APPENDIX A

LOCAL PLANS AND THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK COMPATIBILITY CHECK LIST MAY 2014

THIS FRAMEWORK IS BASED ON AN INTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF EACH POLICY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE JOINT CORE STRATEGY AND THE PUBLISHED NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK. THE ASSESSMENT PROVIDES JUSTIFICATION FOR THE WEIGHT TO BE ASSIGNED TO POLICIES. DECISIONS WILL NEED TO WEIGH UP ALL APPROPRIATE EVIDENCE IN DETERMINING THE OUTCOME OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE USED AS GUIDANCE ONLY.

The following assessment has been undertaken on the saved policies of the Northampton Local Plan (1997). SAVED POLICY WEIGHTING

SIGNIFICANT:
For a saved policy to carry significant weight, it must be considered necessary to assist in determining planning applications in the absence of a strategic policy and be compliant with the spirit of the NPPF.
MODERATE:
For a saved policy to carry moderate weight, it must be considered necessary as an interim measure to assist in determining planning applications alongside strategic policy, (expected to be adopted late 2014), and to support the principles contained in relevant supplementary guidance.
LIMITED:
A saved policy would carry minimum weight, where it was considered unlikely to be in conformity with the NPPF. In addition where the strategic policy had relatively limited, or no unresolved objections and is intended to replace the saved policy the more up to date policy would further reduce the weight of the saved policy.
NON -COMPLIANT OR NO LONGER RELEVANT AS THE POLICY HAS BEEN DIRECTLY SUPERSEDED BY MORE UP TO DATE POLICY/EVIDENCE OR NO LONGER REQUIRED
For a saved policy to be non-compliant it may be directly superseded by an up-to-date evidence base/policy or be contrary to the objectives of the NPPF.

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
ENVIRONMEN	T					
E1	Landscape and Open Space	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution. The policy wording is likely to raise issues of concern in respect of para 14 the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	Updated in the JCS through policies including BN2, BN3 and BN4	Policy 4 Planning Obligations SPD	The policy seeks to resist development which is likely to be detrimental to the character and structure of the landscape. The policy is negatively worded and non-enabling, and is likely to be contrary to the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The emerging JCS policies consider the presumption in favour of sustainable development as a starting point and attach criteria for assessing weight to be given to environmental designations in determining applications. The policy carries limited weight.	
E2	Riverside Landscape	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	Updates in the JCS through policies including BN1 and BN8	Policy 4	The policy is likely to be superseded by emerging JCS policies that seek to protect the strategic corridor of the River Nene, and SPA and RAMSAR sites.	
E4	Water Environment	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	Updates in the JCS through policies including BN1 and BN8	Policy 4	Policy E4 seeks to manage the formation of new water areas. In the Central Area, CAAP Policy 4 requires new development to deliver/contribute to the provision of Green Infrastructure and includes criteria and requirements for green infrastructure. In other areas, the policy is likely to be superseded by emerging policies of the JCS which seek to deliver a network of green infrastructure and net gains in biodiversity.	
E6	Greenspace	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set	Updated in the JCS through	Policy 4	In the Central Area, CAAP Policy 4 replaces LP Policy E6. In other areas, the	

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		out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	policies including BN2, BN3 and BN4		JCS will seek to deliver a network of GI and provide net gains in biodiversity. In addition, the SUE policies identify areas of structural green-space. However, in other areas Local Plan Policy E6 continues to play an important role in identifying important green spaces of various typologies on the Proposals Map and their function in associated appendices. Until such time as these green spaces are updated further in the NRDA emerging Local Plan, the policy is considered to have medium weight.	
E7	Skyline development	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	Policy BN5	Policy 1 and Policy 2	The policy applies special importance to the effect of the development on the skyline and its identification of specific areas. In the Central Area, policy 1 seeks to deliver design excellence which responds to various character areas. Policy 2 provides criteria for proposals which seek to deliver tall buildings which break the skyline. Various emerging JCS policies make reference to the effects on historic environment and sensitive landscapes, in order to sustain their contribution for example in siting renewable energy technologies and in developing major sites. The NPPF (Chapter 11) seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes. The Northampton Landscape Sensitivity Study identifies the sensitivity of landscapes in Northampton. It is expected that the NRDA will formulate policies which include design principles, including the impact on skyline.	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
E9	Locally important landscape areas	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	Updated in the JCS through policies including BN1, BN2, BN3 and BN4	Policy 1 Policy 4	The policy identifies through Proposals Maps designation Locally Important Landscape Areas, although the information is dated, many are still relevant designations. NRDA will include details of the green infrastructure network based on more updated evidence base. Existing JCS, CAAP and NPPF are sufficient to support delivery	
E10	Hedgerows, trees and woodland	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	BN3	Policy 4	The policy sought to deliver new woodland between Great Houghton and Hardingstone along the fringes of the Brackmills Business Area. The policy has been implemented and is therefore no longer required.	
E11	Hedgerows, trees and woodland	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	BN3	Policy 4	The policy seeks to protect trees, hedgerows and woodland of significant value to the environment or public. In the Central Area, policy 4 of the CAAP seeks to deliver a network of green infrastructure. Chapter 11 of the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment including through minimising impacts on biodiversity. Emerging JCS policy BN1 seeks to provide a network of green infrastructure. BN2 seeks to maintain and enhance habitats and deliver net gains in biodiversity. BN3 seeks to enhance existing, and create new woodland. The NRDA may identify important local assets such as woodlands. The policy therefore holds limited weight.	

