



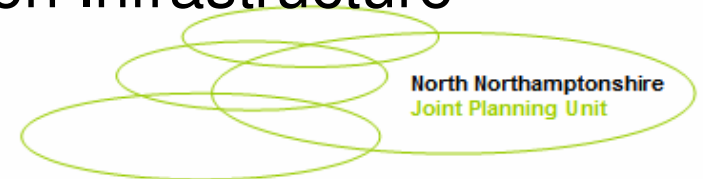
Joint Core Strategy Review

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Why is the JCS relevant?

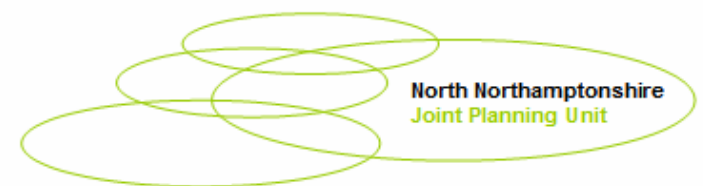
1. It is a Spatial Plan – it makes the linkages between land use and the environmental, economic and social context
2. Spatial planning requires partnership working and a more joined up approach from a range of organisations – key to making the right linkages and achieving buy in
3. The JCS is about shaping sustainable local communities
4. The JCS provides the basis upon which development contributions can be sought for Green Infrastructure



Place Shaping Approach

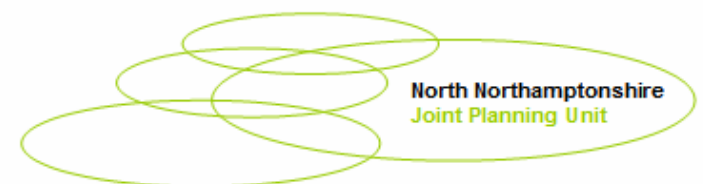
Lyons Report on Local Government 2007 defined place shaping as “The creative use of powers and influence to promote the general wellbeing of a community and its citizens”.

Strategic planning is a long term game and land is a finite resource - community well being and quality of life is dependent on maximising the amount of land used to achieve multiple objectives



Issues to address in JCS Review

- Roll forward to 2026/31
- Broad location and phasing of housing and employment to achieve better jobs/housing balance
- Climate Change and transition to low carbon economy
- Clarity about future roles and functions of settlements (more than sum of parts?)
- Clearer delivery strategy & infrastructure plan
- Monitoring the delivery of outcomes

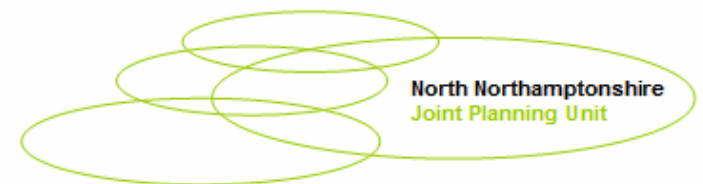



Place Shaping Workshop

Feedback – Overarching themes

- Reinforcing special rural/urban character of North Northants
- Greater self-sufficiency/self reliance
- Robustness & resilience

Carbon Sink Forest a 'Big Idea'

