



7 August 2023

Tel: 01285 623181/623553
e-mail – democratic@cotswold.gov.uk

CABINET MEMBER FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES DECISION MEETING

A meeting of the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services Decision Meeting will be held at Council Chamber - Trinity Road on **Wednesday, 16 August 2023 at 2.00 pm.**

Rob Weaver
Chief Executive

To: Members of the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services Decision Meeting
(Councillor Juliet Layton)

Recording of Proceedings – The law allows the public proceedings of Council, Cabinet, and Committee Meetings to be recorded, which includes filming as well as audio-recording. Photography is also permitted.

As a matter of courtesy, if you intend to record any part of the proceedings please let the Committee Administrator know prior to the date of the meeting.

AGENDA

1. **Declarations of Interest**

To note any declarations of interest by the Cabinet Member, officers or other Members present.

2. **Neighbourhood Planning: Regulation 15 Decision for the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan (Pages 3 - 320)**

This report seeks the approval of the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services of the recommendations to agree that;

- 1) That the Cabinet Member agrees that the submitted documents meet the requirement of Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012;
- 2) Consequently, the Council will launch the statutory 'Regulation 16' publicity period for the standard six week period.

Reporting Officer: Joseph Walker (joseph.walker@cotswold.gov.uk)

DATE OF DECISION: NO EARLIER THAN 16 AUGUST 2023

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS: NOON ON 15 AUGUST 2023

Note: Any Member who wishes to comment on an item is requested to send those comments (preferably by e-mail) to the Reporting Officer, copied to Democratic Services, by the deadline identified.

Any comments received will be reported to the Decision-Maker prior to the decision(s) being taken.

(END)

Agenda Item 2



Council name	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL
Name and date of Committee	CABINET MEMBER FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES DECISION MEETING– 10 th August 2023
Subject	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING: REGULATION 15 DECISION FOR THE DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
Wards affected	The Ampneys and Hampton
Accountable member	Juliet Layton, Cabinet Member for Planning and Regulatory Services Email: juliet.layton@cotswold.gov.uk
Accountable officer	Charlie Jackson, Assistant Director, Planning and Sustainability Email: charlie.jackson@publicagroup.uk
Report author	Joseph Walker, Community Partnerships Officer Email: joseph.walker@cotswold.gov.uk
Summary/Purpose	To consider whether a Neighbourhood Plan submitted by Down Ampney Parish Council meets the legal criteria necessary to progress to public consultation, and subsequent independent examination.
Annexes	Annex A Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan A1: Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 16 Draft A2: Appendices A3: Annexes A4: Design Code Annex B: Basic Conditions Statement Annex C: Consultation Statement Annex D: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening
Recommendation(s)	a) <i>That the Cabinet Member agrees that the submitted documents meet the requirement of Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012;</i>

	<i>b) Consequently, the Council will launch the statutory 'Regulation 16' publicity period for the standard six week period.</i>
Corporate priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make our local plan green to the core • Support health and wellbeing
Key Decision	NO
Exempt	NO
Consultees/ Consultation	The Plan has been consulted on by the Parish Council, and subsequent to this decision, will be subject to public consultation, following a statutory process. The Council will have the opportunity to make representations on the content of the Plan, for the consideration of an Independent Examiner.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to consider whether a Neighbourhood Development Plan, submitted by Down Ampney Parish Council, meets the necessary conditions set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 to proceed to the Regulation 16 publicity period and subsequently independent examination.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1** Down Ampney Parish Council (DAPC) applied to this Council in 2018 to designate a neighbourhood area. The area applied for, and subsequently approved, was the boundaries of the parish. Since that date, volunteers and councillors in Down Ampney have been working up the Plan, a process delayed by Covid 19 restrictions. Nevertheless, they carried out a statutory Regulation 14 consultation from February to March 2022. Following some redrafting, and notably the creation of a Design Guide, a second Regulation 14 consultation was conducted from April to May 2023. Representations to these consultations have been considered in preparing a submission draft, which has recently been received by this Council.

3. MAIN POINTS

- 3.1** At this stage, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) has a duty to assess the Plan for its compliance with the requirements of the Regulations and determine if it can proceed for Regulation 16 Consultation and Examination.
- 3.2** The assessment requires consideration of:
- whether the ‘qualifying body’ (a parish council or neighbourhood forum) is authorised to act;
 - whether the proposal and accompanying documents comply with rules of submission to the LPA, whether it meets the definition of a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP), and whether it meets the ‘scope’ of NDP provisions; and
 - whether the parish council or neighbourhood forum has undertaken the correct procedures in relation to consultation and publicity.
- 3.3** Should it be deemed that the above criteria have *not* been satisfied, and therefore the Plan *cannot* proceed for Regulation 16 Consultation and Examination, the LPA must refuse the Plan and notify the qualifying body of the reasons. In addition to this, it must also publicise its decision in a ‘Decision Statement’.
- 3.4** Where the LPA is satisfied that the qualifying body has complied with the criteria, it must administer a 6 week period of consultation (‘Regulation 16’ consultation), inviting comment on the Neighbourhood Plan from statutory consultees and other stakeholders with an

interest in the Plan. All comments are then submitted with the Neighbourhood Plan documentation to the independent examiner for assessment of whether or not the Plan meets the Basic Conditions (below) set out in the Regulations.

- 3.5** Following this consultation, the Plan will proceed to examination, and should it pass, subject to modifications, it would proceed to referendum and be 'made' (adopted) by this Council.
- 3.6** DAPC has submitted to Cotswold District Council a portfolio of documents, as required by the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012. These evidence the other requirements which must be met (specified at section 2.2 above). The documentary evidence required and submitted is as follows:
- a map or statement identifying the area to which the plan relates,
 - the consultation statement,
 - the proposed NDP,
 - a statement explaining how the NDP meets the 'basic conditions' (the legal conditions that must be satisfied for an NDP to pass examination),
 - One of the following: a) a statement of reasons for a determination that the proposal is unlikely to have significant environmental effects OR b) an environmental report.
 - Where appropriate, the information to enable appropriate environmental assessments if required.

In this instance, the statement of reasons suffices - a screening report was commissioned by the Council, which has been consulted upon with the statutory consultees, who upheld the Council's opinion.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1** These statutory requirements have been satisfied and therefore the officer recommendation is that the submission meets the criteria laid out in section 2.2 above, and should proceed to public consultation. The submission will be thoroughly reviewed, and any specific concerns will be brought to the attention of the Cabinet Member as part of a Council Representation to the Regulation 16 Consultation.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1** The consultation is a statutorily defined process, with minimal costs, which is delivered using the current staff complement. The subsequent examination is paid for by the authority. In previous years, the authority was eligible to claim grant from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, which will also cover the costs of the Neighbourhood Plan referendum. At the time of writing, the grant arrangements for 2023-24 have not been confirmed, but Government have indicated that funding will continue to be made available.

- 5.2 The cost of the examination is estimated to be up to £8,000. In the unlikely event that the examination fails these costs can increase, as the examination process tends to be more complex, but could be funded from non-ring fenced neighbourhood planning grant balances held from earlier successful examinations.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 As a published draft NDP, the Plan has some limited weight in planning determinations. This increases after consultation and after examination, and takes on full planning weight following a confirmatory vote at referendum.

7. RISK ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 This is a low risk decision, as the consequence of the decision is the launch of a consultation on a document prepared by a third party, which will subsequently be reviewed by an independent examiner.

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 8.1 Not required for this decision.

9. CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 None for this decision, as it is procedural. Once the regulation 16 consultation starts, the Council has an opportunity to comment on the content of the attached draft plan.

10. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 10.1 None

11. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 11.1 None

(END)

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DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 to 2031



June 2023
Regulation 16 Submission Plan

This Neighbourhood Development Plan was produced under the auspices of Down Ampney Parish Council by the Steering Group comprising:

Andrew Scarth (Chairman)
Geoffery Tappern (Vice Chairman)
Michael Bruce (Secretary)
Jon Campbell
David Gardner (until November 2020)
Siân Gardner (until November 2020)
Ray Jenkins, Down Ampney Parish Council (until May 2023)
Gareth Cope, Down Ampney Parish Council (from May 2023)
Jackie Scuri
Darrell Warner (from October 2020)
Lisa Spivey, Cotswold District Council
David Fowles

The Steering Group would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following:

Cotswold District Planning Department, particularly Joseph Walker and James Brain, for help and advice
Down Ampney Parish Council for funding
Locality for grant funding

Liz Beth for planning advice
Kit Warner for aerial drone photography
Nick Fouracre and Nigel Musgrove for general photography
The Co-operative Wholesale Society
The Wellcome Trust
Michael Wellock, Kirkwells for planning assistance
Rose Bateman and Ben Castell, AECOM for the Design Guide

And last but by no means least
The residents of Down Ampney for their participation in open events and answering the questionnaire

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THE VISION

Down Ampney will retain a balance of historical buildings and features alongside sympathetic newer developments. The rural roots of the village will be recognised by ensuring that any development respects the vernacular and maintains its close connection with the surrounding countryside. The vibrant community spirit of the parish will remain an important attribute. Sustainability will be improved by developing a stronger network of facilities and services, whilst ensuring that the character and landscape is conserved and enhanced.

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Annexe C – Surface Water Drainage Survey

Annexe D – Register of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (To follow)

1 Introduction

1.1 Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act 2011 empowers local communities in England to take the lead in planning how their own neighbourhoods will develop. Many communities around the country have taken advantage of this opportunity to influence the future of their areas. The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan will enable local people to shape the future development of the Parish for the benefit of the local community.

Down Ampney Parish Council started the process of developing a Neighbourhood Plan in October 2018. Cotswold District Council approved the designation of the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Area on 30 October 2018. The Neighbourhood Area is the full extent of Down Ampney Parish (see Figure 1.1).

The neighbourhood planning provisions in the Localism Act 2011 have been supplemented by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.

1.2 Purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan

Once approved, Neighbourhood Plans become part of the statutory planning system. This means that when decisions are made on planning applications in respect of the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Area, the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan must be taken into account by the local planning authority, Cotswold District Council, alongside other parts of its development plan.

The National Planning Policy Framework¹ (NPPF) states in paragraph 30:

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

Neighbourhood Plans are a relatively new type of statutory plan. Not only are they intended to be produced by local people for their own areas, but they also have to be approved by a referendum of the people living in that area by simple majority vote. Following the referendum stage, the Neighbourhood Plan will be brought into force through being 'made' by Cotswold District Council, thereby becoming part of the

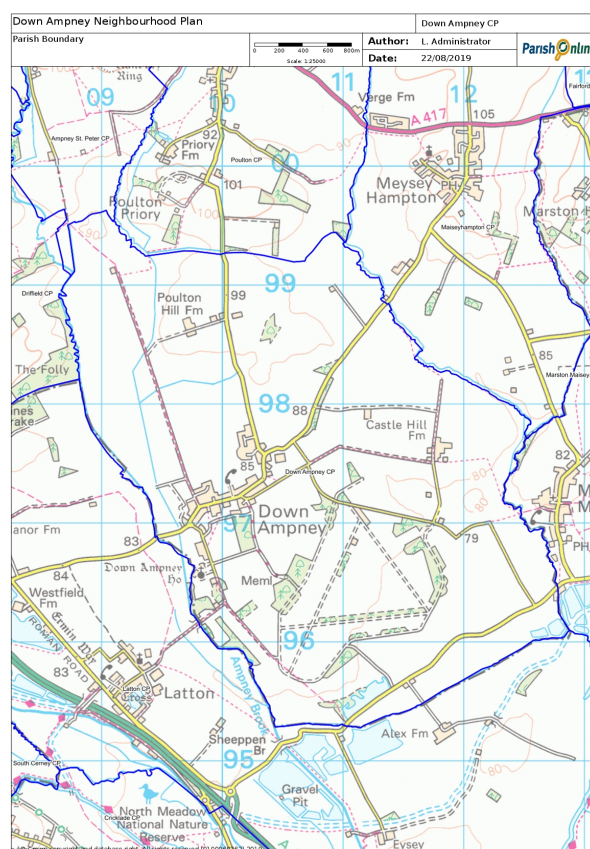


Figure 1.1 Boundaries of Down Ampney Parish

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, July 2021, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities)

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

development plan for the Cotswold area, against which any proposals for development will be assessed.

Being a statutory document the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan will enable Down Ampney Parish Council and local people to have a greater and more positive influence on how the Parish develops up to 2031.

The Plan covers the period up to 31 March 2031 because it is a requirement that it covers the same period as the Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031², which was adopted on 3 August 2018.

The Parish Council intends to monitor the progress of development over this period and to review the Neighbourhood Plan on a five yearly basis.

This is the Regulation 16 consultation version of the Plan.

1.3 Relationship with local and national planning policies

This Neighbourhood Plan sets out locally focused policies intended to address aspects of the future development of the Parish which have been identified as important to the local community, especially where it is perceived that these matters are not fully addressed by the policies in the Cotswold District Local Plan.

The Plan has been drawn-up to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031. Cotswold District Council ran a Local Plan Partial Update Issues and Options Consultation (February to March 2022) - this is at a very early stage of preparation³. The Plan is consistent with the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)⁴. The Plan does not seek to duplicate District-wide or national planning policies. Instead, it seeks to add a parish-specific dimension to those policies where appropriate.

1.4 How the Neighbourhood Plan was produced

The neighbourhood planning process is set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations. The Regulations specify the main stages that a Neighbourhood Plan must go through before it is voted on at a referendum.

In producing the Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council empowered a Steering Group, the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (SG), that had the responsibility of managing the process. It has been a priority of the SG to ensure that as far as practicable the Neighbourhood Plan is effective in delivering the needs, priorities and aspirations of the local community and also meeting the legal requirements and basic conditions of neighbourhood plans. The SG has made community engagement its overriding priority throughout the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Neighbourhood Plans must be based on relevant evidence about the Neighbourhood Area and must reflect the views of the local community. The SG has therefore been careful to gather the necessary evidence to inform the Neighbourhood Plan and to justify the policies in it.

A 'launch' meeting explaining the concept of the Neighbourhood Plan and inviting volunteers to take part was held in December 2018. A range of methods to inform people

² Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 3 August 2018)

³ <https://issuesandoptions.commonplace.is/>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

was used, including publishing the 'launch' announcement in the *Down Ampney News*, which is delivered to every household. Following a meeting of volunteers in January 2019, the SG was formally convened.

Various methods have been used by the SG to inform people about the Plan and its progress, including regular articles in the *Down Ampney News*, community 'drop-in' events, leaflet drops, posters, banners and a dedicated Neighbourhood Plan noticeboard.

In addition to ongoing stakeholder consultation, community consultation involved the following stages:

- identifying the issues through a 'drop-in' event in August 2019;
- a parish questionnaire conducted in October/November 2019 with 29 main questions and many sub-questions making a total of 222, which was completed by 201 respondents from 174 households (a 69% response rate of households);
- COVID19 lockdown measures hampered consultations but the results of the questionnaire were given to villagers in a drop-in presentation in September 2020;
- a meeting was held to present the first Regulation 14 submission 11 December 2021;
- the Neighbourhood Plan has been informed by extensive enquiries to identify the economic, social and environmental context. Regard has also been had to relevant National and District plans, policies, strategies and reports. The main sources are listed in Appendix 3.
- a second Regulation 14 submission was prepared and publicised to ensure that the new Design Guidance and Codes document prepared by AECOM was fully consulted upon.
- This issue is the Regulation 16 submission.

1.5 Structure of the Document

The Neighbourhood Plan starts by setting out a Vision Statement for Down Ampney. Under this Vision Statement the Key Issues identified in the Questionnaire are summarized and followed by what the Neighbourhood Plan intends to do about them - the Plan's objectives.

The Neighbourhood Plan then splits into five thematic areas, these follow a section of the Plan containing a brief history of the parish. The thematic areas are:

- Landscape
- Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage
- Infrastructure – Community and Leisure
- Economy and Employment, and Tourism
- Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

Each theme contains sub-sections providing background on information on the theme, including data from the village questionnaire, the objectives arising from the data, followed by the policies set to achieve the objectives. In addition, recommendations have been included on Parish Council Supporting Actions. These are items that are not covered directly by planning policy and legislation (they lie within other remits, e.g. highways or utilities providers) but if implemented would enhance the parish. This makes the Down

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

Ampney Neighbourhood Plan something of a hybrid document - one that contains planning policies and supporting Parish Council Actions that would more normally be found in a Parish Plan or similar non-planning document. Some of the community infrastructure levy (CIL) money payable by developers could be expended upon the identified Supporting Actions.

Objectives are in a green box.

Policies are in a yellow box.

Recommendations for Parish Council Supporting Actions are in a blue box.

There is a summary section pulling together all the Objectives, Policies and Recommendations.

There are a number of Appendices and Annexes providing more detail of some sections of the Plan.

2 Vision and Objectives

THE VISION

Down Ampney will retain a balance of historical buildings and features alongside sympathetic newer developments. The rural roots of the village will be recognised by ensuring that any development respects the vernacular and maintains its close connection with the surrounding countryside. The vibrant community spirit of the parish will remain an important attribute. Sustainability will be improved by developing a stronger network of facilities and services, whilst ensuring that the character and landscape is conserved and enhanced.

2.1 The Objectives

The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Vision has been developed by the Steering Group following public consultation and analysis of the questionnaire survey results. To achieve this Vision the following objectives, also the result of community engagement, have been identified for the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan:

2.1.1 Landscape

Objective LO1.	<i>To protect the rural aspects of the village and surrounding countryside.</i>
Objective LO2.	<i>To preserve, protect and enhance the green spaces and open aspects of areas within the village and to ensure green space around and within any development maintains the rural and village aspect of the parish.</i>
Objective LO3.	<i>To promote access to the countryside throughout the parish boundaries.</i>

2.1.2 Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage

Objective IO1:	<i>To ensure that the infrastructure within the parish is developed to enhance the living environment for existing residents and to support sustainable growth.</i>
<i>a: Roads and Pavements - To improve road safety measures due to increasing traffic flows, exacerbated by new housing, both in the village and surrounding towns and villages that use Down Ampney as a through route.</i>	
<i>b: Public Transport - To promote more public transport on more routes to and from the village.</i>	
<i>c: Surface Water Drainage - To ensure the surface water drainage within the parish is improved to support sustainable growth.</i>	

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d: Foul Drainage - To ensure the sewerage system within the parish is improved to meet planned growth and that the Ampney St Peter Sewage Treatment Works is upgraded to meet both current and future population.

2.1.3 Infrastructure – Community and Leisure

Objective CO1: *To maintain current Community and Leisure facilities.*

Objective CO2: *To maintain and increase and enhance pedestrian and cycle facilities – footpaths and cycleways.*

2.1.4 Economy and Employment, and Tourism

Objective EO1: *To support the building of business units on suitable land within the Parish.*

Objective EO2. *To encourage, through better information, more visitors to the parish, particularly through interest in (i) Ralph Vaughan Williams and (ii) the RAF and Glider Operations from Down Ampney airfield.*

2.1.5 Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

Objective HO1: *To provide an appropriate mix of housing types to meet future housing needs.*

Objective HO2: *To ensure that any new development is designed in such a way that it reflects and is in-keeping with the character, rural setting, historical context, and vernacular of Down Ampney.*

Objective HO3: *To ensure that all new housing takes into account climate change and is environmentally sustainable.*

3 A Brief History of Down Ampney

3.1 Reference Document

The comprehensive book by Pamela Varey, produced in 1999 is the source of the very brief chronology produced below¹.

3.2 Chronology

2000BC	The earliest sign of life in Down Ampney can be seen in the form of crop markings to the north and west of the old airfield probably at Bean Hay Copse (a scheduled ancient monument – see Landscape). The settlement covers about four acres (1.6 hectares).
Roman Times	Although much evidence of Roman times is found around the area, the only evidence in Down Ampney discovered to date are pottery fragments and coins.
603	St Augustine and the British Bishops – Was the meeting held near Down Ampney?
1087	Down Ampney is valued at £20 in the Domesday Book
1256	Having been given the manor of Down Ampney from Henry III in 1250, Sir Nicholas De Valers had All Saints' Church built and consecrated.
1327	The tax for Down Ampney was £4-3s-4d (£4.17p).
1347	The Black Death ravaged the country; Down Ampney was not spared and the settlement moved from around the church to where it is now.
1592	Queen Elizabeth I stayed at Down Ampney House on 1 st September.
1853	The school building was opened although a school had existed in Mr Ricketts' blacksmith run by Mary Ricketts.
1872	Ralph Vaughan Williams was born to the vicar of All Saints' Church, Rev'd Arthur Vaughan Williams and his wife Margaret.
1918	The Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) bought the Down Ampney Estate and the neighbouring Latton Estate from the Earl St. Germans.
1943	Down Ampney Airfield constructed together with a hospital, barracks and other facilities around the village.
2015	CWS sold all its farming interests (Farmcare Ltd) including Down Ampney to the Wellcome Trust.

¹ Down Ampney, A Village Story by Pamela Varey, 1999. Limited edition.

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

3.3 A Brief History

The only Gloucestershire village to have a hymn tune named after it, Down Ampney undoubtedly owes its existence to the Ampney Brook, which rises from the Ampney Springs some 6 miles distant. In fact, the name comes from "dune" meaning "lower" – hence Down Ampney. Early settlers will have been drawn to the constant source of water, along with rich arable land for crops and livestock.

However, the close proximity of Ermin Street (now the A419) running towards Corinium (Cirencester), the second largest Roman city in Britain, must not be overlooked. There is strong evidence to suggest that somewhere in this vicinity lies a Roman burial ground.

In AD 597 St Augustine came to preach Christianity to the English and it is suggested that he first met with leaders of the English Church at "the Oak" which lay to the south east of the present village church. Oak Road, which runs past The Pheasantry, is said to take its name from this auspicious event – the tree itself being felled in 1800. St. Augustine's Well lay nearby – the water of which was used by locals for healing eye diseases.

The Domesday entry for the village quotes that "Ednoth held Down Ampney before 1066. In Lordship were 4 ploughs, a Priest, 19 villagers, 3 smallholdings with 10 ploughs and 12 slaves."

After the Norman conquest, the manor was given to Bishop Odo of Bayeux, half-brother of William I. However, he was found guilty of treason and banished from England and the manor eventually came into the possession of the Crusader, Nicholas de Valers and his wife Margaret. The Village was established by now, with a manor house, mills, brewhouses and field systems.

Consecrated in 1265, All Saints' Church was built by the Knights Templars, assisted by Nicholas de Valers. In 1315, when the Templars were suppressed by Edward II, Down Ampney passed to the Abbey of Cirencester where it remained until 1544 when Christ Church College Oxford became its Patron, which it still is.



Photo 3.1 All Saints' Church & Down Ampney House

Around 1349 came the Black Death, taking with it a third of the population of the whole country and there is evidence that following this the Village moved to fresh ground to the north and east not far away and so giving us the layout of the Village as we know it today.



Photo 3.2 The Tudor Gatehouse

In 1374 the manor of Down Ampney came into the possession of the Hungerford family (Sir Thomas Hungerford was the first standing Speaker of the House of Commons) and remained in the family for well over three hundred years. It was the Hungerfords who were largely responsible for building the house we know today, the main feature being the Great Hall, completed in the early 15th century. It drew a visit from Queen Elizabeth I *"who came to Donameny one Friday night, being the first of September"*. Until fairly recently a great gatehouse lay to the front. It was

one of the very few Tudor gatehouses left in the Country when it was destroyed by fire in 1961.

The “first” vicarage was demolished around 1860, a “new” vicarage having been built in 1857 in the centre of the Village (now called “The Old Vicarage”). This is where Ralph Vaughan Williams, the composer of the hymn tune named after the Village, was born in 1872 and lived until he was three years old. His father is buried in the churchyard and there is a window to his memory. To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the composer’s birth a new stained-glass window was commissioned and installed in 2022. The vicarage is now privately owned – the present incumbent resides in Ampney Crucis.



Photo 3. 3 The “New” Vicarage, now known as The Old Vicarage

The manor of Down Ampney passed to the Eliot family, Earl St. Germans. A village school was built in 1854 to take 105 children. In addition to the school, the Village by now had its own Post Office, blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, tobacconist, and boot and shoemaker.

Following the First World War, the Co-operative Wholesale Society became the dominant feature of the Village. In 1918 it purchased the whole estate from the Earl which also included the village of Latton, just over the Wiltshire border. The estate, farmed by the wholly owned subsidiary, Farmcare Limited, which then totalled over 4000 acres, 10 farms and 80 dwellings, was sold to the Wellcome Trust in 2015.

During the Second World War an area to the south of the Village was selected as suitable for an airfield and construction began in 1943. By the spring of 1944, it was operational and became home to some 2500 service personnel. Down Ampney's Dakotas flew in support of the Invasion of Normandy and the Arnhem landings in 1944 and, in early 1945, the crossing of the River Rhine. The squadrons also evacuated more than 20,000 wounded men, many initially to the 1000 bed hospital specially constructed nearby.

The Royal Air Force left Down Ampney in 1945 and, after a short period with Dakotas of the Royal Canadian Air Force in residence, the airfield closed in 1946.

In the relatively short period since the war, Down Ampney has probably seen as many changes as in complete centuries in the past. Although Farmcare still runs the Estate, the Village has moved from being an agriculturally dominated community; new houses and estates have attracted residents who work elsewhere. Change, in part, can bring progress. It can also highlight treasures and traditions which need to be cherished and preserved. In the pages which make up the rest of this document, this becomes clear.

In his book *The Making of the English Landscape*² Professor W G Hoskins says "most of England is a thousand years old, and in a walk of a few miles, one would touch nearly every century in that long stretch of time" – Down Ampney is no exception.

² *The Making of the English Landscape*, William George Hoskins, Hodder and Stoughton, 1955

4 Landscape

4.1 The Landscape

4.1.1 General

The Parish of Down Ampney lying within the Cotswold District is within National Character Area 108: Upper Thames Clay Vales as defined by Natural England.¹

The Upper Thames Clay Vales National Character Area (NCA) is a broad belt of open, gently undulating lowland farmland on predominantly Jurassic and Cretaceous clays. The area is dominated by watercourses, including the Thames and its tributaries, and there are also lakes associated with mineral extraction areas, such as the Cotswold Water Park. Watercourses and lakes provide important areas for wildlife and recreation.

The Parish is within the designated area of the Cotswold Water Park. A detailed description of the Water Park area including many references to Down Ampney are included in the Cotswold Water Park, Integrated Landscape Character Assessment².

The Parish is essentially flat with the land sloping from north to south. The highest point is Poulton Hill, 99 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD) some 15 metres higher than the village. The lowest point is to the south-east is about 78 metres aOD. The total area of the Parish is 11.23 km². It borders six other parishes in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, and it has a perimeter of just over 16 km.

4.1.2 Soils and Geology

The surface soil types are shown on Figure 4.1.

Essentially the southern half of the parish is “Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils”; the northern half is “Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage”. To the west along the course of Ampney Brook the soil type is “Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater”.

The underlying geology of the area is a few metres of river terrace gravels on Oxford Clay layers (Middle Oxford and Lower Oxford); below these layers are the Kellaway Beds (sands and clays) on a layer of Cornbrash; below this is Forest Marble on Oolite.^{3 4}

Many of the layers described above outcrop further north in the Cotswolds but at Down Ampney are many metres deep dipping towards the Thames.

4.1.3 North of the Village

To the north of the village there is mixed agricultural land, some pasture, some arable and a vineyard at Poulton Hill Farm. The majority of the land is owned by Farmcare Ltd, Kempsford Farms Ltd and Poulton Hill Estate Ltd. There are two areas of inhabited buildings, one at Poulton Hill and the other being Peasburgh Barn. Just to the north but to

¹ NCA 108 Upper Thames Clay Vales – Natural England www.naturalengland.org.uk.

² Cotswold Water Park, Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, Final Report - August 2009 <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/landscape/landscape-character/>

³ The sand and gravel resources of the Thames Valley, the country around Cricklade, Wiltshire. PA Robson, HMSO 1975

⁴ Geological sequence at the Down Ampney fault research site, Gloucestershire, England. A Horton, K Ambrose, B Cox. Commission of the European Communities, Nuclear science and technology (report EUR 12703 EN), 1990

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

MAGiC

Soilscape

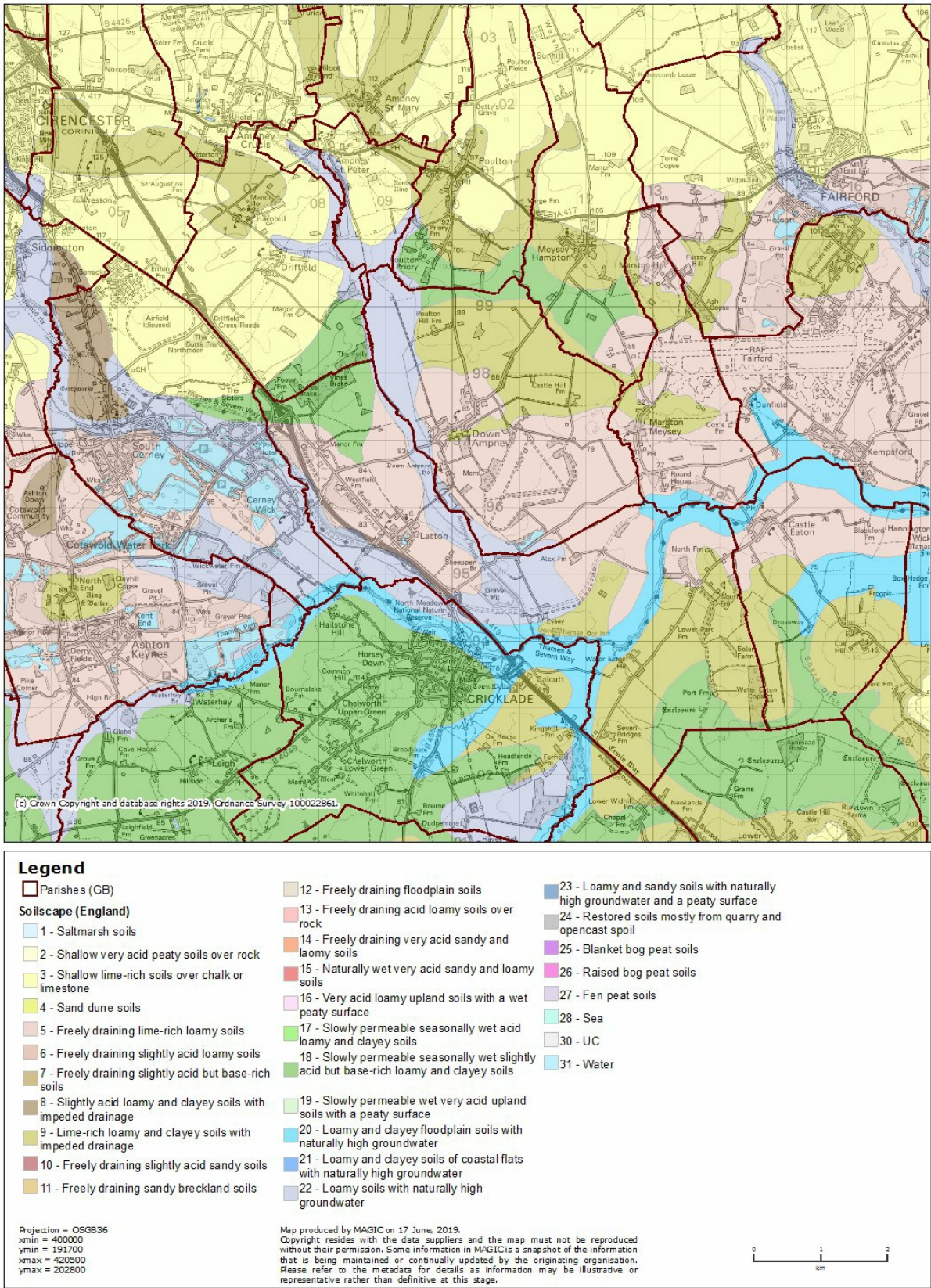


Figure 4.1 Surface Soils

the eastern edge of the parish is Castle Hill Farm comprising a farmhouse, barns and nine cottages.

4.1.4 South of the Village

To the immediate south of the main village there is pasture land. Opposite the entrance to

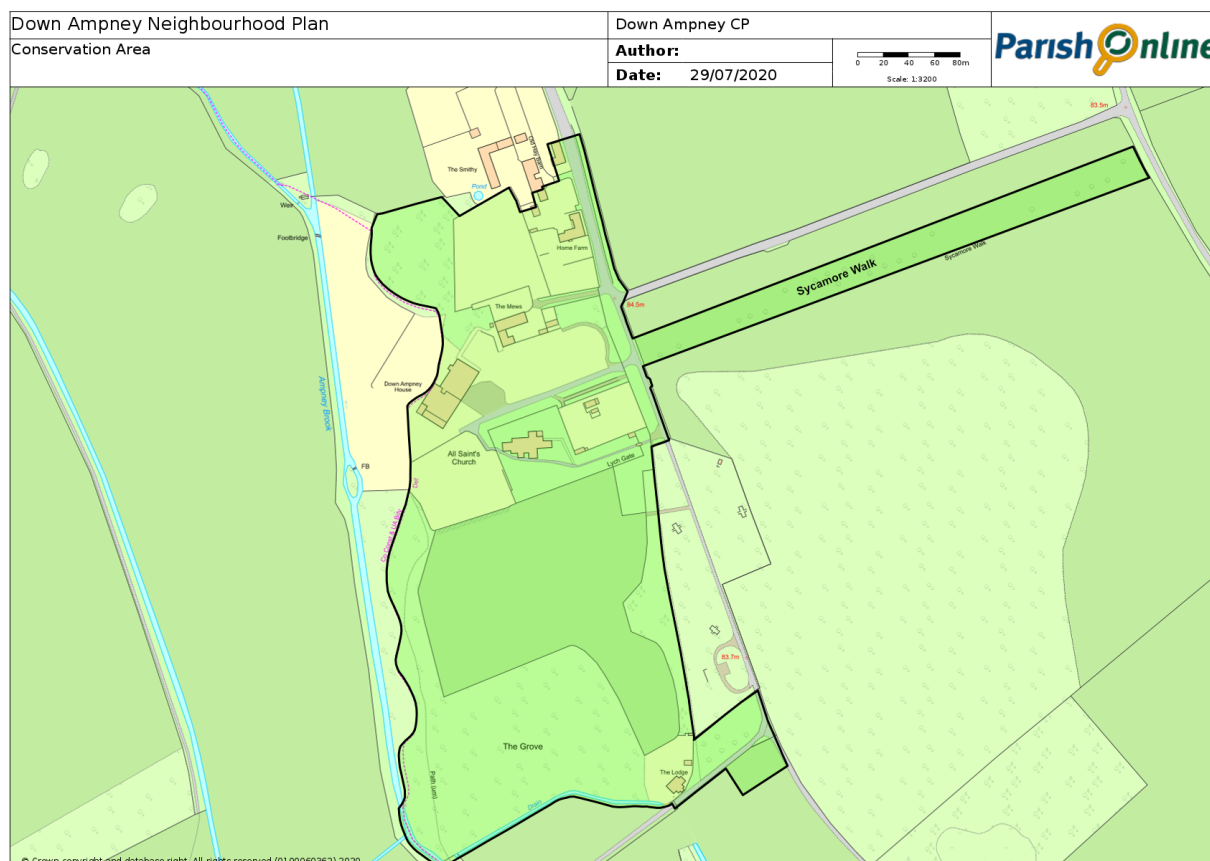


Figure 4.2 Conservation Area

Down Ampney House this has a parkland feel. There is a conservation area encompassing Down Ampney House, the Mews House, Home Farm, and an avenue of trees called Sycamore Walk. See Figure 4.2.

Further to the south lies mixed arable and pasture land with some woodland. This area was dominated by the old airfield built in 1943 and used for the D-Day and Operation Market Garden (Arnhem) glider and parachute operations and as a base for casualty evacuation. The airfield was decommissioned in 1947. There is a memorial to those who served at the edge of Carnock Wood. Most of this land is owned by Farmcare Ltd.

Just in the parish to the far south are three houses at Alex Farm, although Alex Farmhouse itself is out of the parish.

4.2 Agricultural Land

The classification of agricultural land shows that most of the parish is classified as Grade 3a or 3b, although there is some Grade 2 land. See Figure 4.3.

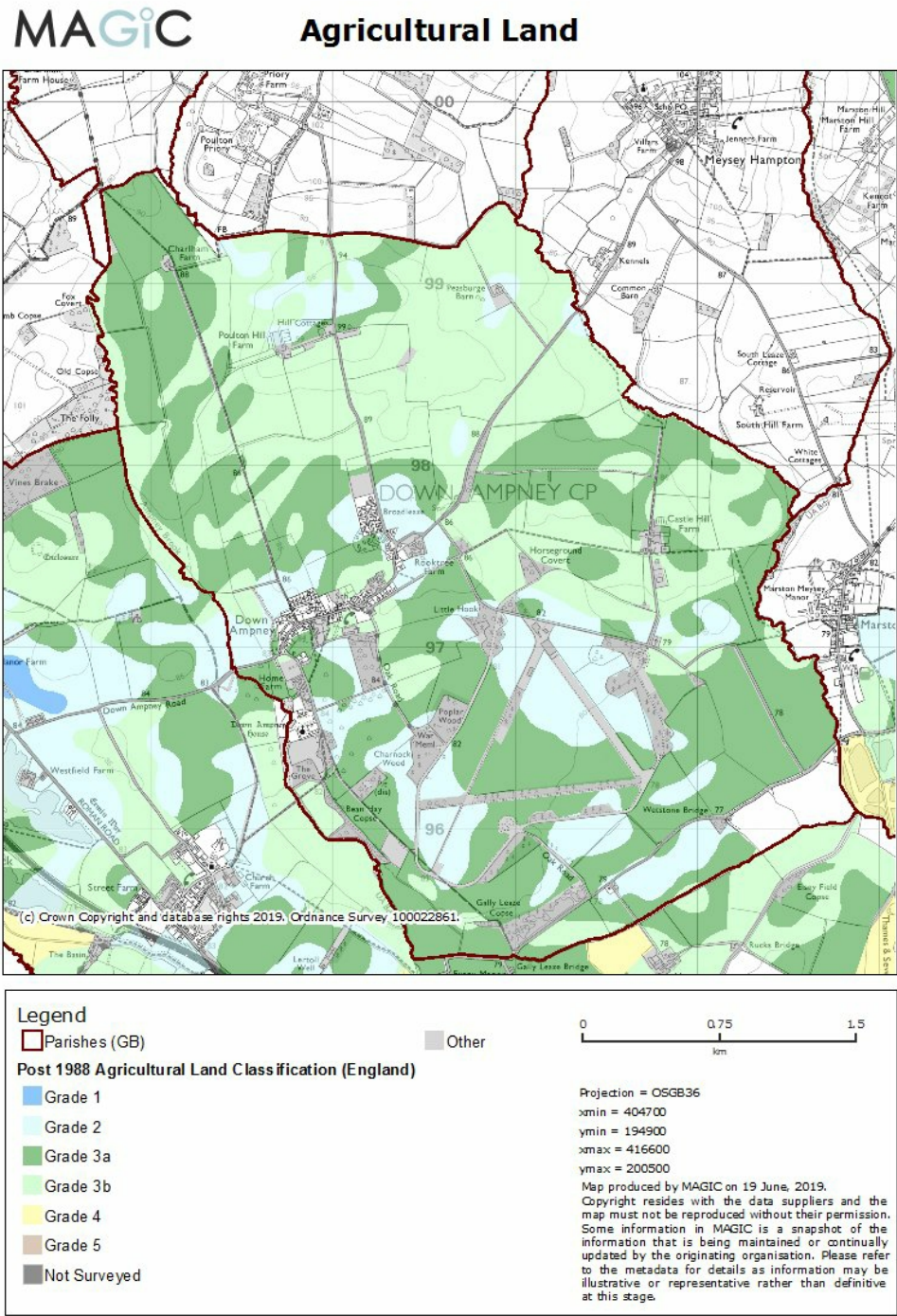


Figure 4.3 Agricultural Land Classification

4.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

4.3.1 Nature Conservation

There are no statutory protected sites⁵ within the Parish. There are two SSSIs adjacent to the parish and part of an SAC about 2 km to the south-west (Cricklade North Meadow National Nature Reserve). Natural England have raised concerns about the impact

⁵ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar Sites

recreational pressure is now having on the North Meadow part of the SAC and its features of interest. In part, this is seen as a consequence of the cumulative increase in housing in the local area. There is one locally designated site, Local Site (Nature Conservation) at Ampney Pits to the south of the parish. The pits are the remains of gravel workings used to construct the old airfield in 1943.

4.3.2 Landscape Conservation

The Parish is outside the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

4.3.3 Scheduled Monuments

There are two Scheduled Monuments designated by Historic England within the Parish: the preaching cross on the green at the western end of the village (List Entry Number: 1015133)⁶ and the Settlement at Bean Hay Copse (List Entry Number: 1003446)⁷ to the north-west of the old airfield. Bean Hay Copse is discussed in the next section. The locations are shown on Figure 4.5 overleaf.

4.3.4 Other Historic Sites

In addition to Bean Hay Copse there are three other noted historic sites in the parish mentioned in *Ancient and Historical Monuments in the County of Gloucester Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds*, HMSO 1976⁸. More detail is given in Annexe A, but a location map is given in Figure 4.4.

In April 2022 a request was made to the Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team⁹ to search for historic information for the parish of Down Ampney. Much information was received and full details are given in the Historic Environment Report 2022¹⁰.

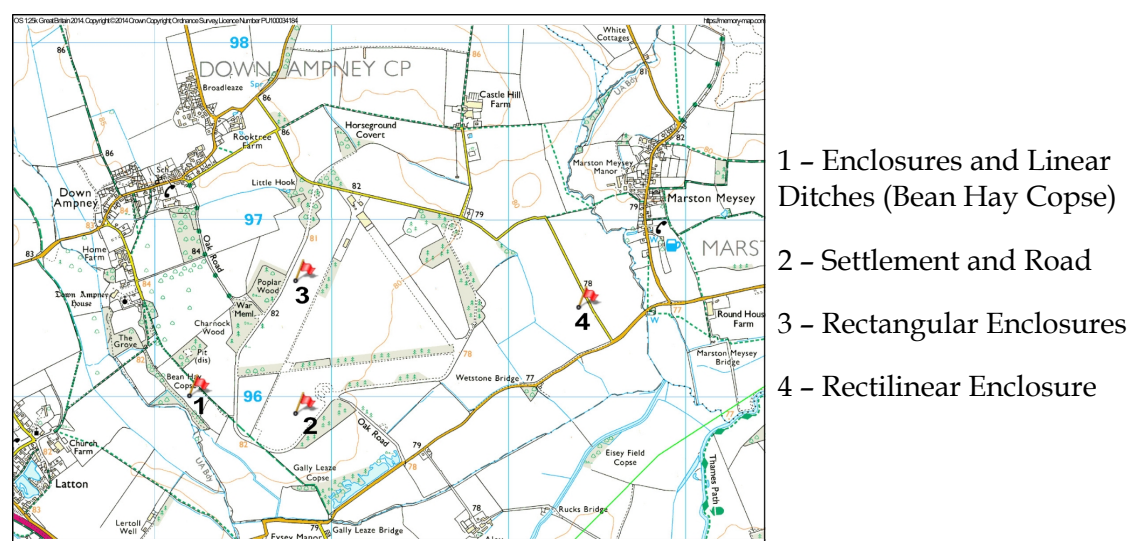


Figure 4.4 Location of Historic Sites

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015133>

⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003446>

⁸ 'Down Ampney', in *Ancient and Historical Monuments in the County of Gloucester Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds* (London, 1976), pp. 44-45. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/ancient-glos/pp44-45> [accessed 23 July 2020]

⁹ Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team Shire Hall, Westgate Street, Gloucester. GL1 2TH Web - www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archaeology HER Enquiries. www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/her

¹⁰ <https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html>

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

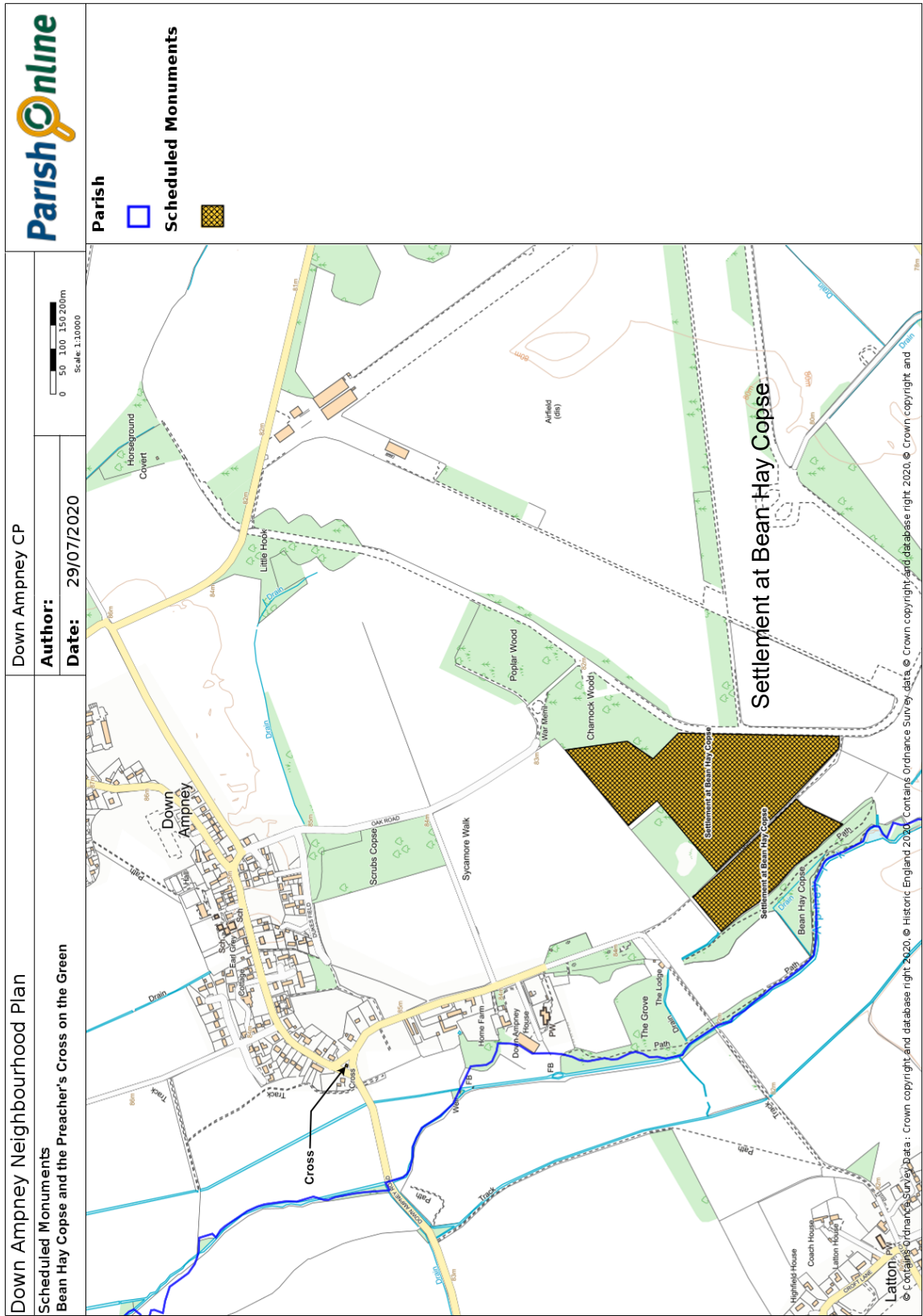


Figure 4.5 Cross and Bean Hay Copse Scheduled Monuments

4.3.5 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

A register of non-designated heritage assets is being produced and will form Annexe D when it is completed and approved.

The candidate areas already identified for this register are concerned with the old airfield built in WWII for airborne operations on D-Day, at Arnhem (Operation Market Garden), and the crossing of the Rhine. Many aircraft and gliders took off from the airfield and casualties brought back to be treated in the hospital built in the village. In the age of air warfare, the airfield could be considered in the same light as a medieval battlefield. Therefore, the airfield itself can be considered as a non-designated heritage asset in its entirety. The extent is shown on Figure 4.8.

Other airfield-related candidate non-designated heritage assets are:

- the airfield memorial to those who served at Down Ampney during WWII situated at the end of Oak Road (see Figure 4.6); it is visited by many people with a connection to Down Ampney Airfield (for its location see Figure 4.8).
- another not very glamorous, candidate is the “bollards” around the green containing the preaching cross scheduled monument (see Figure 4.7). Although rather unprepossessing they are the weights used on the old airfield to hold down the gliders in high winds. The location of the cross is shown on Figure 4.5.



Figure 4.7 The “Bollards”



Figure 4.6 The Airfield Memorial

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

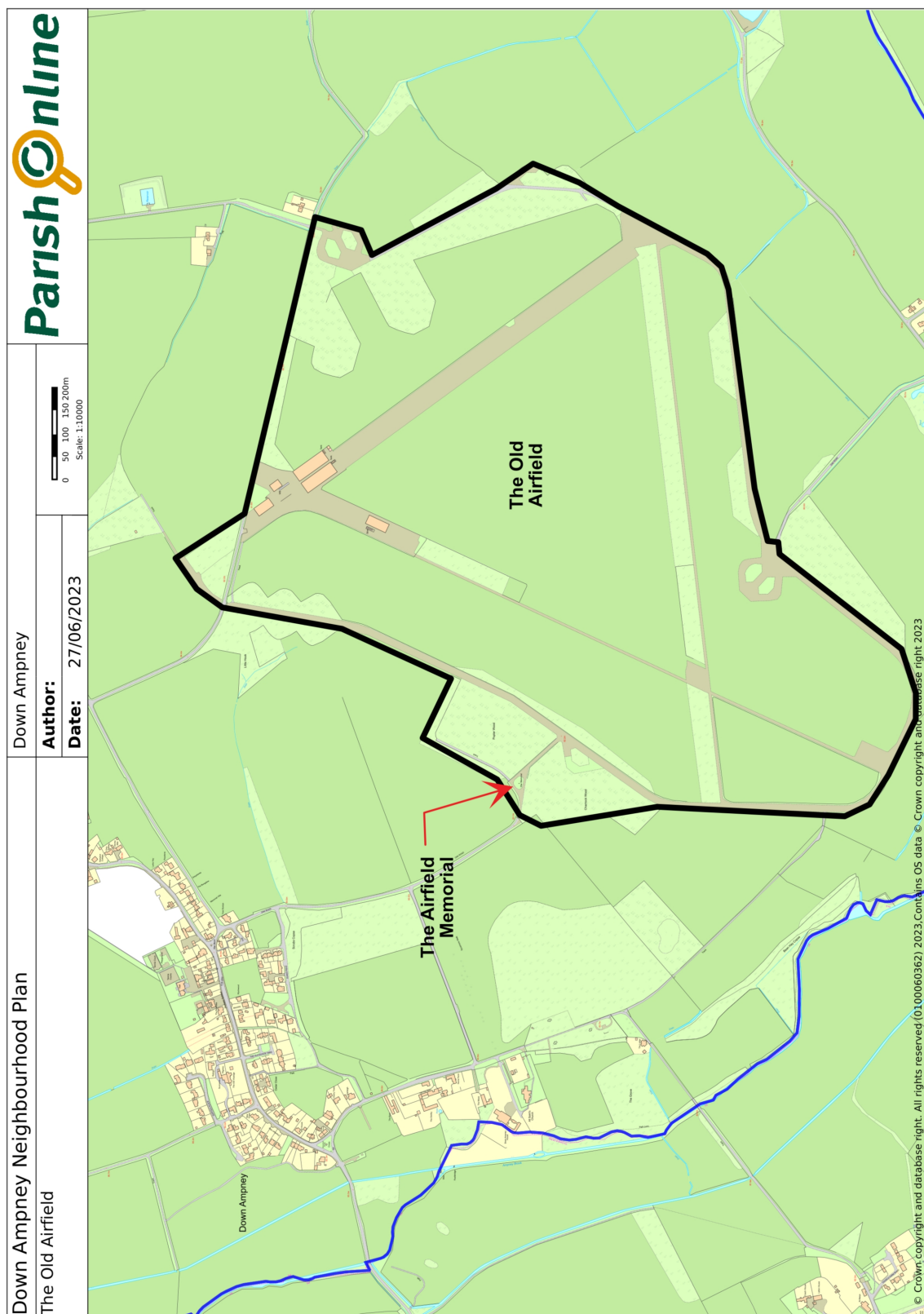


Figure 4.8 The Old Airfield

4.3.6 Objectives to be Satisfied

Following the results of the Questionnaire held in 2019 and the village consultations with residents of the Parish the landscape objectives have been set as:

Objective LO1: *To protect the rural aspects of the village and surrounding countryside.*

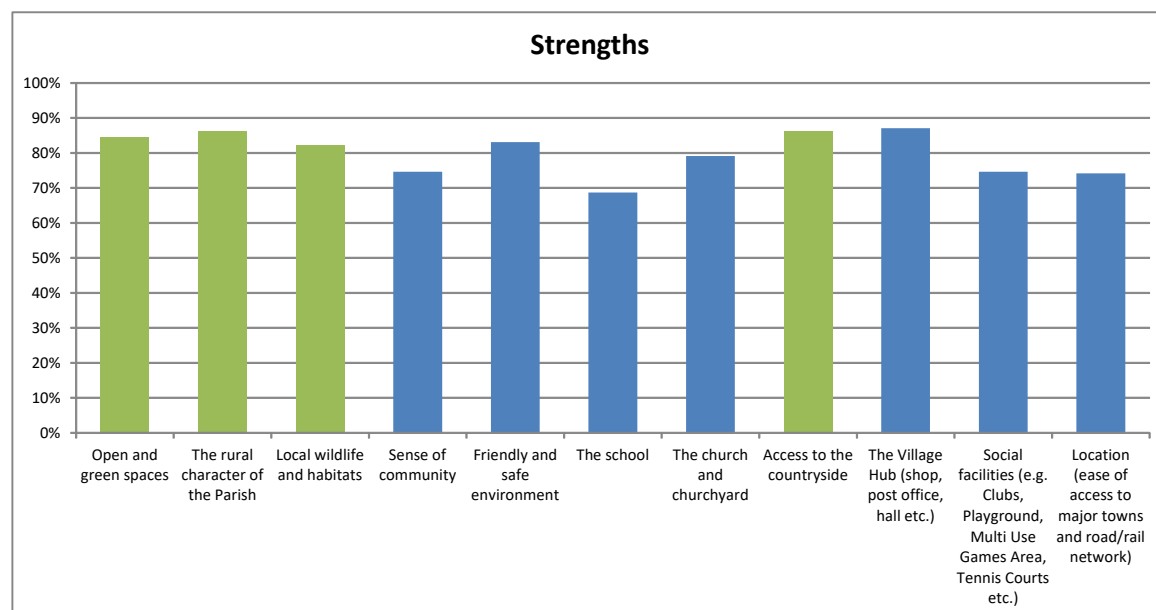
Objective LO2: *To preserve, protect and enhance the green spaces and open aspects of areas within the village and to ensure green space around and within any development maintains the rural and village aspect of the parish.*

Objective LO3: *To promote access to the countryside throughout the parish boundaries.*

4.4 Villagers' Views (The Questionnaire)

4.4.1 Question 2 - Strengths

In question 2 the “strengths or positive features” relating to landscape were: “Open and green spaces”, “The rural character of the Parish”, “Local wildlife and habitats”, and “Access to the countryside”. In all these, the percentage of answers valuing these attributes was greater than 80% indicating a very strong feeling of connection with the countryside.



