

# FENNY COMPTON

## NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan  
2011-2031  
Pre-submission version



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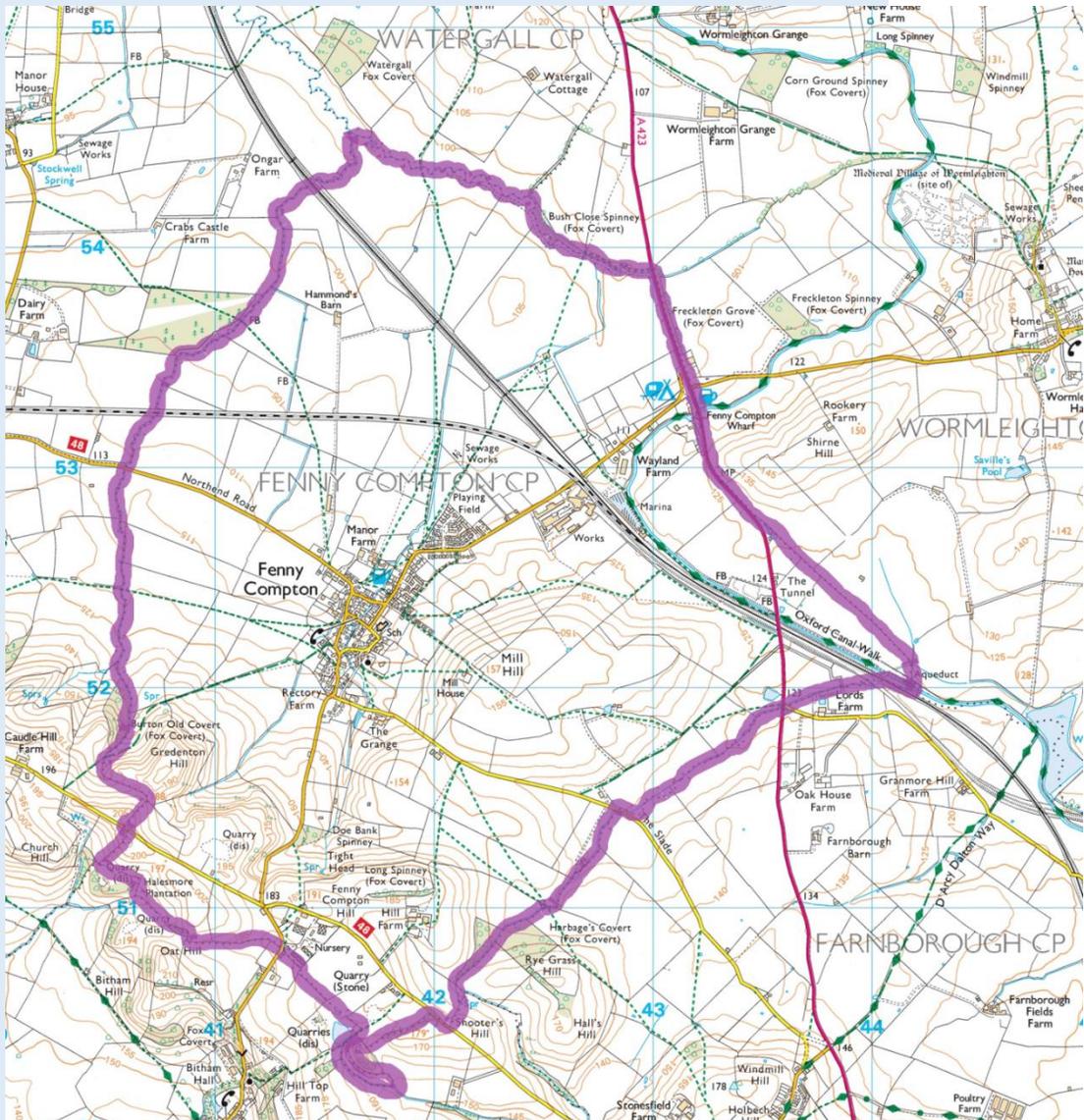
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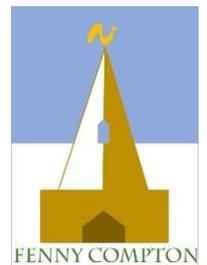
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## ES1.1 About the Parish

Fenny Compton is a rural settlement situated in the ancient Feldon landscape of Warwickshire, mentioned in the Domesday book as Contone. The village is classed as Category 2 Local Service Village in Stratford-on-Avon District Council's Core Strategy. The population currently stands at about 800.



Stratford-on-Avon District Council's Core Strategy states that Fenny Compton is one of 12 villages in the District that should accommodate approximately 700 new houses over the planning period, of which no more than around 12% (84) should be provided in any one settlement. Since the Core Strategy was adopted, 28 dwellings have been built and planning permission granted for a further 100 units on a brownfield site within the Parish of Fenny Compton.



The exact number of houses allocated in the Neighbourhood Development Plan will depend on how many can be accommodated in a sustainable way.

Fenny Compton Built-Up Area Boundary (BUAB) defines a policy line which separates urban land, on which development may be acceptable, from the countryside, within which it is not.

The Strategic Vision for the Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Fenny Compton is based on responses taken from the Neighbourhood Survey conducted in 2018.

## The main findings:

1. Within the Parish, new developments will be sympathetic to its history and surroundings, while introducing features of modern living and minimising environmental impact.
2. Fenny Compton's strategic vision is underpinned by the views of residents revealed in the Parish's survey carried out in 2018.
3. The survey shows the value that residents put upon the rural environment surrounding the village. Almost 2 in 3 residents feel it is very important to define and preserve the existing boundaries of the village.
4. Residents consider sustainable power production on a local and domestic scale to be important for future development within the village.
5. There is concern about flooding in the village. Reflecting the memories of recent flooding events, minimising the risk of flooding in new development was very important.
6. This version of the Plan has been subject to a Strategic Environment Assessment / Habitat Regulation Assessment and updated accordingly.





Fenny Compton



# KEY PRINCIPLES

The Neighbourhood Plan develops nine key principles into practical policies that explain how the strategic vision can become a reality in the period up to 2031.

| Key Principle  | Policies  |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Appropriate development</b></p> <p><b>In harmony and at an appropriate scale to the existing village and the wider landscape</b></p> | <p><b>Sensitive Building Design:</b> using the existing Village Design Statement paying attention to local styles; setting out points on materials; the location of development sites and the size of buildings and developments.</p> <p><b>Sustainable Housing:</b> Future housing in small scale developments after the Compton Buildings site is built out; all areas outside the built-up area boundary (BUAB) is classed as countryside; off road parking at the ratio of one parking space per bedroom; sustainability where new builds meet national standards for insulation and use of renewable technology.</p> |
| <p><b>Promoting road safety</b></p> <p><b>Ensuring new developments do not compromise safety for road and pavement users</b></p>           | <p><b>Appropriate Traffic Management Measures:</b> seek to minimise impact on local highway network; reduce vehicular impact through speed measures.</p>  |
| <p><b>Supporting Parish amenities</b></p> <p><b>Encouraging new community facilities that meet residents' wishes</b></p>                   | <p><b>Protection of Village Community Assets:</b> income from new development (£106 agreements) invested in community facilities; new facilities to be provided if an existing one is compromised by an acceptable development; developments that improve and enhance community facilities to be encouraged.</p> <p><b>Development of new community facilities:</b> supported where they preserve local character; do not harm the landscape or existing residential amenities; provide improved facilities for young people and older residents.</p>   |



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Promoting recreational spaces</p> <p>Using development to encourage new and maintain existing recreational spaces</p>   | <p><b>Protecting Village Recreational Assets:</b> use of income from new developments (£106 agreements) invested in community facilities; not supporting the loss or partial loss of existing recreational spaces and facilities unless replaced; supporting proposals that enhance and improve existing facilities including: village hall, bowls club, sports pavilion and field, allotments.</p> |
| <p>Flood prevention</p> <p>Setting out how development can help improve the Parish's flood prevention infrastructure</p>   | <p><b>Ensuring development manage the flood risk:</b> managing surface water run off; managing risk of streams flooding; appropriate systems to be put in place such as sustainable drainage systems and flood water storage.</p>   |
| <p>Environmental sustainability</p> <p>Encouraging the installation of renewable power generation technologies and the use of green energy appropriate to the village location</p> | <p><b>Domestic energy production:</b> new developments and building conversions designed to be self-sufficient in power production from renewable sources.</p> <p><b>Electric vehicle charging:</b> all new dwellings and commercial developments should include at least one electric vehicle changing point.</p>  |
| <p>Promoting business and employment</p> <p>Encouraging coherent and sustainable minor commercial development in line with residents' wishes</p>                                   | <p><b>Minor commercial development:</b> development at an appropriate scale to the village context; minimise impact on residential areas and traffic generation; use green technologies for power generation; provide electric car charging points.</p> <p><b>Home working:</b> development of new dwellings should provide space adaptable for home working.</p>                                   |
| <p>Promoting connectivity</p> <p>Ensuring smart connectivity is built into new residential and commercial developments in the Parish</p>   | <p><b>High-speed homes:</b> all new dwellings to incorporate cable or suitable ducting to support high speed broadband.</p> <p><b>Connected infrastructure:</b> all new dwellings and commercial premises should provide high speed connectivity from building to road side.</p>  |



| Key Principle   | Policies   |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Natural environment</b></p> <p><b>Accepting development that preserves valued landscapes and green spaces in the Parish</b></p>             | <p><b>Protection of valued landscapes:</b> development proposals to demonstrate integration with or enhancement of the landscape character.</p> <p><b>Local Green Spaces:</b> preserving local green spaces for community use including the school sports field.</p> <p><b>Verges and hedges:</b> development should respect the rural nature of the village and ensure existing hedges and verges are maintained.</p> <p><b>Wildlife:</b> supporting and maintaining existing ecological networks; supporting new ecological habitats; primary hedge lines conserved and positive management of wildlife corridors; wildlife habitats and landscape features; existing Parish-owned trees preserved and managed and additional planting encouraged; diversity of unimproved and semi-improved grassland on steep hillsides conserved through regular grazing.</p> |
| <p><b>Caring for heritage assets</b></p> <p><b>To protect and conserve the heritage assets that shape the present character of the Parish</b></p> | <p><b>Conserving or enhancing the historic environment:</b> development proposals demonstrate how the Neighbourhood’s historic environment will be conserved or enhanced; detrimental impact of any development on any heritage asset will be weighed against community benefit; the conservation area will be similarly regarded.</p>   |



### ES1.3

# DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

With the vision set out in this Neighbourhood Plan, development will be appropriate to the history and rural environment surrounding the built-up area of the Parish.

The proposals within the Plan will enhance the village and make it a good place to live in the early 21st century.

The main development site in the Parish is the Compton Buildings site on Station Road. With plans to build 100 homes, this site will increase the number of houses in the village by around 30% from the current level.

Stratford-on-Avon District Council's Core Strategy targets local service villages such as Fenny Compton to plan for an additional 84 dwellings during the period up to 2031. With the Compton Buildings site taking the Parish over this target, no additional sites for development are identified in this Neighbourhood Plan.

Subsequent to the Core Strategy, Stratford-on-Avon District Council has proposed additional 'reserved sites' for development. While these are not covered by this Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council has represented the views of the local community by formally objecting to all proposed reserved sites within Fenny Compton Parish.



1920's Fenny Compton



1.

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 About the Plan

1.1.1 The Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Development Plan (The Plan) has been developed on behalf of Fenny Compton Parish Council by a group of residents who volunteered to participate in the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee.

1.1.2 It sets out a vision and policies that have been developed after extensive evidence gathering and analysis between 2017 and 2019, including a neighbourhood -wide household survey. It also draws information from the 2011 Census, the 2008 Parish Plan, a young persons survey, an environmental survey and a housing needs survey.

