

Burton Green Evidence Reasoning Document 2020



Section 16 - Consultation Draft

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the evidence base justifying the planning policies, Local Green Spaces and Valued landscapes designated in the Burton Green Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

It provides the evidence to show the NDP has due regard to the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) (NPPF), the National Policy Practice Guidance documents (NPPG) and the Warwick District Local Plan (WDLP).

It references the major, detailed research undertaken within the Village to provide the community-derived evidence base which informed the development of the NDP. The research reports and associated analysis are collated in the Burton Green Neighbourhood Development Plan Community Consultation Report 2017 – 2019 (CCR); The Burton Green Neighbourhood Plan Survey Results 2018 (BGRS) carried out by Stratford District Council and the Housing Needs Survey report for Burton Green Parish Council July 2018 carried out by Warwickshire Rural Communities Council (BGHNS). Reference is also made to the Burton Green Parish Plan – Planning for the future April 2014 (BGPP).

This document also sets out the reasoning underpinning the development of the policies set out in the NDP.

2. THE NDP MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The NDP and this evidence and reasoning base has been compiled on behalf of Burton Green Parish Council (BGPC) by the Burton Green NDP Steering Group (NDPSG) – an independent community group comprising Parish Councillors and volunteer residents.

The process commenced with the establishment of the NDP Project Group (NDPPG) – first meeting 27 March 2017. The NDPPG reported to the BGPC. After the appointment of Avon Planning Services (APS) as the NDP Consultant BGPC drew up the terms of reference (NDP Appendix1) and the NDPPG became known as the Burton Green NDP Steering Group (NDPSG).

During the development of the NDP membership of the NDPSG has included Ray Watkin (chair), Paddy Deeley, Andrew Gibbs, Mike Lynch, Pras Pakaar, Martin Rothwell, Liz Saxon, Janet Stanworth, Peter Tacon, Deirdre Vernon, Cheryl Wall, Kristin Watkin, Beryl Clay, Alan Dearnley-Davison and Sue Elkington.

3. VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

3.1. VISION

3.1.1. Evidence

a) BGRS	
Character of Burton Green (p3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% of residents value the closeness to the Green Belt open countryside • 72% valued the house they live in • 44% the local wildlife and habitats • 40% the low-density housing • 40% residents believe that the main thing that sets Burton Green apart and gives its character and distinctiveness was the rural environment • 31% saying it is the easy access to surroundings and countryside
Greenspaces and Landscapes (p4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-quarters were in favour of a policy to protect agricultural land from inappropriate development • Two thirds wanted to preserve the local landscape • Just under two thirds wanted the level of noise and other forms of pollution caused by development and transport infrastructure minimised • Half wanted the promotion to protect trees and hedgerows • with a further half wanting to promote the reservation and restoration of key local habitats and wildlife diversity
Footpaths and Greenway (p4)	<p>In relation to footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77% wished to see more footpath maintenance • 67% more improved footpaths and bridleways • with 49% wanting improved access and advice for disabled walkers.
Community/Leisure (p10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was 100% satisfaction for primary education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 95% for secondary education ○ 93% for preschool and childcare. • Satisfaction Levels were good for health and welfare (79%).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two thirds of residents were satisfied with the provision for arts and culture. • The three services with lowest satisfaction score were the facilities for teenagers (15%), for the disabled (31%), and the facilities for pre-teens (35%)
Community/Leisure (p11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% (of residents) receive information about the Burton Green community via the village newsletter (The Bugle) • 49% word of mouth • 42% via websites (Parish, Village Hall, Burton Green website)
Community/Leisure (p12)	<p>Residents were given a list of possible improvements for Burton Green and asked for their top four:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59% wished to see a village store • 56% traffic speed calming/restrictions • 54% faster broadband • 39% better public transport
Community/Leisure (p18)	<p>Residents were given a list of options in respect of how the Neighbourhood Development Plan could aim to protect and enhance the quality of any new buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% wished to see adequate green space and gardens • 79% design that respects the scale of the existing village • 42% for both wanting high levels of energy conservation in new buildings and all power/telephone lines to be routed underground
Community/Leisure (p20)	<p>Residents were asked what they would like to see provided in and around green open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% would like to see wildlife areas, hedgerows, wild flower meadows, bird and bat boxes • 64% would like to see a walking route • 46% cycle friendly path • 45% benches • 44% fitness spaces

b) BGHNS	
Planning (p3)	Context - At a national level, current guidelines emphasise the role of local communities in the planning

	process. For example, it encourages communities to “plan positively for local development, shaping and directing development in their area...”
Planning (p6)	381 surveys were distributed to the residents of Burton Green parish. A total of 215 were returned, giving a response rate of 56% which is very good for this type of survey – evidence of the sense of community pervading the residents of Burton Green

c) CCR	
Planning (p16)	<p>It would seem that, in a visual sense, the character or Burton Green is best represented by images showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greenway and associated footpath signage -77 votes • Views of the village lanes - 39 votes • Agriculture, open fields, ploughing and farm buildings - 36 votes
Planning (p17/18)	<p>307 ‘good things’ about Burton Green were recorded; 263 ‘not so good things’ were recorded; most of the good things related to the overall ambience of the village. So many of the good things mentioned Community/Sense of Community that this was given an ambience category of its own. Other aspects of ambience included quiet; safe; views; clean; lots going on and classless. In the ‘not so good’ category speeding and HS2 were clearly of the greatest concern.</p>
Planning (p27/28/29)	<p>The results of the consideration of the vision statement showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By far, the most frequent responses related to the Burton Green Community and its community spirit. • The second cluster related to Burton Green’s rural setting and landscapes • The third cluster related to the amenities within Burton Green • Fourthly there were responses relating to traffic and transport and 2 responses referred to the village school • Finally, 2 responses were looking into the future – Hope of integration when the new housing estates are completed –and- A centre to the village

d) BGPP	
Planning (p7)	<p>To the question ‘Why did you come to live in Burton Green?’ the five most cited aspects were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pleasant location - 278 responses • rural aspect - 258 responses • attractive housing -146 responses • village community - 125 response • schools - 94 responses
Planning (p9)	<p>In relation to Countryside and environment 62% of residents would not wish any of the green aspects to be developed or changed. However, there was a desire expressed for a village green or village centre. There were many practical suggestions about improvements to the Greenway including benches, nesting boxes, dog waste/litter bins and signs encouraging cyclists to be respectful of pedestrians.</p>
Planning (p11)	<p>In relation to roads, pavements and paths speed on our roads, road maintenance and road safety was the major concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost 50% did not feel safe while cycling... The state of pavements was a serious worry, as was parking on pavements • 25% had concerns about our public footpaths. The narrow and often overgrown footpath at the Cromwell lane end of Red Lane was of particular concern
Planning (p18)	<p>In relation to entertainment and leisure the Village Hall and Greenway are both seen as important hubs by all respondents. The village hall is a fantastic local resource – social events, fitness, learning, business, Baby and Toddler, monthly church services. The Greenway is used for walking, cycling, dog walking, running, horse riding and commuting to work.</p>

3.1.2. Reasoning

The responses from residents to the surveys (BGRS;BGHNS) and at the community meetings (summarised in the CCR) are consistent in referring to the sense of community as an important aspect to living in Burton Green (for example 3.1.2a,p10;3.1.2b p4;3.1.2c pp17/18,28/29;above). The sense of community was also reflected strongly in the 2014 BGPP (for example 3.1.2d, p7, p8 above) which therefore supports the ‘At the heart of the vision is the community cohesion of the

Village....’

The composition of the village is changing with the two new housing developments proposed for the village in the WDLP. H24 (Local Plan Policies Map 6. Burton Green) a development of 92 houses is currently under construction with a number of houses being occupied by families new to Burton Green. The NDP should respond to these developments and is reflected in the Vision phrase ‘...so that residents, established recent, and future will live in a village’

Feedback from residents indicates a wish to develop the village into the future whilst maintaining the sense of community and involvement (for example 3.1.2a p4, p12, p18; 3.1.2b p6; 3.1.2c pp17/18, pp27/28/29;3.1.2d p9 above). This wish is reflected in the Vision phrase ‘...promotes organic and sustainable growth...’

Resident feedback also indicates a wish to consider aspects of pollution and energy conservation (for example 3.1.2a p4, p18 above). This is reflected in the Vision statement ‘...responds to the climate emergency...’

Concerns about protecting the natural environment which is such an important aspect of living in Burton Green pervades the feedback from residents (for example 3.1.2a p3, p4, p20; 3.1.2c p16, pp27/28/29;3.1.2d p11, p18 above). This dimension is reflected in the Vision phrase ‘...is sensitive to the natural environment...’

