



FOXTON NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021

2016-2031

ABSTRACT

The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan offers the chance for all residents and businesses to have their say on future development within the parish and influence how their neighbourhood evolves. By working together, we can ensure that the area develops in a way that meets the needs of everyone.

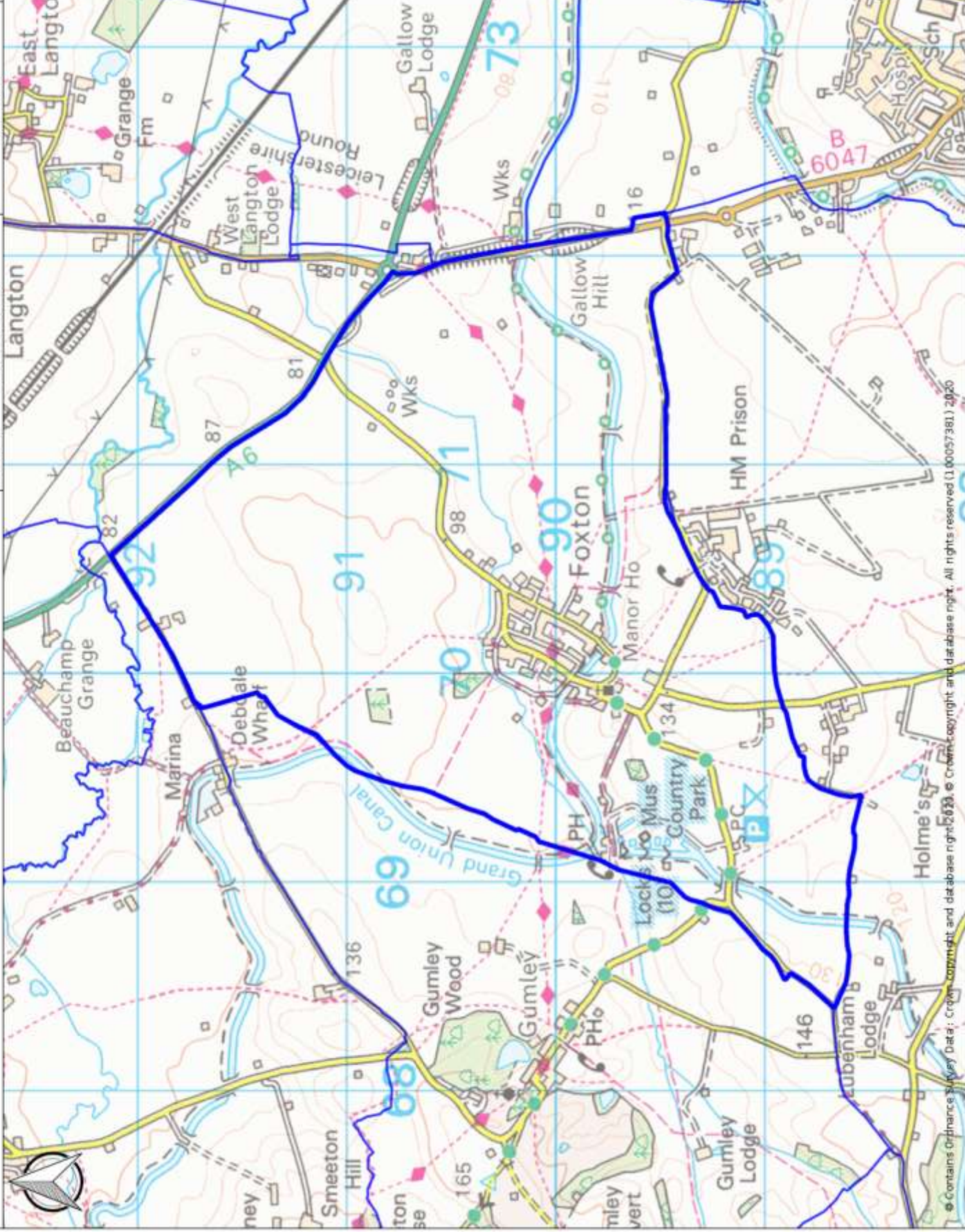
MARCH 2021

Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
Neighbourhood Plans	2
The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan Area	2
How we prepared the New Neighbourhood Plan.....	2
Next Steps	4
Sustainable Development	4
Key Issues	5
Vision.....	5
Objectives.....	6
Implementation	6
2. Rural Character.....	8
Countryside.....	8
Renewable Energy	10
Tranquillity	11
Foxton Areas of Separation	12
Ecology and Biodiversity	12
Biodiversity Net Gain.....	13
Heritage	15
The Canal.....	15
History.....	16
Foxton Conservation Area	17
Listed Buildings.....	18
Local Heritage Assets.....	19
Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest	22
Local Design	22
Local Green Spaces.....	24
Trees.....	24
3. Housing.....	26
Housing Supply	26
Completions.....	26
Housing Supply	26
Windfall Housing.....	27
Meeting Local Housing Needs.....	29

Affordable Housing	30
4. Services and Facilities	32
Foxton Primary School	32
Foxton Village Hall	32
Water Management	33
Anglian River Basin Management Plan	33
Infrastructure	34
Employment	34
5. Transport	36
Walking, Horse-riding and Cycling	36
Jitties	36
National Cycle Route 6	37
Bus Service	37
Roads	38
Car Parking	39
6. Foxton Locks	40
Foxton Locks Masterplan	43
7. Monitoring	44
Appendix 1: Village Design Statement 2020	45
Introduction	45
History	45
Settlement Pattern and Layout	48
Building Characteristics	49
Building Guidelines	50
Siting Guidelines	51
Boundary Guidelines	52
Appendix 2: Local Heritage Assets	54
Appendix 3: Local Green Spaces	55
Appendix 4: Parking Standards	56
Policies Map (Parish)	57
Policies Map (village)	58

Parish
 Neighbourhood Area and
 Parish Boundary



1. Introduction

Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.1 The 2011 Localism Act has given communities the right to draw up a Neighbourhood Development Plan. This right is aimed at giving local communities genuine opportunities to influence the future of the places where they live. Decisions on planning applications must take account of neighbourhood plans.

The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan Area

- 1.2 The Foxton Neighbourhood Development Plan area comprises the parish of Foxton which is situated to the north-west of the town of Market Harborough in Harborough District, Leicestershire. The parish amounts to 663 hectares.
- 1.3 Foxton lies to the south-west side of the A6 on the Grand Union Canal. The resident population is 478 and there are 192 households (2011 Census).
- 1.4 Foxton was designated as a [Neighbourhood Area on 29 October 2012](#) (see page 1 for the map of Neighbourhood Plan area). The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by Foxton Parish Council as the 'Qualifying Body. The Plan covers the period to 2031.
- 1.5 The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan website (<https://www.foxtonparishcouncil.org.uk/>) has been used to provide information and updates on the Plan progress and is a source of the material and evidence used in the Plan's preparation.

How we prepared the New Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.6 The [first Foxton Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' by Harborough District Council on 27 January 2017 following a successful local referendum](#). The plan is over three years old and we have decided to review and update it to take account of:
 - The latest [National Planning Policy Framework](#) which was updated on 19 February 2019;
 - The [Harborough Local Plan](#) which was adopted on 30 April 2019;
 - Key decisions on the more than 100 planning applications that have been decided since the Neighbourhood Plan was 'made'; and
 - The latest views of residents on new development.

- 1.7 The first Neighbourhood Plan was the subject of considerable community input.

This included public exhibitions, questionnaires, leaflets, an independent examination and a referendum.



- 1.8 In the Winter 2019 edition of the Foxton Folio, we invited residents to highlight any changes that they would like to see made to the Neighbourhood Plan.

- 1.9 A pre-submission consultation period on the proposed, reviewed Neighbourhood Plan for Foxton ran from Monday 14 September to Monday 2 November 2020. A summary of the Draft Plan was delivered to all premises within the Parish. A copy of the Pre-Submission Draft of the new Neighbourhood Development Plan was available to download, along with supporting documentation, on the Parish Council website:
<https://www.foxtonparishcouncil.org.uk/>.

- 1.10 We have concluded that some material changes are required but the broad nature of the Neighbourhood Plan should not change. These modifications are incorporated into this Submission Draft version of the Foxton Neighbourhood Development Plan. The main changes are:

- Revisions to Policies F1 (Countryside), F5 (Ecology and Biodiversity), F12 (Housing Provision), F13 (Windfall Housing), F15 (Housing Mix);
- Deletion of Policies concerning the development of Fisher's Farm, North Lane and the development of land at Middle Street and Vicarage Drive, as both sites now have planning permission;
- The deletion of the proposed allocation of some 0.08 hectares of land at the junction of Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane, for housing development for up to three dwellings. It

was clear that this proposal no longer had community support in large part due to the scale of development that is already taking place in the village. Furthermore, it is not clear that the landowner wants to develop the site;

- New policies concerning non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and car parking; and
- Revised definition of affordable housing.

1.11 All comments received on the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan have been considered by Foxton Parish Council and used to amend the draft Plan. A Consultation Statement, including a summary of all comments received and how these were considered, will be made available on the Parish Council website: <https://www.foxtonparishcouncil.org.uk/>

Next Steps

- 1.12 The Plan will now be submitted to Harborough District Council for publication and a further six-week public consultation will take place before it is sent to an Independent Examiner.
- 1.13 Material modifications which do not change the nature of the plan would require examination but not a referendum. Material modifications which do change the nature of the plan would require examination and a referendum.
- 1.14 When the Plan is adopted, it will replace the previous version of the Neighbourhood Plan and form part of the statutory Development Plan for the area. Harborough District Council will continue to be responsible for determining most planning applications, but in Foxton parish the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan will be the basis for those decisions along with the adopted Local Plan and other material considerations.

Sustainable Development

- 1.15 Our Neighbourhood Plan must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):
- an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right

time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

- a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

1.16 This Plan, taken as a whole, constitutes our view of what sustainable development in Foxton means in practice.

Key Issues

1.17 Feedback from community consultation has identified the key issues that the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan needs to address:

- The retention of Foxton's rural character
- Meeting housing needs
- Retaining key services and facilities
- The impact of vehicular traffic on village life
- The development of Foxton Locks

1.18 These are explored in greater detail in the following chapters.

Vision

1.19 In setting out our aims for the Neighbourhood Plan it is vital to consider how the area should be at the end of the plan period. Our plan needs to be aspirational, but realistic.



Objectives

1.20 Below are the objectives that have provided the framework for the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. They are derived from our vision:

- To conserve Foxton's character, history and local surroundings
- To protect the intrinsic character and beauty of Foxton's countryside
- To conserve and enhance Foxton's natural environment
- To conserve heritage assets
- To secure high quality design in new development
- To retain community facilities and services
- To make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the impact of vehicular traffic on resident's quality of life
- To support sustainable tourism within the parish

Implementation

1.21 There is no point in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan which cannot be delivered. To help implement the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan we have engaged key stakeholders at an early stage and identified what infrastructure is needed to support the plan.

1.22 Almost all development has some impact on the existing, and the need for new, infrastructure, services and amenities. Sometimes

these impacts are detrimental and so it is only fair that new development pays a share of the cost of providing additional infrastructure.

