St Margaret of Antioch Church (a Grade I listed building).

CRICK VILLAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(MADE VERSION JANUARY 2018)
Contents

Part 1 - Introduction and Background ................................................................. 4
  Crick Neighbourhood Plan Areas Map............................................................ 5

Part 2 - The Village of Crick .............................................................................. 8
  Location ........................................................................................................ 8
  History .......................................................................................................... 8
  Buildings and Facilities ............................................................................... 11
  Canal ........................................................................................................... 11
  Schools ....................................................................................................... 11

Part 3 - Planning Policy Framework for the CVNDP ...................................... 13
  National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance .......... 13
  West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (Part 1) ...................................... 14
  Daventry District Council Local Planning Policy and Daventry District Local
  Plan 1997 Saved Policies ........................................................................... 17
  Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2a) (DSCLP) ......... 18
  Summary ..................................................................................................... 18

Part 4 - The CVNDP .......................................................................................... 20
  Surveys and Exhibitions ............................................................................. 20
  Overall Objective of the CVNDP ................................................................. 21
  Vision for Crick .......................................................................................... 23
  Objectives .................................................................................................. 23
  Key Issues .................................................................................................. 23
  Protection of Green Spaces ....................................................................... 23
  Capacity of the Village Primary School and Local Secondary Schools ....... 24
  Future Development of the Village ............................................................. 24
  Houlton and DIRFT ................................................................................... 25
  Infrastructure ............................................................................................... 25
  Transport and Traffic ................................................................................ 25
  Housing Need and Design ......................................................................... 26
  Community Facilities .................................................................................. 27
  Employment ............................................................................................... 28
  Renewable Energy ..................................................................................... 28
  Local Governance ...................................................................................... 28
  Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity ....................................................... 28
  Summary of Issues ..................................................................................... 29

Part 5 - Policies and Proposals of the CVNDP .............................................. 30
MADE VERSION CRICK VILLAGE
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Policy CRICK 1 - Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Local Countryside Character ................................................................. 30
Policy CRICK 2 – Protection of Local Green Spaces ................................................................. 38
Policy CRICK 3 - Protection of Local Community Facilities ......................................................... 46
Policy CRICK 4 - Protection and Enhancement of Sports and Recreation Facilities ............... 48
Policy CRICK 5 - Developer Contributions & Community Infrastructure Levy .................. 50
Policy CRICK 6 – Supporting Development of Communications Infrastructure .................. 52
Policy CRICK 7 – Supporting the Development of Small Businesses ........................................ 53
Policy CRICK 8 - New Residential Development in Crick ......................................................... 54
Policy CRICK 9 – New Housing Development outside Crick Village ........................................ 56
Policy CRICK 10 - Meeting local housing needs ................................................................. 58
Policy CRICK 11 - Development design criteria ................................................................. 60
Policy CRICK 12 - Protection of Heritage including Listed Buildings ........................................ 62

Part 6 – Non-land Use Actions ......................................................................................... 63
Part 7 - Next steps – Monitoring and Review of the Plan ....................................................... 64
Appendix 1 - Neighbourhood Development Planning Group - Operating Terms of Reference 65
Appendix 2 – Crick’s Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Historical Importance .......... 66
Appendix 3 – Policies Map ................................................................................................. 74
Appendix 3A – Maps of Local Green Spaces ........................................................................ 75
Appendix 4 - Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Tree Preservation Order Maps .......... 81
Appendix 5 - Views into and out of Crick Village ................................................................. 85
Appendix 6 – Local Character Buildings and Sites in Crick Parish ........................................ 95

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Part 1 - Introduction and Background

1. Welcome to the Crick Village Neighbourhood Development Plan (CVNDP). This is a very important document. Important, because when finally approved, the Plan will be used to guide, control and promote development of land and buildings in Crick up to 2029.

2. Changes to the planning system, brought about by the Localism Act 2011, now mean Parish Councils have the power to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) for their local area. Crick Parish Council has decided to take on this new power – the result is this Plan. It has 6 Parts, the first three of which set the scene and explain how it was created. Parts 4 and 5, are possibly the most important, as they set out the plans and policies for the village. If you want to see how we think the area should develop up to 2029, you may want to turn straight to these sections. Part 6 deals with how the Plan will be reviewed and monitored.

3. NDPs set out planning policies to help determine planning applications and, as statutory planning documents, form part of the Development Plan. Policies in the CVNDP will set the planning framework for the village to 2029. In preparing the CVNDP we have had to ensure our Plan takes account of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which refers to sustainability in respect of social, economic and environmental factors and is in general conformity with West Northamptonshire’s Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) and the Saved Policies of the Daventry District Local Plan. In Part 3 we demonstrate how this Plan is in conformity with the NPPF and with the WNJCS.

4. In March 2015, Crick Parish Council applied to Daventry District Council for designation as a Neighbourhood Planning Area. On 13 July 2015 Daventry District Council approved the Neighbourhood Plan Areas for Crick. Unusually, two areas were established. The Decision Documents states: “The District Council has exercised its power of designation so as to secure that all of the area specified in the application is designated as a neighbourhood area. Two neighbourhood areas have been designated:

1. The Crick Village Neighbourhood Area, which is not designated as a business area, is delineated in red on the following map. It is this area that is the subject of this NDP.

2. The Crick Commercial Neighbourhood Area, which is designated as a business area, is delineated in blue on the following map. This will be the subject of a separate NDP.”
Crick Neighbourhood Plan Areas Map

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5. The CVNDP Group comprising Parish Councillors and interested residents was set up in April 2015, to drive forward the preparation of the Plan and to lead on the public engagement and consultation process. The Group’s Terms of Reference are at Appendix 1.

6. The CVNDP Group has met monthly throughout the process and reports to the full Parish Council for formal approval of key decisions. Members of the CVNDP Group were in the main drawn from those people who attended the first village meeting in April 2015 and who indicated a desire and willingness to work on the creation of a NDP. Some have left the Group and others have joined. Sally Stroman, of Smith Jenkins, was appointed the Group’s consultant in November 2015.

7. There were 12 members in the group. Usually three Parish Councillors attended meetings but there were never fewer than two. All major decisions have been reported to, and ratified by, the full Parish Council at their meetings. The Group created a project plan, agreed objectives and has drafted three consultation questionnaires, to obtain the opinions and ideas of residents. It has also held two exhibitions. For more details, see Part 4 below.

Consultation on the Pre-submission Neighbourhood Plan

9. A draft Plan was written by April 2016 and shared informally with DDC. Following receipt of detailed comments and suggestions by council officers, amendments were made, and a draft was prepared for public consultation which was endorsed by the CVNDP Group.

10. The Pre-submission Draft was tabled for discussion at the 18 July 2016 Parish Council meeting. Council made amendments to the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and resolved that the amended version would be used for the Pre-submission Consultation.

11. To take account of the 2016 summer holidays, the consultation period lasted 2 months from 25 July to 25 September, two weeks more than required by the Regulations.

12. Posters advertising the Pre-submission Consultation were displayed in relevant areas of the village. It was mentioned at the July 2016 Scarecrow Weekend Exhibition and in the July Parish Council Meeting Agenda and Minutes. Detailed information was also posted on Facebook and both the CVNDP and Crick community websites.

13. The Pre-submission draft was available to read in hard copy at Crick Post Office and to read online at www.crickneighbourhoodplan.org.uk and www.crickparish.org.uk. Paper copies were obtainable by phoning the Crick Parish Clerk on 01788 823040.

14. Response forms were made available to download and submit online and hard copies were available from the Post Office. Response forms had to be returned by Monday 26 September 2016 as follows: by hand or by mail to the CVNDP Group, Parish Office, The Old School, Church Street, Crick, NN6 7TP, by emailing them as an attachment to update@crickneighbourhoodplan.org.uk, or by hand to Crick Post Office.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

15. In accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 a screening assessment to determine the need for a SEA was undertaken on behalf of CVNDP Group by the Daventry District Council Local Strategy Team. The report is dated September 2016. The assessment finds that no significant effects will occur because of the implementation of the CVNDP. The assessment also finds many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS).
which have been subject to a full SA/SEA where no significant effects were identified. Consequently, from the findings of the screening assessment it is recommended that a full SEA does not need to be undertaken for the CVNDP.

16. In accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 a screening assessment to determine the need for a HRA was undertaken on behalf of CVNDP Group by the Daventry District Council Local Strategy Team. The report is dated September 2016. It has found that many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the WNJCS which was subject to a full HRA which found no significant or in combination effects. It is considered that as the plan demonstrates conformity with the WNJCS it will not result in any significant effects, alone or in combination, upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/RAMSAR or the Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites.
Part 2 - The Village of Crick

Location

17. Crick is a village in the Daventry district of the county of Northamptonshire in England. It is located on the western edge of Northamptonshire near the county borders with Leicestershire and Warwickshire. It is about 14 miles north-west of Northampton, six miles east of Rugby and seven miles north of Daventry, and is close to the A5 and to Junction 18 of the M1. It lies beside the A428 Crick bypass, with local access roads to the village to its east. It is about 150 metres above sea level.

18. In June 2004, Crick was by-passed by the A428 main road from Rugby to Northampton after the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) was built in 1996. The terminal is a short distance west of Junction 18 of the M1 motorway.

History

19. From many locations within the village there are views of the low rolling hills that lie to the north and east. Green fingers of pastureland enter the village in several places to give the village its distinctive rural character. Footpaths radiate from the village across this surrounding land, which is mainly pasture with some arable. The pasture land reflects the past importance of the wool industry. However, there are many fine examples of ridge and furrow created by a system of ploughing used in Europe during the Middle Ages, typical of the open field system within and around the village. The Leicester Arm of the Grand Union canal passes to the east of the village and the Watling Street is to the south-west at the village boundary.

20. Crick village covers almost 3500 acres and has about 800 houses. (This number will increase to around 1000 when currently approved developments are completed.) Community needs are met by a Post Office & General Store, Co-op, medical practice, garden centre, 2 non-petrol garages, marina, three pubs, an ex-servicemen’s club, and a restaurant. There are two churches, a primary school, two community halls, a sports field and a traditional playing field. Crick’s many circular walks cover over 40 acres of public access park and woodland including Cracks Hill Country Park, Crick Millennium Wood Pocket Park, the Jubilee Wood and the canal towpath. The village has many active groups and societies including Darby & Joan, Cubs & Scouts, football, drama and local history.
21. The name 'Crick' has probably evolved from the Celtic word 'Kreik', which became Old Welsh 'Creic', meaning a rock or cliff. The village itself is situated on the edge of the (Middle Lias) escarpment, which forms the limit of the Northamptonshire plateau, so that the name 'Creic' is clearly descriptive of the position of the original settlement. Another possibility is that the name could come from one of the derivations of creek, (a small stream or tributary). The springs running out of the marlstone of the Northamptonshire uplands, and a series of small streams flowing north-west to the river Avon, provided water for the early settlers.

22. There has been a settlement in the village since the Iron Age, in the 6th and 7th centuries BC, for example, at Barley Croft. The medieval village location was on the open ground behind St Margaret’s Church with the fields extending through the new houses on Bury Dyke and Fallowfields. The Church of St Margaret of Antioch may well have existed as a wooden structure dating from 700AD before being rebuilt as a stone building commencing in the 11th Century. It is a Grade 1 Listed Building.

23. Within the village there is evidence of Roman finds at Cracks Hill and Saxon finds elsewhere. The most positive evidence of a Roman presence is the Roman Road to the west of the village called Watling Street, which linked London with North Wales. The original route of Watling Street Roman Road is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. The monument is aligned north-west by south-east along the parish boundary between Crick and Kilsby, extending from SP5795471281 at the north and SP5673773505 at the south.

24. Later came the medieval routes such as the Oxford Way, linking the ecclesiastical centres of Oxford and Peterborough and much used by monks, traders and drovers. Today this can be walked by footpaths EM10 and EM13 which roughly follow the route of the Oxford Way. The east/west commercial link, later a turnpike in 1739, linked Northampton and Coventry. This road became the main road through Crick until the bypass was opened in 2004.

25. In medieval times cottages were distributed along two roughly parallel streets. One was the present High Street-Church Street alignment. The other, to the east, was roughly along the line of Boat Horse Lane, Lauds Road, Bury Dyke, and the footpath to Drayson Lane. Early dwellings were simple huts, of timber, wattle and daub with unglazed shuttered windows. By 1500 nearly all the building timber in the village had been used up and many houses and barns were dilapidated. Consequently, stone pits were opened all over the village and new barns and houses were stone built. By 1700 at least 50% of the houses were partially or completely stone built.

26. The importance of the buildings surviving from the 16th century onwards – there are over 40 listed buildings, a high number for a rural area - sets the character of the village.

27. Since World War 2, farming practices have significantly changed the landscape with long stretches of hedgerow being removed and trees felled. The environmental effects have been widespread; for example, few sparrows remain, once the commonest village birds.

28. Crick was recorded in the Doomsday Book. Later the ‘manor’ of Crick was divided, one third of its income being given as a founding gift to St John’s College, Oxford and the college remains the ‘Lord of the Manor’ to this day, although in name only.

In the 1970s Dutch elm disease killed all the mature elms.

Made Version CVNDP
29. Watford Gap, which although outside the CVNDP area is very close to Crick Parish, has carried major transport routes for 2000 years, from the Roman Watling Street to the M1. Railway and canal also share this route, which has brought trade to the village from early times, and this continues today with the Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) logistics park, which is on the west of the village and of the M1. However, the arrival of the M1, DIRFT, Costco, and Eldonwall has brought with it unwelcome visual, light and noise pollution which affects the entire village.