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E12	Hedgerows, trees and woodland	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	BN3	Policy 4	The policy seeks to protect trees, hedgerows and woodland of significant value to the environment or public. In the Central Area, policy 4 of the CAAP seeks to deliver a network of green infrastructure. Chapter 11 of the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment including through minimising impacts on biodiversity. Emerging JCS policy BN1 seeks to provide a network of green infrastructure. BN2 seeks to maintain and enhance habitats and deliver net gains in biodiversity. BN3 seeks to enhance existing, and create new woodland. The NRDA may identify important local assets such as woodlands. The policy therefore holds limited weight.	
E14	Corridors of travel	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	BN1	Policy 4	The policy is unique in that it seeks to protect landscapes as viewed from main corridors of travel. In the Central Area, policy 1 seeks to deliver design excellence which responds to various character areas. Policy 2 provides criteria for proposals which seek to deliver tall buildings which break the skyline. The emerging JCS policy BN5 seeks to sustain and enhance the features which contribute to the character of the area and is sympathetic to locally distinctive landscape features, design styles and materials in order to contribute a sense of place.	
E17	Nature conservation	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For	BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4	Policy 4	In the Central Area, policy 4 of the CAAP seeks to deliver a network of green infrastructure.	

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		example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution. However, the policy is likely to relate to a variety of designations some only of local significance which require greater flexibility than is allowed in the policy, e.g. off-site mitigation.			Chapter 11 of the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment including through minimising impacts on biodiversity. Emerging JCS policy BN1 seeks to provide a network of green infrastructure. BN2 seeks to maintain and enhance habitats and deliver net gains in biodiversity. BN3 seeks to enhance existing, and create new woodland. Policy BN4 seeks to ensure that new development does not adversely affect the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and Ramsar site. The NRDA may identify important local assets such as woodlands. The policy therefore holds limited weight. The emerging green infrastructure implementation plan will help inform the NRDA and update this policy.	
E18	Sites of acknowledge d conservation value	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4	Policy 4	In the Central Area, policy 4 of the CAAP seeks to deliver a network of green infrastructure. Chapter 11 of the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment including through minimising impacts on biodiversity. Emerging JCS policy BN1 seeks to provide a network of green infrastructure. BN2 seeks to maintain and enhance habitats and deliver net gains in biodiversity. BN3 seeks to enhance existing, and create new woodland. Policy BN4 seeks to ensure that new development does not adversely affect the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and Ramsar site. The NRDA may identify important local assets such as woodlands. The policy therefore holds limited weight.	

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					The emerging green infrastructure implementation plan will help inform the NRDA and update this policy.	
E19	Implementing development	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants – however it does not provide any additional locally specific focus than that contained within NPPF.	INF1 and INF2	Policy 37 Planning Obligations SPD CIL in progress	In the Central Area, CAAP policy 1 sets criteria to deliver design excellence. In addition, policy 36 requires the delivery of new infrastructure through developer contributions. The Planning Obligations SPD provides further guidance on infrastructure requirements and the role of developer contributions. Emerging JCS policy S10 sets out a broad range of principles to ensure proposals deliver sustainable development. In addition, policies INF1 and INF2 indicate the authorities' approach to delivering infrastructure through developer contributions. The Council is currently working up a CIL to deliver strategic infrastructure through developer contributions.	
E20	New development (design)	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants – however it does not provide any additional locally specific focus than that contained within NPPF	S10	Policy 1	CAAP policy 1 sets out criteria to deliver design excellence. Emerging JCS policy S10 sets out a broad range of principles to ensure proposals deliver sustainable development. Updated evidence base will be used to inform design principles to be applied within the new local plan.	
E26	Conservation Areas: development and advertisemen ts	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. – however it does not provide any additional locally		Policy 1	In the Central Area, CAAP policy 1 sets criteria to deliver design excellence. Place-specific policies (17-35) set out development principles, including in places designated as Conservation Areas. Emerging JCS policy BN5 seeks to sustain and enhance the features which contribute	

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		specific focus than that contained within NPPF paragraph 135			to the character of the area including conservation areas. Chapter 12 of the NPPF provides additional guidance for the determination of planning applications in historic environments. This policy is considered to carry limited weight.	
E28	Use of upper floors and other commercial premises	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. However, it provides no locally specific aspect that would differentiate it from broad policies in the NPPF.		Policy 1	Permitted development rights are likely to provide opportunities for residential development and other appropriate uses to take place in the upper floors of vacant and under-used shops. NPPF chapter 2 recognises the importance of residential development in promoting the vitality of town centres.	
E29	Shopping environment: new or replacement shop fronts	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. It identifies specific criteria that will be assessed in the determination, thus provides some local distinctiveness compared to NPPF.		Policy 1 and Policy 13 Shopfront Design Guide SPD	This policy is still required as a policy hook for the SPD until such time as it is replaced by the new local plan	
E30	Shopfront: external security protection	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. It identifies specific criteria that will be assessed in the determination, thus provides some local distinctiveness compared to NPPF.		Policy 1 and Policy 13 Shopfront Design Guide SPD	This policy is still required as a policy hook for the SPD until such time as it is replaced by the new local plan	

