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Bishop's Itchington Neighbourhood Plan Planning Policy Assessment and Evidence Base Review

July 2020

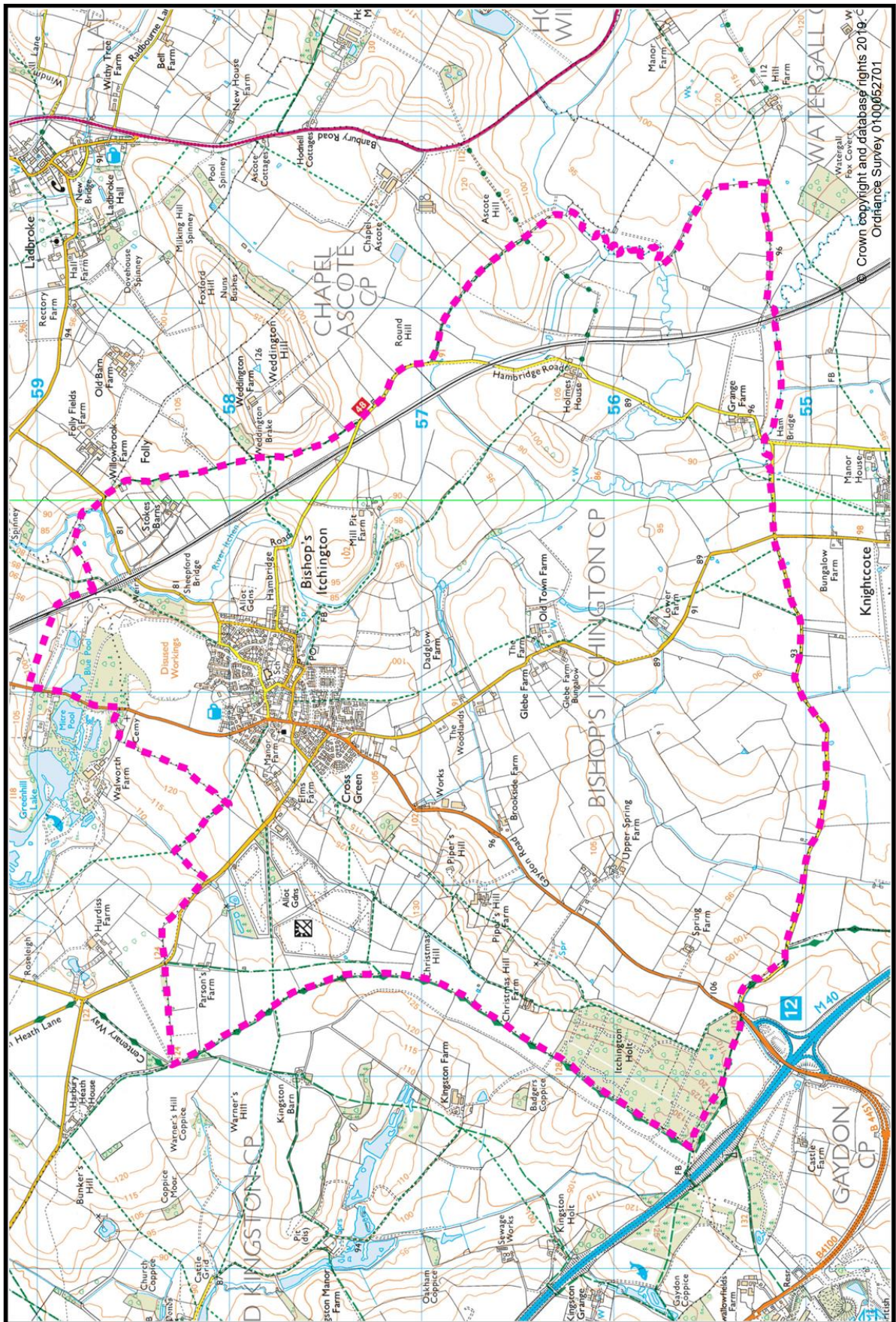
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The Planning People

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Map 1 Designated Bishop's Itchington NDP Area and Parish Boundary



Document Overview

- Bishop's Itchington lies about 7.5 miles south east of Royal Leamington Spa and 14 miles east of Stratford-upon-Avon. The designated Neighbourhood Area is the same as the Parish Boundary and is shown on Map 1.
- For planning purposes Bishop's Itchington Neighbourhood Area lies within the local authority area of Stratford-on-Avon District Council.
- At the time of the last Census in 2011 Bishop's Itchington Parish had a resident population of 2,082 and it extends over 1,233.38 hectares.
- The development plan for the area comprises the Stratford-on-Avon Core Strategy 2011-2031, adopted 11 July 2016, and in time will also include the Site Allocations Plan and the Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan, both of which are in preparation.
- Bishop's Itchington is identified as a Category 1 Local Service Village in the development plan – the Stratford-on-Avon Core Strategy 2011-2031 (Core Strategy).
- Policy CS.15 of the Core Strategy sets the development strategy for the area, this is one of “balanced dispersal”, a development hierarchy is identified with Stratford-upon-Avon the main focus for development.
- Policy CS.16 identifies that in total 450 homes will be provided in Category 1 Service Villages. No more than 25% of this total figure will be provided in one village.
- The neighbourhood area has 5 Listed Buildings and no Conservation Area.
- The neighbourhood area includes part of the Harbury Quarries Special Site of Scientific Interest and the River Itchen SSSI.

Appendix 1 to this document includes the NOMIS Local Area Report – this sets out a variety of useful demographic and economic information, including that available from the last Census (2011).

1.0 Introduction

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are required to sit within the framework of national, regional and local planning policies. They have to have regard to national planning policy and be in general conformity with adopted strategic local policies. Where there are emerging new local plans, NDPs should take account of the evidence base behind the new local plan documents.

This document summarises the national, regional and local planning policies that will have to be taken into account during the preparation of the proposed Bishop's Itchington Neighbourhood Plan. It will form an important background document to the Neighbourhood Plan and should be used as a key point of reference for members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

The Planning Policy Assessment has been prepared as a “live” working document and will continue to be reviewed and updated throughout the preparation of the Bishop's Itchington Neighbourhood Plan.

2.0 National Planning Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

The NPPF sets out the government's planning policy for England. One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is that they must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance.

The main sections of the NPPF affecting neighbourhood plans are set out in the remainder of this section of the PPA.

The NPPF does not change the status of the development plan, that includes "made" neighbourhood plans:

1. Introduction

"Para 2. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan², unless material considerations indicate otherwise³."

Footnote 2: This includes local and neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force and any spatial development strategies produced by combined authorities.

There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development:

2. Achieving sustainable development

7. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

8. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

*a) **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*

*b) **a social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and*

*c) **an environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.*

The presumption in favour of sustainable development

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

11. Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

*For **plan-making** this means that:*

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;

12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed.

The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning.

13. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.

Additional provisions apply where the provision of housing conflicts with a neighbourhood plan:

14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply⁸:

a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;

b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;

c) the local planning authority has at least a three year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and

d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required⁹ over the previous three years.

Most neighbourhood plan policies are considered to deal with non-strategic matters and the NPPF sets out how these should be dealt with:

3. Plan-making

18. Policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies.

21. Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans or other non-strategic policies.

28. Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.¹⁶

Footnote 16: Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their area.

The NPPF also sets out how different policies in different plans should be handled:

30. Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

37. Neighbourhood plans must meet certain ‘basic conditions’ and other legal requirements before they can come into force. These are tested through an independent examination before the neighbourhood plan may proceed to referendum.

The issue of “prematurity” where a proposal comes forward for decision before a plan is completed is dealt with in paragraph 50:

50. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.

Communities can also use special types of neighbourhood plan, “orders”, to grant planning permission:

52. Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a referendum. Local planning authorities should take a proactive and positive approach to such

proposals, working collaboratively with community organisations to resolve any issues before draft orders are submitted for examination.

5. Delivering a sufficient supply of homes

59. To support the Government 's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.

60. To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance - unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.

61. Within this context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes).

62. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required²⁷, and expect it to be met on-site unless:
a) off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and
b) the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.

63. Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer). To support the re-use of brownfield land, where vacant buildings are being reused or redeveloped, any affordable housing contribution due should be reduced by a proportionate amount.

64. Where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership, unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area, or significantly prejudice the ability to meet the identified affordable housing needs of specific groups. Exemptions to this 10% requirement should also be made where the site or proposed development:
a) provides solely for Build to Rent homes;
b) provides specialist accommodation for a group of people with specific needs (such as purpose-built accommodation for the elderly or students);
c) is proposed to be developed by people who wish to build or commission their own homes; or
d) is exclusively for affordable housing, an entry-level exception site or a rural

exception site.

The NPPF section on housing sets out the relationship between strategic planning policy and neighbourhood plans:

65. Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations³⁰. Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need retesting at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.

66. Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area³¹, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.

Footnote 31: Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

Specific guidance is offered neighbourhood planning groups in terms of allocating small sites:

68. Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, and are often built-out relatively quickly. To promote the development of a good mix of sites local planning authorities should:

- a) identify, through the development plan and brownfield registers, land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare; unless it can be shown, through the preparation of relevant plan policies, that there are strong reasons why this 10% target cannot be achieved;*
- b) use tools such as area-wide design assessments and Local Development Orders to help bring small and medium sized sites forward;*
- c) support the development of windfall sites through their policies and decisions -*
giving great weight to the benefits of using suitable sites within existing settlements for homes; and
- d) work with developers to encourage the sub-division of large sites where this could help to speed up the delivery of homes.*

69. Neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 68a) suitable for housing in their area.

Rural housing

77. In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. Local planning authorities should support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet

identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this.

78. To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby.

79. Planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- a) there is an essential need for a rural worker, including those taking majority control of a farm business, to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside;*
- b) the development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of heritage assets;*
- c) the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and enhance its immediate setting;*
- d) the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling; or*
- e) the design is of exceptional quality, in that it:*
 - is truly outstanding or innovative, reflecting the highest standards in architecture, and would help to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas; and*
 - would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.*

6. Building a strong, competitive economy

80. Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development.

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

83. Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the 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 rural businesses;*
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and*
- 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.*

8. Promoting healthy and safe communities

91. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

- a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;*
- b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and*
- c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.*

92. To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- 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) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*
- b) take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;*
- c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;*
- d) ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and*
- e) ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.*

Open space and recreation

The NPPF sets out the specific conditions when the Local Green Space designation can be used:

99. 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. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. 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.

100. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.*

101. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

9. Promoting sustainable transport

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

- a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;*
- b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;*
- 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 – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and*
- e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.*

104. Planning policies should:

- a) support an appropriate mix of uses across an area, and within larger scale sites, to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities;*
- b) be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned;*
- c) identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development;*
- d) provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans);*

10. Supporting high quality communications

112. Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections. Policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time; and should prioritise full fibre connections to existing and new developments (as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution).

11. Making effective use of land

118. Planning policies and decisions should:

- a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve*

public access to the countryside;

b) recognise that some undeveloped land can perform many functions, such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage or food production;

c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land;

d) promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings, especially if this would help to meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained and available sites could be used more effectively (for example converting space above shops, and building on or above service yards, car parks, lock-ups and railway infrastructure)⁴⁵; and

e) support opportunities to use the airspace above existing residential and commercial premises for new homes. In particular, they should allow upward extensions where the development would be consistent with the prevailing height and form of neighbouring properties and the overall street scene, is well designed (including complying with any local design policies and standards), and can maintain safe access and egress for occupiers.

Achieving appropriate densities

122. Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account:

a) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it;

b) local market conditions and viability;

c) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use;

d) the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and

e) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.

12. Achieving well-designed places

124. 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. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.

Neighbourhood plans should also consider setting local design policy:

125. Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. 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.

14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

148. The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

Planning for climate change

149. Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures⁴⁸. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.

150. New development should be planned for in ways that:

- a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are 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 to 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.*

Guidance is provided on community-led renewable energy initiatives:

152. 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 through neighbourhood planning.

Planning and flood risk

155. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
- b) recognising 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;*
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*
- e) 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, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.*

171. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

172. Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited. Planning permission should be refused for major development⁵⁵ other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:

- a) the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;*
- b) the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and*
- c) any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.*

Footnote 55

For the purposes of paragraphs 172 and 173, whether a proposal is ‘major development’ is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.

Habitats and biodiversity

174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;*
and
- 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.*

16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

184. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

2.2 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)²

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place. It was launched in March 2014 and coincided with the cancelling of the majority of Government Circulars which had previously given guidance on many aspects of planning. It is important to note that the guidance is exactly that, guidance, and should not be seen as representing Government policy. To view the NPPG please visit the dedicated website.

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What is neighbourhood planning?

Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. They are able to choose where they want new homes, shops and offices to be built, have their say on what those new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided, and grant planning permission for the new buildings they want to see go ahead. Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community where the ambition of the neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area.

Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 41-001-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

What can communities use neighbourhood planning for?

Local communities can choose to:

- set planning policies through a neighbourhood plan that is used in determining planning applications.

² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/what-is-neighbourhood-planning/>

- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

Neighbourhood planning is not a legal requirement but a right which communities in England can choose to use. Communities may decide that they could achieve the outcomes they want to see through other planning routes, such as incorporating their proposals for the neighbourhood into the Local Plan, or through other planning mechanisms such as Local Development Orders and supplementary planning documents or through pre-application consultation on development proposals. Communities and local planning authorities should discuss the different choices communities have to achieving their ambitions for their neighbourhood.

Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 41-002-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

Note also:

Para 004 - A neighbourhood plan should support the strategic development needs set out in the [Local Plan](#) and plan positively to support local development. A neighbourhood plan must address the development and use of land. This is because if successful at examination and referendum the neighbourhood plan will become part of the statutory development plan once it has been made (brought into legal force) by the planning authority. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Para 009 - A draft neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force if it is to meet the [basic condition](#). A draft Neighbourhood Plan is not tested against the policies in an emerging Local Plan although the reasoning and evidence informing the Local Plan process may be relevant to the consideration of the basic conditions against which a neighbourhood plan is tested.

Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date Local Plan is in place, the qualifying body and the local planning authority should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

- the emerging neighbourhood plan
- the emerging Local Plan
- the adopted development plan

with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance.

Para 065 - only a draft neighbourhood Plan or Order that meets each of a set of basic conditions can be put to a referendum and be made. The basic conditions are set out in [paragraph 8\(2\) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The basic conditions are:

- a. having regard to national policies and advice;
- b. having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest;
- c. having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any Conservation Area;
- d. the making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- e. the making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).

- f. the making of neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations
- g. prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood plan.

How should a housing requirement figure be set for designated neighbourhood areas?

The National Planning Policy Framework expects most strategic policy-making authorities to set housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas as part of their strategic policies. While there is no set method for doing this, the general policy making process already undertaken by local authorities can continue to be used to direct development requirements and balance needs and protections by taking into consideration relevant policies such as the spatial strategy, evidence such as the [Housing and economic land availability assessment](#), and the characteristics of the neighbourhood area, including its population and role in providing services. In setting requirements for housing in designated neighbourhood areas, plan-making authorities should consider the areas or assets of particular importance (as set out in [paragraph 11, footnote 6](#)), which may restrict the scale, type or distribution of development in a neighbourhood plan area.

Within the administrative area of a National Park, the Broads Authority or a Development Corporation (where planning powers are conferred), each local planning authority should set a housing requirement figure for the proportion of the designated neighbourhood area which is covered by their administration.

Paragraph: 101 Reference ID: 41-101-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

How should local planning authorities identify indicative housing requirement figures for designated neighbourhood areas, when these are needed?

Where an indicative housing requirement figure is requested by a neighbourhood planning body, the local planning authority can follow a similar process to that for providing a housing requirement figure. They can use the authority's local housing need as a starting point, taking into consideration relevant policies such as an existing or emerging spatial strategy, alongside the characteristics of the neighbourhood plan area.

Proactive engagement with neighbourhood plan-making bodies is important as part of this process, in order for them to understand how the figures are reached. This is important to avoid disagreements at neighbourhood plan or local plan examinations, and minimise the risk of neighbourhood plan figures being superseded when new strategic policies are adopted.

Paragraph: 102 Reference ID: 41-102-20190509

Revision date: 09 05 2019

2.3 Ministerial Statements

From time to time, ministers give statements on planning policy which have the effect of introducing changes to established policy. The following statements are relevant to neighbourhood planning:

Written Statement to Parliament: Planning Update, 25 March 2015³

Local planning authorities and qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should not set in their emerging Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, or supplementary planning documents, any additional local technical standards or requirements relating to the construction, internal layout or performance of new dwellings. This includes any policy requiring any level of the [Code for Sustainable Homes](#) to be achieved by new development; the government has now withdrawn the code. The optional new national technical standards should only be required through any new Local Plan policies if they address a clearly evidenced need, and where their impact on viability has been considered, in accordance with the [National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Guidance](#). Neighbourhood plans should not be used to apply the new national technical standards.

Written Statement to Parliament: Wind Energy, 18 June 2015⁴

This statement indicated that, when determining planning applications for wind energy development involving one or more wind turbines, local planning authorities should only grant planning permission if:

- the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan; and
- following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and therefore the proposal has their backing.

In applying these new considerations, suitable areas for wind energy development will need to have been allocated clearly in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan. Maps showing the wind resource as favourable to wind turbines, or similar, will not be sufficient.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/planning-update-march-2015>

⁴ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201516/cmhansrd/cm150618/wmstext/150618m0001.htm>

3.0 Stratford-on-Avon District Planning Policies

3.1 Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy 2011-2031 (adopted 11th July 2016)

The Stratford-on-Avon Core Strategy 2011-2031 (“Core Strategy” contains the strategic planning policies for the area. It includes a written statement and a Policies Map. These can be accessed in full at:

<https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/core-strategy.cfm>

The following section highlights the strategic policies that are of most direct relevance to the NDP, but it should be remembered that the Core Strategy, as with all planning policy documents should be read as a whole.

Vision and Strategic Objectives

The Core Strategy seeks to achieve a Vision and a set of Strategic Objectives. The Vision states that in 2031:

“the outstanding built and natural character and heritage of Stratford-on-Avon District, its settlements and landscape, will have been maintained and enhanced. Biodiversity will have been strengthened in rural and urban areas, including through the provision of improved networks of green infrastructure. New and existing buildings will be more water and energy efficient and contribute to a reduction in flood risk, all helping the District to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

To meet future development needs, at least 14,600 additional homes will have been provided across the District. New homes will have been sensitively developed in ways that protect and enhance the setting, character and identity of each settlement, and effectively meet the needs of the District’s existing and future population. At least an additional 35 hectares of employment land will have been provided to meet the District’s requirements, together with 19 hectares to meet the needs of Redditch. Vacant or underutilised brownfield sites will have been brought back into suitable use while preserving their important features.

