

**ETTINGTON AND FULREADY
NEIGHBOURHOOD
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2011-31**



**PRE-SUBMISSION CONSULTATION
JUNE 2017**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Neighbourhood Development Plan ('the Plan') for Ettington and Fulready. It sets out a picture of the parish and a vision for it over the next 14 years with policies to support that vision. The Plan has been prepared by a committee set up by the Parish Council, and is based on various consultative meetings with village residents during the 2-3 years of its preparation. Development in the wider sense encompasses the economic, environmental and social make up of the village, its residents, its commercial activities and its environs.
- 1.2 The objective of the Plan is to ensure that all development is sustainable and at a pace and direction that the local community desires bearing in mind the strategic direction of Stratford-on-Avon District Council's Core Strategy.
- 1.3 Section 2 of the Plan explains the role of a Neighbourhood Development Plan within the framework of national and local planning, and how the idea was established by the Localism Act. It sets out the steps that need to be taken by Ettington and Fulready villagers and by Stratford-on-Avon District Council to finalise the Plan and make it a legal part of the planning process.
- 1.4 Section 3 describes the history of the parish and what makes Ettington what it is today. This section also addresses the future needs and aspirations of the villagers, again as gleaned from the consultative meetings.



Clock Tower House (Photo: Andrew Dow)

- 1.5 The 'Village Character Appraisal' for the parish is the fourth section, setting out what makes the parish unique and attempting to capture its character.
- 1.6 Section 5, the Vision Statement, encapsulates what the villagers' desire of their parish during the forthcoming 14 years. Those objectives outlined within the Vision are then accorded their own detailed section, encompassing Housing, the Local Economy, Local Amenities, the Natural Environment, the Built Environment and the Parish's Infrastructure.
- 1.7 Section 6, Housing, addresses the housing needs of the village. The housing target set out in the Core Strategy has been exceeded so this Plan only includes two modest sites which will be safeguarded for future housing should a need be demonstrated.
- 1.8 There are a number of Appendices documents that go to support the Plan and which have provided the basis of its compilation.



The Saracen's Head, Ettington (Photo: Andrew Dow)

2.0 Neighbourhood Planning

Introduction

- 2.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans were introduced under the Localism Act 2011. This became law in April 2012 and aims to give local people more say in the future of where they live.
- 2.2 Once approved under a local referendum, this Neighbourhood Development Plan will, after independent scrutiny, be adopted by Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SDC) as part of the Development Plan to be used when determining planning applications within the Neighbourhood Area.
- 2.3 The Neighbourhood Development Plan will become part of the statutory Development Plan alongside SDC's Core Strategy.
- 2.4 For Ettington, this is a great opportunity for people living in the village to decide how the village should evolve in the years up to 2031. The Plan contains the vision for Ettington that was developed through consultation with the local community and key stakeholders, and sets out clear planning policies to realise this vision.
- 2.5 This Plan is in general conformity with the strategic direction of the Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy 2011 to 2031 which was adopted on 11 July 2016.
- 2.6 Policies within this Plan will allow the village to develop through steady but moderate growth, meeting the housing needs of the community while at the same time preserving the importance of the open countryside, rural landscape and numerous heritage assets. It also considers the infrastructure needed to support such growth.
- 2.7 A Neighbourhood Development Plan must have appropriate regard to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and related Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Plan will demonstrate how the sustainability objectives of the Government are implemented through local policies.
- 2.8 The Stratford-on-Avon District Design Guide and the Landscape Sensitivity Study 2011 also provide essential guidance along with the evidence base supporting the Core Strategy.
- 2.9 On 12 March 2015, SDC approved Ettington Parish Council as an appropriate 'qualifying body' to submit a Neighbourhood Development Plan. It also approved the Neighbourhood Area which our plan will cover.
- 2.10 The boundary of the Neighbourhood Area is contiguous with that of the Parish boundary of Ettington.

The Neighbourhood Area

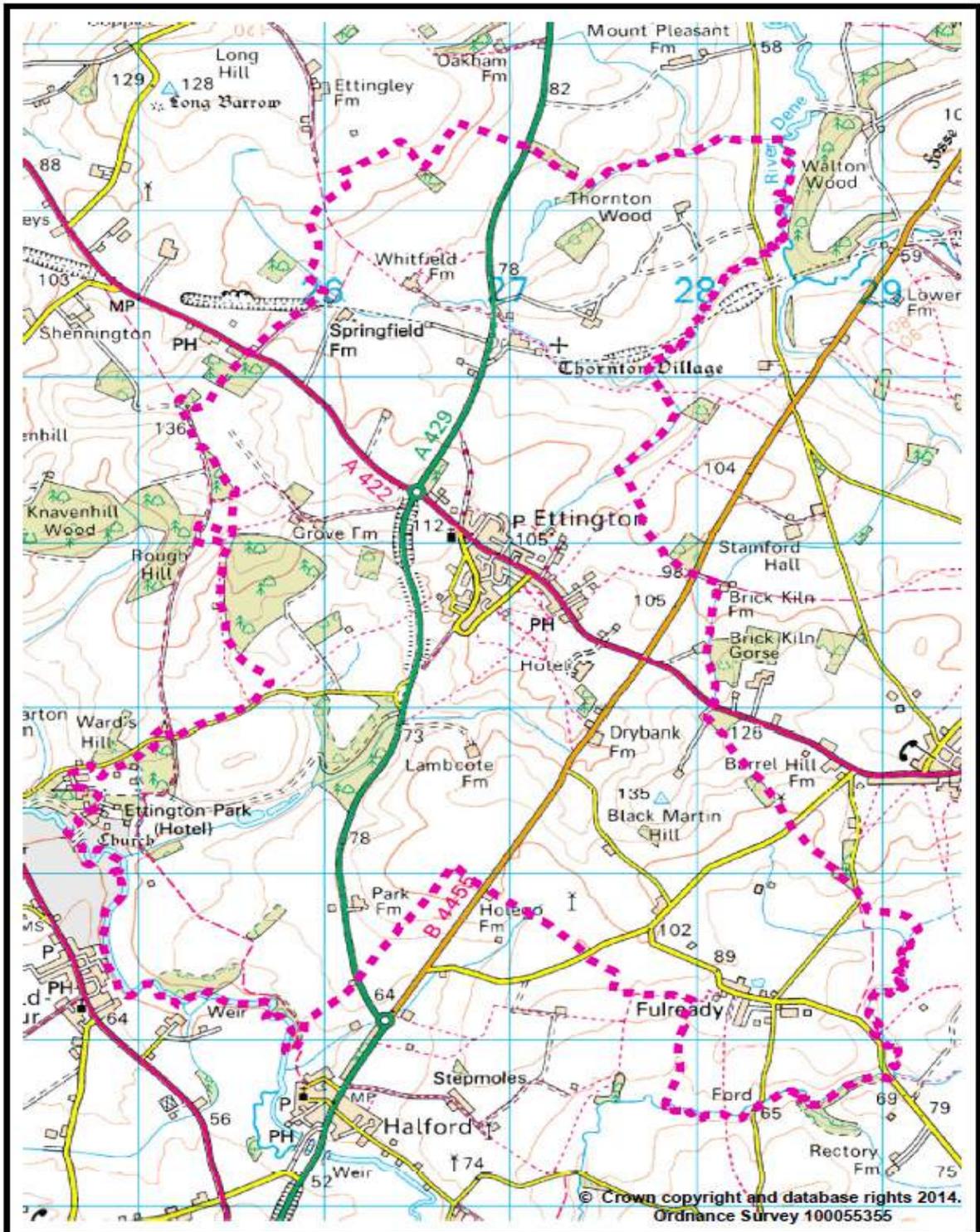


Figure 1 - Ettington Neighbourhood Area Boundary

3.0 Evolution

History

- 3.1 The earliest written record of the parish is in the Domesday Book (1086) when it was known as Etendon and comprised 17 hides (1700 acres) with an annual value of £20 and it was held by one, Saswalo of Henry de Ferrers. The Saxon name implies that the settlement had already existed for many years and the presence of the Fosse Way suggests it may have originated in Roman times. The Shirley family who are now the principal local land-owners are able through the male line to trace their direct descent back to Saswalo. The family has been influential in the shaping of the village for the last two centuries and their original seat was The Old Manor House at Lower Ettington, now the Ettington Park Hotel. Evelyn Philip Shirley it was, who, in 1873 to coincide with the opening of the local railway, had the Parish name changed from Eatington to Ettington for the station boards in order to preserve its pronunciation.
- 3.2 The parish consisted originally of five hamlets: Lower Ettington, Upper Ettington, Lambcote, Fulready and Thornton. The village is currently on the site of Upper Ettington with only Fulready surviving as a separate hamlet within the Parish and holding one seat on the Parish Council.
- 3.3 The original village school on the Banbury Road was built in 1813 under the direction of Evelyn John Shirley and continued to house the infants' class for some years after its successor in Churchill Close was opened in 1965. By the time of the 1795 Enclosure Act much of the population of the Parish resided in Upper Ettington and in 1798 the Church of St Thomas a Becket was consecrated while the 13th Century church in the Ettington Park Hotel grounds closed and became a Shirley family chapel.
- 3.4 The new church was badly constructed and in 1903 the present day Church of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas of Canterbury was consecrated on land provided by the Shirleys. The organ therein commemorates Dr William Croft, eminent 18th/19th Century hymnologist, who was born at The Manor in 1678. There are memorials to the Ettington sons lost in the Boer, 1st and 2nd World Wars on an interior plaque and external war memorial cross.
- 3.5 Non-conformist worship in the parish was conducted in a Congregationalist Chapel (until 1920's), a Methodist Chapel (until 1960's), and still thriving is The Friends Meeting House which has flourished since it was built in 1684 on land donated by Samuel Lucas of Lambcote. George Fox, founder of the Quaker movement is known to have preached on several occasions at the latter's house. Quaker families have had a considerable influence on the village and William Bevington Gibbins who owned the house known today as Ettington Hall on Rookery Lane had the School tower and clock constructed in

memory of his father in 1871. He was later a prime mover in the acquisition of the old military building which became the Village Hall in 1923.



