

# KINETON VILLAGE APPRAISAL & PLAN REPORT 2003





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## **FOREWORD**

In April 2001 a Village Appraisal and Plan Steering Group was formed following a public meeting. It consists of nine members elected from that meeting and three Parish Councillors nominated by the Parish Council. As part of the preparation of this report a public exhibition has been held to gather views from residents, a questionnaire has been circulated to all residences in the village and a final public exhibition held to enable residents to comment on the final draft of the Village Plan. Both exhibitions were well attended and a good response received to the questionnaire. The Steering Group would like to thank all of those who have taken part in this process and whose views have informed this Plan. The Plan thus represents the views of the village community at large.

The Parish Council at its meeting on the 4th February 2003 endorsed the Appraisal and Plan.

The preparation of the Appraisal and Plan has involved a very considerable amount of work and I would like to thank all members of the Steering Group without whose commitment to the task this report would never have been produced.

I trust that this document will inform all of those who will have influence on the way our village develops and that it will be the start of an ongoing process.

Mike Harris  
*Steering Group Chairman*

## SUMMARY

The objective of the Village Plan is to identify the current concerns and expectations of the local community and to prepare guidance for Stratford upon Avon District Council and Warwickshire County Council in the form of a Village Plan, setting out the actions required to meet these expectations.

The Appraisal and Plan process has demonstrated that those matters in greatest need of attention fall broadly within three groups, as follows:

*Preserving and enhancing the environment of the village and its surroundings.*

- The long-term protection and enhancement of the character of the village and its surroundings.
- The provision of a safe and pleasant environment.

*Preserving the level and quality of local services.*

- The maintenance of existing provision of shops and services.
- The improvement of public transport.
- The provision of accessible educational and leisure facilities, particularly for young people.

*Developing a better understanding between councils and elected representatives and the community that they serve.*

- Enhancing information and facilitating community feedback on local issues.

The District Council has a leading role to play in identifying the most effective means of achieving these objectives. At the same time, the Village Plan offers the Parish Council a genuine opportunity - an agenda for enhancing the environment of the village and the quality of life of the community.

## MAIN REPORT

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 *The context for the Plan*

The Village Appraisal and Plan Process has been carried out under the sponsorship of the Countryside Agency, with advice and guidance from the Planning Department of the Stratford-upon-Avon District Council and from Phil Turner, adviser to the Countryside and Natural Environment Panel of the Royal Town Planning Institute.

The Countryside Agency's view is that the present planning process, reliant as it is on individuals commenting on Development Proposals, can be supplemented by establishing community wishes alongside the present planning process.

The Countryside Agency booklet 'Planning Tomorrow's Countryside' (September 2000) states:

*Development plans are prepared and decisions made within a democratic process which allows for individuals to comment. In many cases, this process works well. In recent years, though, many communities have rightly demanded a greater say in the detailed planning of their village, parish or neighbourhood.*

*While new forms of community government and formal community planning might ultimately be the way forward, there are already good ways of establishing community wishes that work alongside the present planning system. Village Design Statements, Local Agenda 21 Schemes, and Village Appraisals all include the sort of participation that is essential to good community planning. Other ideas include community projects for renewable energy and local transport schemes.*

*While community involvement in decision taking can succeed without a formal link to the planning system, in our experience, its effectiveness is greatly enhanced if such a link is established. Communities and many planning authorities already work closely in the preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance and this approach should continue. Village Design Statements, for example, are becoming a widespread and effective way of helping communities to determine how best their villages might develop or change. Such statements are emerging as a positive force which articulates what high quality development means in the context of a village, its needs, and its surrounding countryside.*

*Community planning is easily undermined if aspirations drawn up with enthusiasm, trickle in to the sand for want of a process to deliver them. Clear frameworks (rather than an additional administrative layer) for the future of a village benefits the community and, developer alike.*

*For the future .... Community planning could become more comprehensive -including transport issues and the delivery of public services. Plans or strategies could be prepared by communities, with local planning authorities adopting the role of facilitator, and with the plan forming Supplementary Planning Guidance -provided it conformed with the local plan. This could allow the statutory local plan to be more strategic and to contain less detail; and community planning to be responsive to local needs, local distinctiveness and local ideas.*

This Village Plan is that Future as envisaged in the above paragraph. It will serve as guidance for both Stratford District Council and the Parish Council.

#### 1.2 *Objectives of the Appraisal Process*

The aims of the Appraisal are to:

- take stock of how Kineton has developed both in the historic and recent past.
- be informed of potential threats to town assets and of emerging opportunities,
- identify the needs and priorities of residents,
- identify the action required to meet these needs and priorities.
- enable the local community, statutory authorities and other public and voluntary sector organisations to respond effectively to community needs and priorities.

### **1.3 Approach**

The achievement of these objectives has involved:

- examination of the main features of the settlement and the local community.
- review of recent and current land use planning policies.
- preparation, distribution and analysis of questionnaires designed to elicit the views and priorities of the residents in Kineton.
- consultations with key groups within Kineton – schools, voluntary organisations, clubs, etc.
- Open Days, when residents were invited contribute views, ideas and express their concerns.
- identification of the main issues currently facing residents.
- recommended actions in the form of a Village Plan which defines the policies and tasks required to respond to these priorities and the mechanisms necessary to take the plan forward.

This approach is reflected in the structure of the report. Part 2 examines the historical development of the Village. Part 3 examines the Village today and summarises current planning policies. Part 4 outlines the method adopted in undertaking the residents' surveys and sets out the main findings. Part 5 summarises the emerging issues and the key objectives of a Village Plan for Kineton and Part 6 identifies the actions required to deliver these objectives.

## 2 KINETON: Historical development

*(Adapted from Kineton: The Village and its People, published by the Kineton and District Local History Group.)*

*"Kineton is an extensive parish, and small market town. It contains 2314 acres of land and, in 1841, 232 houses and 966 inhabitants, and is of considerable antiquity. The town is pleasantly situated on a small river, running into the Avon, and on the high road from Banbury to Warwick, and is irregularly built; the houses in general are ancient and of stone; many of them have thatched roofs and bear some resemblance to the rudest features of the Elizabethan style; but in detached situations there are some handsome modern houses, built of stone and of brick; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from wells; the air is salubrious, and the environs abound with pleasant walks. There is no branch of trade or manufacture carried on, the inhabitants being principally employed in agriculture. The market, which was held on Tuesday and was very considerable for grain, has long since fallen into disuse; the market house was taken down, and a National School built on its site in 1840."*

This brief description of Kineton was published in 1850. Whilst it describes a Kineton we can still recognise, the slow development of an early settlement into that "small market town" has been superseded by rapid and far-reaching change over the last one hundred and fifty years.