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E35	Advertiseme nt in conservation areas	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, but does not provide a locally specific element that would differentiate it from general policy in NPPF.		Policy 1 Shopfront Design Guide SPD	In the Central Area, CAAP policy 1 seeks to preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the central area's heritage assets. The NPPF provides further guidance in chapter 12 through sustaining and enhancing heritage assets. Emerging JCS policy S10 sets out principles for sustainable development, including through conserving heritage assets. Emerging policy BN5 seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, including through minimising harm to heritage assets. This policy is considered to carry limited weight.	
E36	Advertiseme nt hoardings: express consent	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants; and through conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance but does not provide a locally specific element that would differentiate it from general policy in NPPF.		Shopfront Design Guide SPD	The policy acknowledges the positive contribution advertisements can make in screening derelict or vacant sites, whilst noting the harm that can be caused by some adverts. The NPPF provides further guidance, seeking an approach which is efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. The Shopfront Design Guide SPD provides additional guidance. CAAP policy 1 requires all new development to positively contribute to the character of an area. The policy therefore carries limited weight.	
E38	Historic landscapes: nationally important ancient monuments /	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by	BN5		Some key areas of archaeological and historic landscapes have been identified. Until such time as updated evidence base is available to inform the new local plan, this policy is necessary and is considered to carry medium weight.	

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	landscapes	reducing pollution.				
E39	Renewable energy	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through supporting the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. However the focusses on mitigation rather than provide clear directions on a wide ranging set of measures and considerations. but does not provide a locally specific element that would differentiate it from general policy in NPPF	SN10 and SN11	Policy 1 Energy Efficiency and Design Guide SPD is in progress	The lack of a locally specific relevance means that the NPPF and the JCS are sufficient to guide planning applications. In addition, Policy 1 of the CAAP, to an extent, will provide the necessary guidance for the town centre and its adjoining area	
E40	Crime and vandalism	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17 and identified in paragraph 58. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	S10		In the Central Area, the CAAP seeks to reduce crime through the regeneration of Northampton. This is explored in more detail in some of the site-specific policies. The emerging JCS seeks to ensure high quality safe environments in Policy S10 and bring about community regeneration through policies RC1 and N11, including through reducing crime. The NPPF provides further guidance in chapter 8: promoting healthy communities. The policy is therefore considered to hold limited weight.	
HOUSING						
HOUSING H1	Sites for	The policy provides clarity on gross	Together with	Policy 16,	The policy identifies sites for major new	
п	major new residential development	The policy provides clarity on areas that will meet housing need. However, it is particularly aged. In the context of the April 2014 assessment of 5 year housing supply it can however be regarded as out of date – nevertheless for those allocations that have not been built, it can be seen as	Together with SUEs, supports Policy S3, S4 and S5	Policy 16, IDP and Planning Obligations SPD	residential development. Remaining undeveloped land (including at Upton, Berrywood and Kings Heath) continues to provide opportunities for new housing development. However those remaining sites are identified within the boundaries of SUEs by the JCS. Development of those sites is expected to	

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		supporting the requirement to meet objectively assessed housing needs.			be delivered in accordance with the emerging policies of the JCS, and new infrastructure, services and facilities should be provided in accordance with the IDP and Planning Obligations SPD. The policy is therefore not required.	
H4	Sites for major new residential development	The policy is locally specific; nevertheless the inclusion of the list of facilities within an Appendix diminishes the weight that can be attached to them. The age of the policy also has implications for the relevance of facilities sought.	Together with SUEs, supports Policy S3, S4 and S5	Policy 16, IDP and Planning Obligations SPD	The policy seeks to provide new community facilities and infrastructure to support development of Upton and Berrywood. Those remaining sites are identified as SUEs by the emerging JCS. New facilities and infrastructure are expected to be delivered in accordance with the policies of the emerging JCS, IDP and Planning Obligations SPD. It is likely that the policy has been superseded by more up-to-date evidence and is therefore not required.	
H5	Sites for major new residential development	The policy is locally specific; nevertheless the age of the Plan means that certain aspects of the policy are no longer relevant having been overtaken by events.	Together with SUEs, supports Policy S3, S4 and S5	Policy 16, IDP and Planning Obligations SPD	The policy includes site-specific criteria and additional facilities and infrastructure for the development of King's Heath site. The site is identified as an SUE by the emerging JCS. Development of the site and new facilities and infrastructure is expected to be delivered in accordance with the policies of the emerging JCS, IDP and Planning Obligations SPD. The policy is therefore not required.	
H6	Other housing development: within primarily residential area	The policy is locally distinctive in that residential areas are identified, however the date of the Plan and generic content of the policy provides no significant differentiation from the content of the NPPF.	S3, S10	Policy 1	In the Central Area, CAAP Policy 1 provides criteria for promoting design excellence. There is potential that policy H6 could conflict with CAAP Policy 1. Therefore in the Central Area, policy H6 should be considered superseded by CAAP Policy 1. In other areas, policy H6 continues to be relevant in shaping the character, scale	

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					and amenity of new development. Development management policies to be set out by the NRDA and emerging JCS Policy S10 will replace policy H6, in due course.	
H7	Other housing development: outside primarily residential areas	The generic content of the policy provides no significant differentiation from the content of the NPPF and as such could be viewed as being contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	S3, S10	Policy 1	In the Central Area, CAAP Policy 1 provides criteria for promoting design excellence. There is potential that policy H7 could conflict with CAAP Policy 1. Therefore in the Central Area, policy H7 should be considered superseded by CAAP Policy 1. In other areas, policy H7 continues to be relevant in shaping the character, scale and amenity of new development, with the exception of the parking standards and Highway Design Guide (superseded by Northamptonshire Parking Strategy (2013) and Northamptonshire Highway Development Management Strategy (2013)). Development management policies to be set out by the NRDA and emerging JCS Policy S10 will eventually replace policy H7.	
H8	Other housing development: list of sites	Whilst it is locally specific in identifying sites appropriate for housing, the policy is particularly aged, particularly in the context of the April 14 5 year housing supply.	S3, S10	Policy 16 and site specific policies	The policy identifies sites for development, sites with planning permission and sites approved in principle. Many of the sites are likely to have been developed or in an active alternative use. The CAAP identifies locations and opportunities for new residential development. Therefore in the Central Area the policy is considered to be superseded by the CAAP. In other areas, remaining undeveloped sites may continue to offer a suitable location for development. Regard should	