4.4.2 Vistas

Visual quality of the landscape and historic landscape character that defines local distinctiveness is protected by Cotswold District Council’s (CDC)’s Local Plan 2011-2031 Policy EN4 clause 2. One of the defining characteristics of Down Ampney is of a traditional Cotswold settlement located in open countryside, with the majority of households enjoying views across fields and all households having easy access to footpaths. Residents were asked as a special exercise¹¹ to submit their opinions and photographs of views that they considered were of particular significance in Down Ampney. The results of this exercise are shown on Figure 4.9 on page 20 and the photographs on page 21 all of which can be

¹¹ Down Ampney News May 2022

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

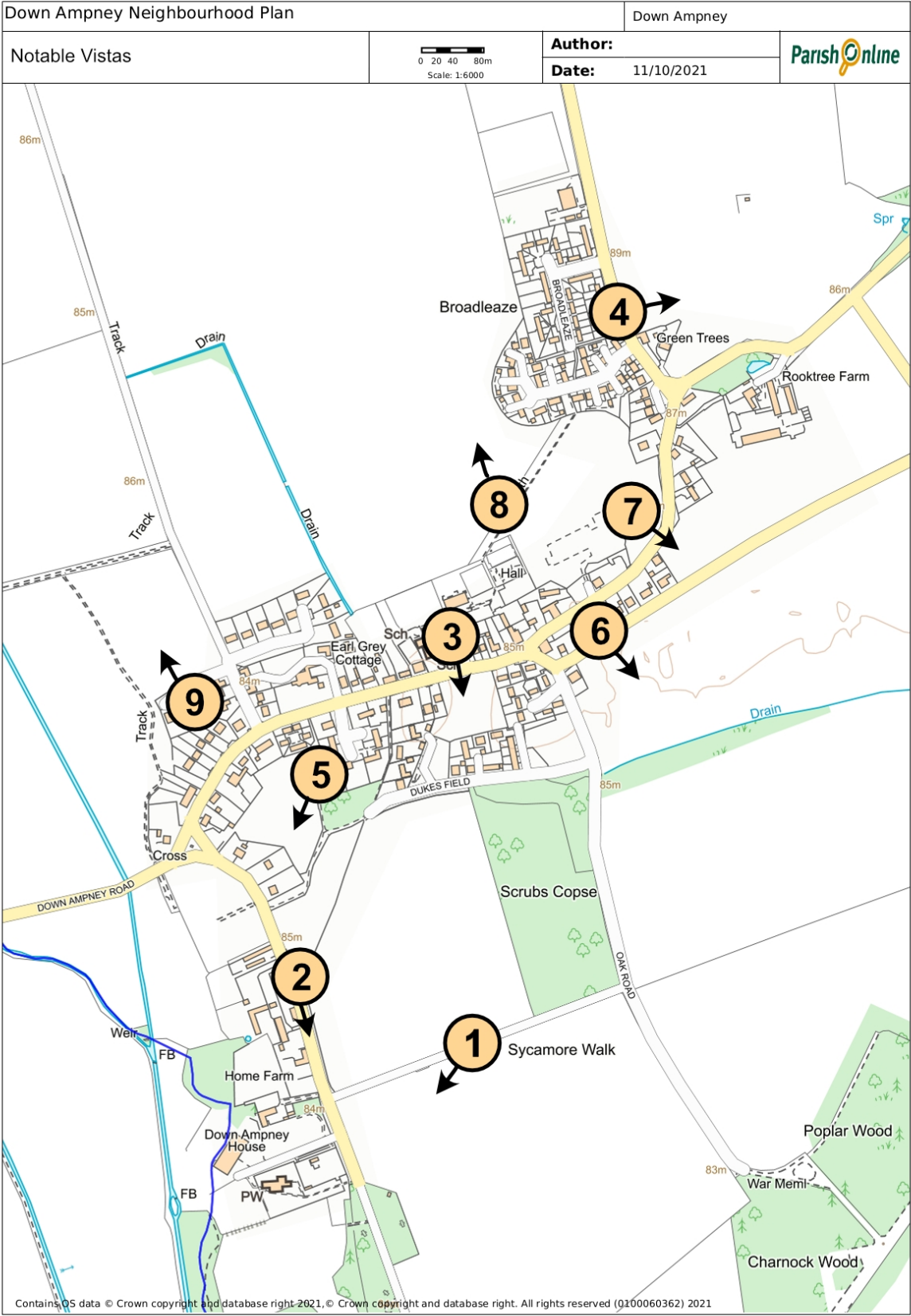


Figure 4.9 Notable Vistas

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

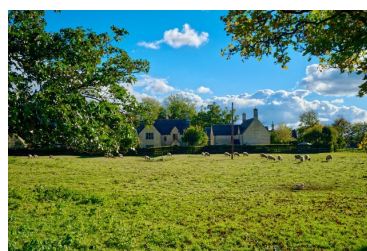
viewed from publicly accessible locations . To maintain the close connection between village and countryside, any new development must seek to ensure that not only do the new houses benefit from views across fields but all existing houses close connection with the countryside is not affected or compromised.



1). All Saints' Church



2). Church Lane



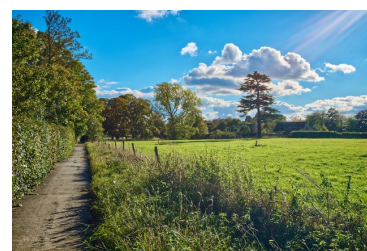
3). The Field opposite the Village School



4). Poulton Rd to East



5). The Cedar Tree and Field



6). Back Lane to SE



7). Stoney Stile



8). Looking North to Poulton Hill Vineyard



9). Looking North from Chestnut Close and Suffolk Place

Policy LP1: Notable Vistas

The notable vistas (identified on Figure 4.9) should be protected.

Development affecting the notable vistas should be designed in such a way so as not to have a significant adverse impact on their visual quality and amenity.

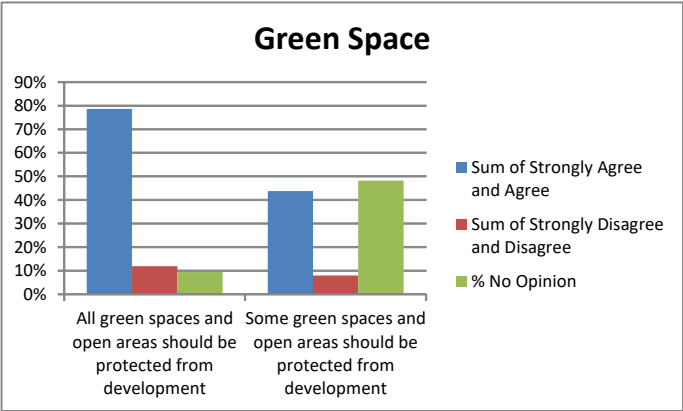
Where such an impact is identified, applicants may have to demonstrate, through a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, how these impacts have been identified, the degree of impact and how negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated.

4.4.3 Question 5 – Local Green Space

In question 5 nearly 90% were satisfied with the current “green spaces” within the village. It must be stated that “green spaces” in this context is not Local Green Space as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹², but general open areas within the village such as the field between the main street and Duke’s Field opposite the village school. However, the overwhelming majority thought that these “green spaces” should be protected against development.

National policy makes provision for local communities to identify green areas of particular importance to those communities, where development will not be permitted unless consistent with national planning policy for Green Belts. These Local Green Spaces can be designated through the local plan or through neighbourhood plans.

The neighbourhood plan seeks to designate the field opposite the school in front of the Duke’s Field development as a Local Green Space. It is suggested that the field is called Duke’s Meadow to differentiate it from the development called Duke’s Field. The boundary of this area is mapped on Figure 4.10 overleaf.



Policy LP2: Local Green Space

The area (area 1) shown on Figure 4.10 is designated as Local Green Space.

In accordance with policy EN3 in Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031, development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space where there are very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space. Particular attention will be paid to the evidence presented by the local community when assessing development proposals that are likely to affect a designated Local Green Space.

¹² National Planning Policy Framework 2021, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

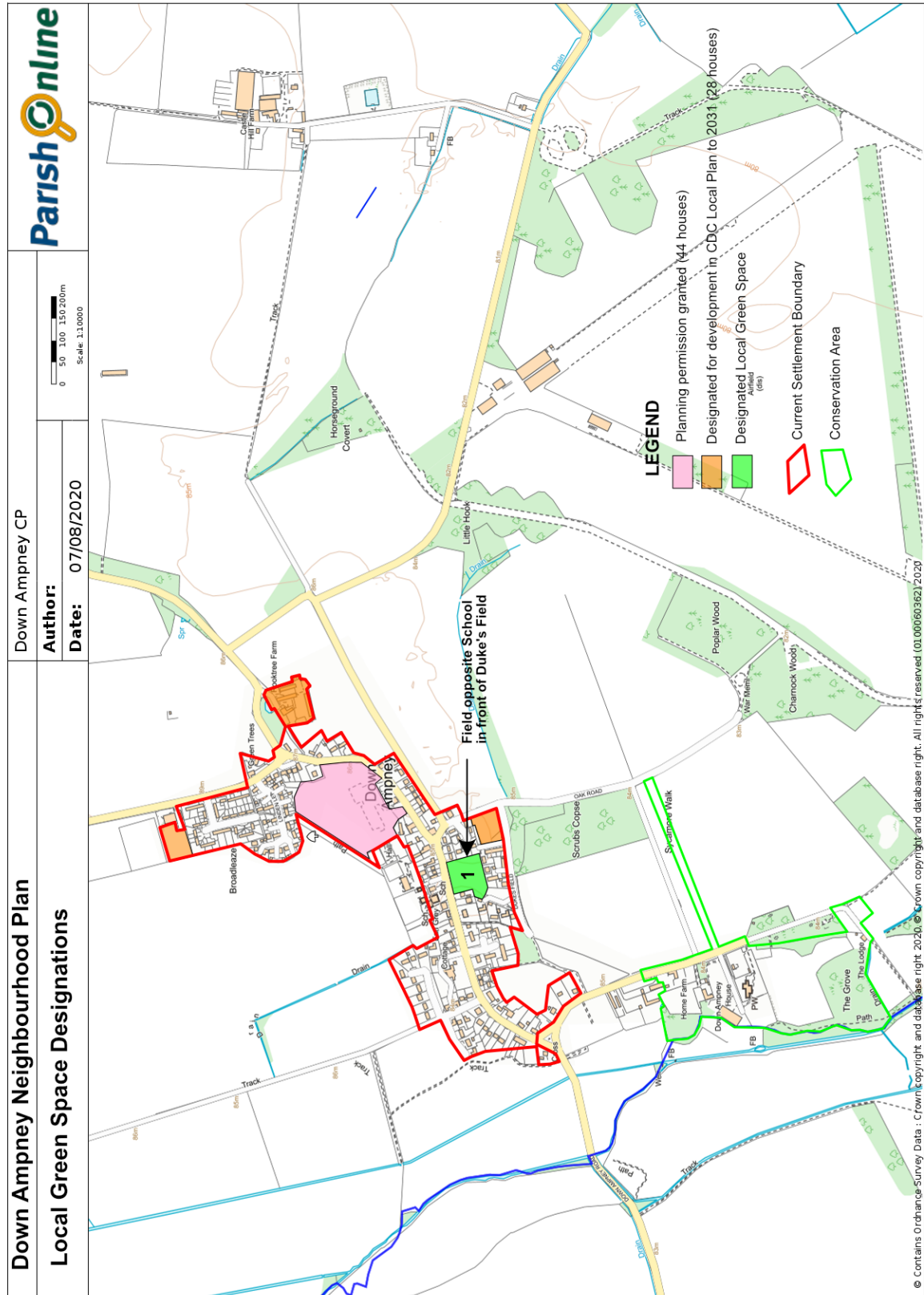


Figure 4.10 Local Green Space

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

National planning policy (paragraph 102) sets out that the Local Green Space should only be used where the green space is:

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

The area shown on Figure 4.10 has been assessed as to how it meets the national planning policy criteria. In summary it meets the criteria as follows:

In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves: The Field is in the centre of the village, opposite the Village School and entrance to the "hub" - the Village Hall, the Village Shop, the Tennis Courts, the Multi Use Games Area, and the Community Gardens.

Demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance: The Field is the last remaining green space in the village. In 2003 CG Property (part of the Co-operative Group) produced a pamphlet entitled "A Future for Down Ampney"¹³ to encourage comment and discussion. In this document The Field was described as "Potential New Village Green" and one of the issues was "Village Green". Much else described in the pamphlet has occurred or is in progress, for example The Old Estate Yard, "Broadway Farm", the extension to Duke's Field, and Rooktree Farm development.

Although there is no physical access to The Field, despite what was indicated during the planning application for the original Duke's Field development, recreation does not stop at physical access: there is benefit in the visual impact of the field and livestock in the centre of the village. This last remaining village open space contributes significantly to the character of the village.

As part of the Neighbourhood Plan production a questionnaire was produced to gauge residents' views. One question entitled "Our Natural Environment" sought views on the green an open areas in and around the village.

Seventy-eight percent of respondents wanted all spaces to be protected while about 44% wanted some spaces to be protected. The comment section was filled in on 90 questionnaires of which 31 specifically mentioned The Field.

Local in character and is not an extensive tract of land: The field is 0.625 hectares in area and bounded on all sides by development. The field is not an extensive tract of land it is a small area vital to the character of the village.

Appendix 4 sets out in detail the reasons and justification for seeking to designate this area a Local Green Space.

Note should also be made of the Policies under Housing and Design dealing with green infrastructure and the recommendations in Infrastructure – Community and Leisure of this Plan.

¹³ Reproduced in Appendix 4

5 Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage

5.1 Roads

5.1.1 Description

Down Ampney village lies on a minor road linking the A419 in the west to the A417 in the north and north-east. The northern route is via Poulton, the north-eastern via Meysey Hampton. A minor road leads south to the road between the A419 and Kempsford. Because of the A417 to A419 connection, the road through the village is the natural route for people in Fairford and some of its surrounding villages to travel to the west and to Swindon.

5.1.2 Traffic Flows

In the autumn of 2019 between 13th and 24th September a traffic survey was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Roads and Highways Division. The results have been analysed and that analysis is given in Annexe B.

The survey conclusions reveal that the majority of vehicle movements in Down Ampney arise from through traffic; nearly 2300 vehicles per day for weekdays and 1400 vehicles per day at weekends. Vehicle movements originating in Down Ampney account for just over 300 vehicles per day for weekdays (13% of movements) and fewer than 275 vehicles per day for weekends (19.6% of movements).

5.2 Public Transport

The CDC report “Role and Function of Settlements Study” 2012 graded Down Ampney as “reasonable” for transport links (page 93 and section 7.14)¹. This conclusion was based on criteria which is now not valid as it is impossible to travel to and from Cirencester for work purposes by public transport, nor is it possible to travel by public transport to Fairford and Lechlade for leisure purposes and travel back on the same day.

The need for public transport is relevant for affordable housing. There are few employment opportunities in the village. Public transport must come first. Without it, those with employment outside the village including those in affordable housing will need to be able to afford their own transport.

5.2.1 Travel to work

The 2011 Census figures show the following methods of travel to work.

QS703EW - Method of Travel to Work (2001 specification)	
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 20 April 2019]	
population	All usual residents aged 16 to 74
units	Persons
area type	parishes 2011
area name	E04004221 : Down Ampney
Method of Travel to Work	
	2011
All categories: Method of travel to work	466
Work mainly at or from home	44
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	1
Train	8
Bus, minibus or coach	2
Taxi	0
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	4
Driving a car or van	219
Passenger in a car or van	13
Bicycle	1
On foot	7
Other method of travel to work	0
Not in employment	167
In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies.	

¹ Role and Function of Settlements Study, Local Plan: Evidence Base July 2012, Cotswold District Council

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

5.3 Surface Water Drainage

5.3.1 Flood Risk

The Environment Agency Flood Risk Maps indicate that there is a high risk from flooding along Ampney Brook and Poulton Brook in the west and along the southern boundary near the eastern spine road between Kempford and the A419. The village itself is not at risk from fluvial flooding. However, as in all areas, if the drainage pipes and ditches are not maintained the village would be susceptible to flooding from heavy rainfall. This was evident in the storm of July 2007. Figure 5.1 shows the flood risk map for the parish. It is notable that the Environment Agency also publish a surface water flood risk map. Figure 5.2 shows the River Flood Risk² and Figure 5.3 shows the Surface Water Flood Risk³ for the village.

It is interesting to note that Canadian airman in the wet winter of 1945/46 christened Down Ampney “Damp Agony” because of the flooding affecting some of the accommodation sites.⁴

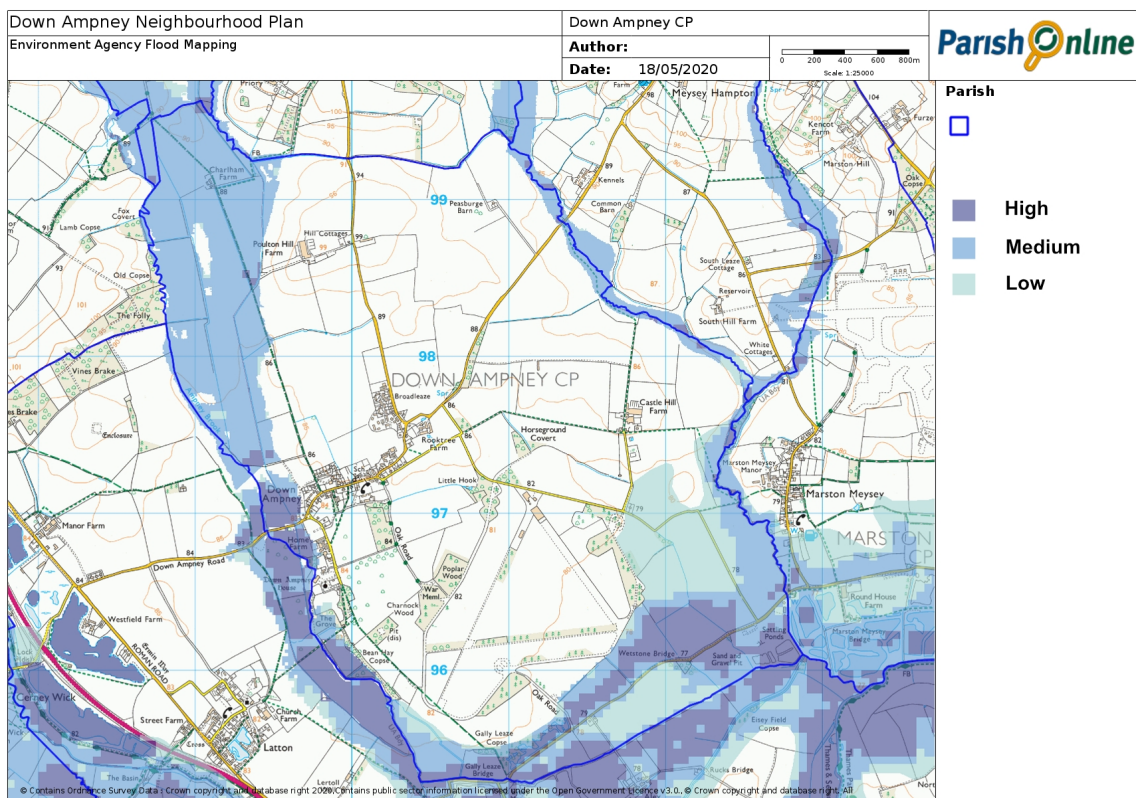


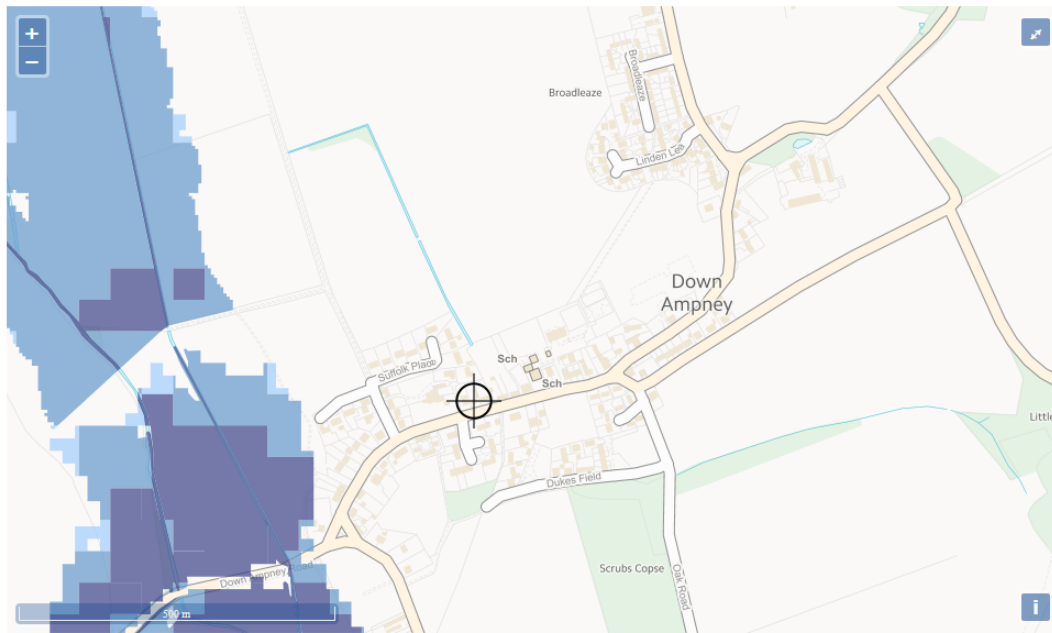
Figure 5.1 Environment Agency Flood Map

² <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/map?easting=409938&northing=197146&map=RiversOrSea>

³ <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/map?easting=409938&northing=197146&map=SurfaceWater>

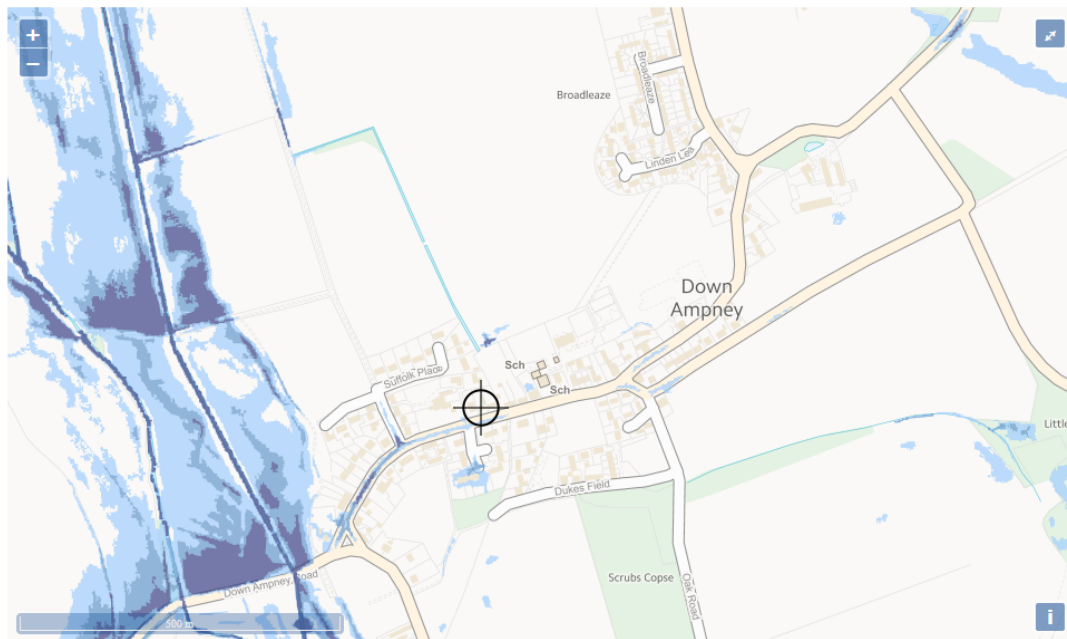
⁴ Page 135 Down Ampney 1930 - 1975, A Personal View, Leslie Tucker, 1994

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan



Extent of flooding from rivers or the sea

Figure 5.2 River Flood Risk



Extent of flooding from surface water

Figure 5.3 Surface Water Flood Risk

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

5.3.2 Description of Drainage in the Village

The following is a summary of the detail given in Annexe C – Surface Water Drainage Study. The Village can be divided into several areas with two main discharge points, one to Poulton Brook and hence to Ampney Brook and the other to soak away in an area called Little Hook situated in a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 as designated by the Environment Agency.

Annexe C gives results of a walk-over survey of the drains carried out in April and May 2020. A summary of the regime is given below.

The residential areas of Suffolk Place and Chestnut Close drain towards Charlham Lane where it is joined by a pipe from the ditch which runs alongside the track from the north. This meets the main road drainage system at the junction with the main road. From there water flows westward to discharge into Poulton Brook just downstream of the first bridge out of the village. The surface water drainage from Linden Lea drains westward through a 1050 mm diameter pipe that joins the ditch behind Suffolk Place. From there ditches convey the water to Poulton Brook. At the east end, from around number 15 Down Ampney, all surface water including that from the proposed Broadway Farm estate, enters road drains that discharge southwards to a pipe across the fields to a ditch running west to east that terminates in a marshy area to the north-west of the old airfield called Little Hook in an area of Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1. Duke's Field water enters a ditch to the south that connects to the ditch that drains to Little Hook mentioned above. Figure 5.4 indicates the discharge routes.

The discharge south from the east is via a 9-inch diameter clay pipe across the field to the ditch. The slope is very shallow indicating a maximum discharge of less than 20 litres/sec. This assumes that the pipe is clear and in good condition.

The outlet into Poulton Brook at the west is via a 12-inch diameter pipe. In times of heavy rainfall, Poulton Brook runs bank full. However, the slope is still likely to be 1 in 600 leading to a flow rate of between 30 and 40 litres/sec⁵. Poulton Brook collects water from the whole catchment to the north and north-east. Development in these areas could increase the flows in the brook leading to problems at the west end of the village.

⁵ Both figures calculated using the Manning formula for a clay pipe with a slope of 1 in 500

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

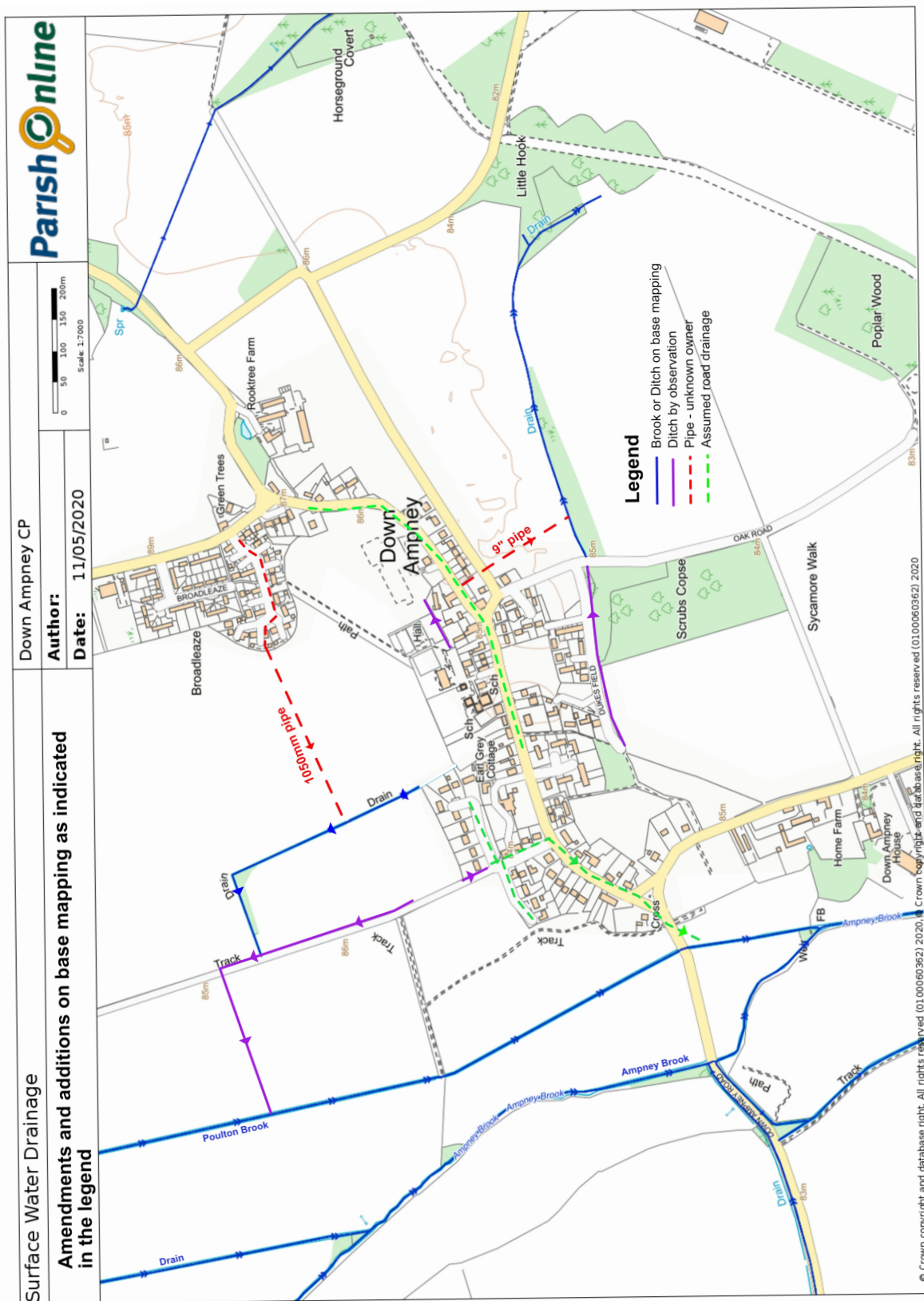


Figure 5.4 Surface Water Drainage Detail

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

5.4 Foul Drainage

5.4.1 Obligations of Sewerage Undertakers

The Water Industry Act 1991⁶ places certain obligations on Sewerage Undertakers. Section 94 requires every Sewerage Undertaker to provide and extend the public sewers to ensure that the area is effectually drained. Furthermore, Section 98 requires the Sewerage Undertaker to provide a public sewer to be used for domestic purposes in a particular locality for buildings when proposals made by any person for erection of buildings are carried out.

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs have issued guidance to Ofwat⁷ which states:

Undertakers are subject to a statutory duty to 'effectually drain' their area. This requires them to invest in infrastructure suitable to meet the demands of projected population growth. Ofwat's charging rules should ensure that charges are proportionate to funding additional sewerage infrastructure required to accommodate flows from a proposed development. Charges should be applied fairly and Undertakers' duties taken into account.

5.4.2 Current Situation

Thames Water in its 2019 document "Ampney St Peter Drainage Strategy"⁸ details measures that it proposes to take to improve the foul drainage leading to the Ampney St Peter sewage treatment works (SWT). This document does not mention improvements for Down Ampney, nor the treatment works itself.

The CDC Local Plan 2011-2031 notes in paragraph 11.8.8 that Ampney St Peter wastewater treatment plant has capacity to accommodate the proposed growth that will connect to these facilities. However, more up-to-date information would suggest otherwise. In written evidence to the parliamentary Environmental Audit Committee's (EAC) inquiry into water quality in rivers the following evidence has been given:

WQR 0019: Richard Knowles, of the Upper Thames Fisheries Consultative committee (UTFC)⁹ stated:

"Until a couple of years ago the Ampney Brook displayed the characteristics of a pristine trout stream. It ran crystal clear and had good wild trout populations with some coarse fish. Since then deterioration has been rapid and marked with turbidity worsening and fish stocks declining. Ampney St Peter sewage treatment works has repeatedly spilled undiluted sewage.[Ampney St Peter spilled 90 times in 2019: 1853 hours recorded]".

WQR0020: Mark Purvis wrote a *Comparison of actual capacity vs EA advised capacity for Upper Thames tributary Sewage Treatment Works*¹⁰. The evidence indicates that Ampney St Peter Sewage Treatment Works is grossly undersized for the actual population that it serves.

Ampney Brook is a local feature which runs along the parish boundary and is a well-used recreational amenity. Raw discharges into the brook drastically degrade this amenity.

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents>

⁷ Water industry: guidance to Ofwat for water and sewerage connections charges

⁸ Ampney St Peter Drainage Strategy, Thames Water, 2019

⁹ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/22248/pdf/>

¹⁰ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/22257/html/>

5.5 Objectives to be Satisfied

Following the results of the Questionnaire held in 2019 and the village consultations with residents of the Parish the infrastructure objectives have been set as:

Objective IO1:. *To ensure that the infrastructure within the parish is developed to enhance the living environment for existing residents and to support sustainable growth.*

a: Roads and Pavements – *To improve road safety measures due to increasing traffic flows exacerbated by new housing both in the village and surrounding towns and villages that use Down Ampney as a through route.*

b: Public Transport – *To promote more public transport on more routes to and from the village.*

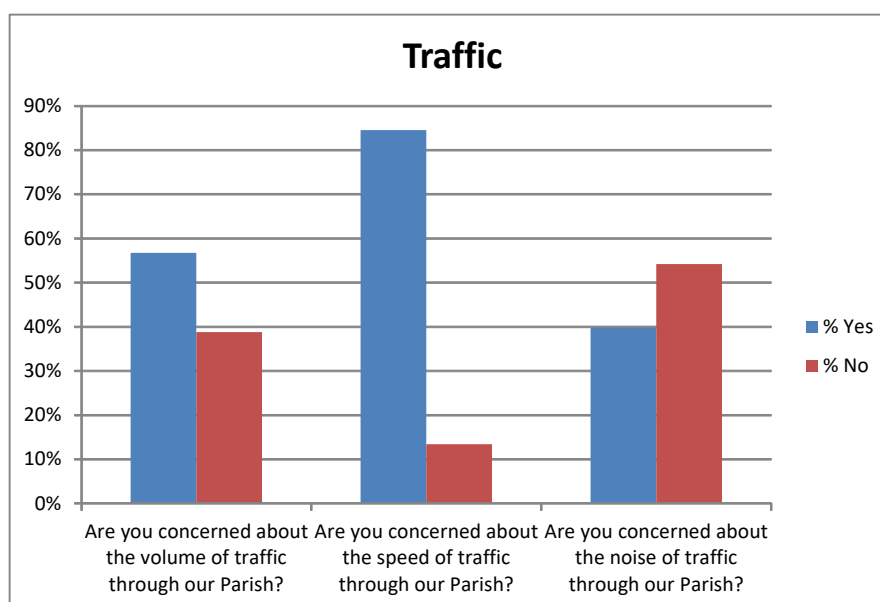
c: Surface Water Drainage – *To ensure the surface water drainage within the parish is improved to support sustainable growth.*

d: Foul Drainage – *To ensure the sewerage system within the parish is improved to meet planned growth and that the Ampney St Peter Sewage Treatment Works is upgraded to meet both current and future population.*

5.6 Villagers' Views (The Questionnaire)

5.6.1 Traffic

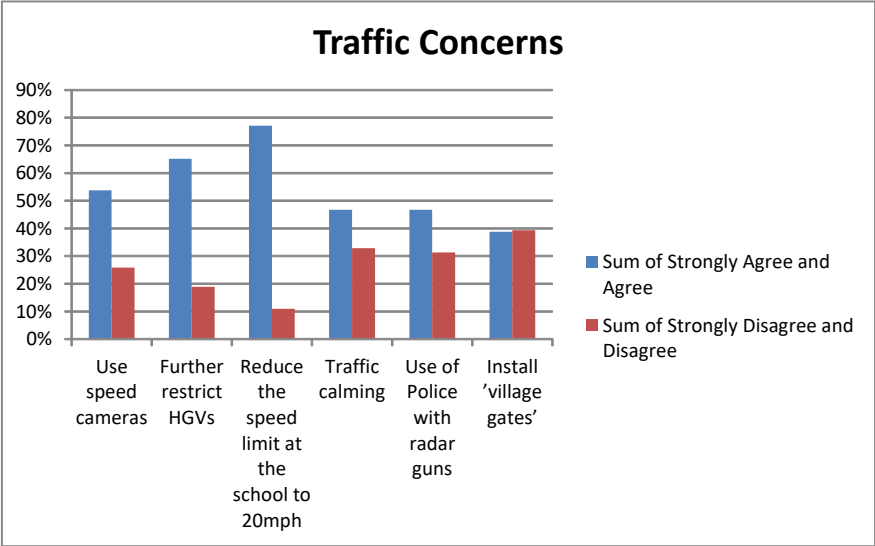
There is considerable concern about the quantity and, in particular, the speed of traffic through the village (question 22b, c, and d).



Various traffic surveys carried out in the past indicate that the median speed in the main street is around 30 mph (Gloucestershire County Council Speed Survey - April 2013). There are, however, 15% of vehicles travelling in excess of 35 mph. This may not seem to be excessive, but in the centre of a village close to the primary school and with many driveways along the street, some on bends giving poor visibility, it is clearly considered by residents (over 80% from the questionnaire) as too fast.

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The views of what might be solutions to curb excess speed and improve safety for other highway users were covered in Question 22E and 23 of the questionnaire. The solutions with more than 50% agreeing are the use of speed cameras, further reducing HGV size to match surrounding roads (7.5 tonnes), and reducing the speed limit to 20 mph near the school. This could be implemented using a flashing light system on the school warning signs with a reduced speed limit at entry and exit times of the school.

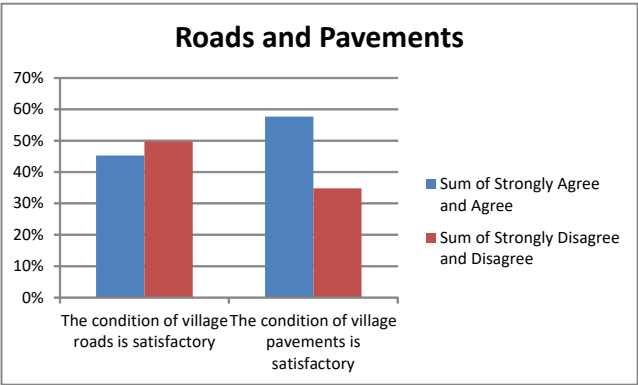


Fifty-nine percent of respondents were concerned about pedestrian safety. Of those the overwhelming majority (86%) favoured a pedestrian crossing near the school (Question 23aA). Other measures such as installing other crossings or widening the pavements did not find favour (4 and 37% respectively).

The Parliamentary Select Committee on Transport, Local Government and the Regions consider that all areas close to schools should have a 20-mph speed limit¹¹. The village is linear and to encourage pupils to walk and cycle to school without fear this 20-mph limit should extend over the whole length of the current 30-mph limit. If the 30-mph limit remains, the Committee stated that traffic calming will often be necessary to enforce the limit, particularly on the approaches to small towns and villages. In addition, the Committee considered that all rural 'C' roads should have a 40-mph speed. Implementing this would assist in reducing traffic speeds throughout the parish.

5.6.2 State of the Roads and Pavements

While there are mixed feelings about the state of the roads, most thought that the state of the pavements was adequate (question 12E and F).



¹¹ The Parliamentary Select Committee on Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Ninth Report – Road engineering, speed limits and road classification
<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200102/cmselect/cmtlgr/557/55709.htm>

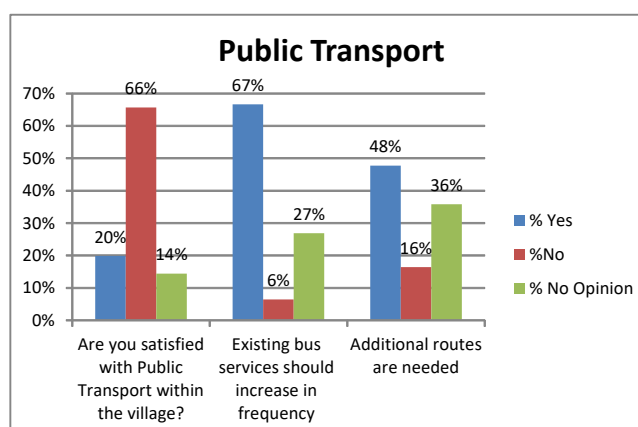
Recommendation IR1: *The Parish Council should work with the County Council to implement road safety improvements in order that all highway users (pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers) feel safe and potential for accidents is reduced.*

These could include: traffic and speed controls such as a 20-mph speed limit, a weight limit reduction to 7.5 tonnes similar to all minor roads nearby (but see below), and the introduction of speed cameras or other traffic calming methods.

To avoid HGVs that visit the barn complex on the Old Airfield opposite the Castle Hill Farm entrance having the right to transit the village, the 7.5-tonne limit at the Kempsford Road junction should be removed and placed just north of the entry to the barn complex.

5.6.3 Public Transport

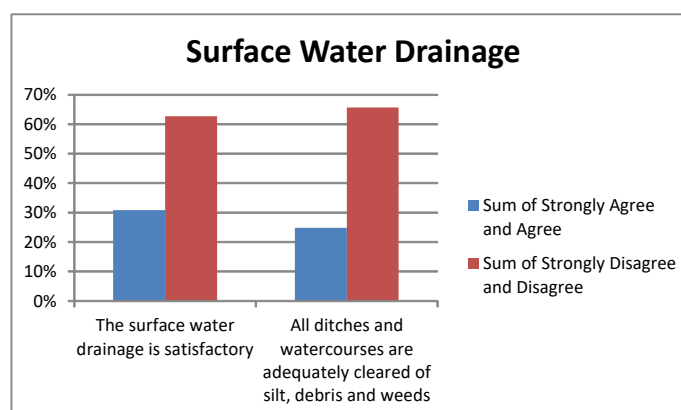
Although everyone who travels to work stated that they went by car (question 16b), 68% disliked the lack of public transport in the village, 67% thought that there should be increased frequency of service, and 48% thought that new routes should be introduced (question 24).



Recommendation IR2: *The Parish Council should work with service providers and the County Council to improve public transport services to and from the village.*

5.6.4 Surface Water Drainage - Questions 12B & 12C

The majority of villagers are of the opinion that firstly, surface water drainage is inadequate and secondly, that the ditches and watercourses are not cleared properly by the riparian owners or appropriate authorities. This view is based, partly, on individual experiences during times of heavy rainfall. It is borne out by inspection of the surface water infrastructure and calculation of discharges.



Recommendation IR3: *The Parish Council with the assistance of Cotswold District Council should ensure that the riparian owners and other responsible authorities should carry out their duties of maintenance of the ditches and pipes forming the area's main drains.*

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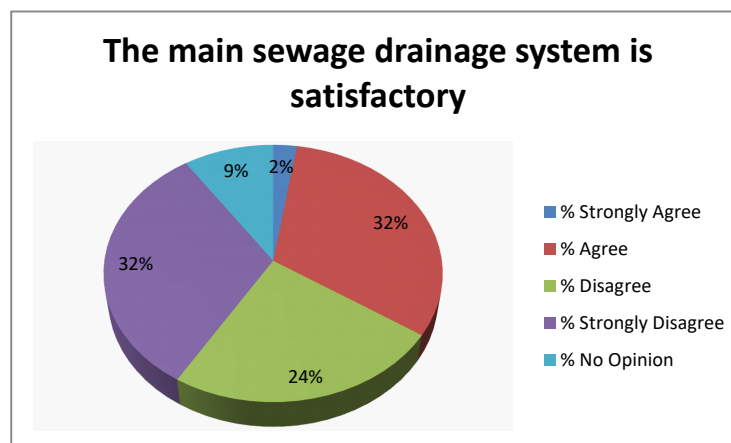
CDC Policy INF8 and paragraph 11.8.9 require developers to consider both on-site and off-site capacity. Policy IP1 of the neighbourhood plan seeks to avoid future problems following heavy rainfall.

Policy IP1 Drainage

For developments of more than 5 dwellings, developers shall demonstrate that the existing drainage serving the site is sufficient to take additional site run-off or, if this cannot be demonstrated, the proposal shall include drainage measures to deal with the identified site run-off. In showing that existing and future site run-off can be adequately dealt with applicants will be expected to demonstrate that extreme events related to climate change have been taken into account.

5.6.5 Foul Drainage – Question 12

There was only one question about foul drainage in the villagers' questionnaire. The result is given in the chart below. The results indicate that 56% consider that the system is unsatisfactory. With the 44 new dwellings at Broadway Farm and the further 28 dwellings in the CDC Local Plan before 2031, it is likely that the degree of dissatisfaction will rise.



As detailed in section 5.4.2 the sewage treatment works at Ampney St Peter is grossly undersized. Policy INF8 1.a in the CDC Local Plan 2011-2031 states:

1. Proposals will be permitted that:

a. take into account the capacity of existing off-site water and wastewater infrastructure and the impact of development on it, and make satisfactory provision for improvement where a need is identified that is related to the proposal. In addition, proposals should not result in a deterioration in water quality. Where a need for improvement or a risk of deterioration in water quality is identified, the Council will require satisfactory improvement or mitigation measures to be implemented in full prior to occupation of the development;

In addition, CDC Policy INF8 and paragraph 11.8.16 state that water supply and wastewater treatment are issues that go beyond the CD boundary.

Policy IP2 Waste Water

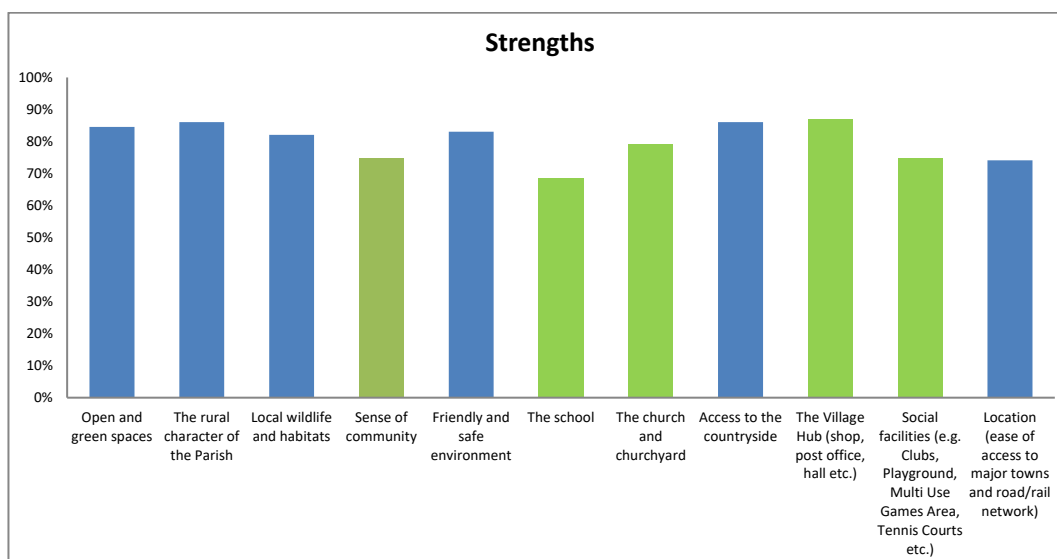
Development that may result in the capacity of the public sewerage network and/or the Ampney St Peter wastewater treatment works becoming overloaded will not be supported. In either of these instances, development will need to be phased or delayed until capacity becomes available, either through regulatory investment or, in advance of this, through the developer funding the improvements themselves via the provisions of the Water Industry Act (1991) and/or section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).

Policy IP2 localises this issue in that wastewater treatment is beyond the Plan area but affects Down Ampney and is in accordance with CDC Local Plan 2011-2031 paragraph 11.8.9 which states that the CDC will require the necessary improvements to be completed prior to occupation of the development.

6 Infrastructure – Community and Leisure

6.1 Background

Historically, Down Ampney has enjoyed a well-developed sense of community which is still valued today. Among the strengths valued by residents of the parish are several of the community and leisure facilities shown in green on the graph below (results of question 2 of the Questionnaire).



6.2 Current Facilities

A brief list of community and leisure facilities together with their approximate dates follows:-

All Saints' Church	Consecrated in 1265
The Village School	Purpose-built building opened in 1853
The Football Club	Certainly in existence in the first half of the 20 th century, although the current Club House dates from 1979
The Village Hall	1983 (destroyed by fire in 2007, but re-built in 2009)
The Village Shop	There was a commercial shop in the early part of the 20 th century; currently the Community Shop (volunteer run) stems from 1998 with a new purpose-built building opened in 2010
The Tennis Club	Formed in 1995
The Multi-Use Games Area	Opened in 2003
New Playground	Opened in 2003. It replaced the earlier one situated near Broadleaze
The Community Garden	Opened in 2014

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6.3 Footpaths and Cycle Routes

6.3.1 Location of Public Rights of Way, Bridle Ways, and Permissive Footpaths

Current (July 2020) rights of way, bridle ways and permissive footpaths are shown in Figure 6.1. There are no sustrans routes or “quiet lanes” in the parish.

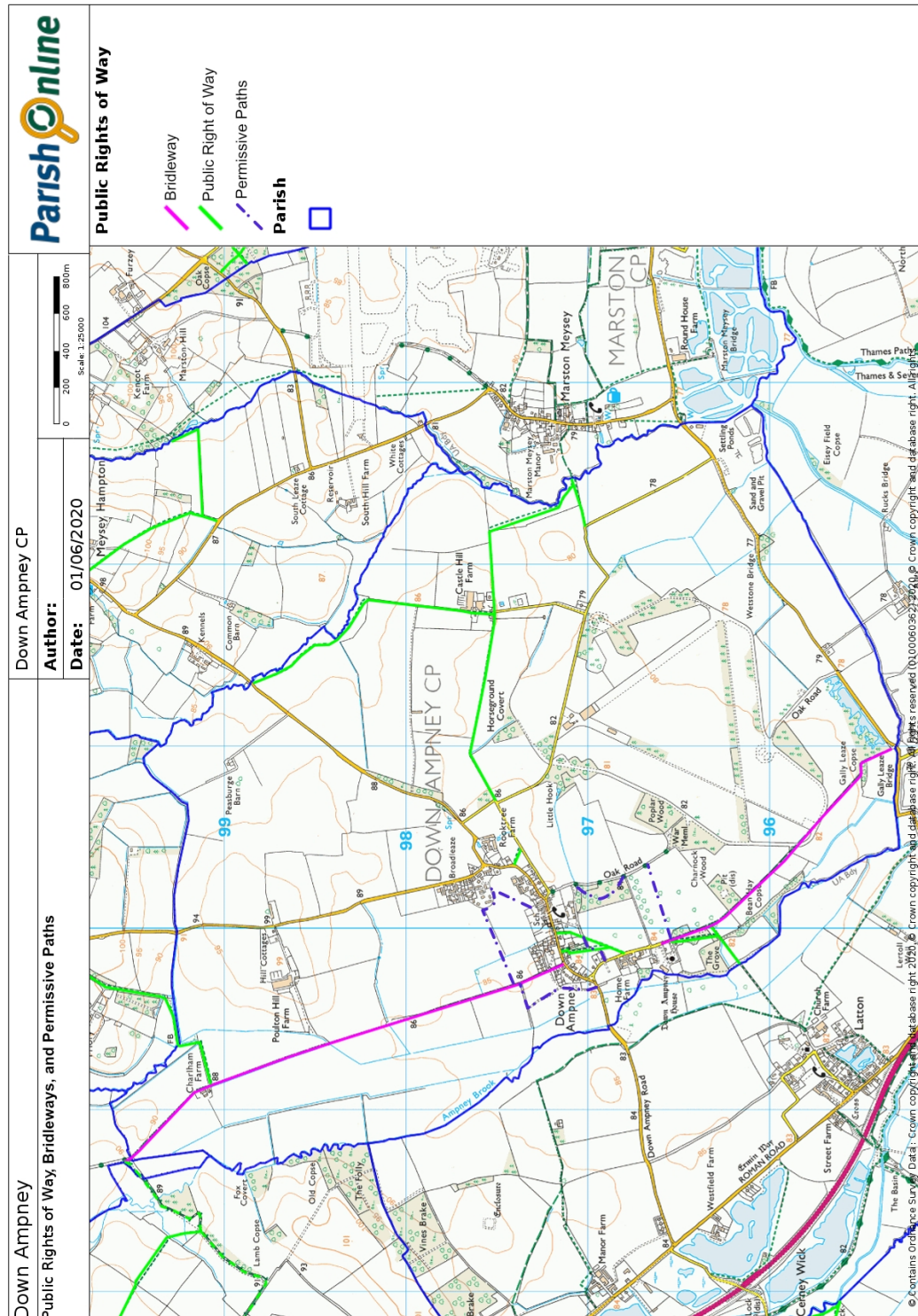


Figure 6.1 Footpaths, Bridleways and Permissive Footpaths

6.4 Objectives to be Satisfied

Following the results of the Questionnaire held in 2019 and the village consultations with residents of the Parish the community and leisure objectives have been set as:

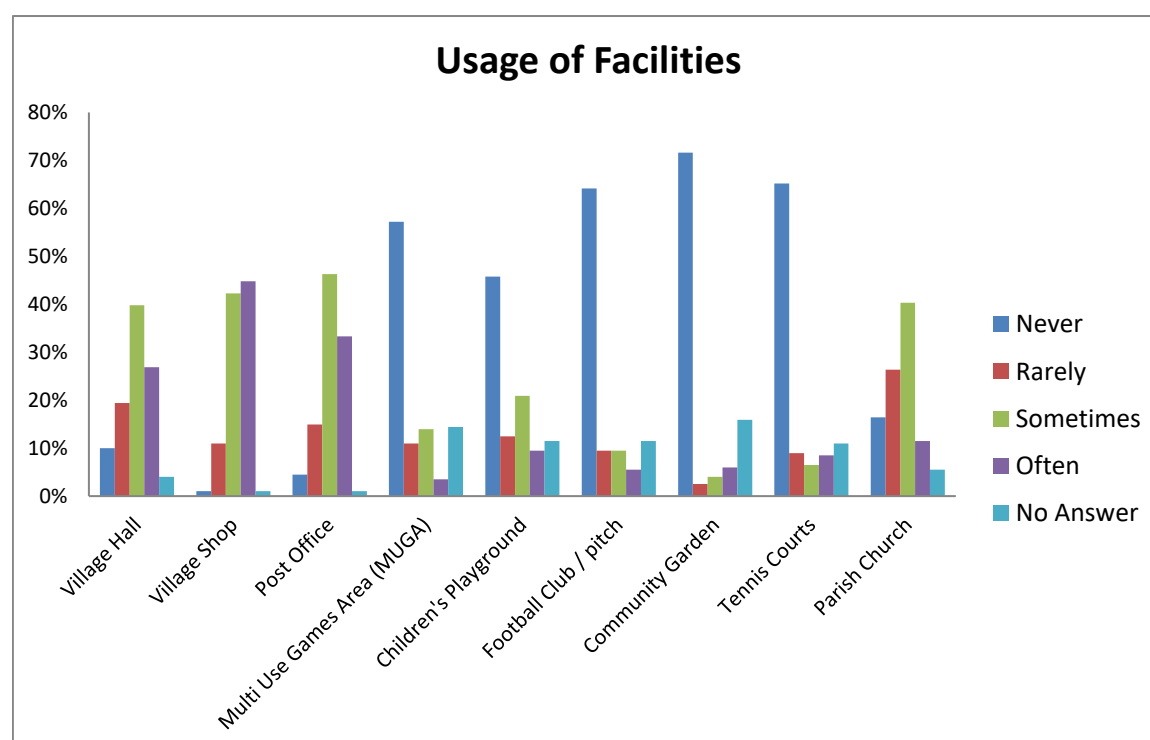
Objective CO1. To maintain current Community and Leisure facilities.