### 2.1 The Early Years

There is no record of when people first settled by the River Dene and formed the permanent community now known as Kineton. A prehistoric track way, the Jurassic Way, ran along the top of the Edge Hill escarpment. It may be that the first settlers descended from hill forts, like the Iron Age Nadbury Camp, which was constructed about 500 BC, attracted to the fertile well-watered valley of the Feldon below.

Two sites on the outskirts of the present village indicate that the area was inhabited during the Roman era. Roman pottery and coins, the earliest of which date from AD 41-54, have been unearthed at a Romano-British settlement just outside Kineton along the Banbury Road, while at Brookhampton, at the other end of the village, the outlines of a substantial Roman villa can still be made out on aerial photographs.

The first recorded mention of Kineton, spelt Cynton (Cyn - King's; ton - manor), is in a Saxon Charter of AD 969, in which King Edgar granted land to a Saxon nobleman, named Aelfwold. Clearly Kineton was by then in royal hands, and the Domesday Book of 1086, confirms this. There Quintone, the Latin equivalent of Cynton, appears as one of only nine locations in Warwickshire belonging directly to the King. Later, during the Middle Ages, references are made to the settlement under ever-changing, but clearly recognisable, names - Kyneton, Kyngton, or Chipping Kyneton (Chipping is an Anglo-Saxon word for market, still familiar today in the names of Chipping Campden and Chipping Norton).

Two hundred years after the completion of the Domesday Book, Kineton was no longer a royal holding. Early in the 12th century King Henry I gave the Church of St Peter and land in neighbouring Little Kineton to Kenilworth Priory and later, in 1216, King John gave the manor of Kineton Magna to Stephen de Segrave. By this time the manor probably included the Motte and Bailey fortification known today as King John's Mound. Kineton thrived under its new owners. The priors of Kenilworth rebuilt and enlarged the church, so that by 1315 the tower stood much as it does today. In 1227, at the request of Stephen de Segrave, Kineton was granted a Market Charter and, two years later, a Charter for Fairs. The market continued to function until 1840, and the vestiges of an October Fair can still be found in the annual mop.

Following the reorganisation of local government by Henry II in about 1160 Kineton also gained an important administrative role in South Warwickshire by being the centre of the Kineton Hundred. This role continued until other local government organisations were developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

One of Kineton's few claims to national importance lies in its proximity to the site of the first major clash in the English Civil War. On the night of 22 October 1642, Parliamentary forces were billeted in Kineton and the following day came face to face with King Charles' army on the fields below Edge hill. Ferocious fighting resulted in the loss of some 1500 lives, but evening fell without either side achieving a decisive result, and in the morning the troops had dispersed. Nearly a year later King Charles returned to the battlefield, where he set up camp to welcome his wife, Henrietta Maria, who was bringing men and supplies for the king from the Continent. To commemorate this grand occasion and a victory at Roundway Down, near Bath, on the same day, the Kineton Medal was struck. The only known surviving specimen is held in the British Museum.

Today the battlefield of Edge hill is within the restricted areas around DM Kineton, and the public are not admitted. However, a monument commemorating the battle and those who died can be found on the Banbury Road about a mile outside the village, and every year on the Sunday nearest to 23 October members of the Sealed Knot meet there to lay wreaths. There have also been plans in recent years to site a battlefield museum and visitor centre on the outskirts of Kineton.

## **2.2 The Foundations of Modern Kineton**

During the seventeenth century changes in building methods began to produce the lasting architecture that is seen today. Some of the oldest known buildings still visible are clustered round St Peter's Church. Box Tree Cottage in the Market Square is dated 1582. The door lintel of the house that was once the Rose and Crown Inn bears the date 1664, and the date 1674 has been scratched on one of the five cottages to the right. Fyffe Lodge by the Green in Southam Street can be traced back to 1603, and is believed to be the first freehold house in Kineton. The Swan Hotel has a carved stone bearing the date 1668 above its entrance on the Warwick Road, and at the top of Bridge Street Red Lion House, formerly another inn, had a date-stone for 1677.

### *A Farming Town*

Changes in land management and ownership that occurred in the eighteenth century also had a profound effect on the landscape and on the people who worked the land. Before the mid 1700s farming methods had changed very little over many centuries. Farm work was largely communal, in the standard sized strips of the two or three 'Common Fields'. Even today it is still possible to see the 'ridges and furrows' left by such methods, especially in the flat grassland to the south of the village. Then, as a result of Parliamentary Enclosure Awards made for Little Kineton in 1733 and for Kineton in 1792, much of the land, which had previously been part of the Common Fields, was reallocated. Predictably, the main beneficiaries tended to be the Lords of the Manor and the wealthier farmers, whilst dispossessed villagers were forced to seek employment from more prosperous farmers or to move away. These Awards did, however, set the pattern of the present landscape by allowing fields to be enclosed by hedges and ditches, and they also defined public roads, private roads, bridleways and footpaths, thereby providing the legal basis for many present-day rights-of-way.

Despite this turmoil the overall population figures remained fairly stable. In 1664 there were some 636 people in 148 households; by 1801 the population had risen to 779. A survey of Kineton Magna conducted in 1774 by the Agent to the Earl of Warwick, who was the Lord of the Manor of Great Kineton, suggests that about one third of the population was directly employed in farming or ancillary trades, over a quarter were shopkeepers, and fewer than 50 were in a skilled trade or profession. It can be concluded that Kineton was a small but thriving market town, heavily dependent on agriculture and on its market, with a wide selection of tradesmen to support both itself and the surrounding villages.

### *Transport Links*

When a section of turnpike road between Wellesbourne and Upton at the top of Edge hill was completed in the early 1770s, Kineton found itself on a major route from Birmingham to London. Much later, in 1852, another turnpike connected Kineton to Southam, so providing access to the main line railway at Harbury Station. Nearly twenty years later Kineton achieved its own station when the East and West Junction Railway branch line was constructed in 1871. The line was further extended in 1873 and was used not only by passengers but also by goods and cattle traffic, and by the increasingly active Warwickshire Hunt. Kineton Station closed for passengers in 1952 and to goods traffic a few years later. For a few brief years Kineton also had its own bus company. the Kineton Green Bus Service was founded in 1924 and taken over by the Stratford Blue Bus Company in 1934. In 1989 Kineton's position just three miles away from junction 12 of the new M40 gave it a direct link to Britain's motorway network.