2. Rural Character

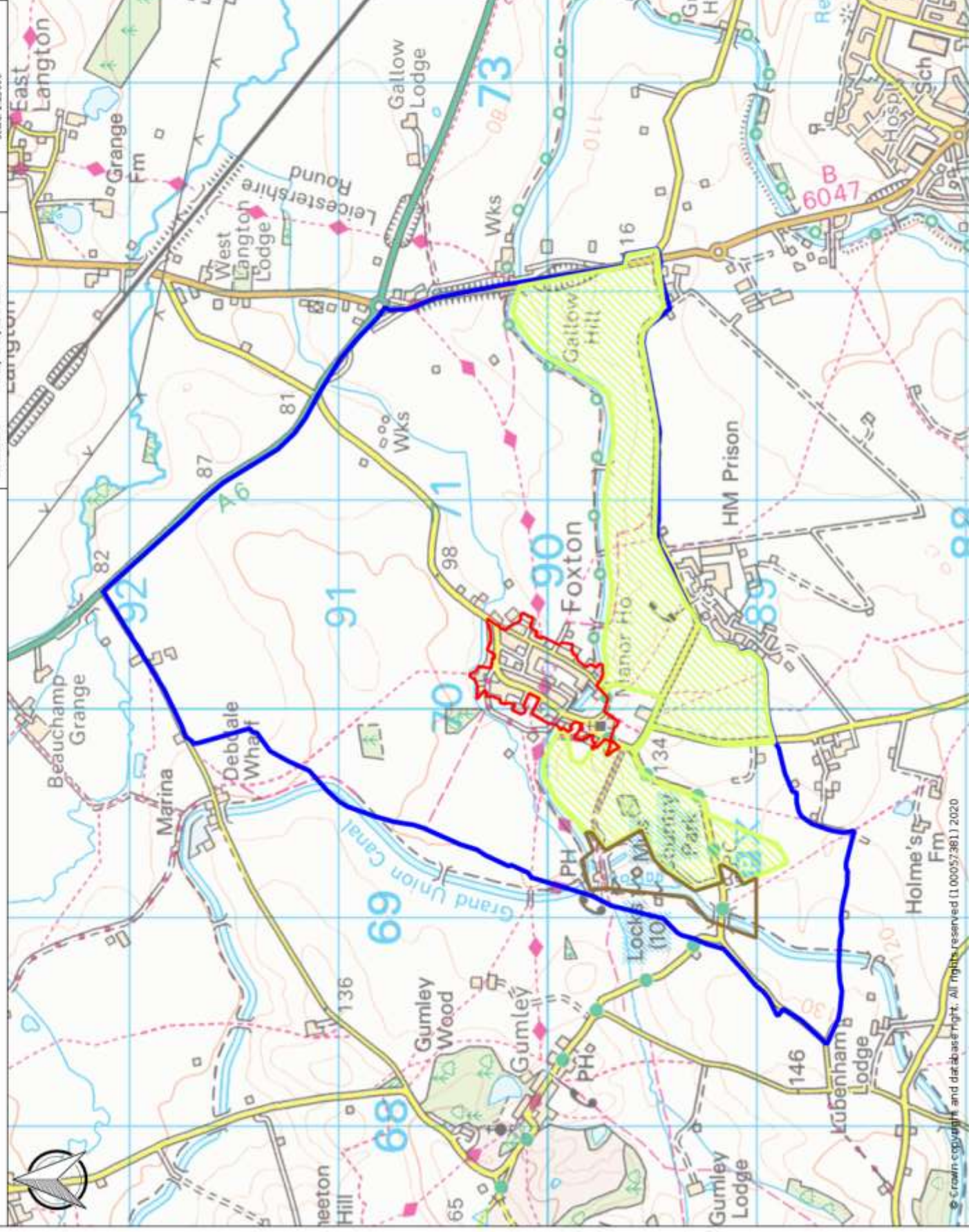
- 2.1 The village of Foxton is set in attractive farmland south of the A6, 3 miles north-west of Market Harborough and 3 miles south of the Kibworths. The village slopes down from the church in the south to a small brook that skirts the north of the village. The Grand Union Canal cuts across the southern part of the village.



- 2.2 The main part of the village lies to the north of the canal and is broadly comprised of three parallel streets, Swingbridge Street, Middle Street and Main Street with cross connecting roads, tracks and paths.
- 2.3 One of the parish's key features is the Grand Union Canal which cuts through the village east-west (the Market Harborough line) and north-south (the Leicester line), with the two intersecting at Foxton Junction which lies to the south-west of the village and is the site of both Foxton Locks and the remains of Foxton Inclined Plane.

Countryside

- 2.4 The parish lies within the Laughton Hills Landscape Character Area which is one of the most sensitive landscapes in the Harborough district. The landscape is characterised by high hills predominantly used for grazing, which flatten out to arable areas towards the south. Medium sized fields are divided by mature hedgerows with boundary trees throughout the area. In places some ridge and furrow fields are still apparent. Views are open but limited in extent across the area due to the rolling topography. In general terms it is an area that is unlikely to be able to accommodate development without degradation of the existing landscape.



- 2.5 The rural setting to Foxton is highly valued by local people so, to prevent the sprawl of development into the countryside and to protect the landscape setting of the village, we have identified Limits to Development. Land outside Limits to Development will be protected from housing development. In the Countryside development will be limited to agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other developments that require a rural location.

Policy F1: Countryside

The Countryside (land outside the Foxton Limits to Development and the Foxton Locks Area as defined on Map 2 and the Policies Map) will be protected for the sake of its intrinsic character, beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, the wealth of its natural resources and to ensure it may be enjoyed by all. Development in the Countryside will be strictly controlled in accordance with Harborough Local Plan Policies SS1, GD3 and GD4.

Renewable Energy

- 2.6 Increasing the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies will help to make sure the UK has a secure energy supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. Planning has an important role in the delivery of new renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure in locations where the local environmental impact is acceptable.
- 2.7 The landscape in Foxton Parish is one of the most sensitive landscapes in Harborough district and is unable to accommodate wind turbines without degradation of the existing landscape. Large-scale solar farms can also have a negative impact on the local landscape. We do not believe that people will want to visit and spend their money in an area they regard as spoiled by wind or solar farms
- 2.8 Many microgeneration technologies projects, such as solar photovoltaic and air source heat pumps are often permitted development which means they do not require planning permission providing certain limits and conditions are met.

Policy F2: Renewable Energy

Small-scale ground-mounted solar photovoltaic farms will be supported where:

- A. They are on previously developed and non-agricultural land;
- B. Their location is selected sensitively and well-planned so that the proposals do not impact on any heritage asset (including views important to the setting of those heritage assets), in particular Foxton Locks, Foxton Village Conservation Area, and the Grand Union Canal;
- C. The proposal's visual impact has been fully assessed and addressed in accordance with Planning Practice Guidance on landscape assessment; and
- D. The installations are removed when no longer in use and the land is restored to its previous use.

Because of their greater visual impact, wind turbine farms will not generally be supported.

Tranquillity

- 2.9 Tranquillity is a critical part of local quality of life. Tranquillity is important for our mental and physical well-being but it is also important to the local economy – because one of the main reasons why people visit Foxton is to head out of towns and cities to ‘get away from it all’.
- 2.10 But getting away from it all is becoming harder and harder to do. Aircraft, cars, roads and major building developments are all eroding the tranquillity which means so much to residents and visitors alike.
- 2.11 Tranquillity is not just about noise – it also covers light. Dark, star-filled night skies are an important part of tranquillity, but light pollution is an increasing problem. With the exception of Park Close and Swedish Close there is no street lighting within the village but security lights and floodlights all break into the darkness, lighting up the surrounding area. Some of this light is necessary, in order to keep people safe – but much of it is wasting energy, increasing light pollution and disrupting local people's sleep. Our quality of life is being reduced by light pollution.

Policy F3: Tranquillity

Development proposals must consider and address their potential impact on local tranquillity; accordingly the following will not be supported:

- A. Industrial, commercial, leisure, recreation and sporting proposals that introduce sources of noise, particularly night-time noise, above the ambient level; and
- B. Developments requiring floodlights, security lights and streetlights.

Planning conditions will be applied to ensure appropriate control.

Foxton Areas of Separation

- 2.12 The character of the local countryside is under threat. Just one mile to the south-east of Foxton Village there are plans to build nearly 1,500 dwellings at Airfield Farm and adjoining land, Market Harborough. To the west of the village, Foxton Locks is a growing tourist destination.
- 2.13 The countryside separating these places is particularly vulnerable and the community wishes to ensure that its undeveloped character, providing a distinct rural border to the built-up area, is maintained. The Foxton Areas of Separation aim to check the potential encroachment from Market Harborough and from the expansion of tourism development associated with Foxton Locks towards Foxton. They will help to safeguard the scale, setting and special character of Foxton village.

Policy F4: Foxton Areas of Separation

The open and undeveloped character of the two Foxton Areas of Separation, as defined on Map 2 and the Policies Map, will be retained.

The construction of new buildings, caravan and lodges sites will not be supported unless they preserve the openness of these Areas and do not conflict with the objective of separation.

Ecology and Biodiversity

- 2.14 Although there are no nationally designated ecology sites, the canal along with the side ponds at Foxton Locks are Local Wildlife Sites. Local Wildlife Sites are important reservoirs of rare, local and declining native species and are the best examples of typical Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland habitats. The mature hedgerows and woodland areas in the area are also likely to be of at least local ecological value due to the species they can support, including ground flora and bird species.
- 2.15 Protected or notable species that may be found in the Foxton area include Barn Owl, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Fieldfare, Kingfisher,

Partridge, Red Kite, Reed Bunting, Skylark, Spotted Flycatcher, Song Thrush, Starling, Swallow, Wren, Hedgehog, Badger, bats, Otter, Grass Snake, Bluebell, Chicory, New Zealand Pigmyweed, Nuttall's Waterweed, Orange Balsam, Small Pondweed, White Stonecrop.

