where there is a strong functional relationship such as smaller villages relying on the school and shops in a larger village, and in turn helping to support those rural services. The need for rural development will be appraised with reference to Neighbourhood Plans, surveys and other community initiatives. These should distinguish the need for development to sustain thriving and sustainable rural communities from the more general demand for development in the rural area.

Criterion 2b of Policy 11 refers to small scale infill development being permitted on suitable sites within villages. This refers to the development of vacant and under-developed land within the main built up areas of the village on land which is bounded by existing built curtilages on at least two sides, such as the filling in of a small gap in an otherwise substantially built up frontage.

In order to clarify the application of the criteria 2b and 2c of Policy 11, Part 2 Local Plans and/or Neighbourhood Plans may define village boundaries or more detailed village boundary criteria, taking account of the character of the village. Village boundaries can provide a tool to plan positively for growth and to prevent ad-hoc encroachment into open countryside, particularly for villages located close to larger settlements where coalescence is a concern. Alternatively, where greater flexibility is warranted, Local or Neighbourhood

Plans may set out policy criteria to clarify when a site will be treated as lying 'within' a village for the purposes of Policy 11.

Relevant sections of Policy 11 for the Rural Areas that apply to Hargrave:

2. THE RURAL AREAS

a) Development in the rural areas will be limited to that required to support a prosperous rural economy or to meet a locally arising need, which cannot be met more sustainably at a nearby larger settlement;

b) Small scale infill development will be permitted on suitable sites within Villages where this would not materially harm the character of the settlement and residential amenity or exceed the capacity of local infrastructure and services. Part 2 Local Plans and/ or Neighbourhood Plans may identify sites within or adjoining Villages to help meet locally identified needs or may designate sensitive areas where infill development will be resisted or subject to special control;

c) Local and Neighbourhood Plans will identify sites within or adjoining the villages to meet the rural housing requirements identified in Table 5. Other than small scale infilling or 'rural exceptions' schemes, development above these requirements will be resisted unless agreed through the Part 2 Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plans to meet a particular local need or opportunity;

d) Rural diversification and the appropriate re-use of rural buildings will be supported in accordance with Policy 25. Renewable energy developments will be considered under Policy 26. Other forms of development will be resisted in the open countryside unless there are special circumstances as set out in Policy 13 or national policy;

Policy 13 sets out the circumstances when rural exceptions housing would be acceptable.

As an exception to the spatial strategy set out in Policy 11, new development may be permitted in the rural area as set out below:

1. Development adjoining established settlements, beyond their existing built up area or defined boundary, where the proposal satisfies all of the following criteria:

a) The form and scale of the development should be clearly justified by evidence that it meets an identified need arising within a village or network of villages through a local needs survey;

b) Sites should be well-related to a settlement that offers services and employment to meet the day to day needs of occupants of the development;

c) Development should enable access to local services and facilities by foot, cycle or public transport;

d) The scale and nature of the development will not exceed identified needs and must be appropriate to the surroundings, minimise impacts on the environment and be supported by existing or new infrastructure. Rural Exception Housing schemes should be

purely affordable housing unless an element of market housing is essential to enable the delivery of the development. In such cases, the scale of market housing will be the minimum necessary to make the scheme viable and should be tailored to meeting specific locally identified housing needs;

e) Occupation of affordable units within the development will be controlled through a legal agreement or conditions to ensure that it remains available and affordable in perpetuity to meet local needs.

2. In open countryside, away from established settlements, permission will not normally be granted for new built residential development, with the exception of:

a) Individual dwellings of exceptional quality or innovative design as set out in paragraphs 5.42 and 5.43; and

b) Dwellings for rural workers at or near their place of work in the countryside, provided that:

i. The dwelling is required to enable someone who is in full time employment in agricultural, forestry or similar rural businesses to meet the essential need of the enterprise concerned; and

ii. It can be demonstrated the functional, financial and viability tests in paragraph 5.41 have been met.

Policy 15 – Well-Connected Towns, Villages and Neighbourhoods

Connectivity will be strengthened within and around settlements by managing development and investment to:

- a) Improve access from the edge of towns to their centres by focusing activity and investment on the main radial routes and rebalancing design towards pedestrians, cyclists and public transport;
- b) Create safe, direct and convenient crossing points on those major roads that present a barrier to movement, where feasible;
- c) Design development to give priority to sustainable means of transport, including measures to contribute towards meeting the modal shift targets in the Northamptonshire Transportation Plan;
- d) Improve local integration by ensuring well-connected street networks, very limited use of cul-de-sacs (which should be short in length) and low design speeds for residential roads to allow cycling on street and pedestrian priority;
- e) Extend the existing Green Infrastructure network into new development and linking existing open spaces together through the provision of either new Green Infrastructure or 'Green Streets'.

Policy 19 – The Delivery of Green Infrastructure

The special mixed urban and rural character of North Northamptonshire will be maintained and enhanced by:

- a) Managing development and investment to secure a net gain in green infrastructure through:

- i. Establishing multi-functional greenspaces within the GI network;
 - ii. Providing, where opportunities exist, new wildlife habitats, facilities and routes to enhance assets and the linkages between them;
 - iii. Supporting the strategic green infrastructure priorities of
 1. The Nene and Ise Valleys (Policy 20)
 2. The Rockingham Forest (Policy 21).
- b) Safeguarding identified sub-regional green infrastructure corridors by:
- i. Not permitting development that compromises their integrity and therefore that of the overall green infrastructure network;
 - ii. Using developer contributions to facilitate improvements to their quality and robustness;
 - iii. Investing in enhancement and restoration where opportunities exist.
- c) Contributing towards the enhancement or ongoing management of local green infrastructure corridors by prioritising green infrastructure investment in areas where net gains can be made to the range of functions, particularly those that improve access between the towns and their surrounding countryside and remedy local deficiencies in open space provision and quality;
- d) Requiring, where appropriate, project level Habitats Regulations Assessments, to ensure the protection of European designated sites such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site.

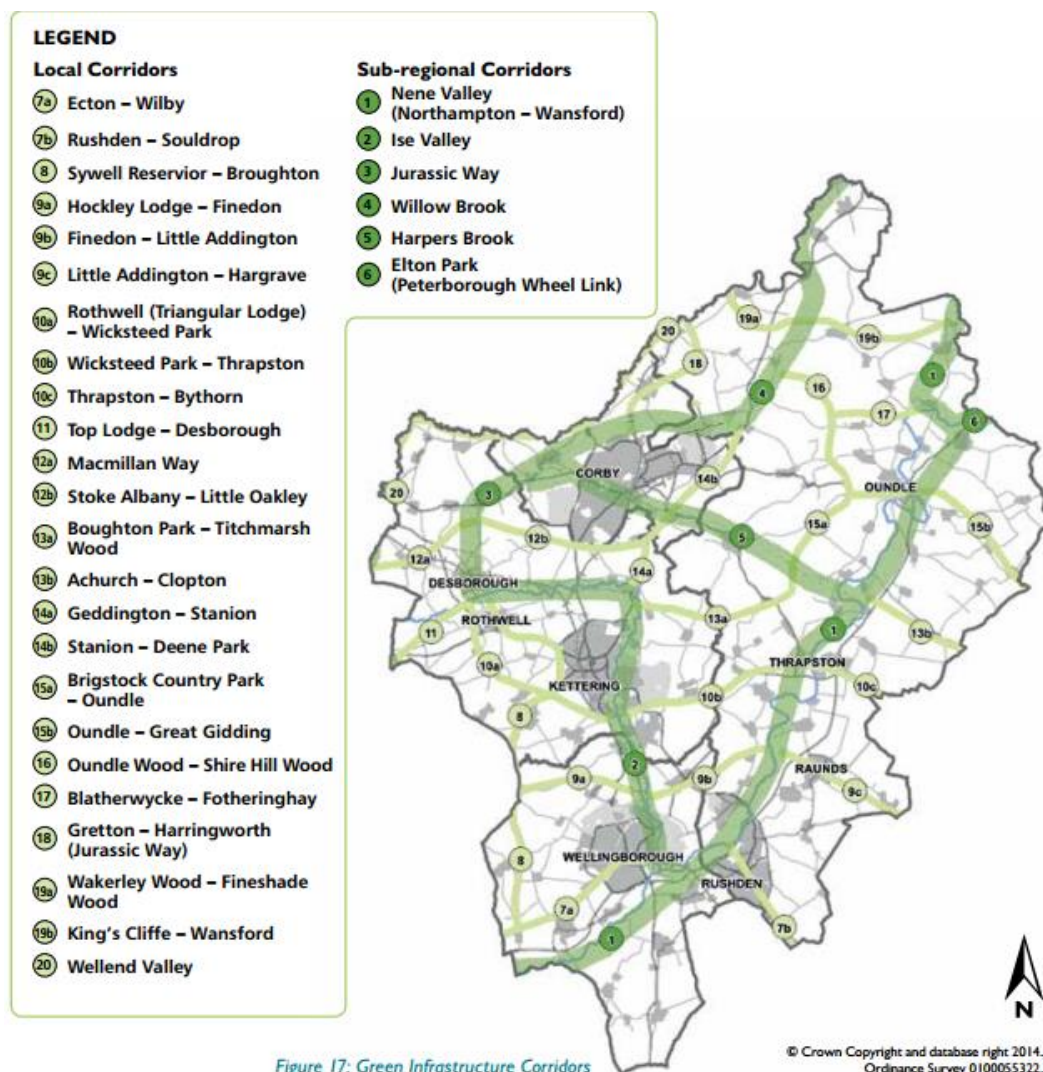


Figure 17: Green Infrastructure Corridors

Policy 20 - The Nene and Ise Valleys

The Nene and Ise Valleys will be priorities for investment in green infrastructure to strengthen biodiversity and landscape character, support a prosperous local economy, provide leisure and recreational opportunities and support the revitalisation of towns and the protection and enhancement of their surrounding countryside. Proposals should ensure the integrity of European designated sites such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA are protected. This will be achieved by managing development and investment to:

- Improve visual and physical linkages between the rivers and waterways and adjacent settlements by creating and maximising vistas to the valley/water and ensuring development, public realm and access are orientated to the valley/water;
- Develop the tourism potential of Wellingborough, Thrapston and Oundle as gateways to the rivers and the wider valleys as focal points for the provision of waterside facilities;
- Prioritise the protection and enhancement of existing visitor attractions and facilities with appropriate infrastructure to ensure that these remain the focal points for visitors, in order to take the pressure off more sensitive locations;
- Support new green infrastructure and heritage based attractions of a type and scale that can be accommodated by existing or new infrastructure and which strike an appropriate

balance between visitor numbers and biodiversity, landscape, local amenity and heritage interests;

- e) Provide a focus for improved navigation and enhanced waterways along the River Nene;
- f) Improve strategic recreation trails along the length of the Nene Valley and developing these in the Ise Valley;
- g) Identify opportunities and proposals for floodplain and river re-naturalisation, de-culverting within urban areas and river habitat improvements.

Policy 22 – Delivering Economic Prosperity

A stronger more sustainable economy that will deliver a net increase of 31,100 jobs will be sought through:

- a) Ensuring that sufficient high quality sites are identified to support the delivery of the job targets in Table 3 (see Policy 23), recognising opportunities provided by the priority sectors of Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Green Technologies, High Performance Technologies and Logistics;
- b) Prioritising the enhancement of existing employment sites and the regeneration of previously developed land;
- c) Safeguarding existing and committed employment sites for employment use unless it can be demonstrated by an applicant that there is no reasonable prospect of the site being used for that purpose and that an alternative use would:
 - Not be detrimental to the mix of uses within a Sustainable Urban Extension; and/ or
 - Resolve existing conflicts between land uses;
- d) Supporting proposals that encourage a co-ordinated approach to skills and training provision and promote sector specific training. Training and employment agreements will be encouraged to facilitate increased opportunities for the local workforce;
- e) Safeguarding and enhancing North Northamptonshire’s tourism and cultural assets and supporting proposals to expand the tourism industry in sustainable ways.