### *Local Enterprise*

The kennels for the Warwickshire Hunt had been constructed in Little Kineton in 1839, and were among the first purpose-built kennels in the country. During the nineteenth century the Warwickshire Hounds emerged as one of the foremost packs in the country and were to dominate life in Kineton in the period up to the First World War, and beyond. The solid base of the Hunt in Kineton attracted many people to the village, and increasingly they bought or hired houses in the area for the hunting season. The needs of the Hunt, and of those who came for the hunting season, provided a source of considerable employment in the village and gave a stimulus to local trade.

In 1863 an enterprising group of local tradesmen formed the Kineton Gas Light, Coal and Coke Company, which initially supplied the village, and later Compton Verney and Combroke, with gas from its works on the Warwick Road. The same

kind of enterprise got the streets of Kineton lit by twenty gas standards in 1889, paid for by public subscription. Understandably, the directors of the Gas Company declined a request that they should also oversee the provision of mains water to the inhabitants, and it fell to Lord Willoughby de Broke, as Lord of the Manor, to construct holding tanks on Pittern Hill and to lay the mains. Electricity arrived in the village in the 1920s, and within five years of the construction in 1927 of the sub-station in Banbury Street, electric street lights were replacing the old gas lamps, Local enthusiasm and public subscription also helped to maintain the Volunteer Fire Brigade that was established in Kineton in 1884. The horse-drawn engines were housed in the Market Square, and it was not until 1931 that a motor fire engine was acquired. Kineton lost its own brigade in 1999, when the County Council closed the Warwick Road fire station that had opened in 1955.

Education for a mainly agricultural community had been provided at the Church of England National School from as early as 1819, when the pupils met in a cottage on Southam Street. As government interest in universal education grew, so the school moved round the Market Square into ever larger premises. Secondary age pupils were able to transfer with other children from the surrounding villages into a newly built Kineton High School in 1957, but it was not until 1970 that the present CE Primary School building was opened on land off King John's Road.

St Peter's Church, which was altered and enlarged to cater for the large numbers that attended church on Sundays, continued to meet the spiritual needs of a large proportion of the people of Kineton. However, the monopoly of the Church of England in Kineton was broken during the nineteenth century as non-conformist groups began to establish their own places of worship. In 1813 a group of dissenters moved from Ettington and established an Independent Chapel in Little Kineton, which lasted for nearly a century. The first Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built in Southam Street in 1842, and was rebuilt and much enlarged in 1893. The Roman Catholic Church re-established its presence in Kineton when the Chapel of St Francis of Assisi opened in a converted barn in Bridge Street in 1927; it moved to the present building in Southam Street in 1975.

The two World Wars had a significant effect on the development of the village in the twentieth century. By the end of the 1914-18 War over 250 men from Kineton (practically the whole of the working population) had joined the services, and at the same time some 200 women were 'in uniform' at Kineton's Voluntary Aid Hospital, which treated no less than 2,168 wounded, with only one fatality. The War Memorial, paid for by public subscriptions, was unveiled in 1921 and bears the names of 38 Kineton men killed in the first war. Ten men from Kineton lost their lives in the fighting during the 1939-45 War, and in 1947 their names were added to the memorial. Wartime experiences, and the confidence given to women by the formation of groups such as the Women's Institute (founded in Kineton in 1917), meant that by the outbreak of second war women were much better prepared to play their part in the war effort. Members of the Women's Land Army (Land Girls) worked on many of the local farms, and women were employed within the village making bomb relays and sights for the Lucas Company. A large ammunition depot, which we now know as DM Kineton, was established just outside Kineton in 1941. This depot, the largest of its kind in Britain, still occupies many acres of farmland and has obliterated several Kineton farms. At the other end of the parish, farmland and public access was lost to the wartime Gaydon airfield which, after a period as a V-bomber base, has been transferred to the motor industry.

### *The Expanding Village*

By the beginning of the twentieth century, Kineton's population had grown to 1008, just doubling its size in the thousand years since the Domesday Book. Another ten people were counted in 1911 and the Parish Council were petitioning the District Council to "at once endeavour to have houses built at Kineton." Although action was delayed by the First World War, the response was the provision of housing in King John's Road. Similar campaigning after the Second World War resulted in building on Park Piece. Even so, the population in 1951 was only 1223. By 1971 this figure had risen sharply to 1745, an increase reflecting the construction of houses in St Peter's Road, Castle Road and the completion of others in Park Piece and Dene Close. Growth continued in the 1970s and 80s with the developments of Green Farm End, Shortacres, Fighting Close and Norton Grange, and the population had topped 2000 by 1991. The further completion in the 1990s of Glosters Green, Little Pittern and other smaller developments in Kineton and Little Kineton makes it likely that when the 2001 census figures are published a population total approaching 2500 is very likely. Once again the population will have doubled - but this time in only 50 years.

At the start of the twenty-first century, Kineton can no longer be considered a market town or even an agricultural village. Like so many of its neighbours, it has become more of a dormitory settlement in rural surroundings, where few of its residents work on the land or even in the village itself, and where an increasing number are retired.

### 3. KINETON TODAY

Kineton is recognised in the Warwickshire County Council Structure Plan as a 'Main Rural Centre', providing services not only for its own residents, but also for the residents of the surrounding smaller villages.

Main Rural Centres, as defined in the Stratford District Local Plan, have the following characteristics:

- these centres have a vital role to play as the hub of the rural economy
- existing shops and services are to be protected and new facilities encouraged
- a limited amount of additional employment and housing development supported in accordance with the Warwickshire Structure Plan, through the use of brownfield land
- it is intended that these centres should be the focus of local public transport services.

The village has a recognisable centre, marked by shops and the 2 pubs, although there are a number of older style residential properties within this central zone. This area, within the main Kineton Conservation area, consists of several different building styles, with traditional stone buildings, some with thatched roofs in evidence. The main residential areas are concentrated at the entrances to the village and are of more modern construction, many of which have been built in the last 30 years.

Little Kineton, a separate hamlet some ½ mile outside the village, is a separate conservation area consisting mainly of stone built cottages. Adjacent to Little Kineton is Norton Grange, developed some fifteen years ago on the site of the former Norton School. The following paragraphs look in more detail at Kineton today.

#### 3.1 Population

The latest official statistics for Kineton describe the following position

The resident population of Kineton in mid 1998 was 2500 people, 2 per cent of the population of Stratford-upon-Avon local authority. 18 per cent of Kineton's population in mid 1998 were aged under 16, 62 per cent were aged between 16 and 59 and 20 per cent were aged 60 and over. This compares with 18, 60 and 23 per cent respectively for Stratford-on-Avon as a whole.