30. With the canal, and then the railway, came the demand for bricks for the bridges and tunnels. There is an abundance of sand, clay and water in the village, so the brickyards in Crick thrived up to the early 1900s. With readily available bricks and imported slate from the canal network, this meant that new houses were brick built and several stone houses were either rebuilt in brick or had brick extensions.

31. The canal came in 1814, and thrived for over 100 years. The wharf supplied coal and lime for Crick and surrounding villages from the Midlands and other goods from London. The railway followed in 1884 but the railway station closed in 1964. During that period, all manner of domestic and agricultural goods was sent via the goods yard and there was a regular passenger service to Rugby and Northampton. The station supplied the local storage warehouse during the ‘Cold War’ period and then material for building of the M1.

32. Crick remained mainly an agricultural community into the mid-20th century. Today it is home for many industry and service workers in the region, and for long distance commuters because of its proximity to the motorways, rail stations and airports.

33. Over recent years a substantial number of housing developments have increased the village size beyond what would normally have been expected, see Chart 1 below.

**Chart 1. Households in and Population of Crick from 1901 to 2020**

* Figures for 1991 are taken from 1991 Ward and Civil Parish Monitor Northamptonshire. Figures for 2001 and 2011 are taken from the relevant National Census. The 2020 figure is extrapolated from the figures provided by Daventry District Council for properties paying Council Tax in 2014 plus houses constructed since or in course of construction on the Barratt Homes St Margaret’s View site, the extension to Fallowfields and smaller developments on Main Road, Boat Horse Lane, Church Street and Yelvertoft Road and assuming 2.5 residents per household in line with the previous years’ figures in this chart.

34. The increase in the size of the village between 1991 and 2011 was mainly due to the David Wilson Homes Fallowfields development which commenced in 1996. Fallowfields was completed early in 2017.
35. Further speculative development could have an adverse effect on the historic character of the village, parish and community. Such development cannot be allowed to give a more urban context to the village than is appropriate. This must be handled sensitively as outlined in this plan.

Buildings and Facilities

36. The parish church is a Grade 1 listed building. It is dedicated to St Margaret of Antioch and is in the Decorated style (1290–1350). The Church has origins in the Saxon era and the sandstone spire can be seen when walking most of the rights of way in the parish.

37. There are more than 40 Grade 2 listed buildings in various parts of the village. These include: Vyntner's Manor, which is dated 1652 but was altered in 1925; Crick Manor which dates from the 16th century, and the members only Ex-Servicemen's Club which was formerly the village boys’ school dating back to at least 1721. These, and other significant Grade 2 listed buildings, are noted in the Village Design Statement. Additionally, Crick History Society has identified, through examination of deeds and other historic documents, several buildings of historic and social significance to the ongoing development of the village. Details of Crick’s listed buildings and other important buildings are given in Appendix 2.

38. Crick has a Post Office and a Co-operative store. It also has a medical practice. There are three Public Houses, the Royal Oak, the Wheatsheaf and the Red Lion, one restaurant, The Moorings and the Crick Ex-servicemen’s Club (known as the Crick Club).

Canal

39. The Leicester Line of the Grand Union Canal passes just east of Crick, and the village is well known for its canal marina and annual Crick Boat Show. Crick canal tunnel is close to the south-east of the village and is 1,528 yards (1397m) long. The area bordering the canal and the towpath is a designated conservation area.

Schools

40. Crick Primary School.
   a. Crick Primary School is on Main Road and most clearly visible from Bury Dyke. There are 3 access points: from the Main Rd, from Church Street through the churchyard and from Bury Dyke.
   b. The school has been expanded to accommodate children from the large number of houses constructed in Crick in recent years. With the additional classroom built in 2016, the Primary School will have capacity for 210 pupils in a full single stream. When all the family houses under construction are completed towards the end of 2017, the school’s capacity may be exceeded if most parents wish their children to attend the local school. There is little or no scope on the existing site to expand the school consistently across the age range, without sacrificing the
playing field. Indeed, some parents have complained that the current playground provision is inadequate for a school of its size.

   c. The school currently accommodates the pre-school facility in the parish but that may cease because of the increasing demand for primary school places for pupils moving into homes under construction.

41. **Secondary Schools.** There is no secondary school provision in the village. The village falls within the priority area of Guilsborough Academy which is at full capacity. A total of 232 pupils can be accommodated per year group, and this is already being exceeded in certain cases. By 2018, based on current numbers, that will be the case for 3 year groups without taking into account the new sizeable developments under construction at Crick, Kilsby, West Haddon and Long Buckby.
Part 3 - Planning Policy Framework for the CVNDP

42. A NDP is required to sit within the framework of national, sub-regional (West Northamptonshire) and local planning policies. We have taken this to mean the NPPF, the NPPG (National Planning Practice Guidance), the WNJCS and the Saved Policies of the Daventry District Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance

43. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012 and sets out the Government’s national planning policies and how these are expected to be applied. It advises:
   a. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. (para. 6)
   b. There are three dimensions to sustainable development: - economic, social and environmental. (para. 7)
   c. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which for decision taking means:
      i. Approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay.
      ii. Where the development plan is absent or out of date granting permission unless any adverse effects of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. (para14)
   d. Neighbourhoods should develop Plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans. (para 16).

44. Specific advice on Neighbourhood Plans includes the following:
   a. Paragraph 183 states that neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes and neighbourhood forums can use neighbourhood planning to set planning policies through Neighbourhood Plans to determine decisions on planning applications.
   b. Paragraph 184 states that neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they achieve the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan.
   c. Paragraph 185 states that, outside these strategic elements, Neighbourhood Plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a Neighbourhood Plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict.

We believe that this plan meets these directives.

45. On 6 March 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance web-based resource.
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (Part 1)

46. The WNJCS is the planning framework for the West Northamptonshire sub-region including Daventry District, Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire District Council. The final version was adopted on 15/12/14 by the three councils; it now sets out the strategic policies for shaping and guiding the location of development up to 2029. The Core Strategy includes strategic housing and employment sites and the infrastructure required to support them.

47. As an emerging planning policy document, our Neighbourhood Plan must take into account the policies and proposals of the WNJCS. Key policies in relation to the CVNDP include the following:

Policy SA – Presumption in favour of sustainable development
When considering development proposals, the relevant Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals for sustainable development will be approved and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this local plan (and, where relevant, with policies in other local plans and neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the appropriate Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

Policy S1 – The distribution of development
Development and economic activity will be distributed on the following basis:

a) Development will be concentrated primarily in and adjoining the principal urban area of Northampton.

b) Appropriate development of a lesser scale will be located in and adjoining the sub-regional centre of Daventry town.

c) The development needs of the rural service areas of Towcester and Brackley and the rural areas will also be provided for.

d) New development in the rural areas will be limited with the emphasis being on:
   1) enhancing and maintaining the distinctive character and vitality of rural communities
MADE VERSION CRICK VILLAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2) shortening journeys and facilitating access to jobs and services
3) strengthening rural enterprise and linkages between settlements and their hinterlands; and
4) Respecting the quality of tranquillity.

In assessing the suitability of sites for development, priority will be given to making best use of previously developed land and vacant and under-used buildings in urban or other sustainable locations, contributing to the achievement of a West Northamptonshire target of 30% of additional dwellings on previously developed land.

Policy S3 – Scale and distribution of housing development
Provision will be made for 42,620 net additional dwellings in the WNJCS area during the plan period to 2029. The CVNDP covers this same period. The housing figures for Daventry District (outside of the Northampton Related Development Area) propose about 6,980 dwellings of which about 2,360 dwellings should be provided in the rural areas and about 4,620 dwellings at Daventry Town.

Policy R1 – Spatial strategy for the rural areas
Within the rural areas of West Northamptonshire there is an identified need for 2360 dwellings within Daventry District to be provided between 2011 and 2029. Within the rural areas the distribution of the rural housing requirement will be the subject of the Part 2 Local Plans that are being prepared by Daventry District according to the local need of each village and their role within the hierarchy. Whilst the rural housing target of 2360 has been met under the requirements of the WNJCS, as agreed with the Council, this requirement isn’t a ceiling, but it does trigger further criteria (i to v) of Policy R1 (Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas) of the WNJCS.

Development within the rural areas will be guided by a rural settlement hierarchy that will comprise the following categories:

- Primary service Villages,
- Secondary service Villages,
- Other Villages, and
- Small settlements/Hamlets.

The rural hierarchy in Part 2 Local Plans will have regard to, but not exclusively, the following:
1. The presence of services and facilities to meet the day to day needs of residents, including those from surrounding settlements
2. Opportunities to retain and improve provision and enhancement of services critical to the sustainability of settlements
3. Accessibility, particularly by public transport, to the main towns and sustainable employment opportunities
4. Evidence of local needs for housing (including market and affordable housing), employment and services
5. The role scale and character of the settlement
6. The capacity of settlements to accommodate development in terms of physical, environmental infrastructure and other constraints
The availability of deliverable sites including previously developed land in sustainable locations

Sustaining the rural economy by retaining existing employment sites where possible, by enabling small scale economic development, including tourism, through rural diversification and by supporting appropriate agricultural and forestry development

Protect and enhance the character and quality of the rural area’s historic buildings and areas of historic or environmental importance, and

Enabling local communities to identify and meet their own local needs

Residential development in rural areas will be required to:

A. Provide for an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes, including affordable housing to meet the needs of all sectors of the community, including the elderly and vulnerable, and

B. Not affect open land which is of particular significance to the form and character of the village, and

C. Preserve and enhance historic buildings and areas of historic or environmental importance including those identified in conservation area appraisals and village design statements, and

D. Protect the amenity of existing residences, and

E. Be of an appropriate scale to the existing settlement, and

F. Promote sustainable development that equally addresses economic, social and environmental issues, and

G. Be within the existing confines of the village.

Development outside the existing confines will be permitted where it involves the re-use of buildings or, in exceptional circumstances, where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities or would contribute towards and improve the local economy

Once the housing requirement for the rural areas has been met through planning permissions or future allocations further housing development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it:

I) would result in environmental improvements on a site, including for example, the re-use of previously developed land and best practice in design or

II) is required to support the retention of or improvement to essential local services that may be under threat (in particular the local primary school or primary health services); and

III) has been informed by an effective community involvement exercise prior to the submission of a planning application; or

IV) is a rural exceptions site that meets the criteria in Policy H3; or

V) has been agreed through an adopted Neighbourhood Plan

48. Other WNJCS Policies that are relevant are:

a. BN 2 biodiversity
b. BN 3 woodland enhancement and creation
Daventry District Council Local Planning Policy and Daventry District Local Plan 1997

Saved Policies

49. The Daventry District Local Plan (DDLP), adopted in 1997 sets the current local planning policy framework for Crick pending the production of the emerging Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan.

50. The DDLP, therefore, remains the plan with which the CVNDP must be in “general conformity”. But, as explained above, this Neighbourhood Plan should also be in conformity with the recently-adopted WNCJS. We believe it does conform.

51. Not all the Local Plan’s policies are extant. In 2010, the Council published a list of saved policies, in line with a direction from the Department of Communities and Local Government, pursuant to paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

52. The following saved policies are of most relevance to the context of neighbourhood planning for Crick.

a. HS11 is the general housing policy relevant to limited development villages including Crick. Planning permission will be granted for residential development within these villages provided that it is on sites specifically identified for residential development in the Local Plan or; it comprises small- scale development within the existing confines of the village as defined on the proposals map; and it does not affect open land which is of particular significance to the form and character of the village or; it comprises the renovation, adaptation of the conversion of buildings for residential purposes. The previously mapped confines of the village are out of date, derived over twenty years ago, and do not take into account development in the village which has fragmented the boundary. Creating the NDP has provided an opportunity to review the existing boundary and update it to take into account the extent of the village as it currently stands. To carry out this process, we used the following criteria:

- Lines of communication.
- Physical features.
- Planning History.
- Village enhancements.
Recent development.

Important amenity areas.

Appendix 3 contains the CVNDP Policies Maps showing the proposed new Settlement Boundary and Local Green Spaces.

b. HS16 relates solely to Crick and states that planning permission for residential development will not normally be granted on sites outside of the existing confines of the village as defined on the Proposals Map other than on sites specifically identified in the Local Plan.

c. Other significant policies in the DDLP include:

GN1, GN2, EN1, EN8, EN11, EN18, EN19, EN20, EN21, EN38 and HS10, EM10, EM16, RT8, RT9, TM2, and HS21.

Daventry Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2a) (DSCLP)

53. The emerging Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2a) will eventually replace the saved policies from the 1997 adopted local plan. In tandem with the WNJCS it will set the local planning context. Until the Part 2 Local Plan is finalised, the saved policies should apply within the strategic direction provided by the WNJCS. This Neighbourhood Plan conforms to this position.

54. On 29 January 2016, the District Council published for a 6-week consultation period, the Issues and Options Consultation document. This Plan will supplement the Adopted WNJCS and will cover the period up to 2029. The purpose of the consultation document was to identify the key issues facing the district up to 2029 and where possible to establish the appropriate option for addressing them through the Local Plan. At this stage, there are no specific policies contained within the emerging Plan.