Biodiversity Net Gain

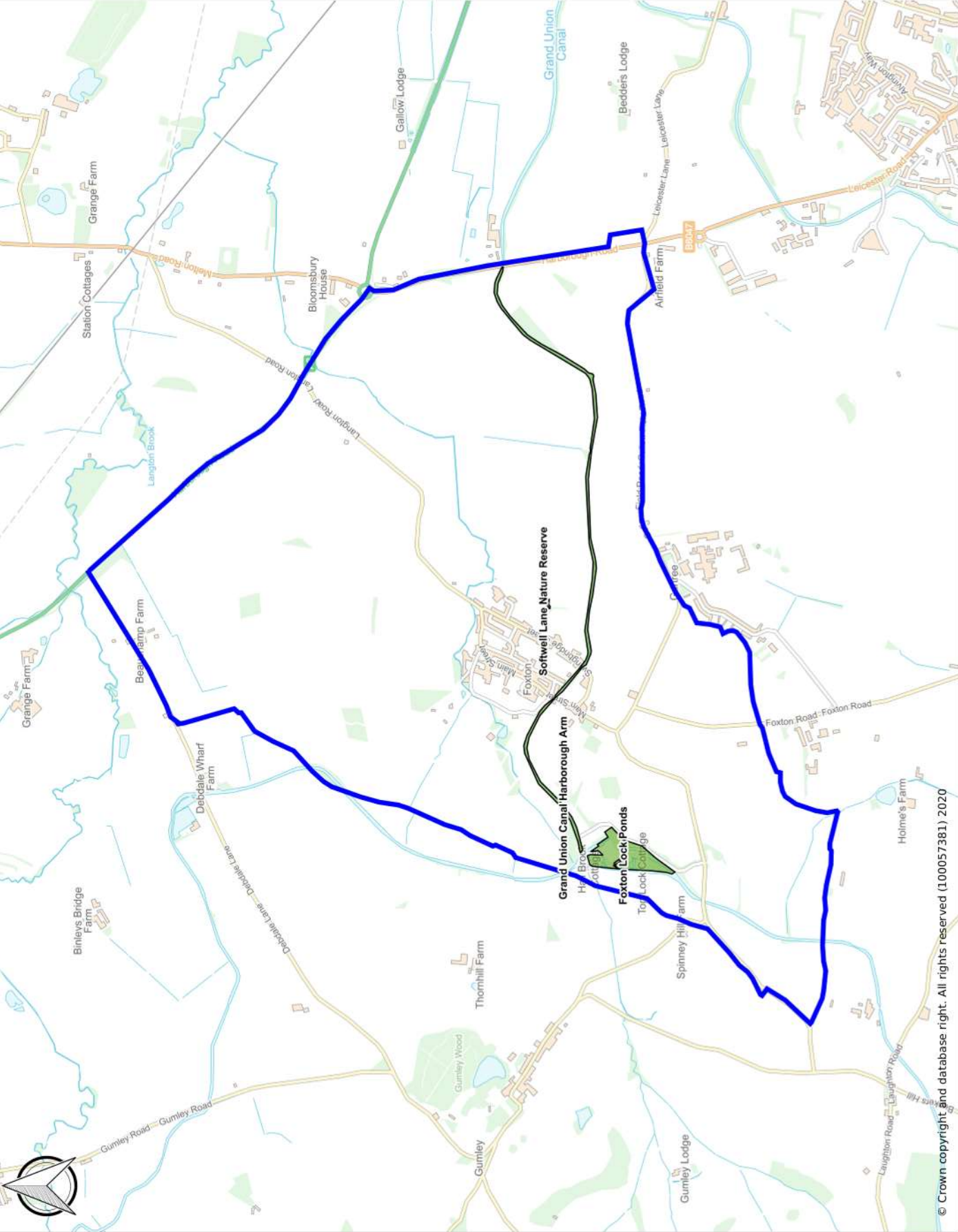
- 2.16 The National Planning Policy Framework encourages net gains for biodiversity to be sought through planning policies and decisions. Biodiversity net gain delivers measurable improvements for biodiversity by creating or enhancing habitats in association with development.
- 2.17 Net gains for biodiversity may, for example, involve creating new habitats, enhancing existing habitats, providing green roofs, green walls, street trees or sustainable drainage systems. Relatively small features can often achieve important benefits for wildlife, such as incorporating 'swift bricks' and bat boxes in developments and providing safe routes for hedgehogs between different areas of habitat. Biodiversity net gain does not override the protection for designated sites, protected or priority species and irreplaceable or priority habitats.

Policy F5: Ecology and Biodiversity

Development should not harm the network of local ecological features and habitats which include (as defined on Map 3 and the Policies Map):

1. Grand Union Canal
2. Side ponds at Foxton Locks
3. Softwell Lane nature reserve

New development will be expected to maintain and enhance existing ecological corridors and landscape features (such as watercourses, hedgerows and tree-lines) for biodiversity thus demonstrating overall net-gain.



Heritage

The Canal

- 2.18 The Grand Union Canal north from London eventually reaches Norton Junction, some 2 miles to the east of Braunston Tunnel, where the main line of the canal continues west towards Birmingham.
- 2.19 At Norton Junction the 'Leicester Line' of the Grand Union branches off right and commences its journey northwards towards Leicester and Loughborough. Ultimately this branch of the Grand Union connects to the River Trent at Trent Lock.
- 2.20 The link from Norton Junction to Foxton opened in 1814, providing a direct route from the East Midlands coalfield and industrial towns to London.
- 2.21 Foxton Locks are ten canal locks consisting of two "staircases" each of five locks. The Grade II* listed Locks are the largest flight of staircase locks on the English canal system. In 1900 an inclined plane was built to bypass the ten locks and speed the passage of the boats. Traffic grew slightly, but not by enough to make working the Foxton incline economic, and in 1910 it was closed and traffic reverted to using the locks.
- 2.22 The Locks and Inclined Plane are now a very popular tourist attraction. The future development of Foxton Locks is looked at more closely in Section 6.
- 2.23 The Grand Union Canal is identified in the 6c's (Derby, Derbyshire, Leicester, Leicestershire, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire) Green Infrastructure Strategy as an important component in the network of natural spaces which links Market Harborough to south Leicester, Narborough, Earl Shilton and Barwell. The canal is also highly valued by local people as a recreation route, heritage



asset and as a wildlife corridor. The canal is an integral part of the character of the village.

- 2.24 The Grand Union Canal from Welford to Aylestone Bridge in Leicester was designated as a Conservation Area by Leicestershire County Council in October 2000. In general, the Canal Conservation Area follows the hedge/ boundary line of the towpath on one side of the canal and a nominal five metre strip on the other side. The area widens to include canal related features such as side ponds, ramps and bridges and associated earthworks. It also includes areas of economic activity as wharves and lime kilns. At Foxton Locks it widens substantially.

Policy F6: The Canal

The Grand Union Canal is recognised as a heritage asset, a key strategic Green Infrastructure and wildlife corridor, and a recreation and tourism resource that can be enjoyed for its contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. It is a key feature that contributes to the character of Foxton and the location and design of new development must have appropriate regard for the significance of this asset and its setting.

History

- 2.25 The village has previously been known as Foxestone and Foxtone. It is believed to have developed these names from the large number of foxes which inhabit the area. Foxton was originally a hill-top settlement, thought to have



been founded in Saxon times with a landscape fashioned in the ice-age. The village gradually moved down the valley side as a farming community, working on the open three field system until it was enclosed in 1770. Foxton remained virtually unchanged between Norman times until the end of the 18th century when the canal arrived from Leicester, cutting through the village.

Agriculture began to diminish as improved communication and alternative job opportunities meant that people left their village to work and in the bringing of trade and industry via the canal.

2.26 The village is built almost entirely of red brick and most of the cottages date from the 19th century. There are several older houses in Swingbridge Street including some brick cottages with a date tablet of 1730 and the former manse, an 18th century cottage with later additions. Two substantial 19th-century houses in the same area are the Grange and the Chestnuts, both standing in their own grounds. There are 6 pairs of Council houses dating from before the Second World War, 3 in Middle Street and 3 at the lower end of Swingbridge Street. Near the latter were two pairs of Swedish timber houses, erected in 1946 - although only one remains - and 19 brick Council houses built between 1949 and 1952. Several privately-owned bungalows in the centre of the village were completed in 1959. The village hall and the recreation ground occupy a large site between Middle Street and Swingbridge Street.

2.27 Heritage assets include buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of their heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets, such as conservation areas and listed buildings and assets identified by the neighbourhood plan (including local listed buildings).

Foxton Conservation Area

2.28 Foxton Conservation Area was designated in 1975 and updated in 2006. The Conservation Area embraces almost the whole of the village within the oval of roads (Main Street and Swingbridge Street). It also includes all the land between Main Street and North Lane, a back lane completing the village pattern. To the south of the canal, it includes the Manor House and its extensive grounds as well as the Black Horse Public House, which was rebuilt in 1900 on the site of an older inn, the church and churchyard to the far south.

2.29 Main Street and Swingbridge Street cross the canal via a hump-backed bridge and swing-bridge respectively. Land south of the canal is less densely developed than that to the north and rises noticeably. The medieval Church of St. Andrew, standing in its churchyard, overlooks the village from its prominent position near

the top of the hill. Between it and the canal are the mature gardens and grounds of the 18th century stone and red brick Manor House and outbuildings. The Manor House itself fronts Swingbridge Street.

- 2.30 The main part of the village lies to the north of the canal and comprises three parallel streets, Swingbridge Street, Middle Street and Main Street, with cross connecting roads, tracks and footpaths. Swingbridge Street, which crosses the canal by a low Swingbridge, has several older houses and farmsteads. It provides a vivid historical contrast between 17th and 18th century red brick houses to the east of the street and inter and post-war public housing to the west. The older part of this street is enhanced by numerous mature garden trees. The southern end of Middle Street turns abruptly at one end and re-joins Main Street just north of the canal. Middle Street contains some older cottages; whilst Woodgate (the canal end spur off Middle Street) includes the former 19th Century village school and an infill of small-scale housing of 1991. Main Street again is a mix of older buildings, including the former Baptist Chapel and The Old Court House and more contemporary buildings including Farmyard House.

Listed Buildings

- 2.31 There are 16 structures in Foxton parish listed for their special architectural or historic interest. Six of these relate to Foxton Locks and the canal - they include bridges, Lock Keepers cottages, a milepost and the locks themselves. The inclined plane is a Scheduled Monument. In February 2010, Harborough District Council signed a Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) with British Waterways, English Heritage and management of the Foxton Locks site.
- 2.32 In the village itself, the Church of Saint Andrew is listed along with tombstones and mud wall. Most of the remaining Listed Buildings are on Swingbridge Street- Schofield Farmhouse, Foxton Lodge, Bents Close, the Manor House and Langton Farmhouse. The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Drive and the former Foxton Board School and School Yard on Woodgate are also listed.

Local Heritage Assets

2.33 The Neighbourhood Plan has given local people the chance to give their views on local heritage assets which might be recognised in addition to nationally designated heritage assets.