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					be had to the policies of the emerging JCS and the NPPF.	
H10	Backland development	The policy is likely to be compliant with NPPF para. 53. However it is not locally specific and therefore in reality adds little to the policies related to the presumption of sustainable development.			This policy is in conformity to para 53 of the NPPF which seeks to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, if, for instance, they would cause harm to the local area. This carries medium weight because it will be required until the new local plan is progressed	
H11	Other housing development: commercial property in primarily residential areas	This policy supports the spirit of para 51 of the NPPF, which seeks to approve planning applications for change to residential use and any associated development from commercial buildings where there is an identified need for additional housing in the area.	S10	Policy 1	Within the Central Area the policy is superseded by the CAAP, which provides a range of policies for employment and residential development. In other areas the policy may have limited weight. However para 51 of the NPPF provides further guidance on how this issue can be resolved through the development management process	
H14	Residential development, open space and children's play facilities	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.		Policy 4, Planning Obligations SPD	The policy seeks to bring about children's play facilities in association with residential development. The policy is superseded by the Planning Obligations SPD which includes formulae for calculating open space and recreation by typology.	
H16	Housing for the elderly	Compliant with para 17 (bullet point 3) Section 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes" The evidence base to support the type, amount and location of such dwellings does not currently exist.	H4		The NPPF seeks to deliver housing which meets the needs of older people in "Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes". Emerging JCS policy H4 seeks to provide housing which meets the needs of specific groups, including older people. The policy therefore has limited weight.	
H17	Housing for people with disabilities	In principle, the policy is not dissimilar from the requirements of the NPPF. However due to the age of the policy, it may not reflect up-to-date evidence of housing	H4		The NPPF seeks to deliver housing which meets the needs of disabled people in "Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes". Emerging JCS policy H4 seeks to provide housing which meets the needs of	

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		need and has not taken account of changes to building regulations.			specific groups, including disabled people. The policy therefore has limited weight.	
H18	Extensions	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. The policy is not locally specific, is perhaps overly prescriptive in relation criteria 2 and adds little to the high level NPPF interpretation of what is sustainable development.	S10	Policy 1	Changes to permitted development rights means that many household extensions do not require planning permission. In the Central Area, Policy 1 seeks to deliver design excellence in new development. In other areas, the NPPF seeks to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity. The policy therefore holds limited weight.	
H21	Conversion to flats	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. However it is insufficiently clear and open to wide range of interpretation and in the context of the presumption in favour of development could be seen as too restrictive.		Policy 1 Policy 16	The policy seeks to resist the conversion of houses to flats. The approach taken by the policy may not be compliant with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. In the Central Area, such proposals should be determined in accordance with the policies of the CAAP. In other areas, the emerging JCS provides sustainable development principles and the NPPF provides guidance on good design.	
H23	Conversion to flats	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. However, it's unclear of the evidence base that was used to justify the policy. Changes to the GDPO effectively allow smaller dwellings than allowed through the	S10	Policy 1 Policy 16	Changes to permitted development rights and a more positive approach to residential applications mean that this policy is no longer as relevant	

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		policy, which effectively means that in reality the interpretation of the policy will be on the assessment of whether a suitable residential environment can be obtained.				
H24	Conversion to flats	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	S10	Policy 1	The policy includes criteria for the development of flats in basement areas. Limited weight should be applied to the policy, as more up-to-date policies promoting good design and sustainable development are provide by the CAAP, NPPF and emerging JCS.	
H26	Conversion to flats – flats above shops	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. Nevertheless, the majority of development that falls in this category is allowed through permitted development rights.	S10	Policy 1	Change of use to provide up to two flats above a shop are permitted development. For other development proposals, CAAP, NPPF and emerging JCS policies relating to good design and sustainable development should be referred to. The policy should therefore be given limited weight in decision-making.	
H28	Hostels	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, and open to wide interpretation which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	H4	Policy 1	The policy includes criteria for the development of hostels in residential areas. Limited weight should be applied to the policy as up-to-date policies promoting good design and sustainable development are provided by the CAAP, NPPF and emerging JCS.	
H29	Residential institutions	The policy is probably inconsistent with equalities legislation, may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	H4		The JCS policy and NPPF are sufficient to assist with determining planning application	
H30	Multiple occupation with a single	In principle, the policy is not dissimilar from the requirements of the NPPF. However due to the	H6	Policy 16 of the CAAP seeks the	Although the JCS policy and NPPF are sufficient to assist with determining planning application, this policy has a role	