Ettington Hall (Photo: Andrew Dow)



Quaker Meeting Place and Chapel (Photo: Andrew Dow)

- 3.6 Agriculture was the predominant economic activity in the Parish providing work and housing for village residents. John William Lowe, an influential Ettington farmer in the early 20th Century was among the co-founders of and first chairman of the company which became NFU Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.

- 3.7 For the 19th and most of the 20th centuries the village was self-sufficient in terms of its everyday needs for provisions of services there being a wide range of shops. However, the closure of the bakery in the late 1950's began the demise of all but the current village store and Post Office. In the 19th Century the village boasted five public houses but only the Chequers is the sole survivor.
- 3.8 The former seat of the Shirleys is now Ettington Park Hotel an internationally famous hotel and conference centre, and the former Fosse Hill House, once home of the Lowe family, has had renovation and expansion to become the Chase Hotel and Conference Centre.



Ettington Park Hotel

- 3.9 Large scale housing developments began in the mid-1960's leading to an increased population of which many came from urban locations thus diluting the level of community spirit that normally typified a rural village. However, time is a great healer and with the aid of funding from the demolition of the old village hall to make way for the Hillman Way estate, the Community Centre which was opened in 2003 thrives and provides a focal point for all.

Future

- 3.10 Housing – Planned organic growth of approximately 59 dwellings, as required by the Core Strategy, will imply a population increase from the 1,500 stated in the 2011 National Census to an estimated 1,700 in 2031. Except for the anticipated need for a modest expansion (one or two classrooms) of the village school and the two permitted housing sites, the physical appearance of the built-up areas of the Parish is unlikely to change significantly over the plan period.
- 3.11 Traffic - An issue of universal concern, the village will strive to eliminate the passage of through traffic particularly by heavy freight vehicles. In an ideal world the Banbury Rd. from the Warwick Rd. (A429)

roundabout to the Fosse Way junction (where a traffic island could be considered) should be declassified and have weight and 20mph speed restrictions imposed. Warwick and Stratford traffic to/from Banbury should bypass the village as originally intended via the Halford roundabout.



Traffic on the A422 (Photo: Andrew Dow)

- 3.12 Transport - Despite a recent service improvement public transport remains inadequate and fails to serve the needs of the village. Meanwhile, the number in need of the service for access to urban centres, medical facilities and education rises as the ageing population increases and the residential expansion brings more school aged children. One way forward would be for the acquisition of a self-financing community managed and operated mini-bus service. Suitably timetabled this would fulfil a variety of needs including: access to towns and services for the elderly; a link to Clubs, Societies and village functions for Fulready residents; late night services to Stratford for the younger adults and transport links for residents of our two Hotel/Conference centres.
- 3.13 Business and Economy - The Parish Council will seek to enhance the success and prospects of the various businesses in the neighbourhood by encouraging patronage from within its population and promoting where possible externally. It will provide opportunities from time to time for these enterprises to showcase their services and broadcast through its media outlets details of successes, awards and innovations.
- 3.14 Clubs, Societies, Common Interest Groups - The existing organisations will be supported where appropriate to ensure their continued popularity. Similar aid and guidance will be afforded to any new groups with constitutions wishing to form associations with membership open to all villagers. Pursuing the acquisition of land identified in the plan as suitable and appropriate for allotments will be an early priority. Sport, health and well-being clubs and activities for all ages will be actively encouraged and promoted. This should include monitoring the quality

of the public footpaths, engaging with landowners and eliciting the county's resources to maintain them.

- 3.15 Village Amenities and Facilities - There is a lack of recreational opportunities for older children in the village and this deficiency will be addressed by the Parish Council through a sub-group which is already engaging with and guiding a 'Youth Council'. This body will carry out fund-raising activities, seek grant aid and utilise developer contributions in order to fund more relevant equipment on the playing fields. The village boasts an enviable Community Centre which is blessed with an upper floor currently unused. Future uses for this space is a project that should evolve over the Plan period whether it is for the provision of extra space for clubs/societies or business use.
- 3.16 The Environment - Maintaining a tidy, attractive village will be at the forefront of our expectations through encouragement of residents to assist in the upkeep of verges, removal of litter, and maintenance of their own frontages. Entry into national competitions e.g. Village in Bloom is a matter which the Parish Council should actively consider. Sponsorship will be sought from the Parish's various commercial enterprises.



Thatched Cottage, Ettington Village (Photo: Andrew Dow)

4.0 Village Character Appraisal

- 4.1 The following appraisal is an attempt to capture the character of the village and provides the context for the policies contained within the Plan.
- 4.2 The village we see and admire today is, of course, the outcome of its historical development. Ettington is a village that dates from before the Domesday Survey of 1086, and its architecture has been dominated until quite recently by manorial houses and perfunctory housing built for local agricultural based workers.
- 4.3 Central to the character of the village is the turnpike road that is at its heart and from where the village growth has emanated. Even today the A422 forms the central spine of the village.
- 4.4 Ettington was a rural community well into the 20th century and it could be argued was until the 1960's, with local employment heavily reliant upon agriculture. A picture could be painted of cottages straggling the main thoroughfare, with the houses fronting the road; a typical ribbon development. There used to be a toll gate (now converted) in the middle of the village next to a pound for animals.



Tollgate House (Photo: Andrew Dow)

- 4.5 Ettington has its 'usual' collection of Manor Houses, Halls, listed buildings, etc that provide an invaluable insight into its past.
- 4.6 The central focus of the village had by 1800 moved from its original position at Lower Eatington to Upper Eatington. The relatively late

arrival of the railway in 1873 brought with it the change of name to Ettington as we now know it.

- 4.7 Over the 20th Century Ettington tripled in size, with most of its growth occurring from 1960 onwards. The last council houses were built in 1950 and Nelson Close's private bungalows in 1954/5. By the mid 60's a housing 'boom' of comparatively large estates had been erected on either side of the main road.
- 4.8 A major change in the character of the village, it could thus be argued, happened in the 1960's when it changed from one based on agriculture, with the majority of the villagers occupied on the land (or as a consequence of it), to one which is commuter orientated. Several village public houses and shops serving the community were closed with the majority of villagers now travelling to work and relying on the motor car. 45% of the respondents to the 2015 Village Survey travelled over 20 miles to work or study. The amenities have now dwindled to one public house and one Post Office/general store.
- 4.9 Change-of-use, too, has been the fate of many of the older buildings: the smithy, the bakery, the chapels, the toll house, the butcher's and greengrocers, the old school, and the old school house have all been converted into dwellings.
- 4.10 However, Ettington still has a strong village/community feel about it as is evidenced by the large number of active clubs and organisations. There are numerous social events: Community Centre activities, an annual Christmas pantomime, frequent Village Breakfasts, etc. Various surveys indicate that a vibrant village is something the villagers want to maintain.
- 4.11 Villagers also wish to protect the green and open space feeling of the village and with it maintain the vista of valued landscapes as illustrated in Figures 5a and 5b.
- 4.12 Outside Ettington's built-up areas the countryside is largely rural with extensive farming and related activity. This traditional character should be retained and enhanced as far as possible where any necessary development and change occurs. To that end we would support proposals that provide greater opportunities for wildlife development (e.g. woodland) and the maintenance and improvement of amenities such as footpaths and bridleways.
- 4.13 Proposals for significant change of use should enhance local employment opportunities, be environmentally sustainable and contribute to the development of the local ecology. Skylines and important views/valued landscapes should be protected from unsightly intrusion. Developments that enhance the area's attractiveness to visitors could be important in stimulating the local economy.

5.0 Vision Statement

5.1 Ettington aspires to thrive as a vibrant and distinctive neighbourhood, to continue to respect and reflect the views of its community, to evolve and expand whilst retaining its unique and distinctive character, and to provide an outstanding quality of life for current and future generations of residents.

5.2 The community of Ettington will support this vision by:

- Supporting measured, proportionate, timely and sustainable development to meet local requirements;
- Encouraging a thriving and prosperous community that delivers a high quality of life for all its residents;
- Promoting a flourishing local economy;
- Maintaining a high quality natural environment that preserves and enhances biodiversity;
- Recognising and protecting the character and history of the neighbourhood area; and
- Endorsing policies that have a positive effect on the environment, including those that remove or minimise flood risk, mitigate climate change, reduce our carbon footprint and minimise the impact of increased traffic.

Strategic Objectives	
Housing	To promote new high quality homes in appropriate sustainable locations that meet the needs of the village and district without compromising the distinctive and attractive setting of the village or the natural environment
Local Economy	To protect and promote jobs for local people in order to advance economic development in the Neighbourhood Area
Local Amenities	To ensure that valued community facilities, local shops and services are maintained and where possible enhanced in order to promote sustainable living
Natural Environment	To safeguard our natural environment and enhance biodiversity through sensitive development which protects and enriches the landscape
Built Environment	To promote high quality sustainable design whilst ensuring the historic environment is preserved and enhanced
Infrastructure	To seek on-going improvements to transport and parking and digital communications

6.0 Housing

Strategic Objective

- 6.1 **To promote new, high-quality homes in appropriate, sustainable locations that meet the needs of the village and district without compromising the distinctive and attractive setting of the village or the natural environment.**
- 6.2 To meet the social, environmental and economic needs of the village through sustainable organic growth, meeting local demand without breaking down existing social and environmental structures and to preserve and enhance the special characteristics of Ettington.