Policy F7: Local Heritage Assets

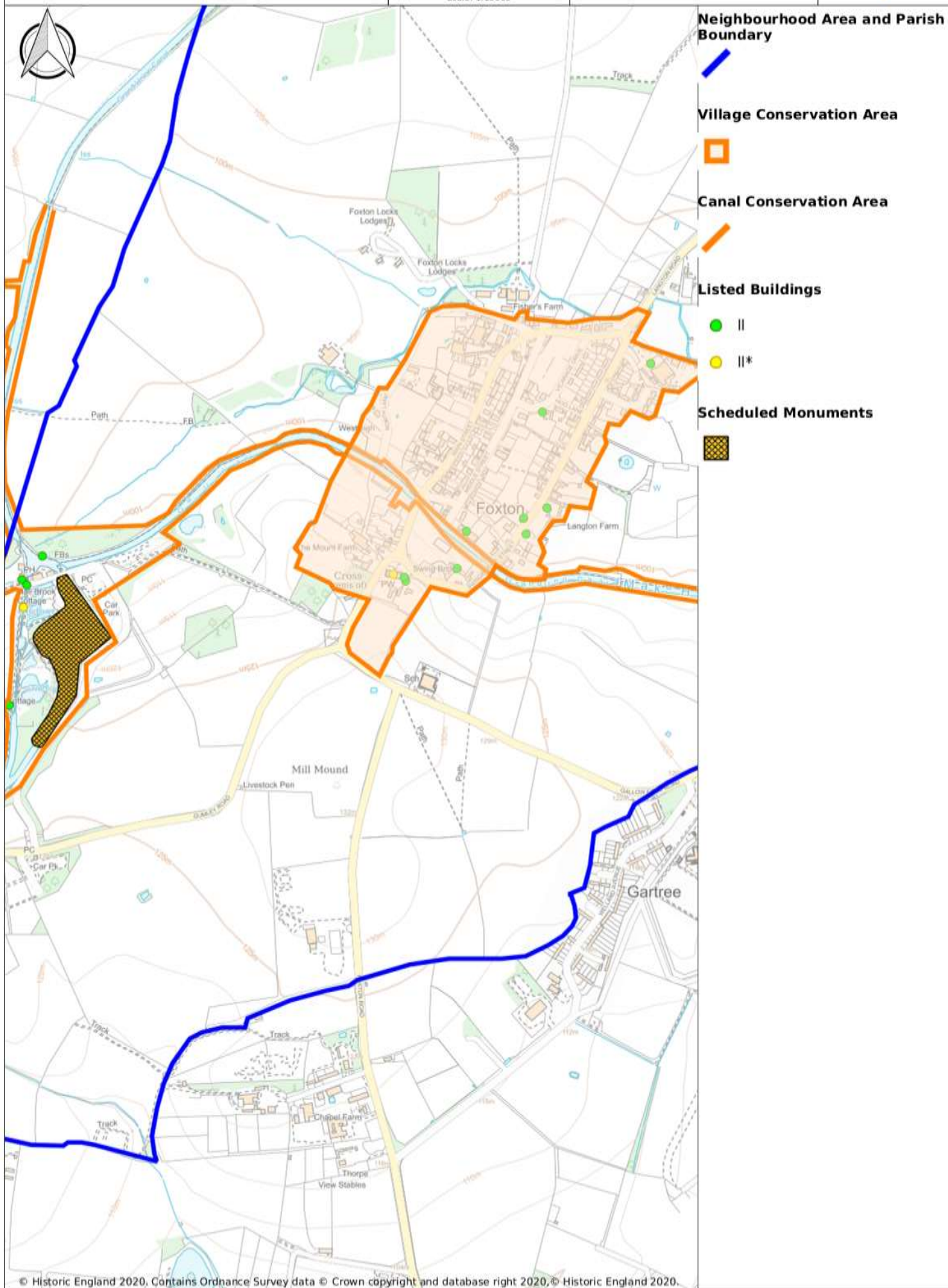
The following Local Heritage Assets (as defined on Map 5 and the Policies Map) should be conserved and enhanced:

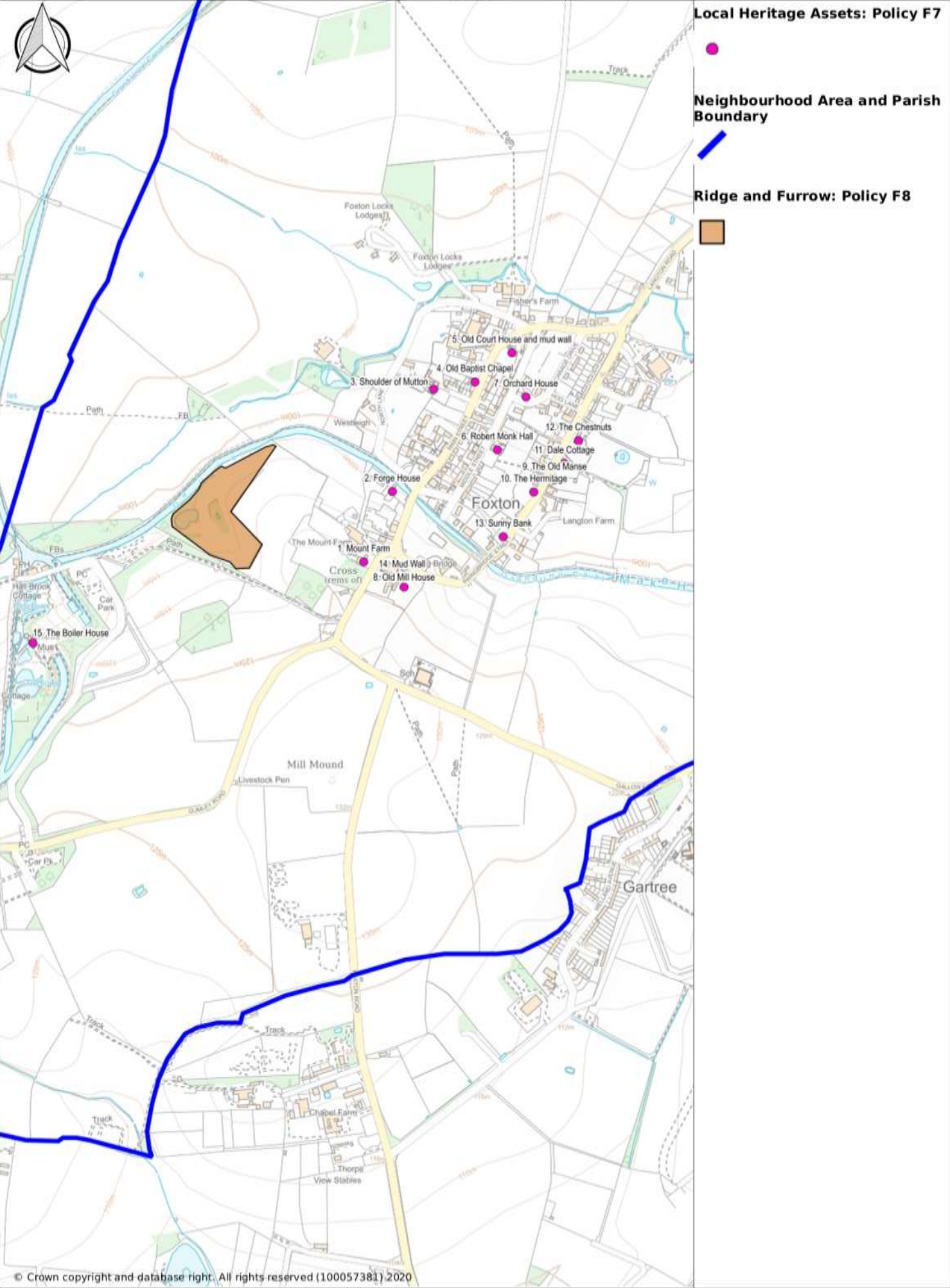
1. Mount Farm, Main Street
2. Forge House, Main Street
3. The Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Main Street
4. Old Baptist Chapel, Main Street
5. Old Court House and mud wall, Main Street
6. Robert Monk Hall, Middle Street
7. Orchard House, Vicarage Drive
8. Old Mill House, Swingbridge Street
9. The Old Manse, Swingbridge Street
10. The Hermitage, Swingbridge Street
11. Dale Cottage, Swingbridge Street
12. The Chestnuts, Swingbridge Street
13. Sunny Bank, Swingbridge Street
14. Mud Wall near St Andrew's Church
15. The Boiler House, Foxton Locks

0 50 100 150 200m
Scale: 1:10000

Author:

Date: 19/12/2020





Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest

- 2.34 Ridge and furrow is an archaeological pattern of ridges and troughs created by a system of ploughing used in Europe during the Middle Ages, typical of the open field system. This feature of the farming system that predated Enclosure was characteristic of Leicestershire countryside, but very little ridge and furrow now remains in Foxton.
- 2.35 A remnant of ridge and furrow can be found south of the canal, between the village and Foxton Locks. The full extent and potential of this non-designated site of archaeological interest cannot be known. Through the development management process applicants would be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Policy F8: Ridge and Furrow

Development proposals that affect areas of Ridge and Furrow (as defined on Map 5 and the Policies Map) must balance the need for, and the public benefit of, the proposal against the significance of the asset and scale of any harm or loss. Development proposals should demonstrate that they have considered the potential impact on archaeological remains and identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost.

Local Design

- 2.36 We expect all development to contribute positively to the creation of well-designed buildings and spaces. Through good design we want to maintain and enhance the unique character of Foxton and create places that work well for both occupants and users, and are built to last.
- 2.37 The Foxton Village Design Statement (VDS), first published in 2007, has now been updated and is set out at Appendix 1. The revised VDS describes the distinctive character of Foxton and highlights the qualities valued by its residents. From these qualities, design principles, based on the distinctive local character of the village, have been drawn up to guide development.

Policy F9: Design

All new developments should reflect the distinctive character of Foxton and explicitly address the guidance set out in the Foxton Village Design Statement (Appendix 1).



Local Green Spaces

- 2.38 Within the village, buildings are interspersed by open areas that contribute positively to Foxton's character. These spaces consist of recreation areas, allotments, large garden areas and paddocks. The latter are notably between Main Street and North Lane. Another significant open area lies between Main Street and the former Shoulder of Mutton Public House which is set back from Main Street and at the edge of the fringe of paddocks. This space provides a setting for the former inn and links it to the rest of the village as well as providing views of the open countryside beyond. It is also used for events such as Guy Fawkes bonfire nights and fetes.
- 2.39 By designating these spaces as Local Green Space, we will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances.

Policy F10: Local Green Spaces

The Local Green Spaces as defined on Map 5 and the Policies Map will be protected and enhanced. Development which is harmful to these Local Green Spaces will not be supported.

Trees

- 2.40 Foxton has long had a tradition of tree planting dating from early times when many of the village enclosures were planted as orchards. A planting of oak trees for the Royal Navy took place in the late 18th century as part of a national campaign instigated by Admiral Rodney. Several of these survive in the village as mature specimens, particularly on the Swingbridge Street side.
- 2.41 The tradition was continued in more recent times by plantings in 1973 and an avenue of oaks along the Langton Road was planted to mark the beginning of the new millennium.
- 2.42 Most of the village lies within a Conservation area and consequently, any tree over 75mm in diameter at 1.5m above ground level is given automatic protection. No cutting, removal, wilful damage or destruction of such trees is allowed without giving prior notification to Harborough District Council. There are also several Tree Preservation orders covering trees in the village.

Policy F11: Trees

Development that damages or results in the loss of ancient trees or trees of good arboricultural and amenity value will not normally be supported. Proposals should be designed to retain ancient

trees or trees of arboricultural and amenity value as these help to define the character of Foxton. Proposals should be accompanied by a tree survey that establishes the health and longevity of any affected trees and indicates replanting where appropriate.

3. Housing

Housing Supply

- 3.1 The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan must support the strategic development needs set out in the Local Plan, including policies for housing development. The Local Plan identifies Foxton as a Selected Rural Village where development will be on a lesser scale and reflects the size and character of the village.
- 3.2 Taking account of completions, commitments and an allowance for windfall development, the Local Plan does not require Foxton to provide for additional housing.

Completions

- 3.3 Six new homes have been completed in Foxton since 2011 (to 31 March 2020).