Policy 23 - Distribution of New Jobs

In order to achieve a sustainable balance between local jobs and workers and a more diverse economy:

- a) The quantity and quality of existing and committed employment sites will be reviewed against the job creation targets set out below.

Table 3: Job Creation Targets

	Net Job Growth (in All Sectors) 2011 - 2031
Corby	9,700
East Northamptonshire	7,200
Kettering	8,100
Wellingborough	6,100
North Northamptonshire	31,100

- b) Employment development of a scale and mix identified within commitments and approved master plans will be supported at the SUEs and strategic sites identified on the Key Diagram. These sites will act as the focus for the provision of high quality employment in North Northamptonshire. The use of Local Development Orders and other innovative mechanisms to facilitate delivery of these sites will be supported;

- c) The town centres and areas around the railway stations at the Growth Towns will be the preferred locations for new office development with additional office sites at areas with good public transport connections;
- d) Where, taking account of the forecast growth in non-B class jobs, there is an identified shortfall in supply of deliverable sites to meet the jobs targets in Table 3, additional sites will be allocated in Part 2 Local Plans and/or Neighbourhood Plans with priority given to sites within or adjoining the Growth Towns in locations that are capable of being accessed by a choice of means of transport;
- e) Within the rural areas, new employment of an appropriate scale and type will be supported consistent with Policy 25.

Policy 25 – Rural Economic Development and Diversification

1. Sustainable opportunities to develop and diversify the rural economy that are of an appropriate scale for their location and respect the environmental quality and character of the rural area will be supported. Enhanced broadband provision to facilitate economic development within rural areas will be supported. Encouragement will be given towards:

- a) The development and diversification of agricultural and other land based businesses including locally sourced produce and increasing use of sustainable food production methods;
- b) The provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities, recognising that locations with access to local services and facilities by foot, cycle or public transport provide the greatest opportunity for sustainable rural development;
- c) Commercial opportunities related to food, craft and ecotourism, and Green Infrastructure projects;
- d) The enhancement of local supply networks, linking businesses and consumers, that support the shift to a low carbon economy and to support local rural producers and businesses.

2. Sustainable rural diversification activities should seek to complement and support the ongoing viability of the existing business. Where proposals involve the re-use of rural buildings, a mix of uses will be supported, including small scale business, tourism activities, tourist accommodation, and live/work units.

Policy 26 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (extract)

Proposals for sensitively located renewable and low carbon energy generation will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposal meets all of the following criteria:

- a) The landscape impact of the development is minimised and mitigated against;
- b) The development links to a specific demand through a decentralised energy network or where this is not possible, the necessary infrastructure is provided to supply power to the National Grid;
- c) The siting of development avoids harm to the significance of a heritage asset and its setting in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF;
- d) The siting of development does not significantly adversely affect the amenity of existing, or proposed, residential dwellings and/or businesses, either in isolation or cumulatively, by reason of noise, odour intrusion, dust, traffic generation, visual impact or shadow flicker;

- e) The development does not result in an adverse impact on the capacity and safety of the highways network and of public rights of way;
- f) The development includes a managed programme of measures to mitigate against any adverse impacts on the built and natural environment resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of any equipment/infrastructure;
- g) The development does not create a significant adverse cumulative noise or visual impact when considered in conjunction with other developments planned within North Northamptonshire and adjoining local authority areas;
- h) The development retains and enhances on-site biodiversity and supports the enlargement of, and/or connection to, existing biodiversity assets such as wildlife corridors, where possible;
- i) Proposals for Solar Photovoltaic farms avoid the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Provision will be made for the removal of apparatus and reinstatement of the site to an acceptable condition, should the scheme become redundant and/or at the end of the permitted period for time limited planning permissions.

Policy 28 – Housing Requirements

The local planning authorities will each maintain a rolling supply of deliverable sites to provide 5 years’ worth of housing (plus a buffer as required by national policy) and will identify developable sites or broad locations of growth for the rest of the plan period, against the requirements set out below.

Table 4: Share of Objectively Assessed Needs in the Housing Market Area

Housing Market Area		Annual Average Dwellings 2011-2031	Total 2011-2031
Corby Borough	Requirement	460	9,200
	Strategic Opportunity	(710)	(14,200)
East Northamptonshire District		420	8,400
Kettering Borough		520	10,400
Borough of Wellingborough		350	7,000
North Northamptonshire		1,750 (2,000)	35,000 (40,000)

The local planning authorities will work proactively with applicants to bring forward sites to meet these identified housing requirements in line with the spatial strategy set out in Policy 11 and to realise the identified strategic opportunity for additional development at the Growth Town of Corby.

Policy 29 – Distribution of New Homes

New housing will be accommodated in line with the Spatial Strategy with a strong focus at the Growth Towns as the most sustainable locations for development, followed by the Market Towns. Provision will be made for new housing as set out in Table 5.

The re-use of suitable previously developed land and buildings in the Growth Towns and the Market Towns will be encouraged. Further development requirements will be focused on

the delivery of the Sustainable Urban Extensions and other strategic housing sites identified on the Key Diagram.

The local planning authorities will work proactively with landowners, developers and other partners to ensure the timely delivery of the Sustainable Urban Extensions and other strategic housing sites shown on the Key Diagram. Progress will be monitored in the North Northamptonshire Authorities’ Monitoring Report. Where necessary to maintain a deliverable 5 year supply of housing sites for a district/borough, the relevant local planning authority will identify additional sources of housing at the Growth Town, followed if necessary and relevant by the Market Towns within that district/borough.

The Strategic Opportunity identified in Policy 28 for an additional 5,000 dwellings at Corby will only be delivered through the successful implementation of the Sustainable Urban Extensions at that town. It is not transferable to other settlements.

Other than small scale infilling (Policy 11) or rural exceptions schemes (Policy 13), levels of housing development in excess of the identified requirements for the named Villages and Rural Areas will only be permitted where tested and supported through Part 2 Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans. These plans should also identify the phasing of individual housing sites in the rural areas to ensure that development opportunities are not exhausted early in the plan period.

Table 5: Housing Delivery in Named Settlements (extract)

	Settlement	Housing Requirement 2011-2031
East Northamptonshire Total		8,400
Growth Town	Rushden	3,285
Market Towns	Higham Ferrers	560
	Irthlingborough	1,350
	Raunds	1,060
	Thrapston	680
	Oundle	645
Rural housing		820

Policy 30 – Housing Mix and Tenure

Housing development should provide a mix of dwelling sizes and tenures to cater for current and forecast accommodation needs and to assist in the creation of sustainable mixed and inclusive communities. In particular:

- a) The mix of house types within a development should reflect:
 - i. The need to accommodate smaller households with an emphasis on the provision of small and medium sized dwellings (1-3 bedrooms) including, where appropriate, dwellings designed for older people;
 - ii. The existing housing stock within the settlement or neighbourhood/ward in order to address any gaps in provision and to avoid an over-concentration of a single type of housing where this would adversely affect the character or infrastructure of the area.

b) The internal floor area of new dwellings must meet the National Space Standards as a minimum in order to provide residents with adequate space for basic furnishings, storage and activities. In both affordable and market sectors, adaptable housing designs will be encouraged in order to provide flexible internal layouts and to allow for cost-effective alterations (including extensions) as demands and lifestyles change;

c) New dwellings must meet Category 2 of the proposed National Accessibility Standards as a minimum and the local planning authority will negotiate for a proportion of Category 3 (wheel-chair accessible) housing based on evidence of local needs;

d) On private sector developments of 15 or more dwellings (net) or where the combined GFA of dwellings will exceed 1,500sqm in the Growth Towns and Market Towns and 11 or more dwellings (net) or where the combined GFA of dwellings will exceed 1,000sqm elsewhere, the local planning authority will seek the provision of affordable housing in line with the following targets:

- Sustainable Urban Extensions 20% of total dwellings in phases to be developed by March 2026, with provision to be made for a review of the viable level of affordable housing in later phases.
- Growth Towns and Market Towns excluding Oundle 30% of total dwellings
- Rural areas including all villages plus Oundle 40% of total dwellings

The precise proportion and tenure mix of affordable housing will take into account the need identified in the SHMA toolkit (or more up to date local assessment agreed with the local planning authority) and the viability of the development;

e) Affordable housing will be provided on site unless the developer can demonstrate exceptional circumstances which necessitate provision on another site, or the local planning authority is satisfied that off-site delivery or an equivalent financial contribution for affordable housing will support urban regeneration and/or the creation of sustainable mixed and inclusive communities;

f) Proposals will be encouraged for market and affordable housing provision to meet the specialised housing requirements of older households including designated, sheltered and extra care accommodation and other attractive housing options to enable older households to down-size to smaller accommodation. SUEs and other strategic developments should make specific provision towards meeting these needs;

g) Proposals for individual and community Custom-Build developments that are in line with the spatial strategy will be supported. SUEs and other strategic developments should make available serviced building plots to facilitate this sector of the market.

3.2 East Northamptonshire Local Plan

Following the adoption of the Rural North, Oundle and Thrapston Plan (18 July 2011) the relevant policies for Hargrave within the schedule of 'Saved' Local Plan policies are as follows -

The Re-use and Adaptation of Buildings in the Countryside

Policy AG4

Planning permission will be granted for the adaptation or re-use of buildings in the countryside, provided that the form, bulk and general design of the proposed scheme is in keeping with the character of the surrounding area, and the re-use is for employment, leisure or tourism, or residential accommodation for agriculture or forestry workers. In addition:-

- (i) extensive alteration, re-building, large scale extensions and those not in keeping with the existing building will not be permitted;
- (ii) structural surveys will be required for proposals relating to buildings which are unoccupied and show evidence of some dereliction;
- (iii) conditions will be imposed withdrawing permitted development rights to prevent future extensions, where these would result in an adverse impact on the character of the surrounding area;
- (iv) proposals which would result in an adverse impact on the amenities of surrounding land users will not be permitted;
- (v) detailed drawings will be required, indicating the layout, design and external appearance of the building after conversion, the materials to be used, the means of access and landscaping proposals; and
- (vi) the local highway network must be capable of satisfactorily accommodating the traffic generated by the development

Replacement dwellings in the countryside

Policy AG9

Planning permission will be granted for replacement dwellings in the open countryside on a one for one basis, provided:-

- (i) the original dwelling has not been abandoned or allowed to fall into a state of dereliction and disrepair, so that any replacement would in effect be treated as a "new" dwelling;
- (ii) the original dwelling is not a temporary or mobile structure;
- (iii) the original dwelling is not of architectural or historic merit (when restoration and renovation will be preferred to replacement);
- (iv) the replacement dwelling is located on the site, or within the curtilage of the original dwelling; and
- (v) the replacement is normally of a size and scale similar to that of the original dwelling

Open space standards

Policy RL3

Arising from new developments of more than 15 dwellings recreational open space will be provided by developers to satisfy at least the following standard:

- (i) settlements with population in excess of 1000 - provision will be at the rate of 2.43 ha per 1000 population;
- (ii) settlements with population less than 1000 - provision will be considered separately

Children's play areas

Policy RL4

Arising from housing developments of 15 dwellings or more, children's play areas will need to be provided by developers

3.3 East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2

Work is currently being undertaken to produce a new district wide Local Plan Part 2 for East Northamptonshire. Preparation of this Plan started in January 2017.