Policy H1 - Housing Growth

The built up area boundary of Ettington is defined by the Village Boundary as shown in Figure 2. New housing development within the Village Boundary will be supported in principle.

All areas outside of the Village Boundary are classed as countryside. New housing in the countryside will be strictly controlled and limited to dwellings for rural workers, replacement dwellings, and new dwellings in accordance with Policies H2 and H3.

Explanation

- 6.3 Future housing development within the Neighbourhood Area will need to be continuous but controlled in order to achieve steady and moderate growth.
- 6.4 The Core Strategy identifies Ettington as a Category 3 Local Service Village where up to 59 new homes will be expected to be provided between 2011 and 2031 in order to assist the dispersed approach to housing provision across the district.
- 6.5 A total of 8 homes have been built in the village since 2011. A further 62 homes have planning permission (see table below).

Housing Commitments Since 2011	Reference	Market Homes	Affordable Homes
Ettington Manor, Rogers Lane	01/02113/FUL	5	0
St. Thomas A Beckett House, Stratford Road	06/02289/FUL	1	0
Utility Buildings, Rogers Lane	09/02402/FUL	1	0
Rookery Farm, Rookery Lane	14/03464/FUL	1	0
Land off Old Warwick Road	15/04449/OUT	8	0
Orchard Cottage, Hockley Lane	15/04409/OUT	1	0
The Brambles, Hockley Lane	15/02756/OUT	3	0
Land off Banbury Road (Hutsby)	15/01035/OUT	8	6
Land off Banbury Road (Spitfire)	15/01342/FUL	21	11
White Horse Inn, Banbury Road	16/02068/FUL	3	0
Gardeners Cottage, Ettington Grange, Stratford Road	17/00498/FUL	1	0
Sub Total		53	17
Total number of dwellings			70*

**A further development of 6 dwellings on Land off Rogers Lane was pending a decision at time of writing (ref. 16/03972/FUL).*

- 6.6 In light of the fact that the village has already seen a level of growth in excess of the Core Strategy target, it is not considered necessary to allocate significant tracts of land for housing development. However, in addition to natural infilling and windfall sites, there are two small sites in and around Ettington which will assist in additional modest organic growth over the plan period.
- 6.7 This Plan provides for a further 13 homes to be built during the plan period on safeguarded land under Policy H2 should a housing need for their early release be identified.
- 6.8 Additionally, the redevelopment and reuse of land and properties within the defined village boundary will be supported in order to assist in the provision of windfall housing.
- 6.9 The village boundary has been based on the built up area boundary originally drawn up in the Stratford-on-Avon District Local Plan in 2000. It has been altered in line with the following criteria of inclusion within the village boundary:
- Where new residential development, sites allocated in this Plan, and outstanding planning permissions are located on the edge of

the boundary set in the Stratford-upon-Avon District Local Plan they are now included within the village boundary; and

- Residential curtilages are included within the village boundary unless an area is clearly a paddock and more appropriately defined as 'non-urban'.

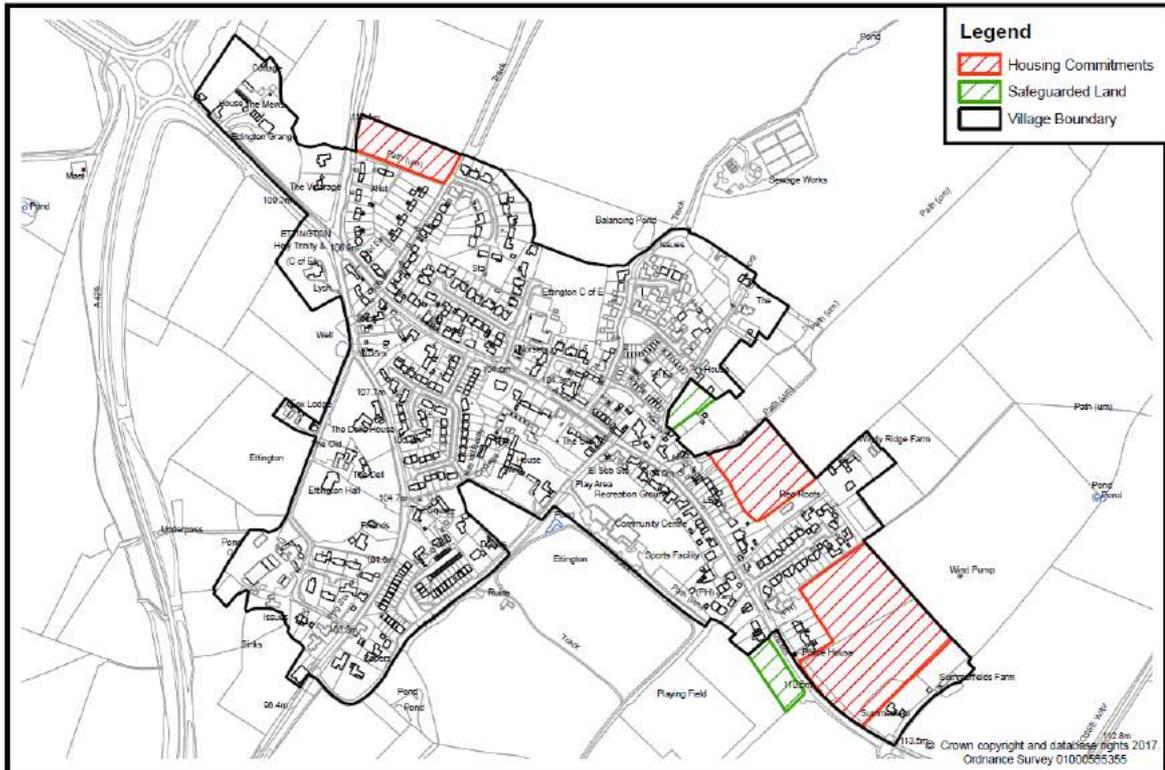


Figure 2 - Village Boundary

Policy H2 - Safeguarded Land

This Plan supports the safeguarding of land at the following locations as shown on the Figure 2 for potential future residential-led development:

H2a - Land east of Hockley Lane for up to 5 dwellings

H2b - Land south of Banbury Road for up to 8 dwellings

The above sites will only be released during the plan period if it can be demonstrated through the submission of robust evidence that there is an identified housing need for their early release.

Development on these sites will be expected to comply with other relevant policies in the Plan including H5, IN1 and IN3.

Explanation

- 6.10 The Stratford-on-Avon District Core Strategy 2011 to 2031 identifies Ettington as a Category 3 Local Service Village¹ where it is expected that around 59 dwellings should be provided during the plan period.
- 6.11 Whilst this requirement has already been fulfilled, this Plan seeks to identify additional sustainable and deliverable sites as strategic housing reserves. These sites will only be released if there is an identified local or district need i.e. where the District Council is unable to demonstrate a 5 year supply of housing land as required under paragraph 47 of the NPPF.
- 6.12 It is not intended that the strategic reserve sites will be released unless and until there is substantive evidence to demonstrate the need for an early release.

Policy H3 - Local Needs Housing

Local needs housing development will be permitted on small sites beyond, but reasonably adjacent to the Village Boundary where the following is demonstrated:

- a) There is a proven and as yet unmet local need, having regard to the latest Housing Needs Survey;
- b) No other suitable and available sites exist within the development boundary of the settlement; and
- c) Secure arrangements exist to ensure the housing will remain affordable and available to meet the continuing needs of local people.

Where viability for 100% local needs housing provision cannot be achieved, an element of market housing may be included within a rural exception scheme, to provide sufficient cross-subsidy to facilitate the delivery of affordable homes. In such cases, land owners will be required to provide additional supporting evidence in the form of an open book development appraisal for the proposal containing inputs assessed and verified by a chartered surveyor.

Explanation

- 6.13 This policy recognises that as the parish is in an area where the price of open market housing is high, some households will be unable to buy open market homes if they wish to stay local to their parish, family or community links.

¹ Policy CS.15

6.14 The NPPF allows for the provision of affordable housing² through rural exception sites. These are additional housing sites that are used to meet defined affordable housing needs in rural areas where up-to-date survey evidence shows that local need exists. This enables small sites to be used specifically for affordable housing in small rural communities that would not normally be considered because, for example, they fall outside local plan development boundaries.

6.15 For the purpose of local needs housing a local connection is defined as the following:

- Have lived in the village for a minimum of 6 months
- Have previously lived in the village for 6 out of the last 12 months or 3 out of 5 years
- Have close family currently residing in the village and for at least 5 years*; or
- Has full or part time work (not voluntary, seasonal or casual) in the village and has been employed for at least 6 months.

6.16 To satisfy the local connection criteria an applicant has to only meet one of the above points, although many may have more than this.

**A close family connection is defined as mother, father, sister, brother or adult children.*

6.17 The 2016 Housing Needs Survey commissioned by the Parish Council through Warwickshire Rural Community Council concluded that there was a need for 11 new homes in Ettington parish for households with a local connection, as detailed in the table below:

Housing Tenure	2 bed bungalow	2 bed house	3 bed house	4 bed house	Total
Housing Association Rent	0	3	1	0	4
Housing Association Shared Ownership	0	3	1	0	4
Owner Occupier	2	0	0	1	3
Total	2	6	2	1	11

6.18 This identified affordable housing need will largely be met through the housing commitments on the Banbury Road (Refs. 15/01035/OUT and 15/01342/FUL).

6.19 As an indication of potential further unmet need, as at October 2016, the District Council's Home Choice Plus register indicates that there

² Annex 2: Glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework or as subsequently amended by Government Policy or Statute.

are currently 15 local households looking for suitable accommodation, as below:

- 2 x Singles
- 2 x Couples
- 2 x Pensioner/Disable Living Allowance
- 9 x Families: of which 5 x Families with 1 child, 2 x Families with 2 children and 1x Family with 3 children

6.20 During the Plan period, appropriate Rural Exception Schemes supported by Policy H3 will assist in delivering future local housing need.