Housing Supply

- 3.4 The first Foxton Neighbourhood Plan allocated three sites for housing development:
- Up to 12 dwellings at Fisher's Farm, North Lane
A full planning application (Ref: 19/01336/FUL) for 11 dwellings was approved on 11 September 2020 and development has started.
 - Up to six dwellings between Middle Street and Vicarage Drive
Full planning permission (Ref: 17/01354/FUL) was granted for the erection of six dwellings on 17 November 2017. The development is now complete.
 - Up to three dwellings at the junction of Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane
There have been no planning applications for this site and it is not clear that the landowner intends to develop. Following community consultation and concerns about the scale of development already committed, this allocation has been deleted.
- 3.5 A further 11 dwellings had planning permission at 31 March 2020. They include five dwellings on the south side of North Lane (Ref: 18/01956/OUT) at its northern end. In all, 34 dwellings have either been built since 2011 or are otherwise committed.

Policy F12: Housing Provision

This Plan makes provision for a minimum of 27 additional dwellings. This will be met by:

- A. Existing commitments; and

B. Development within the Foxton Limits to Development in accordance with Policy F13.

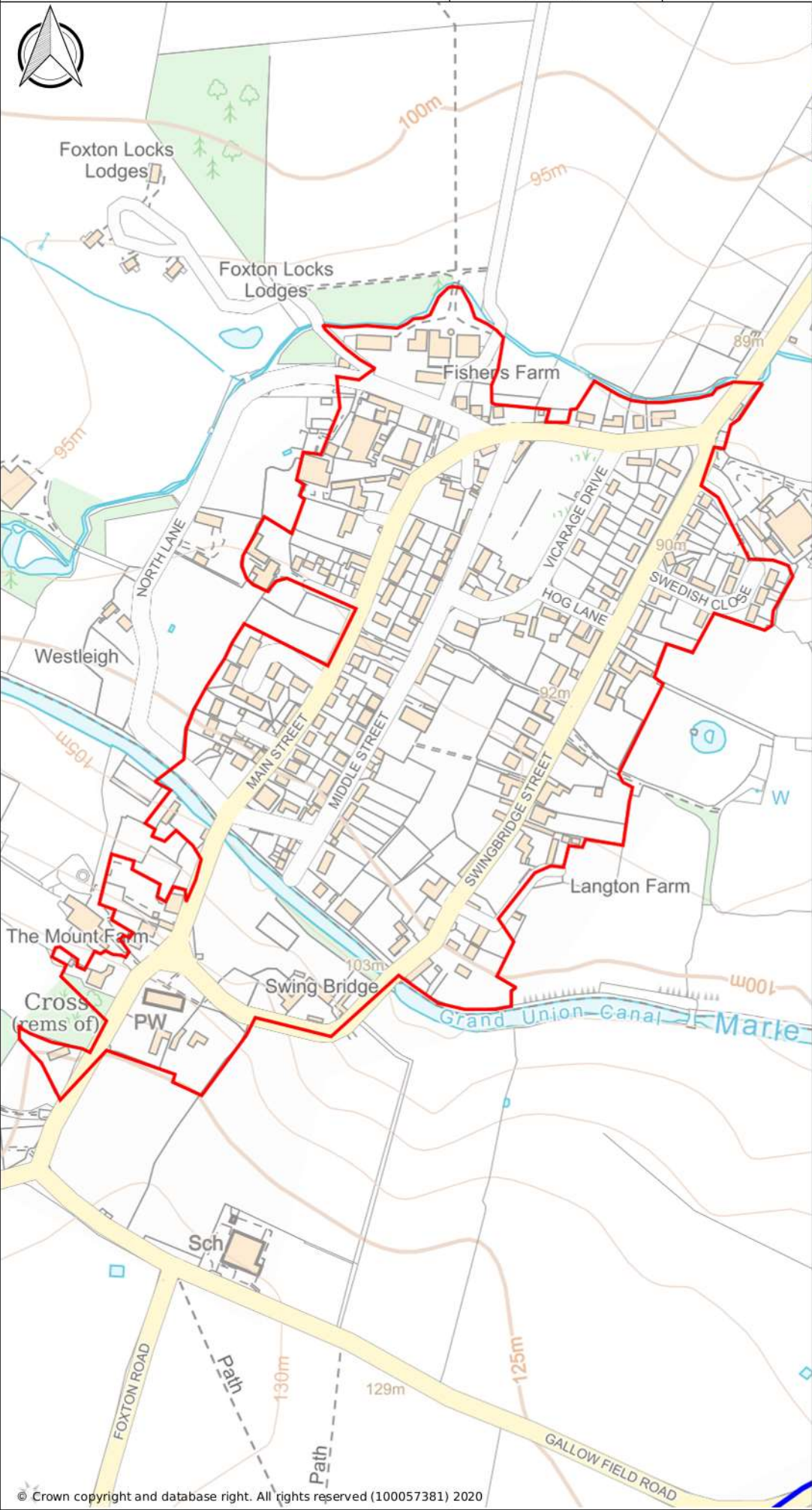
Windfall Housing

- 3.6 Housing sites that come forward which have not been specifically identified in the Neighbourhood Plan are referred to as 'windfall sites'.
- 3.7 There are concerns that continued 'garden grabbing' is having an adverse effect on the character of Foxton by reducing open spaces between buildings, robbing the community of green breathing space, safe places for children to play and havens for wildlife.
- 3.8 Foxton's housing has already been met by existing completions and commitments, therefore we can place stricter controls on infill development to prevent the unwanted development of gardens. We also want to protect the landscape setting of the village by ensuring that new windfall developments lie wholly with Limits to Development.

Policy F13: Windfall Housing

Individual housing developments within the Foxton Limits to Development, as defined on Map 6 and the Policies Map, will be supported if the development:

- A. Is in keeping with the scale, grain and character of its surroundings and has appropriate regard for the Conservation Area. In particular, the character of the village is the mixture of old and new buildings, the many roads and the dispersed open areas. These spaces are important and are predominantly large garden areas or paddocks;
- B. Protects important features such as traditional walls, hedgerows and trees;
- C. No part of the site or the curtilage associated with the proposed development extends beyond the Limits to Development;
- D. Does not result in the loss of residential garden space; and
- E. Has safe and suitable access.



Meeting Local Housing Needs

- 3.9 In planning for new homes, there should be a mix of housing to meet the needs of people living locally. New evidence about the future need for housing in Leicester and Leicestershire was published on 31 January 2017. The 2017 Leicester and Leicestershire Housing and Economic Development Need Assessment identifies a range of factors which influence the need for different types of homes. This includes demographic trends, and in particular a growing older population, market dynamics and affordability.
- 3.10 For Harborough District Council, the appropriate mix of homes of different sizes needed in the market and affordable sectors is as follows:

	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4+ bedrooms
Market Housing	0-10%	25-35%	35-45%	15-25%
Affordable Housing	35-40%	30-35%	20-25%	5-10%

- 3.11 Using data from the 2011 Census we know that compared to Harborough district, Foxton has a smaller proportion of young householders (under 35) but more households over the age of 55. We also know that local house prices are high compared to Market Harborough, a high proportion of homes are detached and there are high levels of under-occupancy.
- 3.12 Despite requirements for developers to meet the needs of older households and the need for smaller, low-cost homes, since the Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' almost all the homes built have been four-bedroomed or more. Accordingly, stricter controls are now needed to bring forward a mix of housing that meets local needs.
- 3.13 Dwellings of more than three bedrooms will now not normally be permitted. However, alterations affecting only the interior of the building do not require planning permission. So to help detect potential abuse of our housing mix policy through the development of over-sized 'three-bed' dwellings which are later altered to become four-bed (or more), new dwellings of Gross Internal (floor) Area of more than 84m² will be subject to special scrutiny.

- 3.14 The requirements of Policy F14 could also be circumvented by using 'permitted development rights' to increase the size of new homes once they have been built, without the need for planning permission. Therefore, permitted development rights may be withdrawn for a temporary (e.g. three-year) period as a deterrent.

Policy F14: Housing Mix

Applicants for the development of new dwellings will need to demonstrate how their proposals will meet the housing needs of older households and/or the need for smaller, homes for sale or rent. The development of housing with more than three bedrooms will only be supported where it is necessary to make best use of a redundant or disused rural building.

Affordable Housing

- 3.15 Affordable housing is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework. Affordable housing is housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers). Affordable housing can include affordable housing for rent, starter homes, discounted market sales housing and other affordable routes to home ownership.
- 3.16 Affordable homes must also remain affordable for future eligible households. New affordable housing will be allocated initially to people with a local connection, including those living, working or with close family ties in Foxton.
- 3.17 The Harborough Local Plan requires 40% of new dwellings to be affordable on sites of more than 10 dwellings or with a gross floorspace of more than 1,000 square metres. The development at Fisher's Farm is required to meet this obligation.
- 3.18 If there were to be a proven local need for additional affordable homes our Plan makes provision to allow planning permission to be granted for affordable housing on 'Rural Exception Sites', i.e. sites that would not normally be released for private market housing.

Policy F15: Affordable Housing

Affordable Rural Exception Sites will be supported within or adjoining the Limits to Development where:

- A. The housing is demonstrated to meet an identified local need for affordable housing that will not be met by housing commitments;

- B. The development is in keeping with the scale, form and character of its surroundings;
- C. The development does not significantly adversely affect the amenities of residents in the area; and
- D. Safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people.

All affordable housing will be subject to conditions, or a planning obligation will be sought, to ensure that when homes are allocated, priority is given to people with a local connection to Foxton Parish (i.e. including living, working or with close family ties in the Parish).

4. Services and Facilities

- 4.1 Foxton has a range of basic services and facilities. There is a primary school on the edge of the village, a pub (there are more pubs at Foxton Locks), a village hall (Robert Monk Hall), Church of St. Andrew, allotments and a recreation ground.
- 4.2 The retention of key local services and community facilities is important for the long-term sustainability of Foxton and the new development proposed in the Plan should help their viability.

Policy F16: Retention of Key Services and Facilities

Proposals that ensure the retention and improvement of key local facilities will be supported. Any redevelopment will only be supported if the facility affected is replaced by an equivalent or better provision in an equally suitable location. These key facilities (as at 2020) are: a primary school, pub, village hall, church, allotments and recreation ground.

Foxton Primary School

- 4.3 Foxton Primary School is located on Gallow Field Road and offers primary education to around 90 children aged four to eleven. The school catchment area includes Foxton and Gumley. Although the school lies outside the main village, there is a footpath to the school from Swingbridge Street.
- 4.4 The primary school was built in the 1960s. The site is constrained and there is limited scope to extend to accommodate a growing population.

Foxton Village Hall

- 4.5 Foxton Village Hall was built using a bequest from Robert Monk, who was born in Foxton and wanted to leave the village a legacy from which all residents would benefit. The hall lies in the middle of Foxton on Middle Street and is set within its own grounds, which includes tennis courts, children's playground, football and basketball pitches.

- 4.6 The hall is available for hire for clubs, societies and special occasions and is regularly booked for coffee mornings, fitness sessions etc.