Summary

55. This Section has highlighted the main national and sub-regional policies to which we have had regard and with which we are in conformity.

56. We started with consideration of the NPPF and would draw attention to paragraphs 16, 17, 75 and 76. Under the Daventry District Local Plan 1997, Crick was designated as a Limited Development Village. In 1996, there were 552 households paying Council Tax in the village, which by 2014 had grown to 783 (source DDC). With housing developments that are already approved and underway this can be expected to rise to nearly 1,000 by 2018. This will represent an increase of just over 80% over that time. Whilst Crick may be seen to have more local facilities than many other villages, the scale and speed of expansion of the village can already be seen to be putting these local services under strain. The social and physical infrastructure of the village is in many aspects incapable of accommodating further expansion in the population in the foreseeable future, given the major increase in the size of the village in recent years. However, we believe our proposals, which include the provision of small developments and specialist housing including sheltered housing, are sustainable. The NPPF requires recognition of the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. It also requires planning policies to protect and enhance public rights of way.

57. We then turn to the WNJCS, which is now the sub-regional strategic plan, and draw attention particularly to Policies S1 and R1. S1 requires the enhancement and maintenance of the distinctive character and vitality of rural communities and the importance of the quality of tranquillity.

58. R1, apart from specific exceptions, requires the protection of open countryside of significance to the form and character of the village. Of relevance to Crick is sub-section 6
which relates to the rural hierarchy (capacity of infrastructure to accommodate further development) and sub-section D which relates to rural area development (protection of amenity of existing residences).

59. In terms of DDCs extant saved policies GN1, GN2, EN1, HS11, HS21 and HS24 are of significance. They include reference to the need to severely restrain development in the open countryside and to ensure no adverse effect on a Special Landscape Area (SLA). They also require no undue strain on local infrastructure and public services.
Part 4 - The CVNDP

Surveys and Exhibitions

60. There have been several surveys and consultations as follows:

   a. Village Needs Survey carried out in Crick Primary School in May 2015.
   e. Crick Residents and Business Survey in April/May 2016.
   f. Scarecrow Festival Exhibition in July 2016.

61. The Consultation Statement which will accompany the plan when submitted will contain a document giving full details of the surveys together with their results and analysis.

62. Also relevant when gauging opinion are the responses at public meetings in respect of the planning applications for major developments on:

   a. Land off Watford Road.
   b. Elms Farm.
   c. Land off West Haddon Road.

63. In July 2015, the CVNDP Group organised a stand at the Crick Scarecrow weekend to gather residents’ views on Crick’s future development. The response was very general but indicated the nature of villagers’ opinions. The village newsletter, Crick News, publicised this event and thereafter published regular progress updates on the CVNDP Group progress in generating the Plan.

64. Based on analysing the 2015 Scarecrow Weekend response, a detailed questionnaire was compiled and circulated to households in September 2015. These responses confirmed the residents’ opinions and views. A CVNDP Group Policy Sub-group was then formed to draft the Plan in detail. It soon became clear that further consultation was needed to provide more local evidence for some of the potential policies.

65. In May 2016, there was a formal consultation with residents through a detailed four-page questionnaire delivered to 780 Crick parish households. The questionnaire was available in Crick News and a version for completion online was made available on the CVNDP website. Two large roadside banners publicised the survey. Links to the survey were also posted on Social Media.

66. A total of 261 questionnaires were completed, 68 via the website. Some households submitted more than one response. All residents over the age of 14 could respond and additional informal response was provided by the children of Crick Primary School.

67. Its main conclusions elicited from 70% to 95% of responders are:

   a. Major concerns about the level of future development coupled with the desire to maintain the open spaces within the village and to preserve green buffer zones between the settlement and neighbouring developments.
   b. Major problems stemming from the rapid expansion of the village since 1990 of
from around 450 houses to nearly 1,000 today.
c. A belief that development has overwhelmed the village infrastructure, in particular road traffic, parking and school capacity.
d. That the four arteries in and out of the village are now reduced to single lane working, day and night due to on-street parking and there is no available land to provide off-street parking.

68. In addition to numerical survey data, many written comments were made. The most frequently made comments were:

a. 127 - the village has outgrown its infrastructure.
b. 44 - it was necessary to ensure that the post office remains open and viable and that competing outlets should not be encouraged.
c. 43 - the village boundary should be preserved with no more infill but allow extensions/rebuild.
d. 42 - no more houses should be built and certainly no more ugly estates.
e. 38 - parking outside the Co-op and the dangerous crossroad layout needed to be revised.
f. 34 – that a larger/better village hall was needed.
g. 34 - more small retailers are needed e.g. tea shop, butcher, baker, farm shop.
h. 30 - Crick has lost its identity; a lack of community spirit and too many commuters.
i. 29 - Crick must remain a village; therefore, protect the buffer of surrounding green fields.
j. 28 - new build should be in keeping with old; make the District Council follow Crick’s Village Design Statement.
k. 21 – the need for better houses for the retired and downsizers, not small cheap ones.

69. This detailed consultation provided the depth required for the Local Evidence sections in Policies contained in the Plan.

70. A survey of local businesses was conducted in May 2016. Sixty-three questionnaires were sent by post to all of businesses in the village. However, only 6 responses were received because all but 3 of the businesses are run from private houses whose residents would already have completed the general survey.

71. Prior to the Section 14 Pre-Submission Consultation, the CVNDP Group mounted an exhibition over the Scarecrow Festival Weekend on 9 and 10 July 2016. Display boards showing the Vision and Objectives of the Plan, its 12 policies and the Policies Map at Appendix 3 were at its centre. Visitors were also able to examine complete copies of the draft Plan and the results of the most recent survey.

Overall Objective of the CVNDP

72. The CVNDP aims to provide a framework which will ensure that decisions on planning applications achieve sustainable development which is appropriate to Crick. The wishes of local residents have been clearly expressed through surveys, exhibitions and consultations. The overall objective of the plan is to express them through appropriate policies so they receive appropriate weight and action by the local planning authority.

73. All respondents wish to retain existing open spaces and views of open countryside. They also wish to see no further development outside the confines of settlement boundary and only limited small-scale development inside it. They also want to see existing amenities and infrastructure developed and improved.
74. From the data gathered from surveys, consultation with residents and public exhibitions, the CVNDP Group developed the vision and specific key objectives to reflect residents’ views accurately.
Vision for Crick

By 2029, Crick will have retained its size and character as a traditional Northamptonshire village. Local green spaces and facilities will have been protected and enhanced, and surrounding farm and woodland will have been protected to ensure the village is clearly separated from all nearby developments. Village facilities and infrastructure will have been improved to make life fulfilling and safe for its residents.

Objectives

The Plan will respect the following objectives:

a. Crick will respect the wellbeing, needs and wishes of its villagers.
b. It will retain its environment and heritage, and will maintain the rural form and character of a traditional Northamptonshire village.
c. The character of all areas will be respected, to preserve or enhance the distinctiveness of the traditional village.
d. Crick will maintain its separation from surrounding villages and industrial areas.
e. Outside the village, planted woodland and farmland areas, with its network of footpaths, will be protected to preserve views into and from within the village.
f. Within the village, green spaces and facilities will be protected or enhanced.
g. It will ensure new housing is small in scale within the village boundary.
h. It will recognise the need for sheltered accommodation and low-cost housing.
i. Highway safety, traffic congestion and parking will be addressed to improve movement and safety in and around the village for all road users, including private cars, public transport, cyclists and pedestrians.
j. Small village businesses and home working will be encouraged.
k. Communications infrastructure will be improved.
l. It will seek to provide facilities for people to join in village life and activities.
m. It will seek to preserve and promote green infrastructure and biodiversity.

Key Issues

Protection of Green Spaces

75. The village enjoys access to fields and woods which surround and bring the countryside into the village, shaping its form and character. The Millennium and Jubilee Woods have been
developed by volunteers from the village with sponsorship and are important green spaces. An assessment of each of the proposed protected green spaces and how each site meets with the criteria provided within paragraph 77 of the NPPF is provided within Table 1 (Local Green Space Assessment) in Policy Crick 2.

76. Footpaths also exist around the village, but we should aim to establish a circular footpath whilst retaining the existing network of footpaths that allow villagers to meet regularly and easily. The canal's towpath and bridges are key parts of this footpath network and are being upgraded by volunteers and the Canal and River Trust.

Capacity of the Village Primary School and Local Secondary Schools

77. The village Primary School is expected to reach or exceed its capacity of 210 pupils when all the currently approved housing is completed and although all children resident in Crick can obtain a place, we expect this situation to change as the St Margaret's View development is built. There is no further room for building expansion at the school unless the playing field is sacrificed. However, some parents are already complaining that the current playground provision is inadequate for the number of children currently attending the school.

78. There is also a considerable problem with parking for both staff and parents. Those dropping and collecting children at the beginning and end of the school day create risks for themselves and the rest of the village population.

79. If because of the housing developments currently being constructed, the school reaches capacity, children from the village need to travel to schools outside of Crick, and we will have failed to comply with Policy INF1 in the WNJCS.

80. The village Primary School will not be able to cope with any further major housing development in the village.

81. Similarly, as in stated in paragraph 41, the Secondary School at Guilsborough is at full capacity. Any further housing development in Crick and elsewhere in the Secondary School’s Priority Area may require the school to expand.

Future Development of the Village

82. In the Spring 2016 Survey of residents 59.8% of those who responded were not in favour of further housing development and a further 16.1% felt that an acceptable level of growth up to 2029 would be a further 100 houses. There is a clear view amongst the residents that the village is already big enough, demonstrated by the ability of people to walk around and usually meet people they know. This greatly aids communication and the fostering of community spirit. Whilst not against some small population increase, this should be no more than a small percentage of the 2011 Census figure. The last twenty-five years have seen significant development in the village, roughly doubling its population. This has brought traffic problems especially on the four main roads that lead to the centre of the village. Further development other than infill will not be sustainable because of infrastructure limitations, such as the capacity of the village school, traffic volume on the narrow roads throughout the village and insufficient parking space at its centre.
Houlton and DIRFT

83. Houlton, the Rugby Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) on the former Radio Station Site in Warwickshire, which meets some of Rugby’s housing needs, and the development DIRFT 3, most of which lies within Daventry District, will have an impact on the village. Until facilities including primary schools and a GP surgery are provided at Houlton, this may increase the demand on those located in Crick. The village is also likely to come under increased pressure as a very attractive venue in open countryside with pubs, eating places, footpaths, canal walks and established woods which may encourage residents of Houlton and more people working at DIRFT to travel to it for leisure purposes. The congestion on roads in and around the village is likely to increase because of both developments.

Infrastructure

84. There is considerable scope to improve the basic infrastructure. Although there are many thriving interest and sports groups, provision of activities for young people must be an important part of any developmental planning. Enhancing the Village Hall or building a replacement, modern, suitably sized one would greatly enhance village life and should be considered in the years ahead if funds become available.

85. Crick Medical Practice has a contract with NHS England and is part of the NHS Nene Clinical Commissioning Group. It covers the village of Crick and 24 other villages in the surrounding area. Its main branch is in Crick, but it has other smaller premises in West Haddon. It provides a range of enhanced health services including a Dispensary Service and is a very important part of the village community. In March 2017, over 5218 patients were registered with the practice. Its main premises in Crick have recently been extended and upgraded and it has capacity for further growth, particularly as the facilities at West Haddon are not fully utilised. Because Crick Medical Practice is also used by residents from other villages it attracts further traffic through the centre of the village.

Transport and Traffic

86. The village is well placed for access to major motorways and trunk roads. This has attracted many people who work some distance from home. This has resulted in a high level of vehicle ownership, with many households having two or three vehicles; hence the major and increasing traffic problems, especially in the centre of the village. Any further significant, new housing or similar building developments will add to this problem, particularly since the
applications for new housing sites will require access to the main roads via narrow residential streets, giving problems particularly at the beginning and end of the day.

87. Continuous traffic congestion is a perpetual problem on the four roads that lead to the village centre. Most of the houses fronting these four roads are older terraced properties adjacent to the footpath with only vestigial front gardens that are not wide enough for drives or garages in which householders could park their vehicles off road. There is no available space near the village centre that could be developed as a car park. As a result, these four roads have cars parked in a single line on one side of each road, 24 hours a day, which causes single lane working with occasional passing spaces. As more houses have been built, traffic volume has increased which has exacerbated the problem.

88. Goods and residential traffic to and from Yelvertoft and surrounding areas pass through the centre of the village adding to congestion. The increase in this traffic flow was not anticipated when the Crick by-pass was built. Therefore, should a sizeable development be planned for Yelvertoft in the future, it will need to be supported by a suitable transport solution. In this instance, Crick village would wish the developer to explore whether a connection to the Crick by-pass would be possible to alleviate further congestion in the village centre.

89. The village could be said to enjoy a good bus service (hourly to Northampton and Rugby during the day (but not evenings or Sundays) which can meet the shopping needs of those without a vehicle. However, it does not allow villagers to participate in evening activities like visiting theatres or cinemas in nearby towns. Nor is it likely to allow commuting to full-time employment in Rugby or Northampton, particularly for service and retail sector employees with evening and weekend shifts. However, the recent addition of a 0530 and 2330 service does allow for employment at DIRFT because the new services match shift times.

90. The High Street, Lauds Road, the Marsh, Church Street, Yelvertoft Road and Bucknills Lane would benefit from traffic calming and/or reduction measures.