Objective CO2. To maintain and increase and enhance pedestrian and cycle facilities – footpaths and cycleways.

6.5 Villagers' Views (The Questionnaire)

6.5.1 Use of Facilities

Question 4 in the village questionnaire covered the usage of village facilities. The chart below indicates the results.



It can be seen that the Post Office, Village Shop, Village Hall and the Parish Church have the highest usage probably because all age groups use them. The other facilities will be used by younger residents or those with a specific interest, for example the Community Garden.

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6.5.2 Other Facilities

Question 4 also asked for comments on what more facilities would be welcome. The overall comment was “a village pub”. Other items included a toilet at the church, part time doctor’s surgery or mobile clinic, and a wildflower meadow and village pond (the location mainly specified for this was in the field opposite the Village School – the key open space site).

Policy CP1 Protection of Existing Community Facilities.

The facilities listed below and shown on the Policies Map (see Figure 6.1) shall be protected for community and recreational use.

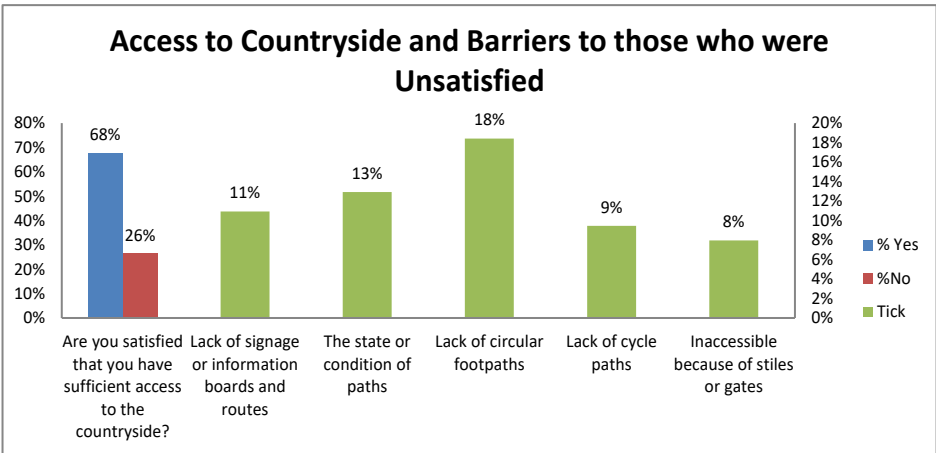
Village Hall
Village Shop
Post Office
Village School
All Saints' Church
Multi-use Games Area
Children's playground
Football Club and pitch
Community garden
Tennis courts

Any development proposals affecting these facilities will be handled in accordance with Policy INF2 of Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031.

Proposals that would appropriately enhance these facilities or enhance the appearance of and/or improve access and accessibility to these facilities will be supported when they are in accordance with other development plan policies and the policies of this neighbourhood plan.

6.5.3 Footpaths and Cycle Routes

Access to the village’s surrounding countryside is largely felt not to be a problem with 68% of respondents satisfied with such links. Those that were not as satisfied with such links, cited lack of circular paths and the state of the paths as the largest barrier to access.



Dissatisfaction centres on the condition of footpaths (13%of respondents) and lack of circular paths (18%). The lack of cycle paths around the parish is noted by a few respondents(9%).

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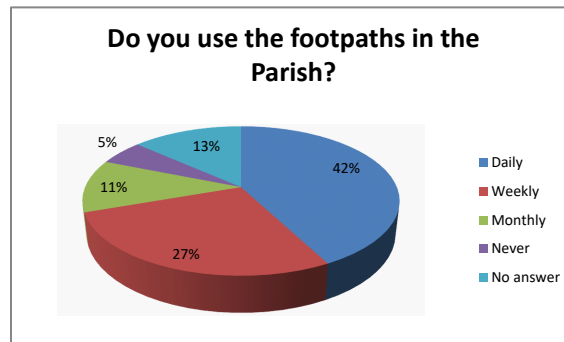


Figure 6.1 Policies Map – Existing Facilities

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6.5.4 Use of footpaths – Question 6

In question 6, 90% stated that they used the footpaths near the village and over 40% stated that they used them daily.



The following recommendation is not specifically a planning matter but is an item that should be followed up to enable the Objectives to be met.

Recommendation CR1 *To encourage landowners to create more permissive footpaths and bridleways with a view to creating new connections (particularly for circular routes) to the existing network of such routes; and to encourage landowners to improve maintenance of existing and new routes. Examples of such enhancements are set out in Appendix 2 of this Plan.*

7 Economy and Employment, and Tourism

7.1 Economy and Employment

7.1.1 Background

From the very earliest days of the settlement, the main occupation of residents was farming and agriculture. This was the case right up until the end World War II. Life in the 1930s is admirably described by Leslie Tucker¹. He categorises residents as either “Dependents”, those directly employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), or “Independents”, those not directly employed by the CWS. The Independents’ employment was mainly in servicing the needs of the community or CWS, for example, the Ricketts’ blacksmith and carpentry business, the Herbert’s bakery, or the Schoolteacher. Even up to the 1970s there were many people still employed on the land although mechanisation and the rise of contracting in the industry were reducing the need for full-time employees.

7.1.2 Present Day

In 2011 there were only 3 residents employed by the local agricultural businesses, Farmcare, Poulton Hill Vineyard, or Kempsford Farms. Most employed people work outside the village. There are a few self-employed residents such as builders, plumbers, or beauticians servicing the local area. There is no light industry or small office facility within the Parish. Down Ampney today is very much a commuter village where to go to work means driving, there being no public transport available that allows one to go and return to work for normal working hours. A few self-employed work from home.

7.2 Tourism

Down Ampney Parish is within the Cotswold Water Park, the lakes of which have recently been designated as SSSIs². There are, however, no lakes within the Parish that have this designation. The Water Park covers an area of over 40 square miles and comprises 180 lakes, the Park has many different leisure providers, and a variety of places to stay. This Park's wetlands landscape also hosts tens of thousands of breeding and watering birds and is an ideal destination for watching wildlife all year round.

Other tourism is small-scale and based on three main factors: the parish church is a grade I Templar church built by Nicolas De Valers; The Old Vicarage in the centre of the village was the birthplace of Ralph Vaughan Williams whose father was vicar of Down Ampney; and the old airfield, mentioned in Section 3, from where paratroopers and gliders took off for, in particular, Operation Overlord (D-Day) and Operation Market Garden (battle for Arnhem). There is a stained glass window in All Saints’ Church in memoriam of those who took part in these significant events of World War II.

7.3 Objectives

7.3.1 Economy and Employment

Because no new business employing people is likely without premises to house it, the objective must be to encourage the building of light business units (an example can be seen at Poulton Priory Business Park).

Objective EO1: To support the building of business units on suitable land within the Parish.

¹ Down Ampney 1930-1975, A Personal View, Leslie Tucker, 1994 (Reprinted 2019)

² Natural England <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/cotswold-water-park/>

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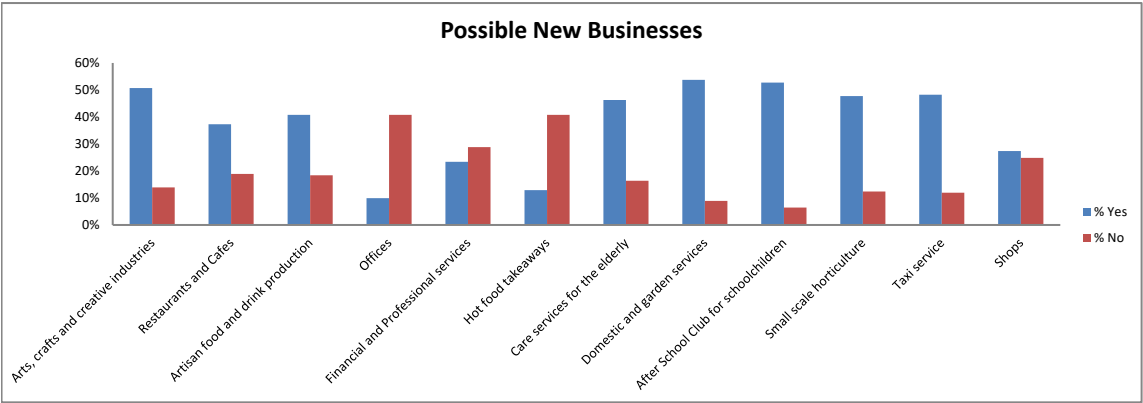
7.3.2 Tourism

Objective EO2: *To encourage, through better information, more visitors to the parish, particularly through interest in (i) the life and work of Ralph Vaughan Williams and (ii) the RAF and Glider Operations from Down Ampney airfield.*

7.4 Villagers’ Views (The Questionnaire)

7.4.1 Economy and Employment

Question 19 asked “Would you welcome the establishment or development of any of the following business types or employment in Down Ampney?”. The subsequent questions gave options to consider. Eighty-two percent of respondents stated that they would welcome some new businesses. The most popular types of businesses were Arts & Crafts, Domestic and Garden Services, After School Club, and Taxi Services. A village pub was also popular in the comments section. The results are given below.



7.4.2 Local Employment Opportunities in the Future

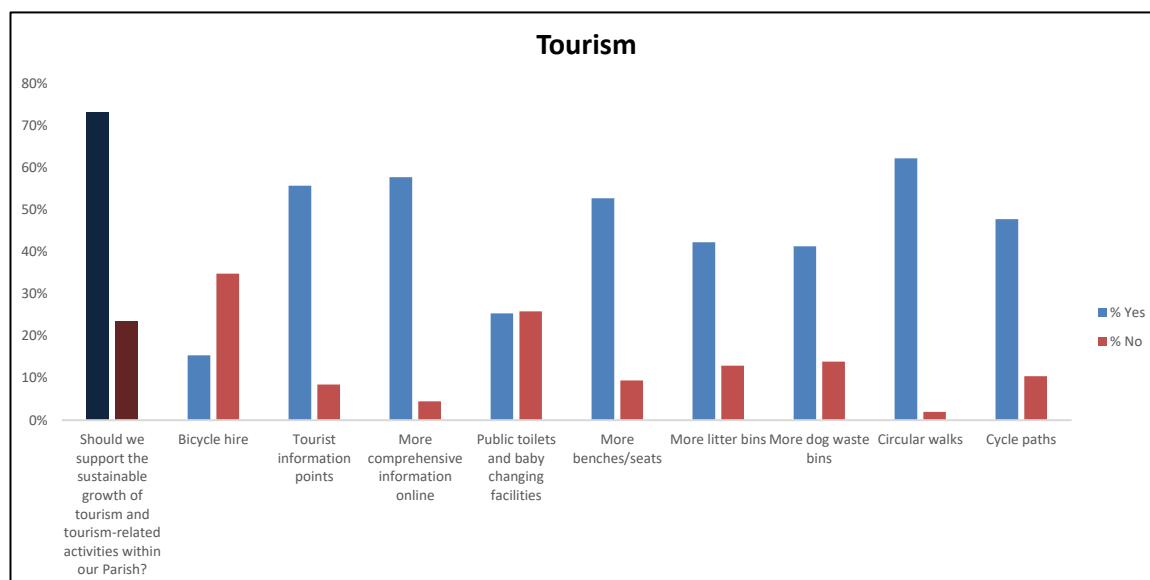
Opportunities for local employment can only come from having business units or offices available in the Parish.

A “brown field” area that could be converted to light industrial and office use is Castle Hill Farm, an under-used agricultural facility. Conversion of this area could only come from the landowner, The Wellcome Trust. It is unlikely that any entrepreneur would take the risk of buying the land and investing in building units; the returns would be too long-term.

Recommendation ER1: *The Parish Council should seek to open dialogue with The Wellcome Trust about the potential for developing Castle Hill Farm into a small business centre.*

7.4.3 Tourism

Question 25 of the survey dealt with tourism. Over 70% of respondents agreed that growth of local tourism should be supported. Those items receiving more than 50% support included: tourist information points (note that since the questionnaire Information Points have been installed); more comprehensive information online; more benches/seats; and more circular walks.



Recommendation ER2: *To produce information about Down Ampney in relation to (i) the life and work of Ralph Vaughan Williams and (ii) the role of Down Ampney airfield in WW2, possibly in leaflet or booklet form for distribution in the local area and/or as a website.*

8 Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

8.1 Introduction

This section of the plan sets out how the number of dwellings allocated to Down Ampney through the local plan process has been accommodated. In doing this account has been taken of the Cotswold District Local Plan 2011 - 2031¹ (CDC Local Plan 2011-2031), and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² produced in July 2021. In addition Cotswold District Council (CDC) have declared a "Climate Emergency"³ in July 2019 and an "Ecological Emergency"⁴ in July 2020 which will have an impact on development layout, and dwelling design. Feedback from the village via questionnaires, and village hall presentations have also been taken into account. The following sections state how the housing objectives are arrived at and how those will be achieved through neighbourhood plan and Local Plan policies.

8.2 Cotswold District Local Plan 2011 - 2031

Policy DS1 of the CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031 identified Down Ampney as one of 17 Principal Settlements in the district. Down Ampney has the smallest population of all the Principal Settlements. Paragraph 6.1.9 of the Local Plan highlights that:

"These settlements were selected on the basis of their social and economic sustainability, including accessibility to services and facilities. The availability of suitable land capable of delivering sustainable development during the Plan period also helped determine which settlements to include in the Development Strategy."

More detail can be found in Topic Paper 1: Development Strategy⁵. The Local Plan's Development Strategy (Policy DS1) identifies that at least 8,400 dwellings will be developed over the plan period 2011 - 2031. This development will be located in the Principal Settlements, including Down Ampney

The CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031 identified three sites in Down Ampney for possible development where planning permission could be granted for 28 new homes to be built within the current Local Plan period to 31st March 2031 (see Inset 3 of the Local Plan and Figure 8.8 of this document). This is in addition to the 44 houses already approved for Broadway Farm. These sites are allocated in Local Plan Policy S4.

¹ Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 3 August 2018)

² National Planning Policy Framework, July 2021, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

³ https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/8d8eab9716634de/cdc-climate-emergency-strategy-adopted-2020_09_23.pdf

⁴ <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/au2c514i/ecological-emergency-action-plan.pdf>

⁵ Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031, Local Plan Examination 2017, Topic Paper 1: Development Strategy

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The following sites are allocated in Local Plan Policy S4:

Policy S4

DOWN AMPNEY

Allocated housing development sites:

- DA_2 Dukes Field (10 dwellings net)
- DA_5A Buildings at Rooktree Farm (8 dwellings net)
- DA_8 Land adjacent to Broadleaze (10 dwellings net)

The following non-strategic (local) infrastructure projects are proposed:

- a. Provision of allotments;
- b. Improvements to footpaths in and around the village, including a pedestrian crossing in the village centre;
- c. Improvements to public transport provision, particularly to Cirencester and Swindon;
- d. Provision of new facilities for young people;
- e. Improvements in links to The Folley and Down Ampney Pits, and existing pocket parks; and
- f. Provision of, or contributions to, a new natural open space or pocket park.

8.3 Housing Development and Population Growth

8.3.1 Development

Down Ampney is a rural village with around 280 dwellings and a population of approximately 615⁶. It is situated 6 miles from Cirencester to the north, and 10 miles to Swindon in the south. There is little or no direct employment in the village. Employment relies predominately on car commuting to places of work at Swindon, Cirencester and travelling as far as London, working from home, or small-scale self-employment for example builders and plumbers.

There has been occupation in the Down Ampney area dating back to the period of 800BC to 100AD. There are three known Iron Age settlements. Down Ampney is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 when there were 35 households in the village.

The village has gradually grown in size with originally only agriculture for employment. Residents worked on small farms producing wool or arable products. A typical farm layout of 1821 is shown below (Figure 8.1).

In 1918 the local estate was bought by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) who kept ownership of it until starting to sell some land in 2006 when some 449 acres to the north of the parish were sold in several lots.

⁶ Local Insight profile for 'Down Ampney CP' area.

https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/2096697/localinsight-down-ampney-cp-li_glou_e04004221-20200310141928044.pdf

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Figure 8.1 – Village layout in 1911. Note the ribbon layout of the housing.

The CWS farmed the land under its wholly owned subsidiary Farmcare Ltd until it sold Farmcare to the Wellcome Trust in 2014. The CWS has retained ownership of some of the land immediately bordering the village (Figure 8.2). Recently it has stated that it is planning to divest itself of all its village holdings by the end of 2024.



Figure 8.2 Land retained by CWS (2020)

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

8.3.2 Population growth

Population was fairly static up and until after the World War II. Then in the 1950s the housing at Broadleaze was built. This was followed in the 1970s by housing development at Charlham Way and other houses along the main street, The Pheasantry and Suffolk Place, and Chestnut Close in the 1980s were developed. After this period there was little further development until 2001 with the construction of 14 houses in Duke's Field, 38 houses in the Linden Lea estate in 2002, and 8 houses in The Old Estate Yard in 2006. A further 44 houses have been given planning permission at Broadway Farm, development of which is expected to start in 2022. In addition, the Duke's Field extension (10 dwellings) and Rooktree Farm (9 dwellings) are going through the planning application process at the present time (September 2022). Over the last 100 years the population of Down Ampney has grown at a similar rate to overall UK growth, but in the last 20 years has grown at 3.4% which is over twice that of Gloucestershire as a whole at 1.35%. Nearby villages over the last 20 years have grown by 1.6% in Ampney Crucis, 1.6% in South Cerney, and a near no growth in Poulton.

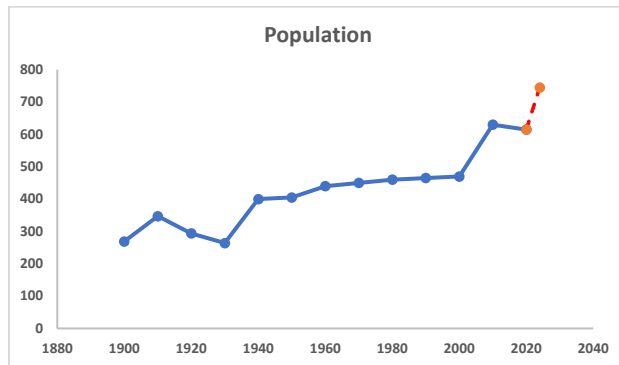


Figure 8.3 Population growth

8.4 Housing Density

Down Ampney is a rural village and the residents want it to remain as such. Housing density is relatively low. The current average density in the settlement area is about 12.5 dwellings per hectare (calculated as the current number of houses plus the 44 houses planned for at Broadway Farm divided by the Local Plan defined settlement area). To retain this character over-intensive housing development should be avoided and plot size should reflect the prevailing context of homes with plentiful surrounding private space. Densities in Down Ampney should remain considerably lower than in town or urban settings. Higher densities will degrade the very attributes of openness and space that the village has. The *"desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character"* is highlighted in NPPF paragraph 124d. If more houses are required for the village, these inevitably will be outside the Local Plan defined settlement boundary. New development should, therefore, keep the housing density to no more than the current average level of 12.5 dwellings per hectare. This is not to disallow a few small developments of terraced houses of the type shown in Figure 8.4. Visual gaps that reflect the general character of the immediate area should also be retained between buildings.



Figure 8.4 Existing row of terraced houses

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Figure 8.5 The village in 1997 viewed from the east



Figure 8.6 The village in 2021 viewed from the east (Duke's Field and The Old Estate Yard have been built since 1997)



Figure 8.7 The village in 2021 viewed from north of east (Linden Lea has been built since 1997 and Broadway Farm with planning permission for 44 houses is shown outlined in red)

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

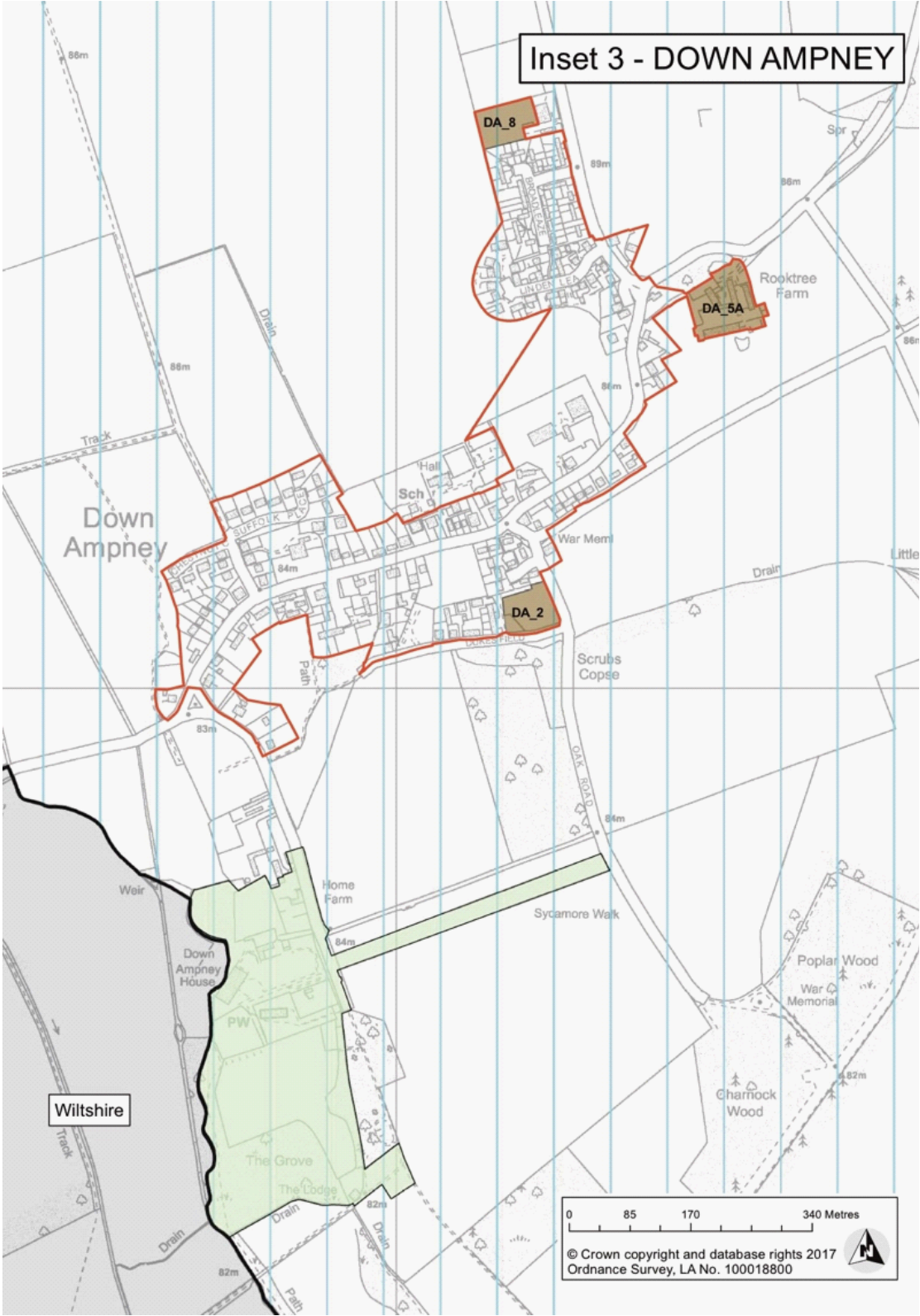


Figure 8.8 CDC identified development sites and settlement boundary

8.5 Listed Buildings

As you would expect in a rural Cotswold village with a long history there are significant heritage assets, including two grade 1, and 14 grade 2 listed buildings. Those buildings on the National Heritage List for England are shown with their reference numbers in Appendix 1 of the Plan. The area also has a number of non-designated heritage assets.

8.6 Objectives to be Satisfied

Following the questionnaire⁷ results and the village meeting held on 5th September 2020 the Housing and Design Objectives have been set:

Objective HO1: *To provide an appropriate mix of housing types to meet future housing needs.*

Objective HO2: *To ensure that any new development is designed in such a way that it reflects and is in-keeping with the character, rural setting, historical context, and vernacular of Down Ampney.*

Objective HO3: *To ensure that all new housing takes into account climate change and is environmentally sustainable.*

8.7 Housing Needs in the Plan Period and Impact on Village

8.7.1 Housing identified in CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031

The CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031 allocates 3 housing sites for 28 new dwellings for Down Ampney (See Figure 8.8 of this Plan). This is in addition to the 44 houses already approved for Broadway Farm. The development sites are the Dukes Field extension (10 dwellings – planning application submitted in March 2021), Rooktree Farm (9 dwellings – planning application submitted in early 2022), and Broadleaze (10 dwellings). The land for the first two sites are owned the CWS, and CDC own the third site. The red line indicates the extremity of the defined settlement boundary in the CDC Local Plan (See Figure 8.8). The Local Plan allocations look certain to be completed, national planning policy is such that further housing growth cannot be ruled out.

8.7.2 Impact on the Village

After 2031 taking into account that Down Ampney has only 1.4% of the population of all the Principal Settlements and that 487 dwellings per year are planned for the whole of Cotswold District, it would be expected that no more than 60 dwellings over a ten-year period would be allocated to Down Ampney. There is a limit to the new housing that a rural village can absorb. The impact on the village of extensive development has had and will have a significant negative impact on rural roads, noise levels, air pollution, habitats, car parking and infrastructure

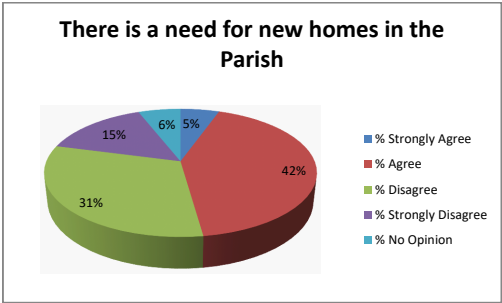
⁷ Village Questionnaire held between October and December 2019

8.8 Villagers’ Views (The Questionnaire)

The following sections summarise the results from the Questionnaire relevant to housing and design

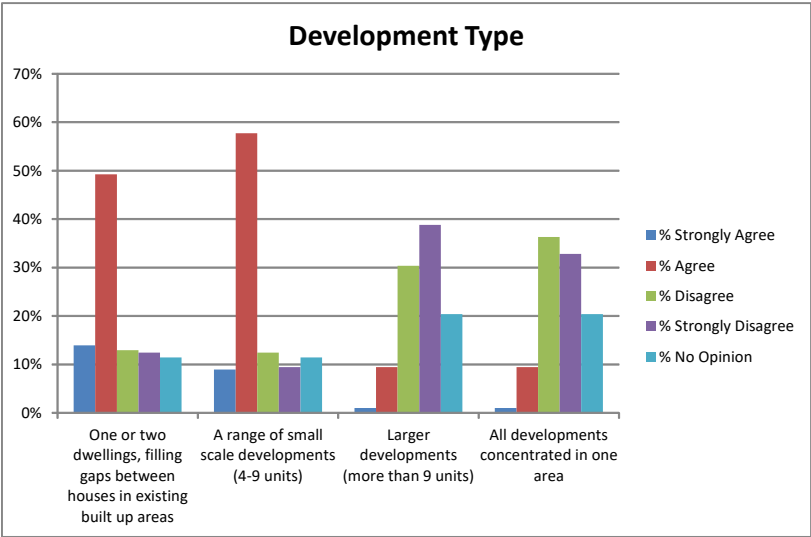
8.8.1 New Homes (Question 8b)

Asked “is there a need for new homes in the parish?” 47% replied strongly agree or agree as against 46% disagree and strongly disagree. No opinion was 7%. Opinion is therefore split on whether new homes are needed in the village.



8.8.2 Development Type (Question 10)

Asked "what type of development is appropriate to accommodate new homes?" there was very strong or strong support for "a range of small-scale developments (4 - 9 units) at 66%, and 61% for "one or two dwellings, filling gaps between houses in existing built-up areas". There was less than 10% support for developments larger than 9 units, and less support for developments concentrated in one area of the village.



Paragraph 124 of the NPPF (Achieving Appropriate Densities) states:

124. Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account:
- a) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it;
 - b) local market conditions and viability;
 - c) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services – both existing and proposed – as well as their potential for further improvement and the scope to promote sustainable travel modes that limit future car use;
 - d) the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change; and
 - e) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.

In particular subparagraph (d) highlights the desirability of maintaining an area’s character – the village’s low density and large areas of private garden space are key aspects of Down Ampney’s character. As stated in Section 8 .4, the overall density of the village is 12.5 dwellings per hectare. New development should be sympathetic to existing density and

therefore be designed to include areas of private gardens, public open space and landscaping and green infrastructure.

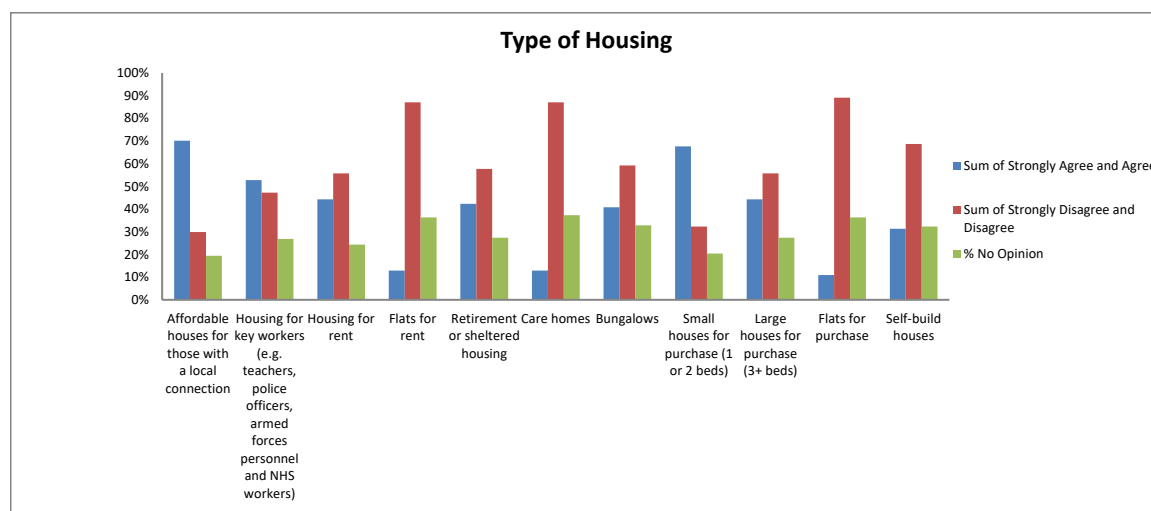
Policy HP1: Village Character and Housing Density

To maintain the village's prevailing character and setting new developments should achieve an overall density of not more than 12.5 dwellings per hectare. Exceptions to this will only be supported on small infill sites within the village development boundary; and on other sites where the applicant can demonstrate a clear need for higher densities when house type, housing need, site constraints and available infrastructure and services indicate such densities can be accommodated without significantly having a detrimental impact on village character.

8.8.3 Type of New Homes (Question 9)

Asked "if new homes were to be provided, which type of dwellings are needed?" The key areas supported were for "Affordable houses for those with a local connection" at 70%; "small houses for purchase (1 to 2 bedroom)" at 65%; bungalows at 36%; and "housing for key workers (e.g., teachers, police, armed forces and NHS" at 62%.

The price of houses in the Cotswolds is way above the national average. There is a significant need for houses of one or two bedrooms. These houses over time often have extensions built which increases their value and puts the price of houses out of the reach of first-time buyers.



Policy HP2: House Types

New developments shall have types of dwellings that follow the general trend of support. That is more affordable houses for those with a local connection and smaller market houses (some 60% in total) and larger houses and bungalows for most of the remainder.

The numbers in this policy broadly reflect the proportion of residents favouring the particular type of dwelling; 60% for the smaller together with the affordable dwellings and the remaining 40% for the larger houses and bungalows.

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

8.8.4 Infill Sites

Sixty-eight percent of the village have no objection to the use of infill sites as long as the housing density is in keeping with the village’s existing character.

8.8.5 Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is defined by the Government as housing provided for rent or purchase on a subsidised basis to eligible households which cannot meet their needs on the open market. There are several types of affordable housing tenures: affordable housing for rent; starter homes; discounted market sales housing; and other routes to affordable home ownership. Feedback from CDC and the Housing Needs Survey indicated that there is a demand for affordable housing, and this is the basis of Policies H1 and H2 of the CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031.

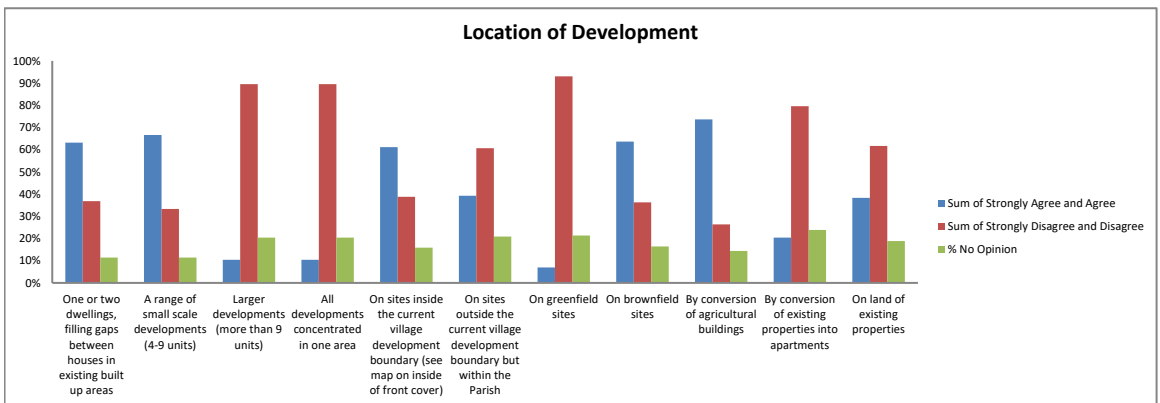
There are 51 affordable homes in Down Ampney provided by housing associations. People seeking a home in Down Ampney at present (data from Gloucestershire Homeseeker and CDC Strategic Housing)⁸ with a connection to Down Ampney is 13. As Down Ampney is a Principal Settlement not only is it required to take people requiring affordable housing from or linked to the village but also from within the CDC area (Local Plan Policy H2). The Broadway Farm development has approval to provide 22 affordable homes.

Affordable housing must be distributed around the site and be indistinguishable from market housing. Affordable housing shall be for those with a village connection or for key workers, e.g., teachers, police, armed forces or NHS workers who currently live in Cotswold District in accordance with CDC Policy H2.

In the past Section 106 agreements have been made with developers which define precisely what comprises a “local connection” for affordable housing. Discussion between CDC and Down Ampney Parish Council on such agreements in the future would allay concerns that these agreements were not always being adhered to.

8.8.6 Location of New Homes (Question 11)

Asked "How and where should any building development be located?" there was very strong or strong support for "conversion of agricultural buildings" at 73%; "on brownfield sites" at 63%; and "on sites inside the current village development boundary" at 61%; "on sites outside the current development boundary" at 39%; "on greenfield sites" less than 10%.



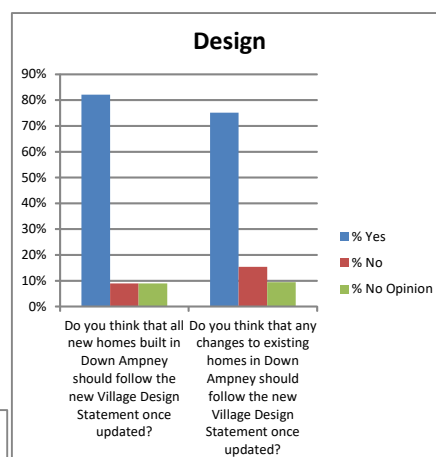
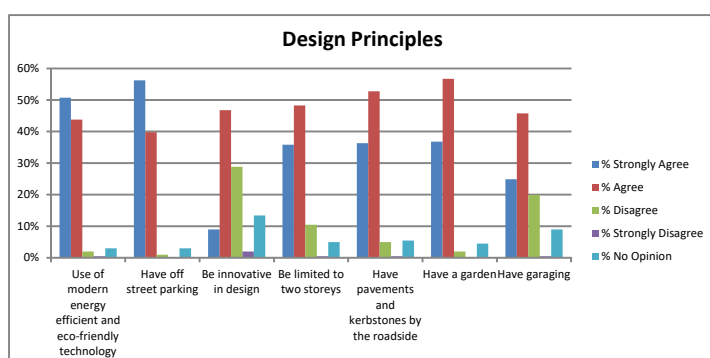
There is only one brownfield area in the village for conversion of agricultural buildings which is Rooktree Farm, and this is already identified for development in the CDC Local

⁸ Email received from CDC dated 06/05/2015

Plan 2011 - 2031 under site reference DA5A. The site is now subject to an outline planning application for nine residential dwellings. There is a brownfield site at Broadleaze under site reference DA8. One site inside the development boundary has been identified which is the Duke's Field extension site reference DA2.

8.8.7 Design (Question 13)

Asked "Do you think that all new homes built in Down Ampney should follow the new Village Design once updated" there was a very strong response of 80%. There was a similar response of 75%, to "Do you think that any changes to existing homes in Down Ampney should follow the new Village Design Statement once updated. This Statement now has the title Down Ampney Design Guidance and Codes⁹.



Policy HP3: Design of New Development in Down Ampney

Development and dwelling design proposals shall be designed to be compatible with the CDC Design Code¹⁰ and the Down Ampney Design Guidance and Codes¹¹ and future revisions or replacements of these documents.

Development should be designed in such a way that the applicant can demonstrate how climate change impacts have been minimised or mitigated against.

Matters such as, for example, materials, development layout, dwelling mix and landscaping and green infrastructure shall be considered as a quality matter, confirmed at planning application stage, and shall not be materially diminished after planning permission is granted.

⁹ Down Ampney – Design guidance and codes, AECOM, July 2023

¹⁰ Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 3 August 2018) – Appendix D

¹¹ Down Ampney – Design guidance and codes, AECOM, July 2023

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

8.9 Constraints on Sustainable Growth

It must be noted that the 28 new homes (in addition to the 44 houses at Broadway Farm) allocated to be built in Down Ampney by the CDC Local Plan 2011-2031 will require upgrades to some of the village infrastructure. These factors are discussed in Section 4 and 6 and summarised below:-

- a). The limited capacity of sewerage and surface water network.
- b). The limited capacity of mains water supply.
- c). Pressures on Health Care services.
- d). The need to preserve the rural character of the village.
- e). The limitations of the surrounding road network.
- f). The lack of bus services.
- g). Very limited local employment.

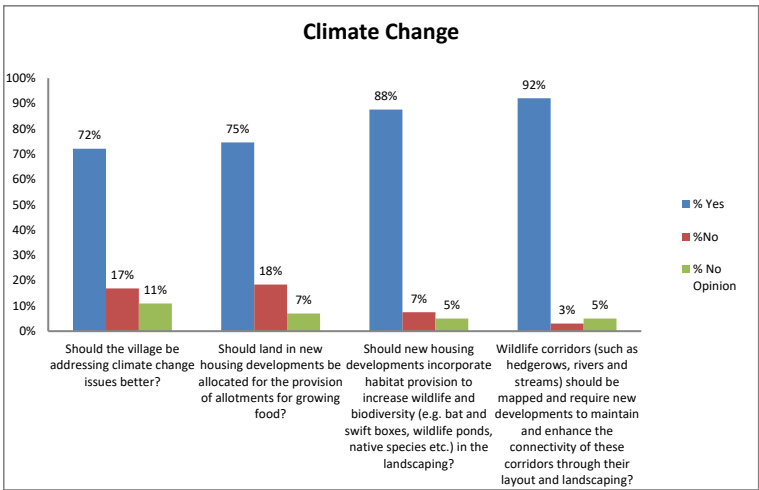
8.9.1 Climate Emergency Impact on Planning and Development

CDC declared a Climate Emergency in 2019¹², and has set up a group to consider climate change issues and possible solutions and policies.

The requirements to achieve the changes to meet the "Climate Emergency" will have an impact on site layout. For example: Space per house for rainwater harvesting; space per house for heat pump equipment; and orientation of house to be more south facing for solar panels. Housing floor area should take into account that more people will be working from home.

8.9.2 Climate Change (Question 26)

Question 26 asked villagers for opinions on climate change issues. There was very good support for the village addressing climate change at 72%; should land be allocated for allotments at 75%; should new developments incorporate habitat provision for wildlife and biodiversity at 88%, should there be wild life corridors in new developments at 92% (Note Section 8.9.1).



8.9.3 Green Infrastructure

National planning policy defines Green Infrastructure as "a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for

¹² www.cotswold.gov.uk/environment/climate-action/cotswold-climate-and-ecological-emergencies/

nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity." Much of Down Ampney's countryside, including water features, fulfils such functions.

Suggestions for areas that would be suitable for enhancement of Green Infrastructure as part of future developments or other initiatives are shown on Figure 8.9 overleaf. Where relevant to a planning application, together with routes for footpaths enhancements should be included as part of any planning application, either as part of the actual development or via a financial contribution to a project to bring forward the particular element of Green Infrastructure. These would be considered as a "quality" matter and in accordance with NPPF paragraph 135 should not be materially diminished after permission has been granted; nor should they be poorly maintained and measures to secure future maintenance should be identified and agreed with the Parish or District Council, and, again, where relevant, a financial contribution for maintenance may be appropriate.

In the village questionnaire respondents indicated that one of the strengths of the village included its close connection with the countryside and wildlife areas. This was further confirmed in the consultations¹³.

Policy HP4: Green Infrastructure

The network of Green Infrastructure (GI) within the neighbourhood plan area will be protected for its recreation, open space and wildlife value.

New GI, particularly where it creates links to the existing GI network and improves access to the countryside for informal recreation and net gains in biodiversity will be supported. Development will only be permitted where it retains/protects/enhances the recreational, biodiversity, water management and other functions of the GI network.

New development should enhance linkages to the wider existing GI network and improve access to the countryside for informal recreation, where appropriate.

8.10 Working Together

The following recommendation is not specifically a planning matter but is an item that should be followed to enable the Objectives to be met. In paragraph 126 of the NPPF it states that good design is achieved by, among other things, "... effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process."

Recommendation HR1: The Parish Council will work with Cotswold District Council and Gloucestershire County Council to improve communication and discussion between the three organisations on planning and development matters. The Parish Council will also work with and encourage landowners, developers and their agents to engage meaningfully and effectively with the Parish Council and local residents.

¹³ Consultation Statement – Regulation 14 Consultation

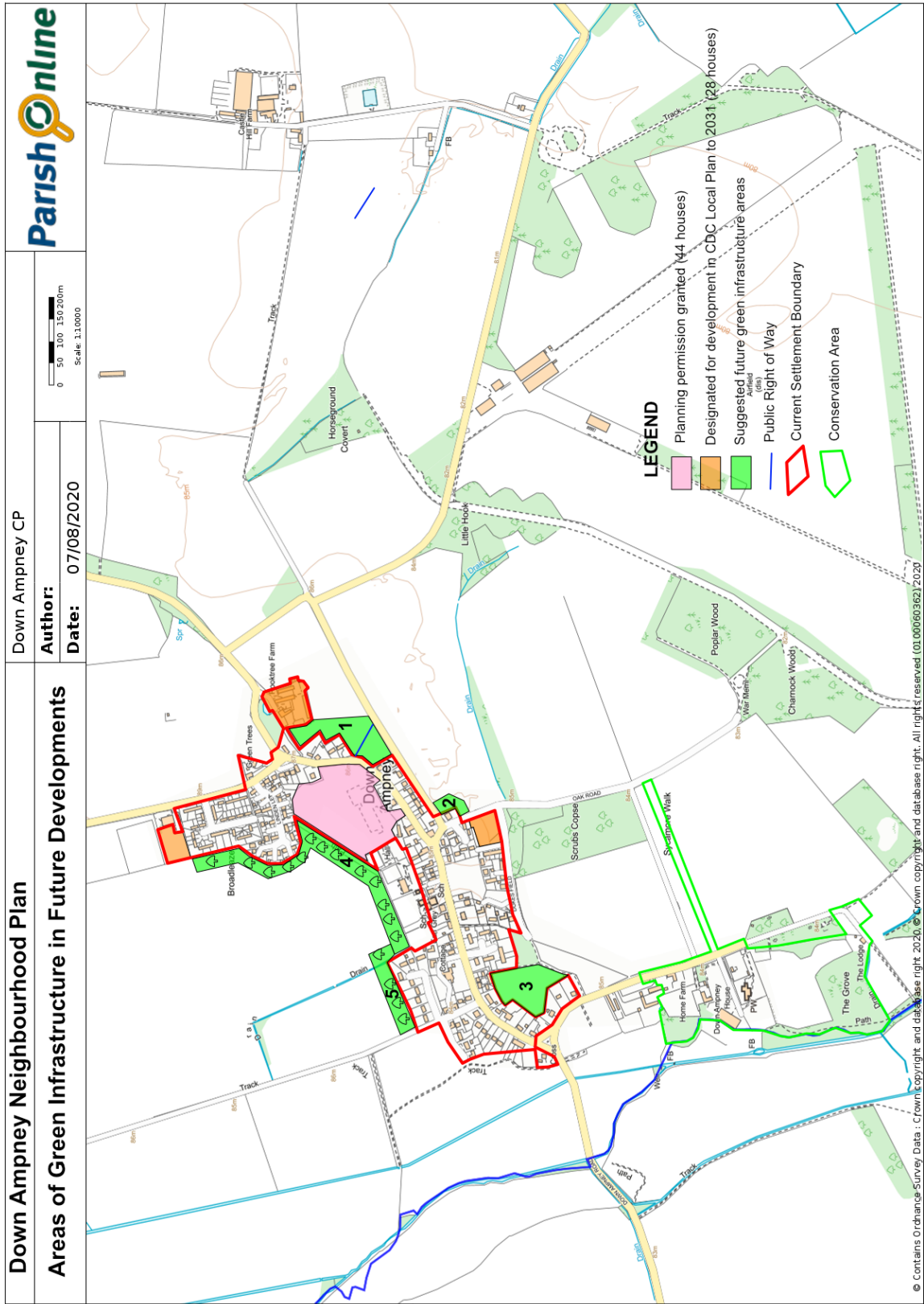


Figure 8.9 Possible green infrastructure in future developments

9 Summary of Objectives, Policies, and Recommendations

The objectives listed in the various sections are reiterated below. All the policies to meet these objectives are listed. Recommendations that cannot be made as planning policies are also given for guidance to the various authorities responsible.

9.1 Objectives

9.1.1 Landscape

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Objective LO1. | <i>To protect the rural aspects of the village and surrounding countryside.</i> |
| Objective LO2. | <i>To preserve, protect and enhance the green spaces and open aspects of areas within the village and to ensure green space around and within any development maintains the rural and village aspect of the parish.</i> |
| Objective LO3. | <i>To promote access to the countryside throughout the parish boundaries.</i> |

9.1.2 Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage

- | | |
|--|---|
| Objective IO1: | <i>To ensure that the infrastructure within the parish is developed to enhance the living environment for existing residents and to support sustainable growth.</i> |
| <i>a: Roads and Pavements - To improve road safety measures due to increasing traffic flows, exacerbated by new housing, both in the village and surrounding towns and villages that use Down Ampney as a through route.</i> | |
| <i>b: Public Transport - To promote more public transport on more routes to and from the village.</i> | |
| <i>c: Surface Water Drainage - To ensure the surface water drainage within the parish is improved to support sustainable growth.</i> | |
| <i>d: Foul Drainage - To ensure the sewerage system within the parish is improved to meet planned growth and that the Ampney St Peter Sewage Treatment Works is upgraded to meet both current and future population.</i> | |

9.1.3 Infrastructure – Community and Leisure

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Objective CO1: | <i>To maintain current Community and Leisure facilities.</i> |
| Objective CO2: | <i>To maintain and increase and enhance pedestrian and cycle facilities – footpaths and cycleways.</i> |

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

9.1.4 Economy and Employment, and Tourism

Objective EO1: *To support the building of business units on suitable land within the Parish.*

Objective EO2: *To encourage, through better information, more visitors to the parish, particularly through interest in (i) Ralph Vaughan Williams and (ii) the RAF and Glider Operations from Down Ampney airfield.*

9.1.5 Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

Objective HO1: *To provide an appropriate mix of housing types to meet future housing needs.*

Objective HO2: *To ensure that any new development is designed in such a way that it reflects and is in-keeping with the character, rural setting, historical context, and vernacular of Down Ampney.*

Objective HO3: *To ensure that all new housing takes into account climate change and is environmentally sustainable.*

9.2 Policies

9.2.1 Landscape

Policy LP1 *Notable Vistas*

The notable vistas (identified on Figure 4.9) should be protected.

Development affecting the notable vistas should be designed in such a way so as not to have a significant adverse impact on their visual quality and amenity.

Where such an impact is identified, applicants may have to demonstrate, through a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, how these impacts have been identified, the degree of impact and how negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated.

Policy LP2: *Local Green Space*

The area (area 1) shown on Figure 4.10 is designated as Local Green Space.

In accordance with policy EN3 in Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031, development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space where there are very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space. Particular attention will be paid to the evidence presented by the local community when assessing development proposals that are likely to affect a designated Local Green Space.

9.2.2 Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage

Policy IP1	Drainage <i>For developments of more than 5 dwellings, developers shall demonstrate that the existing drainage serving the site is sufficient to take additional site run-off or, if this cannot be demonstrated, the proposal shall include drainage measures to deal with the identified site run-off. In showing that existing and future site run-off can be adequately dealt with applicants will be expected to demonstrate that extreme events related to climate change have been taken into account.</i>
Policy IP2	Waste Water <i>Development that may result in the capacity of the public sewerage network and/or the Ampney St Peter wastewater treatment works becoming overloaded will not be supported. In either of these instances, development will need to be phased or delayed until capacity becomes available, either through regulatory investment or, in advance of this, through the developer funding the improvements themselves via the provisions of the Water Industry Act (1991) and/or section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).</i>

9.2.3 Infrastructure – Community and Leisure

Policy CP1	Protection of Existing Community Facilities. <i>The facilities listed below and shown on the Policies Map (see Figure 6.1) shall be protected for community and recreational use.</i> <i>Village Hall</i> <i>Village Shop</i> <i>Post Office</i> <i>Village School</i> <i>All Saints' Church</i> <i>Multi-use Games Area</i> <i>Children's playground</i> <i>Football Club and pitch</i> <i>Community garden</i> <i>Tennis courts</i>
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Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

9.2.4 Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

Policy HP1: Village Character and Housing Density

To maintain the village's prevailing character and setting new developments should achieve an overall density of not more than 12.5 dwellings per hectare. Exceptions to this will only be supported on small infill sites within the village development boundary; and on other sites where the applicant can demonstrate a clear need for higher densities when house type, housing need, site constraints and available infrastructure and services indicate such densities can be accommodated without significantly having a detrimental impact on village character.

Policy HP2: House Types

New developments shall have types of dwellings that follow the general trend of support. That is more affordable houses for those with a local connection and smaller market houses (some 60% in total) and larger houses and bungalows for most of the remainder.

Policy HP3: Design of New Development in Down Ampney

Development and dwelling design proposals shall be designed to be compatible with the CDC Design Code¹ and the Down Ampney Design Guidance and Codes² and future revisions or replacements of these documents.

Development should be designed in such a way that the applicant can demonstrate how climate change impacts have been minimised or mitigated against..

Matters such as, for example, materials, development layout, dwelling mix and landscaping and green infrastructure shall be considered as a quality matter, confirmed at planning application stage, and shall not be materially diminished after planning permission is granted.

¹ Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 3 August 2018) – Appendix D

² Down Ampney – Design guidance and codes, AECOM, July 2023

Policy HP4: Green Infrastructure

The network of Green Infrastructure (GI) within the neighbourhood plan area will be protected for its recreation, open space and wildlife value.

New GI, particularly where it creates links to the existing GI network and improves access to the countryside for informal recreation and net gains in biodiversity will be supported. Development will only be permitted where it retains/protects/enhances the recreational, biodiversity, water management and other functions of the GI network.

New development should enhance linkages to the wider existing GI network and improve access to the countryside for informal recreation, where appropriate.

9.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are not specifically planning matters, but are items that should be followed up to enable the Objectives to be met.