It is clear from the responses from residents that walking, cycling and other forms of physical recreation in the locality are important aspects of living in Burton Green (for example 3.1.2a p4; 3.1.2c p16; 3.1.2d p11, p18 above). Physical recreation is reflected in the vision phrase ‘...and ensures that residents are able to enjoy walking and cycling...’

Resident feedback also shows the value given to being able to enjoy the leisure and recreational opportunities provided by access to the Greenway, the Village Hall and the Primary school (for example 3.1.2a p4, p10; 3.1.2d p18 above) This is reflected in the Vision phrase ‘...with access to community activities many of which are associated with the Village Hall and the village Primary School.’

3.2. Strategic Objectives

The NDP identifies 3 Strategic Objectives (SO)

- SO1: Agricultural Land
- SO2: The Natural Environment
- SO3: The Built Environment

3.2.1. Evidence for SO1 - Agricultural Land

a) BGRS	
p4	Three quarters were in favour of a policy to protect agricultural land from inappropriate development...
b) CCR	
p16	Images of Burton Green which capture the character of Burton Green included 'Agriculture, open fields, ploughing and farm buildings' These images received 36 votes and were the third most important category
Activity 3 (p31)	Participants discussed Agricultural Land. Whilst the group acknowledged the overlap with valued landscapes, they identified the following aspects in relation to Agricultural land Drainage>improves it.. reduces the risk of flooding>losing hedgerows impacts drainage>building over fields reduces natural drainage NB BG built on red clay>Its why we came here>Health and Leisure>walk/run through agricultural land on footpaths>Protect it to maintain rural nature of BG>provides some employment>Source?of local food?>Haven for local wildlife>encourages wild life>a negative is farming equipment (on local roads)

3.2.2. Reasoning for SO1 - Agricultural Land

Because of the proposed housing development on agricultural land but allocated for housing in the WDLP (H42, Westwood Heath p23) and the potential for further housing development in the NDPA in the WDLP (DS21 Safeguarded Land S1- Land south of Westwood Heath Road p34) which is also currently agricultural and other amenities and the above evidence from residents SO1 is an important strategic objective in the NDP.

3.2.3. Evidence for SO2 - The Natural Environment

a) BGRS	
p4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two thirds wanted to preserve the local landscape • Half wanted the promotion to protect trees and hedgerows • Half wanting to promote the reservation and restoration of key local habitats and wildlife
p5	<p>In terms of the natural environment residents were asked what was most important to them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% answered woodlands closely followed by • 91% established trees • 85% hedgerows <p>Asked what improvements they wished to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73% of residents wanted to plant/manage/protect roadside hedges and wildlife corridors • 61% wished to develop new meadows or woodlands • 56% wanted to develop new wildlife habitats

b) CCR	
p10	In the theme judging activity the 2 most highly related themes were 'Greenways/footpaths 36 votes' and 'Greenspace/Landscape 35 votes'
p16	In relation to the Neighbourhood Plan themes (they included)... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain mature hedges throughout Burton Green 34 votes
p17	When invited to add comments to the themes one comment was 'Do whatever it takes to preserve the Green Belt'
p28	In the activity considering the vision statement the second cluster of responses related to Burton Green's rural setting and landscape including aspects like '..rural environment; rural outlook and feel; access to green space; green spaces; openness-fields; open spaces landscape'
p29	In the activity to consider the draft policy areas for the NDP 'Environment and Landscape attracted 4 participants'
p30	In response to the draft core objective 'Valued Landscapes' the participants developed a network diagram to the objective 'Greenway and Footpaths>trees all around>wild flowers>woodland>animals>Ensure HS2 plants more than it cuts>Hedgerows>habitats>Roadways for wildlife>Screening>Trees and green spaces>wild flowers>Bees>Beehives>cows(seeing and hearing)>footpaths. Animal habitats>Deer>Birds (pheasants,

	partridge, buzzards, sparrow hawks etc.>VIEWS (important but other aspects more important)'
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c) BGPP	
p9	62% would not wish any of the green aspects (of the BG environment to be developed or changed....There were many practical suggestions about improvement to the Greenway...The most common comments were to develop access points in neighbouring Berkswell/Balsall Common parishes. Better maintenance and signage on footpaths was a main point raised. Consideration should be given to planting on verges, planters at village entrance points and better maintenance of verges.'

3.2.4. Reasoning for SO2 - The Natural Environment

It is clear from the above evidence and in the light of the growth of the built environment in the NDPA that SO2 is a necessary strategic objective in the NDP and it receives significant community support.

3.2.5. Evidence for SO3 – The Built Environment

3.2.5a - To protect the setting and experience of a wide range of domestic architecture which spans over 500 years:

a) BGRS	
p4	Residents were given a list of options in respect of how the NDP could aim to protect and enhance the quality of any new buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% wished to see adequate green space and gardens • 79% design that respects the scale of the existing village • 42% for both wanting high levels of energy conservation in new buildings and all power/telephone lines to be routed underground.

b) BGHNS	
p4	The design and layout of the (housing) scheme should be essentially rural in character and should integrate well with the styles and materials which predominate in the surrounding area.'

c) CCR	
p31	Participants discussed the Burton Green built environment. The wide-ranging discussion generated the following bullet points >Encourage innovative design – no objection to different materials if they fit in> Self-build housing to be encouraged> Avoid ribbon village>more interesting surroundings> look like a village> varied housing.

3.2.5b - To enhance the village's-built variety by encouraging innovative, high quality modern architecture and design which will ensure the continued tranquillity and low noise levels enjoyed by residents:

a) BGRS	
p4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42%...wanting high levels of energy conservation...
p7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% of respondents listed Darkish skies as one of the top 4 things about living in Burton Green
p19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12% of residents wish to '...Preserve our villages minimal street lighting policy'
p19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of residents wish to 'Minimise the level of noise and other forms of pollution caused by development and transport infrastructure.'
p21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89% of residents stated it was very important to have tranquillity and low noise levels in the Parish

b) CCR	
p31	Participants discussed the Burton Green built environment. The wide-ranging discussion generated the following bullet points >Encourage innovative design – no objection to different materials if they fit in> Self-build housing to be encouraged> Avoid ribbon village>more interesting surroundings> look like a village> varied housing.

3.2.5c - To promote the organic and sustainable growth of the village:

a) BGRS	
p4	<p>In respect of street lighting where they live:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% would like to see more • 81% the same • 4% less
p4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% wished to see adequate green space and gardens • 79% design that respects the scale of the existing village

p4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42%...wanting high levels of energy conservation.
p19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% wish to 'Minimise the level of noise and other forms of pollution caused by development and transport infrastructure

b) CCR	
p31	<p>Participants discussed the Burton Green built environment. The wide-ranging discussion generated the following bullet points >Encourage innovative design – no objection to different materials if they fit in> Self-build housing to be encouraged> Avoid ribbon village>more interesting surroundings> look like a village> varied housing.</p>

3.2.6. Reasoning for SO3 – The Built Environment

The above evidence provides support for SO3 within the context of the expansion of Burton Green in relation to the proposed housing developments for the village and the necessity for the Parish Council to influence the planning process for all new housing and building development in the Parish through the policies of the NDP with significant community support.

4. Strategic Objective 1 – Agricultural Land

The following policy supports the implementation of SO1:

4.1. Policy 1 - The Development of Agricultural Land

4.1.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 117 (p35)	Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or ‘brown field,’ land
b) NPPG	
Green Belt Guidance (2019) Paragraph 002 Reference ID:64-002-20190722	Burton Green is surrounded by Green Belt so that all agricultural land in the NDPA is within the green belt. Paragraph 002 states: ‘Where it has been demonstrated that it is necessary to release green belt for development strategic policy-making authorities should set out policies for compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of the remaining Green Belt land
c) WDLP	
WDLP NE4 (p120) and NE5 (p120/121)	<p>NE4 Landscape – ‘New development will be permitted that positively contributes to landscape character. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) integrate landscape planning into the design of development at an early stage g) address the importance of habitat biodiversity features h) maintain the existence of viable agricultural units <p>NE5 Protection of Natural Resources – ‘Development proposals will be permitted provided that they ensure the district’s natural resources remain safe, protected and prudently used. Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) avoid the best and most versatile agricultural land

	unless the benefits of the proposal outweigh the need to protect the land for agricultural purpose
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d) BGRS	
BGRS Section 4,5 Table 10 (p19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of residents wish to 'Protect agricultural land from inappropriate development • 67% wish to 'Preserve the local Landscape

e) CCR	
2017-2019 CCR Activity 3 Valued Landscapes (p30) and Agricultural Land (p31)	<p>Valued Landscapes – participants developed a network diagram which included aspects like - Hedgerows> Trees and green spaces> Cows (seeing and hearing)> impact of new road on valued landscapes</p> <p>Agricultural Land – participants developed a network of responses which included aspects like – Impact of HS2 (land) becomes not useful for farming>Drainage</p>

f) APS	
APS carried out a health check of the section14 consultation of the NDP during November 2019 and advised the wording to SO1 policy1	

4.1.2. Reasoning

Agricultural land is a significant area in the NDPA and is currently being developed for housing and is affected by the construction of the HS2 rail line through the NDPA and works associated with its construction specifically the re-routing of the Greenway to accommodate the work on the HS2 rail line. Some of the associated work will revert to agricultural land following the construction of HS2. The above evidence supports Policy 4.1 Development of Agricultural Land and ensures the NDP can implement SO1-Agricultural Land with significant community support.