A total of 19 live births to mothers usually resident in Kineton and 60 deaths of residents of this ward were registered in 1998. These represented crude rates of 8 births and 24 deaths per thousand residents compared with 10 and 11 respectively across the whole of Stratford-upon-Avon local authority.

There were 500 employee jobs in Kineton at September 1998, 1 per cent of the Stratford- on-Avon total.

In August 1998 there were 110 Income Support claimants in Kineton. This represents 6 per cent of the resident population aged 16 or over. For Stratford-upon-Avon local authority area the proportion was 4 per cent compared with an average of 8 per cent for Great Britain overall. The Indices of Deprivation 2000 (with rank 1 being the most deprived ward in England) gave Kineton the rank of 6030 out of a total of 8414 English wards.

The following observations can be made:

- Kineton is relatively affluent in national terms, although not particularly so compared to Stratford District.
- A substantial proportion of its residents must commute outside the village for work.
- The high death rate may be attributable to the high proportion of 'residential' homes.

### **3.2. Housing**

Housing in Kineton is predominantly private, owner occupied housing, much of which has been developed in the last 30 years. The former council houses in Park Piece, St Johns Road, St Peters Road, etc have either been sold to the former tenants or are now managed by Housing Associations.

The prices of local housing has increased dramatically in the last few years and even a modest terraced house is now likely to cost in excess of £100,000. There has also been an influx of new 'executive' style homes, some on sale for in excess of £600,000.

The reasons for this increase (in excess of general increases in housing costs) is difficult to define, but the proximity of the M40, the willingness of people to commute for longer distances, the Land Rover developments at Gaydon will all have had an influence.

Most of the available land within the village has now been developed and scope for further expansion is severely limited.

The issue of affordability of local housing for Kineton's younger residents and key workers is clearly a major issue

### **3.3. Employment**

Kineton's historic reliance upon farming as the main source of employment is no longer true today. While the South Warwickshire Hunt Kennels provide employment and there are still many local farms, the majority of jobs within the village are within the 'service' industries.

The main employers are the 2 local schools, the three residential nursing homes and the dozen or so local shops. The development of the small industrial workshops in Brookhampton Lane has provided a number of light industrial jobs in recent years and this area is continuing to grow.

Many residents commute to work in Stratford , Birmingham and beyond and in many respects Kineton has become a 'commuter' village.

### **3.4. Businesses and Shops**

There are some 90 businesses within Kineton registered for 'VAT' and no doubt a number of smaller enterprises as well.

In many respects the village still enjoys a good mix of local services, although the continued support of residents will be needed if this is to continue. The village still retains a butchers; a greengrocers; a supermarket; a Post Office/ General Store; a 'chippie', a florists, a Bank, an opticians, a Veterinary Surgeon and an Indian restaurant all of which serve Kineton and many of the smaller surrounding villages. There are also specialist shops, such as Country Pursuits and Nifty Needle. The last few months has seen the closure of the last petrol station in the Village – the owner stating that the business was no longer viable.

The Village is well served for Estate Agencies (2), Hairdressers (2) and Pubs (2).

### **3.5. Religion**

The village has places of worship, St Peter's Church, - Church of England; Church of St Francis of Assisi - Roman Catholic and the Methodist Chapel, providing for the religious needs of Kineton and its surrounding villages.

### **3.6. Education**

Kineton C of E (Voluntary Aided) Primary School provides education for the 5 to 11 age group. The School has expanded rapidly over the last few years as the village has grown and as a result of the school closure in Butlers Marston. There are now approximately 240 pupils on the school roll.

Kineton High School caters for the 11 to 19 age group, and is one of the main secondary school in South Warwickshire, with a school roll of around 950.

The pre- school children are able to attend the Kineton Pre-School Play Group, which meets every morning in the Methodist Hall.

There are only very limited formal adult education evening classes provided by the Local Authority, although there are number of private ‘non-vocational’ classes held in the Village Hall.

### **3.7. Transport**

The villagers are heavily reliant upon private cars for their transport needs outside the village, especially in the evening. There are only limited Bus Services available. There are no train services with villagers needing to travel to surrounding major towns for access to the rail network. Two taxi companies operate from the village.

Cars are regularly parked on Banbury Street, Warwick Road and Southam Street, since most village centre properties have no off-street parking facilities. There is a Car Park at the Village Hall (28 spaces) and limited parking for Londis customers at the rear of that store, but only limited use seems to be made of these facilities, with most cars being parked on Banbury Street near the shops.

### **3.8. Healthcare**

The village has two doctors surgeries, Little Thatch Surgery in Warwick Road and the Vale of the Red Horse Surgery in Market Square.

Full Hospital services are available at Warwick Hospital, along with a 24 hour Accident and Emergency Service. There is a minor accident unit at Stratford-upon Avon Hospital, but this operates only limited hours. The Stratford site also provides out-patient, x-ray and pathology facilities. There is a large private hospital at the Chase, Old Milverton, Leamington Spa.

There are no dentistry facilities in the village, the nearest facilities being in Wellesbourne.

There is an optician in the village operating on a limited hours basis.

Homeopathic Services are available from Sue Francis in Bridge Street.

There are no Chemist facilities in the village, although both doctor’s surgeries operate a dispensing service for prescriptions. The nearest chemists’ shop is in Wellesbourne.

### **3.9. Entertainment and Leisure Facilities.**

The village does not enjoy extensive formal leisure facilities although many clubs and societies make use of the facilities of the Village Hall, Sports and Social Club and the Schools etc to provide facilities for the residents. There are also a number of private organisations providing leisure activities in the village.

There are a wide variety of clubs and societies operating in the village, listed at Appendix 1. From the list it can be seen that there activities to suit most tastes.

### **3.10. Utilities.**

Considering that a number of years ago Kineton boasted its own gas works, supplying piped gas under pressure to village properties (it even had its own gas street lamps) there is no gas supply. A more recent survey by the then Gas Board also revealed (mainly on the grounds of cost) that there was little demand for a supply to be piped in.

Electricity is supplied by overhead power lines to the village and is distributed mainly underground within the village. The village falls within Powergen's area but, of course, villagers may now purchase their supplies from a number of alternative suppliers

Water and Sewage Services are supplied by Severn Trent Water and there is a sewage treatment works for the village in Brookhampton Lane

Basic telephone services within the village are supplied, but at present there is no access to high-speed broadband connections. There are no cable companies operating in the village. All four major mobile phone networks can be picked up throughout the village

Because Kineton has higher ground on two sides, television reception is not peak quality. Signals are received in approximately equal strength from two transmitting aerials, one on Ilmington Hill, the other is Sutton Coldfield, north of Birmingham. Channel 5 cannot be picked up from Ilmington.