A settlement pattern comprising the main town of Stratford-upon-Avon, eight Main Rural Centres and a wide range of Local Service Villages will have been reinforced by development of a scale and nature that has retained the individual character and function of each settlement.

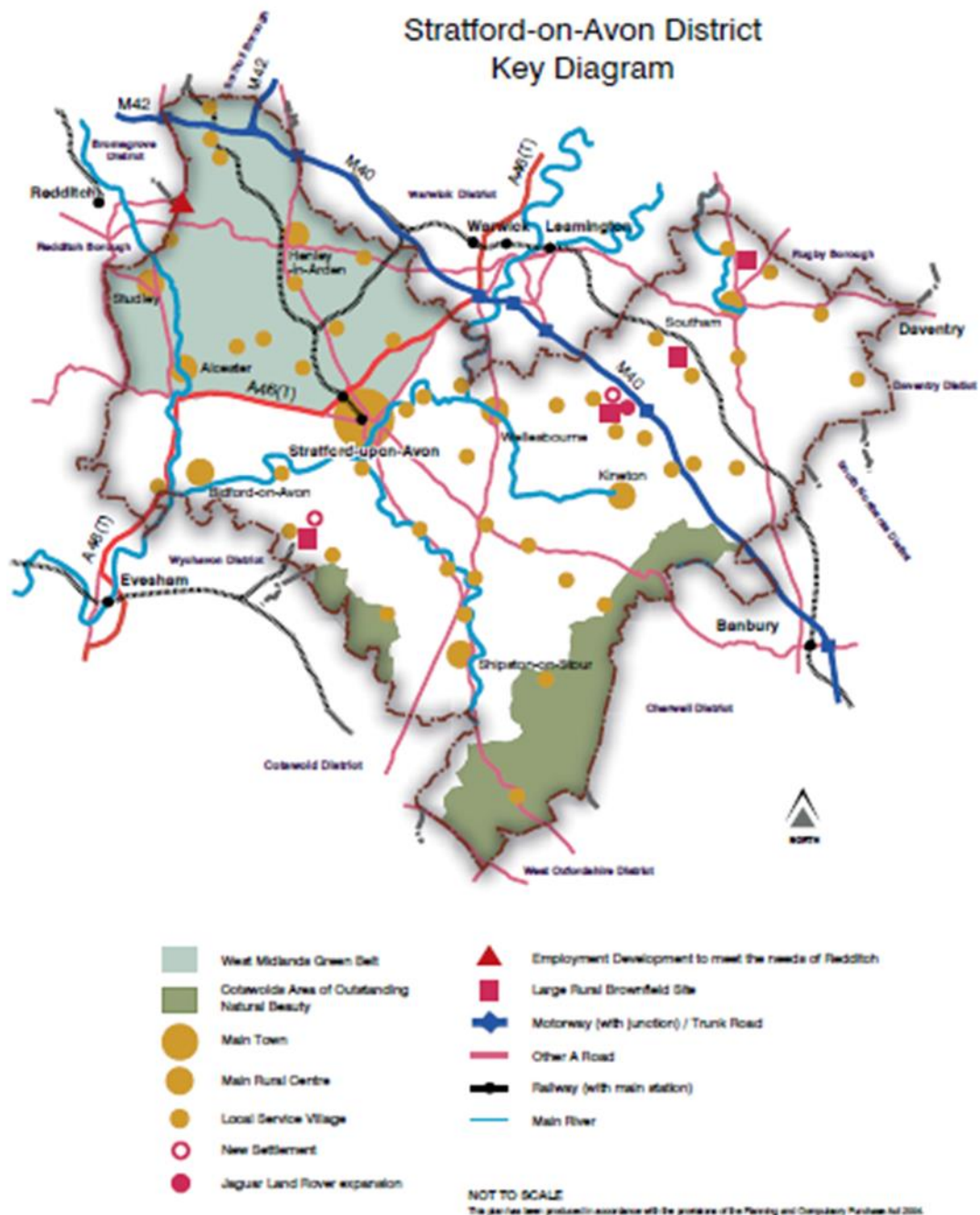
This will have been supplemented with development on brownfield sites in sustainable locations plus an expanded community at Lighthorne Heath and a new settlement at Long Marston Airfield, each providing its residents and the residents of surrounding villages with a range of additional services, facilities and opportunities.

Small-scale housing development in villages not identified in the settlement hierarchy will have been provided to meet local needs and will reflect their rural character. The role of the countryside in the rural economy will have been strengthened, with additional business opportunities of a suitable nature and scale provided.

Overall, the strategy will have strengthened town and village communities whilst maintaining their characteristics, protected the countryside from inappropriate development and activities and ensured a safe high quality of life for residents throughout the District.

Bishop's Itchington is one of the identified Local Service Villages.

The overall strategy for managing development in the District during the plan period is illustrated on the Key Diagram.



The Core Strategy's strategic objectives represent the key delivery outcomes that the Core Strategy should achieve by 2031, all of them have some relevance to the preparation of the Bishop's Itchington NDP.

Strategic Objectives

By 2031...

- (1) *The rural character of the District will have been maintained and enhanced. The Green Belt and countryside of the District will have been protected from inappropriate development.*

- (2) *The historic character of the District will have been maintained and enhanced. Sites of historic importance will have been protected from harmful development.*
- (3) *The character and local distinctiveness of the District will have been reinforced by ensuring new development is of high quality design, taking into account the intrinsic and special value of its landscapes and townscapes.*
- (4) *To help mitigate and adapt to climate change, all residential development will have incorporated enhanced water efficiency measures as set out in the Building Regulations. All non-residential development will as a minimum have achieved the water and energy efficiency BREEAM 'Good' standard.*
- (5) *The District will have reduced its greenhouse gas emissions, so as to contribute to the national target for reduction, through a range of measures such as the location and design of development, provision of renewable and low carbon energy schemes, and promoting opportunities for low carbon travel.*
- (6) *The flood plain will have been maintained and, where opportunities arise, restored. The risk of flooding will be managed effectively by taking a whole catchment approach to implement sustainable flood management schemes. Water bodies will have reached a good status or potential in accordance with the Water Framework Directive.*
- (7) *Working with Natural England and Warwickshire County Council, biodiversity will have increased across the District. Sites of environmental, nature conservation and geological importance will have been protected from harmful development.*
- (8) *Community facilities and open space will have been improved across the District. Through collaborative working between District, Town and Parish Councils and key partners in education, public safety, health and other services, opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of the District's communities will have been realised as a result of the development process.*
- (9) *All eligible development will make contributions to infrastructure and community facilities through CIL, planning obligations or a combination of the two. All critical projects listed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be delivered in order to ensure that new development is supported and accompanied by the necessary infrastructure.*
- (10) *The value of tourism to the District will have increased substantially, initially by 25% during the period 2011-2015, through the District Council working with its private sector partners, including Shakespeare's England. Stratford-upon-Avon will have re-established its position in the top 20 UK towns and cities for international visitors.*
- (11) *To support the role and function of the District's town and main rural centres, retail and commercial uses in them will have been retained and strengthened. Specifically, additional comparison goods retail floorspace will have been provided in Stratford-upon-Avon town centre on appropriate sites.*
- (12) *Previously developed sites in sustainable locations will have been re-used for purposes that are of an appropriate type and scale, while retaining their important natural, historic and other features.*
- (13) *A sustainable balance between employment growth and housing provision will be maintained as a result of the implementation of at least 35 hectares of additional land for general business uses, thereby helping to meet the needs of new and existing businesses wishing to locate or expand in the District.*
- (14) *Transport services will have been improved and congestion reduced across the District. Working with Warwickshire County Council, the District Council will seek to ensure that new*

development contributes towards achieving the aims and goals set out in the Local Transport Plan for an inclusive and accessible transport system.

- (15) *At least an additional 14,600 homes (an average of 730 per annum) will have been built across the District on brownfield and greenfield sites, reflecting the dispersed settlement pattern of the District. Where justified by the available evidence, the District Council will have worked with neighbouring councils to help meet any unmet housing needs arising outside the District. In addition, the needs of gypsies and travellers will have been met through the provision of 41 additional pitches by 2019 and an additional 30 pitches thereafter, a total of 71 pitches by 2031.*
- (16) *A mix of sizes, types and tenures of housing will have been built by a range of developers, housing associations and other providers. To improve the affordability of housing across the District, 35% of dwellings on eligible sites will have been provided as affordable homes.*

Planning Policies

To achieve the 2031 Vision and meet the Strategic Objectives the Core Strategy sets a set of strategic planning policies for the District. Those with most relevance to the NDP are identified below.

As with all strategic plans there is an overarching policy to ensure development is sustainable – this is Policy CS.1. Such policies seek to ensure that development plans help secure the national planning policy objective of sustainable development. This is a wide ranging policy and it is worth noting at this early stage that there is no need for the NDP to repeat or duplicate policies to be found in the Core Strategy or in other development plan documents.

Policy CS.1 Sustainable Development

The Council supports and will apply the principle that planning to secure a high quality environment, managed economic growth and social equity are of equal importance.

All development proposals should contribute towards the character and quality of the District and to the well-being of those who live and work in and visit the District.

Development should be located and designed so that it contributes towards the maintenance of sustainable communities within the District.

When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It will work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

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

Where there are no policies in the Core Strategy that are relevant to the application, the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:

- any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF when taken as a whole; or
- specific policies in the NPPF indicate that development should be restricted.

Beneath this over-arching sustainable development policy, the Core Strategy is divided into a number of sections dealing with the following:

- Section 3 – District Resources
- Section 4 – District Designations
- Section 5 – Development Strategy
- Section 6- Area Strategies
- Section 7 – Infrastructure
- Section 8 – Policies Map

Section 3 – District Resources

This section of the Core Strategy includes 8 strategic planning policies to protect natural and built environment resources.

This includes policies on the following:

Policy CS.2 Climate Change and Sustainable Construction that seeks to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Many NDPs seek to have similar policies, the key is to avoid repetition and duplication. It should also be noted that government policy is to achieve sustainable construction through on set of standards included in Building Regulations. Government consulted on changes to standards earlier in 2020.

Policy CS.3 Sustainable Energy seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by setting planning policy for renewable and low carbon energy generation, including solar, biomass and wind energy.

Policy CS.4 Water Environment and Flood Risk sets planning policy for flood risk areas (for fluvial flooding in the neighbourhood area this includes the River Itchen); surface water runoff and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems; enhancing and protecting the water environment; and water quality. There may be no need to add to these strategic policies in the NDP.

Policy CS.5 Landscape sets planning policy for landscape, many NDPs seek to add to such strategic policies by adding more local detailed planning policy. For reference and to assist the Group if they decide to develop a local landscape policy the Core Strategy policy is reproduced in full:

Policy CS.5 Landscape

The landscape character and quality of the District will be maintained by ensuring that development takes place in a manner that minimises and mitigates its impact and, where possible, incorporates measures to enhance the landscape. The cumulative impact of development proposals on the quality of the landscape will be taken into account.

Development will thus be permitted where:

A. Landscape Character and Enhancement

1. Proposals have regard to the local distinctiveness and historic character of the District's diverse landscapes.
2. Proposals protect landscape character and avoid detrimental effects on features which make a significant contribution to the character, history and setting of a settlement or area.
3. Measures are incorporated into development schemes to enhance and restore the landscape character of the locality.

B. Visual Impacts

1. Proposals include, dependent on their scale, use and location, an assessment of the likely visual impacts on the local landscape or townscape, and the site's immediate and wider setting. Applications for major developments may require a full Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
2. New landscaping proposals are incorporated to reduce predicted harmful visual impacts and enhance the existing landscape. Provision must be made for its long term management and maintenance.

C. Trees, Woodland and Hedges

1. Proposals do not lead to any loss or damage but rather protect the quality of ancient semi-natural woodland and aged/veteran trees, particularly in the Forest of Arden, but also (due to their relative scarcity) elsewhere in the District.
2. Proposals that will have an impact on woodlands, hedges and trees incorporate measures to protect their contribution to landscape character, public amenity and biodiversity. The loss of those trees which are of high public amenity value will be resisted and such trees will be protected by the use of Tree Preservation Orders.
3. The design and layout of development schemes and other projects in rural and urban areas incorporate trees in a manner that is appropriate to the nature of the site,

including the use of native species. However, given the continued threat to native trees and plant species from pests and diseases, the incorporation of non-native species into schemes will be considered and accepted where appropriate.

4. Development schemes and other opportunities are used to:
 - enable the expansion of native woodlands,
 - buffer, extend and connect fragmented ancient woodlands,
 - develop flood risk reduction measures through the planting of woodlands, trees and undergrowth for their intrinsic value and to help climate change adaptation.

Policy CS.12 sets out additional factors to be taken into account when considering development proposals in those parts of the District designated as Special Landscape Areas.

Policy CS.6 sets planning policy for the natural environment (biodiversity and geodiversity). In terms of biodiversity this includes:

- a. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, which will be subject to a high degree of protection. Development proposals should seek to avoid adverse effects on SSSIs. Development adversely affecting a SSSI, either directly or indirectly, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where the benefits of development clearly outweigh the likely impacts on the site and any broader impacts on the national networks of SSSIs.
- b. Those that are irreplaceable in view of their unique characteristics arising from, for example, a particular combination of site specific circumstances and/or a prolonged evolution of the site's ecosystem, such as ancient woodland.
- c. Those subject to local designations such as Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves. Development adversely affecting a Local Site will only be permitted either where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impacts on the site.
- d. Those not yet subject to formal designation but which are known to make a positive contribution to biodiversity, taking account of their current or potential role in strategic networks of habitats across the District.
- e. Those which comprise or host habitats or species of principal conservation importance. Particular attention should be paid to priority habitats, ecological networks and priority species recognised as being of importance in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

2. Making provision, where appropriate, for measures that will secure the creation and management of additional habitats, to strengthen networks of habitats, to foster landscape scale conservation in line with identified opportunities and priorities, to

address the priorities of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and to support an increase in the local populations of species of principal importance.

Where a development will have a negative impact on a biodiversity asset, mitigation will be sought in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Impacts should be avoided and, if this is not possible, mitigated. Where there would be a residual impact on a habitat or species and mitigation cannot be provided on site in an effective manner, developers will be required to offset the loss by contributing to appropriate biodiversity projects elsewhere in the area. Where an impact cannot be fully mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will be refused.

There is no need to repeat or duplicate elements of this policy and some sites, such as Harbury Quarries Site of Special Scientific Interest also have protection under other legislation. However, the Group may wish to identify and protect more local biodiversity assets. In terms of geodiversity, the Core Strategy seeks to protect Local Geological Sites or other sites containing features of geological interest.

Policy Cs.7 seeks to protect the District's network of Green Infrastructure. This is defined as *“a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and*

landscape types.” The NDP could seek to add further detail by identifying the Green Infrastructure network in the Bishop’s Itchington Neighbourhood Area.

Policy CS.8 Historic Environment seeks to protect the following:

- designated heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Gardens, the Battle of Edgehill Historic Battlefield, Scheduled Monuments, and sites of archaeological importance, and their settings;
- non-designated heritage assets and their settings;
- the distinctive character of the market towns, villages and hamlets, including their settings, townscapes, streets, spaces and built form;
- features that reflect the historic interaction of human activity on the landscape, including local vernacular building styles and materials, traditional farm buildings, and historic features associated with canals, navigations and railways; and
- working with the highways authority and infrastructure providers to ensure works to streets and the public realm do not detract from the historic value of the street scene.

The neighbourhood area has a small number of designated heritage assets (5 listed buildings). There is probably no need to add to existing policy and protections in this instance. Where the NDP may seek to add value is by identifying the neighbourhood area’s non-designated heritage assets and features that give the village and surrounding area its local distinctiveness, although some of this may already be covered by the final policy in Section 3 of the Core Strategy Policy CS.9 Design and Distinctiveness .

Historic England produce guidance for identifying assets of local heritage significance:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/localheritage-listingadvice-note-7/>.

Section 4 – District Designations

Section 4 of the Core Strategy deals with the following District designations:

- Green Belt (Policy CS.10)
- Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Policy CS.11)
- Special Landscape Areas (Policy CS.12)
- Areas of Restraint (Policy CS.13)
- Vale of Evesham Control Zone (Policy CS.14)

None of these designations are to be found in the neighbourhood area.

Section 5 – Development Strategy

Section 5 of the Core Strategy sets out the level and distribution of new development, of particular relevance to Bishop’s Itchington is the level of new housing development, see Policy CS.15 reproduced in full below.

The main sections of Policy CS.15 relevant to the NDP are:

- Section D – Local Service Villages – this sets out that development will take place:
 - on sites identified in a Neighbourhood Plan; and
 - through small-scale schemes on unidentified but suitable sites within their Built-Up Area Boundaries (where defined) or otherwise within their physical confines.

The NDP could, therefore, identify a site or sites for new housing development; and/or define a Built-Up Area Boundary.

- Section E. Large Rural Brownfield Sites;
- Section G. Local Needs Schemes – where, within and adjacent to settlements, development may include small-scale community-led schemes brought forward to meet a need identified by that community. Dwellings provided through such schemes will contribute to the overall housing requirement for the District. *The NDP could identify such a need and plan for a site to meet that need.*

Policy CS.15 Distribution of Development

The distribution of development in Stratford-on-Avon District during the plan period 2011 - 2031 will be based on a pattern of balanced dispersal, in accordance with the distinctive character and function of the wide range of sustainable locations across the District:

A. Main Town: Stratford-upon-Avon

The town is the principal settlement in the District and as such is a main focus for housing and business development. Services and infrastructure will be improved to reflect the scale of development that takes place. The role of the town centre as a focus of shopping, services and tourism will be maintained.

The specific strategy for the town is set out in its Area Strategy and Policy AS.1 Stratford-upon-Avon.

Development will take place:

- on allocated sites identified in the Area Strategy and shown on the Policies Map;
- on sites identified in the Neighbourhood Plan; and
- through the redevelopment and re-use of suitable land and property within the Built Up Area Boundary defined on the Policies Map.