1.1.3 The Plan is based on the views of the community. The neighbourhood-wide survey had an exceptionally high response rate covering 70% of households. It identifies what facilities and services the people of Fenny Compton Parish want to be improved and how they believe the character of the Parish should be preserved.

1.1.4 The Plan will be an important and influential document for Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SDC), developers and Fenny Compton residents.

## 1.2 The Role of the Neighbourhood Plan

1.2.1 Neighbourhood Development Plans are part of the land use planning process, established under the Localism Act 2011. Their aim is to give local people more say in the future of where they live.

1.2.2 After two stages of consultation, the adoption process requires some validation by an independent examiner and a Parish referendum. Once endorsed by the community at referendum and made live by SDC, the Neighbourhood Plan will become part of the statutory development plan for the local area, sitting alongside SDC's Core Strategy. Once in place, planning applications for development in the Neighbourhood Area are determined in accordance with the approved Neighbourhood Plan.



1.2.3 The Plan gives residents a say in how the Neighbourhood Area should evolve up to 2031 and in planning and development over that period. The Plan can:

Set out where new homes and other developments may be built

Influence the type and design of development

Identify and protect important local assets and green spaces

Help identify the facilities and services essential to our growing community

1.2.4 The Plan is in conformity with the Core Strategy and follows its strategic policies.

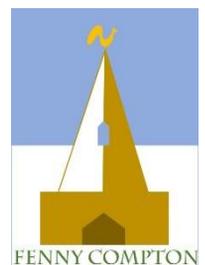
1.2.5 SDC's Core Strategy states that Fenny Compton is one of 12 villages in the District (known as Category 2 Local Service Villages) that should accommodate approximately 700 new houses over the planning period, of which no more than around 12% (84) should be provided in any one settlement. Since the Core Strategy was adopted, 28 dwellings have been built and planning permission granted for a further 100 units on a brownfield site within the Parish of Fenny Compton.

1.2.6 The exact number of houses allocated in the Neighbourhood Development Plan will depend on how many can be accommodated in a sustainable way.

1.2.7 The Core Strategy is subject to a cyclical review (usually every five years). This Neighbourhood Development Plan will be reviewed by the Parish Council at a similar frequency.

1.2.8 The Plan has been developed to accommodate a substantial increase in housing, while maintaining the essential character of the village, which is important to the residents. It will ensure that the essential infrastructure is provided to support the increase in population.

1.2.9 The Neighbourhood Plan has appropriate regard to national policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework and related Planning Practice Guidance advice.



# 1.3 The Village and Parish of Fenny Compton

## 1.3.1 The map below outlines the boundary of Fenny Compton Civil Parish.



1.3.2 Fenny Compton Civil Parish is the Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan. This was approved by SDC on 15 December 2016.

1.3.3 Fenny Compton village is the only substantive settlement in the Neighbourhood Area.

1.3.4 Several streams rise on the high ground conjugating to form the brook that runs through the village centre. In the past Fenny Compton has been subject to serious flooding. This has been ameliorated to an extent by a flood protection scheme in Hall Yard to the south of the Parish church.



1.3.5 While several businesses operate in the Parish, there is no large-scale industrial development in the village. The major activity around the Parish is agriculture, which maintains the rural nature of the area. Views towards to the hills of Burton Dassett Country Park and across the farmland to the north and east are highly valued by Fenny Compton's residents.

1.3.6 The Neighbourhood Area is crossed by many footpaths. These are widely used by local people and visiting walkers who value the local area's scenic landscapes. The proximity of the Burton Dassett Country Park brings people into the village to use the services including the Merrie Lion pub and the Co-op village store.

## 1.4 History

1.4.1 Fenny Compton dates from before the Domesday Book at which time the village was known as 'Contone' and consisted of around 40 properties. The name Fenny Compton is thought to come from the Anglo-Saxon Fennig Cumbtūn, meaning "marshy farmstead in a valley". The Church of St. Peter and St. Clare was built in the 14th century. In 1769 the Fenny Compton Enclosure Act was passed which signalled the end of the open field system. The Oxford Canal reached the Parish in 1776. The 1840s was a period of great change for the Parish. A piped water supply was installed (which still serves around 40 houses) and the first railway station was opened (it closed following the Beeching cuts of the 1960s). In the late 1990s the village expanded significantly with two residential developments, behind Berry Meadow and off the High Street.

## 1.5 Fenny Compton Today

1.5.1 The 2011 Census identified a Parish population of 808. A subsequent ONS estimate put the population at just over 800 by mid-2017 .

1.5.2 The village is designated by SDC as a Category 2 Local Service Village in the Core Strategy. The village services are:

1. Village Hall
2. Church of St. Peter and St. Clare
3. Primary School
4. Doctor's Surgery
5. Village shop (with ATM)
6. Public House in the village centre
7. Post Office (with limited opening)
8. Bowling Green
9. Sports Pavilion

2.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/adhocs/009305populationestimatesforparishesinenglandandwalesmid2002tomid2017>





## Around Fenny Compton



1.5.3 In addition to these, the Parish also has:

Hairdresser / beauty salon

A public house at the canal wharf

Abacus Nursery School

Sports field

Methodist chapel

Two children's play areas

1.5.4 The village has a wide range of community and social activities, clubs and societies:

Over 60s club

WI (Women's Institute)

Children's football team

Scout group

Violin school

Allotments Association

Bowls club

Footpath maintenance group

Golf society

Neighbourhood Watch

Village cinema

Tots and toddlers group

1.5.5 A church fete and open garden events are held on alternate years, which bring the whole village together in the summer. In the winter, Abacus Nursery School organises a duck race down the brook that runs close to the centre of the village.

1.5.6 The village has thriving business activity along Wharf Road between the A423 and the railway line, plus a group of small business units situated at Manor Farm. In the village centre is an aggregates supplier, C&W Knight.

## 1.6 Fenny Compton built-up area boundary

1.6.1 A built-up area boundary defines a policy line which separates urban land, on which development may be acceptable, from the countryside, within which it is not.

1.6.2 The map below outlines the built-up area boundary (BUAB) of the village in Fenny Compton Parish published by SDC<sup>3</sup>.

1.6.3 The BUAB is defined by SDC to incorporate the existing settlement and the development of the Compton Buildings site.



## 1.7 Environmental context of Fenny Compton Parish

1.7.1 Fenny Compton Parish is located on the edge of the Warwickshire Feldon Landscape Area in the region defined as the Ironstone Fringe. The most important feature of the Ironstone Fringe<sup>4</sup> is its remote rural character with few roads and settlements. Small isolated villages, such as Fenny Compton, are often sited along spring lines<sup>5</sup>.

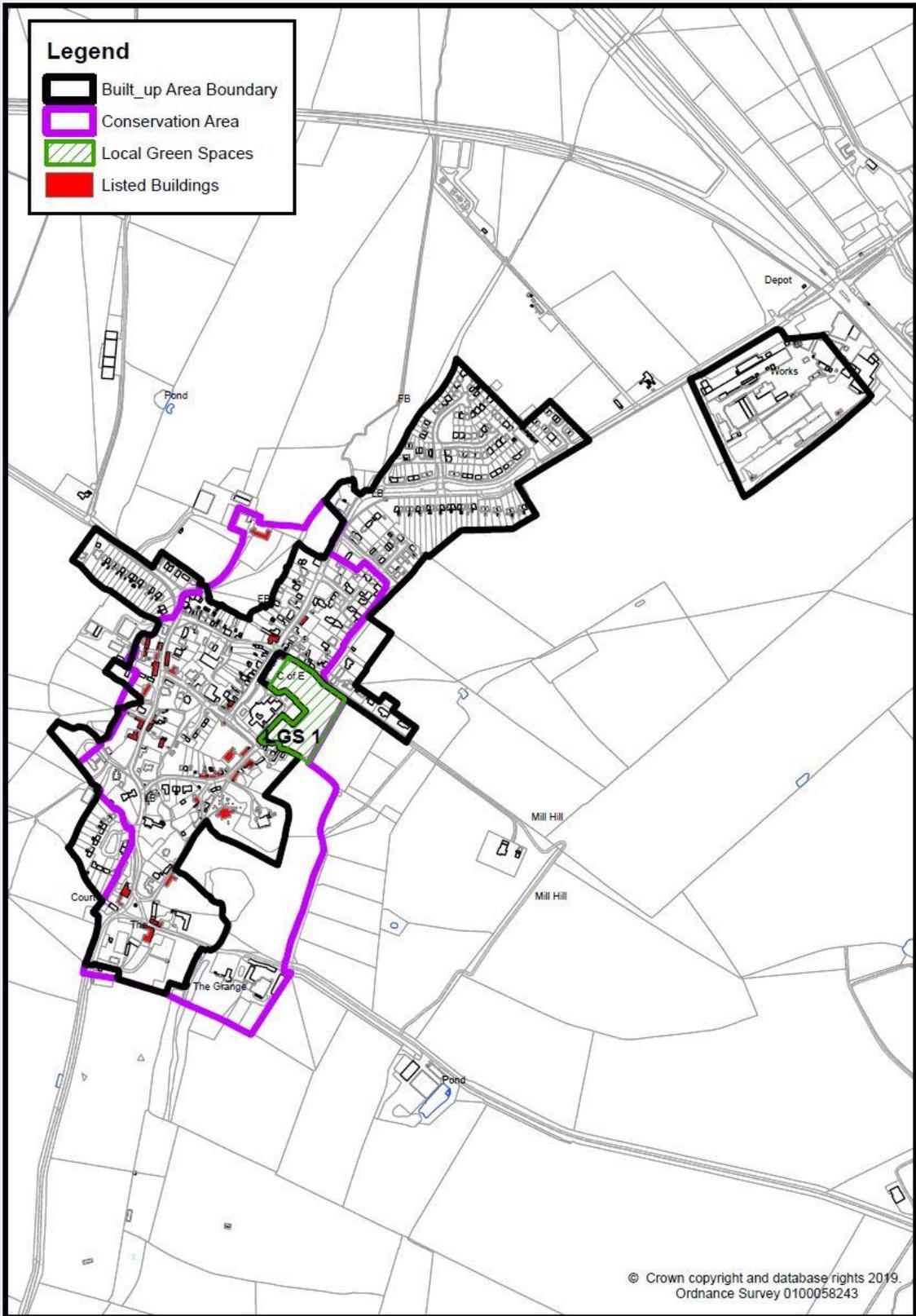
1.7.2 The Parish is positioned at the southwest edge of Fenny Compton Gap at the base of hills including Mill Hill, Halls Hill, Fenny Compton Hill, Gredenton Hill and Caudle Hill (part of the Burton Dassett Country Park).

1.7.3 Historical land use that has influenced the current environment of the Parish include the Iron Age Hill Fort, mixed farming, small scale quarrying and ancient mineral extraction.

Countryside Commission and Warwickshire County Council, 1993  
Preliminary Ecological Report for Fenny Compton Parish Council 2018

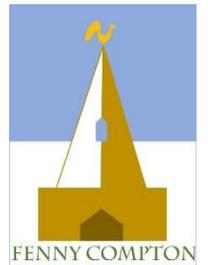
3. <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/doc/206631/name/BUABs%2016OCT17.pdf>
4. Countryside Commission and Warwickshire County Council, 1993
5. Preliminary Ecological Report for Fenny Compton Parish Council 2018





**Fenny Compton**

Built-up area boundary



1.7.4 Farmland in the Parish is characterised by large hedged fields. Many hedgerows date from early Tudor enclosures. Pockets of permanent pasture, adjacent to the BUAB, have a well-preserved pattern of ancient ridge and furrow farmland. This pattern of field type is a major contribution to the rural aspect of Fenny Compton.