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	dwelling	age of the policy, it may not reflect up-to-date evidence of housing need. Therefore the policy may not be compliant with the NPPF.		provision of a mix of dwelling types and tenures.	in providing the necessary policy hook for the preparation of a HiMO SPD	
H31	Cumulative effect	The policy approach may conflict with the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	H6		The policy prevents the development of C1 and C2 use classes in certain streets. The evidence to support such a policy approach, if it ever existed is almost certainly out of date. The policy approach may conflict with the positive approach advocated by the NPPF.	
H32	Affordable housing	In principle, the policy is not dissimilar from the requirements of the NPPF. However due to the age of the policy, it may not reflect up-to-date evidence of housing need. Therefore the policy may not be compliant with the NPPF.	H1 and H2	Policy 16	An Interim Planning Policy Statement on Affordable Housing has been approved by the Council's Cabinet, which provides further guidance on affordable housing based on Policy H32 and more up-to-date evidence base on local needs. This policy is therefore still required but carries limited weight because the Joint Core Strategy policy contains policies that are consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, particularly around setting the amount of affordable housing and take account of viability.	
H34	Gypsy caravan sites	In principle, the policy is not dissimilar from the requirements of the NPPF. However due to the age of the policy, it may not reflect up-to-date evidence of housing need. Therefore the policy may not be compliant with the NPPF.	H7		The emerging JCS policy H7 indicates a requirement for additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. Local Plan policy H34 includes criteria relating to the impact on character and amenity. It is likely that the CAAP, emerging JCS and NPPF provide an adequate policy framework in addressing those issues. A Gypsy & Travellers site local plan will be prepared. This policy therefore carries some limited weight in the absence of that plan.	
H35	Childcare	The policy is likely to be compliant		Policy 1	The policy relates to the provision of new	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	facilities	with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services.			childcare facilities, and is concerned with maintaining amenity. It is likely that policies of the CAAP, NPPF and emerging JCS provide a robust framework for assessing the impact on amenity (alongside other relevant issues).	
BUSINESS A	AND INDUSTRY					
B1	Land allocations for business and industry: proposed business areas	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. However, it conforms to the spirit of the NPPF in the sense that it seeks to allocate sites for business uses which will contribute towards building a strong, competitive economy.	E1, E2, E3, E8	Policy 15	This policy is required to identify the sites which should be safeguarded for employment in the new local plan. New evidence through a revised employment land assessment will demonstrate which sites should be retained and which can be released.	
B2	Land allocations for business and industry: existing business areas	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. However, it conforms to the spirit of the NPPF in the sense that it seeks to allocate sites for business uses which will contribute towards building a strong, competitive economy.	E1, E2, E3, E8	Policy 15	This policy is required to identify the sites which should be safeguarded for employment in the new local plan. New evidence through a revised employment land assessment will demonstrate which sites should be retained and which can be released	
В3	Land allocations for business and industry: business development s	The policy is inflexible and is contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.			This policy is not required because it is restrictive and does not support the need to support existing business sectors if required – in line with Para 21 of the NPPF	
B4	Land allocations for business	The policy is generally consistent with the presumption in favour of development – but has no locally	S10, C2	Policy 1	This policy is essentially about securing a business use that is acceptable in design and highway terms. The NPPF, the CAAP	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	and industry: sites less than 1 ha	specific aspects that would differentiate it from the NPPFs general presumption in favour of development.			and the JCS are sufficient to address these issues and this policy is not considered necessary	
B5	Development policies for proposed business areas: Brackmills, Milton Ham and Pineham	The policy sought to meet specific employment needs through that were relevant at the time, with the exception of Milton Ham these have been predominantly developed for these purposes.	E1, E2, E3, E8, S10	Policies 1 and 15	This policy is required to identify the sites which should be safeguarded for employment in the new local plan. New evidence through a revised employment land assessment will demonstrate which sites should be retained and which can be released	
B6	Support	The policy is consistent with the NPPF in that it sets out facilities required to support a good business environment, based on evidence at the time the plan was made. This has been delivered through S.106 agreements in terms of reserving the land, however as yet there have not been any commercial take up.			The policy has essentially been delivered through S.106 obligation – commercial interest is the main issue in terms of delivery.	
B7	Brackmills: height consideration	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. Nevertheless it is prescriptive when without up to date evidence a greater emphasis is likely to be on visual impact and the likely harm caused.	N6, S10		Emerging JCS policy will supersede this requirement. The NPPF guidance on requiring good design, combined with the JCS policy, is considered sufficient to guide design considerations in this area.	
B8	Northampton Cattlemarket	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.			Site is developed for non-cattlemarket uses so no longer relevant	
B9	Pineham and	The policy may be consistent with	BN1, S10		The new local plan will include details of	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	Milton Ham: landscaping zone	the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants. Neverthless, the 50metres could be considered arbitrary when the real test would be the harm caused should it be of a lessor width.			the green infrastructure network based on more updated evidence base. Existing JCS, CAAP and NPPF should be sufficient to support delivery. However, as this relates to specific sites, the requirements are bespoke to the areas and are therefore considered to carry, in the case of Milton Ham at least, moderate weight	
B11	Milton Ham: height consideration s	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	S10		As this relates to a specific site, the requirements are bespoke to the area but still considered relevant given the proximity to residential development	
B13	Satisfactory residential environment	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	INF1 and INF2	Planning Obligations SPD CIL in progress	Although it is NPPF compliant, it is not considered necessary because more up to date mitigation measures and infrastructure delivery policies are in place	
B14	Delivery of non-business uses in business areas	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. It is also based on evidence base that is out of date.	E1, E2, E3, E8, S10	Policies 1 and 15	This policy is required to identify the sites which should be safeguarded for employment in the new local plan. This would be compliant with para 51 of the NPPF. New evidence through a revised employment land assessment will demonstrate which sites should be retained and which can be released. This policy is still useful in determining planning applications.	
B17	Use of land for open storage, salvage and recycling	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	E1, E2, E3, E8, S10	Policy 1	The policy adds little to what can be considered 'good planning'/sustainable development in the NPPF.	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
B19	Existing business premises in primarily residential areas	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	E1, E2, E3, E8, S10, BN9	Policy 1	Taking account of the NPPF and the emerging it is considered that the policy has limited weight.	
B20	Working from home	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants occupants and the general requirement to secure economic growth and job creation.			The policy can be regarded as 'good planning' however it is difficult to see what it adds to normal development management considerations and sustainable development as set out in NPPF.	
B22	Small businesses: up to 200 sq.m	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.			This policy is considered to be too prescriptive and unnecessary, particularly as the NCC Car Parking SPG superseded this	
B23	Repair and maintenance of vehicles	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	E1	Policy 1 and 15	This policy is required to identify the sites which should be safeguarded for employment in the new local plan. New evidence through a revised employment land assessment will demonstrate which sites should be retained and which can be released. This policy therefore carries limited weight. This also relates to parking provision, and the standards have been replaced by NCC's Parking SPG.	
B31	Environment al impact of business development: new locality	The policy focusses on mitigation rather than providing clear direction on a wide ranging set of measures and considerations. The policy may not be complaint with the NPPF.	BN9		It is difficult to try to understand what this policy is seeking to achieve and it is not considered necessary	
B32	Environment al impact of business	The policy focusses on mitigation rather than providing clear direction on a wide ranging set of measures	BN9	NBC Planning Obligations	Both policy BN9 and the SPD are considered sufficient to deal with these matters. This policy adds nothing and is	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	development: amelioration	and considerations. The policy may not be complaint with the NPPF.		NCC Planning Obligations SPG	considered to be no longer relevant, if it ever was.	
B33	Environment al impact of business development: hazardous development	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	BN9		The Health and Safety Executive provides standing advice on hazardous development which is sufficient to address the determination of planning applications. The new local plan may include policies which will amplify policy BN9. Until the JCS is adopted, this policy carry limited weight	
TRANSPORT						
T4	Proposals for main distributor and primary roads: impacts of major development s	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	Policies on sustainable urban extensions (policies N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6. N7. N8/ N9. N9A) have been examined and some have already had planning applications / masterplans submitted. Policies INF1 and INF2 are also relevant	CAAP Policy 36 CIL in progress	Major development sites have been identified in the JCS. This policy is somewhat outdated and irrelevant and is superseded by current evidence base used to inform emerging policies. Although the JCS policies are yet to be adopted, some planning applications have come forward and major developments can be considered in light of the NPPF and existing evidence base	
T5	North West Bypass and	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set	N7, INF1, INF2		Planning application has been submitted. New evidence base informed the	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	town centre link	out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.			formulation of Policy N7 which has now been examined. However, this policy is still considered necessary to support the delivery of the SUE	
T11	Commercial uses in residential areas	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	S10, BN9		Whilst the policy is intended to protect residential amenity, it is unnecessary to have a specific policy when a high level policy that covers either highway safety or existing amenity would suffice. This will be replaced by JCS policies	
Policy T12	Development requiring servicing	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	INF1		This policy is a generic sensible development management /highways transport policy which can be covered by NPPF. It carries limited weight because of this and the fact it will be superseded by JCS Policy INF1	
T14	Public transport – rail corridors	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through actively managing patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling.	C1	Policy 8	This policy has been superseded in part by CAAP Policy 8. Outside the Central Area there are redundant train lines, but these are in the ownership of NCC as transport authority or Sustrans – nevertheless the policy is considered to be of relevance and have weight unless replaced through the Local Plan.	
T16	Taxi services	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	C1		This policy is too specific and is not considered to be effective. The NPPF and the JCS policies focus on a range of alternatives to the private car and changing behaviours. The preparation of a new local plan will include the use of more updated evidence base to formulate policy.	
T22	Provision for people with a disability	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.			This policy is superseded by new legislation (Equalities Act) and the NCC Parking Standard SPG.	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
RETAIL				GOIDANCE		
R5	Town centre: change of use	The policy takes a significantly different approach from the NPPF in that it does not plan collectively for town centre uses, and does not include requirements for sequential tests or impact assessments. The policy may not be complaint with the NPPF.		Shopfront Design SPD	The changes to the Permitted Development Rights regulations supersedes part of the policy. This policy is also superseded by the adopted CAAP (Policy 11)	
R6	Town centre: primary shopping frontages	The policy takes a significantly different approach from the NPPF in that it does not plan collectively for town centre uses, and does not include requirements for sequential tests or impact assessments. The policy may not be complaint with the NPPF.			Superseded by Policy 13 of the adopted CAAP, which provides updated guidance on primary shopping frontages in order to improve the town centre's retail offer	
R7	Town centre: secondary shopping frontages	The policy takes a significantly different approach from the NPPF in that it does not plan collectively for town centre uses, and does not include requirements for sequential tests or impact assessments. The policy may not be complaint with the NPPF.			Superseded by Policy 13 of the adopted CAAP which provides updated guidance on primary shopping frontages in order to improve the town centre's retail offer	
R9	District Centres: change of use from shops	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through seeking high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants.	S2		The new local plan will determine the boundaries of the hierarchy of centres referred to in policy S2. In the meantime, this policy is still considered necessary to aid the determination of planning applications.	
R11	Shopping facilities / local centre in major residential development	The policy seeks to create sustainable development by providing new housing areas with appropriate levels of retail facilities.	N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N9a		The developments outlined within this policy have been delivered with the local centres identified or in the case of Upton a S.106 that delivers the facilities. Policy N7 in the emerging Joint Core Strategy addresses the need at King's Heath.	
R15	Car	The policy may be prescriptive and			This policy is not considered effective as	