B. Main Rural Centres

The following rural market towns and large villages are identified as suitable locations for housing and business development and the provision of local services:

Alcester, Bidford-on-Avon, Henley-in-Arden, Kineton, Shipston-on-Stour, Southam, Studley and Wellesbourne

The strategies for these settlements are set out in their individual Area Strategies and Policies AS.2 to AS.9.

Development will take place:

- on allocated sites identified in the Area Strategies and shown on the Policies Map;
- on sites identified in a Neighbourhood Plan; and
- through the redevelopment and re-use of suitable land and property within their Built-Up Area Boundaries as defined on the Policies Map.

C. New Settlements

The following two locations are identified as sustainable growth points for the creation of new communities, providing for a range of uses and making a significant contribution to meeting the housing needs of Stratford-on-Avon District:

- Land in the vicinity of Gaydon and Lighthorne Heath to the west of the M40 - the detailed provisions of this development are set out in Proposal GLH and the extent of the site is shown on the Policies Map.
- Land at Long Marston Airfield - the detailed provisions of this development are set out in Proposal LMA and the extent of the site is shown on the Policies Map.

D. Local Service Villages

A wide range of villages fall into this category, in accordance with the level of local services available. The status of an individual settlement could alter if the availability of services changes.

The scale of housing development that is appropriate in each village is specified in Policy CS.16 Housing Development.

Development will take place:

- on sites identified in a Neighbourhood Plan; and
- through small-scale schemes on unidentified but suitable sites within their Built-Up Area Boundaries (where defined) or otherwise within their physical confines.

E. Large Rural Brownfield Sites

To encourage the effective use of previously developed land, development will take place on Large Rural Brownfield Sites in accordance with Policy AS.11.

F. All other settlements

Development is restricted to small-scale community-led schemes which meet a need identified by the local community.

G. Local Needs Schemes

Within and adjacent to settlements, development may include small-scale community-led schemes brought forward to meet a need identified by that community. Dwellings provided through such schemes will contribute to the overall housing requirement for the District.

Requirements

All development at existing settlements is expected to protect and enhance the character of the settlement involved and its setting. To achieve this, each individual proposal will be assessed against the following principles:

1. in relation to residential development, the number of homes proposed is consistent with the overall scale of development identified for the settlement in Policy CS.16 Housing Development;

2. the scale of the development is appropriate to its immediate surroundings and to the overall size and character of the settlement;
3. the design of the development is well-related to, and can be readily integrated with, the existing form of the settlement;
4. the location and extent of the development does not have an unreasonably harmful impact on the surrounding landscape and setting of the settlement;
5. the location and extent of the development would not result in the identity and/or integrity of the settlement being undermined as a result of the reduction in the gap with an adjacent settlement; and
6. the scheme incorporates or provides for appropriate improvements to the infrastructure and services of the community.

For development proposals that are clearly larger than would be consistent with the principles set out above, a detailed Masterplan accompanying an application will be required to show:

A distinction is made between the District's different villages, based on size and available facilities. Bishop's Itchington is identified as a Category 1 Local Service Village. This is significant because **Policy CS.16** of the Core Strategy – Housing Development sets out that to meet the District housing requirement of at least 14,600 additional homes over the period 2011-2031, Category 1 Local Service Villages will deliver a strategic allocation of approximately 2,000 new homes to meet the requirement. Approximately 450 of these 2,000 homes in total, of which no more than around 25% should be provided in any individual settlement, will be provided in Category 1 Local Service Villages.

With regards to neighbourhood planning, Section D of Policy CS.16 sets out that:

“The Council is committed to giving local people the opportunity to influence where homes are built in their communities and encourages Parish Councils to prepare Neighbourhood Plans that identify sites to meet or exceed the housing requirements set out above.”

The accompanying Housing Trajectory table envisages the Category 1 Local Service Village target will be met by 2020/21.

An issue that most neighbourhood planning groups express a desire to see addressed is that of meeting local housing needs. **Policy CS.18 Affordable Housing** sets the Core Strategy's strategic planning policy on this issue. In Bishop's Itchington sites of 6 or more dwellings will be expected to contribute to meeting such provision. On schemes proposing fewer than 11 homes a contribution to off-site affordable housing provision in the District will be provided where on-site provision (in whole or part) is not proposed. On schemes proposing 11 or more homes, affordable housing will be provided on-site. The affordable housing will comprise 35% of the homes, unless credible site specific evidence of viability indicates otherwise. Schemes proposing more than 35% affordable housing provision, including rural exceptions, will also be supported where it meets an identified need. Policy CS.18 Affordable Housing also sets guiding principles for the type and tenure of affordable housing and that such schemes should be integrated within any wider development.

A further issue neighbourhood planning groups are also keen to influence is the type and mix of new housing developed. Again, the Core Strategy (**Policy CS.19**) sets strategic policy on this issue, although with more localised evidence a neighbourhood level approach could be developed.

Policy CS.19 Housing Mix and Type

A. Principle

All new homes (both market and affordable and whether general needs or specialised) will contribute to the creation of balanced and sustainable communities by meeting identified local and District housing needs in terms of mix, size, tenure and type to cater for the full range of different households. Generally, the larger the scale of development, the more opportunity exists for a wider range of dwelling types and sizes.

B. General Needs Housing Mix

The following table sets out the preferred type and mix of homes that will apply, in accordance with the tenure mix set out in Policy CS.18 Affordable Housing, but the final mix achieved on any site will be informed by the up-to-date position set out in the Development Requirements SPD, taking account of any relevant site specific issues and evidence of local market circumstances.

Dwelling Type	Market housing	Affordable Housing
1 bed (2 person)	5-10%	15-20%
2 bed (3 or 4 person)	35-40%	35-40%
3 bed (5 or 6 person)	40-45%	35-40%
4+ bed (6, 7 or 8+ person)	15-20%	5-10%

To maximise flexibility in the housing stock, 1 and 2 bed affordable homes should be provided through an appropriate mix of bungalows, flats, apartments, maisonettes and houses, whilst 3 and 4 bed affordable homes should be provided as houses. Intermediate affordable housing should not be provided as 1-bed homes unless an exceptional justification is advanced as part of a planning application. All 1 and 2 bed affordable

homes should be built with bedrooms capable of satisfactorily accommodating 2 occupiers in each bedroom (i.e. double or twin bedrooms) unless an exceptional justification is advanced as part of a planning application.

C. Specialised Accommodation

Specialised accommodation is housing that meets the needs of vulnerable people of whatever age and includes the broad range of accommodation for older people such as, for example, 'extra care' housing accommodation for elderly people. Schemes that provide specialised accommodation whilst promoting independent living will be supported in accordance with Policy CS.16 Housing Development provided all of the following criteria are met:

1. the type of specialised accommodation proposed meets identified District needs and contributes to maintaining the balance of the housing stock in the locality;
2. the proposal relates well to the existing settlement and provides easy access to services and facilities, including public transport, enabling its residents to live independently as part of the community;
3. the design of the proposal, including any individual units of accommodation, is capable of meeting the specialised accommodation support and care needs of the occupier; and
4. arrangements are in place to ensure the delivery of appropriate care and support packages.

D. Flexible Design and Space Standards

All residential development will be designed and built to encourage sustainable and flexible living. In particular, it will provide accommodation that can be easily adapted to suit changing household needs and circumstances, including to cater for home working and to benefit household members with disabilities or older residents who may need care and support. All dwellings will therefore incorporate sufficient storage space and floor layouts will provide practical usable space and a good standard of amenity.

Policy CS.20 Existing Housing Stock and Buildings sets planning policy for:

- Conversions and Changes of Use
- Alterations and Modifications
- Replacement Dwellings
- Empty Homes

There is still scope for the NDP to develop a more local response on some of these issues.

Policy CS.21 Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is the strategic planning policy for meeting these specific needs. A Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan is currently being prepared -

<https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/gypsy-and-traveller-local-plan.cfm>

As well as housing development, Section 5 of the Core Strategy also looks at economic development. Policy CS.22, those areas relevant to the NDP are shown in bold:

Policy CS.22 Economic Development

Development that provides for a wide range of business and commercial activity will be promoted in sustainable locations in order to support and foster the growth and competitiveness of the District's economy, provide more jobs and improve the vitality of the local business environment.

Provision will be made for at least 35 hectares of employment land over the plan period 2011-2031. The primary purpose of this land is to provide opportunities for business uses falling within Class B1a (offices) and Class B1b (research and development) of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order.

A further 19 hectares of employment land are allocated to meet the specific needs of Redditch. (See Proposals REDD.1 and REDD.2)

In addition, approximately 100 hectares of land are identified at Gaydon/Lighthorne Heath to enable the expansion of Jaguar Land Rover's activities and a further 4.5 hectares to enable the expansion of Aston Martin Lagonda. (See Proposal GLH)

A flexible approach will be taken to accommodating a wide range of employment generating uses, including public and community uses, on existing industrial areas. This is subject to the specific provisions of other policies in the Core Strategy, including Policy CS.23 Retail Development and Main Centres. The exception to this approach is in relation to recently developed and proposed business parks where the primary uses are expected to be within Class B1 of the Use Classes Order.

Opportunities for business development will be provided in the countryside, including farm-based activities, in accordance with Policy AS.10 Countryside and Villages.

The expansion of businesses in their existing locations will be supported, subject to the scale and type of activities involved, the location and nature of the site, its accessibility including by public transport, and impact on the character of the local area.

The incorporation of workspace associated with residential development will be encouraged in order to increase the scope for home-based working. The provision of workspace in a proposed dwelling will not make that dwelling acceptable if its location is contrary to policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy.

An existing employment site should not be redeveloped or converted to non-employment uses unless it is no longer viable or appropriate for a business purpose. The same principle applies to a site with planning permission for employment uses that has not been implemented. A rigorous assessment of each proposal of this nature will be undertaken.

Schemes involving companies in the knowledge-based and other high value-added sectors will be encouraged in order to support the restructuring of the local economy and to provide more higher-skilled and paid jobs.

Requirements for business investment in the District that are not specifically catered for elsewhere in this policy will be considered thoroughly and will be supported where the economic and social benefits of an individual proposal outweigh any specific harm likely to be caused.

Policy CS.23 Retail Development and Main Centres looks at the issue of retail development. The relevant sections of the policy are:

- The change of use of a property from one falling within Class A1 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order to one within another class will be resisted unless the proposal satisfies the provisions of Policy CS.25 Healthy Communities.
- The provision of new shops in neighbourhood centres and villages will be encouraged

Policy CS.24 Tourism and Leisure Development sets a strategic framework for such development. It may be of relevance when preparing the NDP. Specifically, this policy:

- The role of tourism will be increased by supporting the growth and improvement of existing attractions and by encouraging new attractions and dispersing them throughout the District.
- Large-scale schemes for visitor attractions or overnight accommodation should, wherever possible, be located within the urban areas of Stratford-upon-Avon or a Main Rural Centre.
- Elsewhere in the District, unless established through other provisions of the Plan such as Policy AS.11 Large Rural Brownfield Sites, large-scale proposals for new and major extensions to existing tourism-related development, including accommodation, will need to be justified taking into account:
 1. the nature of the activity and whether it can only reasonably be located in a rural area;
 2. the nature of the existing site and its relationship to the local area;
 3. its impact on the character of the local landscape and settlements, including historic and natural features;
 4. the benefits that the scheme offers to the local communities;
 5. the benefits that the scheme would secure to wider economic or environmental interests;
 6. the relationship between the development and major transport routes and impact on the highway network; and
 7. the accessibility of the site by existing public transport and the scope to improve services.
- Large-scale visitor accommodation may be justified in the rural parts of the District where it is directly associated with and genuinely ancillary to a major existing tourist, recreation, conference or other form of business use.
- Small scale tourism and visitor-based schemes, including those for new or extensions to existing visitor accommodation and conference facilities, will be supported where

they are appropriate to the size and role of the settlement and/or to the specific nature of the location.

Section 6 Area Strategies

The relevant policy is Policy AS.10 Countryside and Villages:

Policy AS.10 Countryside and Villages

This policy applies to all parts of the District apart from those which lie within the Built Up Areas Boundaries defined for Stratford-upon-Avon and the Main Rural Centres, the area covered by Proposal GLH, the area covered by Proposal LMA and land covered by Policy AS.11 Large Rural Brownfield Sites.

In order to help maintain the vitality of rural communities and a strong rural economy, provision will be made for a wide range of activities and development in rural parts of the District.

All proposals will be thoroughly assessed against the principles of sustainable development, including the need to:

- minimise impact on the character of the local landscape, communities and environmental features;
- minimise impact on the occupiers and users of existing properties in the area;
- avoid a level of increase in traffic on rural roads that would be harmful to the local area;
- make provision for sustainable forms of transport wherever appropriate and justified;
- prioritise the re-use of brownfield land and existing buildings; and
- seek to avoid the loss of large areas of higher quality agricultural land.

The following forms of development and uses in the countryside are acceptable in principle:

Community

- (a) Small-scale schemes for housing, employment or community facilities to meet a need identified by a local community in a Parish Plan, Neighbourhood Plan or other form of local evidence, on land within or adjacent to a village.

Residential

- (b) Small-scale housing schemes, including the redevelopment of buildings, within the Built-Up Area Boundary of a Local Service Village (where defined), or otherwise within the physical confines, in accordance with Policy CS.15 Distribution of Development and Policy CS.16 Housing Development.

- (c) Conversion to a residential use of a building within the physical confines of a village.

- (d) Conversion to a residential use of a redundant or disused building in open countryside, constructed of brick or stone, that is listed or of local historic, architectural or other merit. In such cases, residential should be the only viable use and the building should be capable of conversion in a manner that is appropriate to its character and setting.

- (e) A dwelling that forms part of the conversion of a building in open countryside where it is ancillary to a business and is necessary to ensure the efficient and secure operation of the business.
- (f) A replacement dwelling subject to its scale and design not causing inappropriate harm to the character of the area or to neighbouring properties.
- (g) Redevelopment of a bad neighbour site for residential development where the current use has been the cause of prolonged environmental conflict.
- (h) A small-scale expansion of an existing mobile or park home site where this would secure benefits to its function and appearance.
- (i) A permanent dwelling for occupation by a person engaged in an agricultural operation or other form of use that can only reasonably be carried out in the countryside, subject to a functional need being established.
- (j) A new single dwelling in open countryside which is of exceptional quality and design and makes a positive contribution to the character of the local area.

Business

- (k) Conversion of a building for business purposes subject to its location and character, including historic or architectural merit, being suitable for the proposed use and it having been in existence for at least ten years.
- (l) Redevelopment at a similar scale of an existing building for business purposes, excluding holiday lets, where this would result in a more effective use of the site.
- (m) Small-scale expansion of an existing group of buildings for business uses, excluding holiday lets, where the site is readily accessible by means of transport other than the private car.
- (n) An extension to a business in its established location, particularly if it would be unreasonable to expect the business to relocate in order to expand.
- (o) A building or structure related to agriculture, horticulture and forestry where it is required for such purposes.
- (p) Farm-based business activities, including farm shops selling locally sourced produce that would help to diversify and support the viability of agricultural operations.
- (q) New and extended garden centres and nurseries.
- (r) Equine and equestrian-related activities, wherever practicable using existing buildings and structures.

Tourism and Leisure

- (s) Small-scale tourism, visitor accommodation and leisure based uses, including sport and recreation, particularly those which would help to provide local employment and support rural services.
- (t) Purpose-built visitor accommodation that is directly associated with and related to the scale and nature of an existing use.
- (u) A small-scale expansion of an existing holiday caravan/chalet site where this would secure benefits to its function and appearance.
- (v) Golf courses, golf driving ranges and ancillary facilities.

The Core Strategy under Policy AS. 11 Large Rural Brownfield Sites identifies the former **Harbury Cement Works, Bishop's Itchington** as such a site in the neighbourhood area. The following uses are appropriate in principle:

- storage and distribution and other forms of business operations that provide and make use of a rail connection into the site;
- leisure, tourism and recreation; and
- residential development that is consistent with the approach set out in Policies CS.15 and CS.16.

Other uses will be acceptable if they are compatible with those specified above and satisfy the provisions of this policy.

All development proposals on the site should take into account the need to:

- (a) take into account the Masterplan that has been produced for the site and justify any significant departure from its provisions;
- (b) restrict new buildings to the previously developed parts of the site;
- (c) carry out a comprehensive assessment of the ecological value of the site, with appropriate provision made to protect important habitats and species;
- (d) carry out a comprehensive assessment of features of geological and archaeological interest to be protected as part of any development;
- (e) provide comprehensive structural landscaping around and within the site, to be implemented as an integral component of any development, and arrangements for its long-term maintenance;
- (f) minimise the impact of buildings, activities and associated features, particularly from public viewpoints around the periphery of the site;
- (g) provide an effective public transport service linking the site with nearby settlements, particularly Southam; and
- (h) implement the findings of a comprehensive Transport Assessment which is required to be submitted as part of any development proposal.

Part of this site now has planning permission for residential development – outline approval 13/03177/OUT for 200 dwellings, 40 bed care facility, employment uses, doctor's surgery and creation of a nature reserve, and associated infrastructure. See also reserved matters application 16/01342/REM.

Section 7 Infrastructure

This section of the Core Strategy includes 3 further policies relevant to the preparation of the NDP.

The first of these **Policy CS.25 Healthy Communities** sets strategic planning policy for community facilities, recreation and open spaces, it is reproduced below:

Policy CS.25 Healthy Communities

A. Infrastructure, Services and Community Facilities

With the release of land for development, suitable arrangements will be put in place to improve infrastructure, services and community facilities to mitigate the impact of development and integrate it with the existing community (see also Policy CS.27 Developer Contributions). Opportunities to secure improvements for the wider community will be explored through collaborative working with Warwickshire County Council, Town and Parish Councils and other partner organisations.

The provision of new and enhanced community, cultural, sport and leisure facilities will be encouraged as a way of promoting healthy, inclusive communities. Where appropriate, new community uses will be required as an integral part of residential developments. They are to be located where they are accessible by all reasonable sustainable modes of transport by potential users. Shared use of community spaces will also be encouraged.

It is expected that existing community facilities, such as shops, pubs, medical and leisure, will be retained unless it can be demonstrated that one or more of the following criteria is satisfied:

1. there is no realistic prospect of the facility continuing for commercial and/or operational reasons on that site;
2. the land and/or property has been actively marketed or otherwise made available for a similar or alternative type of facility that would be of benefit to the community;
3. the facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site in accordance with the wishes of the local community; and
4. there are overriding environmental benefits in the use of the site being discontinued.