1.7.5 The environment at the eastern boundary of the Parish is influenced by the canal wharf and railway, including the remains of a brick kiln and the site of a canal tunnel.

1.7.6 The predominant habitat of the Parish is open arable farmland coupled with fields of improved grassland and scattered fields of neutral and semi-improved grassland. There are areas of marshy ground adjacent to the brook and close to the village centre. There are small areas of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and scrubby woodland mostly on the lower hillsides and a conifer plantation below Hill Farm.

1.7.7 Amenity grassland is situated at the eastern end of the village, behind the school on Mill Hill and there are several wide grass verges and small grass areas that contribute to the open aspect of the village.

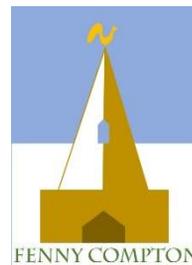
1.7.8 All roads entering the village are bordered by tall, mature hedging. The roads from Farnborough (The Slade), Northend and Avon Dassett have wide verges, a common feature of the country roads in this part of Warwickshire. Much of the hedging in the parish, especially alongside fields, is species rich and of benefit to wildlife.

1.7.9 Fenny Compton has a designated Local Wildlife Site at Tunnel Bank at the eastern end of the Parish. This is a 1km bank of Lias Clay with a mosaic of scrub, bramble and calcareous grassland. It is an uncommon habitat in Warwickshire and is especially rare in south east Warwickshire.

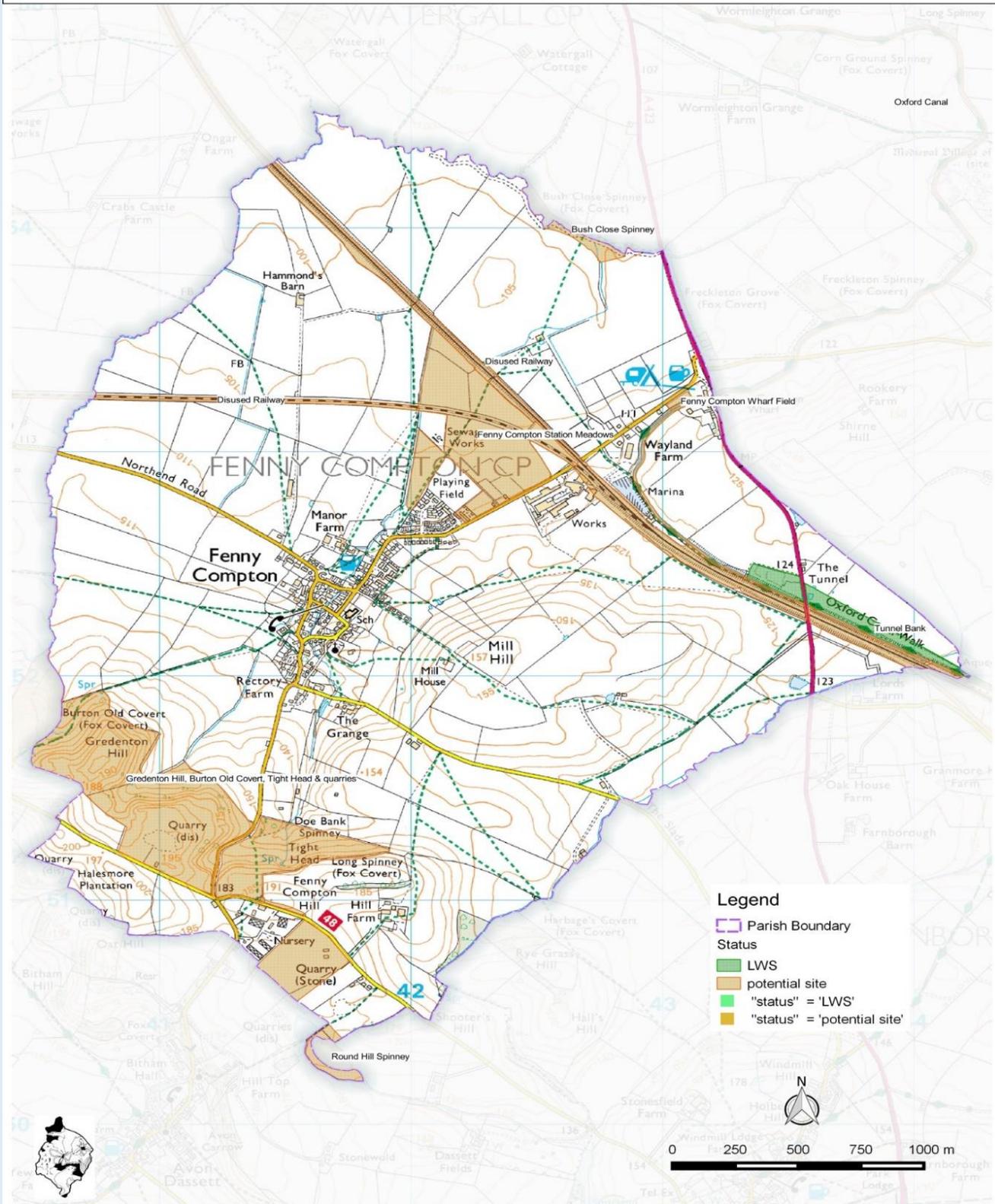
1.7.10 Other important wildlife sites within the Parish are:

- Bush Close Spinney
- Fenny Compton Wharf Field/Oxford Canal
- Fenny Compton Station Meadows
- Gredenton Hill, Burton Old Covert, Tight Head and quarries
- Round Hill Spinney
- Branch line to M.O.D. Kineton (marked on map as Disused Railway)

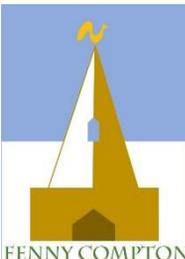
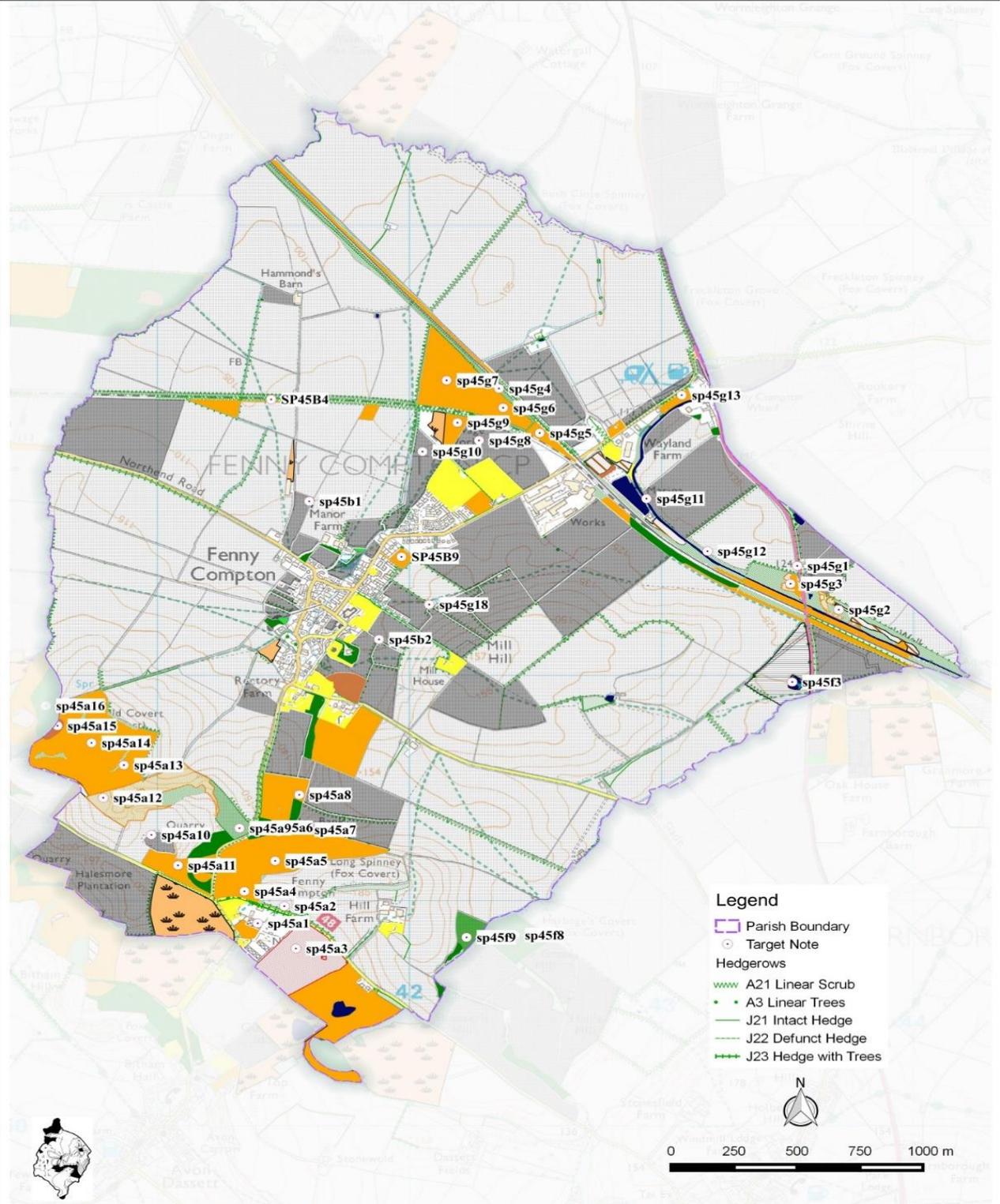
1.7.11 The maps, 'Fenny Compton Parish Local Wildlife Sites' and 'Fenny Compton Parish Phase 1 habitats' outline these areas.



# Fenny Compton Parish Local Wildlife Sites



# Fenny Compton Parish Phase 1 habitats



# STRATEGIC VISION

## 2.1 The strategic vision for the Parish

### **Rural Settlement**

2.1.1 Fenny Compton is an ancient rural settlement situated in idyllic countryside. New developments within the Parish will be sympathetic to its history and surroundings while introducing features of modern living and minimising environmental impact.



## Parish Survey

2.1.2 Fenny Compton's strategic vision is underpinned by the views of residents revealed in the Parish's survey carried out in 2018.

## Village Boundaries

2.1.3 The survey shows the value that residents put upon the rural environment surrounding the village (55% of respondents). Almost 2 in 3 residents feel it is very important to define and preserve the existing boundaries of the village.

## Ecology-Sustainable Power Generation

2.1.4 Residents consider sustainable power production on a local and domestic scale to be important for future development within the village; 74% of residents felt developments could make more use of domestic solar power while exactly half were in favour of small-scale wind power generators and electric vehicle charging points.

## Flooding

2.1.5 There is concern about flooding in the village. Reflecting the memories of recent flooding events, 71% of residents felt that minimising the risk of flooding in new development was very important.