Housing Need and Design

91. Of the 135 houses being built on the Barratt Homes St Margaret’s View development, 99 should be completed by the end of June 2017 (73 market homes and 26 housing association). A further 36 will still have to be completed of which 9 will be managed by a housing association. There are several additional market homes being constructed. The total number of homes in the pipeline is more than the requirements indicated by the 2016 Daventry District Council Housing Survey and the Spring 2016 CVNDP Survey. However, the types of houses being built will not meet the demand for bungalows, sheltered homes, flats and self-build properties that residents have indicated are required. Currently there is more than adequate provision of low cost housing for young people who wish to remain in the village. However, there is inadequate provision for the elderly who need care or who would like to downsize without leaving the village. This is addressed in Policy CRICK 10.
92. The original village has properties dating back to the 16th century, with gradual development since then over the centuries and, as a result, has a great deal of character. There are over 40 listed (Grade 1 & 2) properties which are on the table of Listed Buildings at Appendix 2. Over the past twenty years, the new estates built by David Wilson Homes and Barratt Homes have not respected that character in terms of scale, building design and use of appropriate materials and has not incorporated the best qualities of local distinctiveness.

Community Facilities

93. As indicated on Ordnance Survey Maps, there are many footpaths around the village, including the canal towpaths. These are well used, and some provide circular routes. However, they should be better publicised to improve use and appreciation and some need maintenance to enable year-round usage.

94. The present commercial facilities, which include a Post Office, a Cooperative convenience store, three public houses, a restaurant, an ex-servicemen’s club, a hairdresser, an undertaker and garages without petrol stations are well supported and adequately meet the needs of the current population. However, they might struggle to cope with any significant increase in the population of the village.

95. Other amenities include:

   a. The Pre-school.
   b. The Village Hall.
   c. The Old School.
   d. The Primary School.
   e. Crick Medical Practice.
   f. St Margaret’s Church.
   g. Crick United Reformed Church.
   h. The new Sports Field with soccer pitches, a multi user games area (MUGA), cricket pitches and the Crick Community Sports Centre, opened in June 2106.
   i. The Playing Field with a skate-board area, a children’s play area and an old pavilion.

96. The Playing Field facilities are inadequate for the present population and are in need of improvement and fencing to meet modern standards. Plans are being drawn up to refurbish the old pavilion and further improve the playground equipment.

97. Consultation with residents has shown that there is also a need for a children’s play area close to the David Wilson Homes Estate to meet the needs of residents. A suitable site will need to be found.

98. There are various sports teams playing soccer, cricket, tennis etc. There are numerous activity groups including the Darby and Joan, Knit and Natter, History Society, St Margaret’s Church Bell Ringers etc. as well as groups for toddlers and young children. All the above need continuing support and encouragement as they enhance the village character and lifestyle.

99. Two notice boards keep villagers informed of activities, as does the quarterly newsletter – Crick News. There is a new Community website, www.crickparish.org.uk.
However, mobile phone provision within the village is presently poor with parts of the village regularly without a usable signal. Throughout the village the signal is too weak to support 3G and 4G.

**Employment**

Most residents of working age leave the village to work. The creation of work places in the village, or just outside it, would add another dimension to village life. The most likely sites for this would be unused farm buildings or previously developed land.

**Renewable Energy**

There are several wind farms in surrounding parishes which can be seen from various points in Crick. There are also wind turbines in the parish to the west of the M1 which are directly related to DIRFT. Other forms of renewable energy, such as solar power, should be carefully considered for inclusion in any future building development. However, they should not be included to the detriment of valuable agricultural land or the scarring of the village character.

**Local Governance**

The Parish Council regularly communicates with local residents via Crick News, which is its preferred form of communication at present, and its website - [www.crickparish.org.uk](http://www.crickparish.org.uk). This seems to work well, with Council information being given prominence within both. Crick News is published quarterly and distributed to all residences in the village and surrounding farms.

The CVNDP Group issues regular updates in Parish Council Meeting Minutes and on the CVNDP web site, and the Crick Noticeboard and CVNDP Facebook pages. The Councillors on the CVNDP Group report to the monthly Parish Council meeting. There is also a regular piece in the quarterly Crick News.

**Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity**

Crick is situated on a local green infrastructure corridor (Crick-Banbury), see Maps 1 and 2 in Appendix 4, which provide links between the sub-regional corridors to complete the comprehensive green infrastructure network. The Northamptonshire-wide approach to Green Infrastructure is set out within the Landscape Character Assessment, which is supported by a prioritisation and management strategy for the network as well as identifying areas for future enhancement. A positive response to green infrastructure will improve levels of biodiversity and help to progressively reduce the impact of climate change.

Within the parish are several non-statutory habitats which add to the biodiversity and rural character of the area. These are shown in Map 3 in Appendix 4 and include:

- a. Crick Millennium Wood Pocket Park
- b. Crick Jubilee Woodland Potential Wildlife Site
- c. Grand Union Canal Local Wildlife Site

In the development of proposals, account should be taken of the advice contained in the Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document for Daventry District (May 2017) and the targets set in the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan.
Summary of Issues

107. It is acknowledged that the CVNDP must accommodate sustainable development. However, the overwhelming view of residents of Crick is that the village has already grown large enough. It suffers from continual traffic and parking problems; the narrow streets struggle to accommodate the needs not only of the current residents of Crick but also those of surrounding settlements that travel to Crick by car, because their villages do not possess the facilities that Crick offers. Any development should be small, limited and within the settlement boundary. It should concentrate on providing homes to meet the local housing needs determined by the 2016 Housing Survey and Policy CRICK 10. Few people want the character of the village to be spoiled by urban type development in its rural area but this is a real and present danger as the border of Rugby Borough creeps ever closer. Crick will be the nearest, most accessible discrete village to the new Houlton development of 6200 homes.

108. There is a need to improve the infrastructure in relation to community facilities, traffic volumes, and mobile communications. It will be imperative to protect existing green spaces as identified on the Policies Map at Appendix 3 and footpaths. These, with their splendid views over the West Northamptonshire countryside lend much to the character of the village. In addition, the CVNDP seeks to respond positively to the green infrastructure network and to protect and enhance existing habitats, thereby supporting biodiversity within the parish.
Part 5 - Policies and Proposals of the CVNDP

109. This section sets out the planning policies of the CVNDP. They have been developed from the issues, evidence, vision and objectives discussed above. These policies will be used to help determine planning applications in the parish and to shape the future of the parish as a place to live and work in, and to visit.

Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Local Countryside Character (Objectives a, b, c, d and e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy CRICK 1 - Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape and Local Countryside Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development proposals within the village should demonstrate that each of the following landscape design principles are met as and where applicable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. the scale, form and character of the existing settlement is maintained;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. new development shall be sited within the defined settlement boundary and is of a scale to complement the traditional character and historic core of the village;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. development on prominent sites on the edge of the village should be avoided to protect the profile and skyline of the village and to ensure views into and out of the village as identified in the Adopted Village Design Statement and shown in Appendix 5 are not adversely affected;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. landscaping and boundary treatments should use native species and, where practical and possible retain mature trees (see Appendix 1 of the Village Design Statement). However, where this is not possible, non-native species which are beneficial for wildlife will be acceptable alternatives;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. protect residents’ amenity and the landscape character from any noise, light or other pollution;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. the Special Landscape Area (SLA) bordering the village should be protected and maintained; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. existing local habitats and wildlife corridors should be protected and enhanced, and new ones created where practical and possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

110. **Local Evidence.** Local residents strongly agree that Crick should retain its rural and village atmosphere. The aspects of the village most identified as of importance were the countryside, Crick’s friendliness, its rural nature and the size of the village. (2016 Survey – Charts 4 and 7-11).
The Local Landscape

111. Many local landscape areas are listed in “Open Spaces and Views” in the Crick VDS. These areas provide vistas from many points within the village to the open countryside beyond and are essential to the character and setting of the village. Many of the areas are regularly walked on footpaths that cross the farmland.

112. The countryside that surrounds the village creates a distinct boundary which ensures the integrity of the village and offers essential protection from the incursions of DIRFT and the Eldonwall Industrial Estate.

113. Parts of the surrounding countryside are also protected as Special Landscape Areas (SLA) (Local Plan Policy EN1) which the CVNDP seeks to maintain, see paragraph 117.b below.

114. There are many well preserved ridge and furrow fields surrounding the village. These are listed and marked on the map at Appendix 6. They are the remains of a medieval, open field system of farming, rare features that are valued by residents as part of the village’s heritage which need to be protected and preserved.

115. The results of the residents’ survey showed that over 80% of respondents considered that it was important to protect the character and setting of the village.

116. Areas of importance include:

a. **Land either side of Kilsby Lane bridleway - bounded by Eldon Way Estate, the M1 and Watford Road settlement.**
   
   i. It has open grazing land that contains some original ridge and furrow, see features 31, 32 and 44 on the map at Appendix 6.
   
   ii. It contributes to the character of the village and the surrounding area.
   
   iii. It offers open views of the pastureland from the village.
   
   iv. Kilsby Lane was an important link with Kilsby and beyond and is possibly a bronze age routeway the importance of which was recognised at land Enclosure in 1776.
   
   v. To the south of the Eldonwall Estate reed beds from the medieval water meadow still exist.
   
   vi. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4.

b. **Land behind the Derry, Well Hill Close and The High Leys and west of Watford Road.**

   i. Historically the location of a water and steam mill and source of village building material.
ii. Much of this land contains a tree preservation order group as shown on the Map 4 in Appendix 4.

iii. It is open pasture that contains some good quality ridge and furrow features 31, 32 and 44 on the map at Appendix 6.

iv. The open views it provides are a significant feature of the village’s character.

v. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4.

vi. The land includes a potential wildlife site as shown on Map 3 in Appendix 4.

c. **Land to east of Watford Road.**

i. This is open countryside that contains historic ridge and furrow which was recognised by Hall & Harding in the Parish Survey – 1976 as “exceptionally well preserved”, see features 33, 35 and 36 on the map at Appendix 6. Ridge and furrow forms an attractive part of the landscape and although once common in the Midlands and Northamptonshire, it is now a fast diminishing feature of the landscape.

ii. It contributes to the historic form and character of the village and makes a positive contribution to the setting of the St Margaret of Antioch Church (a grade I listed building).

iii. It adjoins the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.

iv. Adjacent to the SLA.

v. There is evidence of medieval fishponds to the south of Boathorse Lane.

vi. A recent archaeological survey, Archaeological Report MOLA 15/58, has revealed the possibility of an Iron Age settlement at the top of Watford Road hill.

vii. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4.

d. **Land bordering the Grand Union Canal off West Haddon Road.**

i. Part of this land is in the designated SLA.

ii. The area adjoins Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.

iii. It is open land which is of significance to the form and character of the village.

iv. It makes a positive contribution to the historic form and character of the village and to the setting of both the adjoining Grand Union Canal Conservation Area and of nearby listed buildings on the eastern extent of the village.
v. The canal section within the parish has seven Grade 2 listed buildings, including the wharf house and wharfingers house, of which few examples remain.

vi. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4.

vii. The Grand Union Canal is identified as local wildlife site.

e. **Land to the East of the new sports fields up to the canal.**

   i. It is open grazing land which contributes to the character of the village and the surrounding area.
   
   ii. It is close to the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area, towpath
   
   iii. It falls within the SLA.
   
   iv. It offers open views of pastureland and Cracks Hill.
   
   v. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4 and there are potential wildlife sites as detailed on Map 3 in Appendix 4.

f. **Land adjacent to West Haddon Road east of the Canal**

   i. Largely untouched by modern agriculture, this contains some well-preserved ridge and furrow.

   ii. The open views it provides are a significant feature of the village’s character.

   iii. The village “Poor Fields” at the eastern parish boundary still provide an income for the Education Charity supporting children’s tertiary education.

   iv. The Jurassic Way is on the parish easterly boundary.

   v. The Local Green Infrastructure corridor extends within this area as shown on Map 2 in Appendix 4.

117. **Technical Evidence.**

a. **Environmental Character and Green Infrastructure Suite, 2007**¹. The Environmental Character Assessment describes the physical environment of Northamptonshire to help planners, developers and the community understand how the present day landscape has evolved and how it functions.

   i. **Environmental Character Assessment and Key Issues.** The Assessment identifies 15 Environmental Character Areas in Northamptonshire. Crick is included in Number 15 - The Vale of Rugby.

   ii. **Environmental Character.**

      (a) The Vale of Rugby lies in the west of the county on the border with Warwickshire and Leicestershire. It is a broad sweeping landscape that extends north and westwards for some distance beyond the county boundary. The landscape is generally flat, although the Leam, Avon and Rainsbrook and their tributaries that drain through the landscape off the

¹ [www.mrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk](http://www.mrpenvironmentalcharacter.org.uk)
neighbouring uplands, create subtle undulating landforms that become softer with distance westwards.

(b) The vale floor is underlain by the Lias Group Charmouth and Blue Lias Mudstones, providing continuity of geological character across the landscape. However, variations in the overlying superficial deposits occur, as streams draining the adjacent uplands having deposited broad belts of Alluvium, as well as sand and gravel river terrace deposits. In places, these are very extensive and out of scale with the watercourses that currently drain the landscape, implying that at one time, more significant watercourses flowed through the vale and off the adjacent hills.