9.3.1 Infrastructure – Roads, Transport, and Drainage

Recommendation IR1 *The Parish Council should work with the County Council to implement road safety improvements in order that all highway users (pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers) feel safe and potential for accidents is reduced.*

Recommendation IR2 *The Parish Council should work with service providers and the County Council to improve public transport services to and from the village.*

Recommendation IR3 *The Parish Council with the assistance of Cotswold District Council should ensure that the riparian owners and other responsible authorities should carry out their duties of maintenance of the ditches and pipes forming the area's main drains.*

9.3.2 Infrastructure – Community and Leisure

Recommendation CR1 *To encourage landowners to create more permissive footpaths and bridleways with a view to creating new connections (particularly for circular routes) to the existing network of such routes; and to encourage landowners to improve maintenance of existing and new routes. Examples of such enhancements are set out in Appendix 2 of this Plan.*

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

9.3.3 Economy and Employment, and Tourism

Recommendation ER1 *The Parish Council should seek to open dialogue with The Wellcome Trust about the potential for developing Castle Hill Farm into a small business centre.*

Recommendation ER2: *To produce information about Down Ampney in relation to (i) the life and work of Ralph Vaughan Williams and (ii) the role of Down Ampney airfield in WW2, possibly in leaflet or booklet form for distribution in the local area and/or as a website.*

9.3.4 Residential Housing and Non-Residential Building Design

Recommendation HR1: *The Parish Council will work with Cotswold District Council and Gloucestershire County Council to improve communication and discussion between the three organisations on planning and development matters. The Parish Council will also work with and encourage landowners, developers and their agents to engage meaningfully and effectively with the Parish Council and local residents.*

DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPENDICES



June 2023
Regulation 16 Submission Plan

DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

APPENDIX 1 – LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE PARISH OF DOWN AMPNEY



Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 1

Listed Buildings in Down Ampney

Grade I Listed

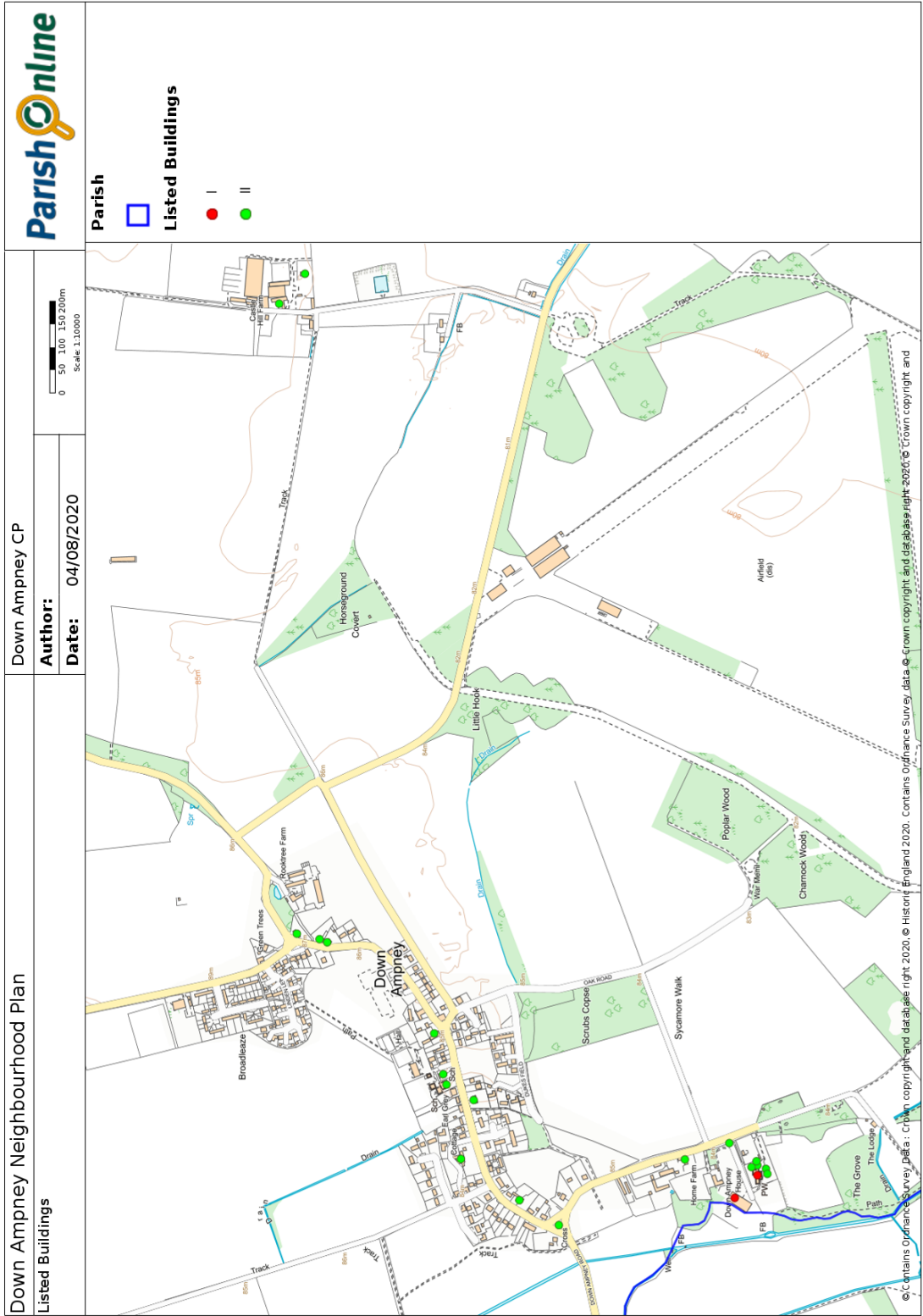
1. Down Ampney House
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341033>
2. All Saints' Church
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089941>

Grade II Listed

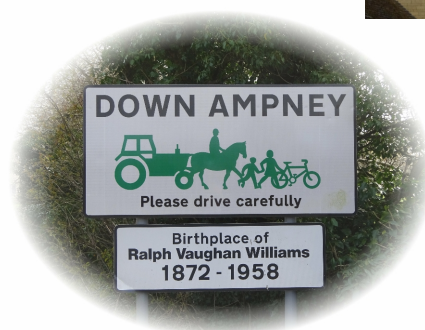
3. Various gravestones in All Saints' Churchyard
4. Gatepiers at Down Ampney House
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089940>
5. Home Farm
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304888>
6. Cross on Green (Preachers' Cross)
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089939>
7. Nos 51 & 52 Down Ampney
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152171>
8. The Old Vicarage/Pilgrims
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089934>
9. 42 & 43 Down Ampney
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089938>
10. Down Ampney School
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089935>
11. 16 & 17 Down Ampney
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152159>
12. Laines Farmhouse
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089936>
13. Hampton Cottage
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304885>
14. 33 Down Ampney
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1089937>
15. Pear Tree Cottage
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1152162>
16. Castle Hill Farm
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1341032>
17. Former Horse Engine House and Adjoining Stable at Castle Hill Farm
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1304915>

A map showing the locations is shown overleaf.

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 1



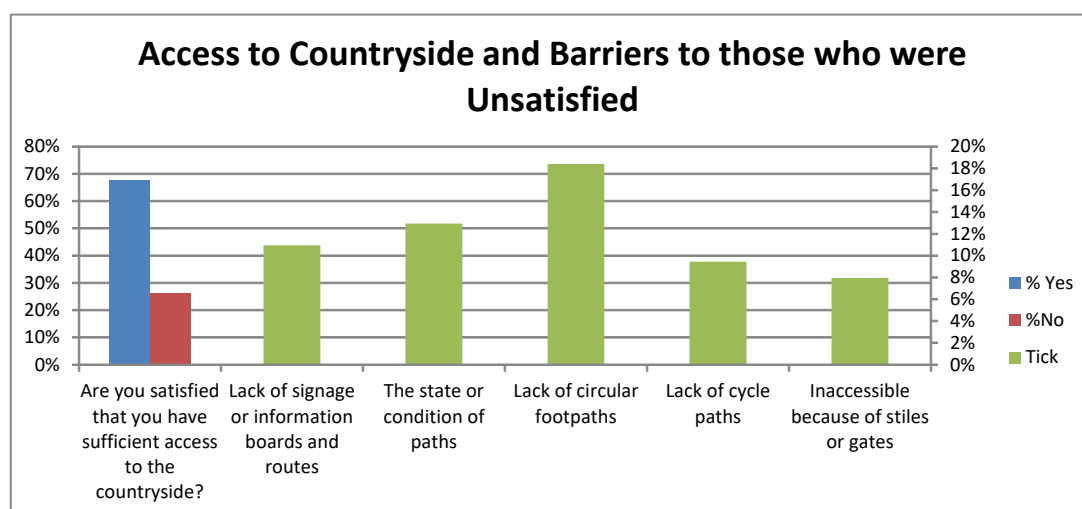
APPENDIX 2 – FOOTPATH AND CYCLE WAY SUGGESTIONS



Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 2

1 Introduction

The village questionnaire indicated that some villagers were not satisfied with the amount of circular walks and/or cycle ways.



Landowners could be persuaded to provide more permissive paths for inhabitants to access the countryside more easily.

2 Within Settlement Boundary

All future developments should incorporate footpaths and cycleways linking areas within the boundaries of the village with additional permissive paths.

3 An Example of a Circular Path

The map on the following page gives an example of a circular path that would be relatively easy to designate and would not be detrimental to farming interests. The example route shown connects to existing footpaths and bridle ways. Along some of its length it follows an existing track and the remainder is along wide field margins already used by agricultural vehicles. There is an existing bridge over Ampney Brook.

4 The Old Airfield

Hills Group has made proposals for gravel extraction on the Old Airfield. Part of the submission includes restoration proposals which highlight the provision of permissive footpaths.¹ Whilst this is in the relatively far future, the Neighbourhood Plan would strongly support these proposals if the extraction and restoration takes place.

5 An Example of a Cycle Way

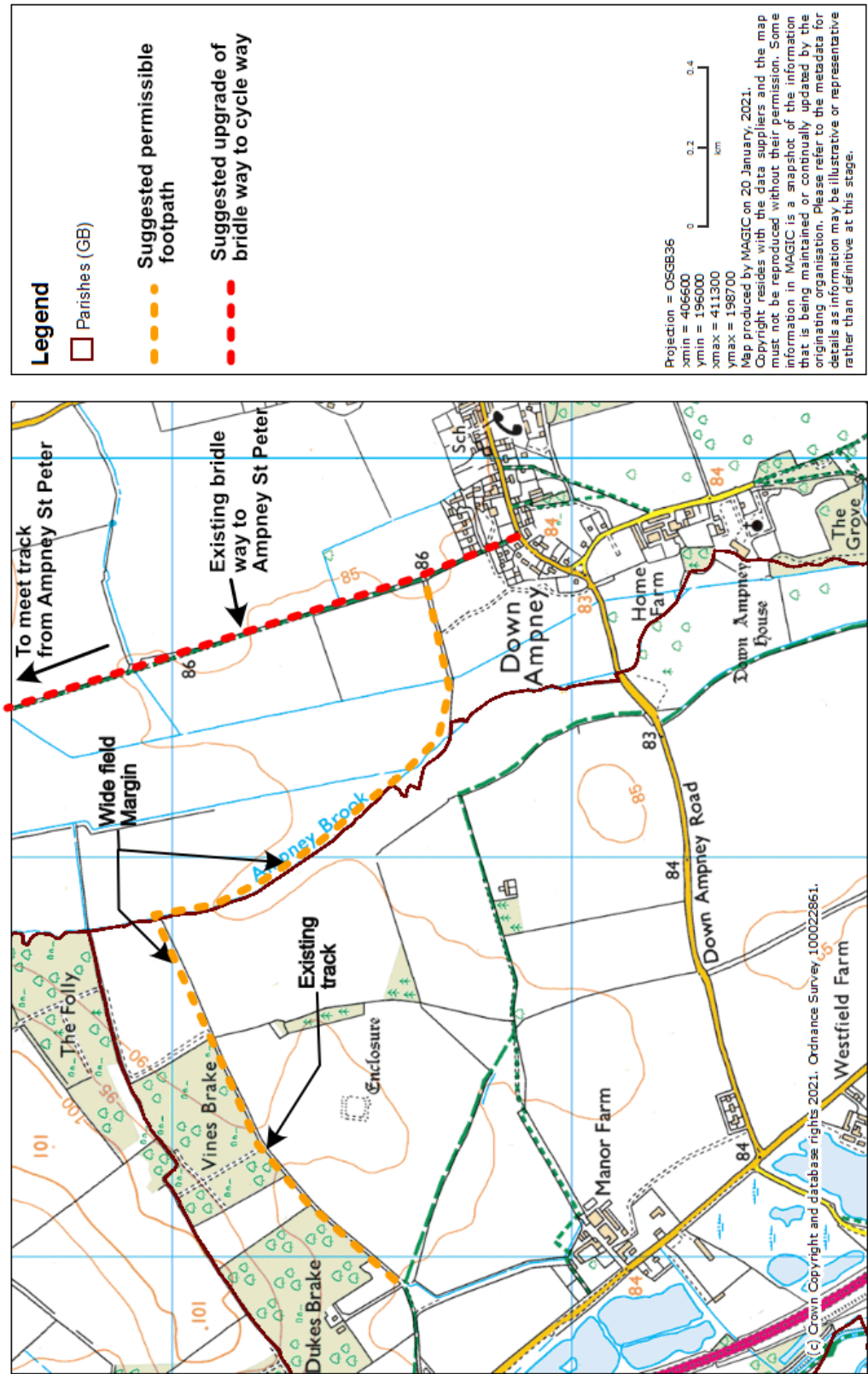
The map also indicates the upgrading of an existing bridle way to a cycle way. The route runs from the paved part of Charlham Lane northwards until it meets the road from Ampney St Peter. It would form a good link between Down Ampney village and the other Ampneys to the north.

¹ https://www.airfieldquarry.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/D10_LAN_215_Restoration-Proposals-08-09-2020.pdf

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 2

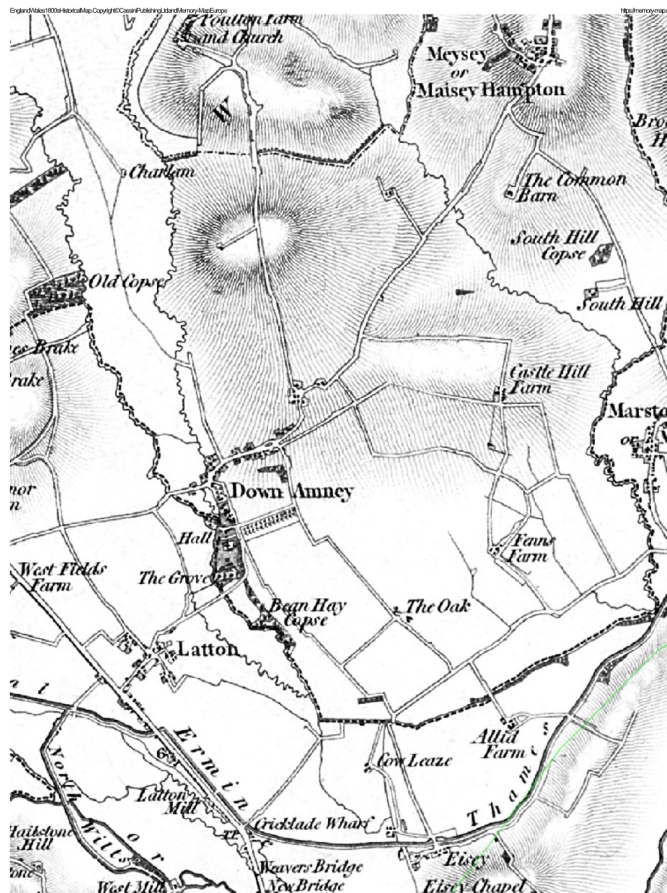
A more problematic upgrading would be to the bridle way running southwards past All Saints' Church to meet the Kempsford road at Eysey. However, it would also make a welcome link avoiding the busy A419. Possibly it could be achieved during the possible restoration works after gravel extraction in the area.

MAGiC **Suggested additional permissive footpath and cycle way**



DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

APPENDIX 3 – REFERENCES



Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 3

REFERENCES CONSULTED

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Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 3

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<https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/22257/html/>

Natural England Cotswold Water Park SSSI

<https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/cotswold-water-park/>

Local Insight profile for 'Down Ampney CP' area

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Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural England

Demystifying Green Infrastructure, UK Green Building Council, February 2015

MAPPING

Magic Maps

Parish Online

DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

APPENDIX 4 – LOCAL GREEN SPACE



Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

1 Introduction

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ provides the following information on Local Green Space designations:

101. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

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

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

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

This Appendix sets out in detail the reasons and justifications for including the area noted in the main document section 3.6.1.

Extensive use has been made of the Cotswold District Council Toolkit².

2 Proposed Area

The area proposed as Local Green Space is a field in the centre of the Village bordering the main road opposite the Village School ("The Field") which to differentiate it from Duke's Field, the houses, is now called Duke's Meadow. A map of the area is given on the following page.

The proposed area is evaluated against the three criteria given in the NPPF. The detailed checklist is included at the end.

3 Criteria

3.1 Reasonably Close to the Community

The Field is in the centre of the village, opposite the Village School and entrance to the "hub" – the Village Hall, the Village Shop, the Tennis Courts, the Multi Use Games Area, and the Community Gardens.

3.2 Demonstrably Special to a Local Community

As far back as 1995 in the document "Design in Down Ampney" houses were mooted to be in part of the field that had the old egg-packing station and CWS workshops. In the

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, July 2021, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

² Local Green Space Designation,, A Toolkit for Communities in Cotswold District

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 4

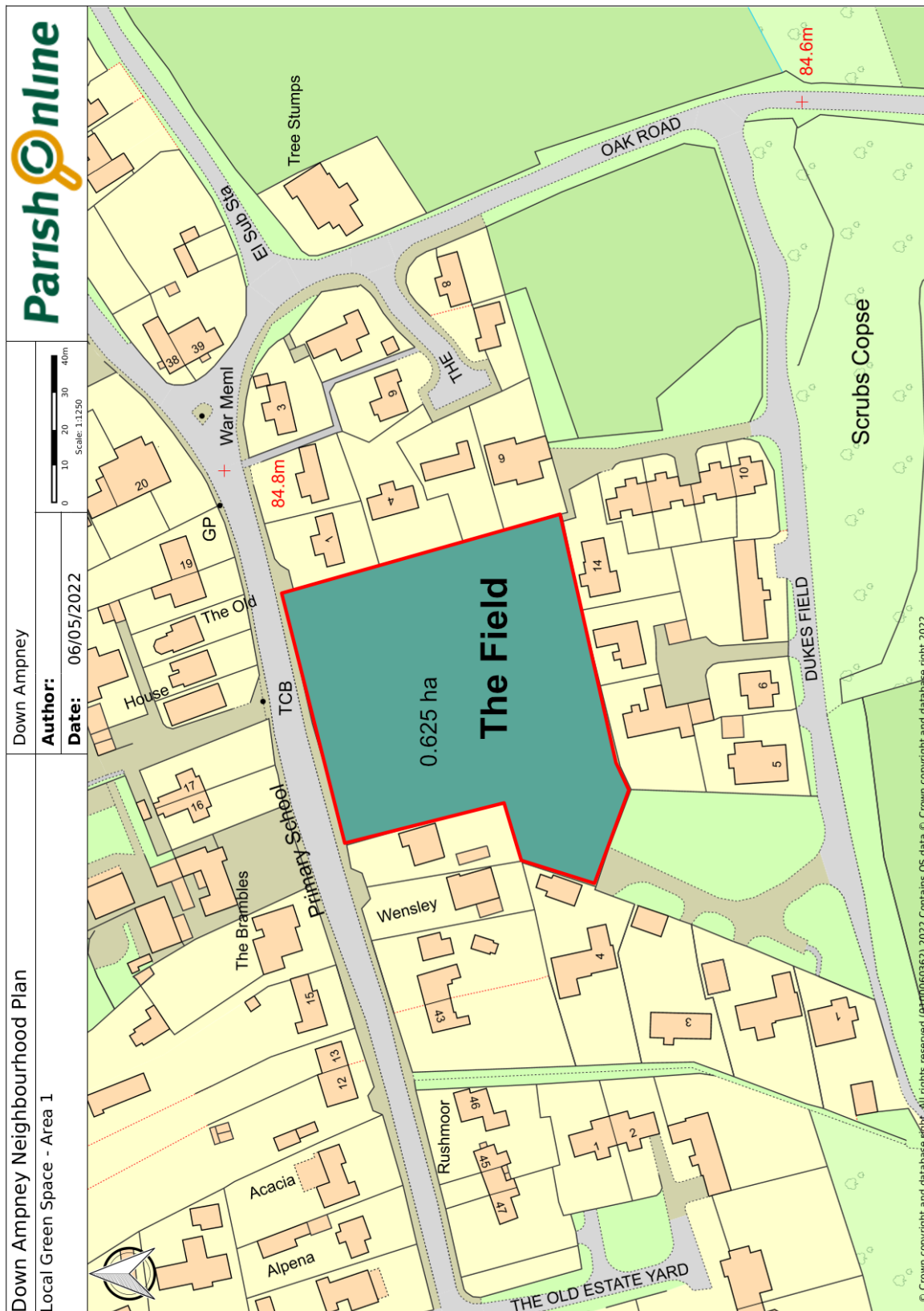


Figure 1 - Location of The Field

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

document seven houses were suggested with the remainder of the field described as “meadow”. In fact 14 houses were built, but the part of the field fronting the main road was always shown as a field (now called Duke’s Meadow). The name of the estate was set as Duke’s Field after the horse that used to graze in the field.



Figure 2 – Duke in The Field

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 4

In 2003 CG Property (part of the Co-operative Group) produced a pamphlet entitled "A Future for Down Ampney" to encourage comment and discussion.

In this document The Field was described as "Potential New Village Green" and one of the issues was "Village Green". Much else described in the pamphlet has occurred or is in progress, for example The Old Estate Yard, "Broadway Farm", the extension to Duke's Field, and Rooktree Farm development.

The perception of residents has therefore been that The Field was to remain as green space. This was reinforced by a note from the Case Officer of CDC for the development of Duke's Field in about 2000 (See figure 2).

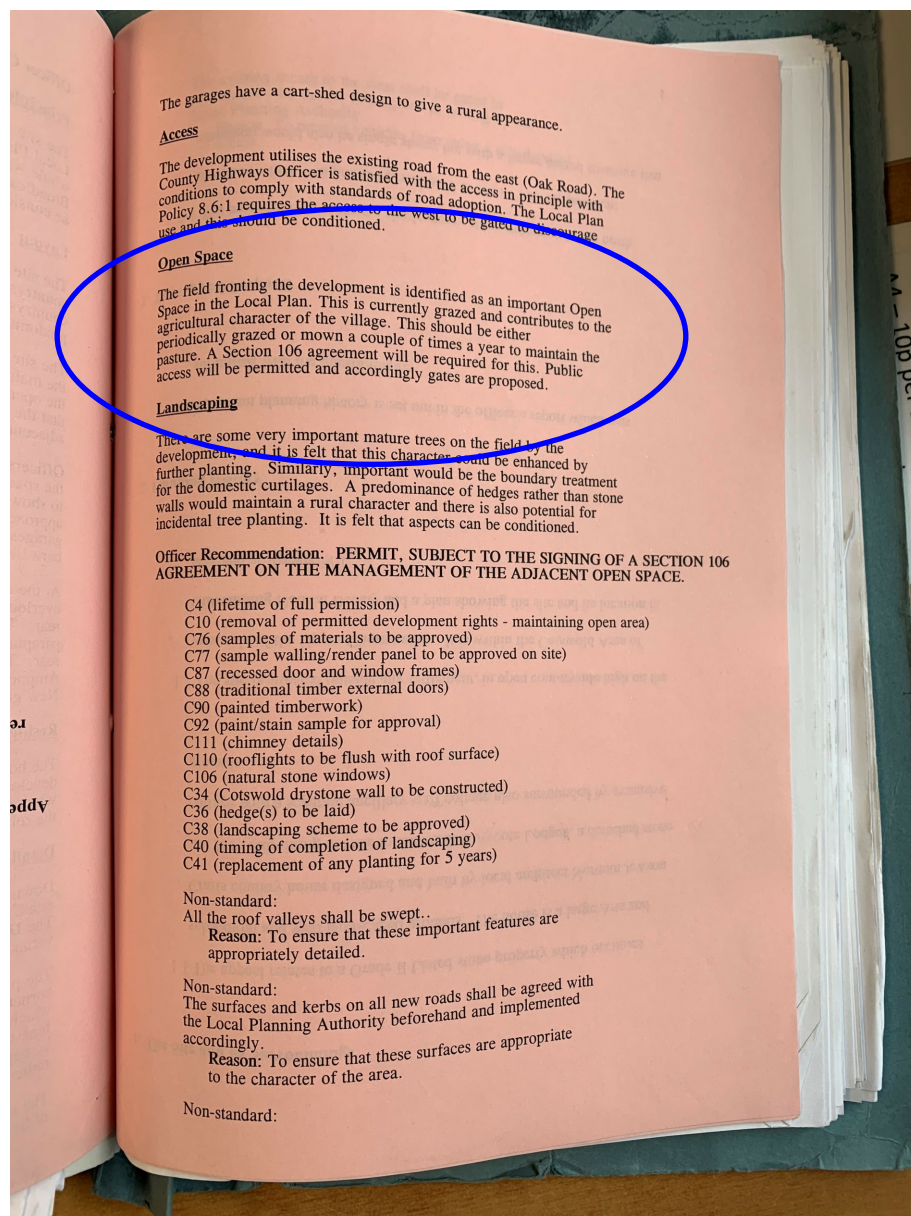


Figure 3 – Case Officer Notes on the Development of Duke's Field

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

Although there is no physical access to The Field, despite what was implied during the planning application for the original Duke's Field development, recreation does not stop at physical access: there is recreational benefit in seeing a field and livestock in the centre of the village. This is particularly true for the pupils in the Village School who overlook The Field from their playground.

As part of the Neighbourhood Plan production a questionnaire was produced to gauge residents' views. One question entitled "Our Natural Environment" sort views on the green an open areas in and around the village.

Seventy-eight percent of respondents wanted all spaces to be protected while about 44% wanted some spaces to be protected. The comment section was filled in on 90 questionnaires of which 31 specifically mentioned The Field.

In November 2021 the Co-operative Group (CWS) submitted a planning application for The Field. This caused outrage in the village as can be noted from the number of objections, the coverage in the local press, and the photograph below.



Figure 4 – Village Protest against Development in The Field

The application was turned down by CDC, appealed by CWS, but dismissed by the Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State on 3rd October 2022 (APP/F1610/W/22/3292635).

In reaching her decision the Inspector set out that:

"4. The appeal site is an area of undeveloped land located in the centre of Down Ampney, during my site visit it was being used for the keeping of sheep. The area is predominantly residential characterised by detached and semi-detached dwellings set back from the road behind low stone walls. This set back combined with green landscaping and scattered open spaces gives the area a spacious and verdant feel. The open spaces provide a relief from built development and contribute positively

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

to the rural character of the village. The appeal site adjoins an area of open land at Duke's Field which affords views into the open countryside from within Down Ampney. The undeveloped land and views into the countryside contributes positively to the rural character and setting of Down Ampney.

5. The proposed development would result in the loss of the undeveloped and open character of the site, which contributes positively to the rural character of Down Ampney. The introduction of housing within the appeal site would reduce and partially enclose the glimpsed views of the landscape beyond which is currently possible across the site and through the access to dwellings at Duke's Field when walking and driving along Charlham Way. This would diminish and erode the function that the site performs as a gap between existing built development and the visual and spatial connection with the landscape beyond.

6. Whilst I accept that the development of the site could still enable a gap to be maintained, I consider that the development would erode the importance of this undeveloped land which contributes positively to the open nature and rural character of the area. This would lead to a built form and suburbanisation that would be at odds with the open quality of the area.

7. The introduction of development in this location would result in harm to the character and appearance of the area. This is a matter to which I attach significant weight.

8. I have had regard to the appellants comments that the land is private, and they do not consider that it an important space. However, I have found that the appeal site contributes positively to the character and appearance of the area and its loss would be harmful."

A full copy of the decision is included in the Appendix 4 supporting documentation.

Messages of support for designating The Field as Local Green Space has come from The Chairman of Governors of the Village School, the District Councillor for the local ward, and the Chairman of the Parish Council. Their letters are reproduced on the following pages.

3.3 Local in Character and is not an Extensive Tract

Down Ampney is a rural village surrounded by farmland. The one area within the village which reflects the roots of the village is The Field and it is remarkable in that it is the only green space left within the village and is situated in the very centre of the village.

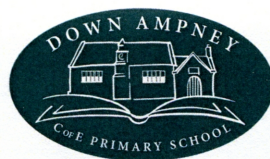
The Field is about 0.625 hectares in area and is thus not extensive. It is a small area vital to the local character.

4 Conclusion

The designation of The Field as Local Green Space meets the criteria of the NPPF and has universal support from residents of Down Ampney.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 4



Chairman Steering Group

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan

Dear Chairman,

Local Green Space

The field in the centre of the village opposite the Village School is an important reminder to pupils of the origins of Down Ampney as a rural village depending upon agricultural for its existence. The sight of sheep grazing in the field visible from the school gates and playground is important to the well-being of the children of the village.

The strong sentiment of parents and pupils alike is that the field should remain as a field.

As Chair of the School Governors, I and my fellow governors, staff, and pupils, totally support the wishes of residents of Down Ampney to have this field designated as Local Green Space.

Penny Morse
Chair of Governors
Down Ampney CoE Primary School

Penny Morse

Down Ampney C of E Primary School
Down Ampney, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 5QR
Telephone: 01793 750294



Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4



COTSWOLD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman
Steering Group
Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan

18th May 2022

Dear Mr Scarth,

Local Green Space

As the District Councillor for the Ampneys and Hampton ward, which includes Down Ampney, I am very aware of the strength of feeling within the village of the importance of the field in the centre of the village opposite the Village School.

Although there is no physical access to the field, it has served as a visual Village Green for many years. Because the roots of the village are rural, residents particularly like to see animals grazing at its centre. Any material change to or development of this small field would completely alter the character of the centre of the village, and by default, the entire village. Loss of this important break in the linear development through the village would result in the loss of a defining characteristic of this rural village with its strong agricultural history and render it analogous to a suburban settlement.

I fully support the aspirations of residents of Down Ampney in designating this field as Local Green Space.

Cllr Lisa Spivey

Member for The Ampneys and Hampton Ward
Cotswold District Council

Trinity Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1PX Tel: 01285 623000 Fax: 01285 623900 www.cotswold.gov.uk

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

From Down Ampney Parish Council

To the Chairman
Steering Group
Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan

1 June 2022

Dear Chairman,

Local Green Space

There is an enormously strong feeling in Down Ampney that the field in the centre of the village, opposite the Village School, should remain as a field. It has been a focal point that reinforces the agricultural roots with animals grazing in it. Not only this, but it creates a break in the linear makeup of the village so identifying it as a rural village and not just a conglomeration of houses.

It is looked upon as a virtual village green by all. Indeed, the landowner in a past pamphlet on the development of the village noted it as such.

The strength of feeling can be gauged by the various consultations during the emerging neighbourhood plan and, in particular, the outrage caused when the landowner applied for planning permission to build on it.

As Chairman of the Parish Councillor, I fully support the desire of residents of Down Ampney to have this field designated as Local Green Space.




Cllr Ray Jenkins
Chairman, Down Ampney Parish Council

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

Village Issues

- Vacant housing/gardens etc.
- Village play area extension
- Village Green
- Circular walks/footpaths
- Permanent site/building for the village shop
- Heavy vehicles in the village
- Traffic calming
- Loss of livestock in paddocks surrounding the village
- Starter homes/down sizing for the elderly
- Local employment
- Broadway Farm (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Rooktree Farm (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Old Estate Yard (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Mineral extraction




Have Your Say

A comprehensive package of interlinked proposals would enhance the level of services and facilities in Down Ampney. The viability of the village as a place to live and work could also be improved through the provision of some workspace alongside new homes to meet local needs.

CG wishes to continue to define its proposals for Down Ampney in consultation with village residents. We would therefore welcome your comments on the proposals set out in this consultation document.

To comment please return the comments form to:


Debbie Chesworth-Fowles
Clerk to Down Ampney Parish Council
Westhouse
Laines Farm
Down Ampney
GL7 5QR



www.downampneyvillagehall.co.uk





CG PROPERTY
part of the Co-operative Group

A Future for Down Ampney




Village Plan

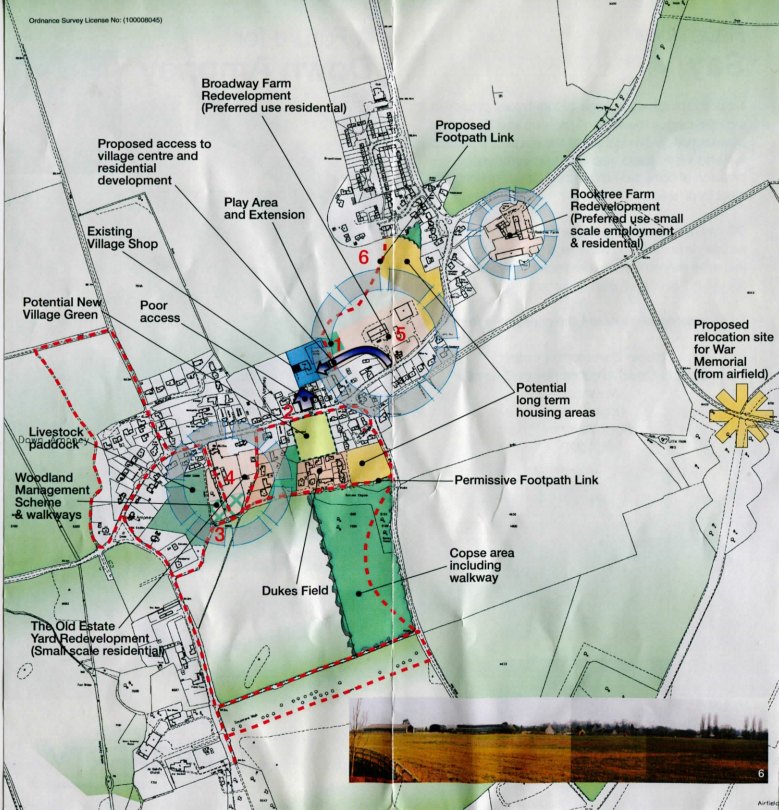
April 2003


CG PROPERTY
part of the Co-operative Group



Our proposal is to produce a comprehensive village plan to allow CG and the village to prepare for change with local involvement. We aim to reach an agreed way forward on problem sites and issues within the village in a manner which meets both the village and CG's aspirations.








Down Ampney Village Plan

In 1991 a Village Appraisal was undertaken by Down Ampney Parish Council in consultation with its residents. At the time, the Village Appraisal was among the first to be produced in the country.

The 1991 Village Appraisal and subsequent Village Design Statement has been influential in determining where development should take place in Down Ampney. Cotswold District Council is now in the process of reviewing the District Local Plan. It is therefore an appropriate time for the residents of Down Ampney to consider again how the village might evolve over the next 5, 10 or even 20 years.

In 2002 CG commissioned consultants to undertake discussions with the Parish Council and residents to identify the key issues to be addressed in a new Village Plan. At a public meeting in November 2002 there was unanimous support for the principle of producing a new Village Plan. This plan is the first step towards reaching an agreed Village Plan and delivering new facilities through community supported development.

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

CHECKLIST AND CRITERIA FOR LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION

1	General Information	Tick if relevant information
1.1	Name and address of site	
	<i>Field on Down Ampney Main Road opposite the School. Sometimes known as Duke's Field or Millennium Field but now designated Duke's Meadow)</i>	✓
1.2	Site Location Plan	
	<i>See Figure 1</i>	✓
1.3	Organisation proposing site for designation	
	<i>Down Ampney Parish Council in emerging Neighbourhood Development Plan</i>	✓
1.4	Ownership of site	
	<i>The Co-operative Wholesale Society</i>	✓
1.5	Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation? Do they support the designation? (Sites may be designated as Local Green Spaces, even if there are objections from the site owners)	
	<i>The owner is aware of the potential designation and is opposed to it.</i>	✓
1.6	Photographs of site	
	<i>See Figures 5 and 6</i>	✓
1.7	Community served by the potential Local Green Space	
	<i>Residents of the Parish of Down Ampney</i>	✓
2	Planning History	
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site?	
	<i>APP/F1610/W/22/3292635 dismissed on appeal.</i>	✓
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan?	
	<i>No</i>	

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

3	Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space	
3.1	Area of proposed site	
	<i>0.625 hectares</i>	✓
3.2	Is the site an “extensive tract of land”?	
	<i>No</i>	✓
3.3	Is the proposed site “local in character”?	
	<p><i>Down Ampney is rural village with its roots in farming and agriculture. For many years the field in the centre of the village has been valued by residents as a connection to those roots. Seeing grazing animals in the heart of the village has been enjoyed by young and old alike. It is adjacent to the school and can be easily seen by children in the playground.</i></p> <p><i>In 2003 the Co-op noted the field as a “Potential Village Green”. Residents have considered it as such.</i></p>	✓
4	Need for Local Green Space	
4.1	Is there a need for local green space in this location?	
	<p><i>Yes. As is noted above. The field is the last remaining green space in the village and any development on it would dramatically change the nature of the centre of the village.</i></p> <p><i>As part of the consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan a questionnaire was produced in 2019. Several of the questions dealt with green areas. The results showed that this field was highly valued.</i></p> <p><i>The regulation 14 consultation reinforced this view of this field. More information and the analysis of the consultations are given later in section 3.2..</i></p>	✓
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”	
5.1	How far is the site from the community it serves?	
	<i>The site is in the middle of the village.</i>	✓
5.2	Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes?	
	<i>Possible gated access. At present physical access by the public is not permitted. The visual amenity of the site is enjoyed by all. The field is rented by a nearby resident and sheep are regularly grazing in the field.</i>	✓

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community	
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council	
	<i>See letter from the Chairman of the Parish Council in the Evidence section.</i>	✓
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals	
	<i>See the analysis of the village questionnaire and regulation 14 consultation (Evidence section). See also the objections to the planning application for the field on the CDC website. Note figure 2.</i>	✓
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders	
	<i>See letter from the Ward Councillor in the Evidence section.</i>	✓
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups	
	<i>See letter from the chairman of governors of Down Ampney Village School in the Evidence section.</i>	✓
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance”	
7.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	<i>Partly</i>	✓
7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance.	
	<i>It is the ONLY green space left in centre of the village. A horse named "Duke" used to graze in the field. It is considered to embody the very nature of the village and is very popular with school children from school opposite site.</i>	✓
7.3	Site visibility <i>e.g. is it easy to see the site from a public place? Are there long-distance views of the site? Are there views of the site from any key locations?</i>	
	<i>The site is in the centre of the village visible from the main road.</i>	✓
7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations? <i>e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Conservation Area; Special Landscape Area Further information – Cotswold District Council; Natural England;</i>	
	<i>No</i>	

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents?	
	<i>No</i>	
7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?	
	<i>No</i>	
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art?	
	<i>Yes - In "Down Ampney A Village Story" by Pamela Varey</i>	✓
8	Evidence to show that the green area "holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance" (if applicable)	
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	<i>Partly</i>	✓
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site?	
	<i>No</i>	
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site?	
	<i>There are a number of trees with preservation orders within the site</i>	✓
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town?	
	<i>No except for the link to the horse named Duke. Hence field called Duke's Field.</i>	✓
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?	
	<i>No</i>	
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site?	
	<i>No</i>	

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable) Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each	
9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?	
	<i>Partly</i>	✓
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport?	
	<i>No</i>	
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site?	
	<i>In the application for the existing Duke's Field development the "Case Officer" stated, "The field fronting the development is identified as an important Open Space in the Local Plan. (It was in a CDC earlier version). This is currently grazed and contributes to the agricultural character of the village. This should be either periodically grazed or mown a couple of times a year to maintain pasture. A section 106 agreement will be required for this. Public access will be permitted and accordingly gates are proposed".</i> <i>Although the prospectus for the sale of houses in Duke's Field indicated this access, it was not implemented.</i>	✓
9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when?	
	<i>No</i>	
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquillity” (if applicable)	
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	<i>The site itself is tranquil</i>	✓
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil?	
	<i>The site itself gives a tranquil environment. The road through the village passes on one side.</i>	
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area?	
	<i>Apart from traffic, yes.</i>	✓

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – Appendix 4

11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable) Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.	
11.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	<i>Generally sheep grazing in fields which gives a calming effect. Pheasants, rabbits, field mice, and deer in the field from time to time.</i>	✓
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value?	
	<i>No</i>	
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site?	
	<i>No</i>	
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site?	
	<i>See 11.1</i>	
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community?	
	<i>No</i>	
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable) Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each	
12.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	<i>See photo of residents against the "Millennium Field" planning application. The Co-op have renamed the field "Millennium Field".</i>	✓
12.2	Are there any other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?	
	<i>History and memories as stated in the various answers above. In Pam Varey's book on the history of the village she states:- "In the first year of the new millennium, work was commenced on the building of fourteen new houses on the site of the former egg packing station at the far side of the field opposite the school. At first the developers wanted to call the site 'The Oaks' until local resident Mrs Smart suggested 'Duke's Field'. This brought back memories for many people. Duke was the last working carthorse on the CWS estate and spent his retirement in that field. He was loved by all the children and would let them stroke him and ride on his back. At four o'clock each morning he would stamp his great hooves and wouldn't stop until someone came out of the bakery with some buns or similar treat. When they were enjoying afternoon tea at Broadway Farmhouse he would go over and lick the windows! He was a real character and enjoyed many years of well deserved retirement."</i>	✓



The Planning Inspectorate

Appeal Decision

Site visit made on 4 July 2022

by Tamsin Law BSc MSc MRTPI

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Decision date: 03 October 2022

Appeal Ref: APP/F1610/W/22/3292635

Land South of Charlham Way, Down Ampney, GL7 5RB

- The appeal is made under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 against a failure to give notice within the prescribed period of a decision on an application for outline planning permission
- The appeal is made by The Co-operative Group against Cotswold District Council.
- The application Ref 21/04185/OUT, is dated 2 November 2021.
- The development proposed is described as “outline application for up to 8 no. dwellings including access and associated works with all other matters reserved”.

Decision

1. The appeal is dismissed and planning permissions for an outline application for up to 8 no. dwellings including access and associated works with all other matters reserved is refused.

Preliminary Matters

2. The appeal follows the Council’s failure to determine the application within the prescribed period. However, the Council has indicated in its grounds of appeal, that had it been in a position to determine the application, it would have refused planning permission.

Main Issues

3. I consider the main issues to be;
 - The effect of the proposed development on the character and appearance of the area; and
 - The effect of the proposed development on the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Reasons

Character and Appearance

4. The appeal site is an area of undeveloped land located in the centre of Down Ampney, during my site visit it was being used for the keeping of sheep. The area is predominantly residential characterised by detached and semi-detached dwellings set back from the road behind low stone walls. This set back combined with green landscaping and scattered open spaces gives the area a spacious and verdant feel. The open spaces provide a relief from built development and contribute positively to the rural character of the village. The appeal site adjoins an area of open land at Duke’s Field which affords views into the open countryside from within Down Ampney. The undeveloped land

<https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>

Appeal Decision APP/F1610/W/22/3292635

and views into the countryside contributes positively to the rural character and setting of Down Ampney.

5. The proposed development would result in the loss of the undeveloped and open character of the site, which contributes positively to the rural character of Down Ampney. The introduction of housing within the appeal site would reduce and partially enclose the glimpsed views of the landscape beyond which is currently possible across the site and through the access to dwellings at Duke's Field when walking and driving along Charlham Way. This would diminish and erode the function that the site performs as a gap between existing built development and the visual and spatial connection with the landscape beyond.
6. Whilst I accept that the development of the site could still enable a gap to be maintained, I consider that the development would erode the importance of this undeveloped land which contributes positively to the open nature and rural character of the area. This would lead to a built form and suburbanisation that would be at odds with the open quality of the area.
7. The introduction of development in this location would result in harm to the character and appearance of the area. This is a matter to which I attach significant weight.
8. I have had regard to the appellants comments that the land is private, and they do not consider that it an important space. However, I have found that the appeal site contributes positively to the character and appearance of the area and its loss would be harmful.
9. As such, the proposed development would conflict with Policies EN2 and INF7 of the Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (2018) (LP) which seek, amongst other things, to ensure that development respects the character and distinctive appearance of the locality and protects and enhances existing green infrastructure. The proposal also conflicts with paragraph 130 of the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) which seeks good design sympathetic to local character and development that responds positively to the surrounding context.

Effect on the SAC

10. The North meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC is a European Designated Site afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended (the Habitat Regulations). Whilst the appeal site is not within the SAC, it is located within its 8km Zone of Influence. Given its proximity both the Council and Natural England consider that the proposed development would be likely to have significant effects on the features of interest of the SAC, due to increased recreational use arising in combination with other development. Natural England provided a full response on the application and the Council have produced an Appropriate Assessment (AA).
11. The appellant does not agree that the proposed development would likely have significant effects on the SAC and have produced a shadow AA. The shadow AA concludes that due to the distance between the proposed development and the SAC, that future residents would be unlikely to travel there for recreational purposes. They also assert that the proposed development and its impact should be considered in isolation to other developments.

<https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>

2

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Appendix 4

Appeal Decision APP/F1610/W/22/3292635

12. It is noted that this SAC was designated due to its rich diversity of meadow plants, which includes 95% of the UK's surviving population of Snake's Head Fritillary. The evidence indicates that the primary causes of site degradation include walking, and in particular dog walking, with these uses causing the trampling of hay, high levels of dog excrement in the hay and dog toys damaging hay cutting machinery.
13. In this case, the proposed development is located within the 8km Zone of Influence of the SAC. Whilst there may be limited opportunity to park near to the SAC this would not in itself dissuade future residents from using the SAC site recreationally, thus increasing the numbers of visitors to the site. As such, I am satisfied that the proposed development would be likely to lead to recreational pressure on the SAC, and in particular the North Meadows section. I consider that the effects of the proposed development, in such that it is likely to have significant effects on the meadow, particularly from walking.
14. There is no current mitigation strategy for the SAC and whilst I am aware that the Council is in the process of developing such a strategy, this has not been completed. The evidence indicates that there is a likelihood of recreational disturbance to the SAC through additional activity associated with the proposed development, which has the potential to affect the integrity of the SAC. The Habitats Regulations require me to consider whether there are any alternative solutions. However, no mitigation has been put forward by the Council or the appellant. No other solutions have been put to me.
15. As such, in this case I cannot conclude that the proposal would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC as no appropriate mitigation has been proposed that would mitigate the impacts of increased recreational pressure.
16. Consequently, having regard to the Habitat Regulations, permission must not be granted. The proposed development, in isolation and in conjunction with other similar schemes, would result in harm to the integrity of the SAC, contrary to Policies EN1, EN8 and EN9 of the LP. The proposed development would also be contrary to paragraphs 174, 180, 181 and 182 of the Framework which together seek to ensure that development does not result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats.

Conclusion

17. For the above reasons, there are no relevant material considerations, including the approach of the Framework, that would indicate a decision otherwise in accordance with the development plan. It is for this reason that the appeal should be dismissed.

Tamsin Law

INSPECTOR

<https://www.gov.uk/planning-inspectorate>

3

DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN ANNEXES



June 2023
Regulation 16 Submission Plan

ANNEXE A – HISTORIC SITES IN THE PARISH OF DOWN AMPNEY



HISTORIC SITES IN THE PARISH OF DOWN AMPNEY

An extract from Ancient and Historical Monuments in the County of Gloucester Iron
Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds,
(HMSO, London, 1976)

Historic Sites in the Parish of Down Ampney

DOWN AMPNEY¹

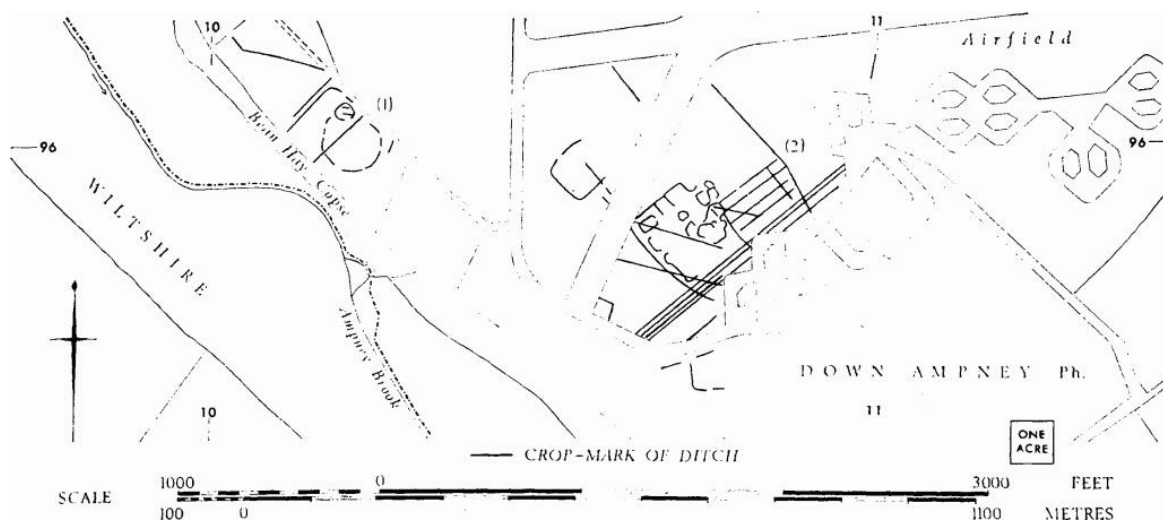
(5 miles S.E. of Cirencester)

(1) Enclosures and Linear Ditches (SU 102960), undated, show as crop-marks E. of Bean Hay Copse, 3/8 mile S.S.E. of All Saints' Church and about 270 ft. above O.D. A sub-circular enclosure 300 ft. in diameter, defined by an interrupted ditch, is intersected by a straight ditch, possibly the S.E. side of a rectilinear enclosure with an entrance on the east. A small irregular oval enclosure in the E. corner of the rectilinear enclosure has a gap in the S. side (plan below).

N.M.R., OAP SU 1095/6/327-8.

(2) Settlement and Road (SU 108959), undated, showing as crop-marks within the S. boundary of the airfield, N.W. of Gully Leaze Copse, lie about 260 ft. above O.D. The settlement covers about 4 acres and is indicated by traces of twelve or more sub-rectangular and D-shaped enclosures partly surrounded by a ditch (plan below). Adjacent on the N.E. are three or four rectangular plots, each 50 ft. wide and some 300 ft. long. The road, upon which the settlement abuts in the S.E., is defined by two pairs of side-ditches, each 40 ft. apart and of slightly differing widths, suggesting reconstruction.

N.M.R., OAP SU 1096/1/325-6; 1095/7-8; 1095/10 (infrared).



Down Ampney. (1) Enclosures and Linear Ditches. (2) Settlement and Road.

(3) Rectangular Enclosures (SU 10809665), undated, show as crop-marks within the W. boundary of the airfield, E. of Poplar Wood. An enclosure about 200 ft. long and 170 ft. wide with two gaps in the N. side is intersected almost at right angles by ditches apparently belonging to another enclosure.

N.M.R., OAP SU 1096/3/305-7.

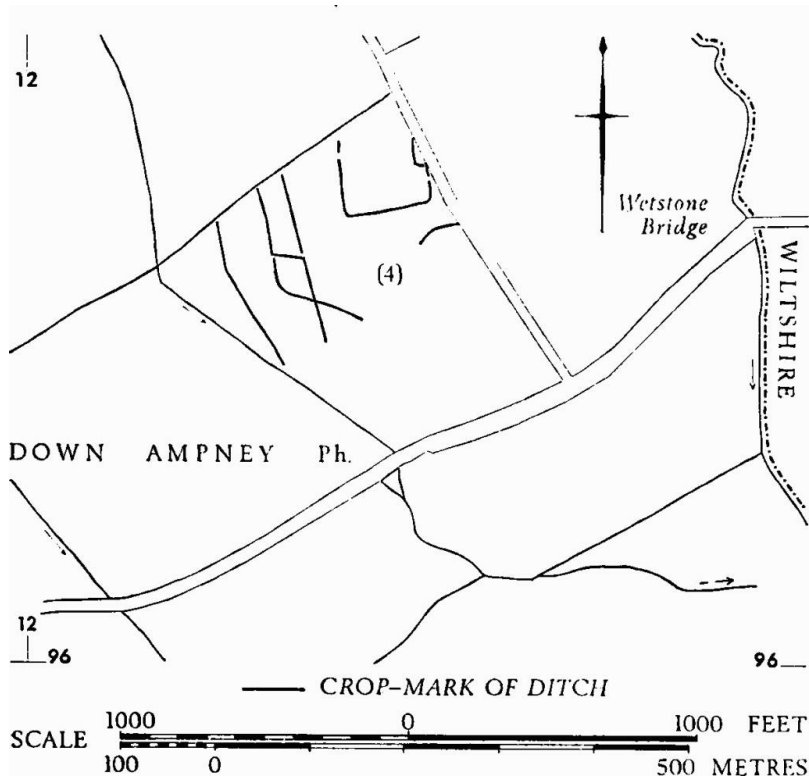
(4) Rectilinear Enclosure (SU 124965), undated, seen with other ditches as crop-marks, 400 yds. W. of Wetstone Bridge, lies on flat ground at about 250 ft. above O.D. The E. side lies

¹ 'Down Ampney', in *Ancient and Historical Monuments in the County of Gloucester Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds* (London, 1976), pp. 44-45. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/ancient-glos/pp44-45> [accessed 23 July 2020].

Historic Sites in the Parish of Down Ampney

partly beneath the modern road; the N. side is not traceable. There are gaps in the E. and W. sides.

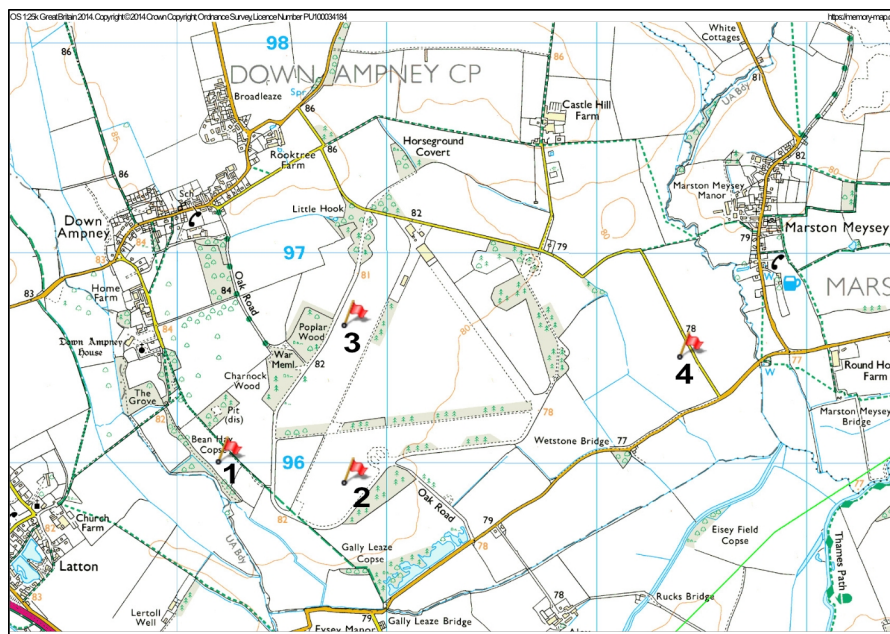
C.U.A.P., OAP BW 7.



Down Ampney. (4) Enclosure.

End of article

Additional Map added to show locations



Historical Sites shown on OS Map (note: Site 1 is a scheduled ancient monument)

ANNEXE B – ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SURVEY



ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SURVEY

Survey carried out by

Carried out by

Gloucestershire Highways in September 2019

Analysis of Traffic Survey

1 Traffic Movements

A traffic survey was undertaken in September 2019. Sensors were placed on the road in locations shown on Figure 1.



Figure 1 – Location of Traffic Sensors

2 Average Weekday Vehicle Movements

Tables 1 and 2 show average traffic flows over a weekday from 16 to 20 September 2019. There is no reason to believe that these data are untypical of any week: schools are back; the main holiday season is over.