5. Strategic Objective 2 : The Natural Environment

The following policies support the implementation of SO2:

5.1. Policy 1 - Trees and Hedges

5.1.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 170 (p49)	Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protecting and enhancing valued landscapes b. recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services- including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland
Paragraph 171 (p49)	Plans should;allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value...take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure ...
Paragraph 174 (p50)	To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify, map and safeguard of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks. Including...wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them b. promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks....and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity
Paragraph 175 (p50)	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles; a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided...adequately mitigated or compensated for then planning permission should be refused.

b) WDLP	
NE4 (p120)	Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that they: ...

	g) address the importance of habitat diversity features, including aged and veteran trees, woodland and hedges and their contribution to landscape character...
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c) BGRS	
Section 4.5 Table 10 (p19)	51% of residents wish to 'Promote the protection of existing mature or important trees and hedgerows, groups of trees or woodland'

d) The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 section 5	
5, (1)	Subject to the exceptions specified in regulation 6, the removal (15) of a hedgerow to which these regulations apply is prohibited unless....
5, (3)	Where a hedgerow in which a local planning authority has received a hedgerow removal notice is situated in a parish in England for which there is a parish council... that authority shall consult the council....on the proposal to remove the hedge.

e) The Hedgerows Regulation 1997 section 8	
8 - (1)	Subject to regulation 15, where it appears to the local planning authority that a hedgerow has been removed in contravention of regulation 5(1)....the authority may....give notice to the owner requiring him to plant another hedgerow or, where the hedgerow has been removed by or on behalf of a relevant utility operator, give a notice to that operator requiring it to plant another hedge.
8 - (2)	A notice under paragraph (1) shall specify the species and position of shrubs, or trees and shrubs to be planted and the period within which the planting is to be carried out

f) APS	
APS Section14 NDP health check recommended wording and endorsed the policy.	

5.1.2. Reasoning

Housing development work and the construction of HS2 pose a real threat to Burton Green trees and hedgerows. In this context and in the light of the above evidence the Policy on Trees and Hedges is essential and necessary for the realisation of SO2. This is endorsed by significant community support.

5.2. Policy 2 – Wildlife and Biodiversity

5.2.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 170a (p49)	Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils
Paragraph 170d (p49)	Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures
Paragraph 170e (p49)	Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality...
Paragraph 174 (p150)	To protect and enhance biodiversityplans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including...locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them.... b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity
Paragraph 175 (p150)	When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated. Or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning should be refused c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees⁰ should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists

	<p>d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable gains for biodiversity.</p>
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b) WDLP	
<p>NE3 Biodiversity (p119)</p>	<p>New development will be permitted provided that it protects, enhances and/or restores habitat biodiversity. Development proposals will be expected to ensure that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lead to no net loss of biodiversity, and where possible a net gain, where appropriate, by means of an approved ecological assessment of existing site features and development impacts b) promote or enhance biodiversity assets and secure their long-term management and maintenance c) avoid negative impacts on existing biodiversity <p>Where this is not possible, mitigation measures must be identified. If mitigation measures are not possible on, site then compensatory measures involving biodiversity offsetting will be required</p>

c) BGRS	
<p>Section 4.5 Table 10 (p19)</p>	<p>Promote the preservation and restoration of key local habitats and wildlife diversity 51%</p>
<p>Section 4.5 Chart 13 (p21)</p>	<p>To the question 'Which of the following are important to you within the Neighbourhood Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71% responded 'Specific areas of wildlife • 70% Streams springs and watercourses • 59% Nature trail

d) APS	
<p>APS Section14 NDP health check recommended wording and endorsed the policy.</p>	

5.2.2. Reasoning:

Housing development work and the construction of HS2 pose a real threat to biodiversity and wild life in the Burton Green NDP area. In this context and in the light of the evidence provided above, the Policy on Wildlife and Biodiversity is essential and necessary for the realisation of SO2. There is also significant community support for the policy bas evidenced above.

5.3. Policy 3 – Public Rights of Way

5.3.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 91 (p27)	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. promote social interaction.... Through mixed-use developments...that allow for pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods b. are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life and community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes... c. enable and support healthy lifestyles...for example through...layouts that encourage walking and cycling
Paragraph 98 (p28)	<p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding to existing rights of way networks...</p>
Paragraph 104	<p>Planning policies should provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking...</p>

b) WDLP	
TR1 Access and Choice (p90)	<p>development will only be permitted that provides safe, suitable and attractive access routes for pedestrians, cyclists.... Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) are designed to provide suitable access and circulation for a range of transport modes including pedestrians, cyclists...

HS1 Healthy Safe and Inclusive Communities (p96)	Support will be given to proposals that: d) contribute to the development of a high quality, safe and convenient walking and cycling network g) improve the quality and quantity of green infrastructure networks and protect and enhance physical access, including public rights of way to open space and green infrastructure
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c) BGRS	
4.6 Footpaths and Greenway (p23)	In relation to footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways 77% wished to see more footpath maintenance, 67% more improved footpaths and bridleways with just half (49%) wanting improved access and advice for disabled walkers... Not surprisingly 75% of locals often used the Greenway

d) CCR	
Section5 Activity 3	The Burton Green Built Environment – Cycle ways would link and encourage different parts of Burton Green into a whole
Section 5 Activity 4	Cycle way linking housing developments and the Greenway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group A - Cycle ways a priority; • Group B - Great idea, connecting different parts of Burton Green • Group C – make Village Hall more accessible; will make Westwood (housing) development more accessible to Greenway • Group D support for re-grading footpath to link the 2 new housing development

e) APS	
APS Section14 NDP health check recommended wording and endorsed the policy.	

5.3.2. Reasoning

At the time of writing HS2 contractors are re-routing the Greenway to enable the construction of the HS2 rail line. This re-routing is opening a temporary right of way for Greenway users over agricultural land and, along with preparatory construction work for the line through woodland and agricultural land involves the closure of some existing footpaths and the re-routing of others. It is in this context and in the light of the evidence provided above that the Policy on Public Rights of Way is essential for the realisation of SO2. There is also significant community support from the policy as the community and the Parish Council endeavour to influence the work which will provide a temporary section to the Greenway as it crosses Red Lane and Hob Lane.

5.4. Policy 4 - Local Green Spaces

5.4.1 Evidence

Appendix 2 Local Green Space site assessments in the NDP includes photographs and underpins policy 4 Local Green Spaces.

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 99 (p29)	The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them.....Local green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.
Paragraph 100 (p29)	The Local Green Space should only be used where the green space is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves b. demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular significance, for example because of beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife c. local in character and is not an extensive tract of land
Paragraph 101 (p29)	Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

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b) WDLP	
HS3 Local Green Space (p98)	The Council supports the principle of designating land as Local Green Space. Local communities, through neighbourhood plans. May designate Local Green Spaces that are demonstrably special to their local community and of particular local significance in accordance with national planning policy.

c) BGRS	
Section 4.5 Green Spaces and Landscapes (p19)	Green spaces are any open spaces of land that are accessible to the public. This can include; playing fields and sports pitches, wild life areas, parks, community gardens, greens, playgrounds.... Given a list of factors residents were asked what were their top four to be included in the Plan, in order to protect the natural environment:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% were in favour of protecting agricultural land • 67% wanted to preserve the local landscape • 51% wanted to promote the protection of existing mature or important trees and hedgerows, groups of trees or woodland • 51% wanted to promote the preservation and restoration of local key habitats and wildlife diversity.
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d) APS	
APS Section14 NDP health check recommended wording and endorsed the policy.	