Policy H4 - Housing Mix

Market Housing

Developments of 5 or more units should seek to meet the requirements identified by the most current up-to-date evidence such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the Residential Parish Survey conducted to inform this NDP or the 2016 Housing Needs Survey.

In order to meet the specific needs of the Neighbourhood Area, market housing will be provided with the following mix:

1-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4+ bed	Total
At least 10%	At least 35%	No more than 40%	No more than 15%	100%

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing will be provided in accordance with Policy CS.18 of the Core Strategy.

In order to meet the specific needs of the Neighbourhood Area, affordable housing will be provided with the following size mix:

1-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4+ bed	Total
20%	40%	35%	5%	100%

The requirement for and provision of affordable housing within the Neighbourhood Area will continue to be monitored throughout the Plan period in order to ensure that the most up-to-date evidence is used to identify the current need. Such evidence will be used to inform the provision of affordable housing on qualifying sites.

Explanation

- 6.21 Mix will be subject to negotiation considering issues such as local need, viability and character of the area. Developers will be required to set out why they are not complying with the broad approach outlined in Policy H3 above.
- 6.22 The evidence from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and its update indicates that the provision of a greater number of smaller market homes on development sites to help meet the identified need should be encouraged. In light of the ageing population, the provision of small market bungalows will be particularly welcomed.
- 6.23 The results of the 2015 Neighbourhood Plan Survey identified the following:
- Of those surveyed 75% thought family houses with 2-3 bedrooms should take priority in the parish. 57% were in favour of starter houses with one bedroom taking priority and 51% cited bungalows with 2-3 bedrooms. Thus the majority of the villagers want 'smaller homes'.
 - Of those surveyed 74% were in disagreement with the proposal that the "Plan should encourage the majority of new houses to be built in one large concentrated location rather than multiple smaller sites". Big development is not desired, smaller 'in-fill' is preferred.
 - Of those surveyed 83% agreed that the plan should encourage a gradual pace of development, with a smaller number of houses being built each year to 2031. The pace of development should be gradual/incremental over the plan period.
 - Of those surveyed 80% disagreed (in contrast to 14% who agreed) that the "Plan should allow for more than the maximum number of around 59 houses (as included in the core strategy) to be developed".

Policy H5 - Housing Design

The following design principles will be applied to all relevant development within the Neighbourhood Area:

- a) Infill developments must follow established building lines and be designed to ensure that space between buildings is not significantly reduced. A terracing affect must be avoided;
- b) A density and layout which reflects established local character and settlement pattern and a mass and footprint which is proportionate to the size of the plot;
- c) New dwellings will usually be of a simple design reflecting the traditional style of existing properties within the villages;
- d) A variety of roof heights will be encouraged;
- e) The mixing of styles or historical references in the same building must be avoided but the use of locally distinctive architectural features and styles will be encouraged;
- f) Natural, locally quarried stone should be encouraged and the use of reclaimed stone for use on sites of a particularly sensitive nature;
- g) The use of slate and plain clay tiles for roofs are dominant in the villages and will be encouraged on new developments;
- h) Working chimneys will be encouraged as a traditional design feature found in the villages;
- i) Joinery must be of a traditional design and proportional to the property, especially on the front elevation. Lintels must be incorporated as functional and decorative architectural features. White U.P.V.C windows and doors will be discouraged;
- j) Where dormer windows are required, in both new developments and extensions to existing properties, they must be unobtrusive and not too prolific;
- k) Street and other lighting should be kept to a minimum whilst ensuring developments are safely lit; and
- l) Large areas of hard surfacing should be avoided but where appropriate the use of granite setts and Cotswold Stone chippings is preferable to concrete and tarmac.

Explanation

- 6.24 The above design principles are not intended to impose architectural styles or stifle innovative design, originality or initiative. However, it is important to promote and reinforce local distinctiveness.
- 6.25 By adhering to good design principles as a basis for assessing new developments, it will protect the character of the historic built environment and improve the quality of life through good design which is in sympathy with the character of the area.

7.0 Local Economy

Strategic Objective

- 7.1 **To protect and promote jobs for local people in order to advance economic development in the Neighbourhood Area.**
- 7.2 The parish of Ettington has an abundance of employment sites from large companies such as Pure Recycling to individual cottages industries and home based businesses. Over the years, farms in the parish have become diversified and support a range of business activities whilst the location and natural splendour of the parish has assisted the two parish hotels, Ettington Park and Ettington Chase, to thrive and attract thousands of visitors every year.
- 7.3 It is therefore important that existing businesses continue to grow and support local jobs and inward investment into the parish.

Policy LE1 - Protecting and Supporting Existing Employment Sites

Proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of land or premises identified for, or currently in, employment use will only be supported providing one or more of the following criteria are met:

- a) **There is a sufficient supply of sites for a range of employment uses to meet both immediate and longer term requirements over the Plan period; and**
- b) **The applicant can demonstrate, through the submission of a minimum 12 month marketing exercise, that the site/premises is no longer capable of meeting employment needs; or**
- c) **Development of the site for other appropriate uses will facilitate the relocation of an existing business to a more suitable site; or**
- d) **Unacceptable environmental problems are associated with the current use of the site and the proposal will remove them.**

Limited extensions to existing commercial buildings in the Neighbourhood Area will be supported providing there is no conflict with other policies in this Plan.

Explanation

- 7.4 There are around 15 registered businesses in Ettington, the largest being the Ettington Chase Conference Centre. Many businesses are one or two person local businesses, overwhelmingly in the service sector, often working from home.

- 7.5 The protection of these sites for the purposes of local jobs and local custom assists in achieving sustainable living. It is important that the infrastructure necessary to sustain these business ventures is maintained and enhanced.
- 7.6 Known local businesses were contacted in August 2016 to seek their views as to how the Ettington Neighbourhood Plan might contribute to their future development. Suggestions for improvement included sustainable development to ensure stability and growth for local amenities such as the shop and the community centre; faster broadband speeds across the parish; and the possibility of a local informal forum for local business.
- 7.7 It is important therefore to provide an environment in which sustainable local business of a scale appropriate to the village can be supported. This will require effective fast broadband provision.

Policy LE2 - Promoting New Employment Opportunities

Proposals for new employment sites consistent with other policies in this Plan and which encourage the growth of local employment will be supported.

The development of new local employment opportunities will be encouraged within the Neighbourhood Area providing that they:

- a) Do not have a detrimental impact on residential amenity;**
- b) Do not lead to the loss of green infrastructure;**
- c) Do not have an unacceptable impact due to traffic generation; and**
- d) Do not conflict with national policy.**

Explanation

- 7.8 Local employment is vital to the health of villages such as Ettington if they are not to become mere dormitory towns for commuters and pensioners. Local employment opportunities, especially for young people, help maintain the demographic balance of the community provided they are matched by the availability of affordable housing.
- 7.9 Local employers such as the pub/restaurant, the school and the village shop must be maintained to preserve vital local amenities and to reduce dependence on car use. The sensible and planned expansion of local employment in line with village expansion and planning priorities will be an important part of this.

Policy LE3 - Home Working

All new dwellings are encouraged to provide space to support home-working, with flexible space adaptable to a home office, and incorporate cabling or suitable ducting to support broadband in accordance with Policy ECON3.

Proposals for small scale live-work development (new build or conversion), comprising commercial space (Class B1a) and living space will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- a) Have suitable independent access to both uses;
- b) Have an appropriate level of off road parking to serve both uses;
- c) Layout and design ensures that residential and work uses can operate together without conflict;
- d) Be in reasonably accessible locations to service facilities by means other than a private vehicle;
- e) In the case of conversions, the building should be of a permanent and substantial construction, structurally sound and capable of conversion without major rebuilding or extension;
- f) Have an adequate residential curtilage without having a detrimental impact on the building and its rural setting; and
- g) Not adversely impact on existing neighbouring amenity

Explanation

- 7.10 Villages such as Ettington are popular for home working where there is access to high-speed broadband. A large part of the village already has access to high speed broadband with the remainder of the village programmed for connection in the next couple of years. Home working reduces reliance on car transport for journeys to work and stimulates the growth of the local economy.
- 7.11 Improved coverage of high-speed broad band to the villages in the Neighbourhood Area will be encouraged and supported.
- 7.12 At the same time it is important that the expansion of home working does not generate development proposals that conflict with the building and planning criteria laid out in this Plan. Our proposals are designed to help stimulate home working without conflicting with other requirements.

Policy LE4 - Rural Tourism

Proposals for new and improved leisure and tourism based services and facilities within the Neighbourhood Area will be supported providing they do not conflict with other policies in this Plan.

Proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of land or premises associated with leisure or tourism will not be supported unless:

- a) The applicant can demonstrate that the site/premises is no longer viable; or
- b) Development of the site for other appropriate uses will facilitate the relocation of an existing leisure or tourist facility to a more suitable site.

Explanation

7.13 Ettington is situated close to one of the most frequently-visited towns in the UK and is within striking distance of the Cotswolds, several important National Trust properties and the historic town of Warwick. All this makes it attractive to tourists and of interest to developers of tourist services such as hotels and B&Bs.

7.14 This Plan is designed to support such developments in line with the criteria stated. Tourist development should be accompanied by improvements in public transport; the recently-introduced fast X7 bus that links Ettington with the centre of Stratford in one direction and Banbury railway station (via the National Trust property at Upton House) is an excellent example of how this might be achieved.