## 2.2 Key Principles

### Residents Views

**2.2.1 This Neighbourhood Development Plan takes the vision and residents' views into a set of 10 key principles:**

#### **1 Key principle-Appropriate development**

In harmony and at an appropriate scale to the existing village and the wider landscape

#### **2 Key principle-Promoting road safety**

Ensuring new developments do not compromise safety for road and pavement users

#### **3 Key principle-Supporting Parish amenities**

Encouraging new community facilities that meet residents' wishes

#### **4 Key principle-Promoting recreational spaces**

Using development to encourage new and maintain existing recreational spaces

#### **5 Key principle-Flood prevention**

Setting out how development can help improve the Parish's flood prevention infrastructure

#### **6 Key principle-Renewable energy**

Encouraging the installation of renewable power generation technologies and the use of Green Energy appropriate to the village location

#### **7 Key principle-Small business development**

Encouraging coherent and sustainable small business development in line with residents' wishes

#### **8 Key principle-Promoting connectivity**

Ensuring smart connectivity is built into new residential and commercial developments in the Parish

#### **9 Key principle-Caring for heritage assets**

Accepting development that preserves valued landscapes and green spaces in the Parish

#### **10 Caring for heritage assets**

Using development to protect and conserve the heritage assets that shape the present character of the Parish

**2.2.2 The Neighbourhood Plan develops these key principles into practical policies that explain how the strategic vision can become a reality in the period up to 2031.**



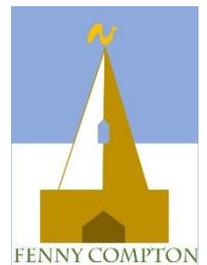
## 2.3 Development outcomes

### Development Sites

2.3.1 The main development site in the Parish is the Compton Buildings site on Station Road. With plans to build 100 homes, this site will increase the number of houses in the village by around 30% from the current level.

### Sympathetic Development

2.3.2 With the vision set out in this Neighbourhood Plan, development will be appropriate to the history and rural environment surrounding the built-up area of the Parish.



## Key principle:

# APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT

**3.0.1** This objective creates an overarching framework for development that is in harmony and at an appropriate scale to the existing village and the wider landscape.

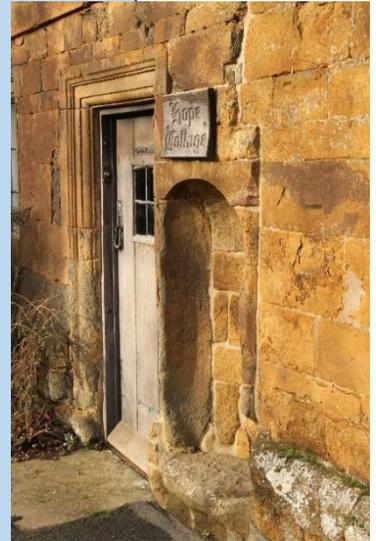
**3.0.2** The buildings of Fenny Compton centre are predominantly made of local Hornton Stone. The village streets are narrow and few of the older properties have space for off road parking, meaning the roads are often congested with parked vehicles.

## 3.1 Policy: Sensitive building design

**3.1.1 Village Design Statement:** Any changes within or extension of the village should respect its character and if possible enhance the immediate area. Key vistas from within the village should also be protected.

**3.1.2 Material Usage:** Designs for new developments should specify building materials in sympathy with the current buildings styles to enhance and reflect the rural and historic nature of the village. New developments should in general show a sensitive use of local materials and with reference to local, 'vernacular' building style.

**3.1.3 Location of development sites** Developments need to sit well in the landscape and the village environs and reflect local building styles. Developments should minimise the impact on the village infrastructure by careful planning of vehicular access, pedestrian access and management of rainwater run off to reduce the likelihood of flooding.



## 3.2 Policy: sustainable housing

**3.2.1 Future Housing:** Proposals for new dwellings within the BUAB will be supported in principle, subject to being in accordance with other policies in this Plan. All areas outside the BUAB are classed as countryside. New dwellings within the countryside should be limited to: Rural Exception Sites; replacement dwellings and dwellings for rural workers; the conversion of existing buildings; and dwellings of exceptional quality or innovative nature of design.

**3.2.2 Off road parking:** All designs for new dwellings should include sufficient off-road parking. New dwellings should contain off-street parking for one car per bedroom.

**3.2.3 Sustainability:** New developments, must at a minimum, meet the national planning requirement for high levels of insulation and use of renewable technologies for central and water heating. Designs that maximise the potential for renewable technologies applications are to be encouraged.



## 3.3 Explanation

**3.3.1 Car Use** Fenny Compton residents are reliant on their cars – 90% of residents use a car every day or most days and 70% of households own more than one car.

**3.3.2 Village Design Statement** 88% of survey respondents wished to carry forward the Village Design Statement from the 2008 Parish Plan shown in 3.1.1.

**3.3.3 Low Cost Housing.** The most popular types of housing identified through the Residents' survey are low-cost starter homes and smaller family dwellings, preferably dedicated to local people. New homes are encouraged to focus on this local need.

**3.3.4 Location of development sites:** The BUAB [see 1.6.2] defines the area within which development will be considered as acceptable provided it meets the criteria set out elsewhere in this Plan. It allows for in-fill and change of site use. It includes the brownfield Compton Buildings site that has outline planning permission for 100 homes.



## 3.4 Supporting documents

Residents' survey report Section 3.3, Table 9, Charts 26 and 27

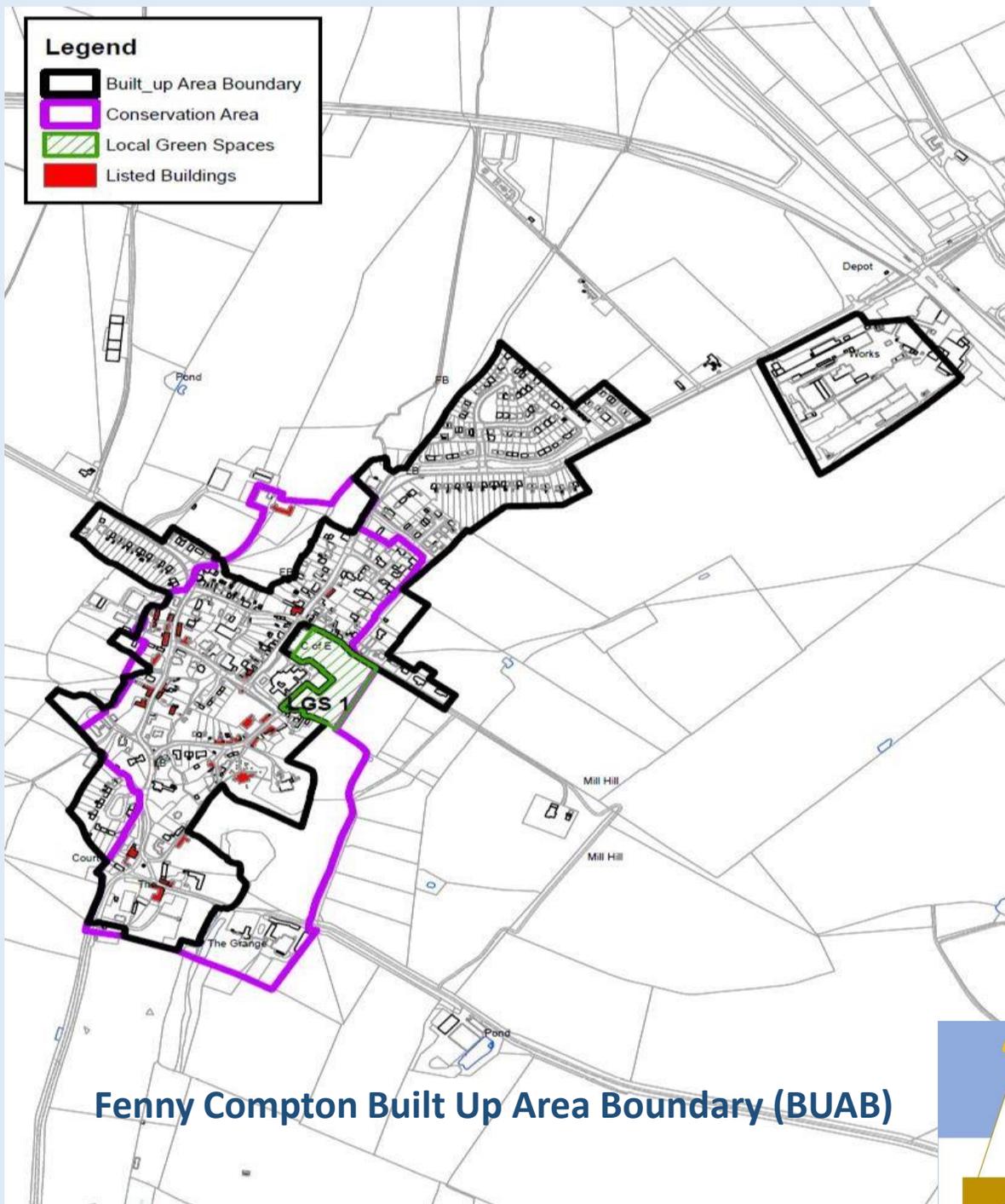
Stratford District Council Planning applications

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/approved-documents>

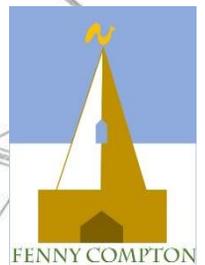
Fenny Compton Parish Plan 2008 p10

Draft BUABs Stratford District Council

<https://www.stratford.gov.uk/doc/206631/name/BUABs%2016OCT17.pdf>



**Fenny Compton Built Up Area Boundary (BUAB)**



# Key principle:

## Promoting road safety

4.0.1 Fenny Compton has a congested and narrow road layout. This Key Principle seeks to ensure that new developments do not compromise safety for road and pavement users.

### 4.1 Policy: Appropriate traffic management measures

4.1.1 Where appropriate, new developments should seek to minimise any impact they will have on the local highway network.

4.1.2 Where necessary, development would be supported with appropriate traffic management measures that improve road safety, for example, by reducing the impact of vehicular traffic through speed management.

### 4.2 Explanation

4.2.1 A primary concern for residents is the day-to-day impact of traffic; 87% of survey respondents indicated that traffic volume / speed was very important, while only 2% rated it as not important.

4.2.2 Much of the housing stock in the village was constructed in the era before motor vehicles. Space for parking has now become necessary.

4.2.3 Some of the roads in the village are narrow and were not built to allow two cars to pass safely. Consequently, vehicles cannot park without causing obstruction and/or endangering other drivers and pedestrians.

4.2.4 Some areas of road do not have a pavement or continuous pavement, so pedestrians must share the road with vehicles or cross regularly, while some road junctions have limited visibility.

4.2.5 The Young Persons' survey highlighted concerns about road safety for cycling and walking – 93% of respondents felt safe pavements and road crossings were 'very important' with 90% placing the same importance on safe roads to cycle and walk along.

### 4.3 Supporting documents

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan survey Section 3.3  
Young Persons' survey Figure 15

8. Residents' survey Section 3.3





Congestion

## Key Principle:

# SUPPORTING PARISH AMENITIES

5.0.1 Existing community facilities play an important role in maintaining a strong, healthy and vibrant community. New community facilities will be encouraged providing they are compatible with policies set out below.