5.4.1. Reasoning

The Burton Green community had already developed community spaces (for example the Red Lane Playground and the Jubilee Verge) The new housing development, Burrow Hill Park had identified a village green and a playground in its design plans which were adopted by the Parish Council. The Village Hall is being relocated to land which has been safeguarded in the HS2 proposals and is being built using HS2 funding because the existing village hall is to be demolished during the HS2 works. Ecological mitigation measures by HS2 are providing areas of tree plantations and ponds. The development of the NDP provided the opportunity to designate these green spaces as Local Green Spaces because of their community importance and within national and local guidance as evidenced above. These designations are supported by significant community interest in preserving and enhancing our local green spaces and the policy supports the realisation of SO2.

5.5. Policy 5 - Valued Vistas and Skylines

5.5.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 170 (p49)	<p>planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and enhancing valued landscapes recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside

b) WDLP	
NE1 Green Infrastructure (p117)	The Council will enhance and restore the district's green infrastructure assets and strive for a healthy integrated

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	network for the benefit of nature, people and the economy...The Council will continue to work with partners, including neighbouring authorities and the Local nature Partnership, to plan for green infrastructure at a landscape scale... ensuring access to natural green space and improvements to landscape character.
NE4 Landscape (p120)	New development will be permitted that positively contributes to landscape character. Developments proposals will be required to demonstrate that they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) consider its landscape context, including the local distinctiveness of the different natural and historic landscapes and character including tranquillity d) identify likely visual impacts on the local landscape and townscape and its immediate setting and undertakes appropriate landscaping to reduce these impacts f) avoid detrimental effects on features which make a significant contribution to the character, history and setting of an asset, settlement or area

c) BGRS	
4.1 Character of Burton Green (p7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% of residents value the closeness of the Green Belt open countryside • 44% Local wild life and habitats. <p>In response to what sets Burton Green apart and gives its character and distinctiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% gave 'The rural environment' • 31% 'Easy access to open countryside'
4.5 Greenspaces and Landscapes (p19)	75% of residents want to protect agricultural land from inappropriate development

d) CCR	
Section 3.2 Produce Show consultation Report (p9)	In response to the 3 good things about Burton Green 44 people completed the questionnaire with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenway/Footpaths/good walks received 15 mentions • Location/Rural Setting/Views received 12 mentions • Green space/environment received 10 mentions.

<p>Section 4 Drop in Session 29 September 2017 (p16)</p>	<p>It would seem that, in a visual sense, the character of Burton Green is represented by images showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greenway and associated footpath signage (77 votes) • Views of the village lanes (39 votes) • Agriculture, open fields, ploughing and farm buildings (36 votes) • The Water Tower and surroundings (33 votes)
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e) APS

The Section 14 health check recommended the wording and endorsed the policy

5.5.2. Reasoning

In the NDP, 6.5.5 Table 1 lists the vistas and views and their significance. Appendix 3 in the NDP provides photographs from the viewpoints. Housing development proposals for the Westwood Heath site (H42 in the WDLP) will affect V5, the vista from footpath W168 looking south and HS2 work will significantly curtail V2 from the Greenway looking west. The views and vistas over open country to the skyline are a significant factor when residents reflect on what they most value about living in Burton Green as the above evidence demonstrates. Housing development and HS2 construction pose a real threat to this aspect of living in Burton Green. Policy 5 Vistas and Skylines ensures development takes into account the value placed by the community on this aspect of their lives and supports the implementation of SO1 and SO2.

6. Strategic Objective 3 - The Built Environment a/b/c

The following policies support the implementation of SO3 a/b/c

6.1. Policy 1 – Burton Green Development Boundary

6.1.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 145 (p42,43)	<p>A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) limited infilling in villages f) limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the development plan (including policies for rural exception sites); and g) limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green belt than the existing development; or • Not cause substantial harm to the openness of the Green Belt, where development would re-use previously developed land and contribute to meeting an identified affordable housing need within the area of the local planning authority.

b) WDLP	
SCO Sustainable Communities (p83)	<p>New development should be high quality and should ensure that it is brought forward in a way which enables strong communities to be formed and sustained...To achieve this development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver high quality layout and design to integrate with existing communities; • be brought forward in a comprehensive way and where development sites are adjacent, layout, design and

	infrastructure provision should be carefully co-ordinated.
DS11 Allocated Housing Sites (p22/23)	The following sites, as shown on the Policies Map, are allocated for development and associated infrastructure uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H24 Burton Green – Burrow Hill 90 dwellings • H42 Westwood Heath (policy DS20) – 425 dwellings
BE2 Developing Significant Housing Sites (p86)	Development sites over 200 dwellings (here H42) Will be expected to comply with a development brief..... Development briefs will be approved by the Local Planning Authority.

c) CCR	
Section 5 Community Event 24/3/2019 Activity 3: Development Boundary discussion (p30)	The group found the concept ‘a frightening idea – we must keep the Green Belt’ The discussion also covered garden development; the need for clear criteria to support any development within the Development boundary and concluded that ‘Yes, we need the Development boundary.

d) APS	
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording and endorsed the Development Boundary Policy.	

6.1.2. Reasoning

The WDLP Local Plan Policy Map 6 for Burton Green identifies the Growth Village Envelope (GVE) which includes the houses and gardens of properties along Cromwell Lane, Hodgett’s Lane and part of Hob Lane. The GVE also includes the Burrow Hill housing development (H24) and the adjacent houses on Red Lane. The GVE does not extend to the rest of the established houses on Red Lane. Burton Green is washed over by the Green Belt an aspect which is highly valued by the residents of Burton Green as evidenced by all the feedback from the community consultations which have taken place in the development of the NDP. (the BGRS, CCR, BGPP). This provides the context for the group discussion response ‘The Development Boundary Policy is a frightening idea’ because it allows ‘limited development’ in the Green Belt. However, the WDLP establishes the GVE for Zone 1 of Burton Green but does not include properties on Red Lane in Zones 2 and 3, nor does it include the land surrounding the water tower adjacent to Long Meadow Farm. This plot of land was purchased from the owners of Long Meadow Farm in 1932 by Kenilworth Urban District Council for the construction of the water tower. The present owner of Long Meadow Farm obtained planning permission and has converted the water tower in to a 3 storey holiday let. This conversion fulfils the requirements of policies 3,4,6 and 7 which

support Strategic Objective 3c. Since the plot of land is outside the curtilage of the land associated with the Grade 2 listed Long Meadow Farm it is included in the Development Boundary Policy. The Development Boundary Policy which includes the WDLP GVE ensures all the village properties on Cromwell Lane, Hodgett’s Lane, Hob Lane and Red Lane lie within the same development planning environment. This policy also enables the realisation of SO3a/b/c throughout the area designated in the policy.

6.2. Policy 2 - New dwellings within the Development Boundary

6.2.1. Evidence:

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 60 (p17)	To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment (here the WRCCHNSR July 2018) conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance
Paragraph 77 (p21)	In rural areas, planning and policy decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs
Paragraph 78 (p21)	To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities

b) WDLP	
Strategic Policy DS3 Supporting Sustainable Communities (p16)	<p>The Council will promote high quality new development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivering high quality layout and design that relates to existing landscape... • caring for the built, cultural and natural heritage • regenerating areas in need of improvement • protecting areas of significance including high quality landscapes, heritage assets and ecological assets • delivering a low carbon economy and lifestyles and environmental sustainability

c) BGRS	
Section 4.4 Housing Infrastructure and	Residents were asked to rate the importance of different types of property in new developments in Burton Green:

Housing (p15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% rated three-bedroom homes the most as very important or quite important • closely followed by two-bedroom homes (77% very or quite important) • and bungalows (76% very or quite important) • Flats (82% not important) • and maisonettes (78% not important) were not as keenly supported as property types in new developments.
p16	<p>Residents were asked to consider the importance of providing new housing to a range of different groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89% rated it very or quite important to provide new housing for people with reduced mobility • 81% wished for sheltered accommodation • Exactly four out of ten thought it not important to provide housing for people with local connections
p17	<p>Residents were given three types of ownership/tenure that could be used in any new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96% felt it very or quite important that they were privately owned • with 59% feeling the same about shared ownership • and 52% about rented accommodation development.... • 22% of residents strongly agree or agree that the building of additional house(s) on existing garden(s) is a potential source of housing development in the village. Exactly half strongly disagree with it.

d) CCR	
<p>Section 5 Community Event 24/3/2019 Activity 3 Development Boundary (DB) discussion (p30)</p>	<p>The group stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need clear criteria to support any development within the DB'; were cautious about garden development • It depends what the garden development is' and noted that – 'Large gardens with house for offspring in the back garden so that the house (property) becomes a family space as was years ago.