Ettington Chase Hotel

8.0 Local Amenities

Strategic Objective

- 8.1 To ensure that valued community facilities, local shops and services are maintained and where possible enhanced in order to promote sustainable living.**
- 8.2 This is important in order to ensure that the villagers continue to have excellent local facilities and access to open spaces and recreation to maintain a strong, active, healthy and vibrant community.
- 8.3 The splendour of the landscape around Ettington consists of rolling hills, open countryside and agricultural/pasture land. This historic landscape feature is an essential part of the setting and must be protected. It affords the opportunity for various outdoor (and indoor activities) which in turn helps to create a healthy and socially friendly neighbourhood.
- 8.4 Protecting designated local green spaces and public rights of way is of paramount importance.
- 8.5 Appendix 1 provides a list of clubs and organisations present in the Neighbourhood Area, as of May 2017.

Policy LA1 - Protecting and Enhancing Existing Community Assets

The loss of existing community facilities will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer viable or that the facility is no longer in active use and has no prospect of being brought back into use.

Proposals which enhance and improve existing community facilities will be supported. New community facilities will be encouraged providing they are compatible with existing neighbouring uses.

Explanation

- 8.6 Ettington is blessed with a large, modern building known as the Community Centre which was constructed as a consequence of the demolition of the old Village Hall to make way for the Hillman Way housing development in 2003. It is one of the focal points of village life, is owned by the Parish Council and leased by it to the Charitable Trust which is responsible for its management. It has yet to be fully utilised having an upper floor hitherto undeveloped. During the course of the Plan it is likely with the anticipated population increase that there will be scope to bring the extra facility into play.

- 8.7 The extensive mown grounds surrounding the Community Centre, the 'Playing Field', are owned by the Parish Council and include a well-equipped young children's play area and a multi-use games court. The Parish Council's 'Youth Project' group is progressing the future provision of a skate park (or similar) and youth shelter adjacent to the latter to fulfil an identified need for teenagers. To the South-east of the Playing Field is situated another tract of land leased to the Parish Council and maintained by it as a football pitch for Ettington Rovers Football Club.
- 8.8 It is anticipated that the village telephone box when it becomes defunct will be adopted by the Parish Council for a purpose to be decided by village consensus. The remaining assets listed in Appendix 1 are also vital to the well-being of the village and will be supported and protected by whatever means possible.

Policy LA2 - Designated Local Green Space

This Plan designates the following areas of Local Green Space as defined on Figures 3a (Ettington) and 3b (Fulready) below at the following locations:

Ettington

- 1) Ettington Recreational Ground, Rogers Lane
- 2) Ettington Football Club Pitches, Banbury Road
- 3) Land west of Rookery Lane, Banbury Road
- 4) Land at Rogers Lane
- 5) Primary School Playing Field, Banbury Road
- 6) Land on Corner of Hillman Way and Clark Walk
- 7) Land west of Rookery Lane, Banbury Road

Fulready

- 1) Land south of 'Keepers Cottage'
- 2) Land west of 'Bluestones'
- 3) Land south of 'Barwood'
- 4) Land south of 'Roseycoombe'

The above designations include a range of existing formal sports and recreational spaces along with informal areas of play and open space.

Development that would harm the openness or special character of a Local Green Space or its significance and value to the local community will not be permitted unless there are very special circumstances which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space.

Where appropriate, CIL funds will be used to enhance these designations to ensure a suitable quantum and quality of recreational and amenity space is available for the Neighbourhood Area.

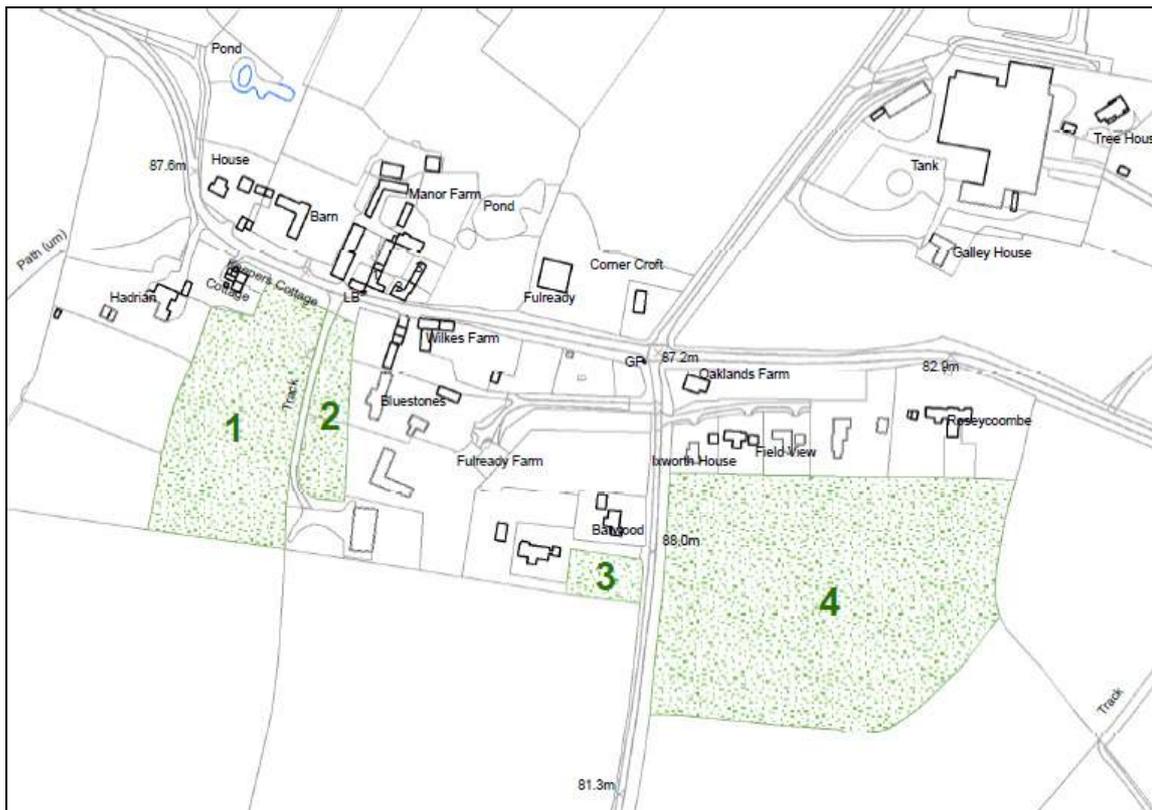


Figure 3b - Fulready Designated Local Green Spaces

Policy LA3 - Sports and Recreation

Existing formal and informal sport and recreational facilities in the Neighbourhood Area will be protected, enhanced and expanded where appropriate.

The loss of any facility will only be permitted if at least an equivalent is provided in a suitable location within the community.

Where appropriate, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds will be used to enhance sports and recreation facilities in order to ensure a suitable quantum and quality is available for the Neighbourhood Area.

Explanation

8.12 Ettington has various sports and recreation facilities including a football pitch, multi use games court which for example can be used for tennis, football and basketball, hotel with an indoor swimming pool and a fitness centre which can be used by non residents of the hotel and a golf society.

- 8.13 At Ettington Community Centre many activities can be pursued such as snooker, ladies badminton and various fitness classes which cater for a range of ages. The Centre has 3 halls of various sizes, a fully fitted kitchen, toilet facilities, a snooker room and a large car park.
- 8.14 One problem in Ettington is a lack of facilities for young people which hopefully will be partly addressed by the formation of Ettington Youth Council (Part of Parish Council) to raise funds for the installation of equipment for the village youths on the playing fields.
- 8.15 Ettington Chase Hotel has a variety of facilities such as tennis courts, spa and pool and gymnasium which are available for hotel non-residents.

Policy LA4 - Encouraging Safe Walking and Cycling

The Neighbourhood Area has a wealth of public rights of way which should be protected, enhanced, expanded and positively utilised in all new development.

As appropriate, development must demonstrate how walking and cycling opportunities have been prioritised and connection made to existing routes.

Proposals which either adversely affect existing walking and cycling routes or fail to encourage appropriate new walking and cycling opportunities will not be supported.

Explanation

- 8.16 Public footpaths and bridleways are an important part of our heritage and have been used over centuries. They continue to be a key means of linking our settlements with the surrounding countryside.
- 8.17 These Public Rights of Way and walking and cycling routes within the villages which give access to schools, shops and other amenities, should be protected and enhanced where possible. The encouragement of walking and cycling is a key part of improving the health and well-being of our communities and of reducing our carbon emissions.

Policy LA5 - Allotments and Growing Space

Any development proposal that would result in the partial or complete loss of an existing allotment within the Neighbourhood Area will not be supported unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there would be a positive improvement to existing provision or a net increase in provision elsewhere.

Proposals for the provision of new allotments in appropriate and suitable locations, such as those shown on Figure 4 will be supported. Proposals for new allotments should clearly demonstrate the following:

- a) There are no adverse impacts on the landscape or character of the area;
- b) There are satisfactory arrangements for parking;
- c) There are satisfactory arrangements for water supply; and
- d) There would be no adverse impacts on neighbouring uses.

All new dwellinghouses with 3 bedrooms or more should be designed with private and secure gardens of at least 10.5m in length in order to facilitate individual homeowners with the opportunity to grow their own food.

Explanation

8.18 Despite the statutory obligation on local authorities to provide allotments where there is a demand, there are still very few sites being created each year. However, the trend in people wanting to grow their own food is on the rise, and currently it is estimated that over 90,000 gardeners want an allotment and are on waiting lists.