## 5.1 Policy: Protection of village community assets

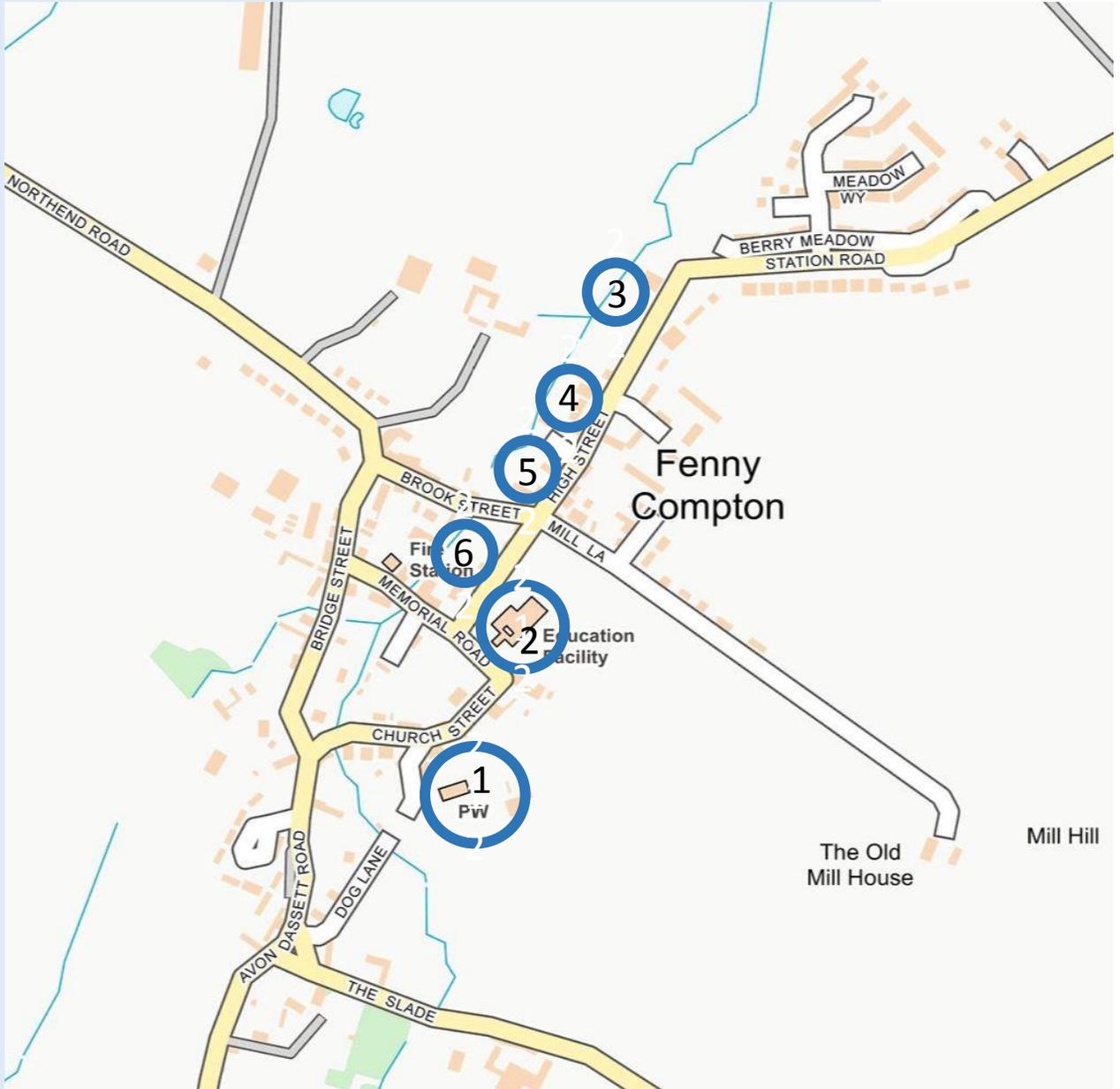
5.1.1 The loss or partial loss of existing community facilities will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer valued or of use to the village and has no prospect of being brought back into use, or is to be replaced by a new facility of at least an equivalent standard.

5.1.2 Proposals that enhance and improve existing community facilities will be supported. This Plan has identified the following assets that are of significance in maintaining the social, economic and environmental viability of the community.

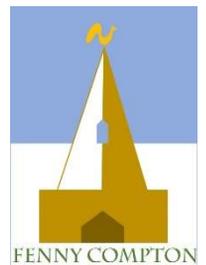
5.1.3 These community facilities listed below and shown on the map are to be protected.

1. Church of St. Peter and St. Clare
2. Primary School
3. Doctor's Surgery
4. Village shop
5. Public House
6. Village Hall with Post Office





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Amenities



## 5.2 Policy: Development of new community facilities

5.2.1 Development proposals for new or improvements to existing community facilities will be supported when they preserve local character and distinctiveness, and do not cause unacceptable harm to the landscape or residential amenity of existing and future occupiers. In particular, new and improved facilities for young people and older residents will be supported.

### 5.3 Explanation

5.3.1 Community assets play an important role in bringing the community together and help to alleviate social isolation. These are important to maintaining the vitality of rural communities. Such assets will be protected and enhanced under this Plan.

5.3.2 In the event of the impending loss of one or more of these assets, the community may examine ways to protect the asset including the creation of a community interest company (or other mechanism) to take over. The residents' survey demonstrates that local people value the wide range of existing services and activities. Therefore, the plan will seek to protect and enhance these facilities.

5.3.3 As well as seeking to protect existing village facilities, the Neighbourhood Plan also supports the development of new community facilities. There is a particular need to improve facilities for young people and older residents.

5.3.4 The survey shows that residents would like to see the following services and facilities in the parish: a better Post Office, farm shop and local produce, fitness classes, café, car parking at the Village Hall.

5.3.5 The Village Hall is of particular importance for activities and groups such as WI, Tots and Toddlers, Church communion and Village Cinema. The Young Persons' survey also showed the importance of the Village Hall with Scouts (30.4% attendance) and Cubs (21.7% attendance) being popular activities. Children outside the village also attend Scouts (30.9%) and Cubs (25.5%).

5.3.6 Income raised from new development (e.g. from S106) will be invested in our community buildings, recreation space and associated equipment to ensure they are adequate for an increased population.

### 5.4 Supporting Documents

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey, sections 4.7, 4.10.

Fenny Compton Children and Young Person Survey, questions 2, 4, 7.

Community Infrastructure Levy <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy>.

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey Appendix – questions 20, 22, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49.



# Key Principle:

## PROMOTING RECREATIONAL SPACES

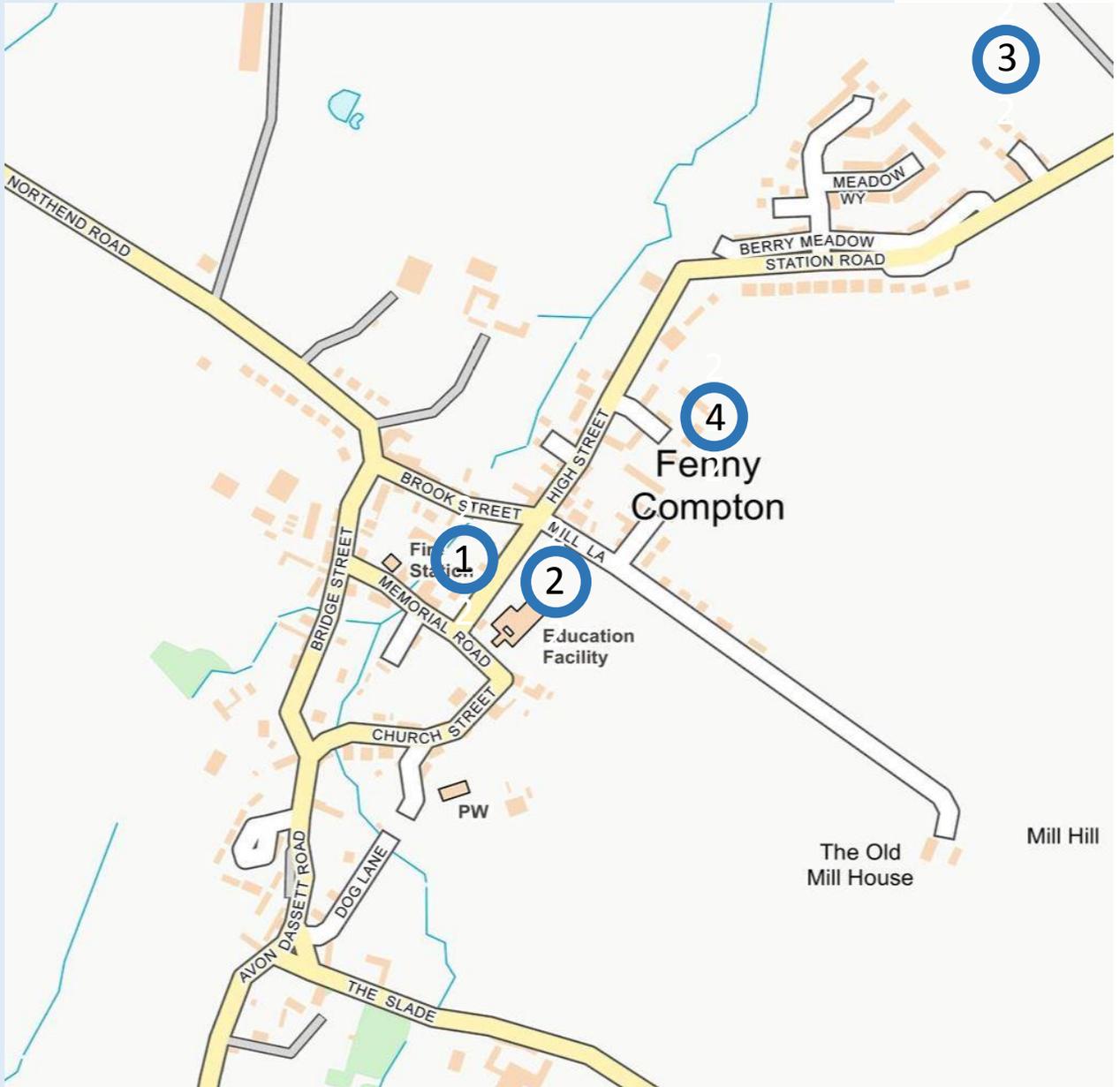
6.0.1 Existing recreational spaces and facilities play an important role in maintaining a strong, healthy and vibrant community and will be supported if compatible with policies below. New recreational spaces and facilities will be encouraged providing they are compatible with existing neighbouring uses.

### 6.1 Policy: Protecting village recreational assets

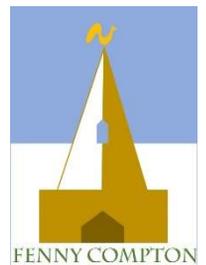
6.1.1 The loss or partial loss of existing recreational spaces and facilities will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the space or facility is no longer valued or of use to the village and has no prospect of being brought back into use, or is to be replaced by a new facility of at least an equivalent standard.

6.1.2 Proposals that enhance and improve existing recreational spaces and facilities will be supported. In addition to making the school playing field into a Local Green Space, this Plan has identified the following assets which are of significance in maintaining the social, economic and environmental viability of the community. These recreational spaces and facilities listed below and shown on the map are to be protected:

1. Children's play area
2. Bowls Club
3. Sports Pavilion and playing field
4. Allotments



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## Recreation



## 6.2 Policy: Development of new recreational facilities

6.2.1 Development proposals for new or improvements to existing recreational facilities will be supported when they preserve local character and distinctiveness, and do not cause unacceptable harm to the landscape or residential amenity of existing and future occupiers. In particular, new and improved recreational facilities for young people and older residents will be supported.

### 6.3 Explanation

6.3.1 Community venues such as sport and leisure facilities and the Village Hall all offer a multitude of activities for a variety of age groups, both physically and mentally.

6.3.2 A meeting place for teenagers / young adults was rated highest as need for investment with 41% of residents' survey respondents saying this would be a very important facility for the village.

6.3.3 There were many suggestions for community groups that residents' survey respondents would like to see; the most popular being village cricket team and youth club.

6.3.4 The young persons' survey revealed that the three most supported suggestions for facilities are: a rugby club, a tennis club and a skate park.

6.3.5 Income from new developments (e.g. S106) will be invested in our recreational spaces, facilities and associated equipment to support the health and wellbeing of residents and ensure these are adequate for an increased population.

### 6.4 Supporting Documents

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey, sections 4.7, 4.9, 4.10.

Fenny Compton Children and Young Person Survey, questions 2, 4, 7.

Community Infrastructure Levy <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy>.

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey Appendix – questions 20, 22, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49.