e) APS	
<p>The Section 14 NDP health check recommended this policy and its wording to shape the planning development implications of new buildings proposed within the DB</p>	

6.2.2. Reasoning

The NPPF and WDLP Strategic Policy DS3 allow for carefully controlled development in rural communities within the parameters set out in the above evidence. Policy 2 ‘New Dwellings within the DB’ is based on these parameters and other policies in this plan and is supported by the community evidence set out above. Policy 2 is essential and necessary for the realisation of SO3a/b/c

6.3. Policy 3 - Responding to Local Character

6.3.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 124 (p38)	The creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.
Paragraph 125 (p38)	Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area’s defining characteristics. Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development
Paragraph 126 (p38)	To provide maximum clarity about design expectations at an early stage ...should be tailored to the circumstances in each place, and should allow a suitable degree of variety where this should be justified
Paragraph 127 (p36/37)	Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments... c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting... d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) ...create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well being
Paragraph 130 (p37)	Permission should be refused for development of poor

	design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions...
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b) WDLP	
SCO Sustainable Communities (p83)	<p>a) ...deliver high quality layout and design to integrate with existing communities...</p> <p>k) protect and where possible enhance the historic environment and particularly designated heritage assets such as listed buildings....</p>
c) CCR	
Section 4 Drop-in Session 29/09/2017 Photograph Choice results (p16)	<p>It would seem that, in a visual sense, the character of Burton Green is best represented by images showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Greenway and associated footpath signage (77 votes) • Views of the village lanes (39 votes) • Agriculture, open fields, ploughing and farm buildings (36 votes) • Activities involving people in the Village Hall/Primary School (22 votes) • View of the Primary School (19 votes)

d) APS	
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording and endorsed the policy	

6.3.2. Reasoning

Policy 3 'Responding to Local Character' will ensure that any development within the DB and NDP area will take into account the essential nature of the setting of Burton Green. The NPPF and WDLP evidence above indicates the parameters within which Policy 3 will work and the community evidence describes the important aspects of living in Burton Green which need to be taken into account in any planning decisions in relation to the character of Burton Green. The policy supports the realisation of SO1 and SO3/a/b/c and is endorsed by APS.

6.4. Policy 4 – Community Aspects of Development Design

6.4.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 124 (p38)	as evidenced for Policy 3 above
Paragraph 125 (p38)	as evidenced for Policy 3 above
Paragraph 127 (p38/39)	as evidence for Policy 3 above and in addition: f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience

b) NPPG	
Supporting safe communities: Paragraph:009 Reference ID: 53-009-20190722	Planning provides an important opportunity to consider the security of the built environment, those that live in it and the services it provides....(and).. requires local, joint and combined authorities....to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

c) WDLP	
BE1 Layout and Design (p84)	<p>New development will be permitted where it positively contributes to the character and quality of its environment through good layout and design. Development proposal will be expected to demonstrate that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) harmonise with, or enhance, the existing settlement in terms of physical form, patterns of movement and land use b) relate well to local topography and landscape features f) respect surrounding buildings in terms of scale, height, form and massing i) incorporate design and layout to reduce crime and fear of crime j) provide for convenient, safe and integrated cycling and walking routes... k) provide adequate public and private open space for the development... m) ensure all components, e.g. buildings, landscaping, access routes, parking and open spaces are well related

	<p>to each other and provide a safe and attractive environment</p> <p>o) meet the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion for potential users regardless of disability, age or gender...</p> <p>p) ensures that layout and design addresses the need for development to be resilient to climate change</p>
BE2 Developing Significant Housing Sites (p86)	<p>Developing briefs will be prepared for all these sites setting out requirements for:</p> <p>e) design for healthy lifestyles including provision for cycling, walking, playing pitches, parks and open spaces and other green infrastructure....</p> <p>k) protection and enhancement of the historic environment</p>
HS1 Healthy, Safe and Inclusive Communities (p96)	<p>Support will be given to proposals that:</p> <p>a) provide developments that are designed to meet the needs of older people and those with disabilities</p> <p>b) provide energy efficient housing to help reduce fuel poverty</p> <p>c) design and layout development to minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour and improve community safety</p> <p>e) contribute to a high quality, attractive and safe public realm to encourage social interaction and facilitate movement on foot and by bicycle</p> <p>g) improve the quality and quantity of green infrastructure networks and protect and enhance physical access, including public rights of way to open space and green infrastructure</p>
HS6 Creating Healthy Communities (p99,100)	<p>Development proposals will be permitted (which address:) opportunities for incidental healthy exercise including safe and convenient walking and cycling networks:</p> <p>d) high-quality housing outcomes to meet the needs of all age groups in society</p> <p>e) access to high quality and safe green or open spaces</p> <p>f) access to opportunities to partake in indoor and outdoor sport and recreation</p>

d) BGRS	
Section 4.3 Community/Leisure (p10,11,12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was 100% satisfaction with primary education, 95% for secondary education and 93% for pre-school and childcare • Satisfaction levels were good for health and welfare (79%) • The three services with lowest satisfaction scores were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the facilities for teenagers (15%) • for the disabled (31%)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities for pre-teens (35%) <p>Residents were asked what difficulties they had living in the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The top response from a list provided was slow broadband (56%) • followed by poor mobile coverage (54%) • and an infrequent bus service... <p>Residents were given a list of possible improvements for Burton Green and asked for their top four:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59% wished to see a village store • 56% traffic speed calming restrictions • 54% faster broad band • 38% better public transport... <p>Residents were asked how frequently they used various services in Burton Green:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% of those replying use the village hall at least weekly • 17% going to the pub at least monthly • 95% did not use the mobile library • 89% did not go to the church service held in the village hall. • 77% have never used the Red Lane play area with 17% using it occasionally. • 36% never attend community meetings • 54% attending community meetings occasionally
Section 4.4 Housing Infrastructure and Housing (p18)	<p>Residents were given a list of options in respect of how the Neighbourhood Plan could aim to protect and enhance the quality of any new buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% wished to see adequate green space and gardens • 79% design that respects the scale of the existing village • 42% for both wanting high levels of energy conservation in new buildings and all power/telephone lines to be routed underground • 24% wanted minimum standards for living space in dwellings • 21% wanted the use of local building materials

d) CCR	
Section 5 Community Event 24/3/2019 Activity 3 The Burton Green Built Environment	<p>The wide-ranging discussion covered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage innovative design – no objection to different materials if fit in • Separate cycle ways (to) avoid possible accidents: Cycle ways would link & encourage different parts (of BG) into a whole

discussion (p31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavements to be widened – cycle ways included where possible • Burton Green to decide the builds not Coventry CC • Self-build housing to be encouraged • Avoid ribbon village>more interesting surroundings>to look like a village>varied housing • Sheltered housing should be higher priority
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e) APS
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the policy wording and endorsed the policy.

6.4.2. Reasoning

Policy 4 ‘Community Aspects of Development Design’ will help to ensure that new development within the DB and NDP area will take into account the community dimensions of Burton Green as evidence in the community surveys and community meetings evidenced above. It is clear there is much that should be done on the planning and design front to address the shortcomings identified by the community (e.g. improving facilities for teenagers, pre-teens and children, and ensuring green and communication infrastructure improvements). The NPPF, NPPG and WDLP evidence, above, indicates the parameters within which Policy 4 will work. Policy 4 also supports the realisation of SO3a/b/c.