8.19 Trends show that during times of recession people turn back to the land, wanting to reconnect with something tangible while at the same time experiencing home-grown food, which costs less and is better for us. The Dig for Victory campaign during the 1940s coupled with the grey of the post war years saw a rise in people taking up allotments. At its height there were over 1.5million allotment plots across the UK. The 1970s with its three day week and trade union unrest saw another desire for self-sustainability, immortalised in the BBC show The Good Life. Today, with our economic uncertainty on a global scale, the desire for more space to grow food locally and experience life's simple pleasures has reignited the call for more allotments. Figures suggest there are approximately 330,000 allotment plots in the UK, but to meet the current demand, the country needs in the region of a further 90,000 plots³.

³ Source: The National Allotment Society (www.nsalg.org.uk)

- 8.20 The Neighbourhood Area currently only has 3 allotment plots off the Old Warwick Road which are owned by Orbit Housing Association and administered by the Parish Council. The existing allotment holders are longstanding and therefore plots rarely change hands. However, there are approximately 25 people on the waiting list for plots. This evidence demonstrates a significant need for additional plots within the Neighbourhood Area.
- 8.21 It is clear that we have a responsibility to protect allotments for current and future generations and address any shortfall within this Plan.
- 8.22 The village allotment association has identified 3 potential sites where new allotments would be supported.



Figure 4 - Potential Allotment Sites

- 8.23 The selection of these sites has been carefully considered and land owners have been consulted. Each site is considered to be within the 'core' of the village – i.e. there is no need to cross the 'by-pass' to reach them. This means they could all be easily reached on foot by

villagers. Each site is sufficient in size to accommodate the current waiting list and allow for future growth. All the sites are relatively flat and with good drainage and open to maximum sunshine. All sites have good, safe access and are close enough to existing services to make the supply of water feasible.

- 8.24 It is important that new housing developments take into account the health and well-being of future occupiers. Sufficient amenity space, either private or shared, should be provided within each development and made available in perpetuity for those residents.
- 8.25 Areas of vegetable and flower production are also valuable sources for wildlife and enable parts of the community the opportunity to grow their own food, bringing a sense of well-being and self sufficiency.



Ettington Allotments, Old Warwick Road

9.0 Natural Environment

Strategic Objective

- 9.1 To safeguard our natural environment and enhance biodiversity through sensitive development which protects and enriches the landscape.**
- 9.2 In order to conserve and enhance the landscape and biodiversity of the neighbourhood area, it is important to incorporate mitigation measures which are consistent with the local character of the village. Preserving the rural characteristic of the village rather than a small town is seen as a priority.



Aerial view of Ettington

- 9.3 This Plan seeks to preserve the essential character of the neighbourhood, in line with the NPPF's principle that recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside whilst supporting thriving rural communities within it. Regard is given to the impact on the tranquillity and the peaceful setting of the village, including dark skies.
- 9.4 Noise and activity arising from developments in the countryside together with lighting can have an adverse effect on tranquillity and dark skies. Noisy leisure activities such as motor sports would detract from the peaceful, calm environment of the area as could private aircraft use unless suitable conditions are imposed on sites and landing fields to mitigate the impact of the use on tranquillity. External lighting installations require careful design and positioning to minimise light

spillage which would diminish the dark skies. The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE), also gives priority to preserving tranquil areas.

Policy NE1 - Valued Landscapes

In order to maintain the distinctive character of the Neighbourhood Area, all new development must have regard to the landscape character and historic landscape features and retention of important landmarks, skylines and views.

Proposals which have an adverse impact on the skylines or valued landscapes, as shown on Figures 5a and 5b, will not be supported.

Explanation

- 9.5 A Special Landscape Area Study was commissioned by SDC in June 2012. The objective was to help 'protect and enhance the more valued landscapes'. Ettington lies in the Feldon Parkland Special Landscape Area, of rolling countryside and pretty villages. The report states that 'Ettington contributes strongly to the local landscape character'. Fulready lies just outside of the boundary of the area.
- 9.6 It is important to protect the open and rural nature of the land surrounding built up areas of the parish to ensure the separate identities of our different settlements and retain its distinctive features, skylines and important views.
- 9.7 Any development proposals must ensure that valued views in and out of the village are maintained. The character of the landscape is derived from 'natural' factors, its geology, geographic location and the characteristic vegetation and habitat types it sustains.
- 9.8 For Ettington, a number of valued landscapes of views into and out of the village have been identified and recorded on Figure 5a below. For Fulready, they have been recorded on Figure 5b.

Ettington

- 9.9 View 1 shows the vistas in and out of Rookery Lane, looking outwards from Ettington Hall. The view spans towards the 'flat topped' Meon Hill, and on a clear day across the Vale of Evesham to the distant Malvern Hills. Without doubt this is a valued landscape that has been unaffected by human built occupation in centuries.



View 1

- 9.10 View 2 look outwards from Rogers Lane and the Community Centre adjoining field, picking up the distant Ilmington escarpment and village. These unquestionably are the finest views out of and inward looking into the village. This panorama is the most appreciated and most often used by the residents of the village.



View 2

- 9.11 View 3 out of the village picks up the distant panoramic sweep of Edge Hill and the lower wooded escarpments of Walton Wood and Bath Hill.



View 3



Figure 5a - Ettington Valued Landscapes

Fulready

- 9.12 View 1 picks up the majestic sweep of the Edge Hill escarpment and the lower Brailes and Idlicote Hills. This view spans some 180 degrees and is one of the finer views in the Neighbourhood Area.



View 1

- 9.13 View 2 looks towards Black Martin Hill (and thus back into Ettington) and also Windmill Hill.



View 2

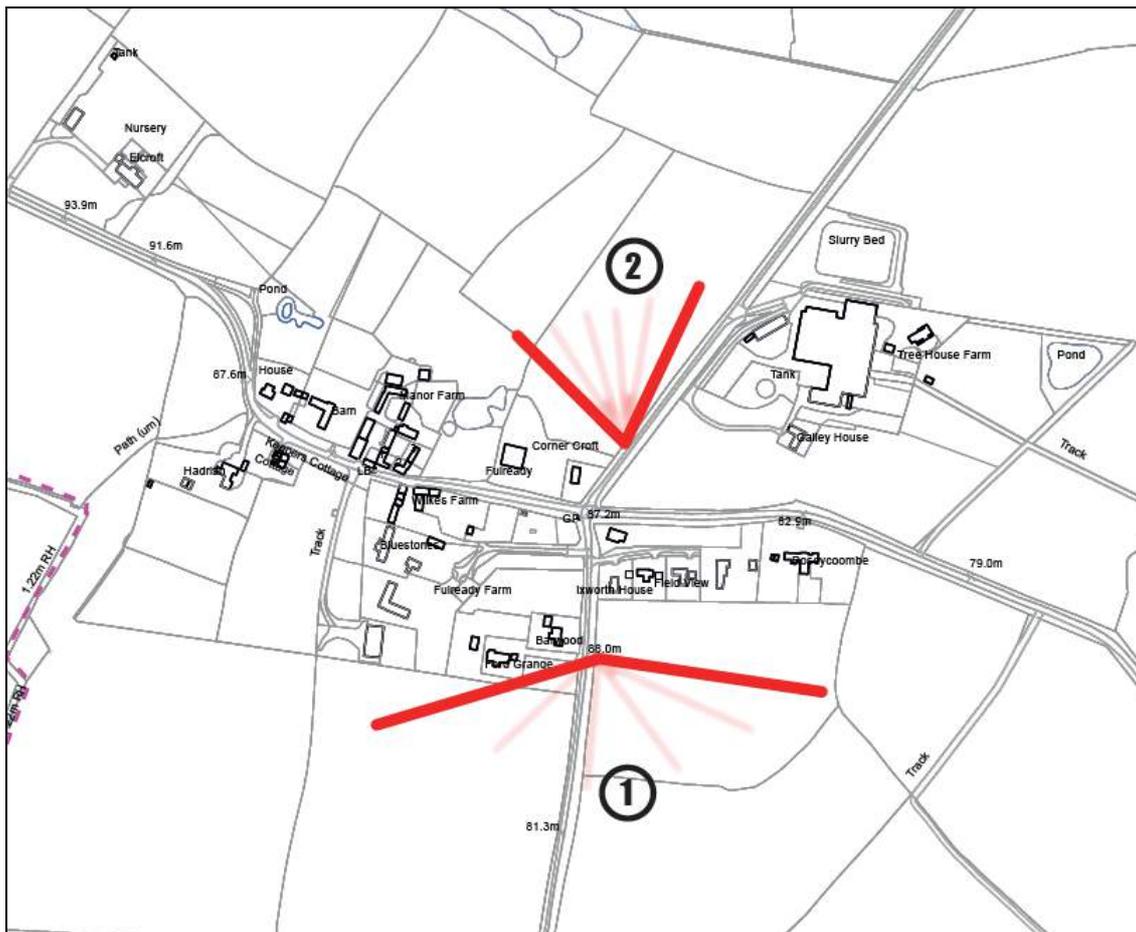


Figure 5b - Fulready Valued Landscapes

Policy NE2 - Green Infrastructure

Where appropriate, development will be expected to contribute to the provision and or improvement of terrestrial habitats including the protection of mature and healthy trees, particularly those with preservation orders, and hedges. New trees and hedges must be planted to replace those lost with appropriate native species which are of nursery stock.

Developments will need to demonstrate they have been landscape led in order to avoid retrofitting of poor quality or token landscaping.

All development will be expected to safeguard existing rivers, streams and ponds both within and adjacent to development sites. Development proposals which adversely affect existing rivers, streams and ponds will not be supported.

Explanation

9.14 Green infrastructure and provision of green space has the potential to deliver multiple benefits for both people and wildlife, including

opportunities for recreation, biodiversity enhancement and access to nature.