In all instances the potential to mitigate within the local area the loss of a community facility will be considered alongside any proposal for development on the site of the existing facility.

B. Open Space and Recreation

New housing development will enable an increase in or enhancement of open space and recreation facilities to meet the needs of its residents.

Where it is justified by the scale of new development, developers will be expected to contribute towards the provision of open space in order to help achieve the standards set out in the Council's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment. These are:

Parks & Gardens and Amenity Greenspace

District-wide: 1.15 hectares per 1,000 people

Individual settlement: minimum provision of 1.15 hectares per 1,000 people

Unrestricted Natural Accessible Greenspace

District-wide: 4.92 hectares per 1,000 people

Stratford-upon-Avon: 5.24 hectares per 1,000 people

Main Rural Centres: 0.75 hectares per 1,000 people

Local Service Villages: 0.75 hectares per 1000 people

Children and Young People's Equipped Play Facilities

District-wide: 0.25 hectares per 1,000 people

Individual settlement: 0.25 hectares per 1,000 people

Outdoor Sport

Additional pitch/facility requirements on the basis of Sport England's Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance and the Council's needs assessment.

Allotments and Community Gardens

District-wide: 0.4 hectares per 1,000 people

Individual settlement: 0.4 hectares per 1,000 people subject to local circumstances

Developer contributions will also be spent on built recreation facilities where justified by an increase in population.

These standards will be kept up to date, and will reflect guidance from Sport England, Play England, Fields in Trust and other relevant bodies, through the District Active Communities Strategy and Open Space Strategy.

Consideration will be given to more diverse forms of provision (e.g. community orchards, local nature reserves etc.) where these respond to local needs and make a positive contribution towards the local environment. Regard will be paid to the Woodland Trust's Woodland Access Standard.

New open space provision will be designed to complement and enhance the existing open space provision in the area. Where appropriate, improvements to the quality and/or accessibility of existing provision will be sought. Where developments are of a suitable scale provision will be made on site.

Development proposals that would result in the loss of public or private open space, including allotments, without suitable replacement being made, will be resisted unless:

1. it can be demonstrated that there is an absence of need or it is surplus to requirements; and
2. it does not make a valuable contribution to the amenity and character of the area.

Finally, Policy CS.26 sets strategic policy for Transport and Communications and Policy CS.27 for Developer Contributions.

Core Strategy Review

The District Council has committed to undertaking a review (i.e. replacement) of the [Core Strategy](#) commencing summer 2020. The scope of this review is still to be determined the timetable for preparing the early stages of this new Local Plan document is set out in the published [Local Development Scheme](#) .

It is expected that the review will run to 2050 and have climate change mitigation and adaptation at its heart.

3.2 Site Allocations Plan

The District Council are also preparing a Site Allocations Plan. The Site Allocations Plan is a Local Plan document that will sit alongside the existing Core Strategy to guide where and how potential development proposals will be built.

The Site Allocations Plan includes proposals for:

- Reserve housing sites that will only come forward if needed
- Self-build and custom build housing sites Built-up area boundaries for settlements
- Safeguarding land for A46 junction improvements
- Specific site proposals in Stratford-upon-Avon, Studley and across the rural area

On 15 July 2019 the District Council endorsed the Site Allocations Plan for statutory consultation in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations.

The original consultation period ran from Thursday 8 August to 5.00pm on Friday 20 September 2019. The consultation was extended until 15 October. The consultation has now closed.

For further information see <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/site-allocations-plan.cfm>

This plan does not identify any site allocations in Bishop's Itchington but does propose a Built-Up Area Boundary (see Map below). This is accompanied by the following proposed policy:

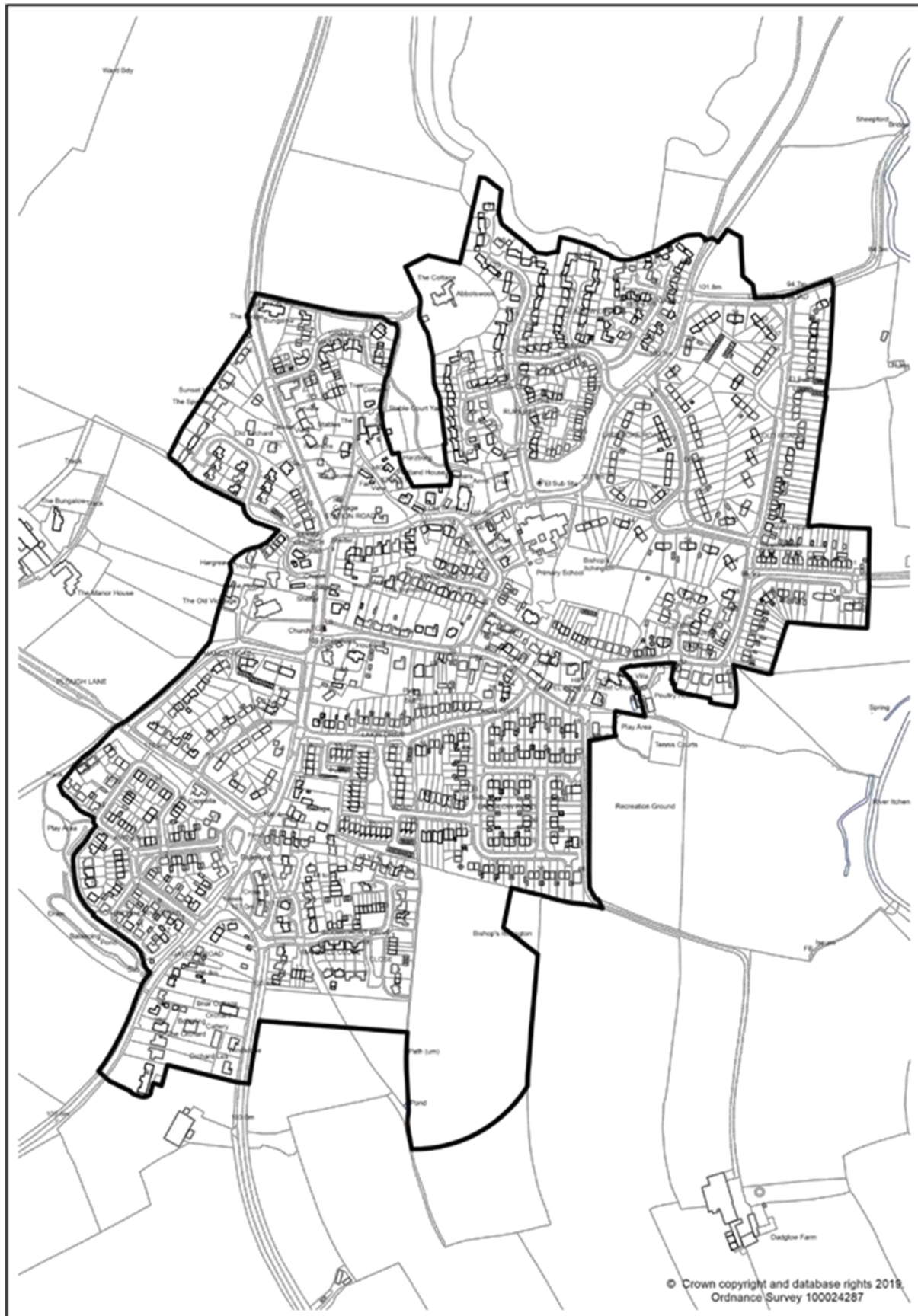
Policy SAP.6

Built-up Area Boundaries

Proposals for new development within the Built-up Area Boundaries (BUABs), as shown on the maps in Part C in Section 8 Policies Map, will be supported in principle subject to compliance with Policy CS.15 Distribution of Development within the Core Strategy.

New development proposed outside these built-up area boundaries will only be supported in principle subject to compliance with the provisions of Policy AS.10 Countryside and Villages within the Core Strategy.

In addition to the provisions of these policies, self-build and custom housebuilding schemes adjacent to the BUABs of Stratford-upon-Avon, Main Rural Centres and Local Service Villages are supported in principle, subject to compliance with the provisions of Policy SAP.5 in this Plan.



Built-Up Area Boundary - Bishops Itchington

3.3 Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and subsequent legislation requires councils to identify sites to meet the accommodation needs of all communities within their area. This includes the needs of the gypsy and traveller community and travelling show people. Policy CS.21 in our adopted Core Strategy sets out general criteria against which proposals for plots will be considered. Our Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan will provide further guidance.

For the latest information on this plan see <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/gypsy-and-traveller-local-plan.cfm>

4.0 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

SPDs provide detailed guidance on particular issues and policies (see <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/supplementary-planning-documents-spds.cfm>).

The most relevant of the adopted SPDs is the Developer Requirements SPD (April 2019)- <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/development-requirements-spd.cfm>.

The Development Requirements Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides additional guidance on the interpretation and implementation of a number of policies within the Core Strategy. It brings together a number of topics, acting as a single and easy-to-use point of reference. This SPD may be useful in preparing the planning policies for the Bishop's Itchington NDP and amongst other issues covers:

- Design
- Character and Local Distinctiveness
- Access
- Layout
- Materials
- Residential Amenity
- Open Space
- Trees
- Refuse and recycling storage

Two further SPDs are currently under preparation:

- Development Requirements Part V: Climate Change
- Gypsy & Traveller SPD

And there are older supplementary documents, guidance and advice. Some of these documents are partly superseded by relevant sections of the Development Requirements SPD .

5.0 Supporting Evidence and Research

A variety of technical reports have been and are produced by the District Council, these can be used a valuable source of evidence in preparing the NDP. Full details can be found here (<https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/technical-evidence.cfm>). Those considered to have most relevance to the NDP are summarised in more detail in the rest of this chapter.

5.1 Five Year Housing Land Supply

The five year housing supply is calculated by comparing the anticipated supply of new homes within the district over a five year period against the housing requirements and trajectory set out in Policy CS.16 of our Core Strategy . This takes into account homes already built from the start of the plan period to date (known as completions) and the number of homes expected to be built in the next five years (known as commitments).

It is important that we can demonstrate a five year supply. If a local planning authority cannot show that they are meeting this requirement, their policies with regards to residential development will be considered to be "out of date". Planning officers would then be less able to resist all but the most inappropriate housing development without the risk that decisions would be overturned at appeal under the presumption in favour of sustainable development, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) .

As of 31st March 2019, the five year housing land supply was calculated as 6.51 years for the five year period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

For further information see: <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning-building/five-year-housing-supply.cfm>

5.2 Historic Environment Assessment of Local Service Villages (July 2012)

The Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) of Local Service Villages comprises 39 separate desk-top assessments.

The assessments comprised three basic stages;

- Collation and interpretation of historic environment baseline data for a study area of 500m around each village;
- Identification and assessment of development 'sensitivity' (in relation to the historic environment) within each of the 39 study areas; and
- Presentation of conclusions and recommendations for appropriate further works / mitigation; should areas be considered for future development, followed by the dissemination of all appropriate data to the District Council

The findings on Bishop's Itchington were as follows:

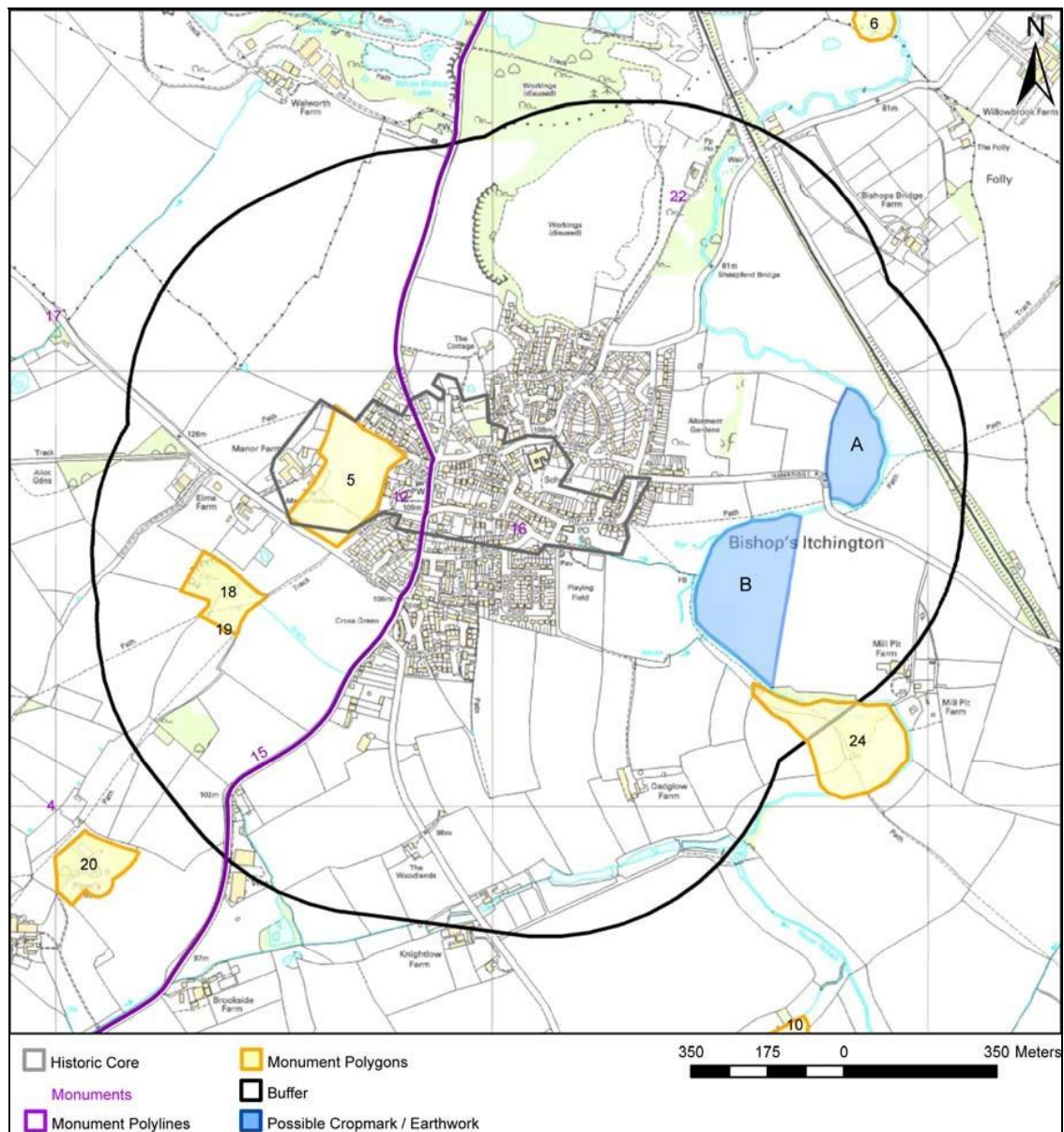
"Bishops Itchington is thought to be early medieval in origin and is recorded as a pre-Conquest manor in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name is recorded as 'Icetone' in 1086; thought to derive from the Old English 'tun' (farm / farmstead) and relating to the

River Itchen, which flows northwards through the parish (Gover et al 1970). The ‘bishop’ prefix is later in date and probably refers to the grant of the manor to the Bishop of Coventry in AD 1259. Historically the present village contained the two manors of Upper Itchington and Lower Itchington.” (paragraph 4.4.1)

“First and second edition Ordnance Survey mapping shows a nucleated settlement pattern during the 19th century. Subsequent 20th century development has expanded to the northeast and south of the village core.” (paragraph 4.4.2)

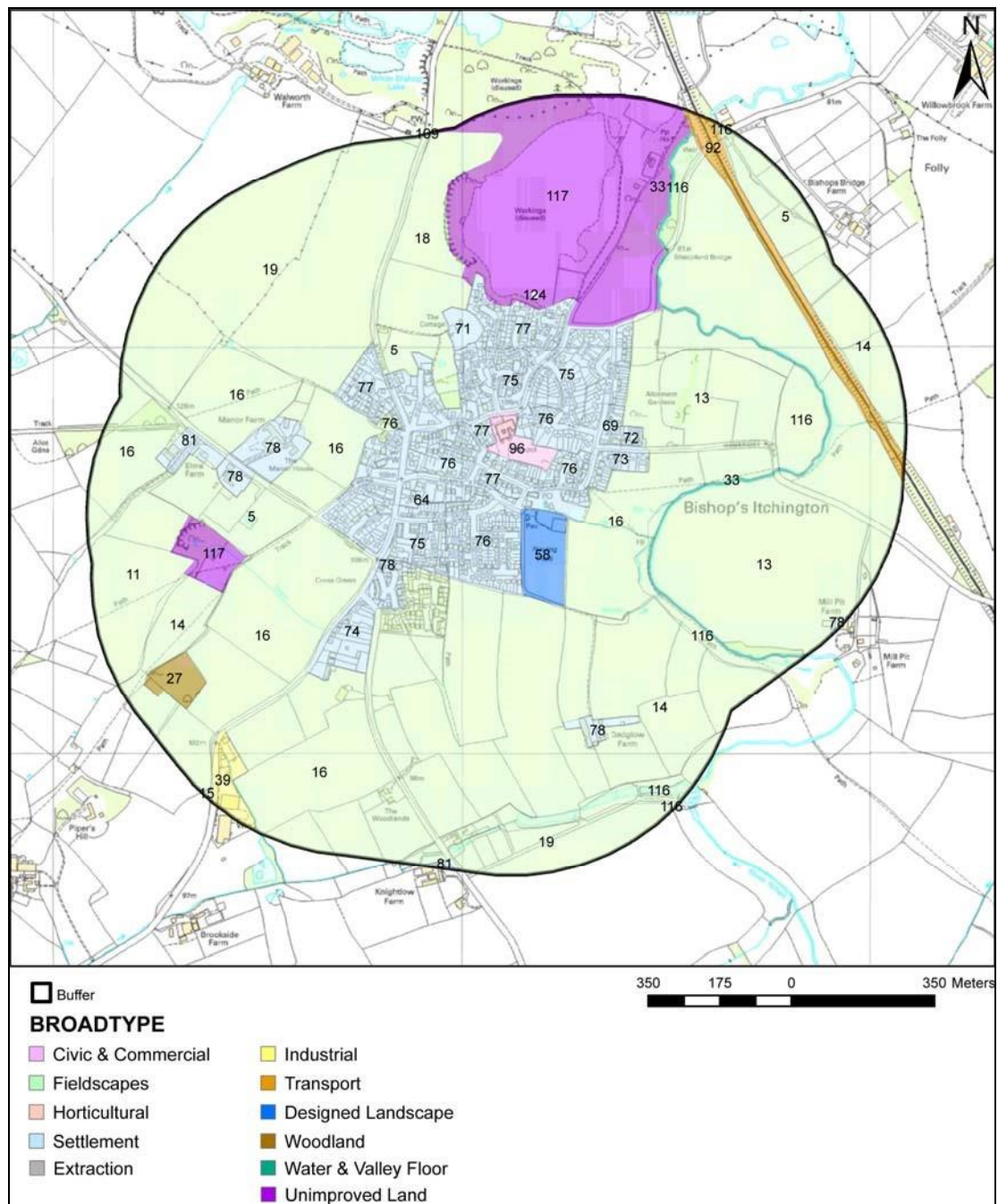
The designated heritage assets map shows the villages small number of listed buildings (3).