All Traffic Movements from "East" to West

Sum of Average Weekend	Column Labels	Entering from Marston	Entering from Meysey Hampton	Entering from Poulton	All entering village (E to W)
Row Labels	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
00:00:00		0	5	1	6
01:00:00		0	2	0	2
02:00:00		0	2	0	2
03:00:00		0	0	0	0
04:00:00		0	0	0	0
05:00:00		1	3	0	4
06:00:00		1	6	4	11
07:00:00		3	13	3	19
08:00:00		3	30	10	43
09:00:00		3	36	14	53
10:00:00		6	44	9	59
11:00:00		5	42	15	62
12:00:00		5	45	14	64
13:00:00		6	40	7	53
14:00:00		4	50	11	65
15:00:00		2	44	16	62
16:00:00		2	35	20	57
17:00:00		3	28	11	42
18:00:00		2	24	7	33
19:00:00		2	14	8	24
20:00:00		0	15	6	21
21:00:00		0	11	6	17
22:00:00		0	9	5	14
23:00:00		1	6	2	9
Grand Total		49	504	169	722

Table 1 – Average Vehicle Numbers Westwards

All Traffic Movements from West to "East"

Sum of Average Weekday	Column Labels	Entering from A419	Leaving towards Marston Meysey	Leaving towards Meysey Hampton	Leaving towards Poulton	All leaving village (W to E)
Row Labels	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
00:00:00		3	0	-2	0	-2
01:00:00		3	0	-2	0	-2
02:00:00		1	0	0	0	0
03:00:00		1	0	-1	0	-1
04:00:00		1	0	-1	0	-1
05:00:00		4	0	-3	0	-3
06:00:00		25	-3	-22	-4	-29
07:00:00		94	-6	-67	-31	-104
08:00:00		116	-5	-84	-40	-129
09:00:00		76	-6	-42	-22	-70
10:00:00		72	-5	-49	-14	-68
11:00:00		84	-6	-53	-18	-77
12:00:00		84	-6	-48	-14	-68
13:00:00		80	-5	-44	-18	-67
14:00:00		100	-6	-55	-16	-77
15:00:00		95	-7	-60	-20	-87
16:00:00		128	-7	-72	-20	-99
17:00:00		150	-4	-86	-18	-108
18:00:00		105	-4	-53	-19	-76
19:00:00		78	-3	-35	-13	-51
20:00:00		42	-1	-21	-9	-31
21:00:00		30	-1	-14	-4	-19
22:00:00		19	0	-11	-3	-14
23:00:00		8	-1	-4	-1	-6
Grand Total		1399	-76	-829	-284	-1189

Table 2 Average Vehicle Numbers Eastwards

The East to West and West to East annotation has been chosen to represent the approximate flow through the main part of the village. Negative values are movements out of the village and positive ones are into the village.

Looking at the weekday west to east traffic, it is evident there are two peaks entering from the A419, one between 7.00 and 9.00 (total 210) and the second between 16.00 and 19.00 (total 461); there is a minor peak between 14.00 and 15.00 (total 100); for the remainder of the middle of the day, the average movement is about 80 vehicles per hour. Evening traffic averages some 40 vehicles per hour. Leaving the village from all routes "east" (this includes towards Poulton), there are the same two peaks, one from 7.00 to 9.00 (total 233) and the second from 16.00 to 19.00 (total 283). Average middle-of-the-day movement is just over 70 vehicles per hour. Evening traffic averages nearly 30 vehicles per hour.

Analysis of Traffic Survey

Analysing the average flows the following main assumption has been made:

- There are few destinations within the village for people not living in Down Ampney – the School, the Shop, the Village Hall, the Football Club, and the Church are the main ones where a visitor might enter and leave the village along the same route, but on the whole traffic entering the village is either villagers returning home or non-villagers exiting the village in the opposite direction. To cater for this an assumption has been made that 5% of the incoming traffic from each direction is a trip that ends in Down Ampney. This leads to the total of non-resident trips into the village being 131 (61 from the “East” and 70 from the “West”). This appears reasonable.

Sum of Average Weekday		Column Labels			
Row Labels	All entering village (E to W)	Assume 5% from "east" remains in village	Entering from A419	Assume 5% from west remains in village	
00:00:00	2	0	3	0	
01:00:00	1	0	3	0	
02:00:00	1	0	1	0	
03:00:00	0	0	1	0	
04:00:00	3	0	1	0	
05:00:00	10	1	4	0	
06:00:00	37	2	25	1	
07:00:00	96	5	94	5	
08:00:00	126	6	116	6	
09:00:00	72	4	76	4	
10:00:00	67	3	72	4	
11:00:00	70	4	84	4	
12:00:00	71	4	84	4	
13:00:00	57	3	80	4	
14:00:00	78	4	100	5	
15:00:00	96	5	95	5	
16:00:00	135	7	128	6	
17:00:00	103	5	150	8	
18:00:00	61	3	105	5	
19:00:00	38	2	78	4	
20:00:00	22	1	42	2	
21:00:00	16	1	30	2	
22:00:00	17	1	19	1	
23:00:00	8	0	8	0	
Grand Total	1187	61	1399	70	

Table 3 Trips from Outside assumed to end in Down Ampney

Further analysis leads to the number of trips generated from within the village and also to the number of through trips of passing traffic. This is shown in Table 4.

Sum of Average Weekday		Column Labels				
Row Labels	Trips westwards originating from DA	Trips eastwards originating from DA	Total trips originating from DA	Through traffic westwards	Through traffic eastwards	Total through traffic
00:00:00	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3
01:00:00	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-3
02:00:00	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
03:00:00	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
04:00:00	-2	0	-2	-3	-1	-4
05:00:00	-8	0	-8	-9	-3	-12
06:00:00	-12	-5	-17	-35	-24	-59
07:00:00	-39	-15	-54	-91	-89	-180
08:00:00	-40	-19	-59	-120	-110	-230
09:00:00	-26	0	-26	-68	-70	-138
10:00:00	-16	0	-16	-64	-68	-132
11:00:00	-18	0	-18	-66	-77	-143
12:00:00	-15	0	-15	-67	-68	-135
13:00:00	-12	0	-12	-54	-67	-121
14:00:00	-7	0	-7	-74	-77	-151
15:00:00	-22	0	-22	-91	-87	-178
16:00:00	-16	0	-16	-128	-99	-227
17:00:00	-8	0	-8	-98	-108	-206
18:00:00	-4	0	-4	-58	-76	-134
19:00:00	-12	0	-12	-36	-51	-87
20:00:00	-9	0	-9	-21	-31	-52
21:00:00	-1	0	-1	-15	-19	-34
22:00:00	-1	0	-1	-16	-14	-30
23:00:00	0	0	0	-7	-6	-13
Grand Total	-269	-39	-308	-1124	-1150	-2274

Table 4 Average Weekday Trips

3 Average Weekend Vehicle Movements

Tables 5 and 6 show average traffic flows over the weekend of 21 and 22 September 2019. The data show a much more even spread of vehicle movements over the day than the weekday figures. This is hardly surprising.

Analysis of Traffic Survey

All Traffic Movements from "East" to West

Sum of Average Weekend	Column Labels	Entering from Marston Meysey	Entering from Hampton	Entering from Poulton W)	All entering village (E to W)	Leaving towards A419
Row Labels	Labels					
00:00:00		0	5	1	6	-5
01:00:00		0	2	0	2	-6
02:00:00		0	2	0	2	-4
03:00:00		0	0	0	0	0
04:00:00		0	0	0	0	-1
05:00:00		1	3	0	4	-4
06:00:00		1	6	4	11	-10
07:00:00		3	13	3	19	-31
08:00:00		3	30	10	43	-59
09:00:00		3	36	14	53	-82
10:00:00		6	44	9	59	-87
11:00:00		5	42	15	62	-71
12:00:00		5	45	14	64	-85
13:00:00		6	40	7	53	-67
14:00:00		4	50	11	65	-72
15:00:00		2	44	16	62	-70
16:00:00		2	35	20	57	-68
17:00:00		3	28	11	42	-49
18:00:00		2	24	7	33	-42
19:00:00		2	14	8	24	-30
20:00:00		0	15	6	21	-21
21:00:00		0	11	6	17	-18
22:00:00		0	9	5	14	-16
23:00:00		1	6	2	9	-11
Grand Total		49	504	169	722	-909

Table 5 Average Vehicle Numbers Westwards

All Traffic Movements from West to "East"

Sum of Average Weekend	Column Labels	Entering from A419	Leaving towards Marston Meysey	Leaving towards Hampton	Leaving towards Poulton	All leaving village (W to E)
Row Labels	Labels					
00:00:00		8	0	-5	-2	-7
01:00:00		5	0	-3	-1	-4
02:00:00		5	0	-2	0	-2
03:00:00		1	0	-1	0	-1
04:00:00		1	0	-2	0	-2
05:00:00		3	0	-4	0	-4
06:00:00		6	0	-7	-1	-8
07:00:00		20	-2	-12	-7	-21
08:00:00		34	-4	-20	-12	-36
09:00:00		58	-3	-33	-15	-51
10:00:00		79	-5	-50	-13	-68
11:00:00		87	-6	-55	-15	-76
12:00:00		100	-7	-51	-17	-75
13:00:00		95	-5	-51	-13	-69
14:00:00		76	-7	-35	-22	-64
15:00:00		77	-2	-37	-13	-52
16:00:00		78	-2	-36	-14	-52
17:00:00		80	-2	-41	-11	-54
18:00:00		52	-3	-31	-9	-43
19:00:00		46	0	-25	-11	-36
20:00:00		22	0	-15	-9	-24
21:00:00		19	-2	-8	-3	-13
22:00:00		17	-1	-9	-3	-13
23:00:00		9	0	-3	-1	-4
Grand Total		978	-51	-536	-192	-779

Table 6 Average Vehicle Numbers Eastwards

An identical analysis has been carried out on the average weekend figures, except that it is likely that more externally generated trips end in Down Ampney from people visiting the Tennis Club, Village Hall and general social visiting; the figure has been set at 10% (Table 7).

Sum of Average Weekend	Column Labels	All entering village (E to W)	Assume 10% from "east" remains in village	Assume 10% from west remains in village
Row Labels	Labels			
00:00:00		6	1	8
01:00:00		2	0	5
02:00:00		2	0	5
03:00:00		0	0	1
04:00:00		0	0	1
05:00:00		4	0	3
06:00:00		11	1	6
07:00:00		19	2	20
08:00:00		43	4	34
09:00:00		53	5	58
10:00:00		59	6	79
11:00:00		62	6	87
12:00:00		64	6	100
13:00:00		53	5	95
14:00:00		65	7	76
15:00:00		62	6	77
16:00:00		57	6	78
17:00:00		42	4	80
18:00:00		33	3	52
19:00:00		24	2	46
20:00:00		21	2	22
21:00:00		17	2	19
22:00:00		14	1	17
23:00:00		9	1	9
Grand Total		722	70	978

Table 7 Trips from Outside assumed to end in Down Ampney

Analysis of Traffic Survey

This leads to the figures for trips at the weekend shown in Table 7.

Sum of Average Weekend	Column Labels						
Row Labels	Trips westwards originating from DA	Trips eastwards originating from DA	Total trips originating from DA	Through traffic westwards	Through traffic eastwards	Total through traffic	
00:00:00	0	0	0	-5	-7	-12	
01:00:00	-4	0	-4	-2	-4	-6	
02:00:00	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-4	
03:00:00	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	
04:00:00	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	
05:00:00	0	-1	-1	-4	-3	-7	
06:00:00	0	-3	-3	-10	-5	-15	
07:00:00	-14	-3	-17	-17	-18	-35	
08:00:00	-20	-5	-25	-39	-31	-70	
09:00:00	-34	0	-34	-48	-51	-99	
10:00:00	-34	0	-34	-53	-68	-121	
11:00:00	-15	0	-15	-56	-76	-132	
12:00:00	-27	0	-27	-58	-75	-133	
13:00:00	-19	0	-19	-48	-69	-117	
14:00:00	-14	0	-14	-58	-64	-122	
15:00:00	-14	0	-14	-56	-52	-108	
16:00:00	-17	0	-17	-51	-52	-103	
17:00:00	-11	0	-11	-38	-54	-92	
18:00:00	-12	0	-12	-30	-43	-73	
19:00:00	-8	0	-8	-22	-36	-58	
20:00:00	-2	-4	-6	-19	-20	-39	
21:00:00	-3	0	-3	-15	-13	-28	
22:00:00	-3	0	-3	-13	-13	-26	
23:00:00	-3	0	-3	-8	-4	-12	
Grand Total	-257	-17	-274	-652	-762	-1414	

Table 8 Average Weekend Trips

4 Conclusion

The majority of the vehicle movements in Down Ampney arise from through traffic; nearly 2300 vehicles per day for weekdays and 1400 vehicles per day at weekends. Vehicle movements originating in Down Ampney account for just over 300 vehicles per day for weekdays and fewer than 275 vehicles per day for weekends.

Andrew Scarth CEng FICE
November 2019

ANNEXE C – SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SURVEY APRIL TO JUNE 2020

(with amendments and additions to February 2021)



**SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SURVEY
APRIL TO JUNE 2020
(with amendments and additions to February 2021)**

Carried out by
Andrew Scarth CEng FICE

Surface Water Drainage Survey

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SURVEY APRIL TO JUNE 2020 (with amendments and additions to February 2021)

Carried out by
Andrew Scarth CEng FICE

Revision History		
Revision	Date	Description
1	25 July 2010	First Issue
2	22 December 2020	Amendment to Drain B
3	30 January 2021	Additions to west end.
4	11 February 2021	Survey added
5	8 April 2021	Minor corrections
6	5 May 2021	Paragraph 7.1 amended.
7	November 2022	Regulation 16 Submission

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this report, the author accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document.

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1 Background

In April and May 2020 the author carried out a walk round survey of the ditches and drains surrounding the village of Down Ampney. This paper indicates the results. A location plan of the drains and ditches is shown overleaf.

2 Drain A

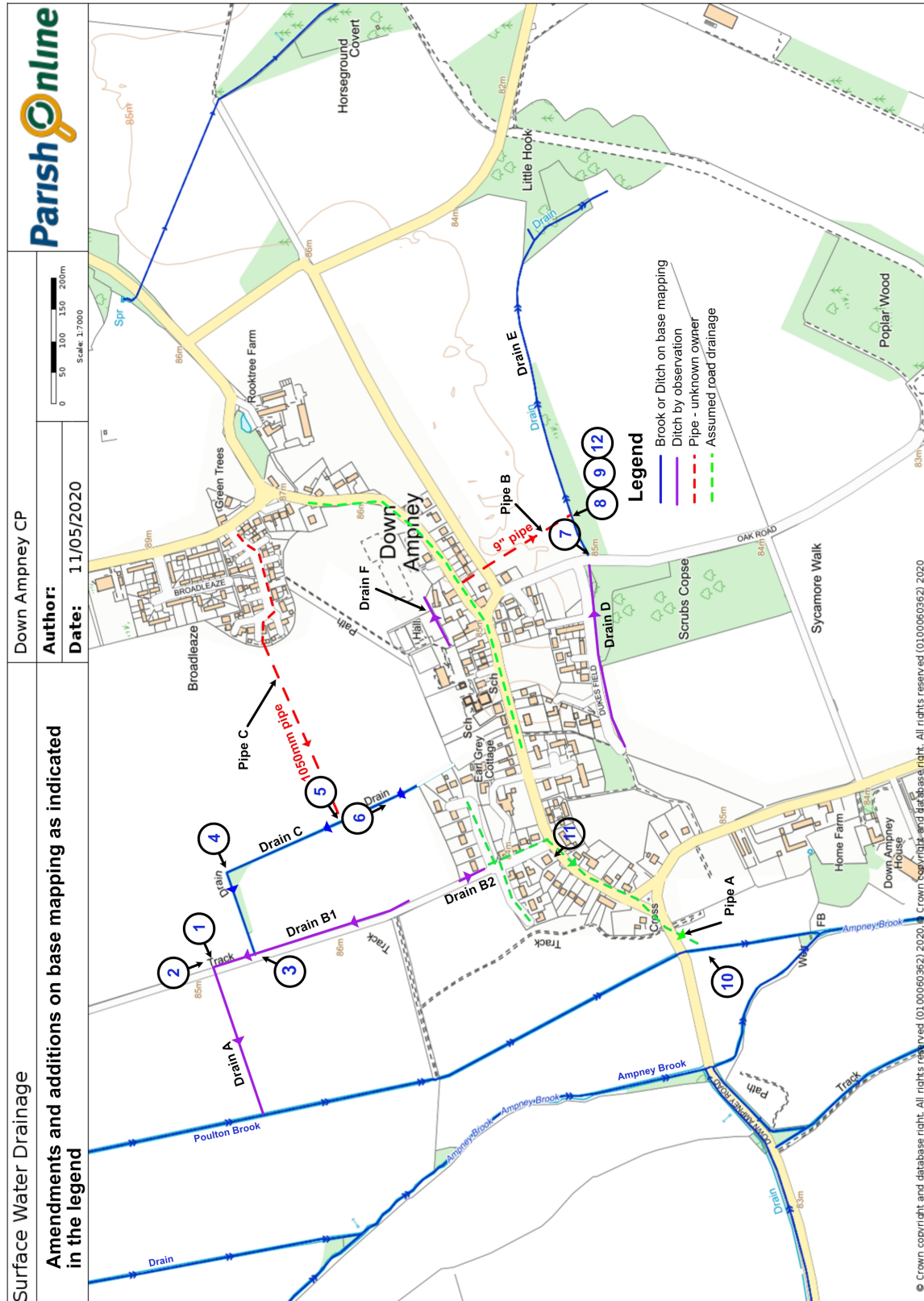
Drain A is the main outlet from the northern end of Drain B as well as the water from Linden Lea and, it is assumed, Broadleaze via the 1050 mm diameter pipe and Drain C. It should be noted that Drain C flows northwards and not southwards as shown on the base mapping.

Photograph 1 shows Drain A from the pipe under Charlham Lane track looking west. Some overgrown vegetation is evident.



Photograph 1 - Drain A

Surface Water Drainage Survey



3 Drain B

Drain B1 runs beside the Charlham Lane track. It flows northwards past its junction with Drain C to Drain A flowing under the track via a pipe. Drain B2 flows southward to a headwall and 300 mm diameter pipe next to 1 Suffolk Place. From there it is assumed to join the highway drainage system which eventually outfalls into Poulton Brook just to the west of the village. It is not clear whether there is a pipe connecting Drain B1 to Drain B2.

At the time of writing the Drain B1 is blocked between its junction with Drain C and its junction with Drain A. The drain and the obstruction can be seen in Photograph 2.



Photograph 2 – Drain B1 looking south showing obstruction

The junction with Drain C is shown in photograph 3. It is noticeable that even after a stretch of dry weather water is flowing from Drain C. This is noted later in the next section.

Surface Water Drainage Survey



Photograph 3 – Drain C and Drain B1 junction

4 Drain C

Drain C runs northwards from the end of Suffolk Place, picking up the 1050 mm pipe from Linden Lea before turning at a right angle to join Drain B1. Photograph 4 is taken at the bend

There is a manhole at the junction with the pipe leading from Linden Lea. This is shown in Photograph 5. At the time of writing the manhole cover and frame were displaced and there appears to be some damage within the manhole (Photograph 5a).

Drain C runs through a heavily wooded corridor which can be seen in Photographs 4 and 6.



Photograph 4 – Drain C at the right angle bend

Surface Water Drainage Survey



Photograph 5 - Manhole



Photograph 5a - Inside the manhole

The water flowing at the junction between Drains C and B1 mentioned in the last section is coming from the pipe from Linden Lea. Water could be seen flowing from it. This part of the drain is very overgrown.

Photograph 6 is taken from further upstream near the start of Drain C at the end of Suffolk Place.



Photograph 6 - Drain C looking South

Surface Water Drainage Survey

5 Drain D

Drain D runs along the south side of Duke's Field to a pipe under Oak Road and thence to Drain E. The drain appears to be in reasonable condition.

6 Drain E

Drain E is the main recipient of water from the east of the village from about the war memorial eastwards taking in what will be the new development at Broadway Farm and as far as Peartree Cottage. This water is taken by the highway drains to a manhole opposite Little Court to the back road to Castle Hill Farm and the road between Kempsford and the A419, and thence across the field to the south to Drain E. It is thought that the pipe is a 9" diameter clay pipe.

Photograph 7 is the start of Drain E from where the pipe joining Drain D to it passes under Oak Road.



Photograph 7 - Drain E Looking back to Oak Road



Photograph 8 - The point where the 9" pipe joins Drain E

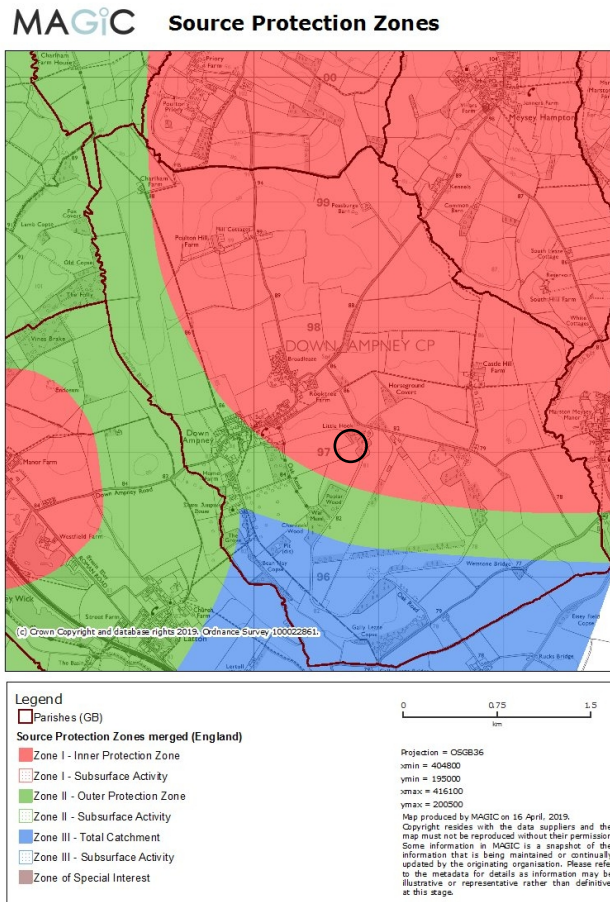


Photograph 9 - The headwall of the pipe joining Drain E after clearing

Photograph 8 is where the 9" pipe mentioned above joins the Drain E. Drain E is very overgrown but after clearing the area it is possible to see a dry-stone headwall (Photograph 9). It was not possible to see the the pipe and confirm that it is 9" diameter pipe (see also the section on Pipe B).

Surface Water Drainage Survey

Drain E terminates at the woodland of Little Hook near the north-east of the old airfield. This area is within a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 designated by the Environment Agency for water resources.



7 Pipe A (West of Village)

As was mentioned earlier under section 3 on Drain B the bottom end of Drain B2 and the highway drainage from Chestnut Close, Suffolk Place and the west end of Main Street outfalls into Poulton Brook (see Photograph 10). It is worth noting that water is flowing from the outfall despite there having been no rain for several weeks at the time of Photograph 10. It was noted that Poulton Brook is overgrown at this location and downstream to its confluence with Ampney Brook. From observation the outfall is a 12" pipe. The basic slope on the pipework must be in the region of 1 in 200; applying the Manning formula the maximum flow rate should be about 60 litres/sec.



Photograph 10 – Highway drain outfall into Poulton Brook

Surface Water Drainage Survey

7.1 Observed Problem

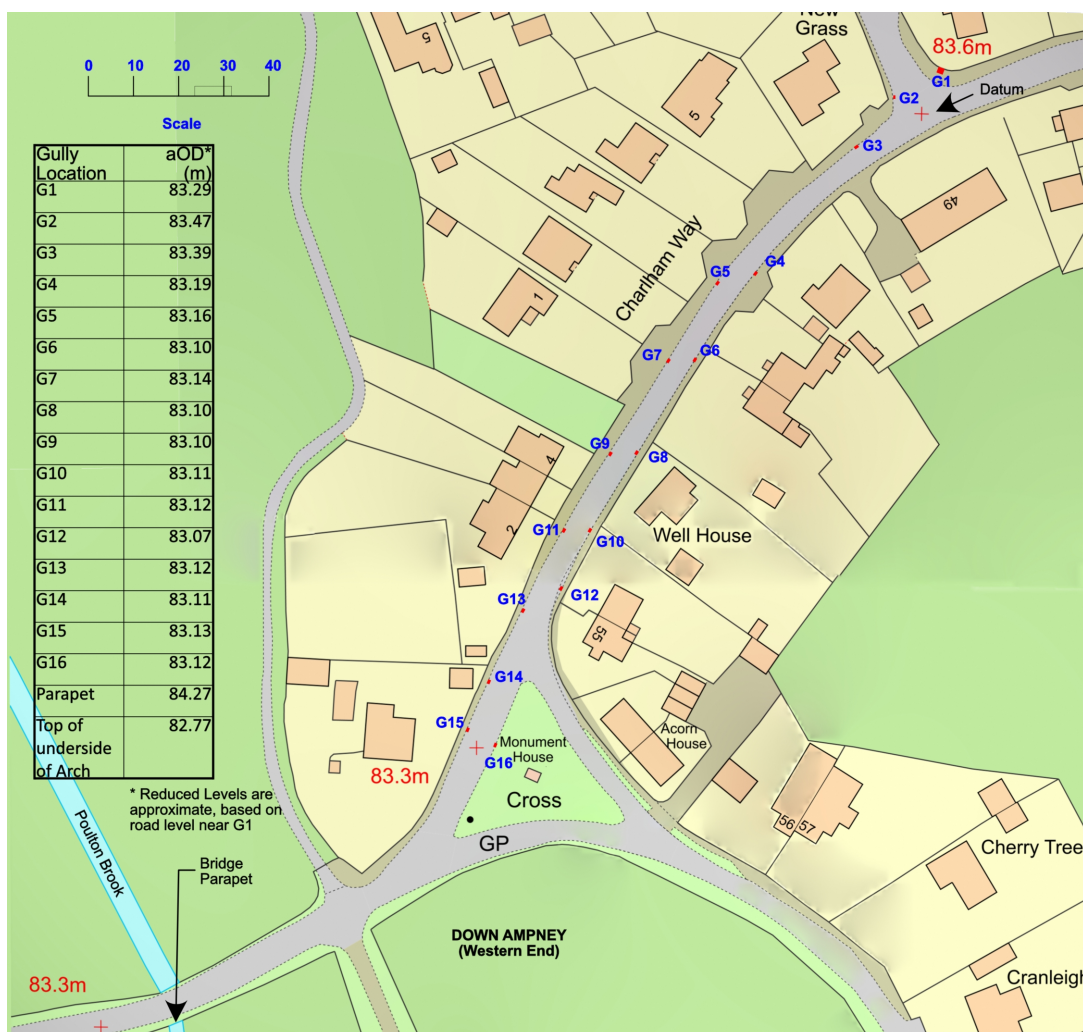
In times of heavy rainfall Poulton Brook runs bank full and standing water is observable from the Red House eastwards as far as Charlham Lane. On 30th January 2021 water could be seen bubbling from the manhole at the bottom of Charlham Lane (see Photograph 11). The head difference between this standing water and the water in Poulton Brook when this photograph was taken, however, would still be in the region of 0.5 metres (See next paragraph) therefore the flow rate should be nearly 40 litres/sec. This was clearly not the case when Photograph 11 was taken. A number of the gullies were not taking an appreciable quantity of water. The conclusion can only be that the road drainage pipes were blocked or restricted on that date. Cleaning and jetting was carried out at the beginning of February 2021. This may have solved the problem.



Photograph 11 - The end of Charlham Lane (31/01/2021)

7.2 Gully Survey

A level survey was undertaken by the author on 10 February 2021 to ascertain the relative levels of the gully gratings and Poulton Brook where the road drainage outfalls. The information is given below.



The minimum height difference between the lowest gully grating and the underside of the bridge at Poulton Brook is 0.3 metres. The author (resident in the village for 40 years) has never seen Poulton Brook this full even in the storm of July 2007. A realistic maximum would be 0.5 metre difference. This is still quite small but should be enough to prevent ponding between the Red House and the bottom of Charlham Lane, provided that the pipes are cleaned and jetted regularly and not just after a storm event when it is too late.

8 Pipe B (East of Village)

Pipe B is apparently a 9" clay pipe. The fall on the pipe is unlikely to be greater than 1 in 500. The flow rate calculated from the Manning formula is less than 20 litres/sec. As noted under the section on Drain E it was not possible to positively identify the size of the pipe because the outfall is a dry-stone construction with only a slit exit. Photograph 12 is an attempt to see behind the dry-stone headwall.



Photograph 12 – Inside the dry-stone outfall

9 Conclusion

The drainage paths for surface water around Down Ampney are reasonably easy to follow. There are three main outlet points: two into Poulton Brook to the west and one soakaway at Little Hook to the east.

The highway drains accept water from non-road locations.

There is doubt that the full length of the 9" pipe starting opposite Littlecourt flowing southwards is either well-maintained or has the capacity for storm flows.

The road drainage to the west of the village outfalling in Poulton Brook is either partially blocked or inadequate for the flows experienced on a relatively frequent occurrence.

The highways agency responsible should maintain both these areas of pipework.

Many of the ditches forming the main drains are poorly maintained. The riparian owners should be encouraged to carry out their duties of maintenance under the Land Drainage Act 1991.

10 Further Work

It proved impossible to ascertain the destination of drainage from Broadleaze, although the assumption was that it connects with the Linden Lea drain.

A precise definition of who is responsible for each part of the drainage system would be extremely useful to all parties. The list is likely to include: Gloucestershire Highways Authority, Cotswold District Council, Thames Water Utilities Ltd, Farmcare Ltd, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, with perhaps the Environment Agency also taking an interest.

ANNEXE D – REGISTER OF NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS



IN PREPARATION

DOWN AMPNEY NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN



June 2023

Regulation 16 Submission Plan

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan

Basic Conditions Statement

(Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

June 2023

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306)¹ sets out that only a draft neighbourhood plan or order that meets each of a set of basic conditions can be put to a referendum and be made. The basic conditions are set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The basic conditions are:

- a. having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the order (or neighbourhood plan).*
- b. having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders.*
- c. having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders.*
- d. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.*
- e. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area). <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2 - General-conformity-with-strategic-policies>*
- f. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.*
- g. prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order (or neighbourhood plan).*

- 1.2 This Basic Conditions Statement sets out how the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan (DANDP) has been prepared to meet the basic conditions. It has been prepared as a supporting document for consideration by the DANDP independent Examiner.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2#basic-conditions-for-neighbourhood-plan-to-referendum>

2.0 Legal Requirements

2.1 The Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body

This Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body, namely Down Ampney Parish Council. In October 2018, Down Ampney Parish Council submitted an application for the parish boundaries to be designated as a neighbourhood area. Under the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2016, this area was automatically approved, without need for consultation or decision (<https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/neighbourhood-plans-in-development/>).

2.2 What is being proposed is a neighbourhood development plan

The plan being proposed relates to planning matters (the use and development of land) and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 and subsequent amendments.

2.3 The proposed neighbourhood plan states the period for which it is to have effect

The DANP states the period for which it is to have effect. That period is from 2022-2031 (the end date for the plan period being the same as the Cotswold District Local Plan ([Local Plan \(https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-plan-2011-to-2031/\)](https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-plan-2011-to-2031/))).

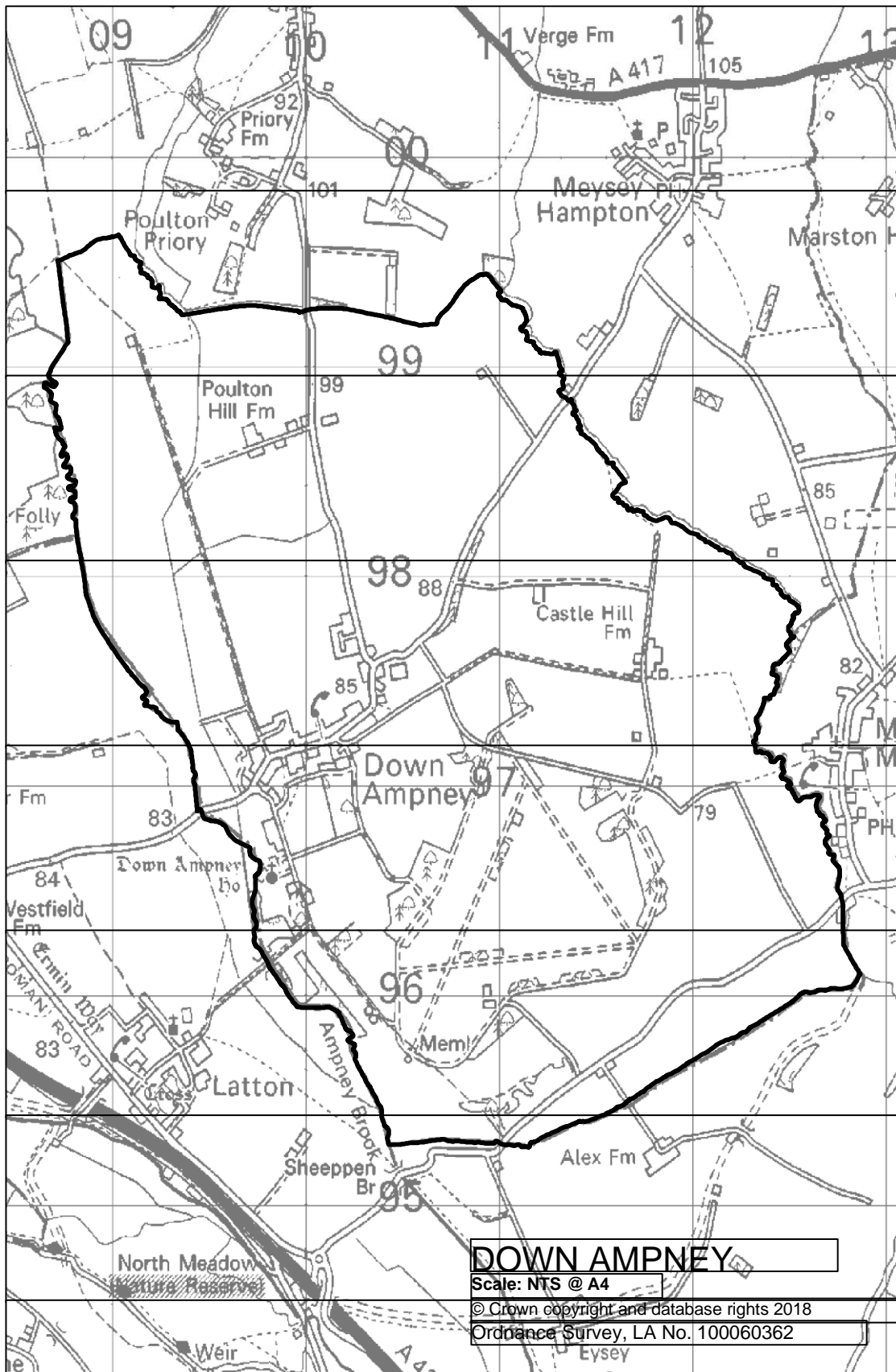
2.4 The policies do not relate to excluded development

The DANP does not deal with county matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.5 The proposed neighbourhood plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area and there are no other neighbourhood development plans in place within the neighbourhood area.

The DANP relates to the designated Down Ampney neighbourhood area and to no other area. There are no other neighbourhood plans relating to that neighbourhood area. The designated neighbourhood plan area has the same boundary as that for the Town Council at the time of the designation and is shown on Map 1.

Map 1. Designated Neighbourhood Area (Source: Cotswold District Council ([link](#)))



3.0 Basic Conditions

Basic Condition a. Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the plan

- 3.1 The DANDP has been prepared having appropriate regard to the policies set out in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, July 2021)².

Achieving Sustainable Development (NPPF, section 2)

- 3.2 Paragraph 1 of the NPPF explains that '*The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied.*' Paragraph 7 sets out that '*The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.*' The planning system has three overarching objectives to achieve sustainable development (paragraph 8): an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective. These should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans (paragraph 9).
- 3.3 Table 1 sets out how the DANDP delivers the 3 overarching Objectives in the NPPF:

Table 1 Delivering Sustainable Development

NPPF Overarching Objectives	DANDP Policies and Proposals
<p><i>a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;</i></p>	<p>The DANDP supports this overarching objective of the NPPF in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy CP1 seeks to protect the area's community facilities. These include the village shop and the Village's Post Office. • The DANDP includes a suite of housing policies these support housing growth of suitable scale and design and seek affordable housing. Housing development secures economic benefits through the construction process.

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

NPPF Overarching Objectives	DANDP Policies and Proposals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DANDP also includes a number of non-planning recommendations. These recommendations have an economic dimension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IR2 seeks improvements to public transport. If secured such improvements, particularly for those without access to a private car, will allow people to travel to work; ER1 identifies the potential for the Parish Council open dialogue with The Wellcome Trust about the potential for developing Castle Hill Farm into a small business centre; ER2 identifies the need to improve public information about the area's tourist attractions, increased visitor numbers could help underpin the local economy; and HR1 sets out the need to improve dialogue between all actors in the planning process to improve development management.
<p><i>b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being;</i></p>	<p>The DANDP includes the following policies that support the NPPF's overarching social objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy CP1 of the DANDP seeks to protect the area's existing community facilities, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Hall Village Shop Post Office All Saints' Church Multi-use Games Area Children's playground Football Club and pitch

NPPF Overarching Objectives	DANDP Policies and Proposals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community garden ▪ Tennis courts • The DANDP includes a suite of housing policies these support housing growth of suitable scale and design (Policies HP1 to HP3). • DANDP Policy HP4 seeks to protect and enhance the area's green infrastructure (GI) network – one of the benefits of GI is the access it provides to the local countryside for informal recreation. • The DANDP also includes a number of non-planning recommendations. These recommendations have a social dimension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendations IR1 And IR2 seek to improve road safety and public transport respectively; ▪ Recommendation CR1 seeks to create more permissive footpaths and bridleways and to encourage landowners to improve maintenance of existing and new routes. Such action would support Policy HP4 of the DANDP; and ▪ Recommendation HR1 sets out the need to improve dialogue between all actors in the planning process to improve development management.
<p><i>c) an environmental objective - to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</i></p>	<p>The DANDP meets the overarching national policy environmental objective through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting Notable Vistas (Policy LP1). • Designating a Local Green Space in the centre of the village (Policy LP2).

NPPF Overarching Objectives	DANDP Policies and Proposals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Policy IP1 and IP2 seeking to ensure drainage is adequate and waste water disposal sufficient to support future needs. • Policy HP1 and Policy HP3 will help to support good design. • Policy HP4 protects the area's GI. • The DANDP also includes a number of non-planning recommendations. These recommendations have an environmental dimension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation IR3 seeks to ensure that owners and responsible authorities carry out their maintenance of the ditches and pipes and thereby help with drainage issues. ▪ Recommendation CR1 seeks to create more permissive footpaths and bridleways and to encourage landowners to improve maintenance of existing and new routes. Such action would support Policy HP4 of the DANDP. ▪

Plan Making (NPPF, section 3)

- 3.4 In Section 3 Plan Making, the NPPF sets out that six principles that plans should address. Table 2 sets out how the DANDP addresses each of these in turn.

Table 2 Plan Making

NPPF Plan Making	DANDP
a) be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development;	How the DANDP meets this principle of NPPF is set out in Table 1 of this document.

NPPF Plan Making	DANDP
<p>b) be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;</p>	<p>The DANDP has been prepared positively and is aspirational and deliverable. This is clear from the DANDP Vision:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Down Ampney will retain a balance of historical buildings and features alongside sympathetic newer developments. The rural roots of the village will be recognised by ensuring that any development respects the vernacular and maintains its close connection with the surrounding countryside. The vibrant community spirit of the parish will remain an important attribute. Sustainability will be improved by developing a stronger network of facilities and services, whilst ensuring that the character and landscape is conserved and enhanced.”</p> <p>The DANDP will sit alongside the Cotswold District Local Plan and provides local, non-strategic planning policies that will help deliver this Vision.</p> <p>The DANDP includes 9 planning policies that are thoroughly evidenced and are deliverable. This suite of policies will help to achieve the DANDP Vision by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting key environmental assets (vistas, a local green space, green infrastructure); • Improving drainage and waste water management; • Protecting key community facilities; and • Promoting better design and affordable housing;

NPPF Plan Making	DANDP
c) be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;	The DANDP is underpinned by a significant amount of community engagement. This has been early, proportionate and has included local residents, businesses, local organisations, the District Council and key agencies. The submitted Consultation Statement includes a full summary of the work undertaken.
d) contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;	The DANDP's policies are clearly written and unambiguous and the policy and supporting text sets out how decision makers should use the policies.
e) be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and	Throughout the DANDP's preparation, digital tools have been used. These include the Parish Council website; social media; Zoom meetings (during the Covid-19 pandemic); subsequent hybrid (in-person/Zoom) meetings; facility to make email responses and representations with electronic attachments.
f) serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant).	The DANDP policies serve a clear purpose. This is set out in the supporting text accompanying each policy in the DANDP. The DANDP avoids duplication of policies at a national level and at the strategic level as contained in the Cotswold Local Plan.

The Plan Making Framework (NPPF, section 3)

- 3.5 Paragraph 18 of the NPPF sets out that policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies. The DANDP contains non-strategic planning policies and proposals that add local detail and value to strategic policies in the Cotswold District Local Plan.

Non-strategic policies (NPPF, Section 3)

- 3.6 Paragraph 29 advises that neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area or undermine those strategic policies. The DANDP does not undermine the strategic planning policies for Cotswold District. The DANDP seeks to set more local non-strategic policies to tackle local issues to help retain the area's local identity and distinctiveness, through both policies in the DANDP and the accompanying Down Ampney Design Guidance and Codes document.
- 3.7 Paragraph 30 goes on to say that once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

Delivering a sufficient supply of homes (NPPF, section 5)

- 3.8 Paragraph 66 sets out that strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. The Cotswold District Local Plan Policy DS1 Development Strategy sets a minimum housing requirement of 8,400 dwellings for the period 2011-2031. To meet this requirement sufficient land will be allocated in identified Principal Settlements, including Down Ampney. The Local Plan allocates 3 development sites in Down Ampney to help meet the DS1 policy requirement, there is no need and the DANDP does not seek to modify strategic planning policy.

Promoting healthy and safe communities (NPPF, section 8)

- 3.9 Paragraph 92 of NPPF sets out that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles. The DANDP meets this section of national planning policy in a number of ways: by designating a Local Green Space (Policy LP2); green infrastructure (Policy HP4); protecting vital community facilities (Policy CP1); and by promoting good design (Policy HP3).

Promoting sustainable transport (NPPF, section 9)

- 3.10 Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making (Paragraph 104). This is so that opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised; opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; and the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account. Paragraph 106d of NPPF sets out that planning policies should provide for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling networks and supporting facilities such as cycle parking.

The DANDP does not include a planning policy on transport issues but does include supporting non-planning recommendations on road safety and public transport.

Achieving well-designed places (NPPF, section 12)

- 3.11 Paragraph 126 explains that creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Paragraph 127 goes on to say that design policies should be developed with local communities, so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development.

The DANDP will help to achieve well-designed places through the design aspects of the policies it contains and through the plan-wide design policy (Policy HP3) and the accompanying Design Guidance and Codes.

Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (NPPF, section 14)

- 3.12 The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure (NPPF, paragraph 152).

The DANDP supports this aspect of national planning policy by supporting good design (Policy HP3) and policies on drainage (Policy IP1) and waste water (Policy IP2).

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (NPPF, section 15)

- 3.13 Paragraph 174 advises that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity and recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.

The DANDP meets this aspect of national planning policy by seeking to protect notable vistas (Policy LP1) designating a Local Green Spaces (Policy LP2) and by protecting green infrastructure (Policy HP4).

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF, section 16)

- 3.14 Paragraph 189 advises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. Paragraph 190 goes on to say that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

The DANDP has had full regard to the area's historic environment (including listed buildings (section 8.5 of the DANDP) and Conservation Area (Figure 4.2 of the DANDP)). The plan's design policy (Policy HP3) and accompanying Design Guidance and Code will help to conserve the historic environment.

Basic condition b. Having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural historic interest

- 3.15 The DANDP took account of designated heritage assets during its preparation, including those assets listed on the National Heritage List for England.

[Note: this Basic Condition only applies to neighbourhood development orders but has been included for the sake of completeness].

Basic condition c. Having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing character or appearance of any conservation area

- 3.16 The neighbourhood area includes a Conservation Area (Figure 4.2 of the DANDP). This was taken account of in the preparation of the DANDP.

[Note: this Basic Condition only applies to neighbourhood development orders but has been included for the sake of completeness].

Basic condition d. Contributes to the achievement of sustainable development

- 3.17 The Submission DANDP contributes strongly to the achievement of sustainable development. This is set out in more detail in Table 1 above in relation to the economic, social and environmental objectives of the NPPF.

Basic condition e. In general conformity with strategic local planning policy

- 3.18 The Submission DANDP is in general conformity with strategic Local Plan policies contained in the Core Strategy and those policies still of relevance in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP). Table 3 sets out the way that the neighbourhood plan conforms to the relevant strategic planning policies in the development plan.

Table 3 General Conformity with Strategic Planning Policies in the development plan for Cotswold District

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>Policy LP1 Notable Vistas</p> <p>The notable vistas (identified on Figure 4.6) should be conserved.</p> <p>Development affecting the notable vistas should be designed in such a way so as not to have a significant adverse impact on their visual quality and amenity.</p> <p>Where such an impact is identified, applicants may have to demonstrate, through a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, how these impacts have been identified, the degree of impact and how negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated.</p>	<p>Policy EN1 BUILT, NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>New development will, where appropriate, promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic and natural environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensuring the protection and enhancement of existing natural and historic environmental assets and their settings in proportion with the significance of the asset; b. contributing to the provision and enhancement of multi-functional green infrastructure; c. addressing climate change, habitat loss and fragmentation through creating new habitats and the better management of existing habitats; d. seeking to improve air, soil and water quality where feasible; and e. ensuring design standards that complement the character of the area and the sustainable use of the development. 	<p>Policy LP1 is a non-strategic policy that seeks to protect identified notable vistas in general conformity with the CDLP natural environment (Policy EN1) and landscape (Policy EN4) policies. Policy EN1 seeks to protect and enhance natural environment assets, the identified vistas are natural assets of Down Ampney. Policy LP1 is also in general conformity with the CDLP's wider natural and historic landscape policy that supports development that does not have a detrimental impact on the District's natural and historic lands, including the landscape's visual quality. Policy LP1 identifies notable vistas in the Down Ampney neighbourhood area and will sit alongside strategic planning policy and assist in the development management process through the identification of the notable vistas and how they should be treated in decision-making.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>Policy EN4 THE WIDER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE</p> <p>1. Development will be permitted where it does not have a significant detrimental impact on the natural and historic landscape (including the tranquillity of the countryside) of Cotswold District or neighbouring areas.</p> <p>2. Proposals will take account of landscape and historic landscape character, visual quality and local distinctiveness. They will be expected to enhance, restore and better manage the natural and historic landscape, and any significant landscape features and elements, including key views, the setting of settlements, settlement patterns and heritage assets.</p>	
<p>Policy LP2: Local Green Space</p> <p>The area (area 1) shown on Figure 4.7 is designated as Local Green Space.</p> <p>In accordance with policy EN3 in Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031, development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space where there are very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space. Particular attention will be paid to the evidence presented by the local community when assessing development proposals that are likely to affect a designated Local Green Space.</p>	<p>Policy EN1 BUILT, NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>New development will, where appropriate, promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic and natural environment by:</p> <p>a. ensuring the protection and enhancement of existing natural and historic environmental assets and their settings in proportion with the significance of the asset;</p> <p>b. contributing to the provision and enhancement of multi-functional green infrastructure;</p>	<p>Policy LP2 is in general conformity with Policy EN1 of the CDLP that seeks to protect, conserve and enhance the natural environment, including existing natural environmental assets and multi-functional green infrastructure.</p> <p>The CDLP includes Policy EN3 Local Green Spaces, whilst such a space is not identified in Down Ampney the CDLP acknowledges that “Local Green Spaces can be designated through the local plan or through neighbourhood plans.” (CDLP, paragraph 10.3.1).</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>c. addressing climate change, habitat loss and fragmentation through creating new habitats and the better management of existing habitats;</p> <p>d. seeking to improve air, soil and water quality where feasible; and</p> <p>e. ensuring design standards that complement the character of the area and the sustainable use of the development.</p> <p>Policy EN3 LOCAL GREEN SPACES (extract)</p> <p>1. The following areas are designated as Local Green Spaces...</p> <p>...2. Development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space where there are very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space. Particular attention will be paid to the evidence presented by the local community when assessing development proposals that are likely to affect a designated Local Green Space.</p> <p>Policy EN11 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS - CONSERVATION AREAS</p> <p>Development proposals, including demolition, that would affect Conservation Areas and their settings, will be permitted provided they:</p>	<p>The designation of the Local Green Space (area 1) is also in general conformity with the CDLP policy for Conservation Areas (Policy EN11). This policy seeks to “<i>preserve and where appropriate enhance the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in terms of siting, scale, form, proportion, design, materials and the retention of positive features</i>”; and where development “<i>will not result in the loss of open spaces, including garden areas and village greens, which make a valuable contribution to the character and/or appearance, and/or allow important views into or out of the Conservation Area</i>”.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>a. preserve and where appropriate enhance the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in terms of siting, scale, form, proportion, design, materials and the retention of positive features;</p> <p>b. include hard and soft landscape proposals, where appropriate, that respect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area;</p> <p>c. will not result in the loss of open spaces, including garden areas and village greens, which make a valuable contribution to the character and/or appearance, and/or allow important views into or out of the Conservation Area;</p> <p>d. have regard to the relevant Conservation Area appraisal (where available); and</p> <p>e. do not include internally illuminated advertisement signage unless the signage does not have an adverse impact on the Conservation Area or its setting.</p>	
<p>Policy IP1 Drainage</p> <p>For developments of more than 5 dwellings, developers shall demonstrate that the existing drainage serving the site is sufficient to take additional site run-off or, if this cannot be demonstrated, the proposal shall include drainage measures to deal with the identified site run-off. In showing that existing and future site run-off can be adequately dealt with applicants will be expected to demonstrate that</p>	<p>Policy EN14 MANAGING FLOOD RISK</p> <p>1. Development proposals must avoid areas at risk of flooding, in accordance with a risk-based sequential approach that takes account of all potential sources of flooding. Proposals should not increase the level of risk to the safety of occupiers of a site, the local community or the wider environment as a result of flooding.</p>	<p>Policy IP1 is general conformity with Policy EN14 of the CDLP that provides the strategic policy framework for managing flood risk. Policy IP1 of the DANDP provides more detailed non-strategic planning policy for identifying and managing site run-off. This approach is in general conformity with criterion 3 and 4 of CDLP Policy EN14.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>extreme events related to climate change have been taken into account.</p>	<p>2. Minimising flood risk and providing resilience to flooding will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. applying the sequential test for assessment of applications for development in Flood Zones 2 or 3, applying the exception test where necessary and in that event requiring developers to demonstrate that both limbs of the exception test can be satisfied; b. requiring a site specific flood risk assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. proposals of one hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1; ii. all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3; or iii. proposals in an area in Flood Zone 1 that has critical drainage problems. <p>3. The design and layout of development proposals will take account of flood risk management and climate change and will include, unless demonstrably inappropriate, a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS).</p> <p>4. Developers will, where required, fund flood management and/or mitigation measures for the expected lifetime of the development including adequate provision for on-going maintenance.</p>	

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>Policy IP2 Waste Water</p> <p>Development that may result in the capacity of the public sewerage network and/or the Ampney St Peter wastewater treatment works becoming overloaded will not be supported. In either of these instances, development will need to be phased or delayed until capacity becomes available, either through regulatory investment or, in advance of this, through the developer funding the improvements themselves via the provisions of the Water Industry Act (1991) and/or section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).</p>	<p>Policy INF8 WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>1. Proposals will be permitted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. take into account the capacity of existing off-site water and wastewater infrastructure and the impact of development on it, and make satisfactory provision for improvement where a need is identified that is related to the proposal. In addition, proposals should not result in a deterioration in water quality. Where a need for improvement or a risk of deterioration in water quality is identified, the Council will require satisfactory improvement or mitigation measures to be implemented in full prior to occupation of the development; b. address sustainable water supply through the implementation of demand management measures, particularly to reduce the use of water and to prevent leakages, and are complimented by management initiatives that make efficient use of water, for example, through rainwater harvesting and grey water collection; c. incorporate suitable Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) where appropriate; and d. do not result in pollution of groundwater sources. 	<p>Policy IP2 is general conformity with Policy INF8 of the CDLP that provides the strategic policy framework for water management infrastructure. Policy IP2 of the DANDP provides more detailed non-strategic planning policy relating to the local area water infrastructure, particularly the Ampney St Peter wastewater treatment works.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>2 Development proposals within Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1) will be designed to allow for contamination being encountered and for restrictions on deep penetrative foundation methods, together with avoidance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. deep borehole soakaways; b. foul sewage discharge to groundwater; c. direct discharge of hazardous substances to groundwater; d. discharge of trade effluent to ground water; and e. underground oil storage tanks. <p>3. Development proposals that encroach upon existing wastewater treatment works will be subject to special scrutiny to avoid unacceptable impacts on future users or occupiers of the development and/or upon the operation of the treatment facility. Proposals may be required to provide an odour impact assessment.</p>	

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>Policy CP1 Protection of Existing Community Facilities.</p> <p>The facilities listed below and shown on the Policies Map (see Figure 6.1) shall be protected for community and recreational use.</p> <p>Village Hall Village Shop Post Office All Saints' Church Multi-use Games Area Children's playground Football Club and pitch Community garden Tennis courts</p>	<p>Policy INF2 SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>1. Proposals for community facilities, including open spaces, either in their own right or as a consequential requirement of development in the area will be permitted where, as appropriate, it is demonstrated that:</p> <p>a. Where associated with another development, provision is synchronised with the scale, timing/phasing and needs of the associated development;</p> <p>b. account has been taken of existing facilities and services in the area, including the quantity and quality of provision;</p> <p>c. the proposal is economically viable in terms of its ongoing maintenance, and there is demonstrable local need for it;</p> <p>d. the facility or service is well-linked and accessible to the local community by foot, bicycle or public transport both at present and having regard to development proposals of the Local Plan;</p> <p>e. the feasibility of multi-purpose use of the facility or service has been rigorously explored and, where possible, implemented in the proposal; and</p> <p>f. provision is made for the on-going management/maintenance of the facility or service.</p>	<p>Policy CP1 is in general conformity with Policy INF2 of the CDLP. Policy CP1 identifies the community facilities in Down Ampney parish that will be protected and enhanced by strategic and DANDP policy.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>2. Planning permission for development which results in the loss of a local community facility or service, including an open space, will be permitted provided:</p> <p>a. it is demonstrated that there is no local demand for the facility or service, or demand for an appropriate, alternative local community use for the facility; or</p> <p>b. replacement facilities or services are provided in an appropriate alternative location having regard to the requirements of Clause 1 above.</p>	
<p>Policy HP1: Village Character and Housing Density</p> <p>To maintain the village's prevailing character and setting new developments should achieve an overall density of not more than 12.5 dwellings per hectare. Exceptions to this will only be supported on small infill sites within the village development boundary; and on other sites where the applicant can demonstrate a clear need for higher densities when house type, housing need, site constraints and available infrastructure and services indicate such densities can be accommodated without significantly having a detrimental impact on village character.</p>	<p>No relevant policy.</p>	<p>Policy HP1 is a non-strategic local policy for village character and housing density. There is no policy in the CDLP that deals with these two matters. It is noted that the Cotswold Design Code paragraph D.14 states: "In designing new development, close attention to the site and its setting should work at all levels, from the overall principle, <u>density</u> and grain, to the scale, form, roofscapes, elevations and detailed features of the buildings, and then to the landscaping surrounding them."</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>Policy HP2: House Types</p> <p>New developments shall have types of dwellings that follow the general trend of support. That is more affordable houses for those with a local connection and smaller market houses (some 60% in total) and larger houses and bungalows for most of the remainder</p>	<p>Policy H1 HOUSING MIX AND TENURE TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All housing developments will be expected to provide a suitable mix and range of housing in terms of size, type and tenure to reflect local housing need and demand in both the market and affordable housing sectors, subject to viability. Developers will be required to comply with the Nationally Described Space Standard. 2. Any affordable accommodation with two or more bedrooms will be expected to be houses or bungalows unless there is a need for flats or specialist accommodation. 3. Proposals of more than 20 dwellings will be expected to provide 5% of dwelling plots for sale as serviced self or custom build plots unless demand identified on the Local Planning Authority's Self-Build and Custom Register, or other relevant evidence, demonstrates that there is a higher or lower level of demand for plots. 4. Starter Homes will be provided by developers in accordance with Regulations and National Policy and Guidance. 5. Exception sites on land that has been in commercial or industrial use, and which has not currently been identified for residential development, will be considered for Starter Homes. 	<p>Policy HP2 is in general conformity with CDLP Policy H1 that expects new housing development to reflect local housing need and demand. Policy HP2 sets more detailed neighbourhood level policy on house types to meet local need and demand, particularly that for smaller homes and bungalows.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>Policy HP3: Design of New Development in Down Ampney</p> <p>Development and dwelling design proposals shall be designed to be compatible with the CDC Design Code¹ and the Down Ampney Design Guidance and Codes² and future revisions or replacements of these documents.</p> <p>Development should be designed in such a way that the applicant can demonstrate how climate change impacts have been minimised or mitigated against.</p> <p>Matters such as, for example, materials, development layout, dwelling mix and landscaping and green infrastructure shall be considered as a quality matter, confirmed at planning application stage, and shall not be materially diminished after planning permission is granted.</p> <p>1 Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (adopted 3 August 2018) – Appendix D 2 Referenced in Appendix 1 to this document</p>	<p>Policy EN2 DESIGN OF THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Development will be permitted which accords with the Cotswold Design Code (Appendix D). Proposals should be of design quality that respects the character and distinctive appearance of the locality.</p>	<p>Policy HP3 is in general conformity with CDLP Policy EN2. Policy HP3 adds reference to the Down Ampney Design Guide to the development plan. The wording “future revisions or replacements of these documents” is included in the policy to account for any changes to the Cotswold Design Code or the production of a Down Ampney Design Code.</p> <p>The policy also makes reference to climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Policy HP4: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>The network of Green Infrastructure (GI) within the neighbourhood plan area will be protected for its recreation, open space and wildlife value.</p> <p>New GI, particularly where it creates links to the existing GI network and improves access to the countryside for informal recreation and net gains</p>	<p>Policy EN1 BUILT, NATURAL AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>New development will, where appropriate, promote the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic and natural environment by:</p>	<p>Policy HP4 is in general conformity with the strategic approach to GI. More specifically CDLP Policy EN1’s seeking of “provision and enhancement of multi-functional green infrastructure” within new development; and Policy INF3’s approach in seeking “links with green infrastructure including Public Rights</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
<p>in biodiversity will be supported. Development will only be permitted where it retains/protects/enhances the recreational, biodiversity, water management and other functions of the GI network.</p> <p>New development should enhance linkages to the wider existing GI network and improve access to the countryside for informal recreation, where appropriate.</p>	<p>a. ensuring the protection and enhancement of existing natural and historic environmental assets and their settings in proportion with the significance of the asset;</p> <p>b. contributing to the provision and enhancement of multi-functional green infrastructure;</p> <p>c. addressing climate change, habitat loss and fragmentation through creating new habitats and the better management of existing habitats;</p> <p>d. seeking to improve air, soil and water quality where feasible; and</p> <p>e. ensuring design standards that complement the character of the area and the sustainable use of the development.</p> <p>Policy INF3 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</p> <p>1. Development will be permitted that assists in delivery of the objectives of the Local Transport Plan and in particular:</p> <p>a. actively supports travel choice through provision, enhancement and promotion of safe and recognisable connections to existing walking, cycling and public transport networks (including, where appropriate, the rail network);</p> <p>b. gives priority to pedestrians and cyclists and provides access to public transport facilities</p>	<p>of Way and, where feasible, wider cycle networks”.</p> <p>Policy HP4 is also in general conformity with the principles in CDLP Policy INF7 on linkages to the existing GI network.</p>

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>taking account of the travel and transport needs of all people;</p> <p>c. does not have a detrimental effect on the environment by reason of unacceptable levels of noise, vibration or atmospheric pollution;</p> <p>d. ensures links with green infrastructure including Public Rights of Way and, where feasible, wider cycle networks;</p> <p>e. makes a positive contribution, where appropriate, to the restoration of former railway lines by retaining existing embankments, cuttings, bridges and related features;</p> <p>f. incorporates, where feasible, facilities for secure bicycle parking and for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles;</p> <p>g. accommodates, where appropriate, the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; and</p> <p>h. considers the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of travel.</p> <p>Policy INF7 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>1. Development proposals must contribute, depending on their scale, use and location, to the protection and enhancement of existing Green Infrastructure and/or the delivery of new Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>2. New Green Infrastructure provision will be expected to link to the wider Green</p>	

DANDP Policy	Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 (CDLP)	Statement of General Conformity
	<p>Infrastructure network of the District and beyond.</p> <p>3. Green Infrastructure will be designed in accordance with principles set out in the Cotswold Design Code (Appendix D).</p>	

Basic condition f. Be compatible with EU obligations

- 3.19 The Submission DANDP is fully compatible with EU obligations.
- 3.20 The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010(2)) or a European offshore marine site (as defined in the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007(3)) (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects).