# Key Principle:

## FLOOD PREVENTION

7.0.1 To maintain, and where practicable, to improve the ability of the existing flood prevention infrastructure to meet community needs as well as mitigating the adverse effects of inadequate existing flood prevention measures.

### 7.1 Policy: Ensuring development manages the flood risk

7.1.1 Pluvial (surface water run-off) and Fluvial (from streams) Flood Risk:

Development proposals will only be supported if they do not exacerbate the risk of pluvial and fluvial flooding

Where appropriate, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be built into all new developments to cover all flooding situations including a 1 in 100-year event and the impacts of climate change.

Above ground attenuation (e.g. ponds to store flood water) should be used wherever feasible.

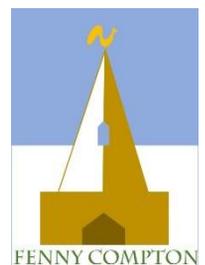
### 7.2 Explanation

7.2.1 Fenny Compton sits in a bowl, surrounded by low hills with a substantial percentage of clay substrata. This funnels rain water into the centre of the village, much of it carried by two streams that run from south to north along the east and west sides of the village and meet in the middle of the village.

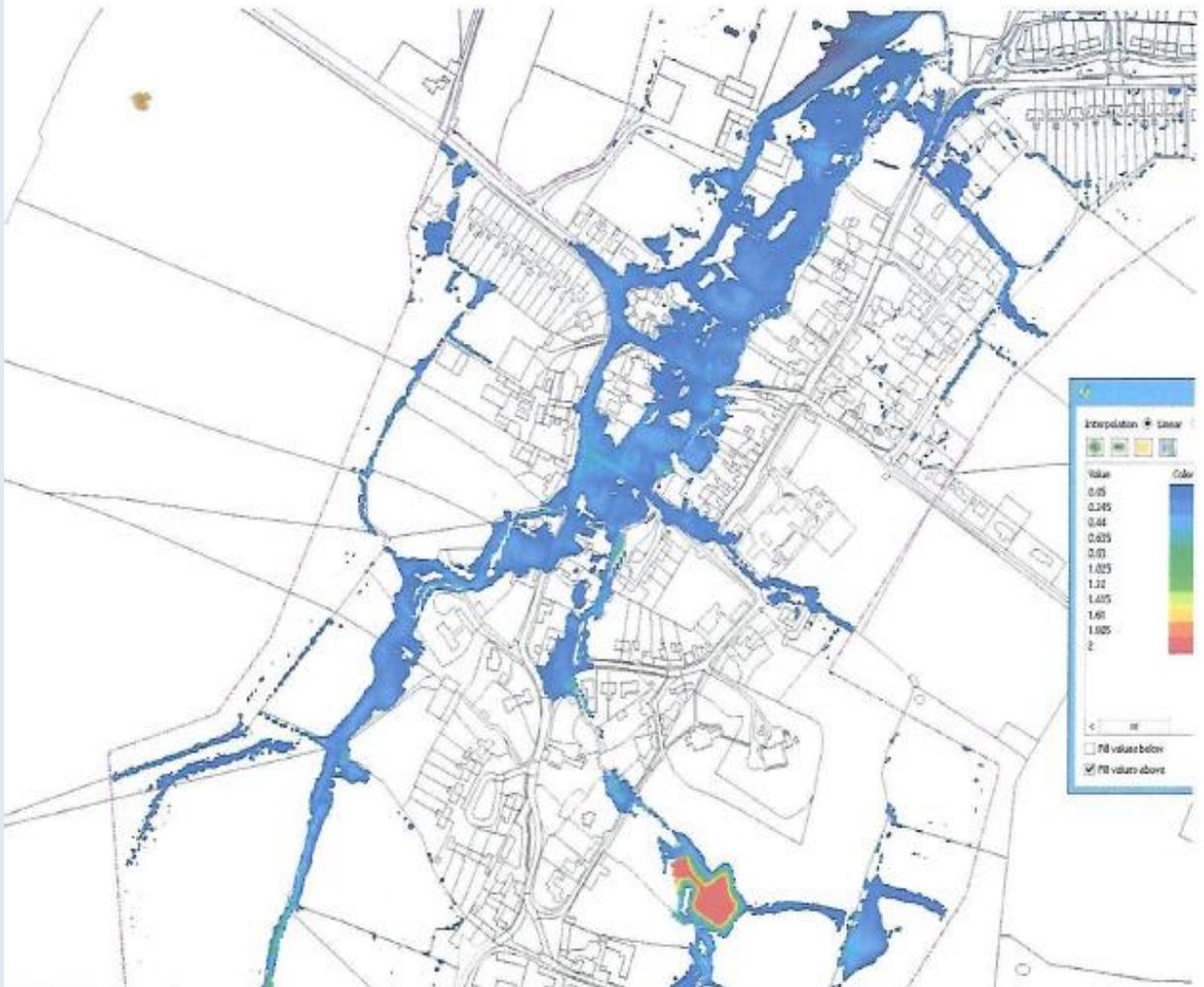
7.2.2 Following serious flooding in 1998 and 2006/7, substantial alleviation work has been undertaken.

7.2.3 However, a recent consultant's survey indicates that the village continues to be at high risk of flooding. The flood maps below show the current situation.

7.2.4 In the residents' survey, 49% of respondents felt it important to promote improved flood prevention measures and 52% felt it important to devote any Community Infrastructure Levy money to flood prevention measures.



## Model of Flood Risk 2017



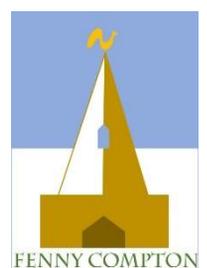
### 7.2.5 Alleviation Measures:

Construct an alleviation system to manage the flow from the stream on the west side of the village (Avon Dassett Road). Work is under way with Warwickshire County Council to develop and implement a scheme. Continue and reinforce the work undertaken by a group of volunteers to keep ditches and water courses clear. Continue to recruit new volunteers. Ensure that all riparian owners keep their respective ditches and water courses clear.

### 7.2.6 Supporting documents

Consultant's flood survey

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey, Table 13 and Table 15



## Key Principle:

# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8.0.1 Encouraging the installation of renewable power generation technologies and the use of green energy appropriate to the village location.

## 8.1 Policy: Domestic Energy Production

8.1.1 New developments and building conversions will be designed to be as self-sufficient as possible with power production from renewable sources (e.g. solar, ground or air source heat pumps) provided they do not conflict with other policies within this Plan.

## 8.2 Explanation

8.2.1 The implementation of renewable and green energy production is becoming a national concern. Localised and domestic production is being promoted (Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive). By 2025, the UK Government expects no new dwellings to be fitted with gas appliances for heating or cooking.

8.2.2 Encouraging the installation of green technologies in the village demonstrates residents' commitment to the Core Strategy policies on Sustainability and Environmental impact.

8.2.3 The residents' survey showed that three-quarters of villagers would like to see the plan promote the use of domestic solar power (74%). Respondents would also like to promote the use of small-scale power generation. There was much less support for support for large-scale solar (21%) and large-scale wind power generation (12%).

8.2.4 The implementation of renewable energy technologies reduces the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and form part of the village's contribution to mitigating global warming and air pollution.



## 8.3 Policy: Electric vehicle charging

8.3.1 All new dwellings and commercial developments should include at least one electric vehicle charging point.

## 8.4 Explanation

8.4.1 It is expected that there will be far more electrically powered vehicles in use as more manufacturers alter production away from carbon fuelled to hybrids or fully electric powered cars. Jaguar Land Rover has announced that it will offer electric or hybrid versions of all models by 2020.

9. <https://www.jaguarlandrover.com/news/2019/07/jaguar-land-rover-accelerates-electrification>

8.4.2 Support for the use of electric and hybrid vehicles will improve air quality in areas of the village where vehicles park for short periods, e.g. near the school, the village shop and the Village Hall. Better air quality will mean a healthier environment for everyone. It has been shown that there is a higher incidence of asthma where petrol and diesel vehicles idle their engines.

8.4.3 The residents' survey results show that half the respondents support the implementation of electric charging points for cars (50%).

## 8.5 Supporting documents

Neighbourhood Plan Residents' survey Section 3.8

Ofgem Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive

Public Health England Health matters: air pollution 14/11/18

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution#summary>

SDC Core Strategy: Strategic Objective 5.P.18,CS.2, CS.3,CS.9

National Planning Policy Framework: paragraph 17, 93 and 97



# Key Principle:

## PROMOTING BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT

9.0.1 Fenny Compton is a rural village; employment within the village comes from relatively small businesses. Coherent and sustainable minor commercial development, with low impact on the village infrastructure and rural location, will be encouraged and supported. New housing developments will support the emerging home-working culture.

### 9.1 Policy: Minor commercial developments

9.1.1 Minor commercial developments of non-residential buildings will be of an appropriate scale (less than 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in floorspace); maintain the character, appearance and green infrastructure of the Parish; have minimal impact on residential amenity; minimise impact on traffic generation; use green technologies for power production; provide electric car charging points

9.1.2 Minor commercial developments covered by this Plan are to be infill at the following sites: Manor Farm, Wharf Road, Avon Dasset Road (top of Fenny Compton Hill), Any existing brownfield site that becomes available.

9.1.3 Future development under this policy should not result in adverse impacts on designated biodiversity assets, including Local Wildlife Sites and potential Local Wildlife Sites highlighted in the map on page 20.

9.1.4 Future development under this policy should not result in adverse impacts on the character or significance of local heritage assets.

### 9.2 Explanation

9.2.1 Business activity in the Parish is concentrated at:

- Manor Farm
- Wharf Road
- Avon Dasset Road (top of Fenny Compton Hill).

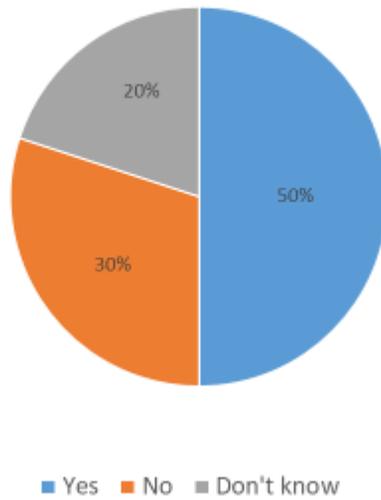
9.2.2 Additional places of economic activity include the two pubs (The Wharf and Merrie Lion, both of which offer B&B), the village shop, the aggregates merchant and the canal marina.

10. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/august2019>





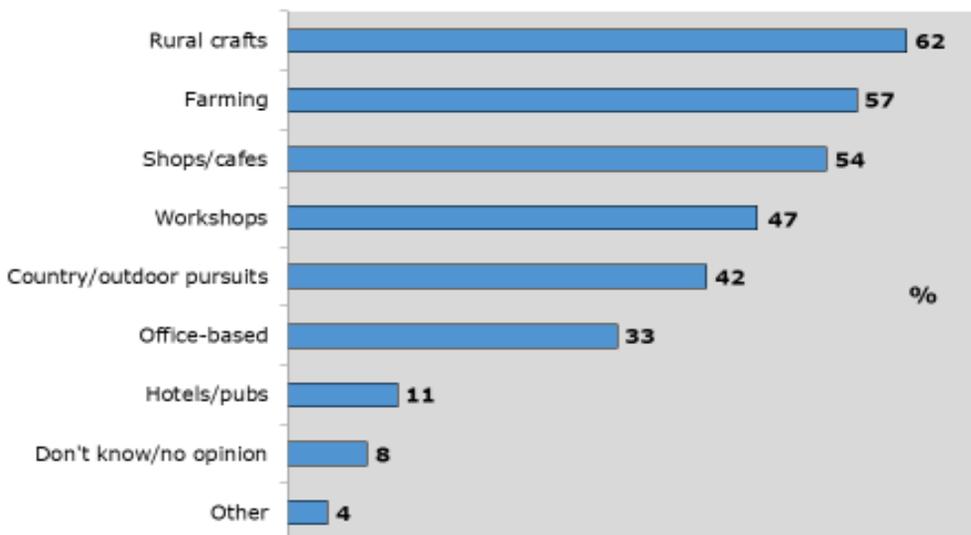
Should the Neighbourhood Plan consider allocating land for business use?