Map 4.2 shows the information from the Historic Environment Record



As the study notes “A total of 21 heritage assets lie within 1km of the village of which eight fall within the 500m study area. Of particular significance is the area to the east of the village which has been identified as the area deserted in the medieval period (BIS 5).”

An assessment of readily available aerial photographic evidence and LiDAR data, held by the WHER, identified a number of possible features within the 500m study area. Possible features, excluding ridge and furrow, identified based on appraisal of these sources are mapped on Figure 4.2 in the study, reproduced below. This map also shows the Historic Land Character.



From the LIDAR and aerial photography, the following were identified:

- of ridge and furrow were identified to the east of the River Itchen;
- well-defined ridge and furrow to the south and west of the deserted medieval village;
- a series of cropmarks at the bend of the River Itchen to the east (BIS A), which may represent settlement activity; and

- a circular feature was also identified to the east of the Itchen, southeast from the site, from the WHER aerial photographic sources (BIS B).

The HLC mapping data suggests a large settlement core, which has expanded over time into the area of historic farmsteads on the west and south. Areas of planned enclosure are shown to the southwest with earlier piecemeal enclosure to the southeast. Large post-war fields are shown in the northwest of the study area. The area north of the modern village, now unimproved scrubland, was previously occupied by Harbury Lime works and quarry. The area east of modern Bishop's Itchington is occupied by the River Itchen and its floodplain.

The study includes an *Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity* (Figure 4.4 reproduced below) and concludes:

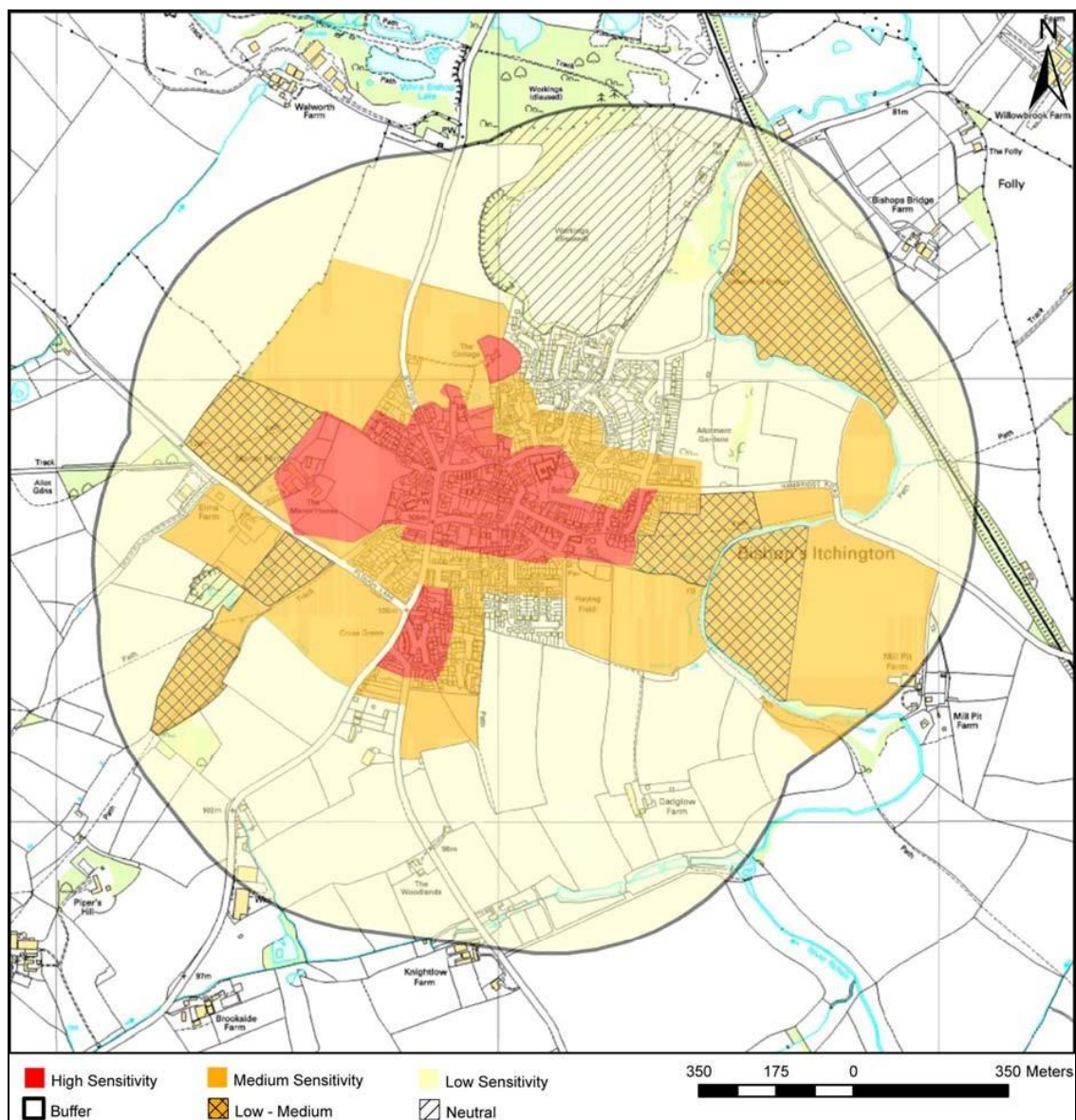


FIGURE 4.4 BISHOPS ITCHINGTON SENSITIVITY MAP

“4.4.9 The principal area of high sensitivity within Bishop's Itchington relates to the extent of the medieval to post-medieval settlement, in particular the area of earthworks to the east of

the village which relate to the deserted settlement. Two further areas of high sensitivity have been identified; the area around Cross Green to the south, which is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and may have earlier origins, and the area around the Grade II listed Cottage to the north of the village.”*

Areas of medium sensitivity have been identified within proximity to the historic settlement, including:

- the fields to the east of the village.
- the cropmarks identified at the bend of the River Itchen may relate to earlier settlement activity (BEA A) and have been assigned medium sensitivity.
- an area of medium sensitivity has been assigned to the area around the post-medieval brickworks (BEA 18). The northern half, however, is marked as a quarry so the sensitivity in this part is considered neutral.

Features relating to historic land-use may relate to ridge and furrow which may be of sufficient scale to be significant in its own right, or conceal previously unrecorded archaeological features, have been mapped and designated as low – medium sensitivity. This includes areas to the east, south and west of the village and the area identified as (BEA B). Within this area ridge and furrow was predominately identified, with a small possible circular feature identified during this assessment. As the feature is a lone feature, surrounded by ridge and furrow it is assigned a low – medium sensitivity.

With the exception of the blue lias limestone quarry to the north of the village and a quarry to the southwest of the village, which are considered to have neutral archaeological sensitivity due to possible previous truncation, the archaeological sensitivity in the rest of the area is considered low / uncertain. Based on an appraisal of readily available sources there is no evidence for significant archaeological remains in these areas. As stipulated in the method statement, however, further archaeological assessment may be required in these areas to mitigate the uncertainty of the archaeological sensitivity in these areas.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the study

High Sensitivity - Within the areas of high sensitivity a programme of pre-determination assessment is likely to be required. Such work could comprise a mixture of detailed desk-based assessment; a programme of non-intrusive survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching. Mitigation may be required (e.g. watching brief, survey work, open area excavation), depending on the results of the initial assessment work; and the results of the pre-determination assessment may be used to inform upon changes to the proposed development's design scheme. Post-excavation works will also be required. Should remains of national importance be encountered, it is possible that programmes of in situ preservation may be required. Development which would adversely affect such remains (or their setting) would not be permitted.

Medium Sensitivity - Within the areas of medium sensitivity a programme of pre-determination investigation may be required, dependent on the size and scale of the development. Such work could comprise a mixture of detailed desk-based assessment; non-intrusive survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching. In some instances, the need for survey works; and / or programmes of evaluation trenching may be attached to planning approval as a condition.

Mitigation (e.g. watching brief, survey work, open area excavation) may be required based on the results of the initial assessment work and / or pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist. Post-excavation works will also be required. Should remains of national importance be encountered during the pre-determination or mitigation works, it is possible that programmes of in situ preservation and changes to the proposed development design scheme may be required.

Medium – Low and Low Sensitivity - Within areas identified as low – medium sensitivity there are no statutory constraints to development. These areas comprise fields to the east and west of the settlement, identified as containing evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing. Depending upon its nature and extent, the ridge and furrow may contain value as either as a physical example of upstanding remains or evidence of past land-use; as well as the potential to conceal evidence of earlier activity. For this reason, pre-planning consultation with the WCC Planning Archaeologist is recommended in order to determine the exact scope of works for specific sites. Due to the uncertainty of the archaeological resource in this area, a programme of pre-determination assessment may be required (dependent upon the size and scale of the proposed development) which could comprise a basic archaeological assessment including a site visit to assess the nature of the ridge and furrow and appraisal of the likely impact from the proposed development works.

Listed Buildings

Consideration should be made of the impact upon character of listed buildings within the study area, and their setting. Any alterations or demolition would require Listed Building Consent. Consultation with English Heritage may be required for the highest grade of buildings.

5.3 Landscape Sensitivity Study for Local Service Villages

White Consultants, in association with Steven Warnock, were appointed in March 2012 to undertake a landscape sensitivity study for 39 villages in Stratford-on-Avon District.

The study's focus is on land directly adjacent to, and within, villages which may realistically be considered for expansion of the settlement, defined by the character of the landscape and settlement edge.

A county landscape character assessment using land description units [LDUs] has been undertaken by Warwickshire County Council and acts as context.

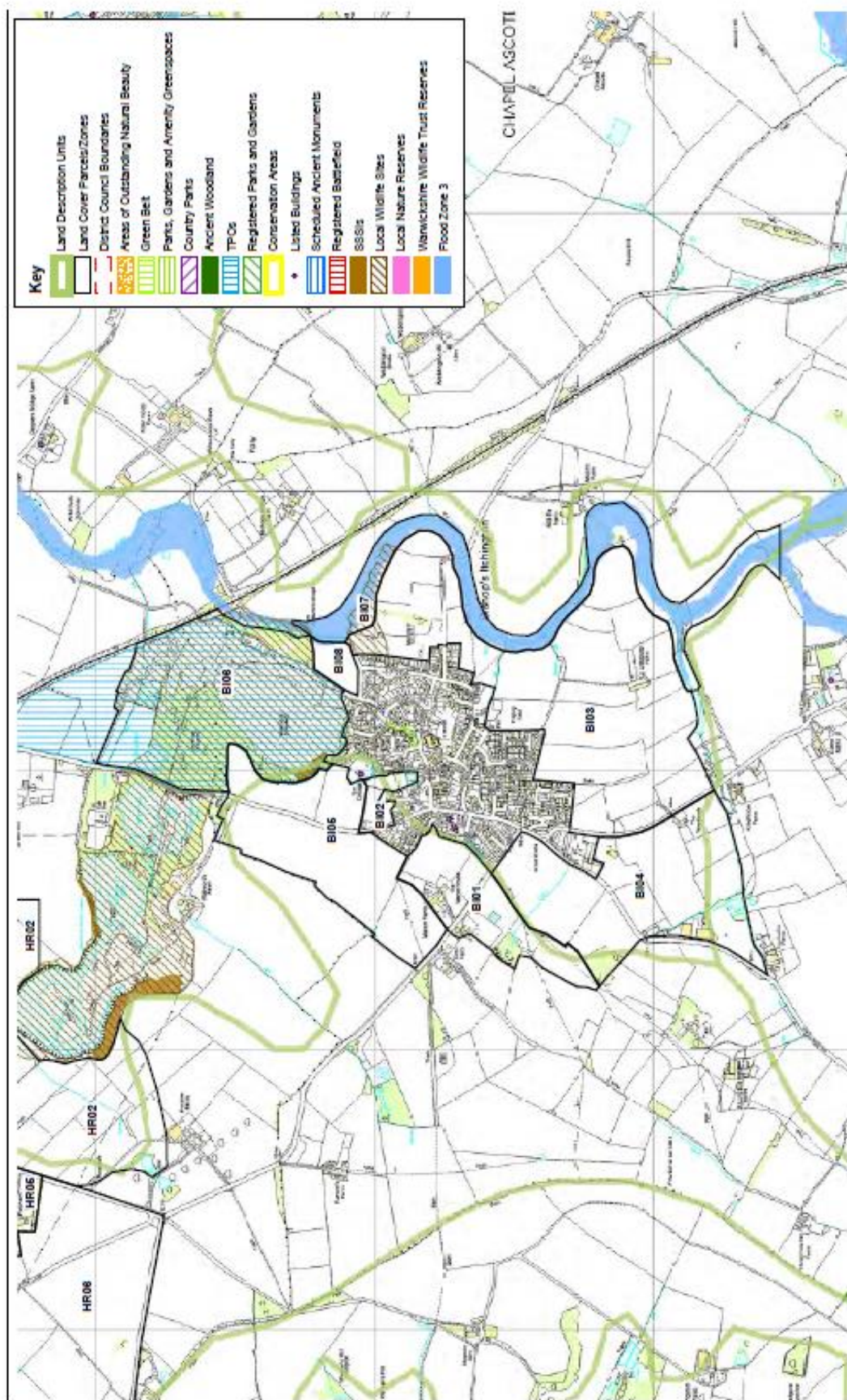
Sensitivity is taken to mean the sensitivity of the landscape to a particular type of change or development. It is defined in terms of the interactions between the landscape itself, the way it is perceived and the nature of the development, in this case housing or commercial uses.

The areas around each settlement have been divided into land cover parcels

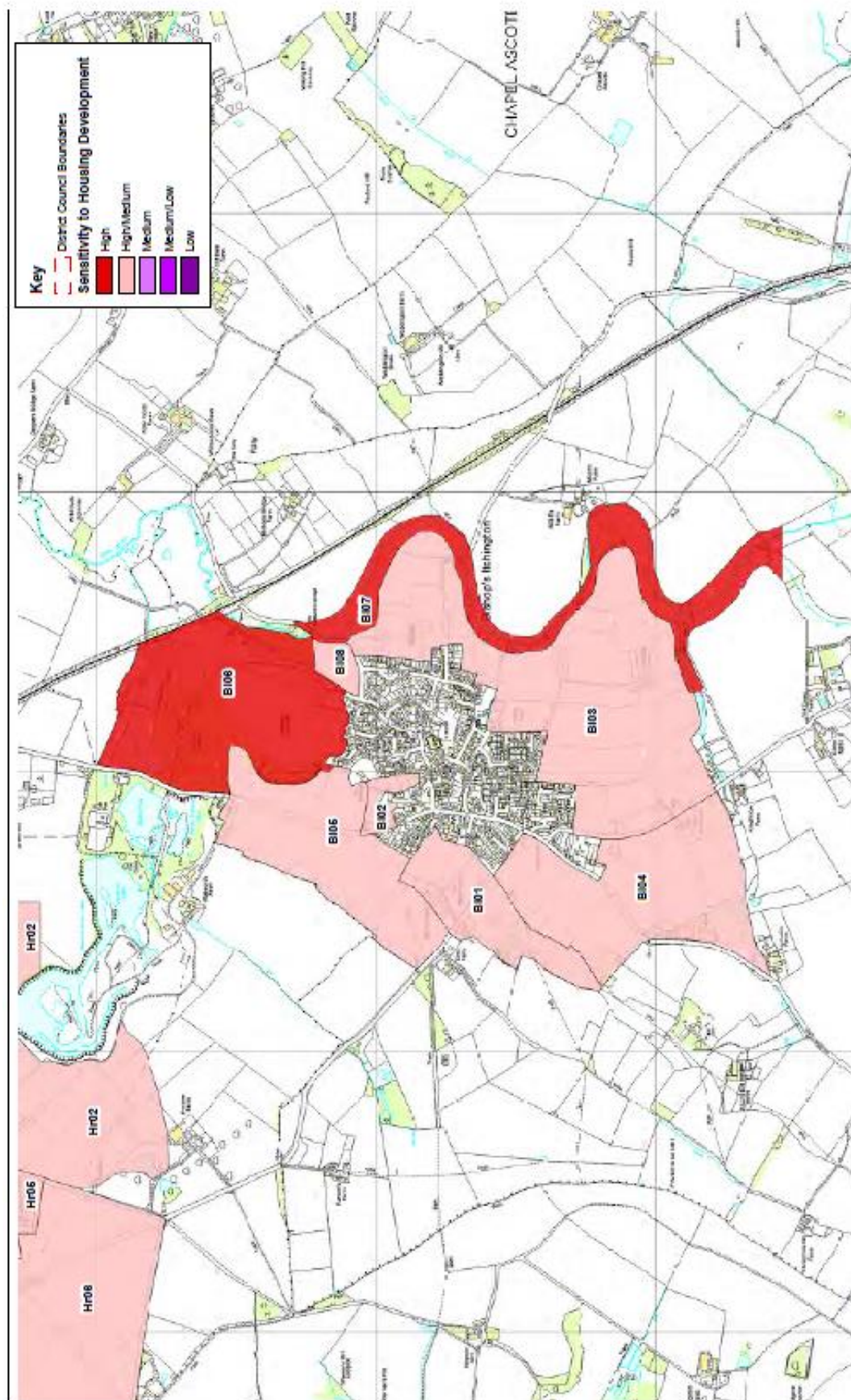
Overall, the study found that there is some capacity for development adjacent to the study settlements when assessed from the perspective of landscape sensitivity, although most zones [around 85% for housing and 98% for commercial development] are considered areas of constraint with high or high/medium sensitivity.