LOCAL PLAN:	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
POLICY	showrooms	inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.		GUIDANCE	planning applications for car showrooms will be assessed on their impacts on the surrounding areas in any case and in line with the NPPF and JCS locational policies. This policy is not therefore considered necessary, irrespective of the fact that newer policies are not yet adopted.	
R16	Retail sales from petrol filling stations	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. The sequential approach applies to retailing.			The NPPF and sequential and impact assessment approach to retailing takes precedence over this policy. Most petrol stations either have links to supermarkets so is unlikely to provide retail sales which will jeopardise the main retailer or the service area is not large enough to accommodate retail sales which would be deemed to be a threat to the town, district or local centres	
R17	Retailing from industrial premises	The policy may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development. The sequential approach applies to retailing, whilst ancillary retailing is permitted development.			The NPPF and sequential and impact assessment approach to retailing takes precedence over this policy.	
LEISURE AND	TOURISM					
L1	Existing recreational facilities	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services but in reality offers nothing significantly different from considerations normally associated with determining a planning application in accordance with the NPPF.	BN1	Planning Obligations SPD	The policy is based on sound principles; nevertheless the protection sought for local communities will be sufficiently covered in emerging policies in the JCS. There are many updated studies to help inform the NRDA, so this list is not current and therefore carries limited weight	
L2	Community use of existing	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services	RC2	NBC Planning Obligations	The policy is based on sound principles; nevertheless the protection sought for local communities will be sufficiently covered in	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	schools and colleges	but in reality offers nothing significantly different from considerations normally associated with determining a planning application in accordance with the NPPF		SPD NCC Planning Obligations SPD	emerging policies in the JCS. Updated studies are in place to inform the NRDA. SPDs are in place. On this basis the policy has limited weight	
L3	Other existing local open space	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services but in reality offers nothing significantly different from considerations normally associated with determining a planning application in accordance with the NPPF.	RC2	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	JCS policies are based on updated evidence base. Updated studies are in place to inform the preparation of a new local plan. SPD is based on updated open space and recreational assessment. On this basis the policy has limited weight.	
L4	New recreational land	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services. However, it is dated and inflexible.	RC2, BN1	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	JCS policies are based on updated evidence base. Updated studies are in progress to inform the preparation of a new local plan. SPD is based on updated open space and recreational assessment. In this context the policy is outdated and has limited weight.	
L6	Maintenance of open space	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services, but the circular it refers to is no longer relevant.	BN1	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	The 40 years set out in the policy on the basis of decisions elsewhere is considered to be unreasonable, placing too greater burden on developers. Generic policies related to infrastructure provision in the JCS will replace this policy.	
L10	Bradlaugh Fields	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services, however is also inconsistent with paragraph 14 with regards to the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	RC2, BN1	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	The policy relates to land that was in private ownership at the time the Plan was drafted; subsequently this land has passed to NBC. Updated studies are in place to inform the preparation of a new local plan. SPD is based on updated open space and recreational assessment. On the basis that generic policies related to recreational/greenspace and landscape	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
					are being advanced in the JCS, this policy is considered to have limited weight.	
L12	Motor sports and motorised water sports	The policy is not locally specific and does not go beyond the strategic issues associated with what can be regarded as sustainable development in the NPPF and in terms of its wording is of limited flexibility.	S10, E5, BN8, BN9		As identified the policy adds little to generic assumptions associated with sustainable development in NPPF. A generic development management policy will replace this type of policy	
L13	Local community facilities	Whilst it seeks to meet NPPF objectives of supporting communities, the policy is very prescriptive and inconsistent with the NPPF as each case would have to be dealt with on its merits and the harm that would be caused by the loss of the community facility.	RC2	NBC Planning Obligations SPD NCC Planning Obligations SPD	This policy due to its age and inconsistency with NPPF holds limited weight. It will be superseded by policy contained in the JCS, the SPDs and more up to date studies.	
L16	River Valley Policy Area	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution. Nevertheless it is inconsistent with paragraph 14 the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	BN1, BN8	Policy 4 and some site specific CAAP Waterside policies	Whilst it is positive is setting out appropriate uses, the policy is inconsistent with paragraph 14. Policies in CAAP and the emerging JCS have / will replace this policy and hold greater weight.	
L17	Use of river and canal	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution.	BN1, BN8	Policy 4, Policy 25	Superseded by CAAP policies in the central area, whilst it adds little if anything to the general policies of NPPF	
L20	Managed countryside recreation:	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services.			Implemented	