Water Management

- 4.7 Most of Foxton village lies within Flood Zone 1, as defined by the Technical Guide to the National Planning Policy Framework as having a low probability of flooding. However, during periods of prolonged rainfall events and sudden intense downpours, surface water runoff may exceed the capacity of existing drainage systems or combine as overland flow from adjacent higher ground, subsequently 'ponding' in low-lying areas of land (without draining into watercourses). Periods of intense rainfall on already saturated land have caused flooding in the village in this way. Therefore, developments should seek to reduce flood risk and incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).
- 4.8 In Foxton, the water supplier is Severn Trent and the waste water collection handler is Anglian Water. Both have been consulted during the preparation of this plan. Anglian Water advises that development sites will require a local connection to the existing sewerage network which may require network upgrades. This is not an objection as Anglian Water will work with Harborough District Council to ensure development is brought online at the correct time. Under no circumstances will surface water be permitted to discharge to the public foul sewerage network.

Anglian River Basin Management Plan

- 4.9 The Anglian River Basin Management Plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land

resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning.

Policy F17: Water Management

Where feasibility assessments are positive, new developments should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) with attenuation, storage and treatment capacities incorporated.

Development proposals should support the delivery of the Water Framework Directive and its objectives as set out in the Anglian River Basin Management Plan.

Infrastructure

- 4.10 New development will have some impact on the existing, and require the need for new, infrastructure, services and amenities. Sometimes these impacts can be detrimental and so developers must expect to contribute towards the cost of providing additional or improved infrastructure.
- 4.11 To enable the level of housing development set out in this plan to take place, there may need to be infrastructure improvements, including to Foxton Primary School and GP surgery capacity in Market Harborough. However, the plan must be deliverable. Therefore, the developments identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and burdens that their viable implementation is threatened. Planning obligations/developer contributions must comply with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As Amended). Where impacts from a new development would place substantial demand on local services and/or infrastructure as a result of new development, then developers may be expected to provide for contributions to mitigate the impacts on the local community.

Employment

- 4.12 There are no significant employers within the village. However, a range of businesses operate from Foxton Locks (see section 6).
- 4.13 Otherwise, the main employment is based around agriculture, the school and several small businesses. With very few employment opportunities in Foxton, many residents work from home or commute to work in Market Harborough, Leicester and elsewhere.
- 4.14 While working from home may not be a suitable option for every employee in every business, using home as a working base for at least part of the week offers several benefits for business. For

example, home working can help working parents with childcare responsibilities. Working from home does not normally need planning permission. Whatever business is carried out from home, the key test is: is the property still mainly a home, or is it used primarily for business?

5. Transport

Walking, Horse-riding and Cycling

- 5.1 Footpaths and bridleways, both within the village itself and those providing access to the surrounding open countryside, are an important feature of Foxton.

Jitties

- 5.2 The village is criss-crossed with jitties, the old term for little pedestrian footpaths running between roads. This network of paths allows residents to get around and it is important that these routes are protected and enhanced. Historically the lines of the majority of these pathways were confirmed by the Enclosure Commissioners

in 1770 and follow routes taken from earliest times by foot and horse traffic when these were the only forms of transport.



- 5.3 Of particular interest within the village is Holmes Lane jitty from Middle Street to North Lane passing in front of the Old Court House. At its commencement in Middle Street can be seen one of the last mud, or cob, walls in Foxton. The section from Main Street to North Lane has been known as Jubilee Walk since the days of Queen Victoria.
- 5.4 The Leicestershire Round long-distance footpath passes through the village using ancient paths between Swingbridge Street and Main Street known as Ghost Lane and Dalby's Lane. The former is named for a presumed ghost once said to inhabit an upstairs room of the Old Vicarage, and the latter from a family of millers and bakers who had their bakehouse and shop adjacent to the lane.

- 5.5 Another historic footpath leads from Swingbridge Street to the recreation grounds of Robert Monk Village Hall. These grounds are part of an earlier “Play Close” traditionally used by villagers for sports and pastimes during festivals and public holidays.
- 5.6 Two further footpaths from earlier days lead from the Shoulder of Mutton Inn across paddocks and into North Lane, part of the Back Lane of the ‘Ring Towne of Foxton’, and then continue over the fields as ancient foot roads to Gumley and Smeeton.
- 5.7 On the eastern side of the village is a section of bridleway, also forming part of the ancient back lane linking the Softwell Lane, off Swingbridge Street, to Gallowfield Road, crossing the canal at Clarke’s Bridge. It joins up with several other footpaths leading from Foxton towards Market Harborough.
- 5.8 The Canal Towpath also forms a very important pedestrian and cycle route across the parish and the section through the village and on to Foxton Locks, in particular, sees a considerable number of walkers and cyclists making use of this amenity.

National Cycle Route 6

- 5.9 Foxton is on National Cycle Route 6, which passes through Watford, Luton, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Market Harborough, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Worksop, Sheffield, Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal and Windermere, and will connect London and Threlkeld (near Keswick) in Cumbria when complete.
- 5.10 In Foxton, National Cycle Route 6 travels alongside the canal from Market Harborough in an east-west direction. At the swingbridge it travels southwards along Swingbridge Street to Main Street and then onto Gumley Road where it continues in a westerly direction.



Bus Service

- 5.11 The Centrebus 44 service links the village with Market Harborough, Fleckney, the Kibworths and Great Bowden. At peak times, it is an

hourly, Monday to Saturday service and the village bus stop is near Vicarage Drive. There is no Sunday service. The bus route will pass through the proposed Airfield Farm development and it is intended that developer contribution will be used to increase bus frequency to half-hourly.

Roads

- 5.12 Foxton is connected to the A6 by the Langton Road, to the B6047 by Gallow Field Road and to the A4304 at Lubenham by the Foxton Road.
- 5.13 The Langton Road/Harborough Road (A6) junction has been the scene of four incidents over the last 10 years. While a sharp bend in the Langton Road has been the site of three accidents- one serious. To the south of the village, there have been several accidents along the length of Gallow Field Road.
- 5.14 The Gallow Field Road/Foxton Road junction has poor visibility for vehicles exiting Foxton Road. Furthermore, farm vehicles and heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) have restricted space to negotiate the right turn from Foxton Road and therefore use most of the carriageway to undertake this manoeuvre. There are also concerns relating to vehicle speeds along Gallow Field Road in the vicinity of Foxton Primary School.
- 5.15 Within Foxton itself, the roads are not well suited to modern traffic. The roads are narrow, there are few footways and there are junctions and bends which many local people consider to be dangerous. Many vehicles negotiating the bends on Main Street near the church cross over to the opposite side of the road at points where visibility is severely restricted causing on-coming cars to brake suddenly and frequent 'near-miss' incidents.
- 5.16 The swingbridge crossing the canal at Swingbridge



Street, is narrow and has a three-tonne weight limit with insufficient turning space for large vehicles at the bridge. The limit is frequently ignored by heavy vehicles resulting in repeated repairs to the bridge. Larger vehicles unable to get over the bridge are forced to reverse back down Swingbridge Street.

- 5.17 During consultation on this Neighbourhood Plan, local people have expressed concerns about road safety, HGVs, speeding vehicles and inconsiderate parking. A particular concern for villagers has been traffic using Foxton as a cut-through from the A6 to Foxton Locks and Market Harborough. There are fears that the situation could become worse with the Airfield Farm development and growing numbers of people visiting Foxton Locks.

Car Parking

- 5.18 Car parking standards for new developments are set out in the Leicestershire Highway Design Guide. For non-residential development, the car parking standards are expressed as a maximum requirement which could create more parking problems. Therefore, we have used these parking standards to set minimum requirements.

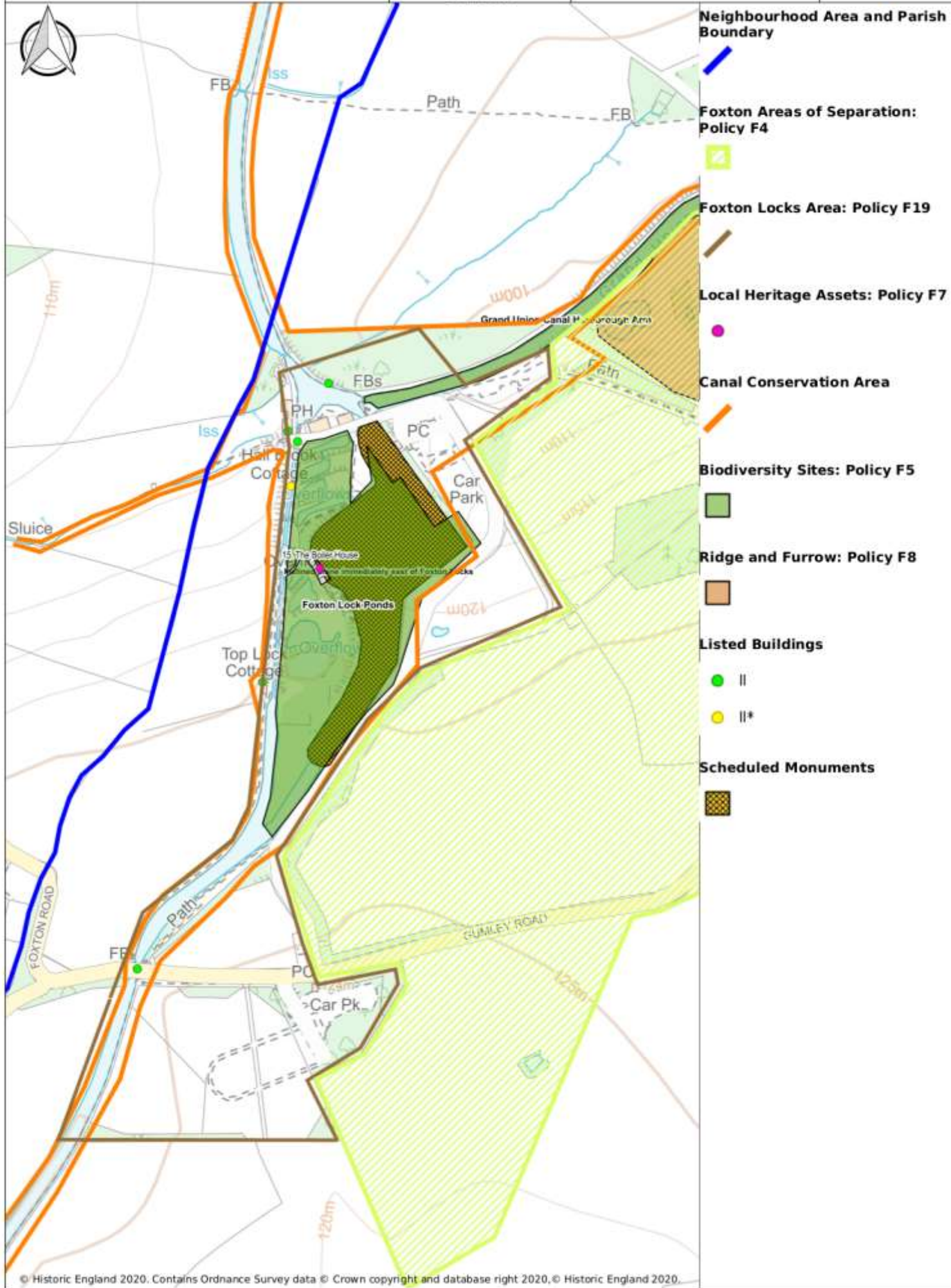
Policy F18: Car Parking

New developments should incorporate additional car parking spaces in accordance with the parking requirements set out in Appendix 4. The installation of electric vehicle chargepoints will be supported.