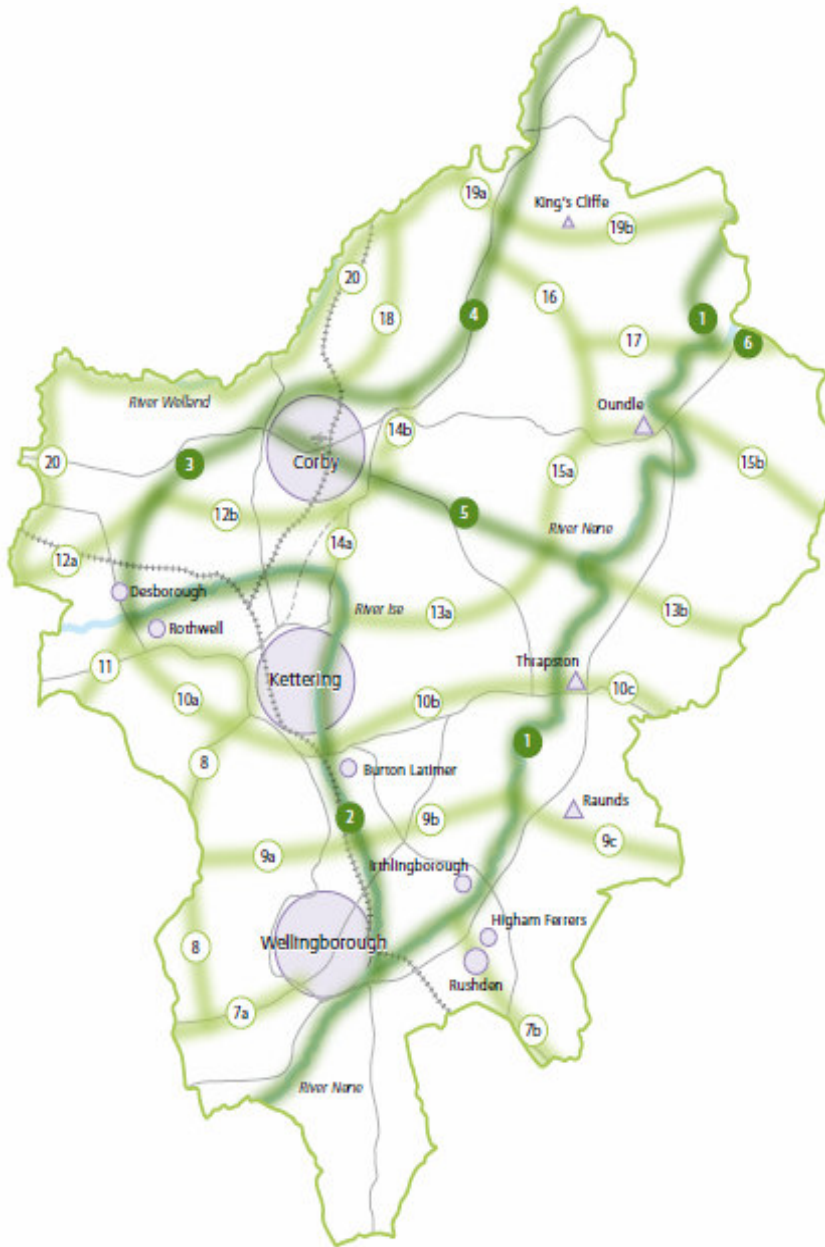




In the past, forestry and agriculture were not integrated with 'traditional' land use planning as they are not regulated by the planning system.

Thankfully, the new spatial planning system is a bit more open minded and land management issues can come to the fore.

Carbon sink forestry is not just another 'initiative' but needs to be embedded in the JCS, which recognises the multiple benefits of planning for Green Infrastructure



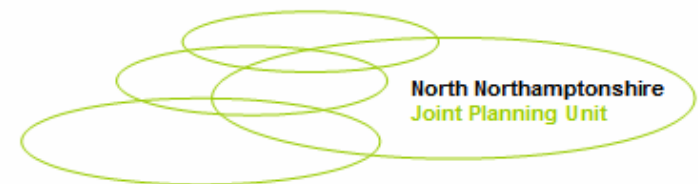
The Green Infrastructure Framework

Green Infrastructure is increasingly recognised as a fundamental route for enabling communities to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.

Having a Green Infrastructure network and strategy within a statutory plan assists with infrastructure planning and delivery.

The Plan provides a basis for identifying “needs arising from development” and therefore helps to access development contributions.

Woodland is a key element of the sub regional and local green infrastructure network.



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Infrastructure Planning

Make linkages with wider policy imperatives
– are woodlands part of ‘essential infrastructure to support growth’?