(c) Other significant hydrological features include the Avon fed Stanford Reservoir, the Oxford Canal and the Leicester arm of the Grand Union Canal that forms the eastern boundary of the vale hugging the footslopes of the hills of the neighbouring Ironstone Uplands. The largely flat or gently undulating open agricultural landscape allows extensive views to the north and west. Views to the east and south tend to be restricted by the West Northamptonshire Ironstone Uplands, where outcrops of the more resistant Northampton Sand Formation frequently cap the series of hills and some stretches of steep escarpment.

(d) Agricultural land use is mixed, with extensive arable farmland combining with cattle and sheep grazed improved pastures to create a productive agricultural landscape. In the south of the vale, land use is predominantly pastoral, with arable land increasing in predominance northwards. Woodland cover is sparse adding to the sense of openness locally. Small copses and linear belts are located throughout the landscape, often bordering roads and disused rail lines, and close to farms to provide shelter.

(e) Fieldscapes display a number of localised variations, ranging from fragmented Parliamentary Enclosure and modern field patterns, in the south, to more intact Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary Enclosure patterns to the east of Rugby, around Crick and Yelvertoft. Fragmentation has occurred as a result of the imposition of major transport infrastructure and the amalgamation of fields by the removal of boundary features. Where 19th century enclosure patterns are intact, significant remains of the earlier medieval landscape are preserved, including widespread ridge and furrow and two earthwork remains of castles at Lilbourne and Lilbourne Motte, both of which are located close to the Avon and to Watling Street. Further evidence of the medieval landscape is preserved in the earthwork remains of deserted villages at Lilbourne and Stanford.

(f) In the north of the area, large modern fields are characteristic and coincidental with widespread arable cultivation. Despite field amalgamation and the ploughing out of earthwork remains from the 1950s, traces of the medieval landscape are evident, for example the survival of significant ridge and furrow at the Rugby radio transmitter site.

(g) Despite agricultural improvement, some areas of unimproved semi natural habitat are present. These are more frequent on steep slopes, where unimproved grassland and woodland survives and where springs
and species rich flushes have an acidic influence. On the flatter areas of the Vale, there is a greater proportion of arable land although grasslands are still well represented. Where unimproved grassland survives, it tends to be mesotrophic.

(h) Stanford Reservoir is an important local resource, offering open water and wetland habitats. Further important wildlife resources are linear route ways such as stretches of disused canal and railway and active canals such as the Oxford Canal.

(i) The Grand Union Canal is a significant local asset with continuous hedge lines linking several small woodlands and a range of marginal habitats that border the watercourse. The proximity of Rugby has limited impact on the character of the otherwise rural landscape, although major features, including the Rugby Radio Station and major transport infrastructure are detracting influences. The Grand Union and Oxford Canals run in a north easterly direction, taking advantage of the gentle landform at the base of the neighbouring hills. There is also a concentration of rail infrastructure to the southeast of Rugby, which has brought with it additional development in the form of a major rail freight terminal adjacent to the M1 motorway, a further piece of infrastructure dominating the local landscape.

iii. Key Issues.

(a) The Vale of Rugby lies in the west of the county on the border with Warwickshire and Leicestershire. It is a broad sweeping landscape that extends north and westwards for some distance beyond the county boundary, and strategies for enhancement should be developed and agreed alongside the relevant neighbouring authorities.

(b) The largely flat or gently undulating open agricultural landscape allows extensive views to the north and west, and land management and new development should seek to maintain and enhance these views.

(c) Agricultural land use is mixed, with extensive arable farmland combining with cattle and sheep grazed improved pastures, to create a productive agricultural landscape. The retention of a mixed farming economy should be encouraged to ensure the continuity of the patchwork character of the landscape.

(d) In the south of the vale, land use is predominantly pastoral, and the landscape displays intact 19th century enclosure patterns and significant remains of the earlier medieval landscape, including widespread ridge and furrow and earthwork remains of castles and deserted medieval villages. The patterning of fields and landscape monuments should be protected and enhanced by appropriate land management. Opportunities to increase the biodiversity interest of pastures especially in the vicinity of landscape monuments by reversion to unimproved or semi improved status should be exploited.

(e) Arable land use increases in predominance northwards. This shift is mirrored by the field patterning, which is dominated by large modern fields. Despite field amalgamation and the ploughing out of earthwork remains from the 1950s, some traces survive. These sites should be protected from further destruction.

2 The site of the Rugby SUE.
Woodland cover is sparse adding to the sense of openness that characterises the vale landscape. The pattern of small scale copses and linear shelter belts should be maintained, and newly planted woodland blocks continue along roads and rail lines. However, the siting of new plantations should seek to maintain the open character of the landscape.

Despite agricultural improvement, some areas of unimproved semi natural habitat are present, and in particular on more marginal land such as steep slopes where unimproved grassland and woodland survives, and where springs and species rich flushes have an acidic influence. Land managers should be encouraged to protect and enhance sites of nature conservation interest and seek opportunities to connect these with linear habitats where possible.

Stanford Reservoir and the Grand Union Canal are important local biodiversity resources, offering open water and wetland habitats. Hedge lines adjacent to the canal link several small woodlands and a range of marginal habitats. Their function as connecting habitats should be further enhanced by appropriate land and hedgerow management.

Whilst the Rugby Radio Station and major transport infrastructure are detracting influences locally, these features offer significant opportunities for the creation of species rich grassland habitat. Where major development such as the rail freight terminal has a significant urbanising influence, further opportunities exist for the creation of screening woodlands that can also contribute to the overall habitat resource.

b. **Special Landscape Areas (SLAs).** These areas have had long standing protection. This should be maintained. The SLAs were originally designated in the first County Structure Plan. They were then carried forward in to the 1997 Local Plan. A map showing the SLA near the Crick Settlement Boundary follows.
The SLA bordering Crick
Protection of Local Green Spaces and other Important Green Areas (Objectives a, b, and f.)

Policy CRICK 2 – Protection of Local Green Spaces

The following parcels of land as shown on the Policies Map at Appendix 3 and in the more detailed maps at Appendix 3A are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- a. The Marsh and adjacent green (LGS 1).
- b. The Washbrook, Main Road (opposite the Rectory) (LGS 2).
- c. Land beyond the school towards Oak Lane (LGS 3).
- d. The village pond and land beside Bury Dyke (LGS 4).
- e. Fallowfields open space (LGS 5).
- f. The triangle of land near Access Garden Products (LGS 6).
- g. St Margaret’s View open space (LGS 7).
- h. Cracks Hill (LGS 8).
- i. Millennium Wood (LGS 9).
- j. Jubilee Wood (LGS 10).
- k. Crick Sports Field (LGS 11).
- l. Crick Old Road (LGS 12).

New development will not be supported on land designated as Local Green Space except in very special circumstances.

118. **Local Evidence.**

a. All respondents to the village-wide CVNDP questionnaire of September 2015 stated that all local green spaces should be preserved and not developed.

b. Local residents identified in the 2016 survey that the countryside was of most importance to them and 95% of respondents of the 2016 Survey wanted the Green Spaces and open areas in and around Crick protected. (2016 Survey – Chart 15).

119. **Technical Evidence.**

a. Paragraph 76 of the NPPF advises that
   “local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances”.

b. Paragraph 77 of the NPPF advises that:
   “the Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:
   - where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
Where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and

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

c. The areas 1 to 7 listed below are identified as Local Green Spaces within the confines of the Village. Areas 8 to 12 are Local Green Spaces outside the confines of the village. Many of these spaces are described in the ‘Open Spaces and Views’ section of the adopted VDS.
d. Table 1 below sets out how each of the proposed protected local green space meets these criteria.

**Local Green Space Assessment**

120. In Map 1 of the Crick VDS, the green spaces in the table below are referenced by the letter in column 1. Others have been developed since the 2010 Crick VDS update and are not therefore mentioned in the VDS. Many of the spaces listed are also included as “Open Spaces and Views” in the Crick Village Design Statement. Most are close to the community and demonstrably special to the local character of the village.

Table 1 - Local Green Space Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Green Space</th>
<th>Reasonably Close Proximity to the Community</th>
<th>Demonstrably Special to the Local Community</th>
<th>Local in Character and not an Extensive Tract of Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Marsh and adjacent green VDS Ref P, part of R</td>
<td>Close to the centre of the village. Accessed from Main Road, Chapel Lane and The Marsh.</td>
<td>Used for gatherings during fairs and festivals. A place where residents walk and children play. Functions as a ‘Village Green’ and recreational space for the residents of that area of the village.</td>
<td>The Marsh is registered Common Land and the Green is a registered Village Green. It measures 0.3 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Washbrook, Main Road (opposite the Rectory) VDS Ref part of J</td>
<td>Close to the village centre off Main Road, it serves the village as a whole and residents of Main Road, Bucknills Lane and Rectory Close.</td>
<td>This is registered Common Land of historical significance. In times past the ‘washbrook’ pit was filled from a stream originating at Well Hills. Sheep were washed here. The stream still runs at the border of the land. The ‘washbrook’ was filled in when the M1 was built in 1959. Now a pleasant open space.</td>
<td>Close to the village centre, a pleasant open space off a main road out of the village. It measures 0.11 ha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Name of Green Space

### Reasonably Close Proximity to the Community

- Used by walkers and local residents, it adds character to one of the gateways to the village centre. It has a seat, a milestone and a sign about its history.

| 3. Land beyond the school towards Oak Lane. | Off Bury Dyke and Fallowfields but also accessed by a number of footpaths. Close to the church, the school and the many properties in the centre of Crick | This area is of special archaeological importance to the village, being the site of the original village settlement and adjacent to the Grade 1 listed St Margaret’s Church with origins in the Saxon era. Part of this space is used for the Crick Scarecrow and Music Festival. It is an access route for children going to school and for residents going to church or to the shops and pubs in the village centre. | Formed as a result of the developments on Monks Way and Fallowfields, this is now effectively the green centre of the village. It measures 0.60 ha approximately. |

| 4. Village pond and land beside Bury Dyke | Close to the village centre, and beside the school and the 37 Main Road listed building. | Formed as a result of the developments on Monks Way and Fallowfields and handed over to the Parish Council in 2013. The village pond is an important wildlife habitat with great-crested newts. The green is an open space for nearby housing, used for the Crick Scarecrow and Music Festivals, and also a route for children going to school. This is now an effective part of the green centre of the village and a historically significant village area. | Part of the green centre of the village. It measures 0.22 ha. |

<p>| 5. Fallowfields open space | Off Fallowfields | Green open space in Phase 2 of the David Wilson Homes Estate. Visual amenity and play | Surrounded by houses, is a mini village green for the residents of this area. It measures |</p>
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<tr>
<td>6. The triangle of land near Access Garden Products. VDS Ref Z</td>
<td>Near the vehicle bridge over the A428 bypass beside Yelvertoft Road. Close to Barley Croft, St Margaret’s View Estate, Drayson Lane and Access Garden Products.</td>
<td>Trees and bushes in this green triangle provide habitats for wildlife. It is an open space buffer and shields residents from noise and light pollution from the Costco logistics site.</td>
<td>Trees and bushes add character to the local village area. It is effectively a pocket park. It measure 0.09 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. St Margaret’s View Open Space</td>
<td>Public Open Space on the edge of the St Margaret’s View Estate adjacent to Main Road and the A428.</td>
<td>This is the new estate’s local green space with pond, footpath, shrubs and trees. Visual amenity and play area for children. Provides a haven for wildlife.</td>
<td>Immediately in front of properties on St Margaret’s view. It measures 1.5 ha approximately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cracks Hill</td>
<td>The hill is situated close to the villages of Crick and is adjacent to the canal and the Millennium and Jubilee Woods. Access is via the canal towpath, a bridleway and other well-established footpaths from the Yelvertoft Road and the Fallowfields Estate.</td>
<td>Cracks Hill is situated between the villages of Crick and Yelvertoft and was created during the last ice age, when melt water deposited material underneath the ice. Once the ice sheet retreated it left this pile of silt and rock behind, the hill is properly called a moraine. Worked flints from the Neolithic period have been found on the hill. It is also believed that the Romans used it as a sentry point. The Daventry District Council was given stewardship of Cracks Hill in 1999. It manages the site in partnership with the Friends of Cracks Hill and has obtained grants from Defra to restore the</td>
<td>Cracks Hill Public Open Space is a 10 to 15-minute walk from the Fallowfields Estate via established footpaths and a recently built canal foot bridge which was sponsored in part by residents to allow easy access from the village. It measures 6.68 ha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Millennium Wood</td>
<td>It is easily accessed by residents of the village by various routes including: a. The canal towpath. b. The bridleway to Yelvertoft. c. Over the footbridge across the A428 bypass near the Fallowfields Estate. d. The new road and footpaths around the Yelvertoft Road sports fields.</td>
<td>Financed and built by villagers from money raised at community celebrations to mark the Millennium. This is a Northamptonshire County Council pocket park. It is a large recreational wood where residents walk, picnic and play. It is used by the School as its woodland school and by the Scouts and Brownies. It is important to the health and wellbeing of the village. It is a potential wild life site It provides long views over Crick and the surrounding countryside.</td>
<td>On land adjacent to Cracks Hill, the wood is an integral part of the village and is a 10-minute walk from the Fallowfields Estate. It measures 3.02 ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Jubilee Wood</td>
<td>It is easily accessed by residents of the village by various routes including: a. The canal towpath.</td>
<td>The land was open farmland until 2002 when the bypass cut it off from the farm buildings making it unviable. This land,</td>
<td>It is an integral part of the village and is a 5-minute walk from the Fallowfields Estate via a well-established</td>
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## Green Space