### **3.11. Development Opportunities**

Recent years have seen rapid expansion within Kineton and much of the available land within the village has now been developed. The Stratford District Local Plan has identified two areas for potential development – Gilk's Garage site and land at the end of St John's Road. Beyond these 2 sites, the only further development possible is the use of 'brownfield' sites - by demolishing existing building and redeveloping on those sites.

### **3.12. Conservation Areas, Listed and Important Buildings**

Kineton has 2 conservation areas, one in Kineton, the other in Little Kineton, where very strict development restrictions apply

### **3.13. Flora and Fauna**

The majority of the land surrounding the village is cultivated farmland, with a mixture of pasture and arable. Although wildlife is not abundant, and wildflowers etc somewhat limited because of the 'management' of the land, many hedgerows have been maintained and the area can be described as 'traditional countryside. There are many public footpaths in and around the village and the area provides plenty of opportunities for country walks.

The largest unspoilt area of land is the area of King John's Mound, itself a scheduled ancient monument, and the land along the Dene Valley by the side of the old railway. This area plays host to an abundant wildlife and wild flowers.

The Parish Council are working on plans to enhance this area and have been successful in obtaining a Heritage Lottery Fund grant to improve the access and walkways and to open the area up to the general public, while preserving the scheduled ancient monument and its unique flora and fauna. Some initial improvements have already been made and Appendix 2 shows the plans that have been developed for the full River Dene Valley project.

### **3.14. Open Spaces**

The village has a number of Open Spaces. King Johns Mound and the Dene Valley represent the largest single area of informal open space. There is an extensive area of registered Village Green in Little Kineton, with its ancient pond. There are smaller areas of green in Southam Street and Mill Crescent. All these areas are owned and maintained by the Parish Council.

There is a recreation ground in St Peters Road, which the Parish Council are improving with support from Stratford District Council and the Gloucester Housing Association. There are extensive sports fields at both schools and at The Sports and Social Club, but these are reserved mainly for the use of pupils and members.

Along all roads and within the various housing developments there are small areas of open land, which are maintained by the Parish council.

The surrounding countryside, with the extensive public footpaths, does offer the resident opportunities to enjoy many open spaces, even though these are not in public ownership.

## 4 IDENTIFYING ISSUES

The preparation of a Village Appraisal and Plan is a consultative process. It is essential that villagers are given every opportunity to have input to the Plan and, as far as is possible, that Plan reflects the majority views within the village about the priorities for the local authorities.

In order to strive to achieve this it was decided that a three phase approach would be adopted:-

Two Open Days were to be held – the first to ‘launch’ the Village Plan Project to the village and to ask residents for their views of the Problems, Opportunities and Solutions, the second to present a draft version of this report and to gain feedback and endorsement about its conclusions.

The key part to the consultation was to be a detailed questionnaire to each household to gain input on the key issues facing the village.

In addition all clubs, societies and organisations were invited to submit their views and opinions. In addition visits were paid to the schools to give the children a chance to make their views known. The following sections summarise the outcome of those consultation exercises.

### 4.1. Open Day 1

The initial open day was held on Saturday, November 3 2001 in the Village Hall and around 200 residents attended at various times in the day. The main workshop session took place in the morning and considered the problems and opportunities in the village and possible solutions that could form part of an action plan for the future.

The outputs from the workshop session were then summarised and ‘focus’ areas created to allow residents to continue to develop their thoughts and ideas in consultation with a member of the Village Plan committee.

The Open day was well-received and created lots of discussion and debate. The issues raised were then included as part of the design input to the questionnaire.

### 4.2. The Questionnaire

The Village Plan Questionnaire was distributed to every household in early March and collected by the end of March 2002

This questionnaire built on the issues raised at the first Open Day and gave a further chance for everyone to give their views what they thought about the village and , most importantly how they wanted the village to develop.

The questionnaire had three main parts

- *the first (HOUSING SECTION) was prepared in conjunction with Stratford District Council to gather information about your current and future housing needs and consisted of 18 questions*
- *The second (FACTUAL SECTION) gathered some further information families and households – and had 22 questions.*
- *The third section (VIEWS AND OPINIONS) gathered thoughts on what was happening and what respondents would like to see happen in the village.*

The questionnaire was ‘anonymous’ and not cross-referenced to names or addresses and was used for statistical analysis only.

The form gave the opportunity for the Head of the Household and all members of the family aged 14 and over to have their say.

A total of 420 completed questionnaires were received, about 45% of the total issued. Some 805 residents completed the questions aimed at individuals. The average occupancy of the households surveyed was 2.62, so the questionnaire covered some 1045 residents of the village.

Section 5 of this report makes further observations and draws out the main issues raised in the questionnaire.

### **4.3. Open Day 2**

The second Open day, aimed at giving the residents an opportunity to review the analysis of the Questionnaire results and to consider the draft Action Plan was held on January 18 2003. All households received a personal invitation to attend, the results and draft Action Plan were posted on the village web-site to ensure that everyone had a chance to comment. Around 130 villagers attended and several comments were received. These comments have been taken into account in revising the draft Action Plan and are reflected in the final Action Plan presented to the Parish Council.(see Section 6 of this Report).

### **4.4. Other Consultations**

In addition to the above, the many clubs and societies were asked to submit their representations for inclusion in the Plan. Disappointingly no submissions were received.

A visit was made to the Primary School and a ‘brainstorming’ session was held with the pupils. As could perhaps have been anticipated many ideas were related to the need for more entertainment and attractions. Most popular were:

Archery	12 votes
Skateboard Park	11
Lazer Quest	9
Paint balling	9
Horse riding area	8
Ice Hockey Stadium	8

As far as ideas beyond entertainment, the major concern was the number of houses with 5 pupils wanting no more/ slower growth in housing.

## 5. ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS AND ISSUES IDENTIFIED

The Open Days and the Questionnaire revealed a number of common issues and these are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs. Before considering the issues it is worth drawing out some of the facts from the 'information' parts of the questionnaire to set the scene.