6.5. Policy 5 - Sustaining Local Facilities

6.5.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 91 (p21)	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <p>a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meeting between people...for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods</p> <p>c) enable and support healthy lifestyles...for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops ... allotments and</p>

	layouts that encourage walking and cycling
Paragraph 92 (p21)	<p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural activities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services...; d) ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop
Paragraph 96 (p28)	Access to a network of high quality and open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.
Paragraph 97 (p28)	<p>Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields should not be built on unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements, b) the loss resulting from the development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use

b) NPPG

Paragraph: 001 Reference ID; 53-001-20180722	Achieving healthy and inclusive communities... The design and use of the built and natural environment, including green infrastructure are major determinants of health and wellbeing. Planning and health need to be considered in two ways: in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care and the wider health care system...
Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 53 - 001-20191101	What is a health place? A healthy place is one which supports and promotes health behaviours and environments and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages... It meets the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments

c) WDLP

SCO Sustainable Communities (p83)	New development should be of high quality and should ensure that it is brought forward in a way which enables strong communities to be formed and sustained... To
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	<p>achieve this the development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) deliver high quality layout and design to integrate with existing communities... d) ensure access and circulation are inclusive and provide for a choice of transport modes, including public transport, cycling and walking.. f) provide good access to community facilities including meeting places...and open space... i) have a focus on healthy lifestyles, including measures to encourage walking and cycling, to provide access to open space, plat areas, playing fields and sports facilities... j) protect and where possible enhance the natural environment, including important landscapes, natural features and areas of bio-diversity...
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d) BGRS	
Section 4.3 Community/Leisure (p10)	<p>Residents were provided with a list of facilities on offer for Burton Green residents in and around the village and asked to rate their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was 100% satisfaction for primary education, 95% for secondary education and 93% for preschool and childcare. • Satisfaction levels were good for health and welfare (79%). • Two thirds of residents were satisfied with the provision of arts and culture. • The three services with the lowest satisfaction scores were the facilities for teenagers (15%), for the disabled (31%) and the facilities for pre-teens (35%) (p12) • Residents were asked how frequently they use various services in Burton Green. 1 • 15% of those replying use the village hall at least weekly • 17% going to the pub at least monthly. • Table 7 (p12) shows that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% of residents occasionally/ never use the Red Lane playground • 98% occasionally/never attend the church service in the village hall • 90% occasionally/never attend community meetings

e) CCR	
Section 3.2 (p9)	<p>44 people completed the questionnaire on the 3 'good things and the 3 not so good thing about Burton Green:</p> <p>With respect to the 3 good things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 responses (84%)- Local community/Community

	<p>spirit/People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 responses (34%) - Greenway/ Footpaths/good walks • 14 responses (32%) - Village school/good schools • 12 responses (27%) - Location/Rural Setting/views • 10 responses (23%) - Green space/ environment • 9 responses (20%) - Village Hall. <p>With respect to the 3 not so good things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 responses (54.5%) - Traffic/Speeding • 19 respondents (43%) - HS2
Section 4.2 (p17,18)	<p>307 'good things' about Burton Green and 263 'not so good things' about Burton Green were recorded:</p> <p>With respect to the good things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97 responses (32%) - Community/the BG people • 35 responses (11%) -The Village Hall and activities' • 25 responses (8%) - the Village school • 25 responses (8%) - The Greenway • 18 responses (6%) - Rural/semi-rural location • 18 responses (8%)- Green space <p>With respect to 'not so good' things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 responses (24%) - Traffic/speeding • 54 responses (20.5%) - HS2' • 21 responses (8%) - Poor public transport • 15 responses (6%) - No amenities; • 14 responses (5%) - Parking on roads in bad places
Section 5.4 Activity 1 – Consideration of the Vision Statement (p27,28,29)	<p>There were 43 post-it responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By far the most frequent responses related to the Burton Green community and its community spirit, total 19 (43%) • The second cluster related to Burton Green's rural setting and landscape, total 11 (25.6%) • the third cluster related to amenities within Burton Green and nearby, total 5 (12%) • Fourthly there were responses relating to traffic and transport, total 4 (9%) • 2 responses related to the village school (4.6%) • Finally, 2 responses which were perhaps looking into the future (4.6%)

f) APS

The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording to Policy 5 and recommended that village facilities should be identified in a separate table listing the village facility, its status and social context – Section 7.5.5 NDP.

6.5.2. Reasoning

Policy 5 - ‘Sustaining Local Facilities’ will ensure that new development in the DB and NDP area take into account the value of local facilities as identified in table 2 ‘Village Facilities’ in the NDP. The evidence set out above from the NPPF, NPPG and WDLP sets out the parameters within which Policy 5 will operate. The community evidence as set out in the BGRS and CCR sections above show clearly that Policy 5 is essential to ensure the sustainability of the village facilities identified in table 2 ‘Village Facilities’ in the NDP. The APS health check on the Section 14 NDP draft, recommends the policy and Policy 5 is essential for the realisation of SO3c.

6.6. Policy 6 - Sustaining and Developing Business and Tourism

6.6.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 83 (p23)	Planning Policies and decisions should enable: a) sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based business; sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside
Paragraph 84 (p24)	Planning policies and decisions should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that are not well served by public transport. In these circumstances it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The use of previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements should be encouraged where opportunities exist.

b) NPPG	
Paragraph; 001 Reference ID; 66-001-20190722 Supporting more effective use of land	When considering whether there is a realistic prospect of an allocated site being developed for its intended use, it may be relevant to take into account factors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of time since the site was allocated in the development plan; • The planning history of the site ... • Whether the site has been actively marketed for its intended use ... • Whether there are any changes of circumstance that mean that take-up of the site for its intended use is now unlikely
Paragraph: 003 Reference ID: 66-003-20190722 – how can planning authorities encourage best use of under-utilised land in the short term?	Temporary uses can help improve the physical appearance of vacant or partially-utilised land or buildings, and provide space for local services and community spaces, businesses and residential accommodation, until more permanent development is delivered. Depending on the nature of the temporary use, the change may be covered by permitted development rights.

c) WDLP	
EC1 Directing new employment development in rural areas (p39)	New employment development will be permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to promote sustainable development in the growth villages (which includes Burton Green) b) for the diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses ... e) to support the sustainable growth and expansion of existing rural business and enterprise
CT4 Extensions to Tourism, Cultural or Leisure Facilities in Rural Areas (p58)	Extensions to or intensification of tourism, cultural or leisure facilities in rural areas will be permitted where these do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish new uses which are not ancillary to the normal business of the operation; b) generate significant volumes of additional traffic; and c) harm the character of the area.
CT2– Directing New or Extended Visitor Accommodation (p57)	Visitor accommodation within rural areas will be permitted where it is located within the Growth Villages...or is for the conversion of a rural building as defined in Policy BE4 (below). All visitor accommodation in rural areas should be proportionate in scale, appropriate in relation to surrounding uses, should not generate significant volumes of traffic and should not harm the character of the area.
BE4 Converting Rural Buildings (p88)	Proposals to re-use and adapt existing rural buildings will be permitted subject to the following criteria:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the building is of permanent and substantial construction b) the condition of the building, its nature and location, makes it suitable for re-use or adaptation, c) the proposed use or adaptation can be accommodated without extensive rebuilding or alteration to the external appearance of the building d) the proposal retains and respects the special qualities and features of listed and other traditional rural buildings e) the appearance and setting of the building following conversion protects and where possible enhances the character and appearance of the countryside
<p>HS4 Improvements to Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities (p98)</p>	<p>Contributions from developments will be sought to provide, improve and maintain appropriate open space, sport and recreational facilities to meet local and district-wide needs. Where appropriate, applicants will be required to ensure provision is made for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) well-designed space... b) appropriate children’s play facilities that are visible from nearby houses but not so close they would cause disturbance, and; c) outdoor and/or indoor sport accessible by walking, cycling and public transport <p>Applicants will be expected to include a proportion of the site to meet its requirement for open space... Wherever possible good connectivity to the existing public rights of way network will be required</p>

<p>d) BGRS</p>	
<p>Section 4.8 Business and Employment (p27)</p>	<p>Asked for their opinions on business and employment in Burton Green:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% believe that more local jobs should be encouraged • 29% feel there is a need to encourage more local • 24% felt tourism should be improved or develop in the Parish • 22% felt there was a need for starter units/premises or facilities for local business <p>For any new employment sites within the parish, residents were asked what type they would like to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just over half (52%) felt there should be offices/professional services • 40% a business centre with offices and meeting rooms to rent

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34% more tourism business • 28% would like to see small research/light industrial units • 7% Storage/warehouse facilities
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e) CCR	
5.4 Activity2 Consideration of the Policy areas set out in the Consultation Draft NDP (p29)	Participants were asked to stand by the Policy area in the draft NDP that they were most drawn to No participants stood next to the Business and Tourism area (!)

f) APS	
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the Policy 6.6 title and wording and endorsed the policy	

6.6.2. Reasoning

Policy 6 ‘Sustaining and Developing Business and Tourism’ supports the NDP Vision that Burton Green should be a village ‘...which promotes organic and sustainable growth...’ and also supports the realisation of SO3c. The community feedback evidence above is not overly positive with regard to business, employment and tourism in Burton Green which makes Policy 6 an important driver in realising the NDP vision and SO3c. There is evidence of to be found of tourism innovation in the NDP Village Character Assessment with the refurbishment of the Long Meadow Farm water tower as a holiday let encouraging visitors to Burton Green. The NPPF, NPPG and WDLP evidence above sets out the parameters within which Policy 6 will operate.