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<tr>
<td>b. The bridleway to Yelvertoft.</td>
<td>together with that for the Sports Field, was purchased by Crick Parish Council from Northamptonshire County Council for recreational purposes. Planting started in 2011. It is used by the Primary School, the Scouts and the Brownies. Financed and built by the villagers, the Jubilee Wood is a large recreational wood. Residents walk, picnic and play there. It is a potential Wild Life site. It is important to the health and wellbeing of the village. It is an integral part of the village and has disabled access.</td>
<td>footpath and footbridge. It can also be accessed by car from Yelvertoft Road to permit those with disabilities to use it. It measures 6.80 ha.</td>
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<td>c. Over the footbridge across the A428 bypass near the Fallowfields Estate. From the new road and footpaths around the new Yelvertoft Road sports fields.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Crick Sports Field</td>
<td>It is easily accessed by residents of the village by various routes including: a. By foot, cycle and car along Yelvertoft Road. b. Over the footbridge across the A428 bypass near the Fallowfields Estate.</td>
<td>The land adjoins Jubilee Wood and was similarly affected by the bypass. It was also purchased by Crick Parish Council from Northamptonshire County Council for recreational purposes. Development of the facility started in 2013. It has a modern pavilion, a multi-user games area and a small indoor exercise area. The facility was developed to meet the needs of the expanded community. As early as the 1990’s it was recognised that the space on the Playing Field did not meet the recommended sports and</td>
<td>It is an integral part of the village and is a 5-minute walk from the Fallowfields Estate via a well-established footpath and footbridge. It can also be accessed by car from Yelvertoft Road. It measures 5.60 ha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Crick Old Road</td>
<td>Off Main Road near the canal roundabout on the A428.</td>
<td>A historically significant village area. Created when the route of the A428 was diverted around the bypass. Still has an element of the old pavement and carriageway which has been augmented by grassed areas trees and shrubs turning it into a pocket park. Used by residents and visitors as the main pedestrian access to the canal towpath, the historic Crick Wharf and the Moorings restaurant, the marina and garden centre.</td>
<td>It is an integral part of the village, very close to the Post Office, the canal and the nearby Fallowfields Estate. It measures 0.59 ha.</td>
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</table>
### MADE VERSION CRICK VILLAGE
### NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

<table>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is also a seat donated by a past Chairman of the Parish Council.</td>
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Made Version CVNDP
Protection of Local Community Facilities (Objectives a, b, c and m.)

**Policy CRICK 3 - Protection of Local Community Facilities**

1. The identified Community Facilities are:
   - a. St Margaret’s of Antioch Church.
   - b. Crick United Reformed Church.
   - c. The Primary School.
   - d. Crick Medical Practice.
   - e. The Village Hall.
   - f. The Old School.
   - g. The Post Office and Village Store.
   - h. The Pre-School.
   - i. The Crick Club
   - j. The Allotment Gardens.
   - k. The Cooperative Convenience Store.
   - l. The Red Lion Public House.
   - m. The Wheatsheaf Public House.
   - n. The Royal Oak Public House.

2. Development that would result in the loss of these community facilities will not be supported unless the following can be demonstrated:
   - a. the proposal includes alternative provision, on a site within the village, of equivalent or enhanced facilities. Such sites should be accessible by public transport, walking and cycling and have adequate car parking; or
   - b. satisfactory evidence (e.g. independently marketed for at least 12 months) to demonstrate that there is no longer an economic justification to protect the asset, or
   - c. it can be demonstrated that the proposal would be of benefit to the local community and would outweigh the loss of the existing facility.

121. **Local Evidence.** Local residents value the community assets and facilities that Crick offers; 85% of respondents to the 2016 Survey regarded them as important and a majority regarded them as one of the most important elements of Crick and that proposals to close any of them should be resisted unless there was clear evidence that there was no continuing economic justification. (2016 Survey – Charts 16-18)

122. **Technical Evidence.**
   - a. The “golden thread” running through national planning policy is the promotion of sustainable development. This has economic, environmental and social dimensions. The maintenance and enhancement of the village’s range of social and community assets will allow the village to function and allow for some growth provided it is modest in scale and proportion to the whole village. Specifically, in rural areas, national planning policy promotes the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship (para.28 of the NPPF). This policy seeks to protect
community assets within the village and reflects the views expressed within the Resident Survey.
Protection and Enhancement of Sports and Recreation Facilities (Objectives a, l and m.)

**Policy CRICK 4 - Protection and Enhancement of Sports and Recreation Facilities**

1. Development that would result in the loss of the following local sports and recreational facilities as shown on the Policies Map will not be supported:

   - A. The Playing Field.
   - B. The Children’s Play Area.
   - C. The Pavilion.
   - D. The Skate Park.
   - E. Crick Sports Field.

2. Proposals to enhance and improve these facilities will be supported when they:

   - a. protect residential amenity; and
   - b. they provide suitable access and car parking

123. **Local Evidence.** The 2016 Survey showed that local residents had overwhelming support for each of the varied sports and recreational facilities and a clear desire to seek to protect, improve and, where necessary increase, the facilities including the playing fields, allotments, play areas, footpaths and canal towpaths. (2016 Survey – Charts 24-36)

   a. When asked “How would you like to see Crick develop over the next 15 years?” in the September 2015 Survey, the respondents indicated that they would like to see more:
      i. Indoor sports facilities. (86%)
      ii. Children’s play areas. (20%)
      iii. Driving range. (25%)
      iv. Rugby pitch. (25%)
      v. Badminton court. (25%)
      vi. Amenity Space for informal leisure.

   b. Within the core of the village, most of the amenity space is made up from larger areas for ‘informal leisure’ including a few open areas on Fallowfields, Bury Dyke and The Marsh. Overall provision is below standard.

      (b) In the older parts of the village, particularly where there are terraced cottages and houses and where there has been infill between older houses (e.g. High Street, Church Street, Main Road), there is often barely room for adequate pavements and certainly no space for children to play out safely within sight of home.

      (c) Whilst older children from all parts of the village can get to the Old Playing Field to play unsupervised it is on the periphery of the village and is not easily accessible to younger children.

   c. **The New Sports Fields (Yelvertoft Road)** was acquired by the Parish Council and is being developed to include football and cricket pitches as well as tennis courts and a multi user games area (MUGA). The project is ongoing and a modern pavilion has been built.

   d. **The Old Playing Field** was acquired by the Parish Council in the 1950s as a public open space for play and sports. It is used for school sports. The development of the New Sports Field has freed up the Old Playing Field which is used for more informal
games. At the entrance is a skate park which is well used by older children and at the
top end is a younger children’s play area, which was improved in 2015 and 2016 by the
installation of a trampoline and a zip wire. Further improvements are in the pipeline. It
has a pavilion which the Playing Field Association are planning to refurbish.

e. There are existing and well established sporting and recreation facilities within the
village which should be protected and where possible enhanced.

124. Technical Evidence. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF provides the national policy guidance
relating to the protection of local sports and recreation facilities. The policy is also in
compliance with the WNJCS in terms of Policies RC2, R1, INF1 and INF2.
Developer Contributions & Community Infrastructure Levy (Objectives h, k, l and m.)

**Policy CRICK 5 - Developer Contributions & Community Infrastructure Levy**

The following projects are identified as priorities for investment in local community infrastructure:

- Contribution to traffic surveys and implementation of improved traffic management in the village centre.
- Car parking spaces and a village car park.
- Cycle Paths.
- Improved pavements restricting car mounting.
- A footbridge over the canal beside the A428 near the Moorings restaurant.
- Play area on the east side of the village.
- Further development of the facilities, parking and access of the young people’s recreation facilities at the Playing Field.
- New or improved Village Hall.
- New Pocket Parks.
- Landscaping bordering the Main Road beside Eldonwall Estate entry to the village to bring its appearance up to that of the DIRFT landscaping.
- Improvements to communications infrastructure.

Monies from the local element of the Community Infrastructure Levy will be applied to these various priority projects.

125. **Local Evidence.** The previous surveys enabled the 2016 Survey to put forward potential uses for Developer contributions and CIL that had been identified with the following projects being identified as the most important. Section 106 contributions may also have the ability to assist in the delivery of the projects listed in Policy 5 where the tests in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 are met.

- Car Parking spaces and a village car park.
- Improving the Main Road entrance to the village including improving landscaping at Eldonwall.
- A footbridge over the canal on the A428.
- A new or improved Village Hall.
  (2016 Survey – Charts 37-47)

126. **Technical Evidence.**

- Paragraph 177 of the NPPF supports the use of CIL to improve and provide community infrastructure.
- The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) sits alongside the Core Strategy and identifies the physical, social and green infrastructure needed to support the WNJCS and its vision for the future. The IDP includes information on:
  - infrastructure needs and costs;
  - phasing of development;
  - funding sources; and
  - responsibilities for delivery.
c. The implementation of the WNJCS will depend on the co-ordinated activities of several agencies and will require the maximisation of all opportunities to secure funding support.

d. The IDP only considers infrastructure requirements likely to arise from strategic housing sites e.g. around Daventry Town. Such needs go beyond the town of Daventry and need to be addressed in villages such as Crick. This policy sets out how this will be undertaken and is in line with the WNJCS.
Supporting Development of Communications Infrastructure (Objectives a, j and k.)

**Policy CRICK 6 – Supporting Development of Communications Infrastructure**

1. The development of new communications infrastructure to serve the village will be supported where the siting and appearance of the proposed apparatus and associated structures seek to minimise impact on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the surrounding area. In particular, communications delivered by wire and cable should be buried in underground ducting.

2. All new developments should be accessed by fibre to the premises (FTTP) technology enabling access to superfast broadband.³

3. Insofar as planning permission is required proposals for communications masts to extend 4G mobile phone coverage in the Plan area will be supported where they would not have an unacceptable impact on the visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area.

127. **Local Evidence.**

   a. The quality of mobile phone reception in Crick is poor. Standard and Fast broadband reception is acceptable but Superfast broadband is lacking. Though the Exchange can now provide Broadband speeds of up to 78 Mb/s, Broadband speeds can be poor in some areas of the village (regularly less than 3 Mb and offering a maximum 8 Mb) as the result of long copper cable runs, with BT having no plans to upgrade this in the foreseeable future.
   
   b. The provision of Superfast broadband encourages people to work from home and thereby reduces travel needs. Responses to the 2016 survey shows that 105 local residents work from home (2016 Survey – Chart 50). Superfast broadband also enables people in the village, especially the disabled, to access services and facilities that would not otherwise be available.
   
   c. Mobile telephone reception, and its attendant facilities like internet browsing, streaming of music and video and texting, is an integral part of modern life but Crick is currently badly served by the mobile phone networks. Mobile telecommunications provision within the village is poor, with parts of the village regularly without a useable signal. Throughout the village, the signal is too weak to support data transfer and phone usage for 3G & 4G technologies.

128. **Technical Evidence.**

   a. The NPPF recognises that advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth (paragraph 42).
   
   b. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also play a vital role in enhancing the provision for local community facilities, services & the development of small scale businesses, which are essential for the long-term sustainability of the community.⁴

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³ Policy C1, West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1)
⁴ Paragraph 6.15 West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) Page 64
### Supporting the Development of Small Businesses (Objectives b, c and j.)

**Policy CRICK 7 – Supporting the Development of Small Businesses**

1. Proposals for the development of small business will be supported where they involve:
   - a. New builds or the conversion of existing buildings; and
   - b. The diversification of existing rural enterprises.

2. All such proposals will be assessed against the following:
   - b. Access, traffic and car parking arrangements.
   - c. Impact on the landscape and character of the area.
   - d. Design.

### Local Evidence.

a. Most residents who are in employment work outside of the village. However, residents support the development of small businesses in Crick and many already operate from home. This enhances sustainability and the village environment, helping Crick to avoid becoming a dormitory village and improving its vibrancy and sustainability. (2016 Survey – Charts 51-55).

b. It is important to support the opportunities that exist, e.g. homeworking, rural diversification, and small-scale businesses, in order to ensure that Crick does not become a purely residential community. The purpose of Policy CRICK 7 is to meet these and other local employment needs. In a wider context there are significant opportunities for larger scale employment development either in the Crick Industrial Estates (outside this Plan area) and in DIRFT.

c. To an extent Crick is unique, with employment opportunities offered within 3 miles of the village by the Eldonwall Industrial Estate, DIRFT 1 and 2 and the soon to be constructed DIRFT 3 to the East of the A5.

### Technical Evidence.

a. NPPF seeks to encourage economic growth and identifies how planning policy can support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (paragraph 28). It is also compatible with the NPPF objective of promoting a strong rural economy through neighbourhood planning.

b. Policy CRICK 7 conforms to WNJCS Policies S1, Policy R1 and R2. In relation to the Daventry District Local Plan, this policy also conforms to policies EN18, EN19 and EM10. The purpose of Policy CRICK 7 is to meet these and other local employment needs. In a wider context there are significant opportunities for larger scale employment development either in the Crick Industrial Estates (outside this Plan area) and in DIRFT.

c. Through supporting small business development within Crick, this policy will increase the opportunities for sustainable employment development within the locality and should also assist in reducing the need to travel and increase opportunities for social cohesion within the local community.
New Residential Development in Crick (Objectives a, b, g and h.)