The Local Plan Part 2 will provide additional site specific detail to support the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1), which sets the overarching strategic policy framework. This will replace policies from the previous Local Plan Part 2, except in cases where a “made” (adopted) Neighbourhood Plan has already superseded these. Full details are available through the following link:

https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200193/adopted_local_plan/65/development_plan_documents/6

A draft Local Plan Part 2 was published for a 6-weeks consultation, from 2 November – 17 December 2018, inclusive. This consultation period was subsequently extended, to 18 February 2019.

The sections of the draft Local Plan Part 2 relevant to Hargrave are summarised below.

Hargrave is identified as a free-standing village in the southern rural hinterland (paragraph 2.51). Whilst amenities are limited in such villages the “rural location and isolation is part of their charm and draw to residents.” (*op. cit.*)

Local Plan Part 2 sets a sub-area vision for the predominantly urban southern area, this will be:

- *The focal point for strategic housing and employment growth within the district, with a particular focus upon the Rushden’s Growth Town status and the successful delivery of the Rushden East and Rushden Gateway developments.*
- *Successful implementation and integration of the already committed major developments at the Market Towns of Higham Ferrers, Irthlingborough and Raunds.*
- *Reconciliation of the need to secure enhancements to the Nene Valley’s natural capital, while recognising the need to deliver the wider Local Plan growth agenda.*

Table 5 of Local Plan identifies Hargrave as a small free-standing village. The settlement hierarchy is shown in Figure 9 of Local Plan Part 2. In such settlements (Policy En1, Local Plan Part 2) development will be:

“limited to small scale infill and windfall developments, ‘rural exceptions’ affordable housing schemes or other small scale employment or community focused proposals.”

Development in the surrounding open countryside will have a:

“general presumption against new build residential units in isolated locations away from the defined villages, as shown in Table 5, although proposals for rural diversification or the appropriate re-use or conversion of rural buildings will be supported.”

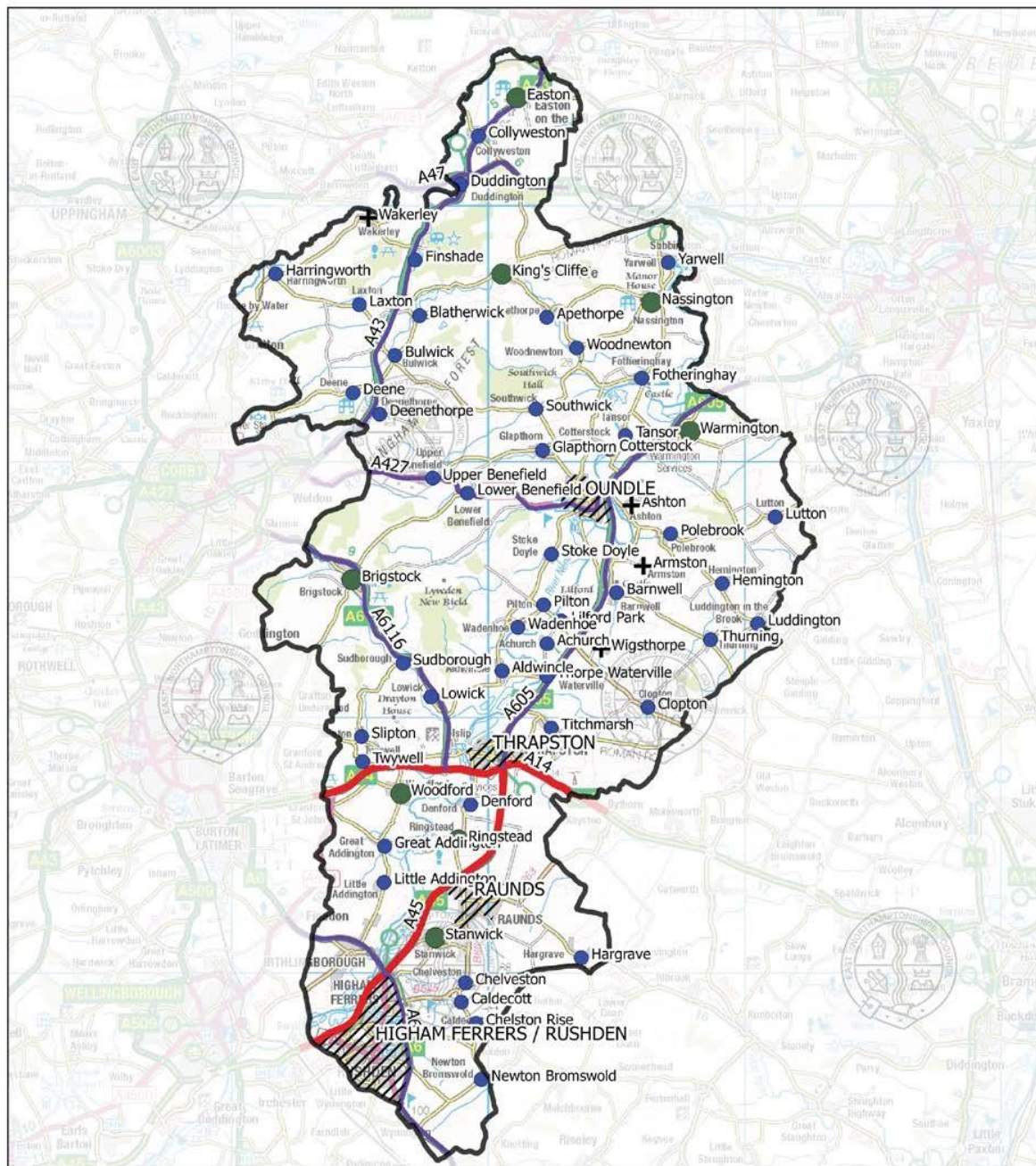


Figure 9 - Local Plan spatial strategy - Settlement Hierarchy

Legend

- East Northants Boundary
- Urban areas
- Large (service) village
- Small freestanding village
- Restraint village
- Trunk road
- Other strategic road

Planning Policy

Scale: 1:200,000

This map is accurate to the scale specified above when reproduced at A4

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Local Plan Part 2 provides advice on village housing requirements:

“While the rural housing requirement is already delivered (467 dwellings) or committed (401 dwellings), Neighbourhood Planning groups have sought indicative Ward or Parish level

housing “targets”, to provide a basis for allocating future housing sites in a Neighbourhood Plan. This issue is addressed in the updated (2018) NPPF, which states that strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas (paragraph 65) or, at the very least, provide an indicative figure if requested by the neighbourhood planning body (paragraph 66).” (Local Plan Part 2, paragraph 8.15).

Using a methodology of rural population apportionment may be applied to estimate indicative growth figures for individual parishes/ villages for the Plan period. This results in an indicative rural housing need for Hargrave for the plan period (2011-2031) of 6-10 dwellings (Table 19, Local Plan Part 2).

Overall, it is emphasised in Local Plan Part 2 that the rural housing requirement (820 dwellings) has already been met; either by way of completions, existing commitments or Neighbourhood Plan site allocations. The role of these indicative figures is to inform the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans by setting out what would constitute an appropriate level of development for individual villages and/ or wards.

Rural Exceptions Housing

Local Plan Part 2 seeks to identify additional criteria to be applied to rural exception housing proposals. These would be, in addition, to those in NNJCS Policy 13. These are set out in Policy EN23:

Policy EN23: Rural exceptions housing

In recognition of the rural nature of the district the following criteria will apply when taking into account the suitability of settlements to provide for Rural Exceptions Housing:

- a) The proposed development will also assist in supporting services which are provided in neighbouring settlements; and
- b) Proposals will need to take into account the policy requirements set out in Policy 13 of the Joint Core Strategy balanced against the need to assist in meeting a locally identified need for affordable housing provision.

Housing Mix and Tenure

Local Plan Part 2 also seeks to provide guidance in addition to that in the NNJCS on housing mix and tenure:

Policy EN28: Housing mix and tenure to meet local need

All housing developments will be expected to provide a suitable mix and range of housing, including a range of size, type and tenure (as set out in Policy 30 of the Joint Core Strategy) that recognise the local need and demand in both the market and affordable housing sectors.

In particular consideration will be given to:

- a) Recognising the potential to increase the proportion of higher value, larger properties in areas where local evidence identifies a lack of opportunity for higher income earners to acquire such properties; and
- b) Meeting the needs of an ageing population by providing the opportunity for smaller properties to encourage downsizing within the district.

Policy EN32 seeks to encourage self-build and custom build housing, particularly through neighbourhood plans:

Policy EN32: Self and custom build housing

The Council will require applications for the delivery of serviced plots for self and custom build housing in suitable locations where proposals are in compliance with other plan policies.

On sites of 50 or more dwellings, 5% of the plots should be made available on site as serviced building plots to enable the delivery of self and custom build properties, subject to appropriate demand being identified.

The Council will also support applications for the delivery of serviced plots on sites of less than 10 dwellings to meet identified demand, particularly where they are encouraged through the preparation of neighbourhood plans.

Serviced plots should be offered for sale to self and custom builders for a minimum of 12 months.

4.0 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Supplementary planning documents (SPDs) are used to amplify development plan policies on separate topics or on different spatial scales. SPDs are not subject to independent inspection via an examination in public, and are simpler to update and adopt on a regular basis by the local council. The following SPDs elaborate and supplement policies in East Northamptonshire's development plan:

Householder Extensions SPD⁵, 2020

This SPD has been prepared primarily to provide guidance on extensions to residential properties in situations where they require planning permission. However, some of the design principles can also be applied to situations where extensions are being constructed under 'Permitted Development Rights'.

The SPD considers the following:

- How an extension fits in with the character of its surroundings
- Impact on the amenity of adjacent properties
- Implications for off road parking provision at the property
- Whether sufficient outside amenity space will remain within the curtilage of the property when the works are in place
- If there are any important trees which are affected by the works

Upper Nene Gravel Pits Special Protection Area SPD⁶, 2016

The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA) SPD has been produced to ensure that development has no significant effect on the SPA, in accordance with the legal requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The SPD outlines a consistent approach to both consulting Natural England and identifying potential significant effects on the SPA's qualifying features.

The SPA was formally classified by UK Government in 2011. It covers 1358 hectares in four local authorities in Northamptonshire. It is a site comprising of 20 separate blocks of water and land along the River Nene. The site has been designated as a Special Protection Area because it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great British population of bird species such as the Golden Plover and Bittern. It has been designated as an area to provide increased protection and management due to the importance of the area for breeding, wintering and migration of rare and vulnerable species of bird.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (known as the 'Habitats Regulations') set out how Local Planning Authorities must deal with planning applications that have potential to impact on Special Protection Areas and other European protected sites. The legislation says that local planning authorities must not grant consent for a development that

⁵ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/11668/householder_extensions_supplementary_planning_document

⁶ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200195/supplementary_planning_documents/66/supplementary_planning_documents/17

would, either alone or in-combination with other developments, have a likely significant effect on a European protected site, unless full mitigation is provided.

The mitigation strategy provides a way for development schemes to provide mitigation for the impact of additional recreation on the Special Protection Area which will be generated by new housing within a 3km radius. Hargrave lies outside this 3km Zone, but within the 10km consultation zone.