The sensitivity of zones to commercial development is higher than to housing development because of its larger scale and height, its potential impact on sloping ground where terracing may be needed, and its potential effect on adjacent residential areas.

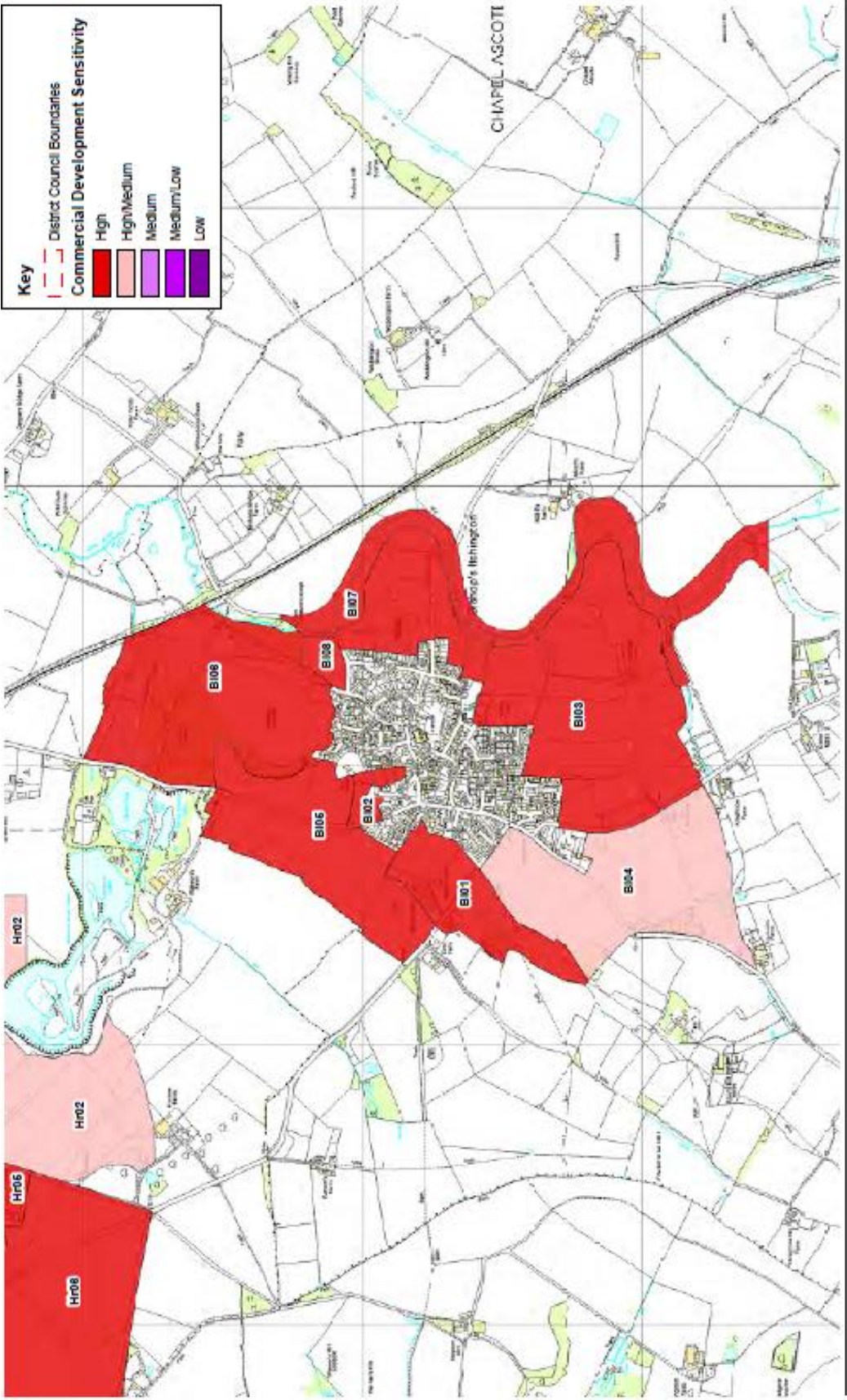
The relevant mapping from the study is produced below:



Bishop's Itchington Designations and Constraints



Bishop's Itchington Sensitivity to Housing Development



Bishop's Itchington Sensitivity to Commercial Development

5.4 Ecological and Geological Study of Local Service Villages (July 2012)

The following is taken from this study's settlement assessment.

Designated sites.

Status	Area in hectares	Grid ref.	Description
SSSI			
Harbury Quarries	2.89	SP3859	Limestone grassland
LWS			
SP35Z2 Bishop's Hill and Bishop's Bowl	75.55	SP3925	Semi-natural grassland & marsh
SP35Y5 Jock's Meadow	2.87	SP3965	Semi-natural grasslands & marsh
SP35Y7 Manor Farm Pastures	2.20	SP3865	Semi-natural grasslands & marsh
SP35Z2 Bishop's Hill and Bishop's Bowl	75.56	SP3925	Post-industrial sites
potential site			
SP35Y1 Cross Green Meadow and Verge	2.09	SP3875	Semi-natural grasslands & Marsh
SP35y14 Dadglow Farm Meadows	5.49	SP3957	Semi-natural grasslands & Marsh
rejected			
SP35Y6 Manor Farm Meadows Bishops	1.82	SP3875	Semi-natural grasslands & marsh

Habitat

Other Notable habitat includes:

- unimproved calcareous grasslands
- semi-improved grassland

Distinctiveness Phase 1 habitats	No. of sites	Area	Score
High			
A111 Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland	5	2.55	15
B12 Semi-improved acidic grassland	2	0.28	2
B22 Semi-improved neutral grassland	4	2.44	12
B31 Unimproved calcareous grassland	1	10.66	3
B32 Semi-improved calcareous grassland	2	1.12	6
B5 Marsh/marshy grassland	3	1.77	9
F1 Swamp	3	0.11	9
G1 Standing water	8	0.81	24
G2 Running water	2	1.37	6
Sub Total	30	21.12	86
Moderate			
A112 Broad-leaved plantation	12	11.60	24
A21 Dense/continuous scrub	11	4.22	22
B6 Semi-improved neutral grassland	3	3.19	6
J113 Set-aside	2	0.17	2
Sub Total	28	19.18	54
Low			
B4 Improved grassland	39	80.65	39
C31 Tall ruderal	10	1.21	20
J11 Arable	18	120.70	18
J12 Amenity grassland	19	5.06	38
J13 Ephemeral/short perennial	1	1.18	2
J4 Bare ground	1	0.09	1
Sub Total	88	208.88	118
Totals	146	249.18	258

Geological Description

The neighbourhood area is an area of interest for Triassic/early Jurassic bedrock – any excavations into natural geology would be interesting for the purposes of recording/museums.

Protected Species

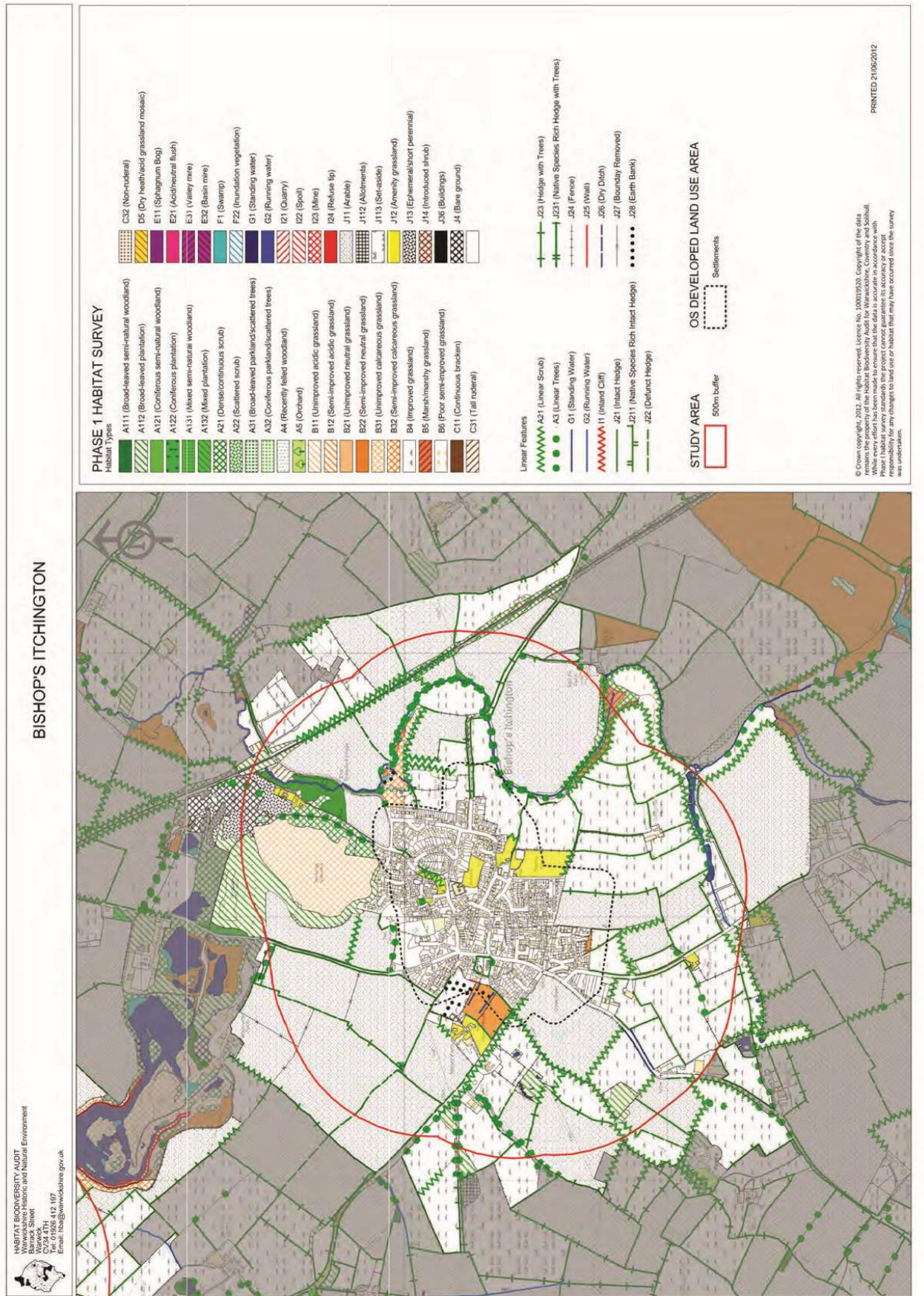
- Common and soprano pipistrelle
- Brown long-eared bat
- Grass snake
- Great crested newt
- Butterflies – small heath, small blue, grizzled skipper, dingy skipper
- Barn owl, brown hare, badger, water vole and otter
- Greater butterfly orchid, glaucous dog rose, common spike-rush

Recommendations for further study

None.

[Document title]

Reproduced below is the Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map.



6.0 Other Technical Evidence

6.1 Listed Buildings

Historic England

5 results found (July 2020).

HOLMES HOUSE

- List Entry Number: 1035649
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: HOLMES HOUSE, Bishop's Itchington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

RAMBLER COTTAGE

- List Entry Number: 1035651
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: RAMBLER COTTAGE, STATION ROAD, Bishop's Itchington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

OLD TOWN FARMHOUSE

- List Entry Number: 1364720
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: OLD TOWN FARMHOUSE, Bishop's Itchington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

- List Entry Number: 1364721
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, STATION ROAD, Bishop's Itchington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

THE COTTAGE

- List Entry Number: 1035650
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II*
- Location: THE COTTAGE, STATION ROAD, Bishop's Itchington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire

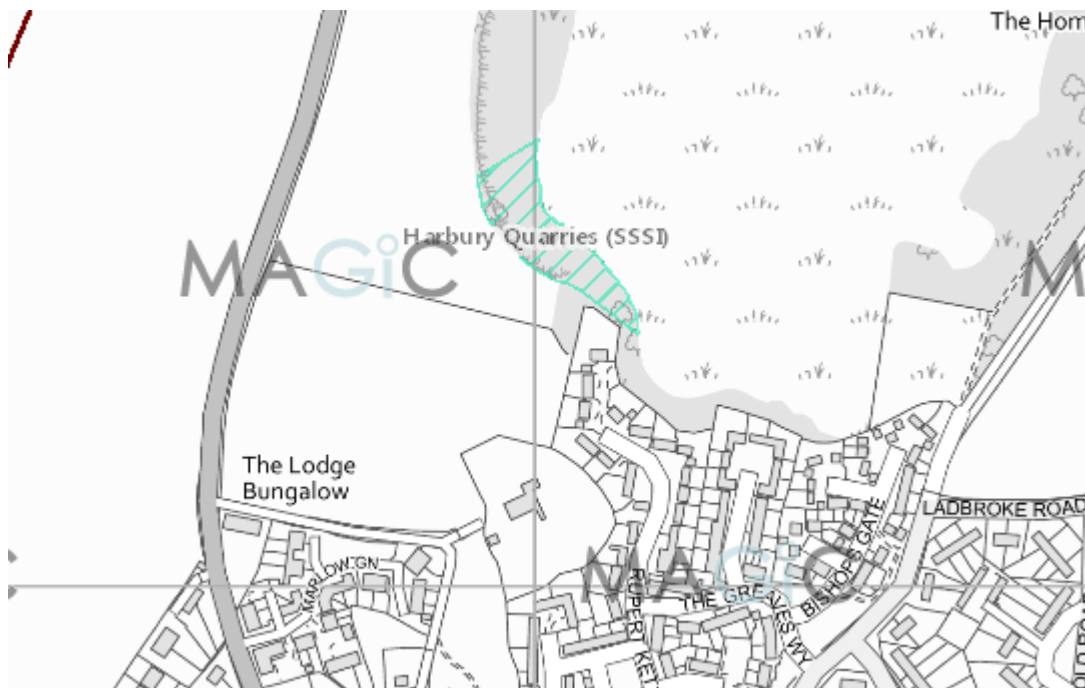
6.2 Biodiversity

See Magic⁵

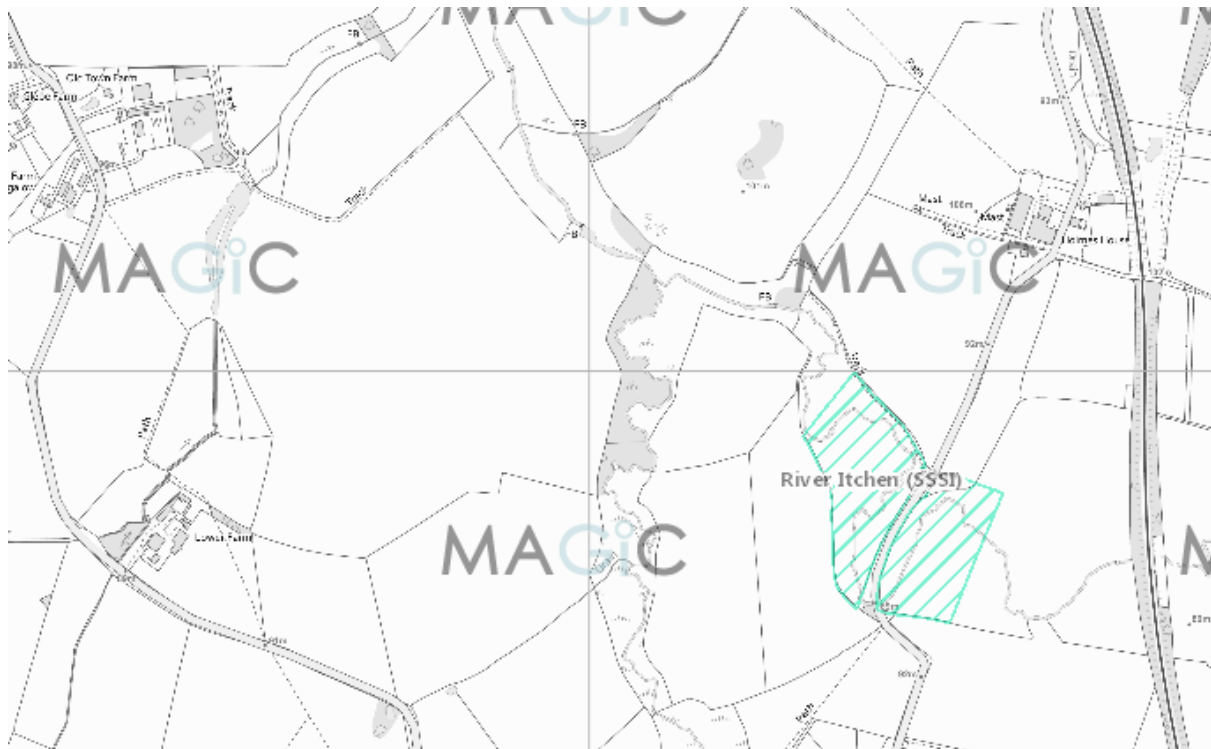
The MAGIC website provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain. It is presented in an interactive map which can be explored using various mapping tools that are included. Natural England manages the service under the direction of a Steering Group who represent the [MAGIC partnership organisations](#).