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	Upton Country Park					
L24	Allotment gardens	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services. It has a locally specific aspect in identifying sites – however a comprehensive evidence base to support the use of the allotments is not available.	RC2	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	The Plan identifies allotments, but will be superseded by JCS policy together with updated Local Plan allocations taking account of more updated open space, sport and recreation study	
L25	Alternative use of allotment land	No longer relevant as the sites have been redeveloped for alternative uses.			Redeveloped for other uses.	
L26	Leisure proposals: site specific	The policy is likely to be compliant with the NPPF through planning positively for facilities and services, however the reference to development for any other purpose not being permitted is unreasonable especially in the context of the presumption in favour of development.	RC2	NBC Planning Obligations SPD	Will be superseded by JCS policy, NBC SPD and more updated open space, sport and recreation study. Also, the policy is considered to be worded in a prescriptive and inflexible manner	
L29	River Valley Policy Area: provision of new facilities	The policy may be consistent with the ethos of the 12 principles set out in NPPF para. 17. For example through contributing to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and by reducing pollution. Nevertheless, the river valley policy area is essentially undefended zone 3 flood zone, so there would be a presumption in NPPF against development in this area.	BN1, BN8, E7		The policy is in conflict with the NPPF by promoting development in the floodplain. In addition when looking at the policy justification it is doubtful that the types of facilities identified would be consistent with more recent regulations related to planning obligations. In addition it has been / will be superseded by JCS policies and updated studies	
DEVELOPMEN	T POLICIES					
D1	Land adj	The policy has some locally			Implemented	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
	Bedford Road and Liliput Road, Brackmills: employment	relevant elements that differentiate it from the NPPF general presumption in favour of development. B1 uses (as offices) are main town centre uses so would be subject to the sequential approach.				
D4	Crow Lane (north)	Leisure is a NPPF main town centre use and so should be subject to the sequential approach. Some of the site is also within the undefended floodplain, so is inconsistent with the sequential approach to development allocations in floodplains.	E1		The site falls foul of NPPF in respect of the leisure use proposed and the fact that some of it is in the undefended floodplain. In these respects it is considered that it should have limited weight.	
D6	Delapre Abbey	The policy is inconsistent with the NPPF in that it promotes a main town centre use in an out of centre location.	BN5		The policy is inconsistent with the NPPF. In any case circumstances which required the policy have been superseded by more updated studies and funding approvals	
D7	Duston Mill, Duston Mill Lane	The policy is not in conformity with the NPPF as it promotes a main town centre use in an out of town location.			The policy is very old and inconsistent with the town centre first approach advocated by the NPPF. The site however has consent for a hotel.	
D9	M1 Junction 15a / A43	The policy has some locally specific elements, but nevertheless may be prescriptive and inflexible, which may be contrary to the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development.	S10, C2		The policy is of its time, the height and emphasis on landscaped frontages are however very prescriptive and do not take into account assessment of impact of any proposal based on its merits. This carries limited weight because any proposals that come forward will need to be compliant with NPPF para 58 and policies S10 and C2 of the JCS	
D12	Land north west of Kings Heath	Although the policy is positive in identifying land available for development, it essentially provides no greater detail than the high level assessments of what can be considered to be sustainable	E1, N7		Required to support employment land reviews but carries limited weight because it will be superseded by JCS policy N7	