Biodiversity SPD for Northamptonshire, 2016⁷

This document explains how biodiversity should be integrated into the development process to ensure that legislation and policy requirements are met and best practice standards are achieved.

It indicates that biodiversity features include:

- Species and their habitats (including feeding, resting and breeding areas): note this may include features like trees and buildings that could hold protected species (e.g. owls, bats)
- Statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites
- UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species
- Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for England (under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006)
- Features which provide links/corridors or stepping stones from one habitat to another.

Biodiversity impacts include but are not limited to:

- Loss of, or damage to, all or part of an important site for biodiversity
- Habitat fragmentation, isolation and removal or severance of wildlife corridors
- Introduction or spread of invasive non-native species
- Soil, air or water contamination
- Disturbance and/or displacement, e.g. from recreational activity
- Predation and/or harassment by domestic pets
- Light pollution
- Reduction/loss of species resources (e.g. food, water, shelter)
- Interruption to an established management regime, habitat neglect

⁷ http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/9058/biodiversity_spd_for_northamptonshire

Wind and Solar Energy SPD, 2014⁸

This document seeks to ensure that future energy developments are suitable for the area. The SPD sets out information and requirements for the preparation of planning applications relating to wind and solar development and was adopted on 29th September 2014.

The document indicates that landscape and visual impact is likely to be the key issue when assessing planning applications for commercial wind and solar PV farms. The impact will, however, vary according to the scale of the development and the type of landscape involved.

Wind turbines are normally substantial, vertical structures which, together with ancillary infrastructure, may impact on the landscape through:

- the direct loss of landscape features;
- rotor blade movement which may affect characteristics of stillness, peacefulness, and strong rural character;
- an increase in the perceived human influence on the landscape;
- competition with existing landmark features (e.g. church spires);
- the inclusion of access tracks or highway improvements which may be highly visible particularly in open landscapes or undeveloped rural landscapes; and
- the inclusion of ancillary buildings and security requirements (such as fencing) which may introduce new features into the landscape and impact on rural character.

Ground mounted solar PV developments, although not necessarily very prominent in height, may impact on the landscape as follows:

- cumulative loss of, damage to or obscuration from view, of landscape features; they can occupy substantial areas of ground which may be visible, particularly if located in open landscapes or on slopes, and their impact can be exacerbated by strong undulations in the landscape;
- the perceived urban/industrial character of large areas of free-standing solar PV panels and associated infrastructure can increase the perceived modern, human influence on the landscape;
- single panels or small arrays on farms will have less of an impact than more extensive developments that may be accompanied by buildings/cabinets, tracks, and security fencing;
- the colour of solar panels and their supporting stands and frames means that they can stand out from their landscape context;

⁸ http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=66&pageNumber=15

- the regular edges of solar PV developments may be conspicuous in more irregular landscapes, particularly where they do not follow contours;
- the height of arrays (up to 3m) means that they may overtop typical hedgerow/hedge bank field boundaries;
- screen planting or management changes, such as allowing hedges to grow higher, can change the sense of enclosure of a landscape; and
- the need to manage vegetation so that it does not intrude on the functioning or maintenance of the panels can result in an ordered and somewhat unnatural landscape.

Understanding the character of the landscape is fundamental to ensuring that new development can be accommodated successfully within a landscape.

Cumulative Impact is an extremely important consideration. In isolation the landscape and visual impact of a scheme may be limited, but may be unacceptable when considered together with the impact of other developments in the area. The assessment should therefore consider the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development. The applicant shall agree with the Council the schemes to be included in the assessment and the area over which the impact should be assessed.

Cumulative visual impacts concern the degree to which proposed development will become a feature in particular views or sequences of views and may arise when two or more developments will be visible from the same point or shortly after each other along the same journey. Hence, it should not be assumed that, just because no other sites are visible from the proposed development site, the proposal will not create any cumulative effects.

The SPD also highlights the importance of considering impacts on biodiversity, heritage assets, agricultural land, flood risk, noise, shadow flicker and reflected light, glint and glare, and safety.

The Government promotes the use of community initiatives as a way of providing positive local benefits from renewable energy. Community energy covers aspects of collective action to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy. Projects have an emphasis on local engagement, local leadership and control and the local community benefiting collectively from the outcomes. Such initiatives are likely to play an increasingly important role in maintaining energy security, tackling climate change and keeping costs down for consumers. In accordance with the NPPF, the Council will in principle support suitable community led projects for renewable and low carbon energy; where they are in line with adopted planning policies. Neighbourhood plans provide an opportunity to plan for renewable energy projects whilst Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Buy Orders can be used to grant planning permission.

Trees and Landscape SPD⁹

The Trees and Landscapes Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was developed jointly by East Northamptonshire Council and the Borough Council of Wellingborough and provides

⁹ http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=66&pageNumber=13

guidance on landscape design and tree protection as part of site development. It was adopted on 13 February 2013.

This document sets out the Councils' approach to landscape design and tree matters which affect new developments, and promotes high quality, well maintained landscapes and open spaces.

The value of retained natural features is significant, and existing features such as wooded areas, trees, hedgerows and watercourses can contribute to the character of a new development and create a sense of early maturity. Where practical, existing features should be retained and incorporated into the layout of the site.

Some of the most effective landscaping associated with new development is achieved through appropriate road layouts and street design. This is often where the character of the development can be clearly emphasised and key routes through the site can be highlighted. Street trees should be included as part of the landscape design for all developments. Not only can this type of planting help to enclose the roadway and give a feeling of quality, it can also help to create valuable shade areas in the summer months, improve air quality and increase the biodiversity value of the area.

The appropriate use of tree planting to create avenues and planted parking areas can help to give a sense of direction and place within a development, especially when used on the key routes.

The provision of individual front gardens (rather than just paving and hard surfacing) in the street not only contributes to the character and distinctiveness of an area, but also allows new residents to express their individuality and can significantly contribute to the habitat and wildlife potential of the site as a whole.

Open Space SPD, 2011¹⁰

This SPD sets out East Northamptonshire Council's approach to providing open space within new developments as well as a series of provision standards, general design principles and details of how financial contributions to sustain, improve and maintain open space will be sought. It was adopted on 11th November 2011.

Open space, sport and recreational facilities will be provided for all on new housing developments of 15 or more dwellings or with a site area over 0.42ha or larger. New open space, sport and recreation facilities shall be provided and/or improvements and enhancements undertaken to existing off-site facilities where applicable.

Where development falls below 15 dwellings or a site with the area less than 0.42ha, on site provision may not be sought, however contributions to open space will still be sought for off site provision where there is a net increase in dwellings (i.e. not a replacement dwelling) as demand and level of use will increase on existing open space.

¹⁰ http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=920&fileID=5127

To achieve protection and enhancement of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities, measures will be taken to:

- Protect and enhance the sites identified as having high value (in terms of quality and accessibility).
- Enhance the quality and accessibility of sites currently assessed to be below the local quality and accessibility standards.
- Secure the exchange of one site for another in order to substitute for any loss of open space or sports and recreational facility or to remedy deficiency in accordance with PPG17. The new land and facility should be at least as accessible to current and potential new users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality.
- Achieve sufficient open space and recreation provision by meeting the recommended local accessibility standards for each open space type.
- Secure provision through planning obligations from developers to improve open space, sport and recreation facilities and direct developer contributions towards areas of need and key deficiency, including off site provision in relation to their development.

Domestic Waste Storage and Collection SPD, 2012¹¹

This sets out guiding design principles for the provision of domestic waste storage facilities within new residential development schemes. It provides a series of design principles for waste storage areas, highways and access arrangements for new housing developments. It also considers alternative solutions, such as community waste projects and vacuum collection systems. It was adopted on 23 July 2012.

Good, sustainable design for new residential properties needs to include suitable provision for the storage of domestic waste and ease of access to the collection point and for collection vehicles. The SPD sets out the following design principles:

Design principles for waste storage facilities:

1. In all cases, the distances over which waste storage bins should have to be carried, pushed or pulled should be kept to a minimum. As a guide, the maximum distance over which it is reasonable for a householder to move their waste storage bins to the collection point should be no more than 35-40 metres.
2. The Council will expect the design of waste storage and collection areas for all new developments to accord with the relevant 2010 “Lifetime Homes” standard.

¹¹ http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=66&pageNumber=12

4. Any Design and Access Statement should include an explanation as to how and where it is anticipated that bins and caddies will be moved, between their day to day storage and collection point. In all cases, the routes and distances proposed should be clearly explained on the site layout plan or development masterplan.
5. The layout of individual properties shall include a direct, clearly defined route, linking the bin storage area to the collection point. The route(s) should not include steps and in all cases the gradient of these routes should be minimised.
6. Doors to any communal or singular waste collection point should not open over the adopted estate street. Doors/ entrances should be set back to prevent obstructions occurring, and allow reasonable access and free movement for pedestrians and vehicles in the adopted highway.
7. In areas at significant risk of flooding, as far as possible external bin storage areas should be raised above known flood levels in order to prevent bins or major debris getting into watercourses.

Design principles – fire safety, crime prevention and antisocial behaviour:

1. Bin stores should, wherever possible, be external to the building. If this is not possible they must not be located in protected routes or stairwells, as in the event of fire this would compromise the escape route for any residents.
2. Freestanding bin stores should, ideally, be at least 8m away from any building.
3. Access to bin stores should not be sited next to escape routes, final exits or rear windows of dwellings.
4. Bin storage areas should be separated by structure (e.g. fire doors or retaining walls) giving at least 60 minutes fire resistance from the rest of the building.
5. Bin stores in Northamptonshire are currently constructed in a number of materials – timber, metal and brick – all of which have their advantages. It is recognised that construction of any bin store facility will need to be site specific to fit in with the development, although NFRS would prefer brick construction where possible.
6. Any external bin store facility should be secure, lockable and built where there is natural surveillance. Such facilities should not provide areas for concealment and sufficient lighting should be provided to improve security.
7. The location of bin stores must not restrict access to fire hydrant locations.

North Northamptonshire Sustainable Design Guide SPD, 2009¹²

The Sustainable Design SPD forms the main design guidance SPD in respect of design policies in the adopted Core Strategy. It was adopted on 5 March 2009.

¹² http://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=66&pageNumber=2

It is essential that new development, and alterations to existing developments, respond to and reinforce locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture. An understanding of the character of the historic environment is considered an integral part of the development and design process. Historic environments and local landmarks can help give a neighbourhood or area a strong sense of identity, attracting residents and investors. In addition, innovative contemporary building design, which respects the local character, is encouraged. Individual building design approaches, such as green roofs, can also contribute to local distinctiveness. Local ecology, materials and geomorphology can help to determine the character, identity and sustainability of both a development and the place of which it is a part. Such approaches can be thought of as living in harmony with the natural environment or “living sustainably” and can contribute to the environmental sustainability of settlements and have a positive effect on the identity and character of areas.

Building design should be well thought through and cater for the needs of the users. Good architecture involves the successful co-ordination of proportions, materials, colour and detail, which should reflect existing positive characteristics of the area.

All streets, buildings, gardens, places for leisure, and parking must be arranged to create a clear distinction between areas that are public and areas that are private or communal. This can be achieved by arranging buildings to follow a continuous line and by creating active edges with doors and windows opening onto the street, which also increases surveillance.

The structure of the built and natural environment is fundamental to ensuring the safety and security of any area. Developments should be planned in a way that makes sure buildings overlook all public spaces, roads and footpaths to increase surveillance. Examples of this include windows and doors opening onto streets and footpaths, careful consideration of lighting, and avoiding blank walls that face onto public spaces.