Base: (All Respondents: 241)

9.2.9 Asked what business types residents would like to see developed in Fenny Compton Parish over the next 15 years, 62% were in favour of rural crafts, 57% farming, 54% shops/cafes and 47% workshops.

Which of the following business types would you like to see developed in Fenny Compton Parish over the next 15 years?



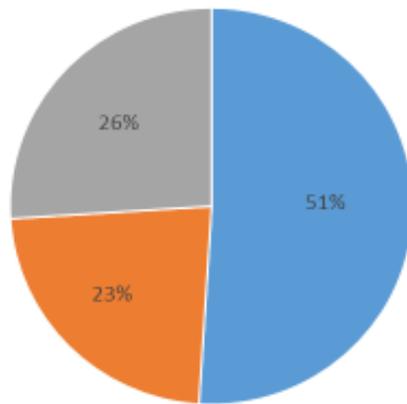
Base: (All Respondents: 239)

9.2.10 Around 41% of respondents think that Fenny Compton Parish should have a 'business centre' providing workspaces and meeting facilities for local start-ups, small enterprises, freelancers and home workers.



9.2.11 Just over half of commuters (51%) would like to see more local work opportunities.

Would you like to see more local work opportunities?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Base: (Respondents who travel to work outside the Parish: 159)

## 9.3 Policy: Home-working

9.3.1 Development of new dwellings should be encouraged to provide space to support home-working, with flexible space adaptable to a home office.

## 9.4 Explanation

9.4.1 In 2017 43% of UK employees had some form of flexible working arrangement which included them working from home. Over 4 million, 13.7% of the UK workforce now work from home and another 1.8 million people would like to. This is trend that is set to increase.

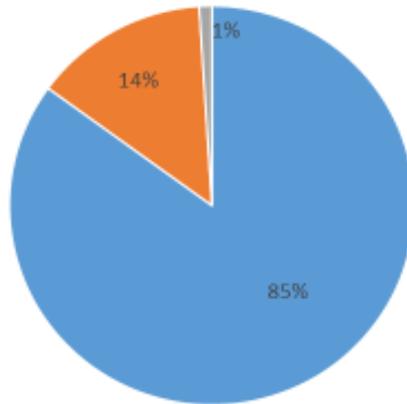
9.4.2 Currently 85% of working-age residents commute outside the Parish every working day, with 14% working from home at least one day a week. ONS data shows that this proportional is typical for the West Midlands at present. TUC analysis from 2016 found that this proportion increased by a fifth over the previous decade.

11. Financial Times 28-06-18

12. Cox. A, [www.thehrdirector.com](http://www.thehrdirector.com) 18-01-2018



## How often do you commute to work outside the Parish?

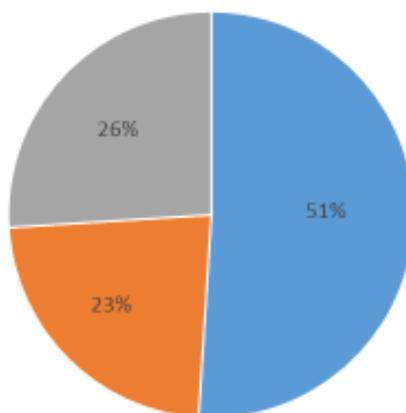


■ Every working day ■ At least once a week ■ Less than once a week

Base: (Respondents who travel to work outside the Parish: 160)

9.4.3 As more workplaces offer opportunities for remote working, the proportion of people working from home is likely to increase and the demand for better connectivity will grow. This would help the 51% of commuters in the Parish survey who said they would like to see more local work opportunities

## Would you like to see more local work opportunities?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Base: (Respondents who travel to work outside the Parish: 159)



## 9.5 Supporting documents

Neighbourhood Plan Residents' survey, Charts 10, 11, 12, 21 and Q22  
ONS Data showing employment and home workers 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/007972datashowingemploymentandhomeworkersfortheperiodlabourforcesurveyjanuarytomarch2015to2017andannualpopulationsurveyoctober2016toseptember2017>

TUC analysis of ONS Labour Force Survey data

<https://www.tuc.org.uk/news/home-working-fifth-over-last-decade-tuc-analysis-reveals>



Manor Farm Business Units



## Key Principle:

# PROMOTING CONNECTIVITY

10.0.1 Ensuring that smart connectivity and related infrastructure is built into new residential and commercial developments in the Parish, supporting a vibrant business community as well as increasing numbers of home-workers.

## 10.1 Policy: high-speed homes

10.1.1 The design of new dwellings should incorporate cabling or suitable ducting to support high-speed broadband.

## 10.2 Policy: connected infrastructure

10.2.1 New dwelling and commercial units in the neighbourhood should provide high-speed connectivity (e.g. fibre optic cabling) from the property to the roadside.

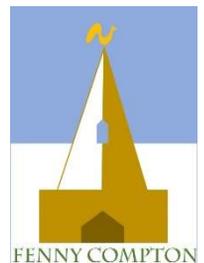
## 10.3 Explanation

10.3.1 Sustainable development involves making homes that fit economic, environment and social objectives for the foreseeable future. Currently, around 1 in 4 homes contain one or more smart devices, excluding smart meters – items such as smart lighting, smart security, smart speakers and smart thermostats. In order to encourage smart, efficient homes and commercial units, new development should include suitable internal spaces such as ducting and cabling to allow transmission of large amounts of data at high-speed.

10.3.2 Smart, connected homes and commercial units require super-fast broadband connections between the building and the street. This is identified in SDC's Core Strategy as critical to the development of entrepreneurial small and home-based businesses.

## 10.4 Supporting documents

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan survey report Chart 18 and Chart 21  
National Planning Policy Framework (2019): Paragraphs 7 and 8a, b and c  
SDC Core Strategy 1.1.6



## Key Principle:

# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

11.0.1 The natural environment is of great importance to Parish residents. Acceptable development will preserve valued landscapes and green spaces.

## 11.1 Policy: Protection of Valued Landscapes

11.1.1 Development proposals should demonstrate how they are appropriate to, and integrate with the character of the landscape setting while conserving, and where appropriate, enhancing the character of the landscape.

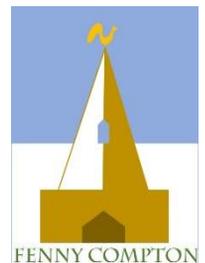
11.1.2 Development proposals should ensure that all valued landscapes are maintained and safeguarded, particularly where they relate to heritage assets, rising land, village approaches and settlement boundaries.

## 11.2 Explanation

11.2.1 One of the most important factors for residents with regard to the natural environment is the idea of a policy to protect 'Valued Landscapes'. There was a high level of support (88%) for this type of policy from the residents' survey.

11.2.2 The views are based on the results of a key word analysis of the responses to Question 55 of the residents' Survey.

11.2.3 This map shows residents' best viewpoints within the village. These viewpoints have been defined and represented as stars and from these standpoints Valued Landscape views were determined.





## Fenny Compton's Natural Environment

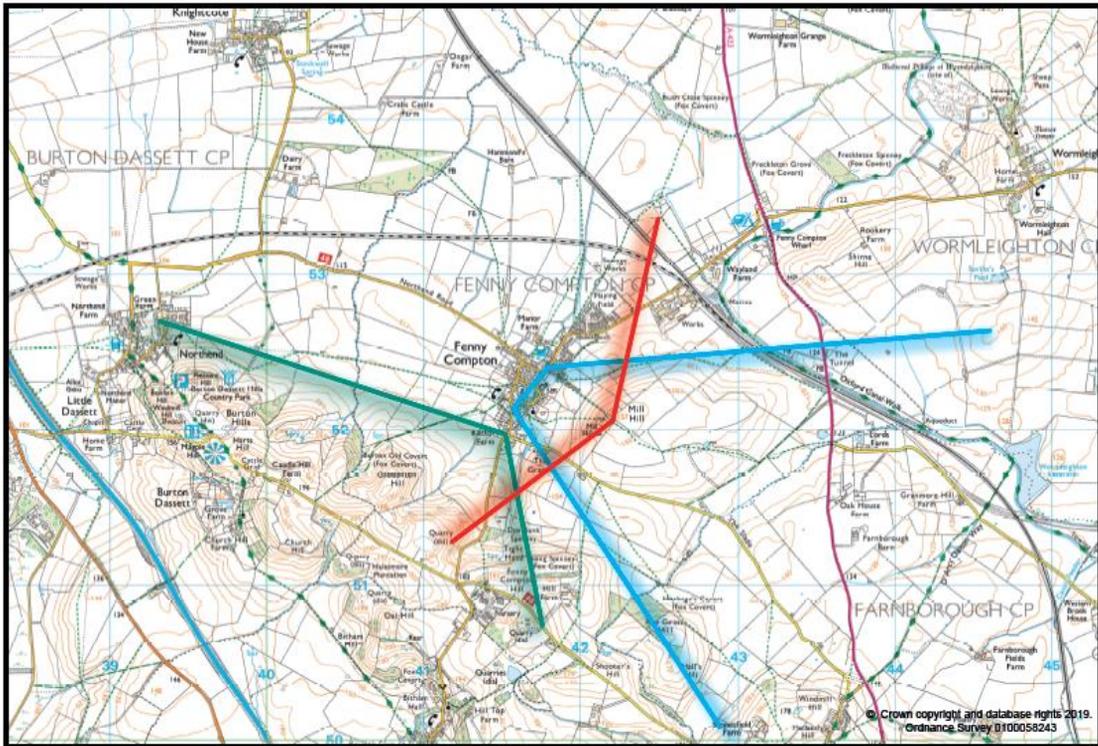




**Fenny Compton - View Points**

11.2.4 The map below shows the views towards the Valued Landscapes from the village towards Mill Hill (in blue), from Mill Hill towards the village (in red) and from the village towards the Dassett Hills (in green).





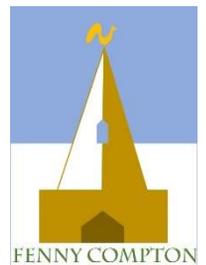
Valued Views - Fenny Compton

11.2.5 The blue vista includes the Dassett School, designated Local Green Space, ridge and furrow farmland and farmhouses. The red vista encompasses the village as a whole including the Church of St Peter and St Clare, settled below the scarp of the Burton Dassett Hills and includes views of historical significance (e.g. Gredenton Hill Fort) and the flat, open Fildon landscape. The green vista looks directly at the ridge of the Burton Dassett Hills and picks up Fenny Compton Hill, Gredenton Hill Fort, the Beacon, Magpie Hill, and the edge of Northend village.

## 11.3 Policy: Local Green Spaces

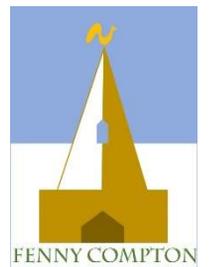
11.3.1 This Plan designates the school playing field as a Local Green Space (LGS). This is shaded green and denoted LGS 1 on the map below.