6.7. Policy 7 – Sustaining and Developing Village Retail and Service Outlets

6.7.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 83 (p23)	Planning policies and decisions should enable: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; b. the development and diversification of agricultural and

	<p>other land based rural business;</p> <p>c. sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the country side; and</p> <p>d. the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</p>
Paragraph 84 (p24)	<p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that may not be well served by public transport. In these circumstances it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (for example for access on foot by cycling or by public transport). The use of previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements, should be encouraged where suitable opportunities exist.</p>

b) NPPG	
<p>Paragraph:001 Reference ID:66-001-20190722 – Supporting more effective use of land</p>	<p>When considering whether there is a realistic prospect of an allocated site being developed for its intended use, it may be relevant to take into account factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of time since the site was allocated in the development plan • The planning history of the site... • Whether there is evidence that the site has been actively marketed for its intended use for a reasonable period and at a realistic price • Whether there are any changes of circumstance that mean that take-up of the site for its intended use is now unlikely
<p>Paragraph :003 Reference ID; 3-003-2019 0722 –Can neighbourhood planning bodies use this guidance?</p>	<p>Neighbourhood planning bodies may use the method set out in this guidance (Housing and economic land availability assessment, updated 22 July 2019) to assess sites but any assessment needs to be proportionate to the nature of the plan.</p> <p>Neighbourhood planning bodies may also make use of existing site assessments prepared by the local planning authority as a starting point when identifying sites to allocate within a neighbourhood plan.</p>

c) WDLP	
EC1 - Directing new employment development in rural areas (p39)	This will be permitted in the following circumstances: a) To promote sustainable development in the growth villages (which includes Burton Green) b) For the diversification of agricultural land and other land-based rural businesses e) To support the sustainable growth and expansion of existing local business and enterprise
CT4 Extensions to Tourism, Cultural or Leisure Facilities in Rural Areas (p58)	This will be permitted where these do not: a) establish new uses which are not ancillary to the normal business of the operation b) generate significant volumes of additional traffic; and c) harm the character of the area.
BE4 Converting Rural Buildings (p88)	... will be permitted subject to the following criteria: a) the building is permanent and of substantial construction b) the condition of the building, its nature and location, makes it suitable for re-use or adaptation c) the proposed use or adaptation can be accommodated without extensive re-building or alteration to the external appearance of the building d) the proposal retains and respects the special qualities and features of listed buildings and other traditional rural buildings, and; e) the appearance and setting of the building following conversion protects, and where possible enhances the character and appearance of the countryside
HS4 Improvements to Open Space, port and Recreation Facilities (p88)	Contributions from development will be sought to provide improve and maintain appropriate open spaces, sport and recreational facilities to meet local and district wide needs. The exact level and form of contributions required will have regard to the location, nature and size of development

d) BGRS	
4.8 Business and Employment (p27)	As set out in the evidence for Policy 6 Sustaining and Developing Business and Tourism above

e) CCR	
Section 5.4 Activity 2 'Consideration of the Policy Areas set out in the (NDP) Consultation Draft (p29)	as set out in Policy 6 above

f) APS

The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording for, and endorsed Policy 7.

6.7.2. Reasoning

Policy 7 ‘Sustaining and Developing Village Retail and Service Outlets’, like Policy 6 above, also supports the NDP Vision that Burton Green should be a village which ‘...promotes organic and sustainable growth...’ Again, like Policy 6 the community is not significantly pro the aspirations of Policy 7 which therefore makes it important in the realisation of the Vision and SO3c. Currently there are a number of small village retail endeavours selling free range chicken and duck eggs, seedling plants and craft products. The Hedgerow Nursery provides an important educational and childcare service for the village and surrounding area. The Westwood Heath Road housing development (H42 WDLP p 23) will provide a retail facility, a convenience store of no more than 500 sq.m gross floor space. In the BGRS Section 4.3, 59% mentioned ‘A village Store’ amongst the response to ‘Which 4 things would you most like to see improved in Burton Green’ (p12), and 56% would like to see specific cottage industry accommodation (p5). Policy 7 promotes the sustainability and further development of village retail and service outlets.

6.8. Policy 8 – Sustaining and Developing Private Transport

6.8.1. Evidence

a) NPPF

Paragraph 102 (p30)

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

- a) the potential impacts of transport networks can be addressed
- b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage are realised
- c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued
- d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into

	account
Paragraph 103 (p30)	The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or could be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health
Paragraph 108 (p31,32)	In assessing sites that may be allocated for development...it should be ensured that: a) appropriate opportunities to provide sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location
Paragraph 110 (p32)	Within this context, applications for development should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) give priority first to pedestrian and cycle movements b) address the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility in relation to all modes of transport c) be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible locations.

b) CCR	
Section 5 Activity 4 Electrical vehicle recharge points (p32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group A – Less priority. Should be self-funding • Group B – Why public charging points? People have their own. (if so) – at the pub? Or where else? Needs a feasibility study. Not a priority. • Group C – All new homes should have one. Possible (public) sites> Village Hall> old village hall site> Hickory’s • Group D – Electrical charging points (solar panels) – not a group consensus

c) APS	
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the policy wording and endorsed Policy 7.	

6.8.2. Reasoning

The NDP Vision Statement includes ‘... residents, established, recent and future will live in a village which promotes organic and sustainable growth, responds to the climate emergency..’ and therefore provides the rationale for Policy 8, notwithstanding the low priority given by the groups of residents who took part in the Community event of 24th March 2019 and considered the proposed community project set out in the NDP to site Electrical Vehicle recharging Points to be of relatively low priority. The vision anticipates the growth of the village as a result of the proposed housing developments. All the houses in the Burrow Hill Park housing development (H24, 90 dwellings WDLP page 23) have electric vehicle charging points,

it is anticipated that the Westwood Heath Road development (H42, 425 dwellings, WDLP p23) will also provide electric vehicle charging points at each house, and the BGRS also reveals that 70% of the current Burton Green residents make over 10 journeys in a week using wholly or partly a motor vehicle of any type (p9). In the BGHNS (p10) respondents were asked where they commuted to work, whilst a number would be able to use public transport (bus or train) to places of destination many would use private transport to places like Coventry, Birmingham Leamington, Kenilworth etc. The UK Government is urging the population to move to electric vehicles for travel. The climate emergency also requires people to adopt electric modes of transport for journeys. Policy 8 anticipates the increase in electric privately owned vehicles and the NPPF evidence above sets out the parameters for Policy 8.

6.9. Policy 9 – Parking Provision

6.9.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 102 e (p30)	Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places
Paragraph 105 (p31)	If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development policies should take into account: a) the accessibility of the development b) the type, mix and use of development c) the availability of and opportunities for public transport d) local car ownership levels; and e) the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other low emission vehicles
Paragraph 106 (p31)	Maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network... local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking so that it is convenient, safe and secure, alongside measures to promote accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists

b) NPPG	
Paragraph 006 Reference ID; 54-006-20141010	What detailed assessment is required for the transport assessment of the local plan ...> parking facilities, including park and ride and existing under-provision of off-street

	parking > pollution, including baseline carbon emissions broken down by type of travel
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c) WDLP

TR3 Parking (p94)	<p>Development will only be permitted that makes provision for parking which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has regard to the location and accessibility of the site by means other than the private car; b) does not result in on-street car parking detrimental to highway safety c) takes into account the parking needs of disabled car users, motorcyclists and cyclists; and d) takes into account the requirements of commercial vehicles
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d) WDC

Parking Standards June 2018 (p8)	<p>Sets out the parking standards for new dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 bed - 1 allocated space 2 bed - 2 allocated spaces 3 bed - 2 allocated spaces 4+ bed - 3 allocated spaces
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e) BGRS

Section 4.7 Roads (p25)	<p>99% of residents have adequate parking in their property for the number of vehicles they own. Asked about their concerns about parking in Burton Green:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% were unhappy with pavements blocked and pedestrians being forced on to the road • 57% had concerns around school parking • 36% for visitors blocking the road
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f) CCR

Section 3.2 (p9)	<p>In the 'Not so good things' about Burton Green:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited parking in the village, 3 responses • bad parking/ parking on pavements 4 responses
Section 4.2 (p18)	<p>In the 'Not so good things' about Burton Green:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking on roads in bad places – 14 responses

g) BGPP

Section 3 (p11)	The state of pavements was a serious worry, as was parking on pavements
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h) APS

The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording and endorsed Policy 9.	
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6.9.2. Reasoning

The community evidence above clearly shows that parking in Burton Green is an issue. With the near doubling of the housing stock in Burton Green as a result of the planned housing developments Policy 9 is timely. The Burrow Hill housing development allocates parking spaces for all houses within the house plot and has also included parking spaces which can be used for primary school parking and which the Parish Council will adopt. Evidence from NPPF, NPPG, WDLP and WDC sets the parameters for implementing Policy 9 and the policy supports SO3b,c.