Residential areas should be designed using a permeable, grid based (rigid or deformed) layout, which enables vehicular journeys to be minimised and walking and cycling are encouraged. A well-designed urban structure has a network of connected spaces and routes, for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles. Such settlement patterns, when combined with appropriate densities and mixed uses, can encourage residents and users to use sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycle and public transport and reduce automobile trip distances and frequency, thereby contribute to modal shift and the reduction of energy usage and carbon dioxide emissions.

The planning, design and management of green infrastructure in North Northamptonshire should incorporate native species, and traditional management approaches (such as meadow cutting and coppicing) within green space wherever this does not conflict with local character. Greenspaces should reflect the landscape and heritage character of the area and reflect design/style of the areas settlements. The incorporation of fine-grain elements of green infrastructure and other measures that contribute towards biodiversity enhancement, such as sustainable drainage systems, green roofs, allotments, orchards, edible landscaping are all ways in which new developments can contribute to the protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure network and biodiversity, as well as local character and distinctiveness.

Sustainable design solutions for developments should seek to embrace and harness intrinsic site assets and resources, such as existing development form, soils and geology, drainage, landscape, solar and wind energy.

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5.0 Supporting Evidence and Research

A variety of technical reports have been and are produced by the District Council, these can be used a valuable source of evidence in preparing the NDP. Full details can be found here (https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/info/200190/annual_monitoring_report/68/evidence_base_and_monitoring). Those considered to have most relevance to the NDP are summarised in more detail in the rest of this chapter.

5.1 Housing

5.1.2 Assessment of Housing Land Supply 2019-2024¹³, December 2019

This report sets out the latest position with regards to housing land supply in North Northamptonshire, figures are presented for each local planning authority.

Table 5 of the report details the composition of deliverable housing sites identified in East Northamptonshire over the five-year assessment period.

Table 5	
East Northamptonshire: Composition of identified housing supply, 2019-24	
Component	Yield 2019-24
Permissions/Resolution to grant/Under Construction	1,158
Rushden East (JCS Allocation)	175
Specific unallocated BF sites	240
Emergent DPD allocations	549
Windfall	123
Adopted Local/ Neighbourhood Plan allocations	415
Total identified supply 2019-24	2,660

Table 6 then compares this supply in relation to the JCS housing requirement figure:

Table 6		
Five Year Requirements for East Northamptonshire for the 5-year period 2019-24 measured against the JCS		
A	JCS Housing Requirement 2019-24 (420 x 5)	2,100
B	JCS Housing Requirement 2019-24 inclusive of shortfall 2011-19	2,100 (+0)
C	JCS Housing Requirement + shortfall + 5% buffer	2,205
D	Identified Housing Supply 2019-24	2,660
E	No. of Years Deliverable Housing Land Supply 2019-24 (D/C x 5)	6.03

Table 7 of the report also provides an early warning mechanism by applying a 25% buffer, this also produced a five-year housing land supply:

¹³ <http://www.nnjpdu.org.uk/publications/amr-2018-19-assessment-of-housing-land-supply-2019-24/>

Five Year Supply of Deliverable Housing Land with JCS 25% monitoring buffer		
A	Five Year Requirement	2,100
B	Plus 25% Monitoring Buffer	2,625
C	Supply of Deliverable Sites	2,660
E	No. of Years Deliverable Housing Land Supply 2019-24 (C/B x 5)	5.07

However, this assessment was undertaken by East Northamptonshire Council in 2019. At an appeal for a site at the Willows in Thrapston in January 2020 the inspector found that the council could not demonstrate 5 years' worth of housing land supply and determined this figure to instead be 4.28 years. Subsequently the council is reassessing its position and an update to the above will be published when available.

5.1.2 North Northamptonshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update, January 2015¹⁴

The purpose of this report was to update the general and older persons' housing requirements of the 2012 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit (NNJPU) and its constituent authorities

The main changes in the net housing requirements, are for 1-bedroomed properties which have decreased from 35,255 units to 19,049. And for 3-bedroomed properties, which have changed from a surplus of 756 to a requirement of 10,210.

Additional 65+ households for North Northants have decreased from 21,719 to 20,670. These additional 65+ households (20,670) represent 60% of the total projected household growth for North Northants (35,000) between 2011 and 2031. The most pressing issue over the next 20 years is the growth in older households with only Corby showing a growth of under 40%. The largest growth is East Northants at 79% with growth across the sub-region at 60%.

Table 9.2: Projected housing requirements for East Northants 2011-2031, not adjusted for backlog or household bedsize, Joint Core Strategy (2015)

Tenure	Sector	Shared	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Totals	
Affordable	Social rent	0	1,582	332	807	13	2,734	32.55%
	Affordable Rent	0	168	35	86	1	291	3.45%
Intermediate	Shared Ownership	0	252	53	129	2	436	5.18%
Market	Private rent	0	391	82	199	3	676	8.05%
	Owner occupier	0	2,468	518	1,258	20	4,265	50.77%
Totals		0	4,862	1,020	2,479	40	8,401	100.0%

¹⁴ <http://www.nnjpu.org.uk/docs/20141023-NNJPU-SHMA%20Update-4ousing%20Reqs%20Tech%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Table 11.2: projected specialised housing requirements of older households for East Northants 2011-2031, (Joint Core Strategy (2015))

65+ Households	65+ totals	Under-occupying	Designated	Sheltered	Extra Care
Additional H'holds	6,656	4,125	419	200	366

5.1.3 Custom and Self Build, Demand Assessment Framework, December 2018¹⁵

This report provides information to assist the East Northamptonshire Council in planning for custom and self-build housing, responding to national legislation, policy and guidance, in the context of local demand.

Locally, Policy EN32 of emerging Local Plan Part 2 supports Custom and Self-Build development (CSB):

“The Council will also support applications for the delivery of serviced plots on sites of less than 10 dwellings to meet identified demand, particularly where they are encouraged through the preparation of neighbourhood plans”

The Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016, with guidance given by two main statutory instruments introduced 3 duties for local authorities to meet demand for custom and self-build housing (collectively known as “the Right to Build”), requiring them to:

- prepare, publicise and maintain a register of individuals and associations of individuals “who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land”;
- have regard to the register “when carrying out their planning, housing, land disposal and regeneration functions”; and
- give suitable development permission for enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for custom and self-build housing in their area on a rolling, three-year, basis.

A simple comparison between demand for CSB (as measured by the register) and notional supply (as measured by single dwelling completions) indicates that local demand is not being met through small site developments. For East Northants, the report identifies a demand from the register for 39 plots a year and a current supply of 28 per year.

ENC have published a response to this report – this clarifies how larger sites (over 50 dwellings) can meet this shortfall - https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/11329/enc_response_to_three_dragons_report_dec_2018

5.1.4 Informing East Northamptonshire's Housing Mix: Evidence to Support Planning for Large Residential Properties, 2017¹⁶

¹⁵ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/11328/custom_and_self_build_demand_assessment_framework_three_dragons_december_2018

¹⁶ https://www.east-northamptonshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/10894/informing_east_northamptonshires_housing_mix_evidence_to_support_planning_for_large_residential_properties_final_report

This report addresses the perception that a lack, or insufficient supply, of new, larger and higher value houses for higher earners may be acting as a brake on the economic wellbeing and growth of the area; and considers how the council can positively intervene to create the conditions for the provision of new larger and higher value houses for higher earners.

5.2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is a critical evidence base document which underpins the Local Plan. The SFRA consists of two elements:

- **Level 1** – Overarching District-level assessment, applying existing published (secondary) data to establish whether new development can be allocated outside high and medium flood risk areas.
- **Level 2** – More detailed bespoke site-specific flood risk assessment (e.g. for an individual settlement), involving primary data collection and modelling regarding probability, depths, velocity rates and duration of flooding. A Level 2 SFRA is required where the Level 1 assessment shows that land outside low flood risk areas cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development.

There is no risk from river flooding in Hargrave

There is some risk of surface water flooding in Hargrave

There is no risk of flooding from groundwater or reservoirs in Hargrave

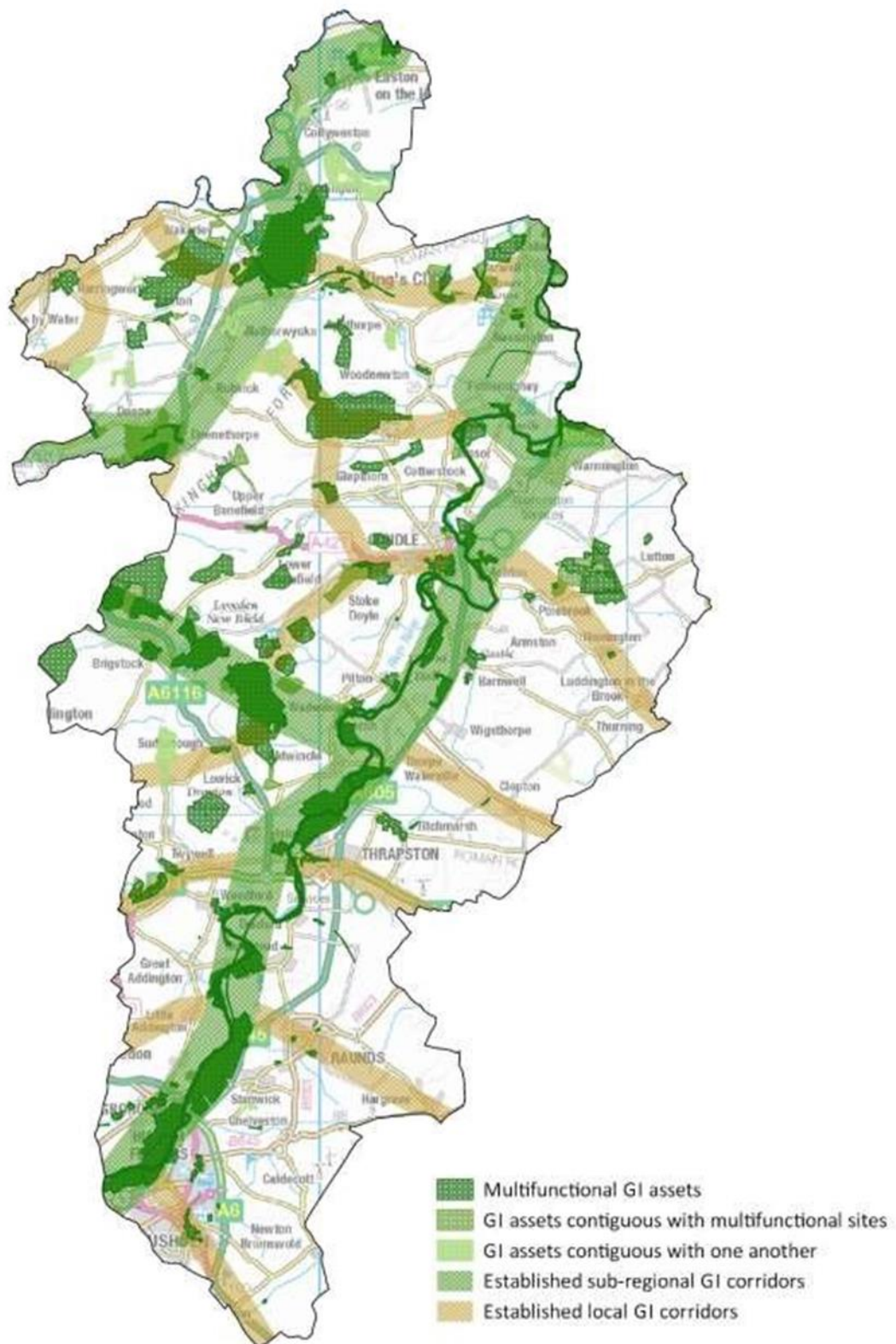
5.3 Green Infrastructure

5.3.1 A spatial analysis of green infrastructure resources in East Northamptonshire, August 2018¹⁷

This report identifies the distribution of green infrastructure (GI) assets and local GI corridors within East Northamptonshire. The objective being to identify how local GI corridors could be refined, maintained and enhanced in accordance with Policy 19 of the North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 (JCS).