- 9.15 We need to ensure the protection of the rural character of Ettington through the maintenance and enhancement of important landscape features such as trees, hedges and woodland.
- 9.16 Our rivers and ponds and other water bodies are significant landscape and ecological features. We need to safeguard them for their importance for biodiversity, for amenity and for water resources that we need. We should maintain or improve their water quality in accordance with Water Framework Directive requirements⁴..
- 9.17 Bordering the north east and south west of the parish are the Rivers Dene and Stour respectively. There are numerous ponds and lakes, such as those at Thornton Wood and Ettington Park (along the course of Staunchill Ditch), which are fished by angling associations. A ford road crossing is situated on Wagtail Brook, just south of Fulready.
- 9.18 Saracens Head Well in Rookery Lane, which was one of many wells serving Ettington prior to water mains being laid on, was given listed status in April 2000 (List Ref. 1382585).



Saracens Well (Photo: Andrew Dow)

⁴ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy

10.0 Built Environment

Strategic Objective

- 10.1 To promote high quality sustainable design whilst ensuring the historic environment is preserved and enhanced.**
- 10.2 Future development will need to be continuous but controlled to achieve steady and moderate growth. The maintenance of local character requires that the appropriate density for new housing must in every case result in a development that is in character with the local surrounding areas.

Policy BE1 - Responding to Local Character

All development proposals must demonstrate how local character has been taken into account during the conception and evolution of a design in accordance with the following principles:

- a) Be compatible with the distinctive character of the area, respecting the local settlement pattern, building styles and materials;
- b) Be of a density that is in keeping with the character of the surrounding development and landscape;
- c) Preserve or enhance the heritage assets such as listed buildings;
- d) Protect, and enhance landscape and biodiversity by incorporating high quality landscaping;
- e) Be consistent with Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines⁵;
- f) Conserve views to and from higher slopes, skylines and sweeping views across the landscape;
- g) Have regard to the impact on tranquility, including dark skies;
- h) Not increase the likelihood of surface water flooding within the village or exacerbate foul drainage capacity problems; and
- i) Be preceded by an appropriate archaeological survey to ascertain the implications of development on below ground heritage assets.

Proposals that do not positively contribute to local character will be resisted.

⁵ <https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/landscapeguidelines>

Explanation

- 10.3 The desire to protect and enhance the village local character is paramount. It is important to incorporate local character into any development by reflecting the density, massing, shapes, material and architectural detailing of the local building stock and in particular the relationship with their surroundings
- 10.4 In the 2015 Parish Survey 77% of those surveyed felt that the plan should encourage in any new housing proposal that houses be built in traditional local style using local stone.

Policy BE2 - Use of Brownfield Land

The redevelopment of brownfield land to create new housing will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- a) The new use would be compatible with the surrounding uses;**
- b) Any remediate works to remove contaminants are satisfactorily dealt with;**
- c) The proposal would lead to an enhancement in the character and appearance of the site; and**
- d) Would not result in the loss of any land of high environmental value.**

Explanation

- 10.5 It would be contrary to the principles of sustainable development to allow more homes on greenfield sites than would be necessary to meet identified housing need arising in the Neighbourhood Area.
- 10.6 For the purposes of this Plan, brownfield land is previously developed land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure no longer in active use. It includes the authorised curtilage of the developed land but specifically excludes any residential garden land. There is no presumption that the whole of the site will be suitable for development. This would need to be proven though the planning application process.

Policy BE3 - Designated Heritage Assets

Proposals which cause harm to the special historical or architectural fabric and interest of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments and their settings will not be supported. Proposals, including changes of use, which enable the appropriate and sensitive restoration of listed buildings, will be supported.

All proposals must preserve the important physical fabric and settings of listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. Development within and adjacent to all heritage assets will be strictly controlled.

Where necessary, applications will be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological survey to ascertain the implications of development on below ground heritage assets

Explanation

- 10.7 There are a number of listed buildings within the village of Ettington (Figure 6) and three Scheduled Monuments (Figure 7).



Figure 6 - Listed Buildings

- 10.8 To protect and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological sites, historical buildings and field systems, for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.
- 10.9 To preserve a notable degree of high quality public and private open spaces, recognising in line with the NPPF's framework that some open land can perform many functions. New housing should be built on brown field land wherever viable.
- 10.10 Large areas of mediaeval ridge and furrow are well preserved in fields to the south of the village and are an essential element of the setting of the village. All remaining deserted mediaeval village and ridge and furrow landscape should therefore be conserved as well as all remaining areas of permanent pasture which contribute to the open spaces.
- 10.11 The majority of sites containing archaeological remains are not statutorily protected or scheduled and it is known that many parts of the parish are likely to contain significant remains. Consequently, prior to any development commencing advice must be obtained from The Planning Archaeologist at Warwickshire Museum Field Services.



Ettington Church (Photo: Andrew Dow)

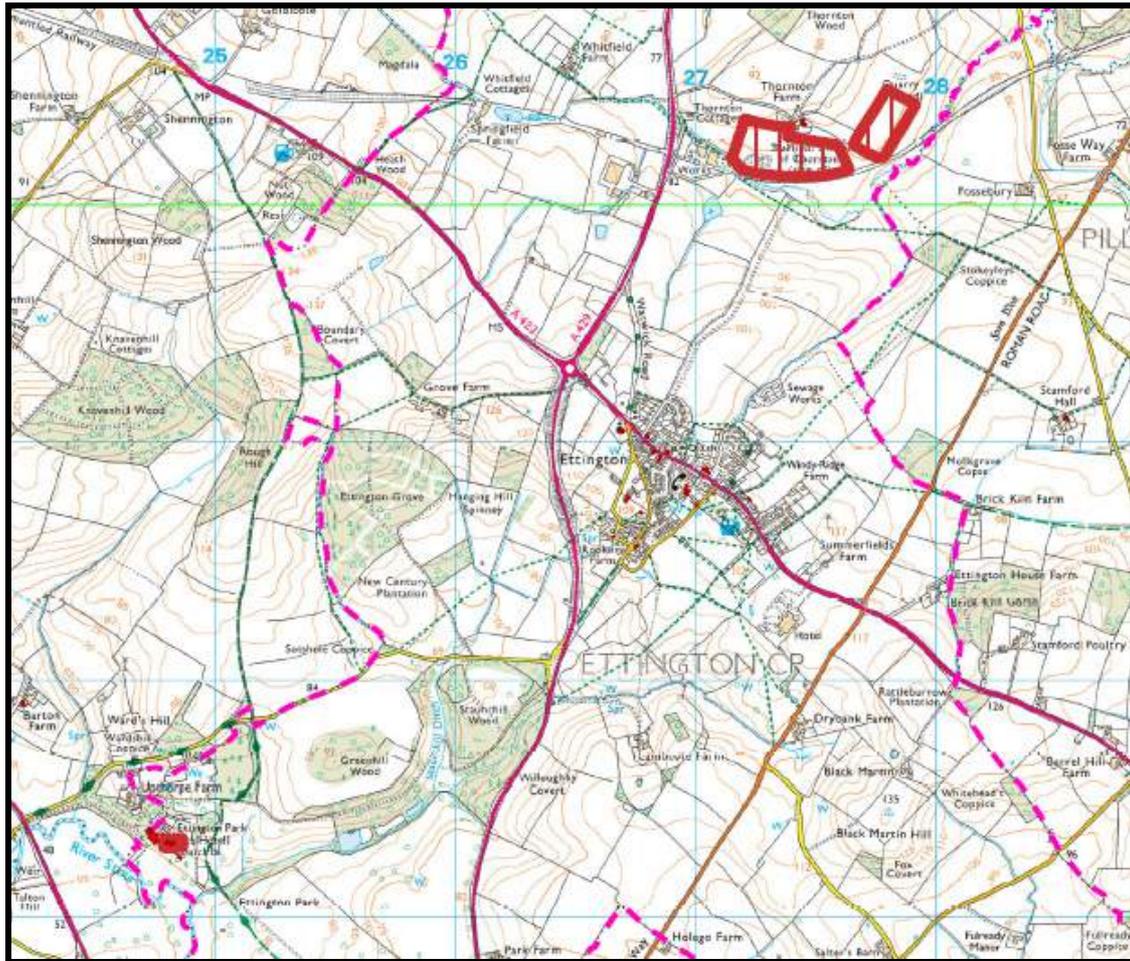


Figure 7 - Scheduled Monuments

1. Thornton deserted medieval village (list entry 1005725)
2. Double ditched enclosure east of Thornton Farm (list entry 1002990)
3. St Nicholas' Church, Ettington Park (list entry 1005744)



St Nicholas' Church, Ettington Park

11.0 Infrastructure

Strategic Objective

- 11.1 **To seek on-going improvements to transport and parking and digital communications.**
- 11.2 Maintaining and improving the infrastructure provision in and around Ettington and ensuring that it is not compromised by any future development that may be approved is a priority for this Plan.

Policy IN1 - Parking and Highway Safety

All new development must include adequate and safe provision for off-road parking and accessing arrangements.

Dwellings comprising two or more bedrooms must provide off-road spaces for at least two cars per dwelling (excluding garages but including car ports).

Additionally, dwellings must provide secure storage space for cycles.

In the absence of any adopted standards from Warwickshire County Council, the parking provision for non-residential developments will be considered on their own merits.

New developments must develop suitable pedestrian and cycle routes into the village centre and to schools.

Explanation

- 11.3 Ettington is a car-dependent community. Public transport is inadequate and about to be further reduced. There is no public transport access to local supermarkets in Wellesbourne and Stratford. Census data confirms that a high proportion of households own two cars or more and the overwhelming majority at least one. Our consultation exercise revealed that virtually no one travelled to work outside the village by public transport. It is highly probable that most new housing will have to accommodate at least two cars per household.
- 11.4 Both short and long-term parking along the A422 and some smaller roads such as Rogers Lane reduce them to single-lane roads for much of the day. Most other roads leading off the A422 are single-lane for much or all of their length. In particular parking outside the shop and school during peak times leads to significant congestion and to safety hazard. Most minor streets do not have a pavement so further parking would cause pedestrians to walk in the centre of the road. Road

junctions, including those with the A422 are substandard with limited visibility. Consequently, vehicles cannot park on most of the village lanes without causing obstruction and endangering other drivers and pedestrians.