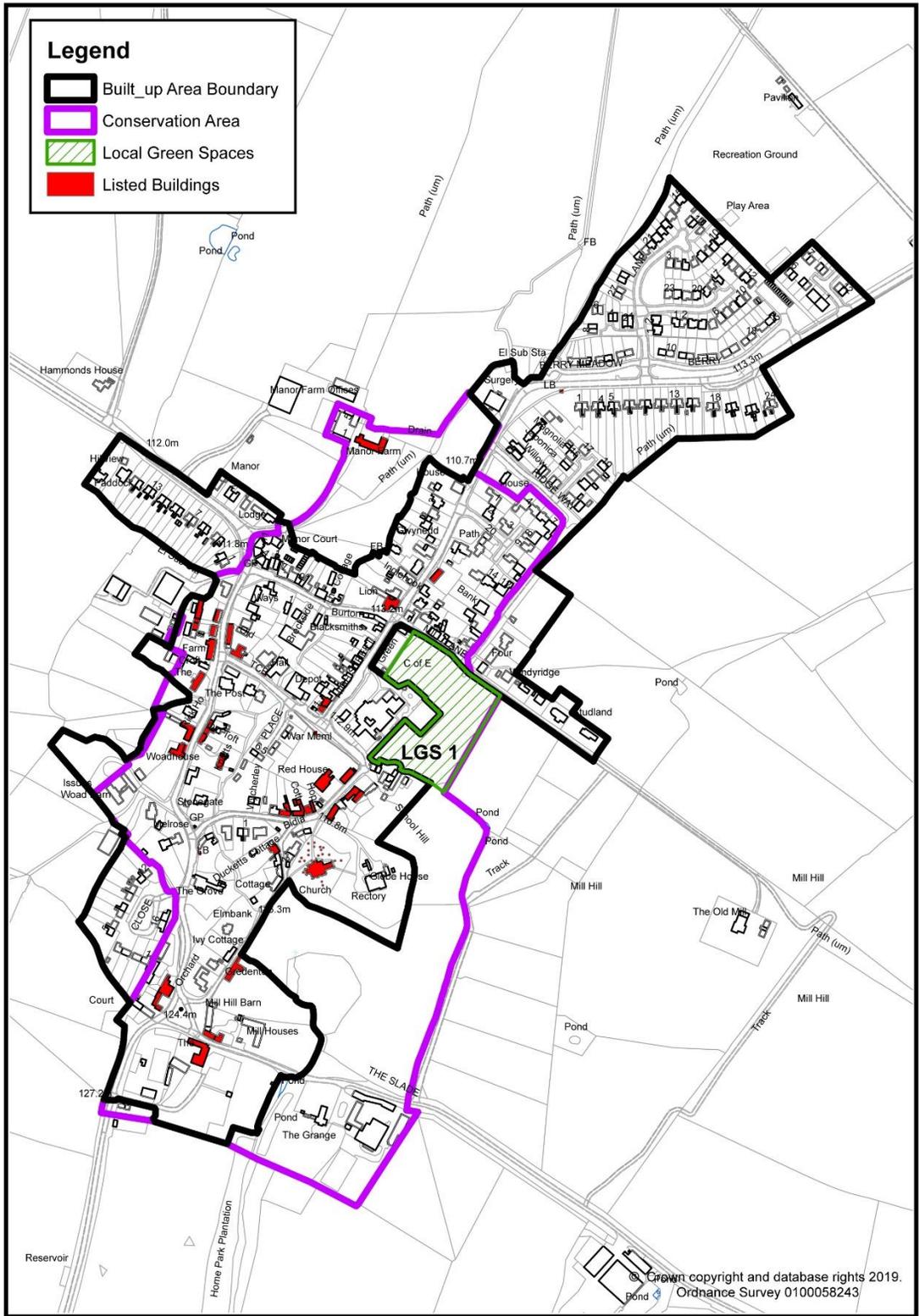
11.3.2 Development that would harm the openness or special character of a LGS or its significance and value to the local community will not be supported unless there are very special circumstances that outweigh the harm to the LGS.





## Around Fenny Compton





**Fenny Compton**



## 11.4 Explanation

11.4.1 The Parish Council contracted Avon Planning Services (APS) to assess the suitability of this area for LGS designation. APS's assessment found that the area is suitable for LGS designation in accordance with paragraphs 99-101 of the National Planning Policy Framework because it is:

- within the community it serves
- demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance because of its recreational value (including as a playing field) and tranquillity
- local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

11.4.2 This green space is associated with the only primary school in the area. The school is a Victorian building set in the lea of the Dassett Hills situated at the junction of High Street and Memorial Road. Residential dwellings sit opposite the school to the north west and south west. The site is situated on rising land with fields and open countryside bordering it to the north east and south east.

11.4.3 There are numerous Grade II listed buildings close to the school; along the High Street to the north east and north west and along Memorial Road to the south west. Three public rights of way converge (and two of which end) in the middle of the site's north east boundary. One of the public rights of way then turns south east and carries on along the north east boundary.



## 11.5 Policy: Verges and hedges

11.5.1 Development should be designed to respect the rural nature of the village and its setting, ensuring that existing hedges and verges are maintained where possible. Proposals that result in the loss of verges and hedges will be resisted.

11.5.2 Any development within the village should not compromise or damage the hedgerows or small areas of copse and woodland because these sites play a contributory role in the wider ecological significance of the village.

## 11.6 Explanation

11.6.1 Given the historical and natural context of the Parish, 68% of residents strongly felt that developments should enhance and respect its rural surroundings.

11.6.2 The rural setting of the Parish is highly valued by residents, 85% of survey respondents said that the 'Preservation of existing hedgerows/woodlands' was highly important to them.

11.6.3 The Ecological Report for Fenny Compton Parish Council conducted in 2019 recommends to:  
Conserve and restore all primary hedge lines and manage them positively as wildlife corridors, wildlife habitats and landscape features  
Enhance tree cover through large scale woodland planting on rising ground  
Conserve the diversity of unimproved and semi-improved grassland on steep hillsides through regular grazing

11.6.4 The landscape of Fenny Compton Parish is characterised by trees, hedgerows and shrubs. These create an important wildlife corridor providing food and shelter for numerous species, such as insects, small mammals and birds with their associated nesting sites. These are crucial for the wider food web and species diversity within the Parish's ecosystem.

11.6.5 The rich mosaic of old pasture fields, arable and well-timbered hedgerows surrounding Fenny Compton make it one of the most important areas for farmland birds in the West Midlands region. The Parish supports one of the strongest populations of Yellow Wagtail in the county, with a record 36 pairs located in 2016. This contrasts with a loss of at least ten species of bird from the area due mostly to changes in farming practices.

11.6.6 The Parish contains a high proportion of plants species (88) considered to be 'County Rare' making the protection of and provision for the continued biodiversity of the Parish to be of considerable importance. For the full list of Flora and Fauna species see Parish Ecological Report produced by Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership



## 11.7 Policy: Wildlife

11.7.1 Existing ecological networks (identified in the Neighbourhood Plan Environmental Survey) should be retained and creation of new ecological habitats and networks will be supported and encouraged.

11.7.2 All primary hedge lines should be conserved and restored wherever possible, with positive management as wildlife corridors, wildlife habitats and landscape features.

11.7.3 The existing stock of Parish Council-owned trees should be preserved and managed wherever possible, and the planting of additional trees in the village should be encouraged.

11.7.4 The diversity of unimproved and semi-improved grassland on steep hillsides should be conserved through regular grazing.

11.7.5 Future development proposals should avoid adverse impacts on Local Wildlife Sites and potential Local Wildlife sites highlighted in the map on page 20.

## 11.8 Explanation

11.8.1 85% of respondents in the residents' survey 'highly valued' wildlife and biodiversity.

11.9 Supporting documents  
Ecological Report Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership December 2018  
Neighbourhood Plan Residents' survey Chart 26, Section 3.8, 4.9  
Neighbourhood Plan environmental survey



## Key Principle:

# CARING FOR HERITAGE ASSETS

12.0.1 To protect and conserve the heritage assets that shaped the present character of the Neighbourhood Area and village so that they can be enjoyed for future generations.

## 12.1 Policy: Conserving or enhancing the historic environment

12.1.1 Where required by the planning authority, development proposals should demonstrate how they will conserve or enhance the Neighbourhood Area's historic environment including archaeological assets.

12.1.2 The impact of any development on any heritage asset will be judged against the degree of harm and the significance of the heritage asset affected and weighed against any public benefits.

12.1.3 The impact of any development in, or adjacent to the Conservation Area [see map at 11.3] will be judged against the degree of harm weighed against any public benefits.

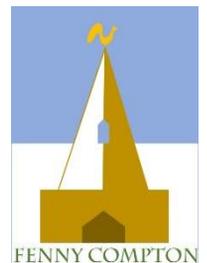
## 12.2 Explanation

12.2.1 Fenny Compton Parish contains over 50 listed buildings including:

- The 14th century church
- 24 private houses
- A canal wharf and two bridges

12.2.2 In addition to buildings, the Parish comprises several rich archaeological sites, including:

- The remains of a hall dated to the Post Medieval period with landscaped gardens (Hall Yard and surroundings)
- The site of a medieval manor house surrounded by a moat (adjacent to Manor Farm)
- Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (e.g. in Dairy Ground field west of Avon Dasset Road)
- Gredenton Iron Age Hill fort – a scheduled ancient monument
- A Roman kiln site in Home Ground field adjacent to The Slade



12.2.3 Other important sites in the Parish include:

The Bear and Ragged Staff on Slade Green

The War memorial on Memorial Road

The Millennium Stone on Cotters Croft

12.2.4 Any new development in the Parish should be sensitive to the setting of these important heritage assets.

### **12.3 Supporting documents**

National Planning Policy Framework: Section 12

SDC Core Strategy Policy: CS.8

Warwickshire Historic Environmental Record (WHER) at

[timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk)

Historic Environment Assessment of Local Service Villages, SDC 2012:

Section 4.16.

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Heritage Survey

Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan photographic archive



# Appendix

13.1 List of sources in order of appearance.

All documents are available to download from

<http://fennycomptonnp.co.uk/consultation-material/>

| Title  | Source                                 | Date |
|--|--|------|
| Strategic Environment and Habitat Regulations Assessment of Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan | Lepus Consulting                       | 2020 |
| Fenny Compton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Residents' Survey                                    | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2018 |
| Planning application   | Stratford-on-Avon District Council     | 2019 |
| Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Survey Children and Young Person Report                          | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2019 |
| Fenny Compton Parish Plan  | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2008 |
| Building regulation approved documents   | MHCLG, UK Government                   | 2019 |
| Draft built-up area boundary maps  | Stratford-on-Avon District Council     | 2017 |
| Community Infrastructure Levy guidance   | MHCLG, UK Government                   | 2019 |
| Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Survey Appendix   | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2018 |
| Consultants' flood survey  | Warwickshire County Council            | 2017 |
| Core Strategy  | Stratford-on-Avon District Council     | 2016 |
| Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive  | Ofgem                                  | 2018 |
| Heath matters: air pollution   | Public Health England                  | 2018 |
| National Planning Policy Framework   | MHCLG, UK Government                   | 2019 |
| Labour market analysis   | ONS                                    | 2011 |
| Data showing employment and home workers   | ONS                                    | 2018 |
| Analysis of ONS Labour Force Survey data   | TUC                                    | 2016 |
| Local Green Space Site Assessment  | Avon Planning Services                 | 2019 |
| Ecological Report  | Habitat Biodiversity Audit Partnership | 2018 |
| Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan environmental survey  | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2018 |
| Warwickshire Historic Environmental Record (WHER)  | Warwickshire County Council            | 2019 |
| Historic Environment Assessment of Local Service Villages                                    | Stratford-on-Avon District Council     | 2012 |
| Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan Heritage Survey   | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2019 |
| Fenny Compton Neighbourhood Plan photographic archive  | Fenny Compton Parish Council           | 2018 |