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 3.21 To meet the ‘basic conditions’ which are specified by law, a neighbourhood development plan must be compatible with EU obligations. Furthermore, as of 9th February 2015, Regulation 15 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations was amended to require that when a plan is submitted to the Local Planning Authority it should include either an environmental report prepared in accordance with the applicable regulations or where it has been determined as unlikely to have significant environmental effects, a statement of reasons for the determination.
- 3.22 A Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening was undertaken by Cotswold District Council this concluded that:
- “1.70 Based on the Screening Report and responses from consultation it is determined that the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects and is therefore ‘screened out’ i.e. that no accompanying Appropriate Assessment (HRA) or Strategic Environmental Assessment report is required.”

Requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 3.23 Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site. In the context of neighbourhood planning, a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a neighbourhood plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) as a result of the plan’s implementation.
- 3.24 A Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening was undertaken by Cotswold District Council this concluded that and Appropriate Assessment was not required:
- 3.25 The screening report is submitted alongside the DANDP.

European Convention on Human Rights

- 3.26 The Submission DANDP is fully compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights. It has been prepared with full regard to national statutory regulation and policy guidance, which are both compatible with the Convention. The DANDP has been produced in full consultation with the local community. The DANDP does not contain policies or proposals that would infringe the human rights of residents or other stakeholders over and above the existing strategic policies at national and district-levels, as demonstrated below.
- 3.27 The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporated into UK law the European Convention on Human Rights (“The Convention”). The Convention includes provision in the form of Articles, the aim of which is to protect the rights of the individual.
- 3.28 Section 6 of the Act prohibits public bodies from acting in a manner, which is incompatible with the Convention. Various rights outlined in the Convention and its First Protocol are to be considered in the process of making and considering planning decisions, namely:
- 3.29 Article 1 of the First Protocol protects the right of everyone to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions. No one can be deprived of possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided by law and by the general principles of international law. The Submission PNDP is fully compatible with the rights outlined in this Article. Although the Submission Plan includes policies that would restrict development rights to some extent, this does not have a greater impact than the general restrictions on development rights provided for in national law, namely the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Localism Act 2011. The restriction of development rights inherent in the UK’s statutory planning system is demonstrably in the public interest by ensuring that land is used in the most sustainable way, avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment, community and economy.
- 3.30 Article 6 protects the right to a fair and public hearing before an independent tribunal in determination of an individual’s rights and obligations. The process for neighbourhood plan production is fully compatible with this Article, allowing for extensive consultation on its proposals at various stages, and an independent examination process to consider representations received.
- 3.31 Article 14 provides that “The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in ... [the] ... European Convention on Human Rights shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.” The Town Council has developed the policies and proposals within the DANDP in full consultation with the community and wider stakeholders to produce as inclusive a document as possible. In general, the policies and proposals will not have a discriminatory impact on any particular group of individuals.

Basic condition g. Prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order (or neighbourhood plan).

- 3.33 The prescribed conditions have therefore been met in relation to the Submission DANDP and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the Plan.



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and Down Ampney Parish Council

June 2023

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan 2022-2031

Consultation Statement

Down Ampney Parish Council

With assistance from

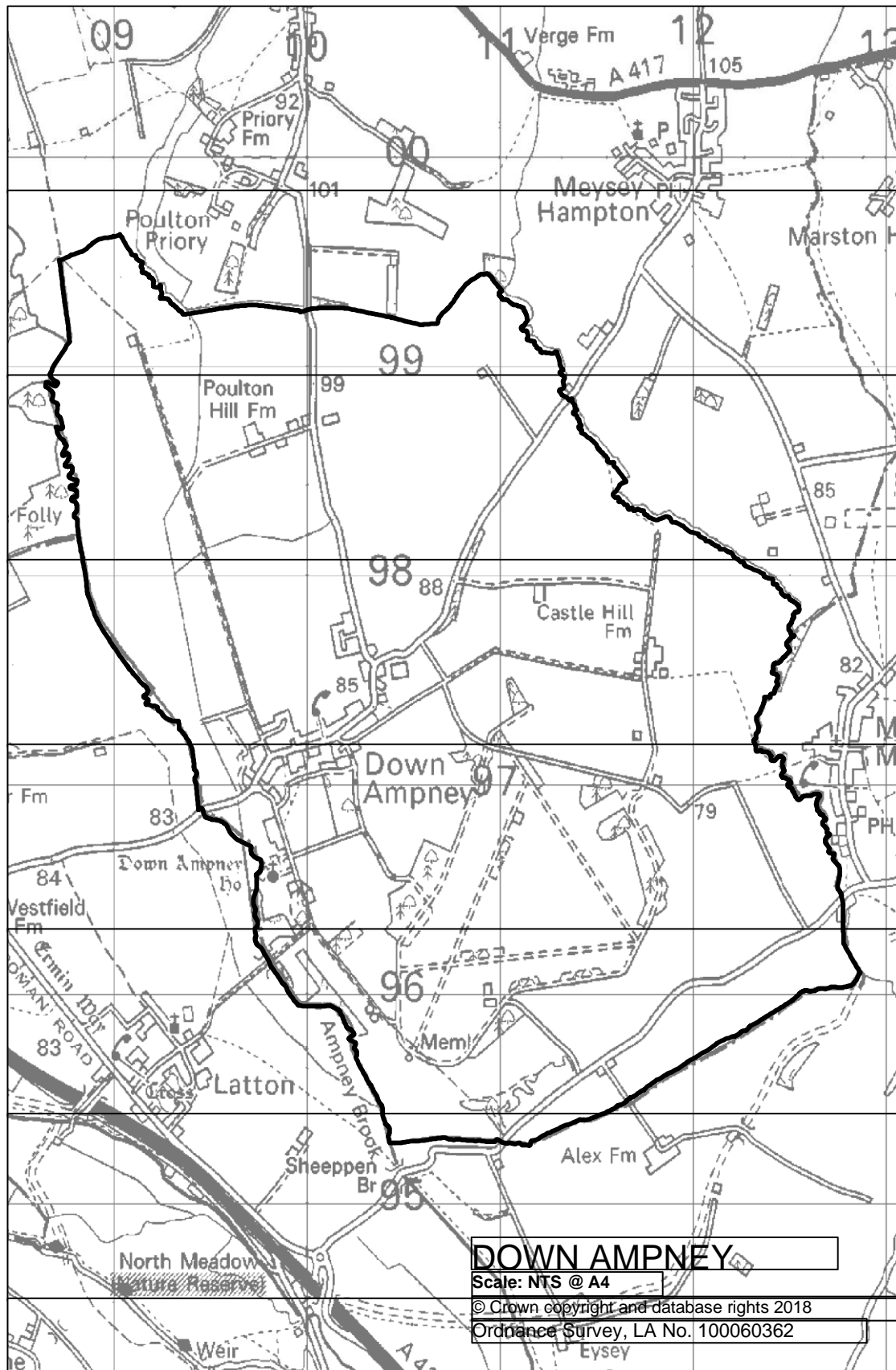


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Appendices

Map 1. Designated Neighbourhood Area (Source: Cotswold District Council ([link](#)))



1.0 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This Consultation Statement has been prepared in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (SI No. 637) Part 5 Paragraph 15 (2)¹ which defines a “consultation statement” as *a document which –*

- (a) contains details of the persons and bodies who were consulted about the proposed neighbourhood development plan;*
- (b) explains how they were consulted;*
- (c) summarises the main issues and concerns raised by the persons consulted; and*
- (d) describes how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in the proposed neighbourhood development plan.*

This Consultation Statement sets out how these requirements have been met and how, particularly, the Parish Council has sought to engage with those who live, work and carry out business in the area.

- 1.2 The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan (DANDP) has also been prepared by taking into account the advice provided in Paragraph: 107 (Reference ID: 41-107-20200925) of the National Planning Practice (NPPG).
- 1.3 The DANDP has been prepared in Response to the Localism Act 2011, this gives parish councils and other relevant bodies, new powers to prepare statutory neighbourhood plans to help guide development in their local areas. These powers give local people the opportunity to shape new development, as planning applications are determined in accordance with national planning policy and the local development plan, and neighbourhood plans form part of this framework.
- 1.3 The Parish Council applied to Cotswold District Council for area designation on 19th October 2018 ([CDC Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Page - https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/neighbourhood-plans-in-development/](#)) and the area shown on Map 1 was designated as a neighbourhood area by Cotswold District Council Under the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2016, this area was automatically approved,

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

without need for consultation or decision on 30th October 2018 ([Down Ampney Neighbourhood Area Approval - https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/parish-council/CDC_approval_of_Down_Ampney_designation.pdf](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/parish-council/CDC_approval_of_Down_Ampney_designation.pdf)).

- 1.4 All information about the DANDP at each stage has been provided on the Parish Council web site [Down Ampney Parish Council Neighbourhood Plan web site - https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/down-ampney-neighbourhood-plan.html](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/down-ampney-neighbourhood-plan.html).
- 1.6 The DANDP has been the subject of a wide and comprehensive range of consultation activity, at times subject to restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. During these periods the DANDP public consultation has taken into account and sought to meet the advice contained in paragraph 107 of the NPPG:

“The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 require neighbourhood planning groups and local planning authorities to undertake publicity in a manner that is likely to bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the neighbourhood area at particular stages of the process. It is not mandatory that engagement is undertaken using face-to-face methods. However, to demonstrate that all groups in the community have been sufficiently engaged, such as with those without internet access, more targeted methods may be needed including by telephone or in writing. Local planning authorities may be able to advise neighbourhood planning groups on suitable methods and how to reach certain groups in the community.

There are also requirements in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 that require at some stages of the process for neighbourhood planning groups and local planning authorities to publicise the neighbourhood planning proposal and publish details of where and when documents can be inspected. It is not mandatory for copies of documents to be made available at a physical location. They may be held available online. Local planning authorities may be able to advise neighbourhood planning groups on suitable methods that will provide communities with access to physical copies of documents.” (NPPG, Paragraph: 107 Reference ID: 41-107-20200925, Revision date: 25 09 2020 - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2# covid-19>)

This Statement provides further information and evidence to demonstrate how the DANDP meets the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations and government guidance.

2.0 Pre-Regulation 14 Consultation and Evidence Base Consultations

Introduction

- 2.1 In producing the Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council empowered a Steering Group, the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (SG), that had the responsibility of managing the process. It has been a priority of the SG to ensure that as far as practicable the Neighbourhood Plan is effective in delivering the needs, priorities and aspirations of the local community and also meeting the legal requirements and basic conditions of neighbourhood plans. The SG has made community engagement its overriding priority throughout the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan

Pre-Regulation 14 Consultation

- 2.2 To kick-start the preparation of the DANDP a 'launch' meeting explaining the concept of the Neighbourhood Plan and inviting volunteers to take part was held in December 2018. A range of methods to inform people was used, including publishing the 'launch' announcement in the Down Ampney News, which is delivered to every household. Following a meeting of volunteers in January 2019, the SG was formally convened.
- 2.3 Various methods have been used by the SG to inform people about the Plan and its progress, including regular articles in the Down Ampney News, community 'drop-in' events, leaflet drops, posters, banners and a dedicated Neighbourhood Plan noticeboard.
- 2.4 In addition to ongoing stakeholder consultation, community consultation involved the following stages:
- identifying the issues through a 'drop-in' event in August 2019;
 - a parish questionnaire conducted in October/November 2019 with 29 main questions and many sub-questions making a total of 222, which was completed by 201 respondents from 174 households (a 69% Response rate of households);
 - COVID19 lockdown measures hampered consultations but the results of the questionnaire were given to villagers in a drop-in presentation in September 2020.

Launch Event, December 2018

- 2.5 The DANDP launch event was held on 7th December 2018 at 7.30pm in the Village Hall. The aim of the meeting was to provide information on what is involved in the creation of an NDP and how villagers would be able support the process. An introduction was provided by Ray Jenkins the Chair of Down Ampney Parish Council; Barbara Pond of Gloucestershire Rural Community Council (GRCC) gave a presentation on “What is a neighbourhood plan?”. This included a question and answer session; a discussion was held on sustaining village facilities; and the evening closed with food and wine.
- 2.6 Response forms were handed out during the evening listing topics that could be covered in the DANDP. Fifteen forms were filled in on the night – these people were contacted and became the core of the SG. A full note of the meeting can be found at <https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/Down%20Ampney%20Village%20Residents%20Meeting%2007%20December%202018.pdf>.

Steering Group – Start-up Meeting, January 2019

- 2.7 The first meeting of the SG was held on the 11th January 2019. At this meeting a SG was unanimously elected, a Code of Conduct, Constitution and Confidentiality Agreement were approved. The meeting was open to members of the public who were in attendance.
- 2.8 The meeting identified 5 initial objectives:
- Housing
 - Landscape
 - Design
 - Economy and Employment
 - Sustainability and Infrastructure
- 2.9 It was also agreed that the first step in evidence gathering would be to conduct a Village Questionnaire. The minutes of this meeting and subsequent SG meetings can be found at <https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/other-documents.html>.

Village Questionnaire

- 2.10 To raise awareness within the village of the DANDP and the soon to be distributed questionnaire a further drop-in event was held at the Village Hall on the morning of the 17th August 2019.
- 2.11 Feedback was collected at this meeting (a copy of which can be found at https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/Village_Meeting_17082019.pdf) and this was used to amend the draft questionnaire.
- 2.12 The [Village Questionnaire](#) (https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/DA_NP_Questionnaire.pdf) was distributed as a hard copy to each household in September 2019 and publicised by way of the web site, leaflet, parish magazine and village noticeboard. Completed questionnaire forms were collected by “street representatives”. All completed forms were entered in a £100 cash prize draw.
- 2.12 Parallel to the residents’ questionnaire, local businesses were contacted to ensure that they were aware that a NDP was being produced and invited them to contribute. Meetings were held with The Wellcome Trust and the Co-operative Wholesale Society.
- 2.13 174 survey forms were completed out of 252 delivered – a 69% Response rate – this is excellent for this type of questionnaire. A full set of results was published on the DANDP web site (<https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-questionnaire-september-2019.html>).
- 2.14 The Village Questionnaire asked questions on a wide range of topics:
- Respondent information e.g. age
 - Strengths and perceived weaknesses of the area
 - Use of village facilities
 - Satisfaction with green spaces
 - New homes e.g. type and location of new development
 - Infrastructure
 - Design
 - Business
 - Transport
 - Environment
- 2.15 The results were then used to inform the preparation of the Draft DANDP. Where used these were referred to in the draft plan, this information has also been included in the submission draft DANDP.

- 2.16 Following the analysis of Responses a further village meeting was held on 5th September 2020 to present the findings. There were also published on the DANDP web site (https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/Village_Meeting_05092020.pdf).

3.0 Regulation 14 Public Consultations

3.1 There were two Regulation Public Consultations – the first from 11th December 2021 to 25th February 2022 and the second from 1st April 2023 to 15th May 2023. The reason for the second consultation was that a new Design Guidance and Codes document had been produced by AECOM for the Parish Council after the end of the first consultation. Changes were also made to the main Plan following the representations made on the first consultation.

3.2 The public consultation on both DANDP Regulation 14 Issue Plans was carried out in accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (SI No. 637) Part 5 Pre-submission consultation and publicity, paragraph 14. This states that:

Before submitting a plan proposal to the local planning authority, a qualifying body must—

- (a) publicise, in a manner that is likely to bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the neighbourhood area:*
 - (i) details of the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan;*
 - (ii) details of where and when the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan may be inspected;*
 - (iii) details of how to make representations; and*
 - (iv) the date by which those representations must be received, being not less than 6 weeks from the date on which the draft proposal is first publicised;*
- (b) consult any consultation body referred to in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 whose interests the qualifying body considers may be affected by the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan; and*
- (c) send a copy of the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan to the local planning authority.*

3.3 The first DANDP Regulation 14 Issue Neighbourhood Plan was published for formal consultation for an extended period of 11 weeks - 11th December 2021 to 25th February 2022. The second DANDP Regulation 14 Issue Neighbourhood Plan was published for formal consultation for a period of 6 weeks – 1st April 2023 to 15th May 2022.

3.4 Publicity of both DANDPs was widespread. This included:

- Posters on noticeboards
- Leaflet to each household
- Social Media e.g. Facebook
- Parish Council website
- Mailing list – businesses and formal consultees (Appendices 1 and 2)
- Media and press releases and Down Ampney News

3.5 Copies of the first plan and supporting documents were made available on the Parish Council website [Regulation 14 Issue Plan \(https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html\)](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html). 10 hard copies of the DANDP documentation would be available for loan, 5 copies were held by the Down Ampney Village Shop to be signed out by those who wished to read the documents, with a 48 hour turn round time. Copies of the second plan and supporting documents were made available on the Parish Council website [Second Regulation 14 Issue Plan \(https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html\)](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html). Hard copies of the DANDP documentation were held by the Down Ampney Village Shop.

3.6 Responses to the Regulation 14 consultation were to be returned as follows:

In writing to:

First Plan:

Down Ampney Parish Council
The Chairman
54 Down Ampney
GL7 5QW

Or by Email to:

down.ampney.ndp@outlook.com

Second Plan:

Down Ampney Parish Council
The Clerk
55 Down Ampney
GL7 5QW

Or by Email to:

down.ampney.ndp@outlook.com

- 3.7 A downloadable Response form was made available on the Parish Council web site (Appendix 3), together with an on-line form.
- 3.8 All consultation materials included the date by which comments must be made and to whom.
- 3.9 A copy of both plans and supporting documentation was sent or made available to Cotswold District Council (CDC). The CDC Response to both plans are included in full at Table 1 of this Statement.
- 3.10 A Strategic Environmental Assessment/Habitat Regulations Assessment screening was carried out by Cotswold District Council on the Regulation 14 Draft of the DANDP. This was consulted on with the three statutory bodies
(https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/Down_Ampney_NDP_SEA_and_HRA_Screening_Opinion.pdf).
- 3.11 A list of the consultation bodies' contact details was compiled and all those on the list were sent a letter by email or post notifying them of the Regulation 14 public consultation and inviting comments (Appendices 1, 2 and 3). This list included:
- Individuals and businesses (including landowners and developers)
 - Local groups and interest bodies
 - Adjoining parishes.
 - Environment Agency and other statutory bodies
 - Local ward and county councillors
 - Emails were also sent to local individuals and groups on the Town Council mailing list.
- 3.12 All the responses and representations received on the first plan are available on the parish website at [First Plan Representations \(https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-first-plan.html\)](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-first-plan.html). All the responses and representations received on the second plan are available on the parish website at [Second Plan Representations \(https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html\)](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html).
- 3.13 Tables 1 to 3 of this Statement set out the Responses received to both Regulation 14 Consultations. Tables 1 and 3 also include a column setting out the Parish Council's consideration of the Response. These Responses were used to make amendments to the Regulation 14 Issues to produce the Regulation 16 Submission. In this way, the DANDP has been a collaborative effort led by the SG but supported by Responses and feedback from local residents, business and others.

**Table 1a. Down Ampney First Regulation 14 Consultation - Comments from
Cotswold District Council and Parish Council Response**

(only those comments requiring response have been noted. The full representation is
available at: <https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html>)

Down Ampney Reg 14 draft CDC Comments



February 2022

Please find below comments from **Cotswold District Council** (CDC) on the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan (NDP).

CDC acknowledges the work that has been put in by the authors of this NDP and commends them for their efforts.

The Council hopes that the following comments, observations and suggested amendments will assist with the progress on the plan through to examination. In general these have been written to try to identify either points which in officers' opinion may not meet the Basic Conditions against which the NDP will be assessed, or where the wording used may be open to interpretation during the development management process.

We'd like to advise that Cotswold District Council is committed to a review of its Local Plan, with an aim to adopt an updated Local Plan in 2023. This review is at a very early stage, and we wouldn't wish to pre-empt evidence or the options which will need to be consulted upon in due course, but our expectation is that the overarching strategy of directing development to our principal settlements will continue – further growth will need to be accommodated, and housing affordability and climate change considerations are likely to drive some other policy changes.

[Parish Council response below in *italic underline*].

Front Cover It is a requirement that Neighbourhood Plans are explicit about the period they cover, and a common modification requested by independent examiners - we'd strongly recommend that the period the plan will cover is added to the front page

Response: *Plan to be revised to take on board this comment.*

Section 1.2, paragraph one. While we certainly don't underestimate the challenge of trying to make the planning process accessible, the introduction here rather risks underplaying the power of the neighbourhood plan. It is true that the NDP sits alongside the Local Plan as part of the statutory development framework, and thus its policies can be considered to have equal weight, but perhaps it would be useful to be clear that on non-strategic matters, where the policies are not in agreement, the NDP take precedence over the Local Plan- please see National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 30.

It may have been useful to include a brief explanation of the reg 14 stage at the end of the section - we'd recommend this for the Regulation 16 draft.

Response: *Plan to be revised to take on board this comment.*

Chapters 3-7

The Plan structure serves to introduce the different topic areas well, and provides useful evidence. It does vary slightly from a more conventional Planning Policy document structure in that the justification for policies is presented collectively in each chapter, rather than as a reasoned justification for each policy individually. While this may make it more accessible to the casual reader, it probably makes it harder to read an individual policy, and to understand the rationale, the application and intention of the policy, so could be to the detriment of ease of use by development management officers once made.

Response: *Structure of document to be reconsidered and amended if felt necessary.*

Chapter 3 Landscape

3.1 Reference is made to the national character area but if the NDP wanted a more fine-grained landscape analysis reference could be made to the Cotswold Water Park Landscape character assessment <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/landscape/landscape-character/>

Response: *Will study and reassess.*

3.1.1. The word 'while' appears superfluous in the opening sentence.

Response: *Delete as suggested.*

3.3.4 This states that the airfield war memorial is a non-designated heritage asset (NDHA), which seems appropriate; however it is really important that we have a map to show the exact location and extent of the NDHA so that it can be entered on our mapping systems. As discussed previously, the NDP could have included an NDHA policy, to explicitly identify these assets, but the Council is working hard to improve identification and recognition of such assets (see comment at 7.5 below)

Response: *More detail to be added. The Submission Plan does not include an NDHA policy.*

A number of sites are proposed as Local Green Space (LGS) but the analysis to support that identification is quite brief. There does not seem to be any use of the CDC toolkit - which isn't required, but we feel would provide some structure to your analysis. This is often an area probed at examination - examiners are always at pains to ensure land owners have been notified, and that there is sufficient evidence to justify inclusion as LGS.

Response: *Toolkit now used in Local Green Space Appendix.*

The Examiner will likely familiarise themselves with the weight of evidence and justification used to support other LGS in the district. The Council believes that further justification is required to bring the weight of evidence to a standard that will maximise success at examination.

Response: Justification revised.

LGS1 This site is subject of a current planning application. While we do not believe this disqualifies its inclusion at this stage, should it be granted permission, in our opinion it would not qualify as an LGS.

Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

Response: Justification revised. Planning application has since been refused.

page 16. Notable vistas in Down Ampney. The Council also notes another potentially important view across the green looking southwest from the north-east corner. Views extend beyond the immediate built environment (and houses in the mid-ground at Dukes Field) into the countryside beyond. This view provides a glimpse into the countryside directly from the heart of the village; a key aspect of the NDP's vision which states, "*The rural roots of the village will be recognised by ensuring that any development respects the vernacular and **maintains its close connection with the surrounding countryside**.*" (bold is added emphasis).

The Plan does not explain in detail how these vistas have been alighted on.

Response: Section to be re-written to address these comments.

Policy LP1 Local and indeed national policy convention is to frame planning policies positively. For example the policy could be rewritten as follows:

Development proposals should take account of the identified key vistas (Figure 3.6) and be designed and located to safeguard their integrity. Proposals that retain, safeguard and enhance identified key vistas will be supported.

It is not clear whether the vistas illustrated in figure 3 denote the full extent of the vista and therefore anything outside of the vista arc is not subject to policy LP1, or are indicative of an important view. Figure 3 appears to be indicative and illustrative of an important view. The Council welcomes clarity on this point to aid the Development Management (planning application) process.

Response: Policy to be revised to take on board this comment.

Policy LP2. There is no direct supporting text to justify the policy and support the application of the policy through the Development Management (planning application) process (often referred to as 'Reasoned Justification'). For example the supporting text to policies LP1 and LP2 could explain how these policies help to deliver objectives LO1 to LO3. We recommend placing the 'NB' sentence outside of the policy box and into supporting text. Other relevant policies will always be applied and therefore it is not necessary to state this in policy, although it would be useful to include the note in the

supporting text to aid the application of the policy and further explain why other policies should be noted.

Response: *Plan to be revised to take on board this comment.*

Chapter 4 Infrastructure Roads, Transport and Drainage

Please include a note at figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 showing the source of the information and the version of the Environment Agency map being used.

Response: *Will add references to the sources of the EA maps.*

The Council notes that specific mention is made in section 4.3 to NPPF paragraph 160.

“Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, and should manage flood risk from all sources. They should consider cumulative impacts in, or affecting, local areas susceptible to flooding, and take account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management authorities, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards.” NPPF 160

Response: *This will be removed section 4.3.3 re-worded.*

Given that the NDP is not able to prepare a ‘strategic policy’ it is not clear why specific reference is being made to this aspect of the NPPF. The Council is currently updating its strategic flood risk assessment and we welcome the parish council to review this when it becomes available. As a point of order, when quoting directly from national policy you should either quote the paragraph in full or make clear that aspects of the paragraph have not been quoted.

Policy IP1: Will this be effective – or can developers simply point to Thames Water’s responsibilities and SUDs compliance? Given the right to connect, the onus in law is on Thames Water, not the developer - local planning policy cannot reframe this legal position.

Response: *Policies IP1 and IP2. Both CDC INF8 1a and paragraph 11.8.9 require developers to consider both on-site and offsite capacity.*

As noted in Annexe C, Down Ampney’s surface water infrastructure depends upon many aspects – pipes, drains, ditches and ground water infiltration. If these are not adequate and not maintained pluvial flooding will occur.

Also note CDC paragraph 11.8.12. About half of Down Ampney’s surface water discharge is into a Source Protection Zone 1.

Policy IP2: The policy conditions a specific solution to unknown development proposals, using infrastructure outside the NDP area. We think this is too specific, and risks the examiner striking it out for its effect outside the neighbourhood area. Instead we’d suggest the policy should highlight the issue and your expectation on the developer in general terms, and the specifics about the capacity of the current site sit in the supporting text.

Occupancy seems to be subject to a demonstration by a statutory undertaker. How will such a demonstration be made - could it be argued that if a development has been allowed to connect, the statutory undertaker is claiming adequate capacity - thus capacity is demonstrated.

Response: *CDC paragraph 11.8.8 is out-of-date as evidenced by the discussion in NDP Section 4.4.2 and the submissions to the Parliamentary Environmental Committee's inquiry into water quality in rivers.*

CDC Policy INF8 and paragraph 11.8.16 admit that water supply and wastewater treatment are issues that go beyond the CD boundary. Policy IP2 localises this issue in that wastewater treatment is beyond the NDP area but affects Down Ampney and is in accordance with CDC paragraph 11.8.9 which states that the CDC will require the necessary improvements to be completed prior to occupation of the development.

Policy IP3 This policy area is adequately covered by the Local Plan, and in more detail. Local Plan para 10.14.18 explains that SUDs may not always be appropriate.

Response: *Delete.*

Chapter 5 Infrastructure: Community and Leisure

Community facilities – You could look to help preserve their use through policy – there are a few examples, such as Somerford Keynes, Kemble and Ewen and the emerging South Cerney Plan. Protection that can be provided may be limited – but underlines the value local people put on the premises

p.32 5.4.1. Are there any sustrans routes or quiet lanes through the parish?

Response: *Policy to be revised to take on board this comment. There are no Sustrans routes.*

Chapter 6 Economy and Employment, and Tourism

No comment

Response: *Noted.*

Chapter 7 Housing and Design p39

The title implies that it is only housing design, so, while recognising that most buildings in the village itself are domestic, what about other buildings and structures?

Response: *We will add "Village" in front of "Design" to be more encompassing.*

7.1 refers to previous version of the NPPF

Response: *Update all NPPF references, where necessary.*

To be more meaningful, we suggest the population graph should be based against the UK context. For example in 1911 the UK pop was 38.2M and at 2021 it was estimated to be 63.2M. Growth at Down Ampney is broadly consistent with UK growth; although the growth has been sharper in the last 20 years.

Response: *Population graph and statement will be modified to show how much Down Ampney has grown in relation to other villages in the area. You would expect new dwellings to be built near the towns which have a better infrastructure actually existing. So would not expect Down Ampney population in percentage terms to keep pace with National growth.*

p.44, 7.5 You mention listed buildings – as noted in previous comments, we would have liked to see a review of Non-Designated Heritage Assets. Neighbourhood Plans are a great place to try to catalogue such – to try to afford them a bit more recognition through the planning system. That said, we are actively working on a Local Heritage List project, which will identify such assets outside of a neighbourhood plan, so there remains an opportunity to ensure such assets are identified in advance of development proposals.

Response: *Refer to the comments against Chapter 3.*

7.6.1 states that, “it is considered that Down Ampney has completely fulfilled its planning obligations to 2031 in accordance with the CDCLP”. Be that as it may, the Council is updating its local plan to accommodate more housing as a result of a high national housing need target; which is increasing need from 420p.a. to 490p.a. across the district.

Response: *7.6.1:- We wait and see if the village is allocated more housing requirements before 2031 but to date the recommendations in the CDC up-dated Local Plan do not show any further allocation to the village. See 2-2-04f-siteassessments-Down-Ampney.pdf.*

7.6.2 states, “it would be expected that no more than 6 dwellings per year would be allocated to Down Ampney.” The planning system is more complex than a simple calculation that ascribes a proportion per each settlement. The figure quoted is not a recognised figure. It is important to recognise that housing is not directed solely according to need, but according to opportunity/constraints, in the most sustainable locations, as determined by national criteria. It is not clear what the specific justification is for the requirement that no more than 15 homes be built per year. This requirement is contrary to the strategic policies of the adopted local plan and the general thrust of the government’s National Planning Policy Framework.

Response: *7.6.2:- Will reword but it must be noted that there is a limit to the new housing that a rural village can absorb. The impact on the village of extensive development has a major impact on the roads, noise, dust, habitat, parking and general annoyance to the existing village. In addition "new" people have to be integrated into the existing village and not seen as a "takeover".*

7.7 .1 "Suggestions for areas that would be suitable for incorporation of green infrastructure into possible future development are shown on Figure 7.9 overleaf."

We think the wording here could be clearer, not least because there is far more green infrastructure (GI) around the village than that shown on the map. It might be better to say. "Suggestions for areas that could be suitable for enhancement of GI as part of future development or other initiatives are shown on ..." We'd suggest amending the wording on the figure as well. There is also the challenge of how this could be delivered as part of "possible future development" - for example, is it the same ownership?

We think that there are other areas of GI that could be enhanced - elsewhere the plan covers footpaths and drainage, for example, which could be referenced here.

We suggest the flooding commentary is superfluous – point already addressed and not furthered in this section.

Response: 7.7.1:- Can re-word but note that we are trying to give "green break areas" in the village so as not to show just continual housing. Don't see why this cannot be agreed with any potential developer at an early development layout stage and contractually enforced. Typical example is the approval for 22 houses at Broadway Farm showing extensive green space, and then when approved re-submits for 44 houses building on the green space. Unfortunately, we have one land owner in the area who does not wish to communicate. Footpaths could be suggested on this map. Will remove the reference to flooding as mentioned elsewhere.

7.7.2 Please reference the date of the Housing Needs Survey (HNS) - as a piece of evidence an HNS has a shelf life.

Response: 7.7.2:- Agreed and will add date of the Housing Needs Survey.

7.7.3 There are a couple of suggested infill sites but these already have permission.

There is no commentary on how the NDP has arrived at the possible Green Infrastructure sites.

Response: 7.7.3:- Covered by comment in 7.7.1.

7.8 Answers noted but it is unclear how the questionnaire Responses have influenced the policy.

HP1: We cannot see how the evidence directs such a specific policy. Inevitably, developers will seek to meet this through the affordable dwellings. It risks underserving evidenced local need - as it increases the risk that development doesn't provide family sized affordable dwellings.

HP1 must accord with the recently published HNA. What is the justification for 10% of dwellings to be bungalows? There was virtually no mention of this in the introductory text to housing chapter. Type of housing chart indicated that over 60% did not support bungalows therefore not clear why policy is being pursued. The NDP must accord with Local Plan policy H1.

Bungalows - as a type of development, they do have a greater land take, and thus can be expensive. However, we understand the attraction, particularly as lifetime homes. Done well, they can respect the Cotswold vernacular - a terrace of almshouse style dwellings, for example.

Response: 7.8:- HP1:- Don't agree with the comment as it is clear in 7.8.3 that the residents want smaller houses for purchase i.e. 1 to 2 bedroom. Affordable housing is dictated by the 40% rule on sites over 11 dwellings. There will be 22 affordable houses coming from the Broadway Farm estate. A major problem is that the smaller houses are being bought as second homes depriving local people who just cannot afford the inflated prices. 60% may have said they did not want bungalows, but 40% said they did and it is interesting that Cotswold Homes are proposing nine bungalows for the Rooktree Farm site. Local people are interested in staying local and down sizing and being on one floor.

HP4: Affordable housing and key worker housing are two distinct and separate tenures – although plenty of key workers will qualify for various affordable tenures. Policy okay but can not prevent non-local connection if criteria has been met.

HP4. We understand the aspiration to retain affordable housing as such in perpetuity, but we don't believe this can be achieved through an NDP policy alone. While the purchase discount on affordable homes to buy may be protected through future disposals, the NDP is not legally capable of suspending the right to acquire that is enjoyed by a tenant of social housing. We note that this right can be restricted through Community Right to Build Orders, so if the parish is so minded, they could partner with a developer in the future to more specifically frame how development might come forward.

Response: HP4:- A very contentious subject is the occupancy of the affordable housing. The CDC policy states people within CDC area so that must be controlled/monitored and not let the Housing Management companies just fill the spaces from outside CDC area. We believe it is correct that affordable.

HP5: We see the attraction of this policy, but we don't think this can be done - there's no planning power to prevent further applications being submitted. That said, there is a para in the NPPF about not weakening design quality (and that includes green infrastructure) so this nuance could be picked up explicitly. Furthermore, we find the wording awkward 'development management stage' is not clear - given that 'development management is a process from pre-application, through application, review, decision.

Response: HP5:- Will modify the wording to make it clearer but will keep the policy. Specific reference to NPPF paragraph 135. We need support via conditions from CDC to make certain green infrastructure stays as originally agreed.

Chapter 8 Summary

No comment

Response: Noted.

Design Guide

As an overall point - the guide serves extremely well as a description of Down Ampney. We'd welcome a bit more detail on the natural environment - perhaps working with the Cotswolds Lakes Trust and other environmental partners. We think it would be useful to expand on the direction the guide provides - recognising that in order to achieve net zero, there may be some fundamental changes - but certain design cues could be retained.

Beyond the description of the locality, the guide is very general and not that easy to use in a

planning context. We suggest that the general description and aspirations could be summarised into key bullet points of things that are particularly important. See for example Northleach's Neighbourhood Plan (NE3) or South Cerney (SC1) - <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-planning/made-neighbourhood-plans/> - both examples where the evidence has been summarised into key headings specified in policy.

Without such specific guidelines, it can be very difficult to use a design document in helping to assess and determine a planning application or alternatively as a way to help local residents alter their properties.

p.2 It's good to see reference to both buildings and landscape as part of design. - crucial to get the design of any GI right as mentioned in the NDP itself. We would welcome a reference to 'Building with Nature' and a suggestion that all developments should meet those standards.

section 3 - Architectural style. There is a lot of emphasis on the Down Ampney existing architecture and it is good to see a local design guide picking up on local design features and providing some detail on this very local style. While you are understandably keen that these are repeated in new housing, it would also be helpful to consider how this could be done in the context of zero or lower carbon housing, e.g. show stone front porches with steep pitched roofs - what would be the interpretation on a modern zero carbon house? Is the continued use of Cotswold recon stone appropriate - concrete uses lots of carbon. Do we really want to build chimneys when wood burners are a cause of particulates; windows can act to achieve solar gain if appropriately scaled and located etc. This design guide feels like it is a bit out of date given the climate emergency even though they acknowledge the climate emergency.

List of tree species. Some of these are non-native and would not provide ecological benefits. Local importance of native barberry and black poplar (refer to CWP nature recovery plan).

Overall we found the sustainable design section a bit muddled and not easy to implement. The SUDS section includes biodiversity but does not mention GI, of which it is a key component.

Section 6 includes a description of the landscape around the settlement but does not really give guidance on local GI etc. See amendments suggested in the main NDP on GI enhancements. What habitats are characteristic of Down Ampney - what habitats would you like to see more of included in new development GI (again could refer to the nature recovery plan - which the PC were consulted on). How do you want to see biodiversity

net gain delivered on site? The suggestions on where GI could be enhanced elsewhere in the village are useful but some idea on what enhancements would help would be beneficial.

We note that these issues have really come to the fore, in recent years, and acknowledge that there is less detail within the Local Plan and its supporting documents than we would wish. There will be a lot more detail, and direction and support for developers as a consequence of the Local Plan update that is now underway - we appreciate you cannot easily reference as yet to be published policy and guidance, but we would like to offer an assurance that thorough detail will be available shortly, to ensure high quality sustainable development in a Cotswold context.

p.2 "The village buildings may be considered in three groups." It would be useful to have a

map to show the 3 areas clearly outlined - this will be particularly advantageous to the independent examiner, who will not be familiar with the parish.

2.3. Housing Density

Echoing comment on the NDP itself - Density can be as much about the size of units (and relevant parking provision) as anything else.

4.5 Boundary Treatments.

We are not convinced that all front boundaries should be dwarf stone walls. We often find there can be issues around householders retaining hedgerows if planted within their garden boundaries so walls can be better on the outside of a development or design the development so that the outer boundaries are not garden boundaries.

A list of trees already present in the parish is presented. It is not clear what purpose the list serves - it is juxtaposed with a paragraph encouraging native species - yet is not a list of such. It may be better if you came up with a list of species you want to be planted in the parish - anything like local apple varieties, black poplar (a CWP speciality); species that support biodiversity etc.

5.2 Water Features and SUDS.

Reference to GI would be appropriate. Multifunctional benefits of open space which is well designed. What do they mean by "green back lanes"?

5.4 Climate Change.

There is some consideration in design guide and in the NDP on solar gain, which can be a factor in reduced energy consumption, but there is a great deal more to consider than that not least excessive solar gain in hot weather now being a real risk.

7.2 Parking.

We understand the concern that recent development cannot accommodate the typical current pattern of car ownership. However, three off road spaces per dwelling is a very significant land take, and introduces large areas of hard surfacing. Realistically, on road parking has more flexibility to provide visitor parking or additional occupier parking for those with more vehicles. The expectation appears to be that garages are large enough

to accommodate a car and storage and bicycles - such a space can hardly be considered a single garage, and again, has a significant land take, and impact on property pricing.

You might want to consider how your ideas fit in with GCC's street design guidance and its Local Transport Plan.

7.3 Lighting.

You could also consider lighting impacts on biodiversity.

The guide gives a really helpful description of the typical features of a Down Ampney house. I wonder if it would be better to separate that out - this is what makes a house typical of Down Ampney. Then go on to say how those design features might be incorporated into new designs. But this may be challenging as we move to net zero - different building techniques, materials etc. The challenge is to build a contemporary house that is net zero but that captures the character of Down Ampney, not easy to achieve. But it will be easier given that the design code describes what is particular about Down Ampney. I think that a greater emphasis on what makes Down Ampney special - with more drawings and photos would really add value to the design code. With an associated policy that says something along the lines of "new development should respect the existing character of the village as set out in the Down Ampney design code and its over design should be inspired by that character"

Please note that the extract from the NPPF in the design guide is from the NPPF 2019 - it is important to use the most up to date version. There is no reference in the design guide to the National Design Guide or Code work - please see links below

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code>

Response: The Design Guide will be looked at and extensively rewritten.

APPENDIX 2 – LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE PARISH OF DOWN AMPNEY

A caveat should be added that there may be amendments to the statutory list with a web reference to the definitive information - <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

APPENDIX 3 – FOOTPATH AND CYCLE WAY SUGGESTIONS

It would be helpful to acknowledge that footpaths and cycleways are a core part of GI and that when enhancing these rights of way or creating new ones there is also an opportunity to create wildlife corridors, additional water courses etc. The more attractive that these routes are the more likely they are to be used.

Table 1b. Down Ampney Second Regulation 14 Consultation - Comments from Cotswold District Council and Parish Council Response

(only those comments requiring response have been noted. The full representation is available at: <https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html>)



Down Ampney Regulation 14 draft: CDC Officer Comment.

May 2023

Please find below comments from **Cotswold District Council** (CDC) on the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan (NDP).

CDC acknowledges the work that has been put in by the authors of this NDP and commends them for their efforts, and commitment to full consultation.

The Council hopes that the following comments, observations and suggested amendments will assist with the progress on the plan through to submission and examination, which we anticipate later this year. In general these have been written to try to identify either points which in officers' opinion may not meet the Basic Conditions against which the NDP will be assessed, or where the wording used may be open to interpretation during the development management process.

[Parish Council response below in *italic underline*].

Chapters 1-5

No comment, other than to say there is an error with the chapter numbering (i.e. chapter 5 landscape).

Response: Will be changed

5.3.5 We strongly recommend you provide a justification and a boundary for the airfield, in order to present it as a non-designated heritage asset. The justification does not have to be extensive, but proportionate to make the case for the constraint this presents. In terms of mapping the boundary, please do advise if you would benefit from any assistance on this - as we are keen to map NDHAs on our own GIS systems, this may be something we can assist with.

Response: We will cite the whole airfield as well as the airfield memorial. We have also included input from the Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team. We are planning to produce a Register of NDHA but "to follow" the NDP.

Fig 4.6. The map shows "notable vistas" but does not indicate from exactly where the vista can be seen and looking in which direction, although there are photos. It would be helpful to confirm vistas are from publicly accessible locations e.g. a public footpath. When showing vistas it is common and good practice to show the direction and splay of

the view/vista. In simple terms incorporate arrows within figure 4 showing the view point to the asset/environment of interest. Without which it will be difficult for the Local Planning Authority to conserve (suggest the word 'protect' rather than 'conserve') notable vistas. Please ensure the correct figure is being quoted also. Policy states fig 3.6 but it appears to be fig 4.6.

Response: *Notable vistas will be identified with an arrow showing direction of view. All views are from public roads or footpaths.*

Policy LP2. We are not convinced the wording of the policy is quite correct, in terms of the implications of Local Green Space designation - this is an area where examiners have often made modifications, as the NPPF is very clear in terms of what LGS designation means - we'd note further that there is an instance where the courts have overruled a policy, while accepted that all the LGS themselves qualify. We would recommend you review the wording in the Local Plan Policy, and perhaps use this, to rely on the NPPF rather than risk an alternative interpretation. Without these changes it is likely the policy will not be in general conformity with the Local Plan and indeed national policy.

Response: *Wording has been changed to be more in line with CDC Local Plan policy EN3 by adding: "In accordance with Policy EN3 in Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031, development will only be permitted within a Local Green Space where there are very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space. Particular attention will be paid to the evidence presented by the local community when assessing development proposals that are likely to affect a designated Local Green Space."*

Chapter 6 Infrastructure: Community and Leisure

CP1 Protection of Existing Community Facilities.

We welcome a policy that identifies valuable community assets. We wonder whether there is a missing word, in the clause immediately under the list of assets - 'when it is in accordance with relevant development **PLAN** and national planning policies.' It could be helpful if the Reasoned Justification (the supporting text for the policy, not the policy 'box') directed the reader towards 'INF2 of the Local Plan, or successor policies' to make it clear what development plan policies this refers to.

Response: *CP1 has been modified so that justification for INF2 is now outside the policy box.*

Chapter 8 Housing and Village Design

The title of this section refers to housing and design - while your focus is unsurprisingly on residential development, you may wish to make it clear that you have high design expectations of non-residential developments as well.

Response: *The heading will be changed to "Residential Housing and Non-Residential Design".*

p.51, 8.5 You mention listed buildings – as noted in previous comments, we would have liked to see a review of Non-Designated Heritage Assets. Neighbourhood Plans are a

great place to try to catalogue such – to try to afford them a bit more recognition through the planning system. That said, we are actively working on a Local Heritage List project, which will identify such assets outside of a neighbourhood plan, so there remains an opportunity to ensure such assets are identified in advance of development proposals.

Response: Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team has been contacted and a very comprehensive list of non-designated heritage assets was received. These will be referenced these and a report “Historic Environment Record” prepared. In addition to the airfield memorial we have considered other possible non-heritage assets and have added the “bollards” near the Preacher’s Cross (a scheduled ancient monument); they are in fact the weights used on the old airfield in WWII to hold down the gliders.

HP1: Village Character and Housing Density

The Council encourages that this policy be reviewed, in particular to reflect on its purpose and the intended outcomes that it is trying to achieve. As written it is likely to not be in general conformity with nation policy and the local plan. This policy is far too prescriptive and is normally seen in the reverse within metropolitan authorities that seek to ensure a minimum density is achieved on sites. There are likely to be unintended consequences of this policy, for example it is likely to promote large houses over smaller houses, it will affect the delivery of affordable housing in the district (as strategic policy) and overall site viability. This policy is likely to promote unsustainable forms of development in the district and runs contrary to the Council’s transport decarbonisation strategies which seek to ensure good density and use of land in settlements to promote self sufficiency. National policy requires optimal use of land, the art is in the planning balance of various policies and material considerations ensuring densities protect and enhance the character of the area.

Response: Paragraph 8.4 and in 8.8.2 of the Plan references paragraph 124 of the NPPF which in particular in sub-paragraph (d) mentions the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting. This Policy reinforces this desirability. We do not agree that it will promote larger houses as low density does not necessarily imply larger houses; lower density can be achieved through public open space and green infrastructure. The purpose of the policy is to avoid a rural village being turned into an urban environment. We agree that “... the art is in the planning balance of various policies and material considerations ensuring densities protect and enhance the character of the area.” That is exactly what the policy is trying to achieve but the precise wording of the Policy allows for flexibility.

HP2 House Types: Inevitably, developers will seek to meet their smaller property quota through the affordable dwellings. It risks underserving evidenced local need - as it increases the risk that development doesn’t provide family sized affordable dwellings. It should be noted that policy HP1 is likely to make the delivery of this policy difficult. The wording of the policy may not provide sufficient certainty - the use of ‘shall generally’ and provision of a guide of up to 65%, coupled with a gentle exhortation to provide bungalows, means that the policy provides direction, but lacks clarity on the circumstances where these expectations might not apply.

Response: Policy HP2 will be reworded to better reflect the community’s aspirations for the proportions of types of dwellings suitable for Down Ampney.

HP3 Affordable Housing: This policy is superfluous, and thus we suspect would be recommended for deletion, by failing to meet the requirements of paragraph 16 of the NPPF. We suggest that if the authors of the plan feel it necessary to flag that the Local Plan policy stands, this should be done in the supporting text or another device, but not a policy 'box'.

We note that affordable housing and key worker housing are two distinct and separate tenures – although plenty of key workers will qualify for various affordable tenures

Response: *This Policy will be removed and the text will be altered. Subsequent policies will be renumbered.*

HP4 Maintaining Housing for People with a Local Connection: The policy and the NDP does not offer a definition for the concept of Local Connection. However, we suspect this would generally mean a direct connection with the village - residency, work, family connection - and often cascades out to surrounding parishes. However, such an interpretation would not be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. Principal settlements, of which Down Ampney is one, accommodate a share of district housing need, fulfilling a role wider than accommodating local needs only. It should be noted that policy HP1 is likely to make the delivery of this policy difficult

By way of assurance, Cotswold District and its housing partners operate a choice based letting process, which has proved an effective tool at matching people's housing needs with a location that suits.

Affordable housing cannot be secured in perpetuity except in very particular circumstances, as occupants have a right to buy/right to acquire (the first applying to Local authority owned properties, the second to properties owned by a registered social landlord).

Response: *This Policy will be removed but further discussion will be added in the general text. Subsequent policies will be renumbered.*

HP5: Design of New Development in Down Ampney

We have some doubt over whether the final section of the policy really works - how would it be used at the application stage? Do you expect all the usual details that are dealt with by condition (e.g. landscape scheme) to form part of the initial application submission? We endorse the position of not diluting the quality of development as the planning process progresses, and direct you to para 135 in the NPPF that seeks to address this.

Response: *There have been several instances where planning permission has been granted showing beautiful layouts and design. After approval the design has been changed to save costs. Example is a development with stone walling and block paved which immediately after approval changed to wood fencing and stone ballast drive. This is the reason for this policy which is in accordance with paragraph 135 of the NPPF. If the details are dealt with by condition then it would be expected that approval of that condition would be approved by the Parish Council in conjunction with CDC.*

Design Guide

We note that the Cotswold Design Code will be extensively updated and extended as part of the partial review of the local plan.

2.3.1 A more detailed analysis of the landscape in that area can be found in the CWP integrated landscape character assessment - <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/landscape/landscape-character/>

Response: *Text will be amended to include reference to landscape character assessment. The additional text has resulted in subsequent amendments to the layout.*

2.3.1 It should be noted that the Zone of Influence for North Meadow is currently being reviewed.

Response: *Text will be amended to include note that the SAC Zone of Influence was under review at the time of preparing the design guide.*

p.25 Under built form - it states "The historic estates vary in building height..." It would be helpful to clarify whether this means 'housing estates', as the term could equally be read as a reference to grander houses and their grounds. We're unsure of the intention behind the HE website reference.