6. Foxton Locks

- 6.1 Foxton Locks are situated about half a mile to the west of Foxton. The Locks area includes a significant number of heritage assets and this aspect is addressed in more detail in Section 2: Heritage. This impressive flight of ten locks is the longest set of staircase locks in Britain. It takes an average of 45 minutes for boats to travel the entire flight and on a busy day as many as 40 boats can make the trip. Lock keepers direct the traffic making use of the passing pond in the middle of the flight.
- 6.2 Foxton Lock ponds, disused canal and inclined plane are identified as a Local Wildlife Site.
- 6.3 At the Locks, the majority of the buildings are gathered around the bottom lock and basin, with the exception of the reconstructed former Boiler House for the Inclined Plane Boat Lift, now a museum, and the top lock cottage, now a cafe, which are both located further up the lock. All the buildings have historic connections with the canal and are used mainly for business purposes.





- 6.4 Originally, the Boiler House was home to the boiler and mechanical workings which powered the caissons (barge containers) up and down the Inclined Plane. Now after extensive refurbishment, it is the place to explore the history of the lift, Locks and Lives associated with Foxton Locks. Previously called Foxton Canal Museum, the Boiler House retains its museum accreditation but tells the story in exciting new and innovative ways.
- 6.5 Behind the Boiler House is the Inclined Plane Boat Lift. Designed at a time when canals were the mass transport freight system for England the boat lift was built to help improve the capacity of the canal network.
- 6.6 At the base of the locks is a canal-side shop/chandlery and two pubs; Bridge 61 and Foxton Locks Inn.
- 6.7 The locks and surrounding area are open and accessible to the public all year round. The site attracts over 300,000 visitors per year, with most arriving by car. The network of footpaths and towpaths provide ideal walking and cycling opportunities with a choice of many routes.



- 6.8 The Canal and River Trust plan to enhance Foxton Locks as a 'honey pot' tourist site. Policy RT4 of the Harborough Local Plan supports the promotion and management of Foxton Locks and the Grand Union Canal in line with ambitions for the area to be a regional tourist attraction.

Foxton Locks Masterplan

- 6.9 The Foxton Locks Masterplan was prepared for East Midland Tourism, British Waterways (now the Canal and River Trust), Foxton Inclined Plane Trust, The Inland Waterways Association and Old Union Canals Society in July 2009. It set out a vision for the development of Foxton Locks as a regional tourist destination, including the replication of the inclined plane boat lift.
- 6.10 The Masterplan is out of date with some of the proposals, including the restoration of the Inclined Plain, no longer feasible. The Canal and River Trust is now working on Destination Management Plan which will set out an up-to-date vision for the locks area, and the conservation of the locks will remain central to any strategies proposed. The Plan is expected to be completed during 2021.

Policy F19: Foxton Locks

Development proposals which contribute to and support the conservation, presentation, interpretation and positive management of the Foxton Locks Area (as defined on the adjacent map), and allow for waterside and countryside recreational enjoyment, will be supported where:

- A. New visitor attractions are directly associated with Foxton Locks;
- B. Proposals have regard for the significance of the heritage assets of the Locks Area and their setting;
- C. Proposals address all other relevant Policies in this Plan, in particular Policies F3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10; and
- D. Traffic implications, including those for the nearby Foxton village, are fully assessed and addressed; related measures that may need to be considered include traffic management, public transport improvements, road signage and junction improvements.

The provision of electric chargepoints at the Foxton Locks car park will be supported.

7. Monitoring

- 7.1 Our Neighbourhood Plan will be monitored, to evaluate the success of its policies and proposals and to identify whether future reviews of the plan are needed.

Appendix 1: Village Design Statement 2020

Introduction

1. The Foxton Village Design Statement (VDS) was first adopted by Harborough District Council in July 2007 as a Supporting Statement to the Harborough Local Plan. The VDS was produced by the residents of Foxton, drawing on local knowledge and residents' views. The Village Design Statement has been reviewed and updated as part of the preparation of the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan.

History

2. Like many villages in south-east Leicestershire, Foxton began as a hilltop settlement. In those very early days hilltops were attractive because they were easy to defend, had a good water supply obtained from wells and were free from flooding.

3. As times became more settled the village gradually moved down the valley to a position where the climate was more favourable.



This explains why the

Parish Church of Saint Andrew's stands above the greater part of the village, close by the site of the earlier settlement where there was almost certainly pagan worship before the coming of Christianity.

4. The Welland valley was settled by the Romans and some two miles north of Foxton is the site of a Roman Villa. The fragment of preaching cross in the church dates from Saxon times and suggests, as does the "ton" on the end of the name, that Foxton had a Saxon population. The name "Foxton" is thought to be derived from the number of foxes that have always been around the Village.

5. The Norman Conquest of 1066 was important to Foxton, which became one of the villages within the overlordship of William the Conqueror's niece, the Countess Judith. In 1086 Foxton was surveyed and the findings incorporated in the Domesday Book.
6. At the time of the Conquest the village was situated below the site of the church and around the Norman manor house, which is thought to have existed on the site of the present 18th century manor house. Pasture and cultivated land lay to the north and west of the village, while the high plateau to the east (the site of Gartree prison today) formed what was known as Foxton Moor (now Airfield Farm), a wild uncultivated area used for hunting. The village population was heavily involved in agriculture and this remained so until the first half of the 20th century, although a substantial number of the inhabitants were occupied as framework knitters in the latter part of the 18th century.
7. At some time in the 14th century John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, became Lord of the Manor of Foxton and extended the manor house and church.
8. Prior to enclosure in 1770 farming was carried out on the three field system with the parish being divided into Millfield, Gallowfield and Burrowfield. Open fields were divided into strips so all who held land had strips in each field, thus distributing the good and not so good land fairly. Some of this ancient ridge and furrow can still be seen around the village although most of it has now been ploughed out.
9. Few records remain from the medieval and Tudor periods, but during this time the village took on its present shape, known as the "Ring Towne of Foxton". Situated in the valley below the church, the village was surrounded by a "back lane". This was the road on to which the smaller holdings backed. Within and around the ring a number of small fields or "closes" had been enclosed prior to the parliamentary enclosure of 1770 and the present system of three principal roads and interlocking lanes was already in existence. The enclosure award of 1770 mentions several landowners as having "an antient (sic) enclosure within the Ring Towne of Foxton".
10. This pattern is still well preserved on the west by North Lane, whilst on the east side the site of the former back lane can still be traced.

11. A great change to the landscape took place in 1770 when the Parish was enclosed. The open fields were replaced by the familiar parliamentary enclosure pattern of rectilinear fields enclosed by quickthorn (hawthorn) hedges. The common land disappeared and subsequently, wherever possible, small pieces of ground on the verges of the highways were annexed by landless villagers for growing vegetables and keeping livestock. These can still be seen in and around the village.
12. In c.1807 the Harbrough arm of the canal cut through Foxton, dividing the village into half. Two streets, Middle Street and North Lane, were truncated and altered to facilitate access to the single brick bridge built over the canal on Main Street. This resulted in some changes to the earlier street pattern.
13. The concentration of housing below the canal, rather than on the high ground around the church and the former manor house, has now endured for some 200 years. The increased trade brought by the canal resulted in the building of the Black Horse Inn in 1820 which also coincided with the closure of the earlier Admiral Rodney Public house. The former Shoulder of Mutton Inn also benefited as its paddock was also rented out for the grazing of boat horses. In addition, there was a coal wharf and blacksmith's forge at what is now Forge House on Main Street.
14. Beyond the village the staircase of ten locks, which is such a prominent feature of the landscape, was constructed in 1814 and canal side dwellings were built for canal company employees, together with stabling and workshops. Some of these buildings have found new purposes in connection with the leisure use of canals. They make attractive premises for the provision of supplies and refreshments for boat users and other visitors.
15. The canal and the locks are one of the major tourist attractions of the district. The Education Act of 1870 resulted in the building of a board school, now a private house, adjacent to the canal at the top of Middle Street, now renamed Woodgate to commemorate the street's earlier name.
16. The turn of the 20th century saw an impressive feat of engineering at Foxton Locks with the construction of a steam powered inclined plane lift allowing boats to bypass the locks. Around this time (1900) the Black Horse was rebuilt to accommodate an anticipated increase in trade. The boat lift proved uneconomical to operate and was closed in 1911 and later scrapped.

17. With the Second World War came the building of the airfield (1941/42) on the high plateau to the east of the village. In the early hours of April 5th 1945, a Lancaster bomber was diverted to Foxton from its home base at East Kirkby in



Lincolnshire. It crashed near to the Old Vicarage and sadly all the crew members died. A plaque, commemorating the event is set into the wall of the Robert Monk Hall.

18. The post war years saw considerable housing development in Foxton and in 1966 the prison and its estate at Gartree was built.

Settlement Pattern and Layout

19. At some time in the past the village was laid out in the form of a ring with a surrounding back lane enclosing three streets running in a north to south direction and a myriad of lanes and footpaths crossing these from east to west. The current road system remains much as it was in medieval times except that only part of the ancient "ring road" now remains as North Lane.
20. The east Clark's Bridge carries a track to Market Harborough.
21. The main concentration of buildings is to the north of the canal around Main Street, Middle Street, Swingbridge Street and Vicarage Drive with several small closes and linking lanes.
22. The housing is interspersed with a number of open spaces and large gardens that offer views out to open countryside and provide room for the mature trees which are so integral to the character of the village. These are also especially important, as the village green, originally at the north end of the village, was lost due to private enclosures during the 19th century.
23. There are some cul de sac developments in Foxton, Park Close (four houses on the lane leading to the former Shoulder of Mutton off Main Street), another development c. 1990 off Main Street and Swedish Close, off Swingbridge Street.

24. The type of social activities associated with a village green are now held either on the Robert Monk Hall recreation ground or on the paddock at the former Shoulder of Mutton Inn.
25. There is no single focal point for the village, the Robert Monk Hall, the public house in the village as well as the two at the Locks, and the Church all playing their part in the daily life of residents and visitors alike.

Building Characteristics

26. There is no single style of Foxton house; however older properties, with very few exceptions, are constructed of local brick and have certain features in common. These tend to include Welsh slate roofs, which terminate at the wall with no overhang of the roof, as shown in the detail below. This is an integral feature of Foxton's built character.
27. Most dwellings are of one or two storeys. Three storey dwellings are rare, for example the Manor House.
28. Where there are bargeboards or fascia boards these are unobtrusive. The houses are mainly gable ended and are often built close to the road and garages/outhouses are generally attached or detached rather than integral.
29. Increasingly rendering is being used as a finish on new houses. A number of the older properties have now been rendered and



old photographs show that a white or cream wash was fairly common in the past.