### 5.1. Facts

- Number of Completed questionnaires 420 (45%)
- Number of Occupants 1045
- Number of Individuals (over 14) contributing views 805 (398 males; 407 females)
- The majority of completed questionnaires (251) were 1-person (23%) or 2-person (37%) households.
- 82% of completed questionnaires were from 'owner-occupied' properties.
- 75% of completed questionnaires were from properties with 3 or more bedrooms.
- 28% of the responses were from people aged 60 or older.
- Less than 6% of opinions are from people aged under 18.
- Respondents were almost exclusively 'White, British/European'
- 22% of responders were retired, 59% were employed/self employed.
- 32% of those working worked in Kineton or within 5 miles; 32% travelled over 25 miles to work.
- 80% of those working used private cars to get to work. Only 13% walked or cycled.
- The most valued aspect to resident is Kineton's rural location (39%), with Family Connections (19%), convenience for work (14%) and proximity to M40(12%) the next choices.
- Little use is made of local bus service, with only 71 (9%) using the bus often although a further 215 people claimed occasional use.
- The local medical services were very highly rated with only around 2% of respondents rating the services poor.

### 5.2. Issues Raised

#### *Local Housing*

60% of respondents thought that more housing was needed for local people. Of these people, most thought that low-cost starter home should be a priority, although the provision of Sheltered Housing and more Housing Association rented property is seen as desirable. Most people felt that there was sufficient housing in Kineton for their own needs.

#### *Fire Station Site*

Over 75% of respondent felt that the Fire Station site should remain as a 'public' facility. The majority of respondents (39%) were in favour of Community facilities being provided, 20% favoured Housing Association Housing, while 16% favoured Sheltered Housing.

#### *Facilities for Young People*

78% of respondents were in favour of an improved provision for Playground facilities for younger children with the majority favouring St Peters Road (32%) or the Primary School (23%) for the site.

65% were in favour of providing better facilities for older children, with the provision of a Youth Centre (30%) or a Skateboard track (24%) the most popular suggestion.

#### *Maintenance of Landscape features*

Responders were asked whether they felt that particular landscape features were being neglected. The maintenance of ponds, particularly the pond in Little Kineton, and verges drew most comment.

#### *Traffic and Parking*

Although opinion was divided equally about whether there was a need for an 'off-street' car park. There was a strong overall view that there were need for some further restrictions to on street parking. Parking opposite the Swan Junction (by Country Pursuits and the Greengrocers) and parking in Banbury Street, Southam Street and Warwick Road generally caused most concern. 211 people though that more Yellow Lines should be used.

As far as other danger spots were concerned the excessive speed of vehicles on Banbury Road and Warwick Road were mentioned frequently. The problems of the Lighthorne Road exit, the exit from Market Square on to Southam Street and the exit from Manor Lane to Bridge Street were mentioned most often.

305 people felt there should be 20 m.p.h. limit in the village, 131 of whom thought this limit should apply throughout the village. 198 people were in favour of speed humps in various locations. Over 300 people thought a pedestrian/pelican crossing would be helpful – the most mentioned locations being Banbury Street; Southam St and Warwick Road.

263 people thought there should be more street lights, although very few people mentioned specific locations that were a recurring problem.

#### *Litter and Dog Waste*

Despite the provision of ‘Dog Litter Bins’ there is still a problem with dog waste throughout the village, with 248 people referring to this issue. The footpaths around the Primary school seem to suffer more than most.

General litter seems less of an issue, although the ‘paper shop’ and Bus shelter do seem to cause problems.

#### *Street and Road Maintenance*

Overall, significantly more people were satisfied ( answering good/reasonable) than dissatisfied (answering poor) about the maintenance of Roads; Pavements; Verges; Street Lighting and Footpaths. The area receiving most criticism was street lighting.

#### *Public Footpaths*

Although a large majority of respondents knew of where footpaths were and said they were ‘easy to use’, a significant majority felt that footpaths were not well signposted.

#### *Shopping*

Villagers seem generally satisfied with the local shops with only 14% viewing the facilities as ‘poor’. The Post Office and Postal Services again are generally thought of as good or reasonable. It is clear from the responses that the variety of shops and the Post Office are seen as a valued local resource.

#### *Clubs and Activities*

In response to questions regarding support for leisure activities, there was considerable support for Evening Classes – both educational and recreational. There was also some enthusiasm for the creation of a Tennis Club.

#### *Local Councils*

Over 100 people had attended Parish Council meetings, with 55 attending in the last 2 years – of these the vast majority thought the matters discussed were relevant.

When asked how well the Council publicised its activities/decisions, 40% thought that it did badly in this regard.

When asked how aware representatives were of local concerns, of those expressing opinions, 83% thought Parish Councillors were aware of issues, 0% thought District Councillors aware and 47% thought the County Councillors aware. When asked which issues that councillors should be more aware of the following responses were received

Traffic and speeding	27
Youth Issues/ Problems	21
Crime, vandalism and rowdiness	14
Improved Policing	13
Need for Young Children’s facilities	10
Better Maintenance of roads etc	10
Need for better public transport	9
Need for Cheaper Housing	8
Environmental concerns	6

*Planning and Development*

Over 95% of people expressing an opinion were in favour/ strongly in favour of environmental improvements in the village. 80% were in favour/strongly in favour of more jobs in Kineton. 70% felt that there should be more Small Business Development. Opinion was more divided on whether there should be Small Workshops with only 45% in favour. Similarly only 40% felt that Tourism should be encouraged.

When asked what Environmental Improvements should take place a variety of views were put forward. Those with most mentions were: Clean up River Dene; Develop Riverside Walk; Clean up Little Kineton Pond; Old Railway - develop as footpath/wildlife area; Plant trees/ floral displays; Reduce Litter/Dog fouling; Cleaner streets and footpaths; Restrict/Ban HGVs; Reduce Traffic/speed; Parking facilities/less on-street parking; Edge Hill Battle Museum.

114 people expressed concern about the number of houses being built in the village – this number is particularly significant as these were ‘write-in’ responses not merely ‘tick boxes’, indicating that this is something they feel strongly about. The view from these villagers is that there should be Restrictions or Bans on more housing ; only ‘brown field’ sites should be used; and that ‘traditional’ materials should be favoured.

*Future Development*

When asked for opinions about changes and developments in the next 10 years, the strongest themes were to preserve the village character and to limit or stop further development. The need for starter homes was also mentioned as well as the need for more rented accommodation. Several people stressed the need for more facilities for the youth of the village. The need to restrict traffic was raised as was the call for a restriction on HGVs in the village. Several people stressed the need for better shops and facilities, as well as for more jobs within the village.

*Other Issues*

People were asked to raise issues that had not been covered in the questionnaire. The pre-dominant comment was for an improved/ restored police presence in the village, a theme that was echoed on the Open Day.

## 6. ACTION PLAN

In this section of the Report, the Plan Committee has set out the proposed responses to the issues raised.