East Northamptonshire already includes substantial GI assets including an established local GI corridor running through Hargrave from Raunds, although the report also identifies that this corridor is “empty” with little or no functional multi-functional GI:

¹⁷ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mTka4myUJrwFn5AQkx38NHibhHOsrcSR/view>



The study concludes by saying:

“The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local plans should provide for the conservation and enhancement of green infrastructure. This is not only in the interest of conserving the natural environment (paragraph 171) but adapting communities to the effects of climate change (paragraph 150) and supporting healthy lifestyles (paragraph 91). The JCS sets out the strategic approach to GI across North Northamptonshire (Policy 19), and makes provision for Part 2 Local Plans to refine local GI corridors.

Investing in GI can help deliver a range of other policy objectives, including water and flood management, biodiversity conservation and health and wellbeing. Evidence reveals that areas of multifunctionality are largely located west of the River Nene, and that very little exists east of the river. The extent to which this deficiency should be addressed will be a policy decision for East Northamptonshire Council to consider.

This exercise has identified and suggested a local GI network comprised of existing and planned assets in line with the JCS and current Planning Practice Guidance. This will need to be translated into policy to ensure that the range of GI benefits continues to be delivered and enhanced through East Northamptonshire’s Local Plan (Part 2).”

6.0 Other Technical Evidence

6.1 Listed Buildings

Historic England

10 results found (September 2020).

Hargrave War Memorial, Northamptonshire

- **List Entry Number:** 1429163
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** The churchyard of All Hallows Church, Church Road, Hargrave, Northamptonshire, NN9 6BQ, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

STONE COFFIN ABUTTING SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

- **List Entry Number:** 1040387
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** STONE COFFIN ABUTTING SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

PAIR OF CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

- **List Entry Number:** 1191833
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** PAIR OF CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

GROUP OF 3 CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

- List Entry Number: 1371885
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: GROUP OF 3 CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

HILLSTONE COTTAGE

- List Entry Number: 1040385
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: HILLSTONE COTTAGE, BROOK STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

WILDACRE

- List Entry Number: 1191808
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: WILDACRE, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

BOX TREE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED HOUSE

- List Entry Number: 1371884
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: BOX TREE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS AND CHEST TOMB ATTACHED TO NORTH AISLE

- List Entry Number: 1191820
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II*
- Location: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS AND CHEST TOMB ATTACHED TO NORTH AISLE, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

THE NAGS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE

- List Entry Number: 1286890
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: THE NAGS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

CHURCHLANDS

- List Entry Number: 1040386
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: CHURCHLANDS, CHURCH STREET, Hargrave, East Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire

6.2 Biodiversity

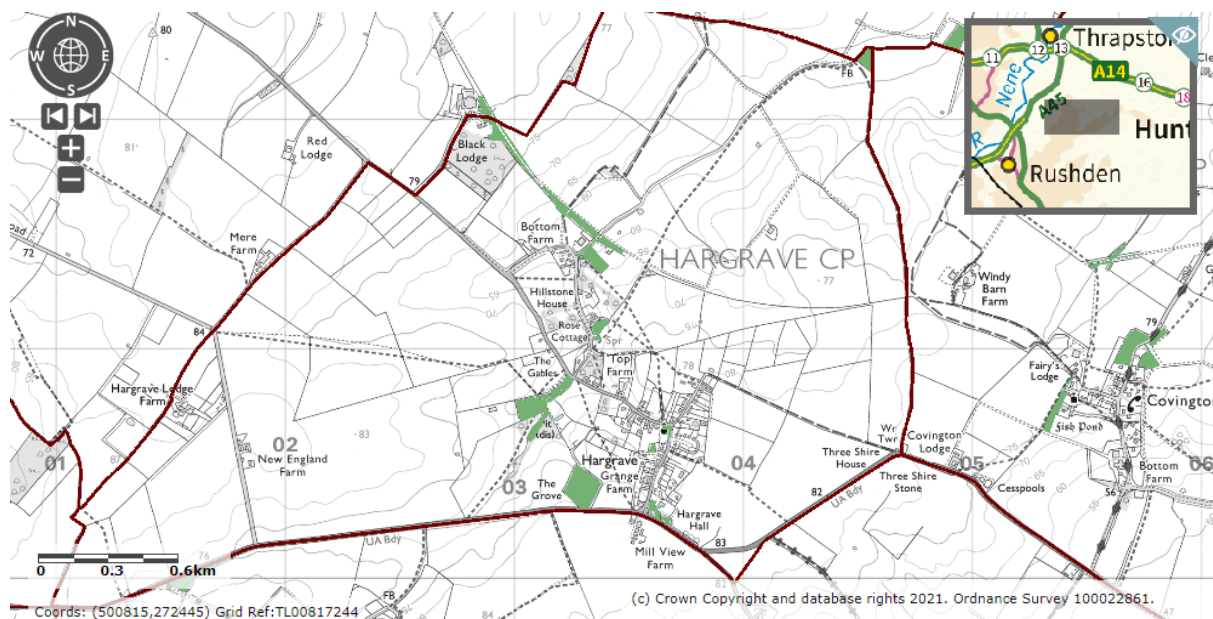
See Magic¹⁸

The MAGIC website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain. It is presented in an interactive map which can be explored using various mapping tools that are included. Natural England manages the service under the direction of a Steering Group who represent the [MAGIC partnership organisations](#).

The NDP area does not include one statutory natural environment designation – the area is part of a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone 2017. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. The designations are made in accordance with the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015.

Waters are defined within the Nitrates Directive as polluted if they contain or could contain, if preventative action is not taken, nitrate concentrations greater than 50mg/l. There are

The Magic Maps also provide other valuable information on habitats and other designations. For example, Woodland Priority Habitat Areas



¹⁸ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

6.3 Flood Risk ¹⁹

Most of the neighbourhood area lies within the lowest risk area for fluvial flooding – Flood Zone 1.

There is a risk of surface water flooding:



For further information see:

<https://environment.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=bfe44552ba1849d594de7b40fdcfa685>

¹⁹ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

6.3 Landscape – Natural England National Character Areas (NCA)

NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change.

The neighbourhood area sits on the boundary of two NCAs:

NCA 89 Northamptonshire Vales

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4871120062775296?category=587130>

and;

NCA 91 Yardley and Whittlewood Ridge

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6441192149483520?category=587130>

Northamptonshire Vales consists of a series of low-lying clay vales and river valleys, including the valleys of the rivers Nene and Welland and their tributaries. The area is 10 per cent urban, and settlement is often visually dominant. Major road networks that traverse the area include the M1, A45, A6 and A5. This area adjoins the Leicestershire Vales NCA to the north-west and has many similar characteristics.

Despite the predominance of built settlements and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland.

This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are striking features of the area, with their riverside meadows and waterside trees and shrubs. Also common are the flooded gravel pits and their associated wetlands, which result from reclamation schemes. These have given rise to some of the most important freshwater wetlands in the Midlands, supporting large numbers of wetland birds and wildfowl, especially over winter. The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits were designated as a Special Protection Area in 2011 in recognition of their wetland bird assemblage, which includes non-breeding great bittern, gadwall and European golden plover. The rivers and associated habitats also provide regional ecosystem services such as regulating water flow, quality and availability, as well as providing extensive recreational and biodiversity resources for the surrounding urban areas.

Challenges for this area include retaining the sense of place in light of ongoing pressure for development growth, and protecting and enhancing key features such as the many heritage assets, meadows, woodlands and hedgerows in the light of new development, continuing gravel extraction and the pressure to produce more food. However, these issues also provide opportunities to strengthen and increase habitat networks and appropriate recreational provision for the surrounding urban communities.

The NCA includes 3 Statements of Environmental Opportunity:

SEO 1: Appropriately manage the flood plains of the River Nene and River Welland, their tributaries, and the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area, and deliver the most beneficial restoration of sand and gravel extraction sites, to enhance associated habitats and biodiversity and connections with the farmed environment; to regulate water flow, water quality and water availability; to enhance landscape character; and to increase the opportunities for informal recreation.

SEO 2: Sustainably manage the soils, productive farming, woodlands, coverts and spinneys that contribute to the sense of place, maintaining viable long-term food production and protecting historical and cultural assets such as the ridge-and-furrow sites found in the Nene and Welland valleys, the historic parklands and the variety of field patterns.

SEO 3: Plan ongoing strategic growth and development within the area so that it strengthens the sense of place and increases biodiversity, incorporating extended and restored hedgerow networks, open spaces and the conservation, management and promotion of geological features as part of green infrastructure planning.

NCA 91 Yardley and Whittlewood Ridge is a low and gently undulating limestone plateau commonly referred to locally as the Ridge. It runs in a south-west to north-east direction between the nearby towns of Northampton and Milton Keynes. The Ridge is more distinct in the south-west where it rises from the adjacent low-lying claylands. From the top, the land slopes away gently in most directions, giving long views over the surrounding countryside.

The Ridge contains a variety of semi-natural habitats, including ancient woodland, wood pasture and parkland, hedgerows, lowland meadow and flood plain grazing marsh. It is a well-wooded landscape with a historic feel stemming from the former Royal Hunting Forests of the 13th century around Yardley Chase, Salcey and Whittlewood forests. The Ridge retains a high proportion of ancient woodland of national importance designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and supports a wide range of species, particularly scarce species of butterfly such as the white admiral and wood white.

Despite being close to Northampton, Milton Keynes and Towcester, the Ridge retains a rural character due to its sparse population and lack of major settlements. A suburban feel is brought to some parts of the NCA by transport infrastructure such as the M1, communication masts on higher ground and formal recreational facilities such as Silverstone Circuit and Santa Pod Raceway which have had an impact on tranquillity. However, the large number of historic houses, designed parkland landscapes and use of local limestone in village buildings give a strong sense of both place and history. The area offers numerous opportunities for leisure and quiet recreation, with the parkland and woodland sites in particular being popular destinations for local communities and visitors from further afield.

Key ecosystem services provided by the Ridge include the sense of history that stems from the establishment of Royal Hunting Forests, the high number of large, well-managed estates, historic country houses and associated parkland landscapes. Due to the high proportion of woodland, especially ancient woodland, the Ridge is highly biodiverse, containing a range of habitats and species of principal importance and offering opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment. Recreation is a significant service and is generally associated with parkland and woodland sites, such as Salcey and Whittlewood forests, where people can enjoy the health benefits of walking and other outdoor activities. The wooded character of the Ridge offers a potential timber

resource and a role in helping to regulate the climate, especially where woodland is under active management.

The area is facing challenges such as how to protect and enhance its unique natural and historical assets while accommodating the pressure for development and increased demand for leisure and recreation. Opportunities exist to protect and enhance key landscape attributes, to cater to increased recreational demands and to promote a greater appreciation of local distinctiveness.