Response: *Text will be amended to refer to historic buildings, except for the church spire, which is the tallest structure.*

p.42 para 03 We would recommend amended the reference to "low maintenance gardens" - you can have a low maintenance garden which is wildlife friendly. It would be better to recommend the avoidance of extensive hard surfaces.

Response: *The intent of avoiding low maintenance gardens is to discourage homogenous planting palettes. Text will be amended to refer to the avoidance of limited planting palettes and hard surfaces, which do not support biodiversity and wildlife.*

We welcome the encouragement this guide provides on sustainable design, and the well-sourced detail on the existing buildings, but we wonder whether the guide could provide more direction on how these can work together. There's some positive mention of biodiversity opportunities, and we note that shortly biodiversity net gain will in fact be mandatory. The checklist is helpful.

Response: *The design guide supports sustainable design and provides an overview of the key design considerations for the neighbourhood area. There is additional sustainable development guidance at a district and national level, which the design guide seeks to avoid duplication to ensure its effective implementation.*

Table 2a. Down Ampney First Regulation 14 Consultation – Summary of Comments from Residents(Full Comments are on the [Parish NDP Website](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html) [https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html])

No. of Residents	Policy or area of comment	Comment	Response
119 Residents commented on the Regulation 14 consultation of the emerging Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan: 117 supported the Plan and 2 supported with minor change.			
36	LP1 - Key vistas	36 residents specifically support	Although this is supported as stands, more work will be carried out to further justify this section.
43	LP2 - Local Green Space	43 residents specifically support and 19 specifically cite area 1	
25	IP1 - Land Drainage	25 residents specifically support	
25	IP2 - Sewerage	25 residents specifically support	
24	IP3 - SuDS	24 residents specifically support	The question of SuDS is more to do with Building Regulations. This policy will be reviewed.
25	IR1 - Speed, traffic calming, and weight limits	5 residents specifically support, but 21 mentioned traffic speed as a problem	
1	Weight limit	I STRONGLY DISAGREE regarding the 7.5 tonne weight limit as this would open up the centre of the village to large agricultural vehicles going through the village to the Farmcare facilities on the old Airfield. Currently they have to access this area off the Kempsford Road as they cannot legally cross our current 18 tonne limit to access the airfield lane which is 7.5 tonne limit.	There is merit to this objection. A solution could be to impose a 7.5 tonne limit through the village but end it not at the Kempsford Road as is current but move it just to the north of the access to the Farmcare facilities near Castle Hill Farm, leaving the section from the Kempsford Road to just south of Castle Hill Farm as unrestricted.
18	HP1 - Size of dwellings	18 residents specifically support	

No. of residents	Policy area of comment	Comment	Response
18	HP2 - Design	18 residents specifically support	
5	HP4 – Affordable housing	5 residents specifically support	
5	HP4 – Affordable housing and change of occupant	5 residents specifically support	
28	HP5 – Green Infrastructure	28 residents specifically support	
14	Paragraph 7.7 and Design Guide - Limit housing density	14 residents specifically support	

Table 2b. Down Ampney Second Regulation 14 Consultation – Summary of Comments from Residents

(Full Comments are on the [Parish NDP Website](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html) [https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html])

No. of residents	Policy area of comment	Comment	Response
19 Residents responded: 18 Residents supported the second plan; 1 supported with change			
6	Design Guidance Document	6 residents specifically support	
1	Support with change	<p>1) I am fully supportive of the plan however I feel an important element of "Infrastructure" could do with enhancement. This is in regard to footpaths; specifically lack of roadside footpaths and /or their condition. Today, following the C19 Pandemic the road traffic flow through the village seems to have increased markedly in volume, timespan each day, number and size of lorries and, particularly speed and danger presented to pedestrians and cyclists. This remains a significant risk through the village.</p> <p>2) The potential introduction of a 20 mph limit and speed deterrent devices may mitigate some of this risk however this remains to be achieved and demonstrated. In the meantime there is a clear lack of amenity and safety at either end of the village settlement boundary on the main road where it is necessary to "run the gauntlet" when walking the short sections necessary to reach:</p> <p>a) The Ampney Brook Bridge and beyond from the Meeting Cross to the two PRW, one turning North to Home Farm on Ermin St and the second</p>	Regrettably points 1 and 2 cover matters that are not planning matters. The NDP makes certain recommendations on these points that the Parish Council might follow up. Lobbying the PC directly for implementation would be the course to follow.

<p>Page 219</p>		<p>turning South to Latton. b) From the Poulton turn at Linden Lea east past Rooktree Farm and beyond to the Marston Meysey turning and routes beyond; Castle Hill Farm included.</p> <p>Both stretches of road are intrinsic to being able to achieve circular routes and safety and amenity are currently almost completely lacking due to lack of pavement, damaged gully carriageway, proximity to deep drainage ditches and speeding traffic on roads which incorporate bends and obstructed views. The route beyond the first bridge after the Meeting Cross also has an "unlimited" speed limit.</p> <p>3) In respect of the foundations for the above comments a further point about the responses to the village questionnaire on Infrastructure, Section 6.5.3. also needs qualifying. The results showed a response of 68% Yes vs 26% No when questioned about sufficient access to the countryside. The reality is that we already live in a small village in the middle of the countryside and from where we live are able to stand in the countryside, in many cases on a public footpath with countryside views by moving at most 100 m. Accordingly some respondents may have answered this question from that perspective, others, due overwhelming need to to drive or cycle anywhere significant in the district, may have answered from a different perspective. This response may therefore not be an accurate</p>	<p>It is impractical to issue another questionnaire to address ambiguities in the first one.</p>
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		<p>reflection of some people's views w.r.t. Access to the Countryside. The fact that 18 out of 59% ticked Lack of Circular Footpaths and 13 of 59% ticked State of Condition of Paths may also be an underestimate for the same reasons of perspective.</p>	
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Table 3a. Organisation Representations and Parish Council Comments/Response (in *bold, italic, underline*) to the First Regulation 14 Issue (only those representations that require response have been shown: the full representations are on the [Parish NDP Website](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html) [https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-plan.html])

<p>Mr Robert Niblett Organisation: Gloucestershire CC</p> <p>Page 222</p>	<p>Thank you for consulting Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) on the draft Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). I have the following officer comments to make.</p> <p>Response from GCC Libraries and Information Services</p> <p>Comment on Section 5: ‘Infrastructure – Community and Leisure’</p> <p>GCC (‘the Library Authority’) operates local library services that will attract users from new housing developments in the Neighbourhood Planning Area (NPA). New users in the NPA will place additional pressure on these services, and this in turn could require mitigation in some form, proportionate to the scale of growth proposed.</p> <p>The Library Authority therefore requests that the impact of new housing development on existing community infrastructure outside the NPA, including libraries, is also addressed in the NDP. Specifically, the Library Authority recommends that reference is made at Section 5 of the NDP to the need for new housing development to comply with Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031 Policy INF1 (‘Infrastructure Delivery’), the first paragraph of which states the following: ‘Development will be permitted where infrastructure requirements identified to make the proposal acceptable in planning terms can be met. Provision of infrastructure will be secured having regard to regulatory and national policy requirements relating to developer contributions...’.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Will include CDC INF1 in this section</u></p> <p>Ecology (Biodiversity) Comments</p> <p>SEA/HRA Screening advice for the Plan</p> <p>In October officers informed Cotswold District Council that in taking the topic of biodiversity (ecology) alone the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and/or Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Neighbourhood Plan appeared unnecessary. This accorded with the Screening Report conclusion. Natural England and the Environment Agency should be able to give a definitive view on these matters if not already.</p> <p>The Plan Content</p> <p>Section 3.3.1 identifies the main designated sites just beyond the parish which have some relevance to the plan.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Will include references to Cotswold AONB, the Cotswold Water Park and nearby habitats such as North Meadow, Cricklade.</u></p>
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Page 223	<p>Figure 3.7 on Local Green Spaces shows some ‘designated’ woodland areas. Section 7.7.1 on Green Infrastructure makes brief reference to wildlife corridors.</p> <p>The objectives and resulting policies of the plan (summarised at Section 8) make no direct reference to the conservation and enhancement of local biodiversity. Such policy cover is not essential as the District, Waste and Minerals Local Plans cover such matters sufficiently. Overall, there are no compelling ecological reasons to recommend any change to the wording of the NDP policies.</p>
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<p>Mr Robert Niblett Organisation: Gloucestershire CC</p> <p>Page 224</p>	<p>Good afternoon</p> <p>Further to my last email, I have received the following additional officer comments relating to the Historic Environment.</p> <p>Our only comment is that the NDP should include information from the Historic Environment Record in section 3.3.4 Other Historic Sites and Non-Designated Heritage Assets. There are many more non-designated heritage assets with archaeological interest on the Historic Environment Record that should be included and details about requesting HER for data can be found in this link https://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/planning-andenvironment/archaeology/request-archaeological-data-from-gloucestershires-historic-environment-record-her/.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Have requested information from HER and will include it.</u></p> <p>Historic England provide general guidance on the historic environment and neighbourhood planning https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/neighbourhood-planning-and-the-historicenvironment/.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Will study information available.</u></p> <p>Rob Niblett Senior Planning Officer</p>
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<p>McCloughlin Planning on behalf of Cotswold Homes</p>	<p>2.0 NDP Representation</p> <p>2.1. The reference numbers provided in the subheadings below reflect the references provided in the NDP for ease of reference and completeness.</p> <p>Section 3.5 (Landscape)</p> <p>2.2. It is considered that the proposed language used under Objective LO1 conflicts with the objectives set out in the Cotswold District Local Plan and paragraph 16(b) of the NPPF due to its restrictive wording.</p> <p>2.3. The proposed objective would prevent development from coming forward in the village, as Down Ampney can be considered rural in its entirety. Therefore, it is requested that Objective LO1 is reworded to comply with Objective 1 of the Cotswold Local Plan, which states: ‘Protect the open countryside against sporadic development, while also avoiding coalescence of settlements’.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 2.2 and 2.3. There is no conflict with NPPF paragraph 16 in its entirety. The NDP follows the CDC Local Plan in its aspirations for Down Ampney up to 2031. However we are content to add “... against sporadic development, while also avoiding coalescence of settlements” to the Objective.</u></p> <p>2.4. Whilst we raise no objections to the supporting proposed policies LP1 and LP2, we query why the notable vista point 2 on the supporting plan (figure 3.6) is directed from the western corner east, rather than from the eastern corner toward the church spire. Further detail on why the notable vistas are “notable” in the policy documents supporting text would be welcomed to help future applicants understand their relevance.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 2.4 Further work is being carried out on the area of notable vistas.</u></p>
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Section 4.5 (Infrastructure)

2.5. Cotswold Homes has no objection to the objectives of the NDP to promote sustainable transport and ensure surface water drainage and foul drainage is effectively managed to allow for planned growth.

2.6. However, the associated proposed planning policies are considered to conflict with Local Planning Policy INF8, in their strict wording and are considered to unintentionally result in a conflict with paragraph 16(b) of the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: 2.6 CDC Policy INF8 paragraph 1 a. States:

“1. Proposals will be permitted that:

a. take into account the capacity of existing off-site water and wastewater infrastructure and the impact of development on it, and make satisfactory provision for improvement where a need is identified that is related to the proposal. In addition, proposals should not result in a deterioration in water quality. Where a need for improvement or a risk of deterioration in water quality is identified, the Council will require satisfactory improvement or mitigation measures to be implemented in full prior to occupation of the development;”

The NDP policies are not in conflict with CDC policy INF8, but seek to localise that policy with respect to Down Ampney.

2.7. Policy IP1 states that larger developments consist of 5 or more dwellings. However, to ensure consistency with the Cotswold Local Plan and Town and Country (Development Management procedure) (England) Order 2015 defines larger (major) development for residential developments as 10 or dwellings.

PC Comment/Response: To avoid confusion with definitions elsewhere we will remove “larger” from IP1.

<p>Page 227</p>	<p>2.8. The requirement to consider “greater storminess” is not a terminology which can be quantified or measured in support of future planning applications. It is considered that the policy should be re-worded to reflect Local Plan policy INF8, the definitions of risk provided by the Environment Agency and PPG guidance on critical drainage areas and survey requirements.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: “Storminess” is a term used by the Meteorological Office, but we are prepared to remove the words from the Policy. The NDP Policy IP1 is not in conflict with CDC policy INF8, but seeks to localise that policy with respect to Down Ampney. Note also CDC paragraph 11.8.9.</u></p> <p>2.9. The wording under Policy IP2 is also not compliant with paragraph 16(b)(d) of the NPPF in that it is not clearly worded and goes beyond a policy framework in directing new development.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Policy IP2 Paragraphs 16(b) and (d) state:</u> <u>“(b) be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;</u> <u>“(d) contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;”</u></p> <p><u>The NDP wording complies with both sub-paragraphs.</u></p> <p>2.10. The current wording reflects a planning condition, rather than a planning policy and is considered overly restrictive. The requirement to restrict development prior to occupancy should remain reserved for the decision-making process and be dictated depending on the individual cases necessity to provide further information on drainage where it is considered to result an impact the wider network.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Consideration will be given to changing the wording of IP1 and IP2 to state that “No planning application will be approved until the applicant has...”</u></p>
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2.11. Determining whether sewage which goes to Ampney St Peters is discharged into Ampney Brook is also not measurable and therefore unenforceable through the planning process. The requirements of the policy as currently written fall under control mechanisms which are outside of the planning system and therefore are not appropriate in planning policy.

PC Comment/Response: Both CDC INF8 1a and paragraph 11.8.9 require developers to consider both on-site and off-site capacity. Policy IP2 builds on this requirement to ensure there is no detrimental effect on Down Ampney.

2.12. Whilst we raise no objections to the principles and objectives of Policy IP3, it is considered that the policy does not provide sufficient flexibility for developments where SuDs may not be appropriate, restricting future deliverability in conflict with paragraph 16 of the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: IP3 to be deleted.

2.13. In responding to the concerns with Policies IP2 and IP3, the NDP should review and choose wording better reflecting the requirements of Policy INF8 of the Local Plan, where greater flexibility has been incorporated into the language of the policy to ensure compliance with the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: It is considered that the NDP wording complies with both the NPPF and the CDC Local Plan but seeks to localise the issues to Down Ampney.

Section 7.4 (Housing Density)

2.14. Cotswold Homes has no objection to the NDP's aspiration to ensure new developments reflect the general character of the village and prevailing local context.

PC Comment/Response: 2.14:- Good to hear and to date Cotswold Homes have been good to work with and hope this continues.

2.15. However, we have serious concerns about using density figures as a means to manage new development, as this conflicts with the NPPF and Local Plan in supporting the efficient use of developable land (paragraph 124 & 125) and stifles opportunities for good design in conflict with the National Design Guide (i.e. higher density development does not automatically result in poor design).

PC Comment/Response: 2.15:- Density figures are important to a rural village. There is sufficient land in the area that the rural village feeling can be maintained. The road, sewage and surface water infrastructure is not suitable for further development without a lot of upgrading. Would agree with CH that linked properties in a barn style conversion design would probably be suitable. Example is the linked bungalows which are proposed for Rooktree Farm site. The balance between density and design can be discussed between developers and the village preferably at the pre-application stage. Appropriate Densities are discussed in NPPF paragraphs 124 and 125 as stated but note the caveats in 124 c) and d). Clearly higher density does not necessarily result in poor design. Note paragraph 81 of the National Design Guide in relation to Down Ampney

2.16. The NDP is instead encouraged to use up-to-date area-based character assessments and design guides to help manage new developments design and overall appearance in the wider setting and context. This would accord with the Local Plan and Chapter 12 of the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: 2.16:- We have produced a Design Guide which will stand alongside the CDC Local Plan design guide. The Down Ampney design guide highlights the special design features of the village. This is being updated.

2.17. If the NDP continues to reference density, then it should ensure accordance with paragraph 125(b) of the NPPF, in that the figures used are **minimum** density figures with an allowance for higher density development, subject to good design.

PC Comment/Response: 2.17:- Comments to 2.15 above answers the comments in 2.17. Note also first paragraph of NPPF paragraph 125. When the time comes for additional development over and above that identified up to 2031, there will be no shortage of land for housing needs around Down Ampney and therefore no need to increase densities beyond that which is the average for the village as it stands.

Policy HP1

2.18. Proposed NDP policy HP1 is considered to conflict with Local Plan Policy H1, in support a mix of housing influenced by needs and demands in both the market and affordable housing sectors identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

PC Comment/Response: 2.18:- The village Response to the questionnaire indicates that more one and two bedroom dwellings should be built. We have many 4 bedroom and above developments but the survey shows a request for more 1 to 3 bedroom dwellings. We cannot ignore the results of the questionnaire.

2.19. It is considered that the percentage requirements listed (i.e. 65% of homes shall be between one and three bedrooms) does not allow for market forces to dictate the demand and need as it fluctuates during the lifetime of the NDP and therefore conflicts with paragraph 16 of the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: 2.19:- Developers can put forward what mix they prefer and then it is up to the planning process to determine outcome. Again comes back to the same argument to discuss at a very early stage.

2.20. The same issue applies for the minimum 5% requirement for dwellings to be bungalows, which is likely to result in a longer-term risk on the deliverability of sites, in conflict with paragraph 69 of the NPPF.

PC Comment/Response: 2.20:- One bungalow per 20 dwellings does not seem unreasonable. There seems a lot of interest in bungalows in the village.

2.21. Notwithstanding, Cotswold Homes does not object to the aspiration of policy HP1 to provide homes suitable to meet the need of all generations. Therefore, it is recommended that proposed planning policy HP1 is re-worded to require all new homes to meet lifetime home standards.

PC Comment/Response: 2.21:- Good comment and looking forward in working together. Will reword to incorporate lifetime home standards.

<p>Page 231</p>	<p>2.22. These standards were introduced as a means of ensuring homes are designed to be functional for all occupants and visitors, including those with less agility and mobility. The standards set five overarching principles, which would need to be followed by developers to ensure future homes meet the needs of all.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Agreed.</u></p> <p>2.23. In addition, consideration should be given to the wording of Local Plan policy H1, part 1 and supporting paragraph 8.1.3.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 2.23:- Agreed but developers must note CDC Local Plan policy H1 number 3.</u></p> <p><i>Policy HP2</i></p> <p>2.24. Cotswold Homes has no objection to the principle of proposed policy HP2 in ensuring that new developments accord with the Cotswold Design Guide. Regarding the use of the 1995 Down Ampney Design Guide, this is significantly out of date and the principles would be covered by the Cotswold Design Guide and the National Design Guide.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 2.24:- The 1995 Design Guide will be up-dated and reissued.</u></p> <p><i>Policy HP3</i></p> <p>2.25. Cotswold Homes has no objection to the provision of policy to require affordable housing in accordance with the Local Plan.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 2.25:- The rules for affordable housing requirements are very clear in the CDC Local Plan.</u></p>
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2.26. However, planning policy cannot prescribe who can have access to the affordable housing, as this is managed by housing officers to ensure affordable housing is initially offered to local residents before moving further afield to provide for others in the District.

PC Comment/Response: 2.26:- There is no reason why there could not be more dialogue between the village and housings officers. At present they just impose. Causes considerable friction in the village.

2.27. The proposed policy as written is unenforceable and conflicts with paragraph 16 & 34 of the NPPF. Furthermore, the policy conflicts with Local Plan Policy H2 (part 5), in ensuring the provision of affordable housing meets the needs of those throughout the District. The allocation of “who” gets the affordable housing is a matter controlled outside of the planning process by local housing officers and therefore not appropriate to include in planning policies.

PC Comment/Response: See comment to 2.26.

2.28. There is also no definition of “key worker” in both the National Planning Policy or the Local Plan and therefore the terminology is not considered enforceable. Again, this is a matter controlled outside of the planning process.

PC Comment/Response: 2.28:- Will ask for a definition of “key worker” to be put in the up-dated Local Plan.

Policy HP4

2.29. The Policy fails paragraph 16 of the NPPF in going beyond an aspiration and being undeliverable. The policy seeks to control matters which go beyond the planning system (i.e. the future occupants of affordable housing), which is specifically managed by housing officers after planning permission is granted.

PC Comment/Response: 2.29:- There has to be a dialogue with CDC on this issue. Will leave as it is for the present time.

2.30. The Policy would also conflict with the Local Plan, policy H2. It is strongly recommended that this Policy is removed from the NDP to ensure soundness.

PC Comment/Response: 2.30:- HP4 is not in conflict with CDC policy H2.

Policy HP5

2.31. Cotswold Homes agrees that the provision of Green Infrastructure is important when designing and implementing new developments, in the interest of preserving local character and encouraging biodiversity net gain.

PC Comment/Response: Agreed.

2.32. However, the proposed policy fails to comply with the requirements of paragraph 16 of the NPPF, as the policy risks the deliverability of future developments by restricting opportunities for applicants to amend planning permissions.

PC Comment/Response: 2.32:- HP5 is not in conflict with NPPF paragraph 16 and, in particular, sub-section c) stresses the need for early, proportionate and effective engagement between all parties. HP5 does not risk any deliverability issues but requires proper thought at the start of the process.

2.33. Furthermore, applicants have the right to apply for variations to planning permissions, particularly if amendments are required to ensure the deliverability of a development proposal. The Policy also has a negative connotation and implies that any variations are likely to result in a negative impact (in conflict with paragraph 16 of the NPPF). For example, amendments could be submitted which in fact improve the green infrastructure which this policy wording would not permit.

PC Comment/Response: 2.33:- It is not agreed that because of inferior estimating that developers have the right to change items to reduce costs and increase their profits. See Response to 2.32 for comments on NPPF paragraph 16. More relevant is NPPF paragraph 135, that we whole-heartedly agree with, which states that LAs should seek to ensure that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion. We will amend the policy to reflect the NPPF.

2.34. The principle of applicant's applying for variations to planning permissions cannot be restricted through planning policy, rather policies should seek to ensure any amendments can be managed to ensure compliance with social, economic, and environmental requirements (three strands of sustainability).

PC Comment/Response: 2.34:- Don't see why not. Any changes must go through a process.

2.35. It is requested that this planning policy as currently drafted is removed and replaced with a planning policy which closely reflects the requirement of Policy EN4 of the Local Plan to ensure soundness of the NDP.

PC Comment/Response: 2.35:- No plan to remove HP5. Policy HP5 is in accordance with the principles of Policy

EN4 of the CDC Local Plan but looks to lock in local aspects to Down Ampney.

Section 8.2.1 (Landscape)

Policy LP1

2.36. Cotswold Homes raises no objections to proposed planning policy on protected key vistas and views.

PC Comment/Response: See earlier comments.

Policy LP2

2.37. Cotswold Homes raises no objections to the allocation of local green spaces in the village.

PC Comment/Response: Noted.

	<p>Section 8.2.2 (Infrastructure & Housing)</p> <p>2.38. Cotswold Homes notes that the policies provided under 8.2.2 and 8.2.3 are a repetition of the policies provided under section 4.5 and section 7.4 (already addressed above).</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Section 8 is a summary of Objectives, Policies, and Recommendations contained in the earlier Chapters.</u></p> <p>2.39. In the interest of compliance with paragraph 16 of the NPPF, it is recommended one of these sections is removed to ensure only one copy of the policies is within the document.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Section 8 is a summary of Objectives, Policies, and Recommendations contained in the earlier Chapters.</u></p>
<p>Pegasus Group on Behalf of the Co-Operative Group</p>	<p>1.4 The Co-op also control a number of sites within the Settlement Boundary of the village where the principle of development and redevelopment is acceptable (subject to compliance with other relevant Development Plan policies). An outline planning application is currently being progressed for 8no. dwellings on land south of Charlham Way (21/04185/OUT).</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The planning application is misnamed. One would have thought that after over 100 years involvement in the village that the Co-op would know that Charlham Way refers only to five houses to the west of the village. The road through the village is usually noted as the main street. The application has since been dismissed at appeal.</u></p> <p>1.6 These representations are structured around the Chapters presented in the Neighbourhood Plan document. Below we provide a summary of the points raised in Response to each chapter.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The summaries are responded to in the detailed comments later in this document.</u></p>

1.7 In addition to the above, we have also provided an overview of land around the village which could be considered for future development in this Neighbourhood Plan, or a subsequent review, following the completion of the Cotswold Local Plan Partial Update or its subsequent Local Plan Review.

PC Comment/Response: In the future after the CDC Local Plan is updated or beyond 2031, development outside the settlement area may be necessary. At present Down Ampney is content with its development target set by CDC.

2. CHAPTER 3 – LANDSCAPE

2.2 Neither the NP, nor the supporting documents on the Parish Council websites, suggest that the Landscape Chapter is supported by any recent technical work, such as a Landscape Visual Appraisal.

PC Comment/Response: The description of the landscape is based on map, geological and other evidence in the public domain noted or referenced in the text.

Identification of Important Vistas and Policy LP1

2.6 After setting out the above background information, the Landscape Chapter identifies vistas of particular significance in Figure 3.6. This figure is provided below for reference. Proposed Policy LP1 states that development which would have an unacceptable impact on these identified vistas will not be supported.

2.7 However, there is little justification or technical analysis behind the identification of these vistas. If important vistas are to be identified, this should be done through a robust Landscape Visual Assessment (LVA). However, no such assessment has been undertaken.

PC Comment/Response: Further work is ongoing to give robust reasons for identifying particular vistas of importance.

2.12 Pegasus Group have undertaken their own analysis of the identified Vista 2 within a Landscape Statement to understand its significance. The conclusion of that analysis set out at paragraphs 3.18-3.21 is provided below and the detailed Landscape Statement is appended to these representations for reference.

<p>Page 237</p>	<p>"No justification, technical analysis or criteria that identifies the distinctive features of the site, historic significance and/or interrelationship between the school and the site, or other merit of the particular significance of the view have been presented in the NP. The reasoning as to why the proposed origin point for the 'key view' is not stated, i.e. why this particular location is significant or why it was selected.</p> <p>Primary access to the school has migrated to the north and east following the establishment of the village hub. Incidental views from limited areas of the school's southern playground have therefore been diluted further by the new access.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: This is factually incorrect. Primary access to the school is and always has been from Down Ampney Road across the playground.</u></p> <p><i>Reference to the site being a 'Green' is misleading as it comprises an unremarkable and undesignated private parcel of farmland surrounded by 20th century housing. Views from the school playground are limited by neighbouring development and boundary treatments to localised areas. Such views are drawn to the housing that surrounds and encloses the site, rather than of the site itself, and are frequently viewed across a foreground of parked cars and other vehicles that occupy the immediate foreground adjacent to the boundary of the playground.</i></p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The very fact that it is a field within the Village draws one's eyes to the field and the livestock when it is there and not to the surrounding houses.</u></p> <p><u>Notably a Co-op document dated 2003 identifies the field as a "Potential New Village Green". Many residents since then have identified it as just that.</u></p> <p><u>The Co-op document is reproduced in the Appendix. 2003 may seem quite a long time ago but for a village with a relatively low turnover of residents it is not long</u></p>
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In conclusion, the importance and value of the school playground and views from it toward and of the site are unfounded and so there is no reasoned justification for the designation of a 'Notable Vista' from the school playground to the site and it should be removed from the NP."

PC Comment/Response: The PC disagree with this conclusion.

Proposed Local Green Space Designations

2.19 However, paragraph 101 indicates that the designation of Local Green Space (LGS) needs to contribute to the delivery of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. In other words, the designation of land as LGS should not hinder the wider objectives of delivering sustainable development, meeting housing needs, facilitating economic growth and delivering important services and facilities.

PC Comment/Response: None of the Local Green Spaces proposed hinder the delivering of sustainable development, meeting housing needs, etc. Indeed a pleasant green area in the village (Area 1) will enhance the desirability of living in Down Ampney when more development arises after 2031. Thus it meets paragraph 101.

2.22 However, the NP has not shown that any of the land identified is demonstrably special to the local community and holds a particular local significance. This is because the decision to designate this land is derived from the results of the survey circulated to residents in September 2019 ('the survey'). However, neither the framing of the question nor the Responses from residents show that any of the sites identified are **demonstrably significant** to the local community.

PC Comment/Response: See comments on 2.25 and 2.26.

2.24 We note that the NP has concluded that the Responses to the survey indicate strong levels of support for the proposed LGS designations. However, we consider this to be somewhat premature. The NP has based this conclusion partly on the basis that 90% of residents indicated that they were happy with the 'current green spaces' and expressed a desire for these to be protected from development. However, 78% of these Responses simply stated that all green spaces should be protected. As the NP indicates, the definition of 'open green space' in this

context had a very broad definition and could have easily applied to all undeveloped land within and around the fringes of the village. It does not assist in the identification of specific areas which are valued by the community.

PC Comment/Response: As can be seen from the results of the survey, there was overwhelming support for protecting green spaces in the village. There are few green spaces left within the village and therefore the identification is not particularly difficult.

2.25 Indeed, only around 43% of respondents identified specific sites they would like to see protected. Unfortunately, the detailed comments identifying these sites are not provided within the Excel spreadsheet summarising the results of the survey (*Footnote: 1 These were requested from the Parish Council on 4th January and at the time of submitting these representations had not been received.*) As such, it is not clear what level of support there was for the proposed LGS sites or why the sites identified are considered to be important.

PC Comment/Response: The comments were available to Pegasus from the 10th January on the website. A further email was received on 4th February stating that Pegasus could not find the comments. This was replied to on 4th February giving the web address for the comments and also attaching a further copy the Excel spreadsheet to the email reply. A copy of the email exchange is included in the Appendix.

2.26 In any event, one can reasonably assume that not all Responses supported every potential site and with only 43% of respondents identifying one or more sites, it does not suggest that there is overwhelming support for the LGS designation on any of the proposed sites.

PC Comment/Response: If Pegasus had read the comments that were available to them, it would have seen that virtually all the respondents who commented specifically wanted Area 1 protected with fewer numbers specifying other areas. However, as is stated in the Response to 2.24, there are not many green areas and so many residents would have felt that the general answer to question 5A was sufficient.

2.29 We strongly object to the designation of Site 1 as Local Green Space.

The NP is attempting to justify the inclusion of this land based on:

- The Survey Responses suggested it be protected (which we are unable to verify); and

- It is akin to a 'village green' which is daily visible to all as a tranquil spot very often containing grazing livestock.

PC Comment/Response: As noted before, Pegasus had the information with which to verify the survey Responses.

In addition, the objections to the planning application for the field and the protests that followed, clearly indicate the strength of feeling that this area remains a green field. Evidence is available from CDC and the local papers.

2.30 Our supporting Landscape Statement (paragraph 3.49) considers whether the proposed LGS designation meets the tests set out in Paragraph 102 of the NPPF. It concludes that the site fails to meet the criteria of bullet b) on the basis that:

- It is unremarkable and has unremarkable inherent natural beauty;
- Is recent in origin being enclosed and defined by neighbouring 20th Century developments and has no historic significance;
- Is in private ownership and so has no recreational value to the community;
- Reference to the site as a 'village green' is misleading as it comprises an unremarkable and undesignated private parcel of farmland surrounded by 20th century housing;
- Is subject to disturbance from neighbouring developments and traffic and cannot be considered tranquil; and
- Possesses habitats of limited ecological interest and biodiversity.

PC Comment/Response: It is remarkable in that it is the only green space left within the village and is situated in the very centre of the village. It may be surrounded but it is not defined by developments. It is defined by the fact that it is the only green field in the centre of the village.

Recreation does not stop at physical access: there is recreational benefit in seeing a field and livestock in the centre of the village.

The reference to a "village green" comes from a pamphlet produced by the Co-op in 2003 in which the field is described as "Potential New Village Green". Nothing has changed since 2003. Many residents since then have

identified it as just that and some even believed that it was owned by the parish. See also the Response on page 3.

2.31 The proposed designation of the site does not accord with paragraph 102 of the NPPF and so Policy LP2 should remove LGS Site 1 accordingly. Otherwise, the NP does not accord with National Policy and fails the basic conditions test as a result.

PC Comment/Response: Paragraph 102 of the NPPF states:

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

a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;

b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and

c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.” Area 1 meets all these criteria in that it is:

a) In the middle of the community;

b) Is demonstrably special to the community as evidenced by the Responses to the survey, the support for the policy, and the very vocal objections and protests at the planning application; and holds a particular local significance in that it is the only green field remaining in what is a rural village.

It is in accordance with NPPF paragraph 102 and it does not fail the basic test. The representation is firmly rejected.

3. CHAPTER 4 – INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS, TRANSPORT AND DRAINAGE

3.4 We appreciate that Recommendation IR2 is just a recommendation; however, there is an element of putting the cart before the horse in encouraging public transport use without delivering the critical mass required to support it. If the NP is serious about improving local public transport services, then it needs to support additional development at the village to deliver the requisite critical mass to deliver this.

PC Comment/Response: Public transport should come before development particularly for affordable homes. The “horse” is transport, the “cart” is housing.

3.5 At **Section 4.3**, we note residents' concerns regarding drainage infrastructure within the village; however, it is important to note that this should not preclude development. Indeed, it is a requirement of new development to ensure that there is a betterment in terms of surface water drainage within the site and to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the surrounding area. New development would actually address surface water drainage issues, rather than exacerbate them.

PC Comment/Response: This is what the policy states. What is not agreed is that development would be able to address surface water drainage issues at an appropriate time. It must demonstrate convincingly that it can.

3.6 The same principle applies to foul water drainage and additional development can help to facilitate improvements to the network, assuming it is demonstrated that this would be necessary to mitigate the impacts of new development.

PC Comment/Response: When the local sewage treatment plant is 50% undersized (note the references quoted in paragraph 4.4.2 of the consultation document), new development will not drive improvement, only degradation of the system and the quality of life for residents who like to walk beside and enjoy Ampney Brook.

4. CHAPTER 5 – INFRASTRUCTURE: COMMUNITY AND LEISURE

4.1 Chapter 5 begins by identifying the various services and facilities within the village and summarising their level of use by those who responded to the survey.

4.2 We note that the village hall, village shop and post office were the most used facilities, with the parish church also well used. It is important to ensure that these services continue to be supported. Growth in the village and the overall population can ensure that the requisite critical mass is maintained to support these services, particularly the village shop.

4.3 This principle also applies to the local primary school which will need to continue to enrol a minimum number of pupils to justify its operation, or face the risk of closure.

PC Comment/Response: These facilities will continue to be supported and thrive by the current and future agreed developments (e.g. Broadway Farm). After 2031 with possible further development the facilities may well grow.

4.4 Paragraph 5.2.2 also notes the strong desire for a village pub. Again, the village needs to develop a sufficient critical mass and/or develop a strategy to bring in external trade to support this service if this is to be delivered and sustained over the long-term.

PC Comment/Response: The desire for a pub in the village has long been held. As the Co-op with over 100 years of involvement in the village should know, a pub is not possible.

4.5 Facilitating new development can both support existing services and deliver others as the overall population expands and local expenditure increases.

PC Comment/Response: See Response to paragraph 4.2.

4.6 At paragraphs 5.4.2-5.4.3, the NP confirms that the majority of residents (68%) are broadly satisfied with their access to the countryside. However, concerns have been raised regarding signage, the condition of footpaths, lack of cycle appropriate routes, lack of circular routes and accessibility issues due to styles or gates.

<p>Page 244</p>	<p>4.7 Many of these issues could be addressed through the provision of well-designed and thoughtfully planned public open space in any new development which, depending on its scale, could deliver improved opportunities for walking/cycling by creating new footpaths and connectivity between established routes as pieces of a jigsaw to ultimately provide circular walks around the village.</p> <p>4.8 Land around the north and north-west of the village where a permissive path already exists could be a potential candidate for improvement and facilitated by additional development in this location (e.g. as an extension to the Broadway Farm scheme and/or Chestnut Close development).</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8 make specious arguments – people like to walk in the countryside, not within a housing estate.</u></p> <p>5. CHAPTER 6 - ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND TOURISM</p> <p>5.1 We agree with the supportive approach to new employment and tourism development within the village. Indeed, improving the number of visitors to the village (both frequent and infrequent) could help support the delivery of additional facilities and services within it (e.g. a destination pub).</p> <p>5.2 As suggested above, the delivery of additional open space and walking routes could draw visitors to the village (e.g. dog walkers, young families) who may then use the village shop or a public house afterward.</p> <p>5.3 Whilst efforts to improve the information available to visitors about Down Ampney's history are supported, the NP could be more ambitious in its efforts to boost tourism and businesses within the village.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: These comments are purely about how the Co-op could benefit from selling its holdings for housing; they ignore the fact that residents are on the whole content with the level of development up to 2031. It is hard to see how open space within housing developments could attract visitors as is mooted by paragraph 5.2.</u></p>
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<p>Page 245</p>	<p>5.4 The Parish should consider the potential benefits of additional housing development of varying scales in helping to deliver additional services and facilities which can have knock on benefits for the local community.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The local community live in Down Ampney because they enjoy being in a village as noted in the Questionnaire survey under strengths. They accept that facilities will not be the same as living in a town.</u></p> <p>4. CHAPTER 7 - HOUSING</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.1 The NPPF (Footnote 18) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) confirm that NPs must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their geographical area. This principle extends to the delivery of housing and the purpose of NPs is not to arbitrarily constrain the supply of housing. In fact, their purpose is to help facilitate the delivery of additional housing to meet local and district wide needs, whilst steering it to the most appropriate locations.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 6.1. the Neighbourhood Plan does conform with the CDC Local Plan 2011 - 2031. It also takes into account the proposed updating of the Local Plan.</u></p> <p>6.2 In addressing housing needs through the NP, the starting point is to assess whether existing commitments support the district's needs and if local needs are being met. These are considered in turn below. Meeting district-wide housing needs.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 6.2. Down Ampney will be providing 22 affordable dwellings on the Broadway Farm estate. This is 50% of the dwellings to be built on this estate.</u></p>
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6.3 The adopted Local Plan identifies an annual requirement of 420 dwellings per annum (8,400 dwellings over the plan period to 2031). This requirement will be largely met through development at the 'Principal Settlements', of which Down Ampney is one. Development beyond the Principal Settlements is supported in certain specific circumstances but is not to be relied upon to deliver this overall housing requirement.

PC Comment/Response: 6.3. As stated in 6.2 above Down Ampney is providing 22 affordable dwellings. To achieve the required numbers stated in the Local Plan does require that the approved development is actually built. In the case of Broadway Farm planning approval was given over 3 years ago and the construction not yet started. All part of the "land bank" of 900,000 dwelling approvals given but not yet built.

6.4 Policy S4 of the adopted Local Plan identifies three site allocations to deliver 28 dwellings at Down Ampney (Dukes Field, Rooktree Farm and Land adjacent to Broadleaze). In addition to this, 44 dwellings were previously approved on Land at Broadway Farm. This means that there are commitments to deliver 72 dwellings within the village over the plan period. This will be supplemented through further windfall development, residential conversions and subdivisions etc. At present, it is likely that somewhere in the region of 75-90 dwellings will be completed within the village and surrounding parish before the end of the plan period (2031). This equates to around 1% of the housing requirement expected to be delivered at the Principal Settlements over the plan period.

PC Comment/Response: 6.4. Duke's Field and Rooktree Farm are at various planning application stages. With Broadway Farm this would give a total of 63 new dwellings which is an increase in the village of over 25%.

6.5 As the NP notes, Down Ampney contributes only around 1.4% of the population of all principal settlements. As such, the NP considers that Down Ampney has largely met its housing requirement under the adopted Local Plan and significant growth beyond this is not required.

PC Comment/Response: 6.5. We believe this is a true statement and has been accepted in the proposed update to the Local Plan.

6.6 Furthermore, the District Council can currently demonstrate an up-to-date supply of housing land and, when one considers the supply of housing at the Principal Settlements as a whole, there appears to be no immediate need to allocate additional land in the NP to meet the Local Plan target. To summarise, the Council's housing

<p>Page 247</p>	<p>trajectory indicates that there is a supply of 10,115 dwellings over the plan period, against a requirement of 8,400 dwellings.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 6.6. Agree with statement, so no further comment.</u></p> <p>6.7 However, the Council are progressing a Partial Update to the Local Plan, consultation on which started in February 2022 (Regulation 18: Issues and Options). In this consultation, the Council has identified a need to deliver a further 900 dwellings to ensure a five-year housing land supply is maintained over the remainder of the plan period to 2031. The Topic Paper on Housing Need, Requirement, Land Supply and Delivery confirms that sites will be allocated from a shortlist of potential development sites from the SHELAA in line with the adopted Local Plan's spatial strategy which distributed this among the Principal Settlements.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The latest SHELAA consultation carried out by CDC has rejected all the areas that the Co-op put forward for Down Ampney. Clearly it is happy with its ability to meet the latest requirements without additional development beyond what is already identified for Down Ampney.</u></p> <p>6.8 Furthermore, given the shift upwards in the Council's annual housing requirement, it is possible that a Local Plan Inspector will no longer allow the Council to 'bank' its past oversupply to reduce its housing requirement for the purposes of five-year housing land supply calculations. This could uplift the residual requirement that would need to be planned for under the Local Plan Partial Update still higher.</p> <p>6.9 Regardless of what the residual requirement will be, Down Ampney is a Principal Settlement and will need to contribute toward housing delivery. On the basis that Down Ampney makes up around 1.4% of the population of the Principal Settlements, this could require it to contribute at least 10-154 additional dwellings beyond its current Local Plan allocations and commitments to 2031.</p>
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6.10 Taken together, it is considered that Down Ampney will still need to deliver further development beyond that allocated in the adopted Local Plan and with planning permission to meet the District's wider housing needs up until the end of the current Plan period in 2031. The current NP should, therefore, look to allocate land for development at this scale **as a minimum**.

PC Comment/Response: Paragraphs 6.8 to 6.10 are merely speculative.

6.11 In preparing a NP, one would typically expect a Local Housing Needs Survey (LHNS) to be prepared to understand the level of need and demand for housing within the locality of the Plan area. This can also identify specific types of housing that may be required which would, in turn, inform housing mix policies. A LHNS has not been prepared in support of the NP. However, residents were asked their thoughts on the principle of additional development, the type of homes they would like to see delivered and where this should be delivered. This provides a useful starting point in identifying potential demand for housing but does not constitute a comprehensive LHNS as one would typically expect to support a NP.

PC Comment/Response: Paragraphs 6.11 to 6.26 are all aimed at suggesting that Down Ampney should carry out a Local Housing Needs Survey.

Down Ampney is content with the current view of CDC with regards to housing needs in Down Ampney to 2031. This based on CDC's LHNS and therefore it is not necessary to carry a further survey at this time.

6.12 47% of respondents (96 in total) supported the delivery of new housing whilst 46% opposed it. Whilst respondents were admittedly divided, this is a strong indication that there is a need/demand for additional housing in the village from a number of residents.

PC Comment/Response: 6.12. There will be at least an additional 63 dwellings during the plan period to 2031. In addition there will be a further two from "windfall" sites and one extra on the Rooktree Tree Farm development.

6.13 Question 9 of the survey asked respondents what type of housing is required within the village. In Response to this question there was more than 50% support for affordable housing, housing for key workers and small houses for purchase. Whilst this is not stated explicitly, those supporting additional development within the

<p>Page 249</p>	<p>village are likely to be those who are unable to afford to currently buy/rent a property in the locality, or those who can afford to live in the area, but are in unsuitable accommodation (e.g. elderly residents looking to downsize or families wanting larger accommodation).</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Question 9 was framed as “If new homes were to be provided ...”. It is therefore misleading to attribute that more than 50% want more housing.</u></p> <p>6.14 There was also strong support for rental properties in the village in the survey as well as specialist housing for older people and some larger houses for purchase. Whilst we note that there were a greater number of respondents actively opposing these types of housing, there was still considerable support for these types of housing. One can reasonably assume that some of these respondents are in need of this type of housing.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The Response to this paragraph is the same as the Response to paragraph 6.13.</u></p> <p>6.15 Whilst the survey has fallen short in terms of properly identifying Local Housing Needs, it is clear that there are housing needs among residents that are not being met by existing development. This is reflected in the broader support for more housing and the type that residents are suggesting is needed.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: 6.15. As stated before the village will be getting at least a further 63 dwellings.</u></p> <p>6.16 However, this current evidence base is insufficient to understand the actual needs of residents within the parish. We would strongly encourage the preparation of a Local Housing Needs survey to establish the full needs of residents, what impact committed development will have on meeting those needs and what additional development may be required.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: As was stated against paragraph 6.11, Down Ampney is content with the current view of CDC with regards to housing needs in Down Ampney to 2031. This based on CDC’s LHNS and therefore it is not necessary to carry a further survey at this time.</u></p>
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Green Infrastructure

6.27 Within the Housing Chapter, there is some commentary on the need for Green Infrastructure to be delivered within the village. Suggestions on where this should be provided are presented in Figure 7.9. This figure is provided below for reference.

PC Comment/Response: No comment.

6.28 Whilst we support the delivery of high-quality Green Infrastructure within new development as a general principle, attempting to guide where this should be located in the NP is not appropriate. The location of Green Infrastructure within new development needs to be determined based on a review of site-specific constraints and opportunities.

PC Comment/Response: 6.28. A consultation on Green Infrastructure and Green Spaces was recently held by CDC. The green infrastructure shown in the Neighbourhood Plan is to give a green break between developments to endeavour to keep some semblance of a rural village and not a suburb of Cirencester. It also acts as a wildlife corridor, helps surface water drainage and gives potential routes for footpaths and cycle routes. It would be appreciated if developers had a dialogue with the village at an early proposal stage.

6.29 The identification of the location and extent of these specific areas has not been supported by any technical work and so it would not be justified to enshrine it in any formal policy. Indeed, we note that the NP does not seek to do this, with Policy HP5 confirming that the provision of Green Infrastructure will be addressed at the planning application stage. In the absence of any supporting technical work, we consider that the NP should not go beyond expressing support for the provision of high-quality Green Infrastructure in new development and not identify any particular parcels of land.

PC Comment/Response: As is noted, the NDP does not seek to make this a policy but only makes a recommendation. It seems perfectly reasonable bearing in mind what the Co-op has put forward in the SHELAA consultations and past submissions to present ideas for Green Infrastructure to assist developers in their early planning.

	<p>7. POTENTIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SITES</p> <p>7.1 For the reasons stated above, the NP should consider additional residential development and a number of parcels of land which are within the Co-op's ownership are set out below for consideration for allocation, in whole or in part, to meet future housing requirements in the shorter term to 2031. Site location plans for the individual sites are appended to these representations.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: As has been stated earlier in these Responses, the CDC assessment of housing needs is considered adequate and acceptable to Down Ampney Parish.</u></p> <p><u>The whole of this section is purely speculative.</u></p>
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Appendix to Representations from Pegasus Group on Behalf of the Co-Operative Group

From: DownAmpney Neighbourhood-Plan <Down.Ampney.NDP@outlook.com>
Sent: 07 January 2022 10:13
To: Daniel Millward <Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Query

Thank you for your email.
The information you seek will be on the website within a few days.

Steering Group
Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan

From: Daniel Millward <Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk>
Sent: 04 January 2022 16:07
To: DownAmpney.NDP@outlook.com <Down.Ampney.NDP@outlook.com>
Subject: DownAmpney Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Query

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am currently preparing some representations to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation. As part of this, I would like to be able to view the comments made in response to survey Question 5 C. The Excel Spreadsheet only appears to state whether additional comments were received or not. It does not provide the detailed comments provided by residents. It is the detailed comments that I would like to review if possible.

If you can send this information on to me it would be much appreciated.

Kind regards,

Daniel Millward
Principal Planner

Pegasus Group

PLANNING | DESIGN | ENVIRONMENT | ECONOMICS | HERITAGE

First Floor | South Wing | Equinox North | Great Park Road | Almondsbury | Bristol | BS32 4QL

T 01454 625945 | E Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk

M 07899 895369 | DD 01454 453545 | EXT 2036

Birmingham | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Edinburgh | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough | Solent

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Re: Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Query

Down Ampney Neighbourhood-Plan <Down.Ampney.NDP@outlook.com>
Fri 04/02/2022 17:02
To: Daniel Millward <Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk>

1 attachments (62 KB)
Questionnaire Comments.xlsx;

Hi Daniel,
The information is on the Questionnaire page at:
https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/Questionnaire_Comments.xlsx

Alternatively, I have attached the file.

Regards
Steering Group

From: Daniel Millward <Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk>
Sent: 04 February 2022 13:01
To: DownAmpney Neighbourhood-Plan <Down.Ampney.NDP@outlook.com>
Subject: RE: Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Query

Hi,

Further to the below, I cannot locate the information requested. Can you advise where this is and/or forward the information to me directly so I can complete my representations to the Local Plan?

Thanks in advance for your time,

Daniel Millward
Principal Planner

Pegasus Group

PLANNING | DESIGN | ENVIRONMENT | ECONOMICS | HERITAGE

First Floor | South Wing | Equinox North | Great Park Road | Almondsbury | Bristol | BS32 4QL

T 01454 625945 | E Daniel.Millward@pegasusgroup.co.uk

M 07899 895369 | DD 01454 453545 | EXT 2036

Birmingham | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Edinburgh | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough | Solent

www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

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I MPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING PEGASUS GROUP & CORONAVIRUS / COVID-19



Village Issues



- Vacant housing/gardens etc.
- Village play area extension
- Village Green
- Circular walks/footpaths
- Permanent site/building for the village shop
- Heavy vehicles in the village
- Traffic calming
- Loss of livestock in paddocks surrounding the village
- Starter homes/down sizing for the elderly
- Local employment
- Broadway Farm (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Rooktree Farm (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Old Estate Yard (Redundant Farm Buildings)
- Mineral extraction

Have Your Say

A comprehensive package of interlinked proposals would enhance the level of services and facilities in Down Ampney. The viability of the village as a place to live and work could also be improved through the provision of some workspace alongside new homes to meet local needs.

CG wishes to continue to define its proposals for Down Ampney in consultation with village residents. We would therefore welcome your comments on the proposals set out in this consultation document.

To comment please return the comments form to:

Debbie Chesworth-Fowles
Clerk to Down Ampney Parish Council
Westhouse
Laines Farm
Down Ampney
GL7 5QR

www.downampneyvillagedevelopment.co.uk

A Future for Down Ampney



Village Plan

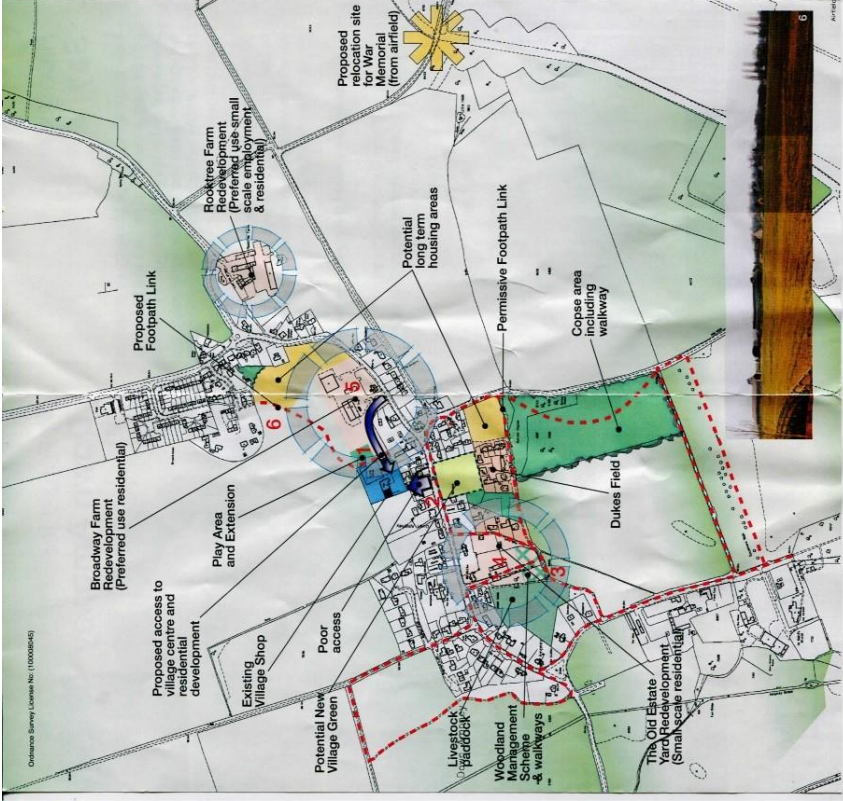
April 2023



Our proposal is to produce a comprehensive village plan to allow CG and the village to prepare for change with local involvement. We aim to reach an agreed way forward on problem sites and issues within the village in a manner which meets both the village and CG's aspirations.



CG PROPERTY
Your Future. Our Vision.








Down Ampney Village Plan

In 1991 a Village Appraisal was undertaken by Down Ampney Parish Council in consultation with its residents. At the time, the Village Appraisal was among the first to be produced in the county.

The 1991 Village Appraisal and subsequent Village Design Statement has been influential in determining where development should take place in Down Ampney. Cotswold District Council is now in the process of reviewing the District Local Plan. It is therefore an appropriate time for the residents of Down Ampney to consider again how the village might evolve over the next 5, 10 or even 20 years.

In 2002 CG commissioned consultants to undertake discussions with the Parish Council and residents to identify the key issues to be addressed in a new Village Plan. At a public meeting in November 2002 there was unanimous support for the principle of producing a new Village Plan. This plan is the first step towards reaching an agreed Village Plan and delivering new facilities through community supported development.



CG PROPERTY
Your Future. Our Vision.

<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 13 December 2021.</p> <p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.</p> <p>Natural England does not have any specific comments on the draft Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Noted.</u></p>
<p>Historic England</p>	<p>Thank you for your Regulation 14 consultation on the Pre-Submission version of the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>I can confirm that there are no issues associated with the Plan upon which we wish to comment.</p> <p>Our congratulations to your community on its progress to date, and our best wishes for the eventual making of its Plan.</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: Noted.</u></p>

Table 3b. Organisation Representations and Parish Council Comments/Response (in *bold, italic, underline*) to the Second Regulation 14 Issue (only those representations that require response have been shown: the full representations are on the [Parish NDP Website](https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html) [https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/the-second-plan.html])

<p>Mr Robert Niblett Organisation: Gloucestershire CC</p> <p>Page 256</p>	<p>RE: Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan - Second Regulation 14 Consultation</p> <p>Good morning</p> <p>Thank you for consulting Gloucestershire County Council on this matter. The only additional officer comments we have to make are as follows.</p> <p>It appears that our previous comments haven't been incorporated as we can't see any data from the Historic Environment Record incorporated into the plan or mentioned, as Historic England guidance suggests (link previously supplied). This can be provided by contacting the Historic Environment Record, her@gloucestershire.gov.uk</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: We apologise for this oversight. We did contact Gloucestershire County Council Heritage Team and received a very comprehensive reply with which we compiled a report but forgot to reference it the Plan. We will correct this error.</u></p> <p>We have looked at the new Design Guidance and Codes document and note at 2.3 a section on landscape and ecology. At 2.3.2 (Green Infrastructure) the fourth bullet point should just refer to priority habitat areas and delete phrase "UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)". This is because the UK BAP is no longer an active document but under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 wood-pasture and parkland is still a habitat of principal importance in England (English List).</p> <p><u>PC Comment/Response: The reference to "UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)" will be omitted.</u></p>
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**McCloughlin Planning
on behalf of Cotswold
Homes**

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SECTION 1

- 2.11 It is Cotswold Homes position that, despite positive progressing the NDP since the previous consultation period, that the Regulation 14 NDP currently meets the general terms of the basic conditions set out above other than point (c) which needs to be addressed to ensure the NDP reaches an adoptable standard.