The NDP area includes some designations for areas of biodiversity value. These include:

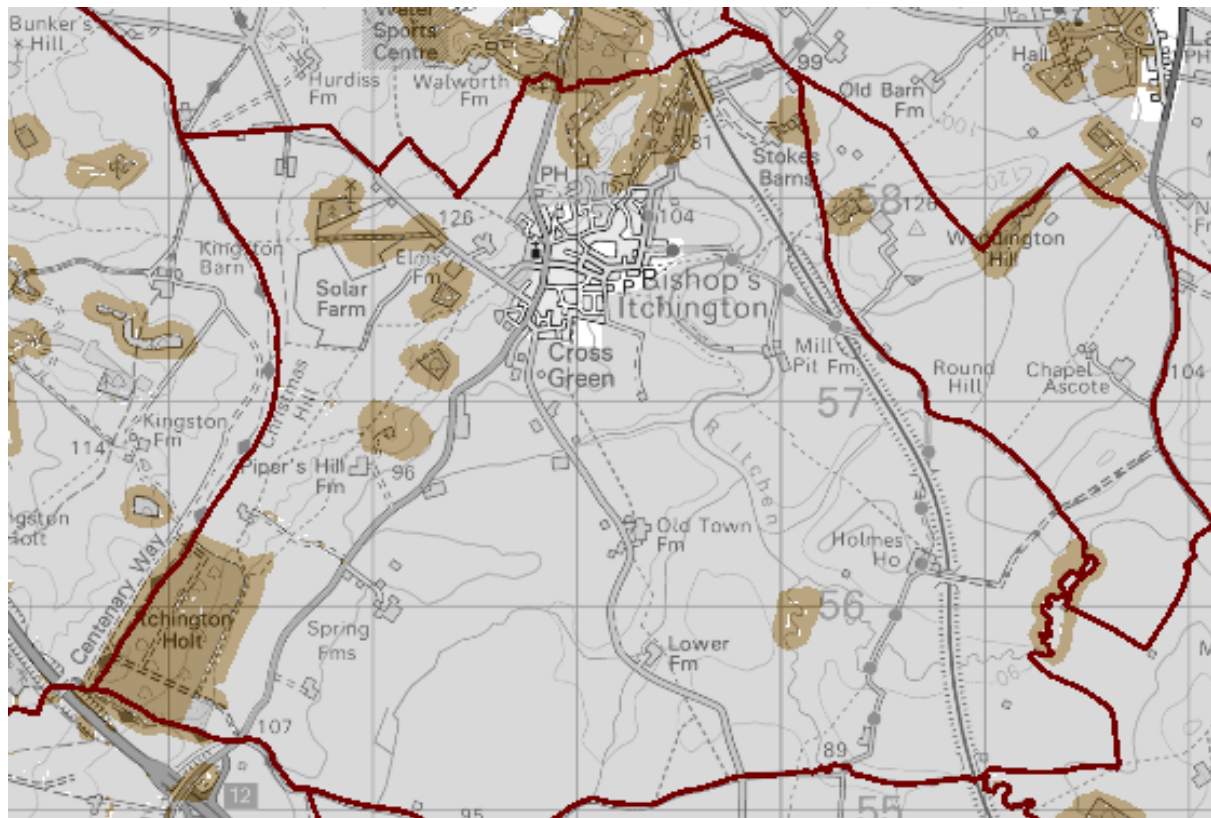
2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)– Harbury Quarries SSSI (part) and River Itchen SSSI



⁵ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

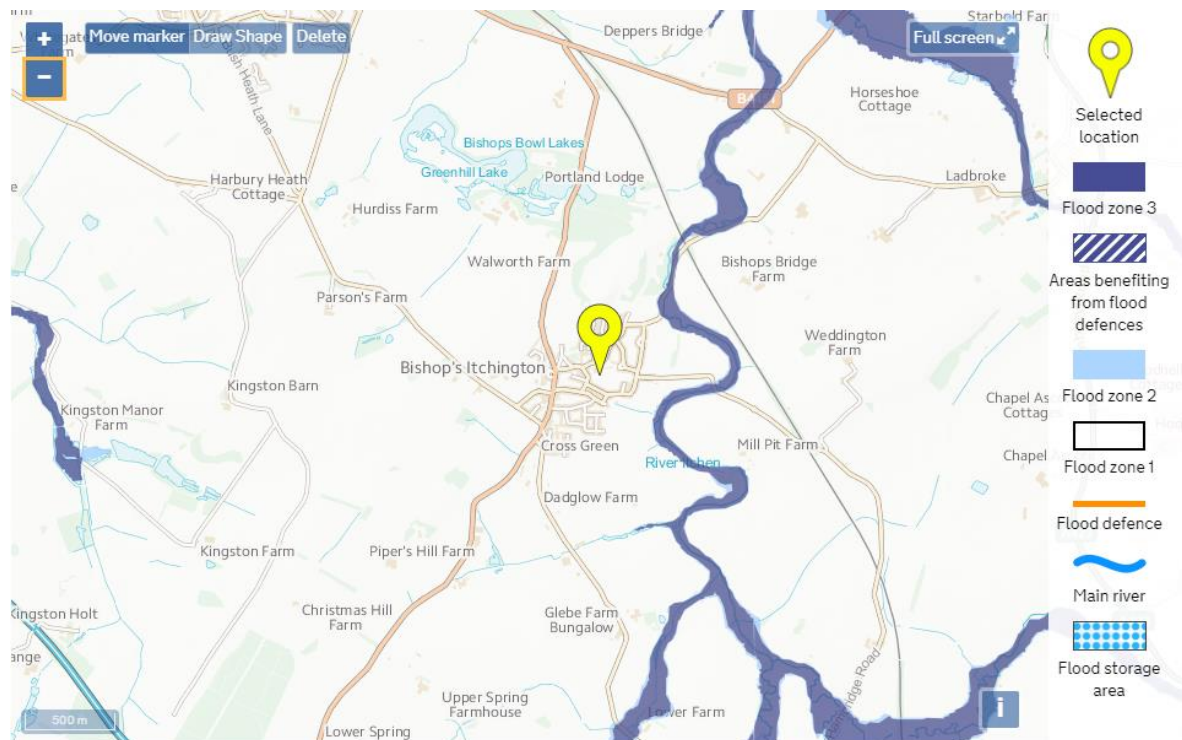


The Magic Maps also provide other valuable information on habitats and other designations. For example, Woodland Priority Habitat Network Priority and Improvement Areas

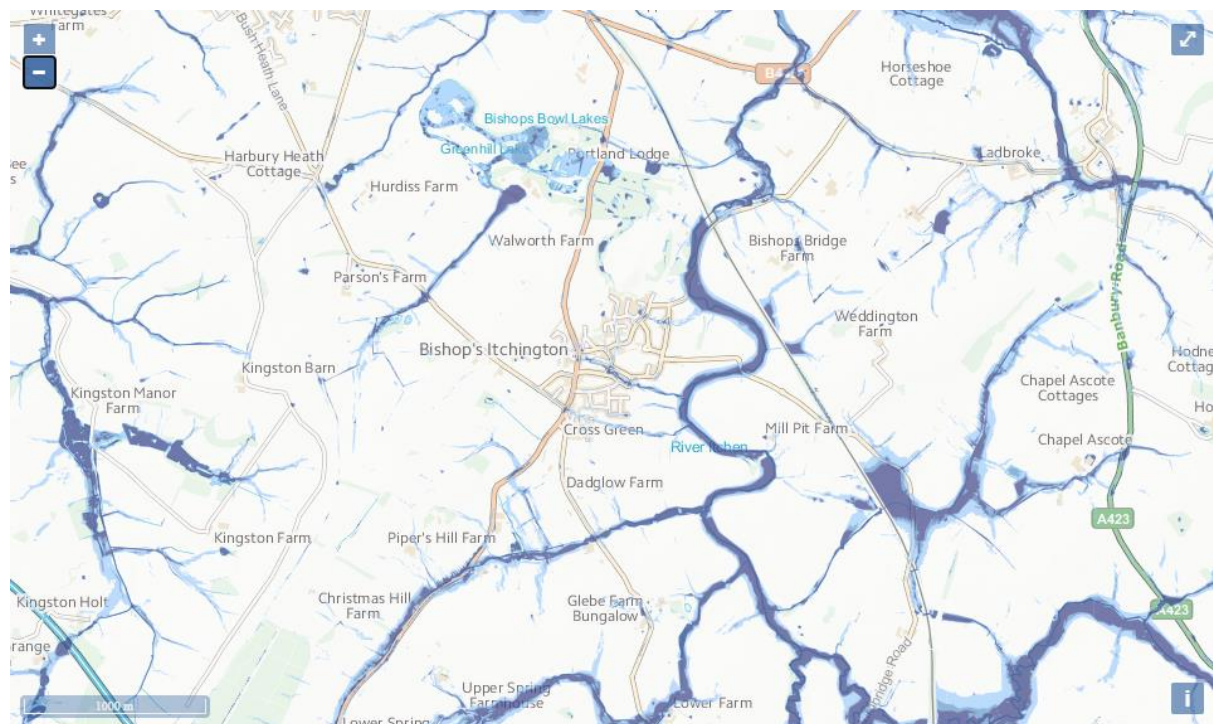


6.3 Flood Risk ⁶

Most of the neighbourhood area lies within the lowest risk are for fluvial flooding – Flood Zone 1. Not surprisingly the floodplain of the River Itchen is Flood Zone 3.

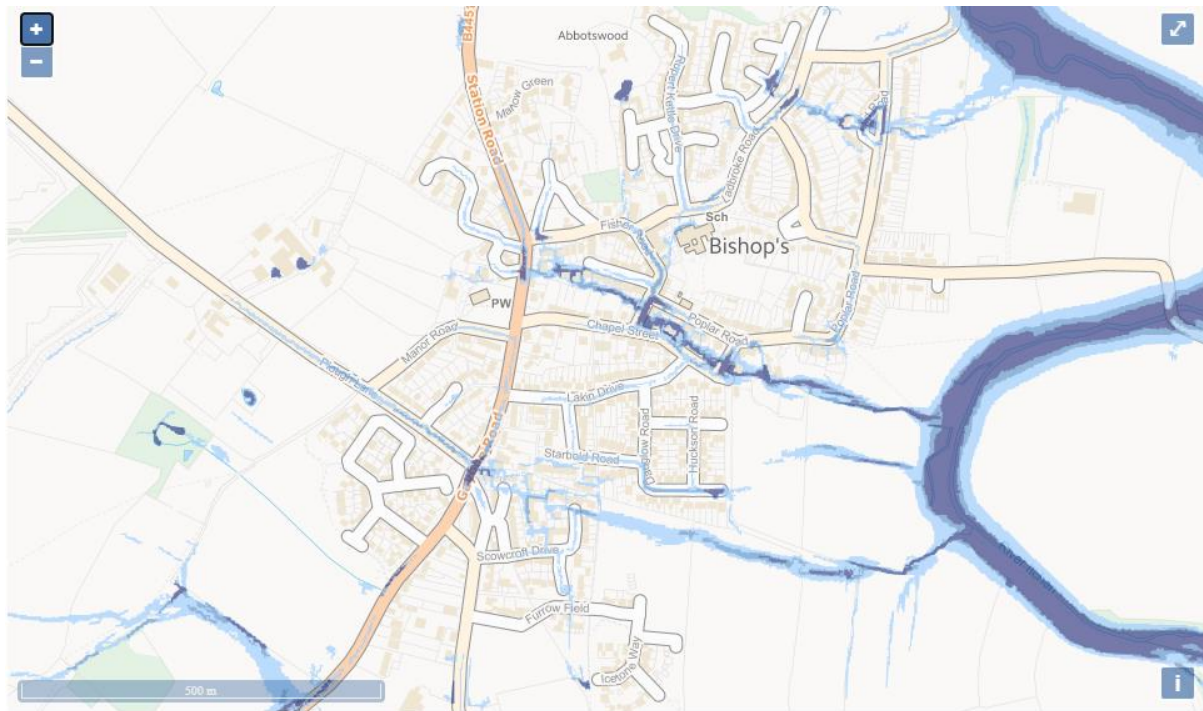


The following maps show the risk of surface water flooding for the wider area



⁶ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

And in more detail the village:



6.3 Landscape – Natural England National Character Areas (NCA)

NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change.

The neighbourhood area lies within NCA 96 Dunsmore and Feldon

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4878893332824064?category=587130>

Dunsmore and Feldon is predominantly a rural, agricultural landscape, crossed by numerous small rivers and tributaries and varying between a more open character in the Feldon area and a wooded character in Dunsmore. The name Feldon refers to the old English term *feld* meaning ‘open cleared land’ and expresses the contrast, in medieval times, with the more wooded Arden area to the north-west. The area is mainly within Warwickshire, with the southern boundary delineated by the steep limestone escarpment of the Cotswolds, and the northern boundary by the Leicestershire Vales. To the west lie the well-wooded pastures of Arden, together with the Severn and Avon Vales, while the undulating pastures and low hills of the Northamptonshire Uplands form the eastern border.

It is an important food producing area and the agricultural expanse of large arable fields, improved pasture and small villages forms a transitional landscape between the surrounding National Character Areas (NCAs). The land to the north comprises the wedge-shaped area of low ridges and valleys lying between Leamington Spa, Coventry and Rugby, and is known as Dunsmore. This still retains a character of historic heathland and woodlands such as the Princethorpe Woodlands which are the most important cluster of ancient woodlands in Warwickshire and an outstanding example of a large area of semi-natural habitat. The woods sometimes create a sense of confinement in the generally open landscape. The fringes of the plateaux are all similar in character but have open views framed by low hills and settlements.

Each NCA includes Statements of Environmental Opportunity – these can be used as a starting point for developing landscape and other NDP policies.

SEO 1: Protect and appropriately manage the historic character, settlement pattern and features of Dunsmore and Feldon, in particular its areas of archaeological and heritage interest, including the deserted settlements and ridge-and-furrow sites, ancient woodlands, veteran trees, farmsteads, country houses and landscaped parklands, and enhance the educational, access and recreational experience for urban and rural communities.

SEO 2: Protect and appropriately manage Draycote Reservoir and the important network of natural and manmade rivers, streams, ponds, canals and other wetland habitats for their important role in water provision and water quality, for the species they support and for their contribution to recreation, sense of place and geodiversity.

SEO 3: Protect and manage the mosaic of habitats including woodlands, hedgerows and heathlands, particularly ancient and semi-natural woodlands, together with sustainable management of agricultural land, and new planting of woodland and heathland, where appropriate, to ensure continued provision of food, to extend the timber and biomass resource and to contribute to pollination, biodiversity and carbon storage, and for the benefits to soil and water management.

SEO 4: Protect and manage the landscape character, high tranquillity levels and the historic settlement character to enhance sense of place and of history and to promote recreational opportunities; and ensure that new development is sensitively located and designed, integrate green infrastructure links into development, encourage new woodland planting to soften urban fringe developments and promote recreational assets such as the National Cycle Routes.

7.0 Conclusion

This Planning Policy Assessment provides a broad planning policy framework on which to develop the Bishop's Itchington NDP. The Assessment should assist with supporting any identified key themes and planning policy areas in the NDP and much of the information referred to within the document will form part of the NDP evidence base.

The Assessment should be considered as a "live", working document, and Kirkwells will continue to review and amend the information at key stages in the preparation of the NDPs. In the meantime, it is essential that the Steering Group use the document as a key source of information and reference point for preparing planning policies and proposals for the Bishop's Itchington neighbourhood area.

Appendix 1 – NOMIS Local Area Report

Bishop's Itchington Parish

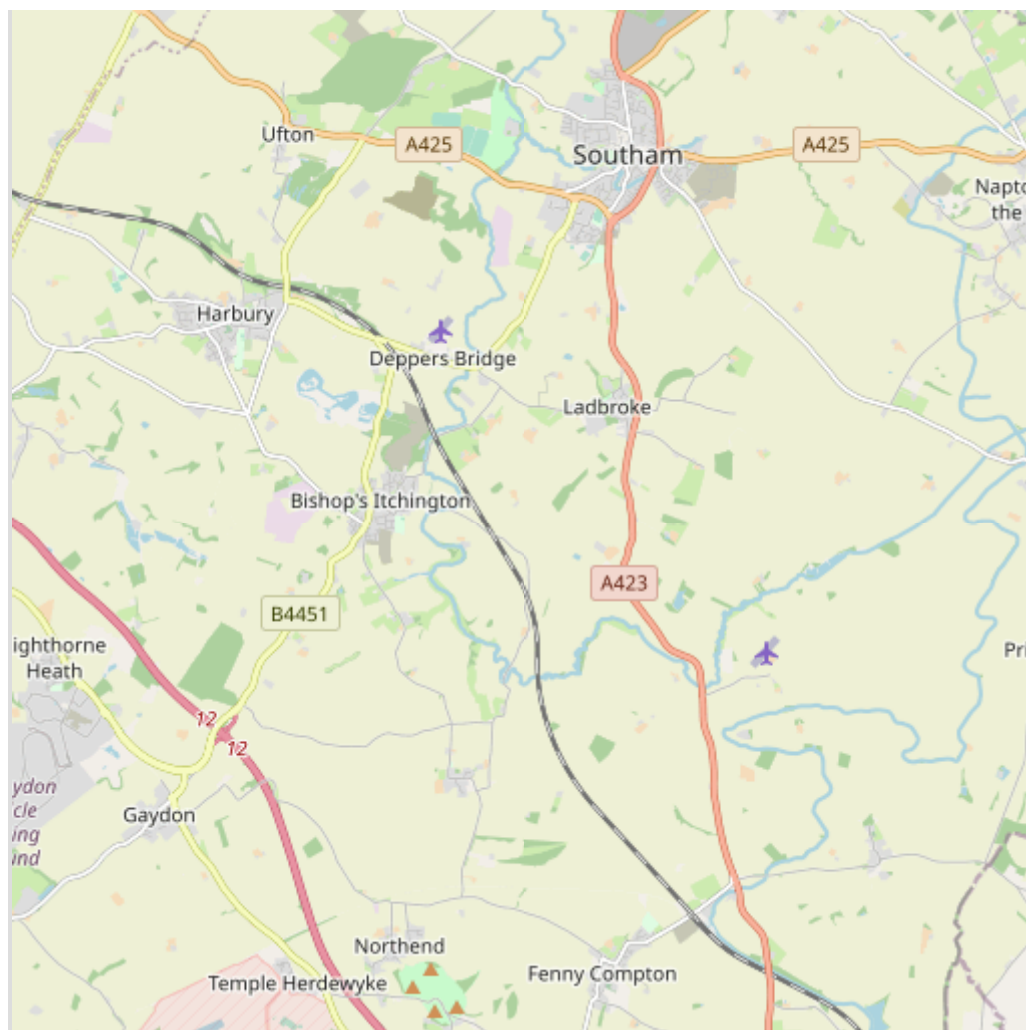
Local Area Report

Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households in Bishop's Itchington Parish in Stratford-on-Avon (GSS code E04009714). Figures are sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics.

There were 2,082 usual residents as at Census day 2011. Of these, 100% lived in households and 0% lived in communal establishments. The average (mean) age of residents was 40.9 years.

In total there were 873 household spaces. Of these, 854 (97.8%) had at least one usual resident and 19 (2.2%) had no usual residents.



Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA, Nomis

Contents

- **Who we are**

Information about the personal characteristics of people who usually live in an area including: [Resident population](#), [Age](#), [Marital status](#), [Living arrangements](#), [Ethnic group](#), [National identity](#), [Country of birth](#), [Passports held](#), [Household language](#), [Religion](#) and [Unpaid care](#).