It must be recognised that the Parish Council does not have powers to implement all of the issues raised. This action plan will form the basis upon which the Parish Council will lobby and work with other local bodies and will be used as a basis for reacting to issues upon which it is asked to comment. It is intended that the Action Plan will form Supplementary Planning Guidance for the District and County Councils.

It is intended that the Kineton Village Plan Steering Group will continue to meet periodically to review progress against the Action Plan and updates of progress will be made at least ½ yearly in the Village Newsletter.

Issue	Comments and Proposed Action	Responsibility/ Date
Facilities for Young People (see also Clubs and Activities: Sports Facilities)	<p>The Parish Council recognises the need for better facilities for Young People and has secured grants from Stratford District Council and the Gloucester Housing Association towards the cost of new facilities. A basketball/football area has been created on the Recreation Ground in St Peter's Road.</p> <p>The Parish Council is also creating an area for younger children in St Peter's Road recreation ground. Work began on this facility at the end of 2002 and it is anticipated that this facility will be complete by early Spring 2003.</p> <p>The Parish Council will maintain these areas and continue to examine other opportunities for the provision of facilities for younger people.</p> <p>The needs of this group must also be recognised by Kineton High School, District and County Councils.</p> <p>The Parish Council will continue to liase with the Police on youth issues.</p>	<p>Parish Council; WCC; SDC; KHS; Police.</p> <p>December 2002/ ongoing</p>
Fire Station Site	<p>The Parish Council recognises the desire for this site to remain as a community asset. While acknowledging that there is a wish for a return to its former use, now that the new Fire Station at Wellesbourne is operational, this is not a realistic possibility. There is currently a proposal under consideration by the County Council to create Sheltered Accommodation with allied Day Centre facilities.</p> <p>The Parish Council will actively support a development along these lines and continue to press for an early resolution to this issue. If this proposal does not progress the Parish Council will continue to resist any proposals for developments that do not result in facilities for the Community at large.</p>	<p>Parish Council; WCC; SDC;</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
Planning and Development	<p>It is essential to maintain the vitality of the village and the current Local Plan makes limited provision for new housing sites. This limited provision is to be supported.</p> <p>The village development should be limited to the existing village boundaries, essentially defined for Kineton by Brookhampton Lane and the old Railway line in the east, the River Dene in the west, King John's Mound in the north and the river bridge in the south. For Little Kineton the boundary is defined by the Conservation Area.</p> <p>A clear 'green wedge' should be maintained along the Dene Valley to preserve the separate identities of Kineton and Little Kineton.</p> <p>Existing employment opportunities should be maintained and appropriate new employment opportunities encouraged.</p>	<p>SDC Parish Council</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

<p>Planning and Development (Cont)</p>	<p>Infill and re-development proposals will continue to come forward, but these must be sensitive to the character of the area, particularly in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ style and material and the impact on neighbours</li> <li>▪ issues of safety for pedestrians and vehicles</li> <li>▪ the needs of existing residents, especially the need for affordable housing</li> <li>▪ the need to preserve some open spaces in the village. 'Back Land' development will be resisted.</li> <li>▪ the need to retain existing walls, hedges and trees where these are of historic character or contribute to the character of the area</li> <li>▪ the Conservation Areas. Any development in these areas will be expected to enhance the character of the area</li> </ul> <p>The Parish Council will consult with the District Council to incorporate the above guidelines, together with on historical development patterns, in a formal Design Statement.</p>	
<p>Maintenance of Landscape and other Features</p>	<p>The Parish Council recognises its responsibility for good maintenance of landscape features within its ownership.</p> <p>The Parish Council is committed to the completion of the Dene Valley Project, to create a habitat that may be shared between villagers and wildlife. Preliminary work has started, and now the Heritage Lottery Fund grant is available, the Parish Council proceed with the project.</p> <p>The Parish Council have recently leased from Stratford District Council a large amount of derelict land adjacent to Park Piece/King John's Mound. This land will be improved and maintained and incorporated into the Dene Valley project in due course.</p> <p>The Council has commissioned a survey of the pond at Little Kineton and recognises that there is a need for substantial maintenance. The indicative cost of the project is such that this work cannot be funded from within the Council's own resources and the council is in the process of applying for Grant Aid from several sources. It is hoped that these funds will be forthcoming within the next 2 years.</p> <p>There are in existence several Tree Preservation Orders (see Appendix 12). The parish council will seek to ensure that these Orders are strictly observed and that further Preservation orders are applied for as necessary.</p> <p>There are a number of historic and important features within the village and these should be preserved, e.g. village pump (Banbury Rd), mounting block (Village Centre), War Memorial (Village Centre). The Parish Council has the main responsibility in this respect, but support from village organisations will be encouraged. As part of the Millennium celebrations the Parish Council with the support from village organisations provided a number of seats around the village and planted a number of trees. The Parish Council is committed to the maintenance of these items.</p>	<p>Parish Council ongoing (complete March 2004)</p> <p>Parish Council 2004</p> <p>Parish Council; SDC Ongoing</p> <p>Parish Council Ongoing</p>

Parking	<p>The Parish Council recognises the concern of residents regarding the increased traffic in the village and the difficulties caused by on-street parking.</p> <p>It is not felt that the provision of additional off-street parking is a practicable possibility. Similarly the complete removal of on-street parking within the village would cause hardship to the shops and villagers alike. The presence of parked vehicles does act as a deterrent to excessive speeding within the village.</p> <p>The Council will discuss with Warwickshire County Council the possibility of changing the regulations covering the current off street spaces to prevent all day parking and to provide designated Disabled parking spaces.</p> <p>Discussions will be held with the local traders to limit loading and unloading along Banbury St during ‘school bus’ hours. The Parish Council will also request WCC to examine alternative routing for school buses, avoiding the Village Centre.</p> <p>The Parish Council will meet with the Traffic Management Officials from WCC to review the main concerns raised by the villagers on this issue – specifically parking on Banbury Street, Southam Street, Warwick Road.</p> <p>The council will also make representations to the Police to seek better enforcement of current restrictions.</p>	<p>Parish Council WCC end 2002/ ongoing.</p> <p>Parish Council WCC end 2002/ ongoing.</p>
Traffic and Speeding	<p>The Parish Council acknowledges resident’s concerns at excessive speeding. The Council will make representations to Warwickshire County Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve markings at all entrances to the village to reinforce the 30 mph signs</li> <li>▪ Replace the current 40mph limit on Banbury Road with a 30 mph limit</li> <li>▪ consider the provision of formal pedestrian crossings on Banbury Street and Warwick Road</li> <li>▪ meet with the Traffic Management officials to review the main concerns raised by the villagers on this issue – specifically speeding on Banbury Road, Warwick Road and Southam Street, exit from Market Square</li> <li>▪ continue the provision of a School Crossing Warden on Southam Street ( with support from the Junior School Governors)</li> </ul> <p>The Parish Council will approach the Police to seek increased speed checks, particularly on Banbury Road, Warwick Road and between Kineton and Little Kineton. The Parish Council will continue to keep under review the need for a 20 m.p.h. limit in the village centre.</p> <p>The Parish Council will request WCC to monitor the impact of HGVs on the village and, dependent upon the findings, introduce restrictions on through routing.</p>	<p>Parish Council , WCC ongoing</p>
Public Transport	<p>The Parish Council will make WCC aware of the dissatisfaction of residents over the current provision, in particular the lack of evening schedules and the problems with disabled access. It must be recognised that if such services are not used services will be withdrawn.</p> <p>The Parish Council will request WCC to consider the introduction of a Flexibus/Community Bus for the village.</p>	<p>Parish Council; WCC</p> <p>Villagers 2003</p>
Litter and Dog Waste	<p>SDC provide good street cleaning arrangements for the main streets in the village and this level of provision should continue to be maintained. The parish Council also provide some litter collection in areas not covered by SDC services and these should be maintained.</p> <p>The Parish Council will provide larger litter bins at the Paper Shop; Bus</p>	<p>Parish Council,</p>