**Policy CRICK 8 – New Residential Development in Crick**

1. Residential development within the settlement boundary will be supported subject to its meeting the following criteria:
   a. Being well designed in accordance with Policy CRICK 11.
   b. Being of an appropriate scale, density and character to the area to be developed and its surroundings and the existing settlement.
   c. Not affecting open land which is of particular significance to the form and character of the village and the parcels of land identified in Policies CRICK 2 and 4 in particular.
   d. Protecting the amenity of residential properties.
   e. Not in areas at risk of flood.

2. The provision of housing such as retirement homes (bungalows/flats) and sheltered housing to meet local housing needs will be particularly supported.

3. Development of residential gardens will be supported only where it does not cause harm to the character of the area or to the amenity of existing residents.

131. **Local Evidence.**

   a. Both the 2015 and 2016 surveys indicate that the majority of residents believe that Crick, with its recent large expansion, should not have any further large-scale development and that its rural village status must be preserved and protected. Indeed 60% of local residents in the 2016 Survey wanted no further development at all. The greatest perceived needs for any development was for bungalows or sheltered accommodation rather than larger housing. This perhaps reflects the views of the 39% of residents who are over 55 (Source: Census 2011) and who might wish to downsize in later life but remain living in Crick. (2016 Survey – Charts 7-8 and 12-14)

   b. Recently, there has been significant growth of the village. The number of households will have risen from 657 in 2001 to around 1,000 when the estates being developed by David Wilson Homes and Barratt Homes and other smaller developments are completed.

   c. Further major development will not be sustainable because of infrastructure limitations. The village school is already at capacity, traffic volumes and speeds are now causing severe problems throughout the village and there are major parking problems in the centre.

   d. The Parish Council has a mandate to oppose vigorously any further major housing development proposals for Crick. This is reinforced by the results of the September 2015 CVNDP survey sent to every household in which 90% of respondents wanted no further houses built at all in Crick. The 10% who were in favour specified that, if more were required, they should be only sheltered accommodation for the elderly as per Policy CRICK 10.

   e. To ensure the housing needs of Crick are met up to 2029 in a manner which does not compromise the character of the village, or lead to development that is of a scale that is inappropriate for local services and infrastructure, the Settlement Boundary has been reviewed and defined on the Policies Map at Appendix 3. This is to ensure that Crick...
MADE VERSION CRICK VILLAGE
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

retains its village character of mixed properties and does not become a high-density, characterless dormitory settlement.

132. Technical Evidence.

a. Policy R1 in the Joint Core Strategy sets out the spatial strategy for the rural areas. This policy clarifies that, within the rural area, the distribution of the rural housing requirement will be the subject of the Part 2 Local Plans. These are being prepared by Daventry District according to the local needs of each village and their role within the hierarchy.

b. Development within the rural areas will be guided by a rural settlement hierarchy that will comprise the following categories:

   i. Primary service Villages;
   ii. Secondary service Villages;
   iii. Other Villages and,
   iv. Small settlements/hamlets.

c. In the current Daventry District Local Plan, Crick is identified as a “limited development village” where planning permission will normally be granted for residential development within the village, provided that it is on sites specifically identified for residential development in the Local Plan, or it comprises small scale development within the existing confines of the village and it does not affect open land which is of particular significance to the form and character of the village, or it comprises the renovation, adaption or the conversion of buildings for residential purposes.

d. New residential developments should maximise use of solar gain, passive heating and cooling, natural light and ventilation using site layout and building design; maximise the generation of its energy needs from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources; maximise water efficiency and promote sustainable drainage. 5

e. The existing housing stock will be managed and safeguarded by:

   i. Restricting the loss of existing dwellings to other uses.
   ii. Securing the re-use of empty dwellings for residential use
   iii. Allowing houses in multiple occupation where they would not adversely affect the character and amenity of existing residential areas.

f. New housing development will provide for a mix of house types, sizes and tenures to cater for different accommodation needs including the needs of older people and vulnerable groups. 6

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5 Policy S10, West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1)
6 Policy H1, West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1)
New Housing Development outside Crick Village (Objectives b, c, d and e.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy CRICK 9 – New Housing Development outside Crick Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposals for new housing outside the settlement boundary will only be supported in the following circumstances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. where it involves the re-use and conversion of redundant or disused buildings that are suitable in terms of condition, design and appearance and would enhance their immediate setting or,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. it is a single dwelling for a proven individual local need, e.g. to support a rural enterprise or,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. it is provided for in Policy R1 of the WNJCS and,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. it is not in an area at risk of flood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

133. **Local Evidence.**

   a. The overwhelming majority of the respondents to the 2016 Survey wanted Crick to retain its independence as a separate village; that it should not be encroached upon by developments which would make it coalesce with other developments and that any development should be within the settlement boundary. (2016 Survey – Charts 7-9 and 11).
   
   b. Over recent years, the village has been the subject of numerous housing developments in and on the edge of the settlement. The scale and speed of these developments has placed additional pressures upon village facilities and amenities. The existing infrastructure of the village is in many aspects incapable of accommodating further expansion in the population in the foreseeable future.
   
   c. Throughout the preparation of the plan, there was a strong desire by the local community to maintain Crick as a rural village, preserving the surrounding landscape, environment and heritage features. Similarly, it was agreed that any new housing should not undermine the form and character of the village, nor undermine important local green spaces and protected views over the surrounding open countryside shown in Appendix 5.
   
   d. Many Crick gardens are partly outside the current settlement boundary. This does not affect their ownership or their use as gardens. The proposed settlement boundary in the CVNDP does not change this. When surveyed over 80% of Crick residents indicated that new development should be sited within the settlement boundary and complement the traditional character and historic core of the village. Over 75% indicated that development on prominent sites on the edge of the village should be avoided to protect the skyline of the village and ensure that views of the village are not obstructed. Policy CRICK 9 reflects these opinions. However, by potentially allowing a single dwelling to be built in a garden outside the settlement boundary, or for an existing building to be converted, it provides scope for limited development for example, to facilitate a village resident to downsize or to support a rural enterprise.

134. **Technical Evidence.**

   a. Paragraph 55 of the NPPF seeks to avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless special circumstances are demonstrated. Policy R1 of the WNJCS reinforces the guidance within the NPPF by directing housing development within villages rather than...
in the open countryside. Policy CRICK 9 is consistent with the provisions of NPPF, WNJCS Policy R1 and Local Plan, Policies EN19, HS21 and HS24.
Meeting local housing needs (Objectives c, h and g.)

Policy CRICK 10 - Meeting local housing needs

To meet defined local housing needs, all new housing development of 5 or more units will be required to provide a mix and range of house types and tenures, ensuring provision of affordable housing and housing designed to meet the needs of the elderly, the disabled and the vulnerable.

135. Local Evidence.

a. The 2016 Survey showed that 76% of those responding highlighted the need for bungalows or sheltered accommodation as the most pressing need for any new development in the village, with small houses of no more than 2 bedrooms receiving a further 45% of the vote. (2016 Survey – Chart 13).

b. In the most recent estates started since 2013, 30% are affordable homes, some still under construction. The Parish Council has considered proposals that meet the immediate needs of the young or elderly from within the village before considering the provision for those from outside the village.

c. No respondents to the 2015 CVNDP survey suggested that more low-cost housing was required. Smaller homes for relations of older Crick residents, or for older residents who wish to downsize, already exist: there are more than 150 such houses in Crick, to buy or rent. When completed, there will be more than 60 on the Barratt Homes and DWH Fallowfields sites and there are more than 90 one and two bedroom homes in older estates. This encompasses housing association, rentable and shared ownership properties.

d. The 2015 survey did reveal a need for sheltered housing for the elderly, and some housing suitable for the disabled.


a. A comprehensive Crick Housing Survey was completed by Daventry District Council in May 2016. Analysis of this survey identified 3 potential needs for starter homes, 5 for shared ownership, 4 self-build and 20 open market as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2. – Housing Needs identified in the 2016 Crick Housing Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starter homes</th>
<th>Shared Ownership</th>
<th>Self-build</th>
<th>Open Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1x2 bed flat</td>
<td>1x2-bed flat</td>
<td>1x2-bed bungalow</td>
<td>8x2-bed bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x2 bed bungalow</td>
<td>2x2-bed bungalow</td>
<td>1x3-bed bungalow</td>
<td>3x3-bed bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x2 bed house</td>
<td>1x2-bed house</td>
<td>1x5-bed house</td>
<td>1x2-bed flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1x3-bed house</td>
<td>1x3-bed house or bungalow</td>
<td>3x3-bed house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Of the 135 houses being built on the Barratt Homes St Margaret’s View development, 99 should be completed by the end of June 2017 (73 market homes and 26 housing
association). A further 36 will still have to be completed of which 9 will be managed by a housing association. The total number of homes in the pipeline is more than the requirements indicated by the 2016 Daventry District Council Housing Survey and the Spring 2016 CVNDP Survey. However, the types of houses being built will not meet the demand for bungalows, sheltered homes, flats and self-build properties that residents have indicated are required. Currently there is more than adequate provision of low cost housing for young people who wish to remain in the village. However, there is inadequate provision for the elderly who need care or who would like to downsize without leaving the village.
Development design criteria (Objectives b, c and f.)

**Policy CRICK 11 - Development design criteria**

New development within Crick will only be supported where it makes a positive contribution to the distinctive character and heritage of the village and preserves and enhances the local distinctiveness of the village. Proposals should:

- a. be designed to take account of site characteristics, respecting the locally distinctive, built, historic and natural environment as described in the Adopted Village Design Statement;
- b. ensure that development on prominent sites on the edge of the village is avoided to protect the profile and skyline of the village and to ensure views into and out of the village as identified in the Adopted Village Design Statement and shown in Appendix 5 are not adversely affected;
- c. respect listed buildings and their settings, to preserve local distinctiveness of form and character as detailed in the Adopted Village Design Statement;
- d. be designed to the size and shape of the building plot and should protect and enhance the existing street scene or residential amenity for existing and future residents;
- e. comply with the requirements of the Village Design Statement, in particular in respect of the design of fenestration and doors, brickwork detailing, roof pitch and shape, and materials;
- f. respond to local character and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials;
- g. protect residential amenity from light and noise pollution;
- h. not result in adverse impacts arising from air contamination, land instability nor cause ground water drainage problems or any form of pollution that would cause nuisance or damage e.g. thermal pollution, land pollution etc.;
- i. not be in areas at risk of flood or increase flood risk elsewhere,
- j. provide a sufficient level of off-street car parking;
- k. incorporate designs wherever possible that include solar water heating and electricity generating panels provided they do not adversely affect the street scene or the setting of listed buildings;
- l. be able to be adapted to accommodate changing lifestyles and technologies.
- m. seek to incorporate high quality green infrastructure to improve links together with protecting and enhancing wildlife habitats.

137. **Local Evidence.**

a. The original village has properties dating back to the 16th century, with gradual development over the centuries and therefore much character and heritage. Up to 1800, there were around 400 dwellings; the village was a key route for merchants between East Anglia and Oxford, and numerous trades plied their business to travellers. But over the past four decades, the growth of estates of suburban-style housing has greatly shifted the balance, reducing the variety of dwellings.

b. To ensure the preservation of Crick design heritage, the Village Design Statement (VDS) was generated with extensive consultation across all parts of the village and with Daventry District Council. The resulting document was scrutinised by the village residents and amended in accordance with their suggestions and requirements. It was further revised and updated with extensive local and council collaboration and adopted by DDC early in 2011.
c. Comments from the 2015 village questionnaire elicited frequent comment such as:

   i. Make developers respect the VDS (enforce vernacular building design).
   ii. No more infill (preserve the existing street scene).
   iii. More landscaping and trees (enhance the street scene).
   iv. No parking on pavements and green areas (plot design must include off-road parking).

d. The 2016 Survey identified that new development should be sensitive to the existing village landscape and surrounding countryside. 83% of respondents to the 2016 Survey wanted any new development to integrate with the scale of existing structures. (2016 Survey – Charts 7-11).

e. The resulting tenets of Policy CRICK 11 reflect the views and needs of Crick residents, from extensive local collaboration, and in collaboration with and approved by Daventry District Council.

138. **Technical Evidence.**

   a. National planning policy acknowledges that well designed places and buildings improve quality of life: poor design should be replaced with better design. A core planning principle of the government is to “always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings”.

   b. Crick’s VDS was generated and updated in 2011 and reflects current views and requirements for building design and layout in Crick.

   c. New buildings should maximise use of solar gain, passive heating and cooling, natural light and ventilation using site layout and building design; and maximise the generation of energy needs from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources.¹

   d. Residential development must be designed to provide accommodation that meets the requirements of the lifetime homes standard subject to the assessment of viability on a site by site basis. New housing must also meet the sustainable development principles and standards set out in policies S10 and S11 in the Joint Core Strategy.²

   e. Criterion j of Policy CRICK 11 requires that new development should provide a sufficient level of off-street car parking. The level of car parking should reflect the type of scheme proposed and its location within and adjacent to the highway network. The District Council has not adopted Northamptonshire County Council car parking standards. Nevertheless, those standards should be used as a starting point to satisfy this design criterion.

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¹ Policy H4, West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1)
² Policy H4, West Northants Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1)
Protection of Heritage (Objectives b, c, f, and g.)