30. In the 1960/70s a number of houses and bungalows were built with the large picture windows, concrete tiles and roof styles incorporating fascia boards and prominent barge boards which were fashionable at the time. These properties are to be found at the northern ends of Main Street and Middle Street as well as in Park Close and Vicarage Drive.
31. From the 1980s new houses have reverted to using the traditional style of roof and general appearance, which is more in keeping with the built heritage of Foxton.

Building Guidelines

- Foxton buildings are plain in style and ornamentation is to be avoided.
- Buildings should have no more than two-storeys. Three storey homes are not common in Foxton and do not reflect housing needs;
- Except where it is dictated by neighbouring properties the style and pitch of roofs should blend in and be similar to that of traditional houses with slated roofs.
- Bargeboards and fascia boards should either be avoided or be unobtrusive. Flat roofs are not appropriate.
- Slate predominates in the village and will be encouraged. The use of concrete tiles is rarely appropriate and will be discouraged.
- Garages should have slated, pitched roofs and ideally should be detached from the dwelling. They should rarely be integral to the dwellinghouse.



- Traditional buildings usually have garages detached from the dwelling, provided as ancillary buildings within the curtilage of the dwellinghouse. Such an arrangement is preferable to integral garages which are a characteristic of estate development and often out of scale and keeping with local character.
- All new buildings shall be designed with chimneys and these should be of a simple style as illustrated below.
- Red brick is the traditional material in the Parish but wall rendering is also quite widely used. Anyone considering using rendering should ensure that it fits in with the buildings in the immediate vicinity and blends in with the local character. Bright or vivid masonry paints are to be discouraged.
- Porches should be of a simple design. A plain canopy with a slate roof is likely to be the most appropriate.
- Windows and doors made of wood and with small panes will be encouraged. Other materials such as uPVC should be used with care and every effort should be made to ensure that it is of a similar design to that of the buildings in the immediate vicinity.
- Extensions should be in materials and of a scale and style to match the original building being extended.
- The design of new buildings or extensions must take into account the accommodation of wheelie bins, either by allowing sufficient space for their passage from the front to the rear of the dwelling, or by means of a suitable storage.
- New buildings should be built to the highest standards of water and energy efficiency.
- New development will be expected to maintain and enhance existing ecological corridors and landscape features (such as watercourses, hedgerows and tree-lines) for biodiversity thus demonstrating overall net-gain. All new houses should integrate features such as bat boxes, bird boxes and hedgehog highways to support biodiversity.

Siting Guidelines

- Both the secluded setting of the settlement and the surrounding undulating farmland is considered intrinsic to the

distinctive character of the settlement and are to be protected.

- Open spaces and important views, from within the village and from outside, should be maintained in order to preserve the setting and character of the village. Where appropriate open spaces should be designed and managed for their wildlife potential.
- Existing open spaces, especially those between buildings, contribute significantly to the form and character of the settlement and are to be preserved wherever possible.
- Wherever possible design shall be such that mature trees and hedges can be retained.
- Wherever possible, buildings should not obscure views of the church tower.

Boundary Guidelines

There is no overriding aspect of boundary style in the village. A number of the older properties have little or no frontage, directly abutting the street. However, many properties within the village do have front gardens. Where front garden boundaries do exist they feature hedging, brick walling and wooden fencing.

- Future developments should take note of neighbouring boundary material and where possible avoid creating excessive expanses of the same material. For example, large stretches of plain, regular high brick walling would be inappropriate. Care is needed in the construction of new boundaries in terms of ensuring the height, material etc. are in harmony with surrounding properties.
- When fencing is used, either picket or post-and-rail style will be encouraged, together with either a natural or rustic wood finish or a light coloured paint. Standard close boarded fencing without planting should be avoided.
- Native species hedging is to be encouraged, either free standing or interwoven with fencing. The use of fast growing, potentially tall trees, such as leylandia, as hedging material is to be avoided. Hornbeam, beech, yew or quickthorn are considered far more appropriate for a village setting.
- Old boundaries should be preserved where possible.

- When walls are used these should be brick capped with blue coping stones.

Appendix 2: Local Heritage Assets

No.	Local Heritage Asset	Date	Comment
1	Mount Farm, Main Street	1892	The Poor House was in the present driveway.
2	Forge House, Main Street	17c	Forge, wharf, coal merchant, weighbridge of crook frame construction.
3	The Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Main Street	1750	Originally a farmhouse, opened as an inn in 1770, Foxton's first post office.
4	Old Baptist Chapel, Main Street	1865	
5	Old Court House and mud wall, Main Street	1670	A Leet Court.
6	Robert Monk Hall, Middle Street	1931	
7	Orchard House, Vicarage Drive	mid 18thC	Previously known as a manor house, the foundations of which date to the 13thC.
8	Old Mill House, Swingbridge Street	1750	The millers cottage.
9	The Old Manse, Swingbridge Street	18c	From 1750 dwelling house of the Minister of the non-conformist church.
10	The Hermitage, Swingbridge Street	late 17thC	A Catsup producer around 1800 onwards.
11	Dale Cottage, Swingbridge Street	18c	
12	The Chestnuts, Swingbridge Street	1880	Used as a Hunting Lodge.
13	Sunny Bank, Swingbridge Street		
14	Mud Wall near St Andrew's Church		
15	The Boiler House, Foxton Locks		

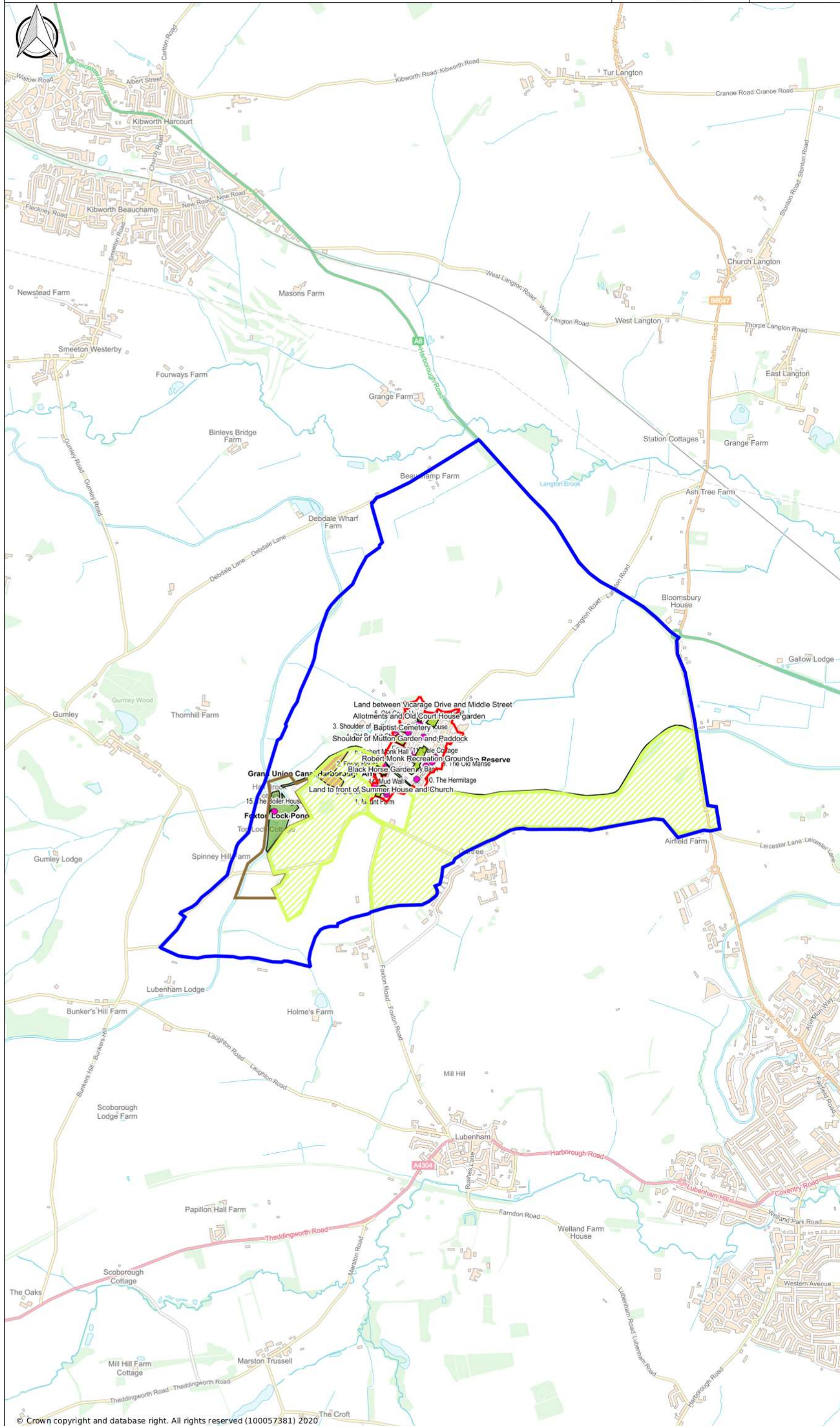
Source: 'The History of Foxton Buildings' (2012) by D. T. Chambers O.B.E

Appendix 3: Local Green Spaces

No.	Local Green Space	Important visually to the street scene?	Important to the physical form or layout of the settlement?	Of historic significance?	Providing a setting for or allowing views to heritage assets or local landmarks?	Of local significance because of its beauty and/or tranquillity?	Of recreational value to the local community?	Special due to the richness of its wildlife or the value of its habitat?	Linking up other open spaces and allowing valued views through and/or beyond the settlement?
1	Land between Vicarage Drive and Middle Street	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
2	Black Horse Garden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Land to front of Summer House and Church	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
4	Robert Monk Recreation Grounds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
5	Shoulder of Mutton Garden and Paddock	✓	✓		✓		✓		
6	Allotments and garden to the front of the Old Court House	✓				✓	✓		
7	Baptist Cemetery		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Appendix 4: Parking Standards

Use	Normal minimum parking standard based on one space for every square Metre (m ²) of gross floorspace unless otherwise stated
Food retail	One space for every 14m ²
Non-food retail	One space for every 20m ²
B1 offices	One space for every 40m ²
B1 Non-office and B2 General industry	One space for every 90m ²
B8 Warehousing	One space for every 200m ²
Cinemas and conference facilities	One space for every five seats
D2 (other than cinemas, conference facilities and stadia)	One space for every 22m ²
Higher and further education	One space for every two staff plus one space for every 15 students
One to three bedroom dwellings	Two spaces for each dwelling
Four or more bedroom dwellings	Four spaces for each dwelling



Local Green Spaces: Policy F10



Neighbourhood Area and Parish Boundary



**Foxton Areas of Separation:
Policy F4**



Limits to Development: Policies F1 and F13

**Foxton Locks Area: Policy F19****Local Heritage Assets: Policy F7**

Biodiversity Sites: Policy F5



Ridge and Furrow: Policy F8





Local Green Spaces: Policy F10



Neighbourhood Area and Parish Boundary
Foxton Areas of Separation: Policy F4



Limits to Development: Policies F1 and F13



Local Heritage Assets: Policy F7



Biodiversity Sites: Policy F5