Develop schedules of projects and clear project plans to address needs – supporting a Development Contributions SPD

Evidence Base critical to demonstrating that needs arise from development and being transparent about how contributions are used



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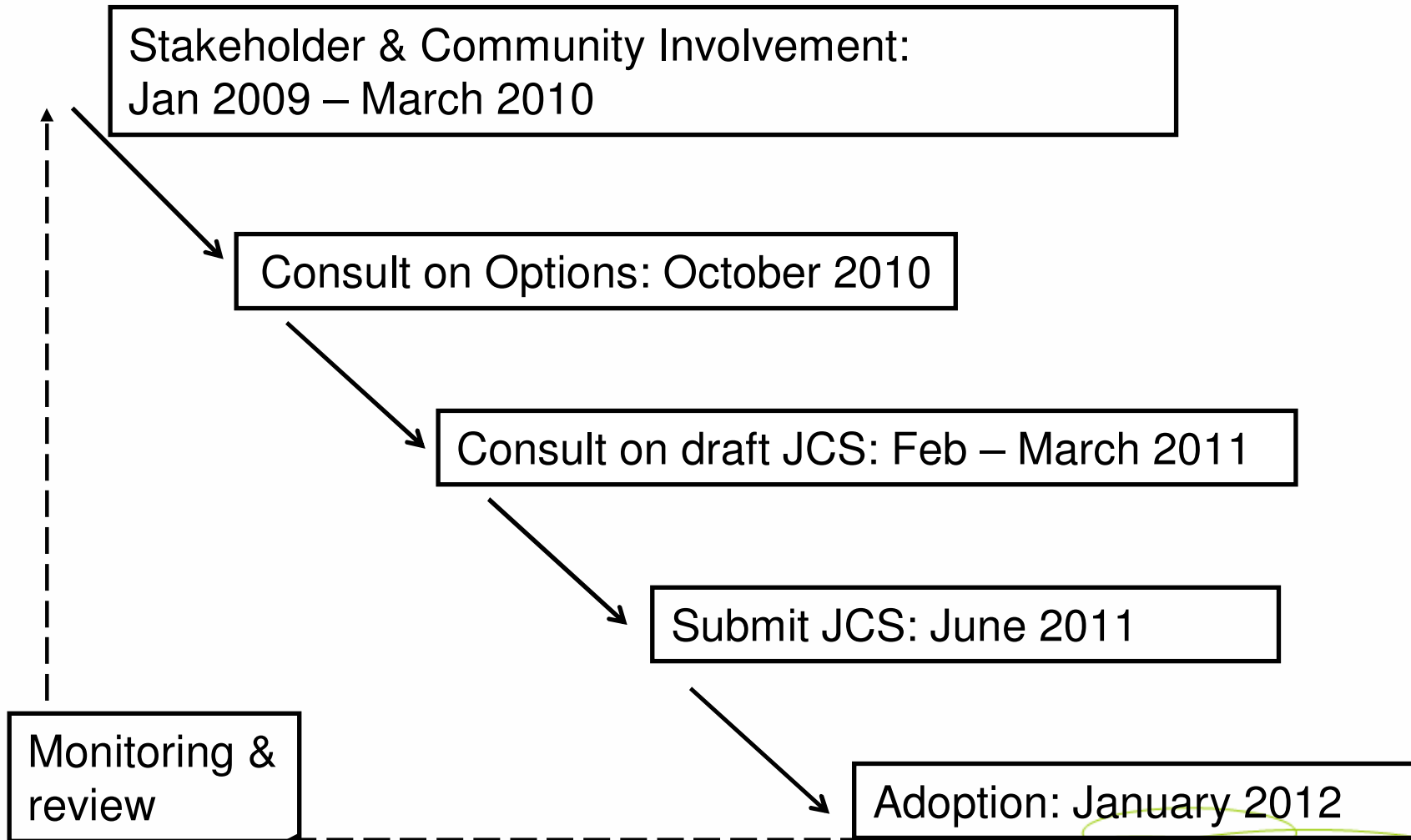
So....

Local Authorities should view woodland creation as a key element of planning to mitigate and adapt to climate change

The local approach is to set this within the Green Infrastructure framework and ensure links are made with Place Shaping and Infrastructure Planning



Timetable for JCS Review



Development Contributions SPD