The Statements of Environmental Opportunity for this NCA are:

SEO 1: Manage, enhance and extend the woodland resource around Salcey, Yardley Chase and Whittlewood, to support a strong sense of place and history, reduce soil erosion and flood risk, improve water quality, benefit biodiversity, support timber and biomass production and aid in climate regulation.

SEO 2: Protect, manage and promote the historic features and designed landscapes, including the registered parks and gardens, remnant Royal Hunting Forest and Grand Union Canal, to ensure that local distinctiveness is preserved, a sense of place and history is maintained and to provide improved interpretation and educational opportunities to increase people's understanding and enjoyment.

SEO 3: Manage and plan for the recreational use of the area's woodlands, parkland and visitor attractions, and conserve the overall tranquillity of the area, including strategic views from the elevated landform of the Ridge over the surrounding landscape. Enhance access connections for people and wildlife by putting in place multi-functional green infrastructure networks, building on existing resources such as the Grand Union Canal and numerous cycle and walking routes to create strong access and ecological networks.

SEO 4: Manage agricultural practices and strengthen semi-natural habitats, particularly those near the Oolite aquifer and along watercourses, to protect and improve soil quality, reduce erosion, regulate water flow and improve water quality both in the aquifer and in watercourses and to help climate regulation.

7.0 Conclusion

This Planning Policy Assessment provides a broad planning policy framework on which to develop the Hargrave NDP. The Assessment should assist with supporting any identified key themes and planning policy areas in the NDP and much of the information referred to within the document will form part of the NDP evidence base.

The Assessment should be considered as a “live”, working document, and Kirkwells will continue to review and amend the information at key stages in the preparation of the NDPs. In the meantime, it is essential that the Steering Group use the document as a key source of information and reference point for preparing planning policies and proposals for the Hargrave neighbourhood area.

Appendix 1 – NOMIS Local Area Report

Hargrave Parish

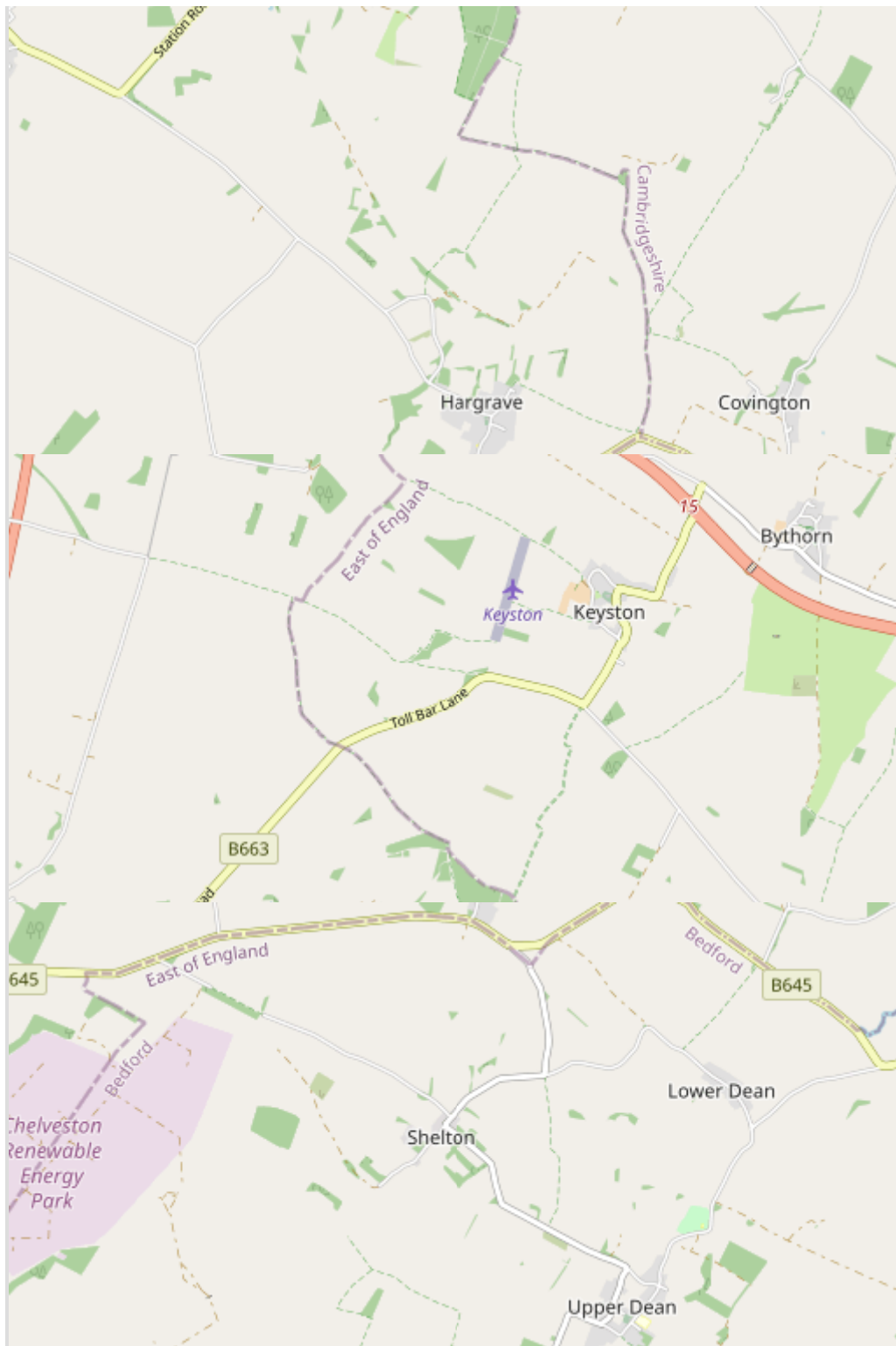
Local Area Report

Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households in Hargrave Parish in East Northamptonshire (GSS code E04006727). Figures are sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics.

There were 241 usual residents as at Census day 2011. Of these, 100% lived in households and 0% lived in communal establishments. The average (mean) age of residents was 47.6 years.

In total there were 111 household spaces. Of these, 104 (93.7%) had at least one usual resident and 7 (6.3%) had no usual residents.



Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA, Nomis

Contents

- **Who we are**

Information about the personal characteristics of people who usually live in an area including: Resident population, Age, Marital status, Living

arrangements, Ethnic group, National identity, Country of birth, Passports held, Household language, Religion and Unpaid care.

- **How we live**

The characteristics of the households we live in including: Number of households and type of accommodation, Whether owned or rented, Number of rooms and central heating, Number of cars, Household composition, Households with no adults in employment, Lone parent households and Communal establishments.

- **What we do**

This section covers work-related topics including: Number of people in employment and unemployed, Qualifications and students, Hours worked, and the Industries and Occupations we work in.

- **Definitions**

Who we are

Usual resident population

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
Males	111	46.1
Females	130	53.9
Lives in a household	241	100.0
Lives in a communal establishment	0	0.0
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	3	-
Area (Hectares)	577.55	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	0.4	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS101EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Age structure

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
Age 0 to 4	7	2.9
Age 5 to 7	9	3.7
Age 8 to 9	3	1.2
Age 10 to 14	11	4.6
Age 15	1	0.4
Age 16 to 17	8	3.3
Age 18 to 19	5	2.1
Age 20 to 24	10	4.1
Age 25 to 29	5	2.1
Age 30 to 44	33	13.7
Age 45 to 59	56	23.2
Age 60 to 64	33	13.7
Age 65 to 74	38	15.8
Age 75 to 84	19	7.9
Age 85 to 89	3	1.2
Age 90 and over	0	0.0
Mean Age	47.6	-
Median Age	53	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Marital and civil partnership status

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16+	210	100.0
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	45	21.4
Married	137	65.2
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0	0.0
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3	1.4
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	16	7.6
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	9	4.3

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS103EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Living arrangements

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over in households	210	100.0
Living in a couple	156	74.3
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	136	64.8
Cohabiting	20	9.5
Not living in a couple	54	25.7
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	33	15.7

Living arrangements

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	1	0.5
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3	1.4
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9	4.3
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	8	3.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS104EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Ethnic group

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
White	233	96.7
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	226	93.8
Irish	1	0.4
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0
Other White	6	2.5
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	4	1.7
White and Black Caribbean	2	0.8
White and Black African	0	0.0
White and Asian	1	0.4
Other Mixed	1	0.4

Ethnic group

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Asian/Asian British	2	0.8
Indian	0	0.0
Pakistani	0	0.0
Bangladeshi	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Other Asian	2	0.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	2	0.8
African	0	0.0
Caribbean	2	0.8
Other Black	0	0.0
Other ethnic group	0	0.0
Arab	0	0.0
Any other ethnic group	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

National identity

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
English only identity	177	73.4
English and British only identity	18	7.5
Other English combined background identity	0	0.0

National identity

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
No English identity	46	19.1
Welsh only identity	1	0.4
Welsh and British only identity	1	0.4
Other Welsh combined background identity	0	0.0
No Welsh identity	239	99.2
Scottish only identity	4	1.7
Scottish and British only identity	0	0.0
Other Scottish combined background identity	0	0.0
No Scottish identity	237	98.3
Northern Irish only identity	1	0.4
Northern Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Other Northern Irish combined background identity	0	0.0
No Northern Irish identity	240	99.6
British only identity	32	13.3
British and any other identity	19	7.9
No British identity	190	78.8
Cornish only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and British only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Cornish identity	241	100.0
Irish only identity	2	0.8
Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Irish and Northern Irish only identity	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and British only identity	0	0.0

National identity

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Irish identity	239	99.2
Other identities only	7	2.9
Other identities and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British only	0	0.0
At least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British identities only	234	97.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS202EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Country of birth

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
United Kingdom	223	92.5
England	215	89.2
Northern Ireland	2	0.8
Scotland	3	1.2
Wales	3	1.2
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	0	0.0
Ireland	1	0.4
Other EU	4	1.7

Country of birth

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Member countries in March 2001	2	0.8
Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	2	0.8
Other countries	13	5.4

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Passports held

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
No passport	22	9.1
United Kingdom	215	89.2
Republic of Ireland	1	0.4
Other Europe: EU countries	0	0.0
Other Europe: Non EU countries	0	0.0
Africa	0	0.0
Middle East and Asia	1	0.4
North America and the Caribbean	0	0.0
Central America	0	0.0
South America	0	0.0
Antarctica and Oceania	2	0.8
British Overseas Territories	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Passports held

Persons

 Hargrave
Parish

	count	%
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In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Household language

Households

 Hargrave
Parish

	count	%
--	-------	---

All households	104	100.0
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	102	98.1
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	2	1.9
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	0	0.0
No people in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS206EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Religion	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
Has religion	189	78.4
Christian	188	78.0
Buddhist	1	0.4
Hindu	0	0.0
Jewish	0	0.0
Muslim	0	0.0
Sikh	0	0.0
Other religion	0	0.0
No religion	39	16.2
Religion not stated	13	5.4

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS209EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected.

Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/census-products--issues-and-corrections/index.html>

Health and provision of unpaid Care

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	241	100.0
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	11	4.6
Day-to-day activities limited a little	23	9.5
Day-to-day activities not limited	207	85.9
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64	5	2.1
Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64	8	3.3
Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64	137	56.8
Very good health	143	59.3
Good health	65	27.0
Fair health	27	11.2
Bad health	6	2.5
Very bad health	0	0.0
Provides no unpaid care	197	81.7
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	36	14.9
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	3	1.2
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	5	2.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS301EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

How we live

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

Household spaces Dwellings

	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All dwelling types	111	100.0
Unshared dwelling	111	100.0
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	0	0.0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0
All household spaces	111	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	104	93.7
Household spaces with no usual residents	7	6.3
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	76	68.5
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	25	22.5
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	10	9.0
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	0	0.0
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	0	0.0
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	0	0.0
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS401EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Tenure

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All households	104	100.0
Owned	93	89.4
Owned outright	53	51.0
Owned with a mortgage or loan	40	38.5
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	0	0.0
Social rented	4	3.8
Rented from council (Local Authority)	0	0.0
Other	4	3.8
Private rented	6	5.8
Private landlord or letting agency	5	4.8
Other	1	1.0
Living rent free	1	1.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS402EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All households	104	100.0
Does not have central heating	6	5.8
Does have central heating	98	94.2

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	0	0.0
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	0	0.0
Average household size	2.3	-
Average number of rooms per household	8.3	-
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.6	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS403EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Car or van availability

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All households	104	100.0
No cars or vans in household	1	1.0
1 car or van in household	34	32.7
2 cars or vans in household	50	48.1
3 cars or vans in household	13	12.5
4 or more cars or vans in household	6	5.8
sum of all cars or vans in the area	201	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS404EW)

-These figures are missing.

Car or van availability

Households

 Hargrave
Parish

	count	%
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In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Household composition

Households

 Hargrave
Parish

	count	%
--	-------	---

All households	104	100.0
One person household	21	20.2
Aged 65 and over	7	6.7
Other	14	13.5
One family household	78	75.0
All aged 65 and over	18	17.3
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	45	43.3
No children	23	22.1
Dependent children	17	16.3
All children non-dependent	5	4.8
Cohabiting couple	8	7.7
No children	7	6.7
Dependent children	1	1.0
All children non-dependent	0	0.0
Lone parent	7	6.7
Dependent children	5	4.8
All children non-dependent	2	1.9
Other household types	5	4.8
With dependent children	0	0.0

Household composition

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All full-time students	0	0.0
All aged 65 and over	0	0.0
Other	5	4.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problems or disability for all households

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All households	104	100.0
No adults in employment in household	39	37.5
With dependent children	1	1.0
No dependent children	38	36.5
Dependent children in household: All ages	23	22.1
Age 0 to 4	7	6.7
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability	20	19.2
With dependent children	2	1.9
No dependent children	18	17.3

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS106EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Lone parent households with dependent children

	Households	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All lone parent households with dependent children	5	100.0
Lone parent in part-time employment: Total	4	80.0
Lone parent in full-time employment: Total	0	0.0
Lone parent not in employment: Total	1	20.0
Male lone parent: Total	0	0.0
In part-time employment	0	0.0
In full-time employment	0	0.0
Not in employment	0	0.0
Female lone parent: Total	5	100.0
In part-time employment	4	80.0
In full-time employment	0	0.0
Not in employment	1	20.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS107EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Communal establishment residents

	Communal establishments Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All communal establishments	0	-
All usual residents living in communal establishments	0	-
Medical and care establishment: NHS: General hospital	0	-

Communal establishment residents

Communal establishments Persons

	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Mental health hospital/unit (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Other hospital	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Children's home (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Care home or other home	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home with nursing	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home without nursing	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other: Children's home (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other	0	-
Other establishments	0	-
Establishment not stated	0	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS405EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

What we do

Economic activity

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	188	100.0
Economically active	120	63.8
In employment	114	60.6
Employee: Part-time	21	11.2
Employee: Full-time	62	33.0
Self-employed	31	16.5
Unemployed	1	0.5
Full-time student	5	2.7
Economically Inactive	68	36.2
Retired	45	23.9
Student (including full-time students)	9	4.8
Looking after home or family	10	5.3
Long-term sick or disabled	1	0.5
Other	3	1.6
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	1	0.5
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	0	0.0
Unemployed: Never worked	0	0.0
Long-term unemployed	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS601EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Economic activity - males

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	90	100.0
Economically active	64	71.1
In employment	62	68.9
Employee: Part-time	4	4.4
Employee: Full-time	36	40.0
Self-employed	22	24.4
Unemployed	0	0.0
Full-time student	2	2.2
Economically Inactive	26	28.9
Retired	17	18.9
Student (including full-time students)	7	7.8
Looking after home or family	1	1.1
Long-term sick or disabled	0	0.0
Other	1	1.1
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	0	0.0
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	0	0.0
Unemployed: Never worked	0	0.0
Long-term unemployed	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS602EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Economic activity - females

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	98	100.0
Economically active	56	57.1
In employment	52	53.1
Employee: Part-time	17	17.3
Employee: Full-time	26	26.5
Self-employed	9	9.2
Unemployed	1	1.0
Full-time student	3	3.1
Economically Inactive	42	42.9
Retired	28	28.6
Student (including full-time students)	2	2.0
Looking after home or family	9	9.2
Long-term sick or disabled	1	1.0
Other	2	2.0
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	1	1.0
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	0	0.0
Unemployed: Never worked	0	0.0
Long-term unemployed	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS603EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Qualifications and students

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	210	100.0
No qualifications	28	13.3
Level 1 qualifications	23	11.0
Level 2 qualifications	31	14.8
Apprenticeship	9	4.3
Level 3 qualifications	29	13.8
Level 4 qualifications and above	81	38.6
Other qualifications	9	4.3
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	8	3.8
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	5	2.4
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment	2	1.0
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed	0	0.0
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive	3	1.4

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS501EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Hours worked

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	118	100.0

Hours worked

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	15	12.7
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	23	19.5
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	53	44.9
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	27	22.9
Males	64	54.2
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	6	5.1
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	6	5.1
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	34	28.8
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	18	15.3
Females	54	45.8
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	9	7.6
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	17	14.4
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	19	16.1
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	9	7.6

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS604EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Industry

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	118	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	4.2
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0

Industry

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
C Manufacturing	17	14.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0.0
F Construction	7	5.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	19	16.1
H Transport and storage	12	10.2
I Accommodation and food service activities	4	3.4
J Information and communication	5	4.2
K Financial and insurance activities	2	1.7
L Real estate activities	1	0.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	9	7.6
N Administrative and support service activities	8	6.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5	4.2
P Education	8	6.8
Q Human health and social work activities	15	12.7
R, S, T, U Other	1	0.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Industry - males

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	64	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	6.2
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	11	17.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0.0
F Construction	7	10.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	12	18.8
H Transport and storage	7	10.9
I Accommodation and food service activities	1	1.6
J Information and communication	5	7.8
K Financial and insurance activities	1	1.6
L Real estate activities	1	1.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	4.7
N Administrative and support service activities	3	4.7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1	1.6
P Education	2	3.1
Q Human health and social work activities	5	7.8
R, S, T, U Other	1	1.6

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS606EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Industry - females

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	54	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	1.9
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	6	11.1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0.0
F Construction	0	0.0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	7	13.0
H Transport and storage	5	9.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	3	5.6
J Information and communication	0	0.0
K Financial and insurance activities	1	1.9
L Real estate activities	0	0.0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	11.1
N Administrative and support service activities	5	9.3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4	7.4
P Education	6	11.1
Q Human health and social work activities	10	18.5
R, S, T, U Other	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS607EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Occupation

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	118	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	25	21.2
2. Professional occupations	20	16.9
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	20	16.9
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	15	12.7
5. Skilled trades occupations	15	12.7
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7	5.9
7. Sales and customer service occupations	4	3.4
8. Process plant and machine operatives	4	3.4
9. Elementary occupations	8	6.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS608EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Occupation - males

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	64	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	18	28.1
2. Professional occupations	9	14.1
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	10	15.6
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	4	6.2
5. Skilled trades occupations	13	20.3

Occupation - males

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	0	0.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	1	1.6
8. Process plant and machine operatives	4	6.2
9. Elementary occupations	5	7.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS609EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Occupation - females

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	54	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	7	13.0
2. Professional occupations	11	20.4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	10	18.5
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	11	20.4
5. Skilled trades occupations	2	3.7
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7	13.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	3	5.6
8. Process plant and machine operatives	0	0.0
9. Elementary occupations	3	5.6

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS610EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

NS-SeC

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	188	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	37	19.7
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	14	7.4
1.2 Higher professional occupations	23	12.2
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	48	25.5
3. Intermediate occupations	20	10.6
4. Small employers and own account workers	30	16.0
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8	4.3
6. Semi-routine occupations	20	10.6
7. Routine occupations	11	5.9
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1	0.5
L14.1 Never worked	1	0.5
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	0	0.0
Not classified	13	6.9
L15 Full-time students	13	6.9
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS611EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

NS-SeC - males

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	90	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	23	25.6
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	11	12.2
1.2 Higher professional occupations	12	13.3
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	19	21.1
3. Intermediate occupations	5	5.6
4. Small employers and own account workers	21	23.3
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5	5.6
6. Semi-routine occupations	5	5.6
7. Routine occupations	4	4.4
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	0	0.0
L14.1 Never worked	0	0.0
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	0	0.0
Not classified	8	8.9
L15 Full-time students	8	8.9
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS612EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

NS-SeC - females

	Persons	
	Hargrave Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	98	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	14	14.3
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	3	3.1
1.2 Higher professional occupations	11	11.2
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	29	29.6
3. Intermediate occupations	15	15.3
4. Small employers and own account workers	9	9.2
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	3	3.1
6. Semi-routine occupations	15	15.3
7. Routine occupations	7	7.1
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1	1.0
L14.1 Never worked	1	1.0
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	0	0.0
Not classified	5	5.1
L15 Full-time students	5	5.1
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS613EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Definitions**General information (applicable to all tables)****Statistical Disclosure Control**

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information from the 2011 Census, there has been swapping of records in the Census database between different geographic areas, and so some counts will be affected. In the main, the greatest effects will be at the lowest geographies, since the record swapping is targeted towards those households with unusual characteristics in small areas. More details on the ONS Census

disclosure control strategy may be found on the [Statistical Disclosure Control](#) page on the ONS web site.

Name	Census
Telephone	01329 444 972
Web site	http://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Email	census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

Usual resident population

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Household

A household is defined as:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless

of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.

- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as 'residents' and not 'resident staff' or 'patients'. This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

Schoolchildren and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their 'home' or 'vacation' address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Area

For area measurements, census statistics use Standard Area Measurements (SAM), created by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK using standard methodologies. SAMs are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km².

Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Age structure

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include:

- married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership,
- separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership),
- divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or
- widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Living arrangements

Living arrangements

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Ethnic group

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Country of birth

Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born.

Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification. The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members

(Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Household language

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well,
- can speak English well,
- cannot speak English well, or
- cannot speak English.

Religion

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from the [Census issues and corrections](#) page.

Health and provision of unpaid Care

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can

be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

Number of household spaces in shared dwellings

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.

Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house',
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling

Tenure

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

Central heating (variable)

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, as shown in the classification table. Other central heating includes solar, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or other bottled gas.

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Car or van availability

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households.

Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Household composition

Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Economic activity

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was working or looking for work in the week before census.

Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economic activity - males

Economic activity

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The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic

status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economic activity - females

Economic activity

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The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Hours worked

Hours worked

number of hours that a person in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Industry Go

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry - males

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry - females

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to

assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Occupation

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

Occupation - males

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Occupation - Major group

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Occupation - females

Occupation

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Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

NS-SeC

NS-SeC

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The rebased version of NS-SEC used in census results uses occupation coded to SOC2010. More information about NS-SEC:

<http://ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

In 2011 Census results, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

NS-SeC - males

NS-SeC

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NS-SeC - females

NS-SeC

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Kirkwells

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