- 11.5 A Community Speedwatch Survey conducted in 2016 revealed that over the various observation periods more than 10% of vehicles exceeded the 30mph limit along the A422 through the village. Further measures to reduce speeds in the vicinity of the pre-school and school, including in particular a 20mph limit would be welcomed.
- 11.6 The volume of goods traffic along the A422 through the village has increased consistently over recent years and in 2014, the most recent year for which we have data, stood at an average daily flow of 955 vehicles (light goods plus HGV's⁶).
- 11.7 Pure Recycling's agreement requires all their delivery vehicles to use alternative routes, demonstrating that it is not difficult for HGVs to avoid the A422 through Ettington.
- 11.8 All development should be designed in such a way as to discourage further parking along the A422 Banbury Road, in particular in the vicinity of the village shop and the primary school.
- 11.9 Further traffic-calming measures will be supported along the A422 through the village, including a 20mph speed limit to replace the existing 30mph limit and consideration should be given to an HGV weight limit.



Ettington Post Office, A422

⁶ <http://www.uktrafficdata.info/cp/warwickshire-a422-ettington-17061>

Policy IN2 - Sustainable Design

All new development should demonstrate that it has taken account of best practices to achieve high levels of sustainability and safety. Appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change should be demonstrated together with the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

In particular for new development on greenfield sites, or the significant redevelopment of existing sites, design should provide for a high quality public realm with both hard and soft landscaping and measures to encourage biodiversity.

All new residential and non-residential gross floor space (including extensions) over 40sqm shall be designed to meet at least the BREEAM 'Excellent' standard.

Evidence of compliance with the BREEAM⁷ standard as set out in this policy must be submitted as part of any application and its implementation secured through an appropriately worded condition.

Favourable consideration will also be given to housing developments that can demonstrate evaluation against Building for Life 2012 (BfL 12) with all criteria achieving a 'Green' score. Developments which include a 'Red' or 'Amber' score against any criterion must be justified in the Design and Access Statement or other supporting statement.

Explanation

- 11.10 The BREEAM assessment process evaluates the procurement, design, construction and operation of a development against targets that are based on performance benchmarks. Assessments are carried out by independent, licensed assessors, and developments rated and certified on a scale of Pass, Good, Very Good, Excellent and Outstanding.
- 11.11 BREEAM measures sustainable value in a series of categories, ranging from energy to ecology. Each of these categories addresses the most influential factors, including low impact design and carbon emissions reduction; design durability and resilience; adaption to climate change; and ecological value and biodiversity protection. Within every category, developments score points – called credits – for achieving targets, and their final total determines their rating.
- 11.12 New residential and non-residential gross floor space over 40sqm will usually comprise a significant extension to an existing building or a

⁷ <http://www.breeam.com/>

moderately sized new building and therefore the BREEAM standard should apply.

- 11.13 Building for Life⁸ (“BfL”) is endorsed by the Government as a tool for assessing development proposals with the aim of promoting well designed homes and neighbourhoods. It contains 12 questions, based on the National Planning Policy Framework, reflecting that new housing developments should be attractive, functional and sustainable places. The questions are designed to help structure discussions between local communities, the local planning authority, the developer of a proposed scheme and any other stakeholders. This policy supports the use of BfL to strengthen what is stated in the Core Strategy Policy CS.9 in order to achieve exemplary development in the Neighbourhood Area.

Policy IN3 - Drainage and Flooding

Development proposals should not increase the likelihood of surface water flooding. Where appropriate, new development will be expected to provide and incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

Other measures such as the reuse and recycling of water, the use of permeable paving and other measures that help with water efficiency and those which enhance ecology will be encouraged in all developments.

Proposals which do not satisfactorily address fluvial and pluvial flooding considerations will not be supported.

Explanation

- 11.14 All our villages have suffered considerably from flooding in recent years. New developments must contribute to flood alleviation through provision of sustainable drainage systems, soft landscaping and permeable surfaces where possible. Larger developments offer the opportunity to include landscape and biodiversity enhancement in sustainable drainage systems.
- 11.15 Ettington has a high water table and there were many wells in the village in years gone by but a lot have now been filled in. There was (and still is in parts of the village) a large storm drain which ran down the centre of the main road with smaller drains filtering off. These brick built drains were about 6ft underground and dome shaped at the top tapering in at the bottom.
- 11.16 In recent years, houses in the village were flooded on 9 April 1998 and again on 20 July 2007. On both occasions there had been exceptional

⁸ <http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition>

- rainfall almost continuous over several days culminating in the drains in the main road being unable to take the water. Some of the cottages in the village were built around 1900 and others older, although very sturdy, have shallow foundations.
- 11.17 During times of heavy and continuous rainfall Rookery Lane floods, often just at its entry near the pond. The water runs into the ditch and then the pond which was drained and cleaned some years ago. During the dates mentioned above the pond filled over its capacity and water cascaded across the Halford Road flowing down School Lane like a river into the main road. The drains could not take the water and hence properties flooded.
- 11.18 The Environment Agency considers that water resources are under 'moderate stress' in the locality with some areas under 'serious stress'⁹. Therefore, developments should include means of re-using and recycling water where possible.
- 11.19 A further update to the Water Cycle Study¹⁰ has been carried out and set out the evidence and recommendations for water efficiency measures in domestic and non-domestic buildings. This is based on evidence from Severn Trent Water 'Water Resources Management Plan' (WRMP). Stratford district and West Midlands generally is located within an area of moderate stress. The WRMP has concluded that any growth and increase in population will further exacerbate the issue. In addition, key resources of raw water (canals and rivers) supplying the district are considered to be close to their limit of water they can continue to yield for abstraction, before ecosystems and other users reliant on these resources would be adversely affected.
- 11.20 Sustainable urban drainage schemes should be constructed in line with the Warwickshire Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) manual. Applicants should ensure that the design of SUDs should support the findings and recommendations of the Warwickshire Surface Water Management Plan, the Warwickshire Sustainable Urban Drainage Manual and the District Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Where SUDs are proposed, they should be supported by a groundwater risk assessment and arrangements put in place for the whole life management and maintenance.
- 11.21 Water efficiency measures that go beyond the current Building Regulations and non-domestic buildings should as a minimum reach 'Good' BREEAM standards.

⁹ Halcrow, Warwickshire Sub-Regional Water Cycle Study, Final Report, March 2014

¹⁰ URS Water Cycle Study Update Final Report, September 2012

Appendix 1: Community Groups and Assets

Community Groups

Denim After School Club - this is before and after school wrap around care run by Polka Dot Nurseries. It is held at the School but completely independent of the school.

Ettington Community Centre - it is found in Rogers Lane and its facilities include a large car park, fully fitted kitchen, 3 halls of varying sizes which can be hired individually and toilet facilities. There is a management committee.

Ettington Community First Responders - this is one of the most dynamic groups in the area. As well as the trained volunteers providing hands on treatment there is a backup team of organisers and fund raisers.

Ettington Gardening Club - the club meets on the first Monday of the month in the Community Centre at 7.30pm. It runs from September to June.

Ettington Ladies Badminton Club - the club plays at Community Centre on Tuesday evenings from 7.30-9.30pm.

Ettington Men's Club - this is a snooker club meeting in the snooker room at the community centre

Ettington Monday Club - this is an informal monthly meeting often with a visiting speaker on the first Monday of the month commencing at 7.30pm in the small hall at the Community Centre. Visitors are most welcome. The Club also has various outings throughout the year and an annual member's garden party. Details of the monthly meetings are found in Ettington Village News.

Ettington Pre-School - the pre-school strives to ensure that each child is treated as an individual and is encouraged to learn and develop at his/her own pace.

Ettington Rovers Football Club - they play in The Leamington and District Sunday league. Wednesday is practice night at the football pitch adjacent to the Community Centre.

Ettington Speed Watch - this is a group of volunteers who periodically conduct speed checks in the village.

Ettington Toddler Group-Cheeky Chimps - this is a parent run bump, baby and toddler group which is held in Ettington Community Centre on Tuesdays 10-12 am term time only.

Ettington Village News with Fulready - this is published monthly by Ettington Parochial Church Council. Copies can be obtained from the

Ettington Village Stores or the Community Centre or viewed on line at www.ettington.org.

Holy Trinity and St Thomas of Canterbury Church - includes services, baptisms, weddings and funerals.

Friends Meeting House - meetings for worship are held on Sundays at 11am in their premises in Halford Road.

Community Centre - tennis courts for hire, ladies badminton, snooker, various fitness classes keep fit, Zumba, Fit Steps and Shred II circuit training for women. Boogie Bugs Club for children 9 months – 5 years where there are opportunities for them to explore and link sound and movement. Village Breakfasts are held periodically during the year on 2nd Saturday of the month to raise money for Ettington and Stourdene charities. They are organised by volunteers starting at 8.30am.

Ettington Chase Hotel - includes a fitness centre and swimming pool

Chequers Golf Society - have 3-4 days of golf per year at different venues.

Mobile Library - located at The Chequers or at the Church at various times and dates during the month. These can be seen in the Ettington Village News. The County Library also offers a home delivery service which is primarily for the elderly or infirm who are unable to use a branch or the mobile library.

Community Assets

Ettington Post Office and Stores

The Chequers Public House

Ettington Primary School

Ettington Pre-School

Community Centre plus land including play area surrounding it

Church of Holy Trinity and St Thomas of Canterbury

Friends Meeting House