6.10. Policy 10 – The use of Renewable Energy

6.10.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 150 (p44)	<p>New development should be planned for in ways that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and b) can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the government’s policy for national technical standards.
Paragraph 151 (p44)	<p>To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximise the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts) b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development: and c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low

	carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.
Paragraph 157c (p46)	All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, the risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage residual risk, by using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques)
Paragraph 163 (p 47)	When determining any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere...Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where...it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk... b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). Unless there is clear evidence that this would not be appropriate

b) NPPG

'Flood Risk and coastal change' Published 6 March 2014 states in Paragraph:050 Reference ID; 7-050-20140306	Reducing the causes and impacts of flooding – Local Authorities and developers should seek to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area and beyond. This can be achieved for instance, through the layout and form of development including green infrastructure and the appropriate application of sustainable drainage systems, through safeguarding land for flood risk management, or where appropriate, through designing off site works required to protect and support development in ways that benefit the area more generally
'Renewable and low carbon energy' published 18 June 2015 states in Paragraph:001 Reference ID: 5-001-20140306	Planning for renewable and low carbon energy – 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 stimulate investments in new jobs and business

c) WDLP

Strategic Policy DS3-Supporting Sustainable	The Council will promote high quality new Development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) delivering a low carbon economy and lifestyles and
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Communities (p16)	environmental sustainability
BE1 Layout and design (p84)	l) incorporate necessary services and drainage infrastructure without causing unacceptable harm to retained features including incorporating sustainable water management features.
CC1 Planning for Climate Change Adaptation (p102,103)	All development is required to be designed to be resilient to, and adapt to the future impacts of climate change through... a. using layout, building orientation, construction techniques and materials and natural ventilation methods to mitigate against rising temperatures; b. optimising the use of multi-functional green infrastructure (including water features, green roofs and planting) for urban cooling, local flood risk management and to provide access to outdoor space for shading... c. incorporating water efficiency measures, encouraging the use of grey water and rainwater recycling... d. minimising vulnerability to flood risk by locating development in areas of low flood risk and include mitigating measures including SuDS...
CC2 Planning for Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Generation (p104)	Proposals for new low carbon and renewable energy technologies...will be supported in principal subject to...: d) where appropriate the scheme can link in with proposals being brought forward through the Council's Low Carbon Action Plan and any other climate change strategies e) the scheme maximises appropriate opportunities to address the energy needs of neighbouring uses (for example linking to existing or emerging district heating systems)

d) BGRS

Section 4.4 Housing and Infrastructure (p18)	...42% (of residents) for both wanting high levels of energy conservation in new buildings and all power/telephone lines to be routed underground
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e) CCR

Section 5.4 The built environment (p31)	There was a wide-ranging discussion on this area by the groups of participants which covered the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage innovative design • Self-build housing to be encouraged
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f) APS

The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording and endorsed Policy 10.

6.10.2. Reasoning

Policy 10 – ‘The use of Renewable Energy’ is an essential driver in the implementation of the NDP Vision aim ‘... to promote organic and sustainable growth (and) respond to the climate change emergency’. The policy also ensures the realisation of SO3a)b)c). The evidence from the community consultations around the detail of Policy 10 above is not particularly strong but there has been a significant endorsement by the community for the NDP Vision. The NPPF, NPPG and WDLP evidence above sets out the parameters within which Policy 10 will operate.

6.11. Policy 11 – Solar Power

6.11.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 152 (p45)	Local planning authorities should support community led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward in neighbourhood planning.
Paragraph 154 (p45)	When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should: a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and b) approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable...

b) NPPG	
‘Renewable and low carbon energy’ published 18 June 2015. Paragraph:001 Reference ID; 5-001-20140306 as shown in relation to Policy 10 above.	Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 5-004-20140306 states ‘Community initiative are likely to play an increasingly important role and should be encouraged as a way of providing positive local benefit from renewable energy development.... Neighbourhood plans are an opportunity for communities to plan for community led renewable energy developments...As part of a neighbourhood plan, communities can also look at developing a community energy plan to underpin the neighbourhood plan

c) WDLP	
CC2: 5.115 Solar Power (p105)	... Where greenfield sites are proposed for such development, it should be demonstrated that the use of any agricultural land is necessary and where applicable that the proposal allows for continued agricultural use... given that solar farms are temporary structures, the Council may apply planning conditions to ensure that the land is restored to its previous greenfield use... Applicants should demonstrate that opportunities to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges have been maximised

d) APS	
The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording and endorsed Policy 11	

6.11.2. Reasoning

Policy 11 – ‘Solar Panels’, is another driver in the implementation of the NDP Vision ‘...to promote organic and sustainable growth (and) respond to the climate emergency...’ The policy is also supportive of SO3. There is no community evidence specifically addressing solar power installations, although many houses in the NDP area have roof mounted solar panels and the Long Meadow Water Tower conversion is connected to a land based, small solar power installation. Given this, and the community endorsement of the NDP vision it is argued here that there is support for Policy 11. The NPPF, NPPG and WDLP evidence above sets out the parameters in which Policy 11 will operate.

6.12. Policy 12 – Flooding

6.12.1. Evidence

a) NPPF	
Paragraph 155 (p45)	Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk...
Paragraph 156 (p45)	Strategic policies should be informed by a flood risk assessment, and should manage flood risk from all sources...
Paragraph 157 (p45)	All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the

	current and future impacts of climate change...
Paragraph 158 (p46)	The aim of the sequential test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding...
Paragraph 159 (p46)	If it is not possible for located in zones with lower risk of flooding... the exception test may have to be applied...
Paragraph 163 (p47)	When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere....c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems
Paragraph 165 (p47)	Major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate

b) NPPG

Paragraph; 001 Reference ID: 7-001-20140306	<p>Assess flood risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning authorities undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment <p>Avoid flood risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In plan-making, local planning authorities apply a sequential approach to site selection so that development is...located where the risk of flooding (from all sources) is lowest, taking account of climate change and the vulnerability of future uses to flood risk <p>This guidancewill help local planning authorities in the preparation of Local Plans, and neighbourhoods preparing neighbourhood plans</p>
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c) WDLP

FW1 Reducing Flood Risk (p107)	<p>...proposals are in line with the following policy requirements:</p> <p>d) all new development proposals will contribute to meeting 'good status' as defined by the Water Framework Directive</p> <p>e) new developments must be resilient to surface water, fluvial and pluvial flooding</p>
FW 2 Sustainable Drainage (p108)	<p>All new major developments must incorporate SuDS that provide biodiversity, water quality and amenity benefits... All new development will discharge at the QBAR (the mean annual flood flow from a rural catchment) greenfield run-off rate, including an allowance for climate change... SuDS schemes must be located outside the flood plain...Priority will be given to SuDS that incorporate green infrastructure, including green roofs, walls and rain gardens</p>

d) APS

The Section 14 NDP health check recommended the wording for and endorsed Policy 12

6.12.2. Reasoning

Policy 12 'Flooding', is essential for the realisation of the NDP Vision and to ensure Burton Green remains a safe place in which to live and enjoy its rural nature. Although there is no specific community feedback evidence in relation to the possibility of flooding, the evidenced in the BGRS, the CCR and BGPP highlights how much residents value the location of Burton Green in the Green Belt (for example, in the BGRS page 3 - 82% of residents value the closeness to the Green Belt and 77% valued the house they live in). In this context it is argued here that Policy 12 will have community support. In addition, because of the fact that areas of land in the NDP area get flooded during periods of heavy, persistent rain Policy 12 is clearly necessary. The NPPF, NPPG and WDLP evidence above provides the context in which Policy 12 will operate.

Glossary

APS	Avon Planning Services (Planning Consultant for the NPD)
BG	Burton Green
BGPP	Burton Green Parish Plan – Planning for the Future 2014
BGHNS	Burton Green Neighbourhood Development Plan Housing Needs Survey
BGRS	Burton Green Neighbourhood Development Plan Residents’ Survey
BGPC	Burton Green Parish Council
DB	Development Boundary
ERD	Evidence and Reasoning Document
GVE	Growth Village Envelope
HS2	High Speed Two
NDPA	Neighbourhood Development Plan Area
NDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework – revised 2019
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance (web-based resource)
NDPSG	Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group
WDC	Warwick District Council
WDLP	Warwick District Local Plan