- **How we live**

The characteristics of the households we live in including: [Number of households and type of accommodation](#), [Whether owned or rented](#), [Number of rooms and central heating](#), [Number of cars](#), [Household composition](#), [Households with no adults in employment](#), [Lone parent households](#) and [Communal establishments](#).

- **What we do**

This section covers work-related topics including: [Number of people in employment and unemployed](#), [Qualifications and students](#), [Hours worked](#), and the [Industries](#) and [Occupations](#) we work in.

- **Definitions**

Who we are↑

Usual resident population

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
Males	1,042	50.0
Females	1,040	50.0
Lives in a household	2,082	100.0
Lives in a communal establishment	0	0.0
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	23	-
Area (Hectares)	1,233.38	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	1.7	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS101EW)

Usual resident population




Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish

count %

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

Age structure

Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish

count %

All usual residents	2,082	100.0
Age 0 to 4	118	5.7
Age 5 to 7	65	3.1
Age 8 to 9	39	1.9
Age 10 to 14	121	5.8
Age 15	26	1.2
Age 16 to 17	45	2.2
Age 18 to 19	49	2.4
Age 20 to 24	101	4.9
Age 25 to 29	101	4.9
Age 30 to 44	441	21.2
Age 45 to 59	513	24.6
Age 60 to 64	144	6.9
Age 65 to 74	198	9.5
Age 75 to 84	85	4.1
Age 85 to 89	27	1.3




Age structure

Persons		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
Age 90 and over	9	0.4
Mean Age	40.9	-
Median Age	43	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  [Download this table \(.xlsx\)](#)
-  [Query dataset...](#)
-  [Definitions](#)

Marital and civil partnership status

Persons		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16+	1,713	100.0
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	434	25.3
Married	996	58.1
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	6	0.4
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	34	2.0
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	150	8.8
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	93	5.4

Marital and civil partnership status




Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish

count %

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS103EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

Living arrangements

Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish



count %

All usual residents aged 16 and over in households	1,713	100.0
Living in a couple	1,158	67.6
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	980	57.2
Cohabiting	178	10.4
Not living in a couple	555	32.4
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	338	19.7
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	16	0.9
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	24	1.4
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	90	5.3
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	87	5.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS104EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)

-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

Ethnic group

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
White	2,045	98.2
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	1,999	96.0
Irish	12	0.6
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0
Other White	34	1.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	13	0.6
White and Black Caribbean	2	0.1
White and Black African	0	0.0
White and Asian	9	0.4
Other Mixed	2	0.1
Asian/Asian British	20	1.0
Indian	10	0.5
Pakistani	0	0.0
Bangladeshi	0	0.0
Chinese	2	0.1
Other Asian	8	0.4
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	4	0.2
African	3	0.1
Caribbean	1	0.0
Other Black	0	0.0
Other ethnic group	0	0.0
Arab	0	0.0
Any other ethnic group	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)




Ethnic group

Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish

count %

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

National identity

Persons

Bishop's Itchington
Parish

count %

All usual residents	2,082	100.0
English only identity	1,419	68.2
English and British only identity	240	11.5
Other English combined background identity	10	0.5
No English identity	413	19.8
Welsh only identity	23	1.1
Welsh and British only identity	1	0.0
Other Welsh combined background identity	8	0.4
No Welsh identity	2,050	98.5
Scottish only identity	23	1.1
Scottish and British only identity	2	0.1
Other Scottish combined background identity	1	0.0
No Scottish identity	2,056	98.8
Northern Irish only identity	1	0.0




National identity

Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
Northern Irish and British only identity	1	0.0
Other Northern Irish combined background identity	0	0.0
No Northern Irish identity	2,080	99.9
British only identity	303	14.6
British and any other identity	251	12.1
No British identity	1,528	73.4
Cornish only identity	1	0.0
Cornish and British only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Cornish identity	2,081	100.0
Irish only identity	12	0.6
Irish and British only identity	1	0.0
Irish and Northern Irish only identity	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Irish identity	2,069	99.4
Other identities only	53	2.5
Other identities and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British only	8	0.4
At least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British identities only	2,021	97.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS202EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies




-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

Country of birth

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
United Kingdom	1,986	95.4
England	1,919	92.2
Northern Ireland	4	0.2
Scotland	36	1.7
Wales	27	1.3
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	0	0.0
Ireland	12	0.6
Other EU	36	1.7
Member countries in March 2001	29	1.4
Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	7	0.3
Other countries	48	2.3

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies




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-  Definitions

Passports held

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
No passport	332	15.9
United Kingdom	1,697	81.5
Republic of Ireland	12	0.6
Other Europe: EU countries	29	1.4
Other Europe: Non EU countries	2	0.1
Africa	5	0.2
Middle East and Asia	12	0.6
North America and the Caribbean	9	0.4
Central America	0	0.0
South America	0	0.0
Antarctica and Oceania	7	0.3
British Overseas Territories	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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-  [Definitions](#)

Household language




	Households	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All households	854	100.0

Household language

	Households	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	833	97.5
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	17	2.0
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	0	0.0
No people in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	4	0.5

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS206EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

Religion

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
Has religion	1,453	69.8
Christian	1,424	68.4
Buddhist	12	0.6
Hindu	1	0.0
Jewish	1	0.0
Muslim	3	0.1
Sikh	6	0.3

Religion

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish

	count	%
Other religion	6	0.3
No religion	506	24.3
Religion not stated	123	5.9




Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS209EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected.

Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/census-products--issues-and-corrections/index.html>

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions




Health and provision of unpaid Care

Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,082	100.0
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	116	5.6
Day-to-day activities limited a little	192	9.2
Day-to-day activities not limited	1,774	85.2
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64	46	2.2
Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64	93	4.5
Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64	1,255	60.3
Very good health	975	46.8
Good health	766	36.8
Fair health	267	12.8
Bad health	58	2.8
Very bad health	16	0.8
Provides no unpaid care	1,851	88.9
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	165	7.9
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	27	1.3
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	39	1.9

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS301EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  Download this table (.xlsx)
-  Query dataset...
-  Definitions

How we live[↑]




Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

Household spacesDwellings

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All dwelling types	873	100.0
Unshared dwelling	873	100.0
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	0	0.0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0
All household spaces	873	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	854	97.8
Household spaces with no usual residents	19	2.2
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	255	29.2
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	424	48.6
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	154	17.6
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	29	3.3
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	3	0.3
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	7	0.8
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1	0.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS401EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies




-  [Download this table \(.xlsx\)](#)
-  [Query dataset...](#)
-  [Definitions](#)

Tenure

Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All households	854	100.0
Owned	661	77.4
Owned outright	281	32.9
Owned with a mortgage or loan	380	44.5
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	1	0.1
Social rented	95	11.1
Rented from council (Local Authority)	9	1.1
Other	86	10.1
Private rented	90	10.5
Private landlord or letting agency	81	9.5
Other	9	1.1
Living rent free	7	0.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS402EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  [Download this table \(.xlsx\)](#)
-  [Query dataset...](#)
-  [Definitions](#)

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All households	854	100.0
Does not have central heating	12	1.4




Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
Does have central heating	842	98.6
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	18	2.1
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	9	1.1
Average household size	2.4	-
Average number of rooms per household	6.1	-
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS403EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

-  [Download this table \(.xlsx\)](#)
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Car or van availability

Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All households	854	100.0
No cars or vans in household	84	9.8
1 car or van in household	282	33.0
2 cars or vans in household	340	39.8
3 cars or vans in household	95	11.1
4 or more cars or vans in household	53	6.2




Car or van availability

Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
sum of all cars or vans in the area	1,478	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS404EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Household composition




Households		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All households	854	100.0
One person household	192	22.5
Aged 65 and over	73	8.5
Other	119	13.9
One family household	612	71.7
All aged 65 and over	70	8.2
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	402	47.1
No children	155	18.1
Dependent children	171	20.0
All children non-dependent	76	8.9
Cohabiting couple	71	8.3
No children	42	4.9
Dependent children	28	3.3

Household composition

	Households	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All children non-dependent	1	0.1
Lone parent	69	8.1
Dependent children	41	4.8
All children non-dependent	28	3.3
Other household types	50	5.9
With dependent children	18	2.1
All full-time students	1	0.1
All aged 65 and over	2	0.2
Other	29	3.4

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problems or disability for all households

	Households	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All households	854	100.0
No adults in employment in household	184	21.5
With dependent children	18	2.1
No dependent children	166	19.4




Adults not in employment and dependent children and persons with long-term health problems or disability for all households

Households

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
Dependent children in household: All ages	258	30.2
Age 0 to 4	92	10.8
One person in household with a long-term health problem or disability	182	21.3
With dependent children	36	4.2
No dependent children	146	17.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS106EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Lone parent households with dependent children

Households

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All lone parent households with dependent children	39	100.0
Lone parent in part-time employment: Total	17	43.6
Lone parent in full-time employment: Total	10	25.6
Lone parent not in employment: Total	12	30.8
Male lone parent: Total	6	15.4
In part-time employment	2	5.1
In full-time employment	4	10.3
Not in employment	0	0.0




Lone parent households with dependent children

Households

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
Female lone parent: Total	33	84.6
In part-time employment	15	38.5
In full-time employment	6	15.4
Not in employment	12	30.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS107EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Communal establishment residents

Communal establishments Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All communal establishments	0	-
All usual residents living in communal establishments	0	-
Medical and care establishment: NHS: General hospital	0	-
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Mental health hospital/unit (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Other hospital	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Children's home (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Care home or other home	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association	0	-

Communal establishment residents




Communal establishments Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home with nursing	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home without nursing	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other: Children's home (including secure units)	0	-
Medical and care establishment: Other	0	-
Other establishments	0	-
Establishment not stated	0	-

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS405EW)

-These figures are missing.

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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What we do[↑]

Economic activity

	Persons	
	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,592	100.0
Economically active	1,247	78.3
In employment	1,178	74.0
Employee: Part-time	239	15.0
Employee: Full-time	740	46.5
Self-employed	199	12.5
Unemployed	35	2.2
Full-time student	34	2.1
Economically Inactive	345	21.7
Retired	211	13.3
Student (including full-time students)	42	2.6
Looking after home or family	44	2.8
Long-term sick or disabled	32	2.0
Other	16	1.0
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	15	0.9
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	8	0.5
Unemployed: Never worked	7	0.4
Long-term unemployed	12	0.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS601EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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-  [Definitions](#)




Economic activity - males

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	789	100.0
Economically active	664	84.2
In employment	625	79.2
Employee: Part-time	43	5.4
Employee: Full-time	456	57.8
Self-employed	126	16.0
Unemployed	24	3.0
Full-time student	15	1.9
Economically Inactive	125	15.8
Retired	88	11.2
Student (including full-time students)	16	2.0
Looking after home or family	3	0.4
Long-term sick or disabled	13	1.6
Other	5	0.6
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	12	1.5
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	4	0.5
Unemployed: Never worked	6	0.8
Long-term unemployed	8	1.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS602EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Economic activity - females

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	803	100.0
Economically active	583	72.6
In employment	553	68.9
Employee: Part-time	196	24.4
Employee: Full-time	284	35.4
Self-employed	73	9.1
Unemployed	11	1.4
Full-time student	19	2.4
Economically Inactive	220	27.4
Retired	123	15.3
Student (including full-time students)	26	3.2
Looking after home or family	41	5.1
Long-term sick or disabled	19	2.4
Other	11	1.4
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	3	0.4
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	4	0.5
Unemployed: Never worked	1	0.1
Long-term unemployed	4	0.5

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS603EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Qualifications and students

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	1,713	100.0
No qualifications	331	19.3
Level 1 qualifications	219	12.8
Level 2 qualifications	296	17.3
Apprenticeship	72	4.2
Level 3 qualifications	238	13.9
Level 4 qualifications and above	491	28.7
Other qualifications	66	3.9
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	35	2.0
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	38	2.2
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment	16	0.9
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed	3	0.2
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive	19	1.1

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS501EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Hours worked

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,205	100.0
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	119	9.9
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	208	17.3
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	710	58.9
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	168	13.9
Males	638	52.9
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	33	2.7
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	40	3.3
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	431	35.8
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	134	11.1
Females	567	47.1
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	86	7.1
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	168	13.9
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	279	23.2
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	34	2.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS604EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Industry

Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,205	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20	1.7
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	151	12.5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10	0.8
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16	1.3
F Construction	88	7.3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	205	17.0
H Transport and storage	43	3.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	60	5.0
J Information and communication	61	5.1
K Financial and insurance activities	25	2.1
L Real estate activities	18	1.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	93	7.7
N Administrative and support service activities	52	4.3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	56	4.6
P Education	116	9.6
Q Human health and social work activities	140	11.6
R, S, T, U Other	51	4.2

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Industry - males

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	638	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15	2.4
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	126	19.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.8
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	15	2.4
F Construction	75	11.8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	106	16.6
H Transport and storage	34	5.3
I Accommodation and food service activities	20	3.1
J Information and communication	43	6.7
K Financial and insurance activities	14	2.2
L Real estate activities	3	0.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	56	8.8
N Administrative and support service activities	25	3.9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	31	4.9
P Education	24	3.8
Q Human health and social work activities	28	4.4
R, S, T, U Other	18	2.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS606EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Industry - females

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	567	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	0.9
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	25	4.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.9
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	0.2
F Construction	13	2.3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	99	17.5
H Transport and storage	9	1.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	40	7.1
J Information and communication	18	3.2
K Financial and insurance activities	11	1.9
L Real estate activities	15	2.6
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	37	6.5
N Administrative and support service activities	27	4.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	25	4.4
P Education	92	16.2
Q Human health and social work activities	112	19.8
R, S, T, U Other	33	5.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS607EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies




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Occupation

Persons		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,205	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	169	14.0
2. Professional occupations	220	18.3
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	163	13.5
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	127	10.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	167	13.9
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	101	8.4
7. Sales and customer service occupations	79	6.6
8. Process plant and machine operatives	74	6.1
9. Elementary occupations	105	8.7

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS608EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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-  [Definitions](#)

Occupation - males

Persons		
Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	638	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	97	15.2
2. Professional occupations	114	17.9
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	94	14.7




Occupation - males

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	19	3.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	151	23.7
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	17	2.7
7. Sales and customer service occupations	21	3.3
8. Process plant and machine operatives	69	10.8
9. Elementary occupations	56	8.8

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS609EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Occupation - females

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	567	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	72	12.7
2. Professional occupations	106	18.7
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	69	12.2
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	108	19.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	16	2.8
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	84	14.8
7. Sales and customer service occupations	58	10.2
8. Process plant and machine operatives	5	0.9

Occupation - females




Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish

	count	%
9. Elementary occupations	49	8.6

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS610EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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NS-SeC

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,592	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	210	13.2
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	55	3.5
1.2 Higher professional occupations	155	9.7
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	384	24.1
3. Intermediate occupations	203	12.8
4. Small employers and own account workers	176	11.1
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	134	8.4
6. Semi-routine occupations	222	13.9
7. Routine occupations	156	9.8
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	34	2.1
L14.1 Never worked	22	1.4
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	12	0.8




NS-SeC

Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
Not classified	73	4.6
L15 Full-time students	73	4.6
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS611EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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NS-SeC - males

Persons

	Bishop's Itchington Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	789	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	143	18.1
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	39	4.9
1.2 Higher professional occupations	104	13.2
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	177	22.4
3. Intermediate occupations	43	5.4
4. Small employers and own account workers	116	14.7
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	91	11.5
6. Semi-routine occupations	66	8.4
7. Routine occupations	105	13.3
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	17	2.2




NS-SeC - males

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
L14.1 Never worked	9	1.1
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	8	1.0
Not classified	31	3.9
L15 Full-time students	31	3.9
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS612EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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NS-SeC - females

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	803	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	67	8.3
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	16	2.0
1.2 Higher professional occupations	51	6.4
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	207	25.8
3. Intermediate occupations	160	19.9
4. Small employers and own account workers	60	7.5
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	43	5.4
6. Semi-routine occupations	156	19.4




NS-SeC - females

Persons

Bishop's Itchington Parish		
	count	%
7. Routine occupations	51	6.4
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	17	2.1
L14.1 Never worked	13	1.6
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	4	0.5
Not classified	42	5.2
L15 Full-time students	42	5.2
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS613EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

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Definitions[↑]

General information (applicable to all tables)

Statistical Disclosure Control

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information from the 2011 Census, there has been swapping of records in the Census database between different geographic areas, and so some counts will be affected. In the main, the greatest effects will be at the lowest geographies, since the record swapping is targeted towards those households with unusual characteristics in small areas. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found on the [Statistical Disclosure Control](#) page on the ONS web site.

Contact details

Name	Census
Telephone	01329 444 972
Web site	http://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Email	census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

Usual resident population ^{Go}

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Household

A household is defined as:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.
- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as 'residents' and not 'resident staff' or 'patients'. This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

Schoolchildren and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their 'home' or 'vacation' address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Area

For area measurements, census statistics use Standard Area Measurements (SAM), created by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK using standard methodologies. SAMs are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km².

Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Age structure [Go](#)

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Marital and civil partnership status [Go](#)

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011. This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include:

- married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership,
- separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership),
- divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or
- widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Living arrangements [Go](#)

Living arrangements

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Ethnic group [Go](#)

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Country of birth [Go](#)

Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification. The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Household language [Go](#)

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well,
- can speak English well,
- cannot speak English well, or
- cannot speak English.

Religion [Go](#)

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from the [Census issues and corrections](#) page.

Health and provision of unpaid Care [Go](#)

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type [Go](#)

Number of household spaces in shared dwellings

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household.

Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.

Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house',
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling

Tenure [Go](#)

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating [Go](#)

Central heating (variable)

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, as shown in the classification table. Other central heating includes solar, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or other bottled gas.

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Car or van availability [Go](#)

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Household composition [Go](#)

Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Economic activity [Go](#)

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was working or looking for work in the week before census.

Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economic activity - males [Go](#)

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Economic activity - females [Go](#)

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Hours worked [Go](#)

Hours worked

number of hours that a person in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Industry [Go](#)

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry - males [Go](#)

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Industry - females [Go](#)

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Occupation [Go](#)

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

Occupation - males [Go](#)

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Occupation - females [Go](#)

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NS-SeC [Go to table](#)

NS-SeC

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students

are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The rebased version of NS-SEC used in census results uses occupation coded to SOC2010. More information about NS-SEC:

<http://ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

In 2011 Census results, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

NS-SeC - males Go

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NS-SeC - females Go

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Kirkwells

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