LOCAL PLAN: POLICY	TOPIC	NPPF COMPLIANCE	JCS POLICY REFERENCE	CAAP AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE	COMMENTARY	WEIGHT
		development as set out in the NPPF				
D13	Overstone Scout camping ground	The policy is positive in identifying uses appropriate, nevertheless in terms of the uses appropriate is very dated. Hotels are a main town centre use, so the policy in this respect is incompatible with the NPPF's sequential approach.	S3, S4, E7		The site has been developed for residential purposes, but is heavily wooded and has been retained by the scouts as a camping area. In other respects in promoting a hotel it is incompatible with NPPF.	
D14	Pineham	The policy is positive, so accords with the presumption in favour of development. The emphasis on B1 however is contrary to the sequential approach. Para 17 (bullet point 3), para 21 and the residential element will deliver paras 47 and 50	SN4, S7, S3, S4, E1		Required to support employment land reviews, to meet NPPF para 22. Carries limited weight as some areas are already implemented / being implemented	
D16	St Edmunds Hospital	The policy is positive with regards to identifying the site for development and adds to the NPPF's general presumption in favour of development by identifying a comprehensive approach being needed for the site	BN5		The policy has an internal conflict, requiring a comprehensive redevelopment, whilst identifying the listed status of buildings on site which NPPF and statute would seek to preserve and enhance.	
D17	Southbridge Area and power station site	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 28	Superseded by CAAP, Enterprise Zone designation and updated planning approvals	
D20	Tweed Road (Pioneer Aggregates)	The policy is so vague that it adds nothing to the general presumption in favour of sustainable development in the NPPF.	E1		Required to support employment land reviews, to meet NPPF para 22	
D22	Angel Street / Bridge Street	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 21 and Policy 22	Superseded by adopted CAAP policies	
D23	Castle Yard,	Not part of the development plan -			Carries no weight because exercises	

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	St Andres Road	superseded by CAAP Policies			undertaken as part of the Enterprise Zone and Station development indicate that development on this site is subject to constraints which are difficult to overcome	
D26	Freeschool Street	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy B15	Superseded by adopted CAAP policy	
D27	Lower Mounts	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies			Development for education on part of site. This policy is no longer considered necessary	
D28	St Andrews Street	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 24	Superseded by CAAP	
D29	St Johns car park	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies			Implemented (student accommodation)	
D30	British Gas land	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 26	Superseded by CAAP policy and Enterprise Zone designation	
D31	Victoria Street car park	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 17	Superseded by CAAP policy	
D32	Western Island	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 17	Superseded by CAAP policy	
D33	Wellington Street	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies		CAAP Policy 12	Superseded by CAAP policy	
D35	York Road	Not part of the development plan - superseded by CAAP Policies	S2	In preparing the CAAP, the site was not considered for reallocation and this conforms to para 22 of the NPPF.	The allocation has been superseded by the policies in the CAAP.	