Litter and Dog Waste (cont)	<p>Shelter and outside the High School. The Council will write to the High School to seek its cooperation with improving the use of bins.</p> <p>The Parish Council will continue with its policy of providing dog litter bins, and residents are to be encouraged to make use of these bins. The Council is reliant upon dog-owners displaying a responsible attitude and upon 'peer' pressure from other villagers to make dog bins effective. The Council will provide additional bins where necessary.</p>	<p>SDC</p> <p>Villagers/ Dog Owners.</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Street Lighting	<p>The Parish Council has been upgrading street lights over the last few years – this programme will continue. Street Lighting maintenance is sub-contracted to Warwickshire County Council and the council will seek to review how 'failed' street lights are monitored or reported.</p>	<p>Parish Council</p> <p>ongoing</p>
Public Footpaths	<p>The Parish Council notes that these are seen as an important resource. Responsibility for maintenance of footpaths rests with the County Council. The Parish Council will ensure that WCC are aware of the perceived need for better signposting and maintenance of footpaths.</p> <p>The Parish Council will make representations to the Footpaths Officer to investigate the creation of a circular walk base around Kineton and for the reinstatement of the footpath to the Millennium Wood.</p>	<p>Parish Council; WCC</p> <p>2003</p>
Shopping	<p>The Parish Council acknowledges the desire for the maintenance of existing shops and the attraction of other retail activities. Through its consideration of planning applications the Council will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It opposes proposals to change retail premises to other non-retail uses</li> <li>▪ It regards favourably any applications for new retail ventures, within reasonable bounds</li> <li>▪ Planning Authorities are aware of the villagers' views on these issues.</li> </ul> <p>The Parish Council will press for and support measures proposed by central governments, WCC or SDC, designed to maintain and develop the economic vitality of the village. However it must be recognised that support from the local community is the most effective way whereby such facilities can be maintained</p> <p>The Parish Council will contact all shop owners etc to highlight lack of disabled access and seek their co-operation in improving this.</p>	<p>Parish Council</p> <p>Villagers</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
Clubs and Activities	<p>The Parish Council will make representations to the County Council for improved further education provision in the village and for the maintenance of the Youth Centre. The Parish Council has and will continue to provide financial support for village clubs and activities.</p>	<p>Parish Council</p> <p>WCC</p> <p>2003</p>
Sports Facilities	<p>The Parish Council recognise the need for improved provision for sports facilities in the village, in particular the desire of residents for the facilities at Kineton High School to be available outside school hours. The Parish Council will work with the High School and Warwickshire County Council to seek to improve access to these facilities.</p> <p>The Parish Council will also seek to support to any plans from the Sports and Social club to expand and support its activities.</p>	<p>Parish Council; KHS; WCC KSSC</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Local Councils	<p>The results of the Questionnaire have already been issued to all local representatives and the individual councillors will be seeking to address the issues raised.</p> <p>As far as the Parish Council is concerned, the process of notification of meetings and publishing of minutes will be reviewed to see if any improvements can be made. Minutes are currently available at the Library; on the Village Notice boards and on the website (<a href="http://www.kineton.org.uk">www.kineton.org.uk</a>).</p> <p>The Parish Council will continue to publish a Village Newsletter (Fusion) on a regular basis, at least biannually.</p>	Parish Council 2003
Police	<p>The Parish Council acknowledges villagers concerns at the reduction in Police presence. Strong representations will be made to the Police Authority to seek assurances on future policing and the early restoration of a community policeman.</p>	Parish Council; Police ongoing

## **CLUBS AND SOCIETIES**

### **WRVS Meals on Wheels Service**

Village hall on Monday and Friday, and brought in from Wellesbourne on Tuesday and Thursday.

### **WRVS Luncheon Club for the Elderly**

Village hall on Mondays and Friday.

### **Youth Club**

Metts in the Youth Centre on High School site.

### **Bingo Club**

Village hall every Thursday Day.

### **Kineton Bridge Club**

Village hall fortnightly on Wednesday afternoons.

### **Parent and Toddlers Group**

Village hall every Monday and Wednesday morning.

### **Kineton Rainbows; Brownies; Guides ;Beavers; Cubs; Scouts**

Meet in the Scout Centre, Park Piece

### **Kineton and District Swim and Gym Club**

Meet at the High School (swim in Summer – gym rest of year) on Tuesday evenings.

### **Kineton Art Group**

Village hall every Monday evening.

### **Kineton Extend Group**

A keep fit group for the over 60's meeting in the village hall every Tuesday morning.

### **Kineton Darby & Joan Club**

Village hall every month.

### **Kineton Women's Institute**

Village hall very month.

### **Kineton Bodies & Co.**

Keep Fit classes in the village hall every Wednesday evening.

### **Kineton Camera Club**

Village hall very month.

### **Kineton Local History Group**

In the village hall very month.

### **Kineton Amateur Dramatic Society**

Produces quality plays in the village hall two or three times every year.

### **Kineton Village Hall Association**

An Association of nominated members from village organisations, plus elected members, formed into a Management Committee with the sole objective of running and maintaining the village hall.

### **Regent Club**

A club for retired businessmen meeting in the Swan Hotel twice every month

**Proposed River Dene Valley Enhancement**