Policy CRICK 12 - Protection of Heritage including Listed Buildings

A series of local character buildings and sites are identified in the schedule and the map in Appendix 6. Proposals for the demolition, redevelopment or substantial alterations to important character buildings and sites should demonstrate the consideration that has been given to retaining:

a. The important character building or site itself;
b. Its most distinctive and important features;
c. The positive elements of its setting and its relationship to its immediate surroundings; and
d. The contribution that the building or the site and its setting makes to the character of the local area.

139. Local Evidence.

a. Crick has nearly 40 listed buildings and a number of other buildings of a local significance or interest which is more than many villages of its size and which are important to its atmosphere and ambience. In particular, there are good examples of the use of local ironstone and marlstone, and of bricks made in the village.
b. 75% of respondents to the 2016 Survey agreed that demolition of Listed Buildings or other buildings of local significance and interest should not be permitted and 83% wanted encouragement to be given to bring back unused or under-used heritage assets into use (2016 Survey – Charts 5 and 6).
c. The original route of Watling Street Roman Road is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended at list entry Number: 1412692 because it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. The monument is aligned north-west by south-east along the parish boundary between Crick and Kilsby, extending from SP5795471281 at the north and SP5673773505 at the south. It runs for 2.6 kilometres on westerly edge of the Crick parish boundary. The section running through the DIRFT has been preserved and continued preservation is foreseen.
d. Appendix 6 contains a map and list of scheduled monuments situated close to Crick.

140. Technical Evidence.

a. Paragraph 132 of the NPPF states that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight, should be given to the asset’s conservation. The advice states the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
b. Both designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings contribute much towards the character of the village and will be conserved and enhanced in recognition of their individual and cumulative significance. These assets are mentioned in paragraph 36 and 37 and are listed at Appendix 2 and Appendix 6.
Part 6 – Non-land Use Actions

141. A few issues have been raised whilst preparing the CVNDP that are not directly related to land-use matters (although they might indirectly relate to the use of land in some form). As such, they are not matters that can be addressed directly by the provision of a planning policy in the Neighbourhood Development Plan. However, these are matters that are important to the residents of Crick. These matters together with actions for dealing with them are detailed below. If implemented they will help to achieve the vision and objectives of the CVNDP.

142. Village’s Sports and Recreation Facilities. To protect and enhance the village’s sports and recreation facilities, we should:

   a. Plan to provide permanent indoor sports facilities at the new Sports Field.
   b. Protect our footpaths, rights of way and the canal towpath and use them to provide integral circular walks.
   c. Protect and enhance the existing children’s play area and skateboard park on the Playing Field and provide additional children’s play areas to the East of the village and on the St Margaret’s View Estate.

143. Traffic and Transport.

   a. The layout of the main streets within the village (Main Street, Church Street, High Street and The Marsh) and the design of many of the properties abutting them, together with the increased ownership of motor vehicles, has the effect of making these roads predominantly single track, requiring vehicles to pull in or reverse to allow oncoming traffic to pass. This congestion problem can only increase from further use of the facilities within the village by local residents, whose houses are set further away from the central facilities and so use cars to transport themselves and/or their children into the central area. The community assets and facilities in Crick attract traffic from other villages, exacerbating the already strained traffic and parking situation. Parking restrictions do not represent an effective way of preventing the problem as there is no adequate enforcement and nowhere for displaced vehicles to park elsewhere.
   b. The 2016 Survey showed clearly that local residents regarded traffic congestion and parking within the village as a current important issue which needs to be addressed and it was given the highest priority in the use of Developers Contributions and CIL (2016 Survey – Chart 47).
   c. There was also substantial demand for improved public transport and improved cycle ways and footpaths. (2016 Survey – Charts 19-23)
   d. The Parish Council will work together with the Highway Authority, public transport providers and other relevant agencies to develop a long term sustainable strategy for improvements to the existing highway network to: alleviate local traffic congestion, secure traffic calming measures and manage car parking in and around Crick to mitigate the impact of development on the community.
   e. This strategy will encourage better access to and increased use of public transport, ensure that new development takes place where there are good travel choices, improve and provide footpaths and other links for walking and cycling to ensure sustainable connectivity within the village and to its green spaces and other attractions including the sports and recreation facilities in Policy CRICK 4.
   f. The Parish Council will work with Crick School to create and enhance ‘safe routes to schools’ schemes.
Part 7 - Next steps – Monitoring and Review of the Plan

144. The CVNDP Group will ensure that the CVNDP is actively managed over the next 15 years. The CVNDP will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it addresses any changes in national planning policies or to the development plan framework.

145. Responsibility for providing the leadership for the CVNDP will rest with Crick Parish Council. Each Annual Parish Council meeting, after the Plan implementation, will include a detailed report ‘Update to the CVNDP’. This will monitor the progress of the Plan in the previous year and the likely implications and impact of the Plan for the forthcoming year.

146. The Parish Council website www.crickparish.org.uk, will carry an up to date report on progress with the Plan during its lifetime.

147. In 2022 and 2027 there will be thorough five year reviews of progress by the CVNDP Group which has a wider community base. The purpose of these reviews will be to guide the Parish Council in its stewardship of the CVNDP, and to consider whether a review of, or amendment to the Plan, needs to be proposed to Daventry District Council.

148. In 2029 the Parish Council will recruit a new CVNDP Group from within the community to review the plan and assess the need for a subsequent CVNDP. If it is decided that a new plan is required the CVNDP Group will develop it so that it is effective from 2030.
Appendix 1 - Neighbourhood Development Planning Group - Operating Terms of Reference

1. The Crick Village Neighbourhood Development Planning Group (CVNDP Group) is a working group of Crick Parish Council.

Neighbourhood plan: definition and purpose

2. The Neighbourhood Plan (the Plan) is an approved document that sets out the development and use of land within Crick’s parish boundaries.
3. The District Council shall use the Plan as guidance on planning developments within the parish of Crick. The Plan shall be generated and approved in consultation with the community of Crick, the parish and district councils.
4. The Plan’s content shall be defined at the appropriate stage of developing it and shall take note of any national and local policies that need to be complied with.

Purpose and scope of the CVNDP Group

5. The CVNDP Group is an unincorporated association, not a legal entity.
6. Any contractual arrangements the Group makes shall be in the name of the Parish Council which is the holder of any relevant funds. Group members shall not assume personal liability for any expenditure.
7. The CVNDP Group is delegated by the Parish Council to research and prepare an approved Neighbourhood Plan for Crick parish in collaboration with the inhabitants of Crick. Crick Parish Council is ultimately responsible for the production of the Neighbourhood Plan.
8. Developing the Plan shall promote the idea of neighbourhood planning and involve the village community in the process. The Parish Council will be kept informed of progress by means of their members in the Group who will communicate Parish Council feedback.

CVNDP Group membership and meetings

9. The Group shall have not more than twelve members, up to four from the Parish Council, and up to eight from the parish. All are voting members of the Group. Each Member has a particular skill that the Group can call upon, noted on the relevant spreadsheet.
10. Where helpful, anyone with special skills can be temporarily invited to the group as a non-voting member.
11. Between meetings, communication among members shall be by e-mail but not every e-mail needs to be sent to every member. This should depend on their role in the Group.
12. There are no delegated powers and all recommendations must be brought to the CVNDP Group for approval.
13. Members shall declare any personal and financial interests prior to agenda items being discussed.
14. CVNDP Group meetings are on the third Thursday of every month, venue to be agreed at each meeting. Progress reports shall be posted on the CVNDP website.

Method of operation

15. Generating the CVNDP requires a series of tasks set out in a project plan that specifies the title and timing of each activity. Project tasks shall be discussed and agreed at the CVNDP Group meeting and action, scope and timing allocated to personnel.
16. Estimates of costs and their reimbursement by the Parish Council will likewise be discussed and agreed.
17. The chairman shall monitor completion of this work on the agreed project plan and take any corrective action agreed.
18. Communication to the village community shall be via the CVNDP website, social media and written communication where appropriate. Participation may be invited by either method.
## Appendix 2 – Crick’s Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Historical Importance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Listed</th>
<th>Archaeology/ Register</th>
<th>HER Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boat Horse Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>5, White Hall</td>
<td>Grade 2 Listed Building</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>445/0/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>20, Tudor House</td>
<td>Grade 2 Listed Building</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>445/0/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bucknills Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1-3, Myrtle</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Village Hall</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>445/0/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapel Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5-7, Chapel Cottages</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>United Reformed Church</td>
<td>Grade 2 Listed Building</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>445/0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1-3, Crick Manor</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1-3, Chapel in Crick Manor Grounds</td>
<td>Grade 2 Listed Building</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>445/1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Crick Manor Grounds</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden said to be designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>6, Elms Farm</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>10, Cromwell Cottage</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>12, Devon Cottage</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
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**King Style Close**
## Made Version Crick Village Neighbourhood Development Plan

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Appendix 3 – Policies Map

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Appendix 3A – Maps of Local Green Spaces

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LGS 1 - The Marsh and adjacent green (0.3 ha)

LGS 2 - The Washbrook, Main Road (Opposite the Rectory) (0.11 ha)
LGS 3- Land beyond the School towards Oak Lane (0.31 ha)

LGS 4- The village pond and land beside Bury Dyke (0.22 ha)
LGS 5- Fallowfields open space (0.09 ha)

LGS 6- The triangle of land near Access Garden Products (0.51 ha)
LGS 7 – St Margaret’s View open space (1.5 ha)

LGS 8 – Cracks Hill (6.68 ha)
LGS 9 – Millennium Wood (3.02 ha)

LGS 10 – Jubilee Wood (6.8 ha)
LGS 11 – Crick Sports Field (5.6 ha)

LGS 12 – Crick Old Road (0.59 ha)
Appendix 4 - Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Tree Preservation Order Maps

Map 1 - Extract from the Northamptonshire Strategic Green Infrastructure Network Sub-Regional and Local Corridors Map
This extract from the Northamptonshire Strategic Green Infrastructure Network Sub-Regional and Local Corridors Map shows the area close to Crick. The Sub-regional Corridors are Green and the Local Corridors are Blue. Local Corridor 1 runs from Crick to Banbury.
Map 2 – Blow up of the Local Corridors Running through Crick
Map 3 – Biodiversity Features in Area around Crick Provided by the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre
Map 4 – Crick Village Tree Preservation Orders and Areas

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Appendix 5 - Views into and out of Crick Village

The map shows the location of important views into, out of and within Crick. Many are shown on Map 2 in the adopted VDS others have been added to reflect how the village has changed since the VDS was last updated. Photographs and descriptions of the views are shown in the following pages.
a. View from Cracks Hill.

b. View North over fields towards Crack Hill from A428 canal roundabout.
c. View South over fields from A428 canal roundabout.

d. The Marsh.
e. Lauds Road & Boat Horse Lane.

f. View over fields South-West from farm track off Lauds Road – Boat Horse Lane towards Watford Road.
g. Boat Horse Lane over fields towards Watford Village.

h. View from Ashby Drive over fields to East.
i. Top end of Watford Road over fields to East towards the village.

j. Well Hill towards Vyntners Manor.
k. Well Hill towards village.

l. The Washbrook on Main Road towards Well Hill.
m. Coleman Close towards Elms Farm before temporary fence was erected.

n. View from top of Bucknills Lane looking South West
o. View from Playing Field South West towards Motorway

p. View from lower Sports Fields North East towards Cracks Hill
q. View from bypass foot bridge looking West

r. View from Millennium Wood South West towards Crick.
Appendix 6 – Local Character Buildings and Sites in Crick Parish

Local character buildings and sites which are outside or close to the Settlement Boundary of Crick Parish have been plotted on the map and are shown by the green boxes. A legend which identifies each of the numbered squares is provided in the table on the second page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Other Reference</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand union Canal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Canal Air Vents/Spoil Mounds</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>ENN4591/ENN14500</td>
<td>Crick &amp; Canal by Turner &amp; Goodger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Land by Canal - West Haddon Road</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>ULAS 2015-033</td>
<td>Crick &amp; Canal by Turner &amp; Goodger</td>
<td>Link to Boathorse Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Canal Conservation area</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental area adjacent to canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Haddon Road</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Home Farm</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cracks Hill Lodge</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reed Beds</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Part of medieval fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Poor Fields</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Income for Crick Education Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. First Canal Route</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Initial route prior to quick sand discovery</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Possible Iron Age settlement</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>MOLA 15/58</td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Possible Iron Age settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. First Watering Hole</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
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<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. WW2 Home guard rifle range (near Watling St)</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. WW2 Bomb Crater</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kilsby Lane medieval ford</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MAE VERSION CRICK VILLAGE
### NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Importance</th>
<th>Archaeology</th>
<th>Other Reference</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Windmill Mound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ridge &amp; Furrow Conservation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Fields between Canal Bridge 11 and 12 - west side</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td>ULAS 2015-033</td>
<td>Parish Survey - D Hall &amp; R Harding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Open Space/Footpaths</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Well Hill</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Gravel Pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 EM12 - Kilsby lane</td>
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<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Bronze age drovers track</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 EM2 - Oxford to Lincoln Way</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Medieval clerical and drovers route</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 EM9 &amp; EM11 - Pre-enclosure</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Medieval field tracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 EM4 - Yelvertoft Way</td>
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<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Medieval drovers track</td>
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<td>21 EM10 - Pre-enclosure Watford Way</td>
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<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Medieval track</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 EM20 - Link Kilsby Lane to Oxford Way</td>
<td>Local Historic Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick History Society</td>
<td>Medieval field tracks</td>
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</tbody>
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