Response: The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan (DANP) is in general conformity with the CDC Local Plan 2011-2031. All development sites identified in the plan for Down Ampney are either under construction or in the planning application system at CDC. The question of housing density is answered under 2.15

SECTION 2

- 2.3 It is considered that the proposed language used under Objective LO1 continues to conflict with the objectives set out in the Cotswold District Local Plan and paragraph 16(b) of the NPPF due to its restrictive wording.

- 2.4. The proposed objective would prevent development from coming forward in the village, as Down Ampney can be considered rural in its entirety. Therefore, it is requested that Objective LO1 is reworded to comply with Objective 1 of the Cotswold Local Plan, which states:
'Protect the open countryside against sporadic development, while also avoiding coalescence of settlements'.

Response: Down Ampney is fulfilling its allocated development stated in the CDC Local Plan 2011-2031. It is not putting forward any additional sites for development during the plan period.

- 2.10. However, like our previous comments, it is considered the drainage policies proposed conflict with Local Planning Policy INF8, in their strict wording. Therefore, it is considered to result in a conflict with paragraph 16(b) of the NPPF.

- 2.11 Policy IP1 states that larger developments consist of 5 or more dwellings. However, to ensure consistency with the Cotswold Local Plan and Town and Country (Development Management procedure) (England) Order 2015 defines larger (major) development for residential developments as 10 or dwellings. Therefore, there is inconsistency in policy requirements with no supporting evidence to justify this change.

Response: Down Ampney owing to ground being clay in several areas has a serious problem with ground water absorption. The local fields regularly flood and we have an extensive selection of photos

highlighting this issue if required. We believe the problem is so serious and should be highlighted and therefore reduced the number of dwellings to 5. This is not inconsistent as the policy is not related to “larger” developments.

- 2.12 Proposed planning policy IP2 is considered to also conflict with the requirements of paragraph 16(b) in that the policy is restrictively and negatively worded. Furthermore, the policy includes reference to regulations and requirements which fall outside of the management of the planning system and therefore is not considered applicable or reasonable.

Response: Developers must be made aware of the serious sewage issues that have an impact on the village. The sewage plant serving Down Ampney is at Ampney St Peter. Owing to lack of capacity at the plant regular raw sewage discharges are made into Ampney Brook. The amount of discharge and frequency can be seen on the Thames Water web site. Following extensive media coverage, MP, CDC, and Cotswold Flyfishers involvement. There is now a planned upgrade to the treatment works by end of 2026. Previous programme dates given have been delayed. The policy aims for a positive outcome, is aspirational and deliverable as required by NPPF paragraph 16(b).

- 2.13 In responding to the concerns with Policies IP1 and IP2, the NDP should be reviewed, and wording provided which better reflects the requirements of Policy INF8 of the Local Plan to ensure compliance with the NPPF and consistency with the Local Plan.

Response: Policies are fully supportive of CDC Policy INF8 and in particular 1a. At the time of writing the CDC Local Plan it was believed that the treatment works in Ampney St Peter were assessed as having capacity to accommodate planned growth CDC Local Plan (11.8.8). This is no longer true. 11.8.9 also applies which states:-“11.8.9 Developers will be required to demonstrate that there is adequate water management capacity both on and off the site to serve the development and that the development will not lead to problems for existing users in this regard. In some circumstances it may be necessary for developers to carry out appropriate studies to ascertain whether the proposed development will lead to overloading of existing infrastructure. Where there is a capacity problem the District Council will require the necessary improvements to be completed prior to occupation of the development.”

Policy HP1

- 2.15 We maintain serious concerns about using density figures to manage new development, as this conflicts with the NPPF and Local Plan in supporting the efficient use of developable land (paragraph 124 & 125) and stifles opportunities for good design in conflict with the National Design Guide (i.e. higher density development does not automatically result in poor design).

Response: Paragraph 8.4 and in 8.8.2 of the Plan references paragraph 124 of the NPPF which in particular in sub-paragraph (d) mentions the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting. This Policy reinforces this desirability. The purpose of the policy is to avoid a rural village being turned into an urban environment. NPPF para 124e also applies which states "the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places". Where there are higher density developments in the village there is no green infrastructure, play areas, wildlife corridors and inadequate on-road parking. Down Ampney is a rural village, not a suburban or urban environment. NPPF paragraph 125 has a proviso "Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs". There is no existing or shortage of land for meeting housing needs in Down Ampney. The precise wording of Policy HP1 allows for flexibility.

- 2.16. The NDP is instead encouraged to use up-to-date area-based character assessments and design guides to help manage new developments design and overall appearance in the wider setting and context. This would accord with the Local Plan and Chapter 12 of the NPPF.

Response: The NDP has fully taken into account Chapter 12 of the NPPF and especially paragraph 127 which states "Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this

should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and by engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes by local planning authorities and developers”.

- 2.17. If the NDP continues to reference density, then it should ensure accordance with paragraph 125(b) of the NPPF, in that the figures used are **minimum** density figures with an allowance for higher density development, subject to good design. It is considered the re-wording to reference “about 12.5 hectare” does not accomplish this and is unmeasurable. For example, how can an applicant be confident that the proposed development is “about” 12.5 per hectares?

Response: As stated in the response to 2.15 the policy complies with paragraphs 124 and 125. Relating to NPPF paragraph 125, sub-paragraph (a) states that “plans should contain policies to optimise the use of land in their area and meet as much of the identified need for housing as possible. This will be tested robustly at examination, and should include the use of minimum density standards for city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport. These standards should seek a significant uplift in the average density of residential development within these areas, unless it can be shown that there are strong reasons why this would be inappropriate”. Note the qualification “should include the use of minimum density standards for city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport. These standards should seek a significant uplift in the average density of residential development within these areas, unless it can be shown that there are strong reasons why this would be inappropriate”. The area is neither a city nor town centre nor well served by public transport. The NDP sets out why there are strong reasons that high densities are inappropriate, although the policy wording does allow for flexibility.

- 2.18. An example of the above is the recent appeal decision at Duke’s Field in Down Ampney. In assessing the character and appearance of the area, the Inspector did not reference density in this prescriptive manner. Whilst the Inspector acknowledged that the density would be higher than the Pheasantry to the north, they concluded that it would not be visually discernible to those passing by and would remain significantly lower than what is typical of urban and suburban areas. This demonstrates that higher density does not automatically result in a planning harm.

Response: In the CDC decision notice of 21/00949/FUL to refuse the application it stated:- “The application site is located on the periphery of the settlement, where it would be reasonable to expect a visual transition from the built form of the village to the open countryside beyond. Notwithstanding that the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan, by virtue of the scale, form and layout of the scheme, it is considered that the proposed development would fail to reflect the local context of the site and would therefore cause harm to the character and appearance of the locality and the setting of the village. It is acknowledged that public benefits would arise from the development, most notably the provision of affordable housing, but notwithstanding this, the harm as identified, is considered, in the balance, to outweigh the public benefits of the scheme. The proposed development is contrary to Local Plan Policies EN1 and EN2 and paragraph 127 of the NPPF”. We are unsure about the relevance of the Inspector’s comment in Planning Appeal Reference APP/F1610/W/22/329604 that the density “would remain significantly lower than what is typical of urban and suburban areas” as the area is neither urban nor suburban.

- 2.19. There is also no supporting evidence which demonstrates that the density of 12.5 hectares is appropriate or reasonable. Whilst the existing village may have an average density of 12.5 hectares (based on the NDP’s supporting text), a higher density can complement the character of the village if the wider design approach is acceptable (as evidenced through the above appeal decision).

Response: Covered in the response to 2.17 and 2.18 as well as discussed in detail in the Plan section 8.4

- 2.20. Furthermore, restricting the density of development would conflict with the Frameworks objective to make efficient use of land for development (paragraph 124). Therefore, it is considered that there is a significant conflict with paragraph 16(b) of the NPPF.

Response: There is no conflict with 16(b) of the NPPF or paragraph 124 (note particularly 124(d)). Also see earlier responses to “density”.

- 2.21. Cotswold Homes raises objections to the wording of the proposed policy. HP2 is considered to conflict with Local Plan Policy H1, in support a mix of housing influenced by needs and demands in both the market and affordable housing sectors identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Response: : Policy HP2 will be reworded to better reflect the community's aspirations for the proportions of types of dwellings suitable for Down Ampney.

- 2.22. It is considered that the percentage requirements listed (i.e. 65% of homes shall be between one and three bedrooms) does not allow for market forces to dictate the demand and need as it fluctuates during the lifetime of the NDP and therefore conflicts with paragraph 16 of the NPPF.

Response: There is no conflict with 16(b) of the NPPF which does not state that market forces should dictate demand but in (d) states that Plans should "be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;"

- 2.23. The same issue applies for the minimum 5% requirement for dwellings to be bungalows, which is likely to result in a longer-term risk on the deliverability of sites, in conflict with paragraph 69 of the NPPF and the overall objective of the Framework to boost the supply of housing.

Response: There is no conflict with paragraph 69 of the NPPF. Bungalows may have a take-up of land larger than two-storey buildings, but it is hard to conceive that the NPPF in any way discriminates against older or disabled residents who cannot easily manage stairs.

- 2.24. Whilst Cotswold Homes does not raise any objections to the aspiration to provide homes suitable to meet the need of all generation, it is recommended that Policy HP2 is re-worded to address the above concerns, instead referencing the need to meet lifetime home standards to support the NDP's aspirations.

Response: The Plan fully supports dwellings built to Lifetime Home Standards.

Policies HP3 and HP4

2.26 to 2.29

Response: These policies will be removed and the text will be altered. Subsequent policies will be renumbered.

Policy HP5

2.31. However, we raise objections to the final paragraph of the policy requiring applicants to ensure development does not materially diminish after planning permission is granted.

Response: There have been several instances where planning permission has been granted showing beautiful layouts and design. After approval the design has been changed to save costs. Example is a development with stone walling and block paved which immediately after approval changed to wood fencing and stone ballast drive. This is the reason for this policy which is in accordance with paragraph 135 of the NPPF.

2.32 The wording is obscure and unmeasurable. What does it mean to “materially diminish”? As such a planning condition could not be included in a planning decision (as it would conflict with paragraph 57 of the Framework) it is considered the requirement of the policy is unenforceable and conflicts with paragraph 16 of the Framework.

Response: The wording is entirely consistent with paragraph 135 of the NPPF which uses the phrase “... not materially diminished”.

2.33. To accomplish the objective of the above paragraph in the policy, it is considered that instead the policy should state that materials and landscaping should comply with the details submitted and approved as part of the planning application.

Response: The purpose of Policy HP5 is perfectly captured in its present wording.

<p>Pegasus on behalf of CWS Ltd</p>	<p>SECTION 1</p> <p>1.7. Notably, since the previous representations submitted in February 2021, planning application 21/04185/OUT (Land South of Charlham Way, Down Ampney), relating to the proposed erection of 8no. dwellings, has been refused by Cotswold District Council and a subsequent appeal (ref. APP/F1610/W/22/3292635) dismissed in October 2022.</p> <p><u>Response: It is a pity that the CWS having owned the Down Ampney Estate for many decades cannot get the name of the road through Down Ampney correct. It is not Charlham Way.</u></p> <p>2.2 This exercise has resulted in the previous plan showing four directional view cone vistas identified around the central core of the village being replaced by a new, non-directional plan doubling the number of ‘Key Vistas’ to eight, as shown below.</p> <p><u>Response: Directional arrows have been added to each of the views. All vistas are from a public road or footpath.</u></p> <p>2.3. Confusingly, the plan is dated October 2021 and, also having regard to the supporting text, it is unclear exactly when, how and with what degree of critical scrutiny the plan has been prepared for inclusion within the current, second Regulation 14 plan.</p> <p><u>Response: The date is when the base mapping was obtained from ParishOnline.</u></p> <p>2.4. We set out in our previous representations that a simple ‘nominations’ process is not an appropriate or reliable means of formulating policy in of itself, and that a robust, independent Landscape Visual Assessment/Appraisal (LVA) would be an essential precursor to any protectionist policies arising in this regard.</p>
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	<p>2.5. It is not apparent that any such exercise has been carried out in this instance, and therefore our concerns at this lack of diligence must only be amplified with the introduction of an additional 100% of such vistas.</p> <p>2.6. It is also of considerable concern that the identified vistas show neither a viewing direction nor distance and that they lack clarity on whether the circled numbers represent the point from which the view receptor is stood (several of which are not publicly accessible) or the subject of the view. Some appear to be capable of being both, but this is altogether unclear.</p> <p>2.7. Similarly confusing, although couched in the context of a 'landscape' policy, is that the photograph used to illustrate Notable Vista no.2 'Church Lane' shows a view along the road which, although framed by a verdant setting, is chiefly informed by the quality of its historic built environment, as the image shows.</p> <p>2.8. Noting that this resource is already protected by the considerable statutory designation in the form of a Conservation Area, this becomes something of a jarring inclusion within the draft policy's scope and is likely to further confuse consideration of future development proposals against the plan when adopted.</p> <p>2.9. The supporting text at Paragraph 5.5.2 states, inter alia, that "To maintain the close connection between village and countryside, any new development must seek to ensure that not only do the new houses benefit from views across fields but all existing houses close connection with the countryside is not affected or compromised."</p> <p>2.10. In practice, this becomes a near impossibility, and it is wholly unclear why all new development should require such views when purchasers would exercise their own judgement as to the kind of property – and view – they wished to possess.</p> <p>2.11. Likewise, by its very nature new development on the edge of any rural village will inevitably affect other dwellings' connection with the countryside, whether positively, negatively or neutrally, and so as a policy aspiration this is plainly unrealistic if the plan seeks to deliver growth, however sensitively designed and located.</p>
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	<p>2.12. Draft Policy LP1, 'Notable Vistas', states in full:</p> <p><i>"The notable vistas (identified on Figure 3.6) should be conserved.</i></p> <p><i>Development affecting the notable vistas should be designed in such a way so as not to have a significant adverse impact on their visual quality and amenity.</i></p> <p><i>Where such an impact is identified, applicants may have to demonstrate, through a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, how these impacts have been identified, the degree of impact and how negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated."</i></p> <p>2.13. We assume the reference to 'Figure 3.6' is intended to refer to Figure 4.6 and the 'Notable Vistas' plan. It is notable that the policy's wording has been strengthened relative to its predecessor from the earlier Regulation 14 Plan which stated:</p> <p><i>"Development proposals should take account of the identified key vistas (Figure 3.6) and be designed and located to safeguard their integrity. Any proposal which would have an unacceptable impact on an identified key vista will not be supported."</i></p> <p>2.14. In policy terms, the need to 'take account' of key vistas and to safeguard their 'integrity' represent different tests to avoiding any 'significant adverse impact'. Given how vaguely defined the identified 'notable vistas' are, lacking even the simple view cones indicated on the early 'key vistas' plan and with no meaningful analysis of what makes them 'notable', the policy considerably lacks precision.</p> <p>2.15. The likely result is that the policy, in its present form, would prove unworkable, as it does not define the qualities of the vistas that it seeks to protect, other than 'visual quality and amenity' and does not identify any physical extent over which the policy applies.</p> <p>2.16. Coupled with the increased number of Notable Vistas and other shortcomings of their identification and further critical assessment, the policy as currently worded does not present a clear test against which</p>
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	<p>proposals may be considered, particularly where these are accompanied by their own LVA/LVIA and is likely to cause frustration to all parties engaging with the decision-making process.</p>
2.17.	<p>As set out in our previous representations, in the absence of a robust evidence base to support the identification of these vistas, Policy LP1 and the relevant supporting text should be removed from the Plan.</p> <p><u>Response: 2.8 to 2.17: Despite the points in paragraphs 2.8 to 2.16 the Plan will remain unchanged in this respect as it represents the views of the residents who live in the parish not an entity that is far removed from the area.</u></p>
2.18.	<p>Alternatively, we would suggest that a Landscape Visual Appraisal/Assessment is prepared to identify and robustly assess vistas within the village that are genuinely worthy of protection. The NHP could then identify these and set out policies to secure their protection based upon evidence.</p> <p><u>Response: The Neighbourhood Plan is driven by the opinions of residents. If residents are of the opinion that certain vistas are worth preserving it is patronising to suggest that further professional input in the form of a Landscape Assessment is needed.</u></p>
2.19.	<p>In respect of proposed Local Green Space (LGS) designations, we have made representations previously in this respect and welcome the reduction in number of proposed designations from three (with the third being split across parcels 3a and 3b).</p>
2.20.	<p>Notwithstanding, we remain firmly opposed to the designation of 'Site 1, identified as the Field Opposite School, in front of Duke's Field (also indicated as 'Duke's Meadow'), as shown below, as LGS.</p> <p><u>{Plan Omitted}</u></p>
2.21.	<p>Our reasoning for opposing this designation remains as before, namely that the proposal fails against Criterion (b) of Paragraph 102 of the Framework in that no compelling evidence has been presented suggesting:</p>

	<p><i>“The LGS is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife”.</i></p> <p>2.22. As previously set out within the Landscape Statement submitted with the previous representations, LGS designation is inappropriate in respect of Site 1 because it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is unremarkable and has unremarkable inherent natural beauty; • Is recent in origin being enclosed and defined by neighbouring 20th Century developments and has no historic significance; • Is in private ownership and so has no recreational value to the community; • Reference to the site as a 'village green' is misleading as it comprises an unremarkable and undesignated private parcel of farmland surrounded by 20th century housing; • Is subject to disturbance from neighbouring developments and traffic and cannot be considered tranquil; and • Possesses habitats of limited ecological interest and biodiversity. <p>2.23. Again, no clear evidence has been provided to suggest that the local community takes a vastly different view, with the draft policy’s supporting text stating:</p> <p><i>“The Field is the last remaining green space in the village. In 2003 CG Property (part of the Co-operative Group) produced a pamphlet entitled "A Future for Down Ampney" to encourage comment and discussion. In this document The Field was described as "Potential New Village Green" and one of the issues was "Village Green". Much else described in the pamphlet has occurred or is in progress, for example The Old Estate Yard, "Broadway Farm", the extension to Duke's Field, and Rooktree Farm development.</i></p>
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	<p><i>Although there is no physical access to The Field, despite what was indicated during the planning application for the original Duke's Field development, recreation does not stop at physical access: there is benefit in the visual impact of the field and livestock in the centre of the village. This last remaining village open space contributes significantly to the character of the village."</i></p>
2.24.	Any resemblance to a 'village green' therefore appears to be predicated on speculative statements about the land's potential role by developers some considerable time ago, rather than any recognition of this specifically by local residents, as we set out in our previous representations.
2.25.	In respect of indications that the land functions as a 'visual village green' or 'virtual village green', it cannot be overlooked that these do not recognise that public access – as a pleasant meeting place, venue for local events, remembrance, etc. – is perhaps (alongside being 'green') the primary defining characteristic of a village green; a characteristic conspicuously absent in this instance.
2.26.	The draft Plan's inference that, although inaccessible, to the public the field nonetheless offers recreational value on the basis of its visibility is tenuous at best; any value in this regard is more likely to be incidental to some other genuine recreational activity such as walking/cycling along neighbouring routes, rather than an independent exercise in looking at a field in and of itself.
2.27.	It should also be noted that, although not an exhaustive list, contribution to 'character' is not one of the considerations identified at Criterion (b) and sits apart from the more readily quantifiable attributes set out therein. Even if taken as contributing to some prevailing local character, there are already policies in place to protect this at a national and district level, with recourse to LGS designation a considerable overreach.
2.28.	<p>The supporting assessment goes on to state:</p> <p><i>"As part of the Neighbourhood Plan production a questionnaire was produced to gauge residents' views. One question entitled "Our Natural Environment" sort [sic] views on the green and open areas in and around the village.</i></p>

	<p><i>Seventy-eight percent of respondents wanted all spaces to be protected while about 44% wanted some spaces to be protected. The comment section was filled in on 90 questionnaires of which 31 specifically mentioned The Field.”</i></p> <p><u>Response: Thank you for pointing out a typographical error.</u></p>
2.29.	<p>Again, these comments are not representative of a particular local significance, nor is the fact that the proposed LGS has some support locally a firm indicator in this regard. It is suggested that this is a matter of ‘putting the cart before the horse’, and we would suggest that justification cannot simply be retrofitted in this manner.</p> <p><u>Response: 2.19 to 2.29: On reading the representations in the paragraphs on Local Green Space it is hard to ascertain whether the consultee has read the justifications for designating the field as Local Green Space. It should be noted that in the first round of representations Pegasus did not trouble to read the comments made in the questionnaire attempting to suggest that they were not made available. See the response to paragraph 2.25 in the CWS submission on the 1st Regulation 14 submission.</u></p>
2.30.	<p>Appendix 4 now contains further justification for the proposed designation of the land as LGS, citing previous development proposals, ultimately dismissed at appeal (ref. APP/F1610/W/22/3292635), and the Inspector’s commentary in relation the role and function of the land.</p>
2.31.	<p>It is telling that any reflection on any particular demonstrable value to the local community arising from the land is altogether absent from the Inspector’s judgement, which focuses instead on the characteristics of the site in context. It is in our view wrong to infer some separate importance to the community from the decision and from the Inspector’s words.</p> <p><u>Response: 2.30 to 2.31: The Inspector was ruling on a planning appeal not on whether the area should be Local Green Space and thus it is not surprising that he made no mention of it. There is no inference of separate importance to the community arising from the Inspector’s words. The importance to the</u></p>

	<p><u>community was communicated before there was an appeal. It manifested itself in the answers to the questionnaire and the reaction to the planning application put forward by CWS.</u></p> <p>2.32. Likewise, it is noted that the 31 comments specifically mentioning the field are not included within Appendix 4 and therefore cannot be verified, and you will note our previous comment that if 78% of respondents wanted all spaces protected, this runs contrary to the notion that this field specifically is of exceptional local significance.</p> <p><u>Response: Verification may be obtained by studying the document “Questionnaire Comments Fields” (https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/images/planning/Questionnaire_Comments.xlsx) which has been available since 10 January 2022.</u></p> <p>2.33. Accordingly, we reiterate that Site 1 should not be designated as Local Green Space, or ‘Green Belt by the back door’ as it is often referred to. Proceeding to seek to designate LGS as currently proposed would result in the emerging plan’s conflict with national policy failing to meet the basic conditions test as a consequence.</p> <p><u>Response: It is clear from the comment ‘Green Belt by the back door’ the contempt that the consultee has for an important planning concept.</u></p> <p>SECTION 3</p> <p>3.3. Turning to draft Policy IP2, it should be noted that the statutory undertaker for sewerage has a responsibility to make provision for suitable infrastructure, and perceived current shortcomings in this respect should not be seen as precluding new development.</p> <p><u>Response: There is a difference between “perceived” and “actual” shortcomings. Statutory undertakers should be made to prove that there are no shortcomings in the system.</u></p>
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	<p>3.4. In this respect, we would reiterate our earlier observation that accommodating a degree of growth at rural settlements is often an effective means of prompting sometimes long overdue system upgrades to infrastructure such as sewerage.</p> <p><u>Response: Regrettably a wholly specious argument as past experience shows.</u></p> <p>SECTION 4</p> <p>4.2. New draft Policy HP1, ‘Village Character and Housing Density’ states, in full, as follows:</p> <p><i>“To maintain the village’s prevailing character and setting new developments should achieve an overall density of about 12.5 dwellings per hectare. Exceptions to this will only be supported on small infill sites within the village development boundary; and on other sites where the applicant can demonstrate a clear need for higher densities when house type, housing need, site constraints and available infrastructure and services indicate such densities can be accommodated without significantly having a detrimental impact on village character”</i></p> <p>4.3. We strongly oppose the policy’s identification of such a low density target, as presently drafted, and consider this conflicts fundamentally with national planning policy, which advocates making efficient use of land as a priority, having regard to factors such as local character, rather than the reverse.</p> <p>4.4. This is made clear at Paragraph 125 of the Framework, which states, inter alia, that:</p> <p><i>“Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, it is especially important that planning policies and decisions avoid homes being built at low densities, and ensure that developments make optimal use of the potential of each site.”</i></p> <p>4.5. We consider it is important to take a precautionary approach to allow development to come forward at a reasonable, although by no means especially high, density in the future, faced with a considerable demand for housing of all types, while nonetheless having regard to the prevailing local character.</p>
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	<p>4.6. To this end, the likely consequence of adopting an unreasonably low density target such as 12.5 dph is that more land has to be released for development as other, preferred, sites either only deliver a small number of homes or are not built out at all due to a lack of viability.</p> <p>4.7. Importantly, at this density, the pattern of new development would not reflect the existing density of development in the village and would restrict the residential site allocations to be built out at the quantum of dwellings required by the Local Plan. This would lead to a conflict between the Local Plan policy and draft Policy HP1 and the consequence is that further land would be required to meet the identified housing need in the village.</p> <p>4.8. The delivery of homes making efficient use of land, while nonetheless integrating these sympathetically with the local context, will by contrast ensure the village gains the homes it needs while reducing the need to release additional land or expose itself to the threat of unplanned, ‘speculative’ development proposals.</p> <p>4.9. Accordingly, we would recommend that the policy is omitted and development proposals are assessed on the basis of informed design policies, both local and national, within the ambit of which matters of density will naturally fall in any event.</p> <p><u>Response: Paragraph 8.4 and in 8.8.2 of the Plan references paragraph 124 of the NPPF which in particular in sub-paragraph (d) mentions the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting. This Policy reinforces this desirability. The purpose of the policy is to avoid a rural village being turned into an urban environment. NPPF para 124e also applies which states “ the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places”. Where there are higher density developments in the village there is no green infrastructure, play areas, wildlife corridors and inadequate on-road parking. Down Ampney is a rural village, not a suburban or urban environment. NPPF paragraph 125 has a proviso “Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs”. There is no existing or shortage of land for meeting housing needs in Down Ampney. The precise wording of Policy HP1 allows for flexibility.</u></p>
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	<p>4.17. It is acknowledged that views, landmarks and characteristic connections to the open countryside, where applicable, are important considerations in the design process. However, we consider that the apparent intention to preserve these at any cost, on the basis of potentially a single nomination for protection, is an unsound approach that would lead to contrived outcomes in practice.</p> <p>4.18. This is echoed at Code SL 03 'Village Edge', point 02, which appears to advocate the limiting of densities in order to preserve views from existing properties to the countryside in the event that they are enclosed by new development. This is in our view an inappropriate response in circumstances where the village edge has inevitably moved, and such a transition should rationally be taken from the newly-created edge.</p> <p><u>Response: 4.17 & 4.18: It must be remembered that Down Ampney is a rural village and would expect to have views over fields, and this can be achieved by linear development.</u></p> <p>4.19. It is also questionable whether the objectives of point 01 would be achievable in practice, where an approach whereby new dwellings back on to the open countryside is seemingly advocated; in reality, the desire for privacy and security is likely to prompt some homeowners to seek a more robust boundary treatment, such that planting of more substantial hedgerow by developers should be considered acceptable, for instance.</p> <p><u>Response: SL03.1 para 01 does state encouraged. The view from upstairs would be over countryside.</u></p> <p>4.22. It is noted that the Codes and Guidance repeats at 4.4 'Sustainable Futures' the Cotswold Local Plan objective that new development should exceed the Building Regulations in general, but presumably in this context in terms of energy and resource efficiency.</p> <p>4.23. Not only is this inappropriate given that the Buildings Regulations represent de facto the standards the Government seeks to achieve, and that government could make them more exacting if they wanted to, but also fails to take into account that the Building Regulations themselves have increased the levels of energy efficiency required of new development since the Local Plan has been adopted.</p>
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	<p>4.24. This objective is therefore inappropriate and would, in practice, mean that, at all times over the plan period, the Development Plan would require something not aligned with the Government's expressly stated expectations in this matter.</p> <p><u>Response: 4.22 to 4.24: The Building Regulations are always behind the announcements by Government. There is nothing stopping developers aiming higher/better than existing Building Regulations. High standards would be encouraged.</u></p> <p>4.27. Amended draft Policy HP6, 'Green Infrastructure', states in full:</p> <p><i>"The network of Green Infrastructure (GI) within the neighbourhood plan area will be protected for its recreation, open space and wildlife value.</i></p> <p><i>New GI, particularly where it creates links to the existing GI network and improves access to the countryside for informal recreation and net gains in biodiversity will be supported. Development will only be permitted where it retains/protects/enhances the recreational, biodiversity, water management and other functions of the GI network.</i></p> <p><i>New development should enhance linkages to the wider existing GI network and improve access to the countryside for informal recreation, where appropriate."</i></p> <p>4.28. The plan included at Figure 8.9 of the emerging Plan identifies key designations, committed and allocated development, and proposes specific areas of land as future Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>4.29. We have made representations previously in respect of this approach, and in our view while the delivery of high-quality Green Infrastructure within new development is supported as a general principle, attempting to guide where this should be located in the NHP is not appropriate.</p> <p>4.30. The location of Green Infrastructure within new development needs to be determined based on a review of site-specific constraints and opportunities, and indeed the previous wording of draft Policy HP5 acknowledged that the provision of Green Infrastructure would need to be addressed at the planning application stage.</p>
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	<p>4.31. We therefore object strongly to the strengthening of protection of proposed designated Green Infrastructure as indicated in the first paragraph of new draft Policy HP6. It is unclear whether this is with the intention of conserving or preserving whatever GI attributes the subject land may have, however it is probable that in practice this approach would either clash with or duplicate the general presumption that new development should provide an element of good quality GI.</p> <p>4.32. To that end, it is recommended that the Plan should omit formal designation of GI – not least because the presumption may then become that other, undesignated, areas of GI are not worthy of enhancement – together with the first paragraph of HP6.</p> <p>4.33. The remainder of the draft policy then becomes a laudable objective aligned with national and local planning policy and capable of operating – as it should do – as part of an effective development management process striving for positive outcomes based on the individual merits of any one site and any one development proposal.</p> <p><u>Response: 4.27 to 4.33: It is considered that the sites indicated are in the optimum position to “break up” developments so that there are not long rows of housing fronting the local roads. This gives breaks for wildlife movement, walking and sitting areas resulting in a more rural environment. Developers can surely live within these restraints particularly if proper consultation and working together is followed.</u></p> <p>4.34. As an overarching point, we remain of the view that the NHP should allocate land for housing. We have previously made representations in this respect, including the relationship to Paragraph 14 of the Framework and the ‘added protection’ from which NHP areas may benefit in certain circumstances.</p> <p>4.35. It is noteworthy that the current proposed changes to the Framework suggest this protection will be strengthened further, as shown below with proposed changes shown in purple:</p>
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	<p>14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply¹⁰:</p> <p>a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two-five years or less before the date on which the decision is made; and</p> <p>b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;</p> <p>c) the local planning authority has at least a three year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 74); and</p> <p>d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required¹⁴ over the previous three years.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Figure 4: Excerpt from NPPF Draft Text</p> <p>4.36. As shown, the proposed changes would increase the length of time a Neighbourhood Plan benefits from Paragraph 14 from two to five years, and omits the dependency on the Local Planning Authority's land supply and historic housing delivery. Critically, however, these provisions <u>still require that Neighbourhood Plans allocate housing</u>, quite rightly, in our view.</p> <p>4.37. The allocation of an appropriate level of housing for the village (see our previous representations) would therefore increase the robustness of the emerging NHP considerably, as well as enabling genuine plan-led growth and the protections offered by Paragraph 14 of the Framework.</p> <p><u>Response: 4.34 to 4.37: No new developments are proposed other than those stated in the CDC Local Plan 2011-2031. All sites indicated in the CDC Local Plan are either being built or at various stages within the planning procedure.</u></p>
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SECTION 5

Response: These are all covered in previous responses

Appendix 1. Businesses Consulted

The Wellcome Trust (Farmcare Limited)

The Co-operative Wholesale Society

Poulton Hill Vineyard

Kempsford Farms Ltd

Cotswold Homes Ltd

Hills Group Limited

Bromford Housing

Appendix 2. Statutory Bodies and Others Consulted

Cotswold District Council

Ward Councillor Lisa Spivey

Wiltshire Council

Swindon Town Council

Adjoining Parish Councils:

Driffield

Latton

Meysey Hampton

Poulton

Ampney St Peter

Marston Meysey

Gloucestershire Police

Gloucestershire Highways

Natural England

Historic England

Gloucestershire County Council

Environment Agency

Gloucestershire Local Enterprise Partnership

Local Nature Partnership

Cotswold Water Park

Thames Water

Clinical Commissioning Group

MOD

Cotswold Canals Trust

Electricity Board

Appendix 3. Regulation 14 Response Form

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan 2022-2031

Regulation 14 Notice and Comment response form

Dear Villager/Consultee,

Down Ampney Parish Council invites your comments on its Draft Neighbourhood Plan which, in accordance with Regulation 14 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, is now available for consultation from **11th December 2021 until 25 February 2022**. This is longer than the statutory six weeks to allow for the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Copies of the Draft Plan, Appendices, and Annexes and supporting documents (and response form) are available to view/download on the Parish Council website at
<https://www.downampneyvillage.co.uk/down-ampney-neighbourhood-plan.html>

Several hard copies of the Draft Plan, Appendices, and Annexes are available to view and borrow for limited periods at the Village Shop or a personal copy may be purchased for £12.00 on request from the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group, 53 Down Ampney, Cirencester, GL7 5QW.

All comments must be received by **5.00pm on 25 February 2022**.

Please submit your comments preferably online or completing the attached form and either: emailing it to down.ampney.ndp@outlook.com, or posting it to:

The Chairman, Down Ampney Parish Council, 54 Down Ampney, Cirencester, GL7 5QW.

Thank you for your feedback.

Down Ampney Parish Council.

**Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan 2022-2031
REGULATION 14 ISSUE FOR COMMENT**

You may make comments on any aspect of this plan. These will be assessed and will be responded to at the end of the consultation period and displayed online. We will not display any personal details. However, the comments must not be made anonymously.

Title: Full Name: Address: Postcode: Tel. No.: Email Address: Organisation (if applicable)		
Support	Support with Change	Oppose
Comments (use further sheets if necessary)		

Data Protection – A summary of all comments will be publicly available. Please note that any personal information provided will be confidential and processed in line with the Data Protection Act 1998 and General Data Protection Regulations. Down Ampney Parish Council will process your details in relation to the preparation of this document only. In addition, please confirm that you are happy for the Parish Council to pass on your contact details (name, address/email address) to Cotswold District Council (CDC) so that they can contact you at Regulation 16 consultation (on the final plan).

Please tick the box to confirm that you give consent for CDC to contact you directly at the next stage of the process.

☐

Kirkwells

The Planning People

For more information on the contents of this document contact:

Down Ampney Parish Council (downampneypc@gmail.com); or

Michael Wellock

Managing Director

Kirkwells

Lancashire Digital Technology Centre

Bancroft Road

Burnley

Lancashire

BB10 2TP

01282 872570



Strategic Environmental and Habitats Regulations Assessments Screening Report

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan

November 2021

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Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the content of the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Development Plan or NDP (Draft Pre-Reg 14, Version 4, June 2021 - attached) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (or the 'SEA Regulations').
- 1.2 It also includes an assessment of whether a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) in accordance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations') as amended, would be required.
- 1.3 The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared, to set out the vision for the area and the planning policies for use and development of land within the Neighbourhood area.
- 1.4 The designated area covered by the NDP is the Parish of Down Ampney, which includes the village of Down Ampney itself, and lies part adjacent to the Wiltshire District border to the south of Cotswold District. Down Ampney village is identified in the Local Plan as a 'Principal Settlement' and is allocated three sites for residential development within its development boundary. The allocations lie within the sensitive groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ1) for Meysey Hampton Public Water Abstraction. The Parish also includes a conservation area, scheduled monuments, listed buildings including a Grade 1 Listed Church, a non-designated Local wildlife site, priority habitats and strategic nature area.
- 1.5 The Parish is within The Cotswold Water Park (CWP) designation, a broad area of sand and gravel extraction, which includes an extensive series of artificial lakes, supporting recreation and wildlife. All the lakes of the CWP have recently achieved Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status, although none lie within the Parish boundary. Also beyond the Parish boundary, Fairford (RAF/USAF) Air Base lies to the east and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) as listed in the Habitats Directive, lies to the south west.
- 1.6 The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the [Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031](#). The Local Plan was adopted by the Council in August 2018 having been through Independent Examination. The Development Plan for the area will comprise both the Cotswold District Local Plan and (when 'made') the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan, and will be used to help determine planning applications and appeals.
- 1.7 The Vision for Down Ampney is based on key issues raised by local people and includes; a vibrant community with a stronger network of facilities and services whilst ensuring the character and landscape are conserved and enhanced; retaining a balance of historical buildings and features alongside sympathetic new developments, and respecting local vernacular and connection with the surrounding countryside.
- 1.8 The Down Ampney draft Neighbourhood Plan considers, amongst others, the following objectives;
 - Designating Local Green Spaces
 - Protecting rural aspects of the village and surrounding countryside, including key vistas
 - Maintaining current facilities, increasing footpaths and cycleways; and promoting access to the countryside throughout the Parish
 - To ensure the infrastructure is enhanced for current and future residents, such as drainage surface water and foul water, to support sustainable growth.
 - Ensuring new development has a mix of housing types, appropriate for a rural area, and which takes into account climate change
- 1.9 The Plan does not seek to allocate land for development. It does provide local guidance on how applications for development in the plan area should be determined.
- 1.10 The legislation set out below outlines the regulations that require the need for a screening exercise.

Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.11 Establishing whether a neighbourhood plan requires an environmental assessment is an important legal requirement and forms part of the neighbourhood planning process.
- 1.12 In order to be 'made' neighbourhood plans are required to be tested against and meet a number of 'basic conditions' set out in the Localism Act 2011 ([Appendix 2](#)). One of the basic conditions is whether the Neighbourhood Plan is compatible with European Union obligations, including those under the SEA Directive and Habitats Directive¹ as translated in to English law, under the SEA Regulations 2004 and Habitats Regulations 2017 (See also [National Planning Policy Guidance](#))
- 1.13 Neighbourhood Plans in England require SEA if their effects are likely to be significant, or if the plan requires appropriate assessment under Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). While screening for SEA and HRA is a parallel process, both are integrated here into one report.
- 1.14 Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are not required to undertake the type of sustainability appraisal required for a Local Plan. However NDPs may require a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the Plan in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC or 'SEA Directive'. This was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 or the 'SEA Regulations'. Regulation 9 sets out the requirements to assess (screen) the plan, and includes a requirement to consult the environmental assessment consultation bodies.
- 1.15 The Local Plan was subject to a full, comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including SEA, which has considered the significant environmental, economic and social effects of the Local Plan for the District. A neighbourhood plan might require SEA if it is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a SA of the Local Plan. The [SA Report](#) itself and associated documents, that accompanied the Local Plan to Examination can all be found on the Local Plan webpages: <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-plan-2011-to-2031/>

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 1.16 The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC is another key obligation and requires that any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a European Site must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment,' rather than just screening. The effectiveness of measures to mitigate the impact of the plan, on sites protected by the Habitats Directive, should also be tested through full appropriate assessment, rather than just screening (EU Court of Justice ruling in People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta, April 2018).
- 1.17 The Habitats Directive was transposed into English law by the 'Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2017' or Habitats Regulations. HRA is the screening assessment (Reg 106(1)) of the likely effects, or impacts, of a land use proposal against the conservation objectives of

¹ The SEA Regulations (2004) and HRA Regulations (2017), which previously implemented the requirements of the SEA/HRA EU Directives in England, will continue to apply as before, unless or until new legislation is introduced. The Regulations remain in force notwithstanding the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. The EU Directives from which the UK's Habitats and SEA Regulations originally derived are no longer binding. https://www.theplanner.co.uk/decision/appeal-nitrate-neutrality-policy-scuppers-chiropractor-conversion?utm_source=Adestra&utm_medium=email&utm_term= ; <https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/>

European sites; and considers whether or not a proposal (alone or in combination) is likely to be significant.

- 1.18 It is based on a 'precautionary principle' so that where uncertainty or doubt remains, an adverse effect should be assumed. If an eligible plan or programme requires an appropriate assessment (the next stage after screening), then that plan or programme will also require an SEA.
- 1.19 'European Sites' are also known as 'Natura 2000' sites (SACs designated for particular habitat types and SPAs classified for rare and vulnerable birds); and Ramsar sites (Designated Wetlands of International Importance). Government Policy Paper on changes to the Habitats Regulations 2017 post-Brexit states that: Any references to Natura 2000 in the 2017 Regulations and in guidance now refers to the new 'national site network'. The requirement for HRA however does not apply to other nationally designated wildlife sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or National Nature Reserves (NNRs); therefore, for clarity, HRA work may use the term 'European sites' (SACs and SPAs, and Ramsar sites), rather than 'national site network' (HRA proposal, LUC).
- 1.20 The HRA submitted alongside the Local Plan to Examination can be found here: <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/fcolqq3/5501-habitats-regulations-assessment-report-apr-2017.pdf>

Screening Process

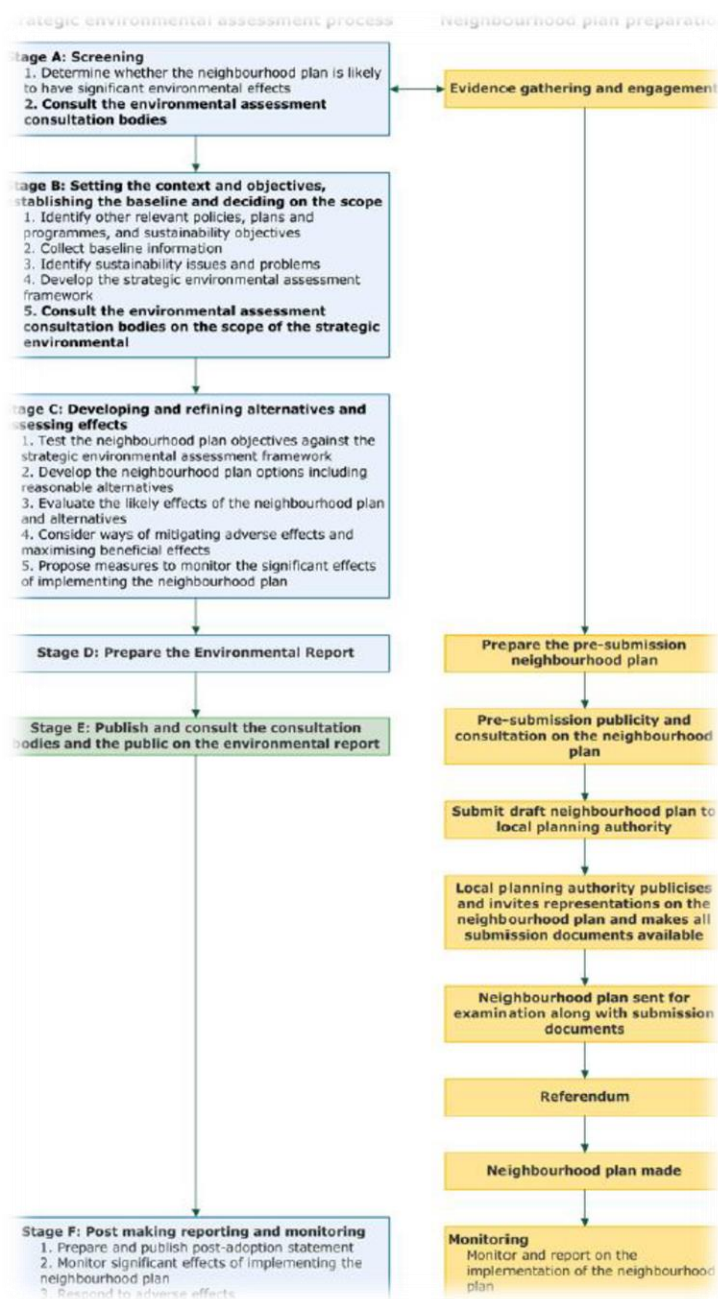
- 1.21 The legal requirement for SEA/HRA depends on the content of the neighbourhood plan. The Plan vision and objectives, or draft proposals, and a list of sites considered for inclusion in the plan (if any) and potential impact of new development will help determine whether or not the plan would likely give rise to significant effects.
- 1.22 'Assessment of the effects should be done in a proportionate way...' (Understand if your NDP requires SEA, [Locality](#), page 10), and although there may be some gaps in information, there should be enough to assess the likely significant effects of the plan.
- 1.23 The Inspector needs to be satisfied that the SEA/HRA work properly demonstrates the making of the Plan would not have any significant effects and therefore satisfies the basic condition on compatibility with Regulations.
- 1.24 The potential types of environmental effects which may arise as a result of the NDP and if they are likely to be significant, are;

Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive – environmental receptors (physical and cultural attributes of an area) which could be affected by proposals in the plan. Grouped into themes:

(f) the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

SEA Screening

- 1.25 Screening is 'Stage A' of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) process outlined in the Governments' National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), and should be undertaken as early as possible in the neighbourhood plan process.



1.26 The text below is taken from the Government's Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)² on when an SEA may be required:

Whether a neighbourhood plan proposal requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, where:

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#baseline-environmental-characteristics>

- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development
- the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan
- the neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan

Paragraph: 046 Reference ID: 11-046-20150209

Will the neighbourhood plan allocate sites for development?

- 1.27 The draft version of the plan does not allocate sites, although it does seek to designate Local Green Spaces. Should the scope of the plan change this will need to be reassessed.

Is the neighbourhood plan likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan?

- 1.28 While the Neighbourhood Plan is likely to focus on more local detail than the Local Plan, The Planning Inspector stated in his report that he was ‘...satisfied that the sustainability appraisal that has been carried out throughout the process of preparing the Plan, as required by section 19(5) of the Act, has complied with the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment and relevant national policy and guidance’³ (Para.24, Cotswold District Local Plan 2011-2031: [Inspector’s Report June 2018](#)).

Does the neighbourhood area contain sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan?

- 1.29 The more environmentally sensitive a location, the more likely it is that potential environmental effects from a plan will be significant.
- 1.30 The NPPG provides guidance on this topic through providing a list of sites and area which should be deemed as ‘sensitive areas’ for the purposes of environmental assessment (i.e. screening projects for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)):
- European (Natura 2000) Sites⁴ (see also HRA)
 - Sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs)
 - National parks
 - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
 - World Heritage Sites
 - Scheduled Monuments

³ <https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/1605407/Cotswold-Local-Plan-Report-Final.pdf>

⁴ Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The NPPF, refers to these as habitats sites (Screening Neighbourhood Plans for SEA, Locality). And post-Brexit these are included within the UK ‘national site network’.

- 1.31 Where the Neighbourhood Plan falls within the scope of the SEA Regulations (table 2 below), a determination under Regulation 9 is then required. Regulation 9 requires that the responsible authority shall determine whether or not a plan is likely to have significant effects and
- a) take into account the criteria specified in Schedule 1 (Annex II) to the SEA Regulations (table 3 below), and
 - b) consult the environmental consultation bodies (Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency).
- 1.32 Where a Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment an SEA (full environmental report) must be carried out; and where the plan is unlikely to do so, and does not require an SEA, there should be a 'statement of reasons' or opinion for the determination should be given.
- 1.33 The criteria to decide whether a neighbourhood plan, might have significant environmental effects ('a' above) is set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations (Annex II of ODPM Guidance) below.

ANNEX II

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5)

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to
 - the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,
 - the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
 - environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to
 - the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
 - the cumulative nature of the effects,
 - the transboundary nature of the effects,
 - the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
 - the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
 - the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
 - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,
 - intensive land-use,
 - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

- 1.34 An SEA would also be necessary if the plan requires appropriate assessment under Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

HRA Screening

- 1.35 The overall purpose of a HRA is to conclude whether or not a proposal or policy or whole Plan would adversely affect the integrity of the site in question.
- 1.36 Screening is 'Stage 1' of the HRA process, followed, if necessary, by an Appropriate Assessment. Under the Habitats Regulation 106 an assessment of the 'likely significant effects' of the Plan is the first step to be required. Where a doubt remains an adverse impact should be assumed as HRA's are based on the precautionary principle.
- 1.37 The first step is to consider which European site or sites could be affected by the Plan. Then consider the policies within the NDP and screen, using assumptions from the Local Plan HRA, both

in relation to how likely significant effects may result from the NDP, and on a proximity basis, on how far such impacts may travel; looking at physical damage, pollution, recreational pressure, water quantity and quality for example. The SAC conservation objectives are outlined in [Appendix 2](#).

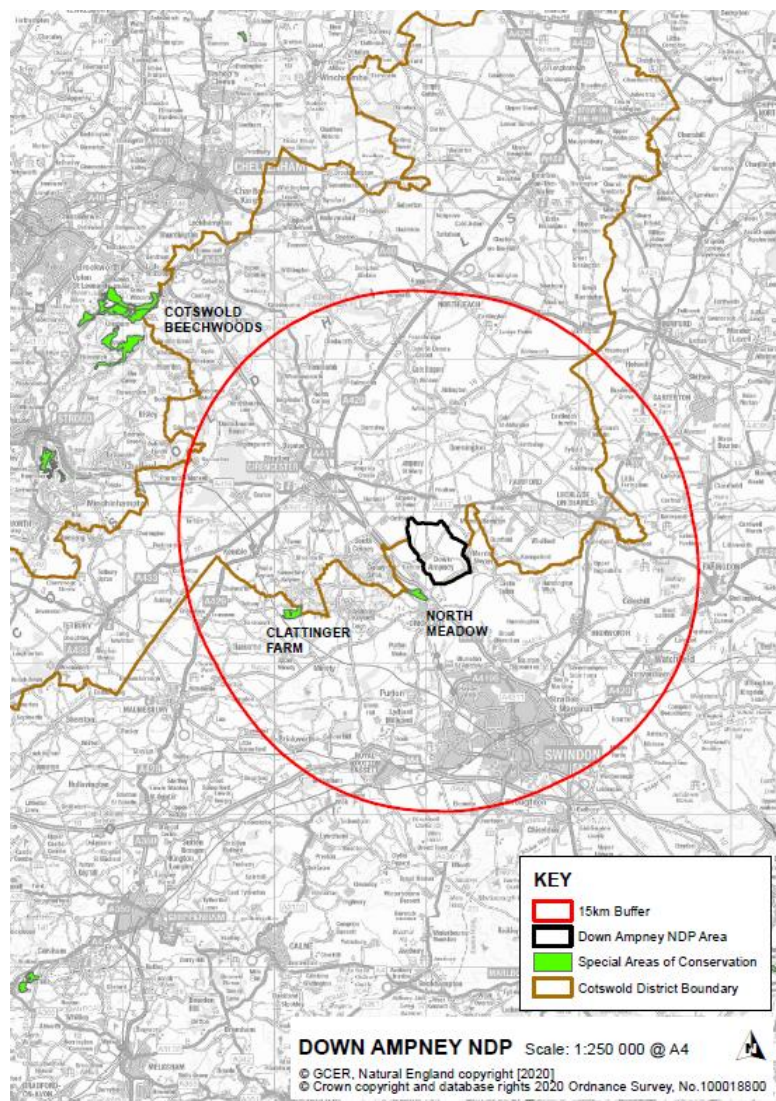
- 1.38 A screening outcome for both SEA and HRA is provided in the conclusion.

Assessment- Gathering data

- 1.39 Once data on the environmental constraints and assets in the area have been gathered, it is then possible to determine any likely significant effects of the NDP proposals (positive and /or negative) on the environment.
- 1.40 The final sections of the document then provide a screening assessment of the likely need for appropriate assessment and/or a full SEA.

HRA – Area of Search Map

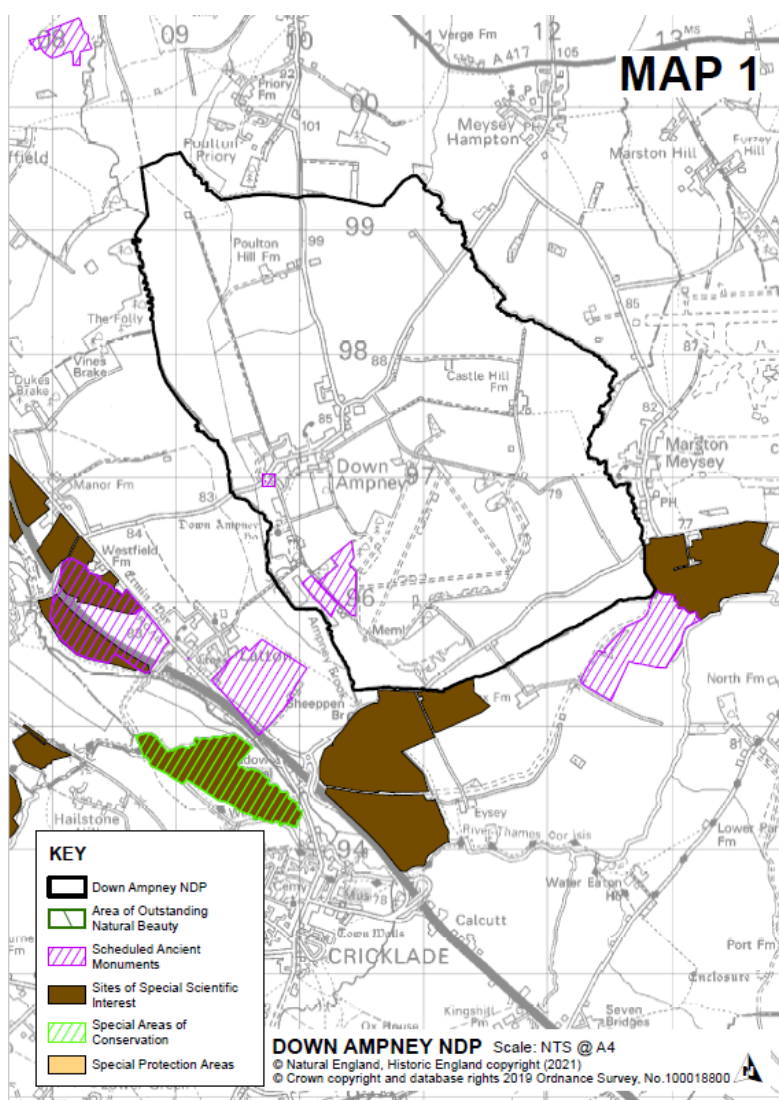
- 1.41 The plan below shows those European sites within 15km of the neighbourhood plan boundary. The nearest sites to the NDP are;
- North Meadow and Clattinger Farm Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 1.42 Notably, the nearest SAC lies to the south west at the edge of the District within the 15km area of search, North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC is some 1.1km away (with Rodborough Common SAC some 23.1km to the west)



Environmentally ‘Sensitive’ Areas Map

- 1.43 In the context of the most ‘sensitive areas,’ within and in the vicinity⁵ of the Neighbourhood Area, (see Map 1 below) the following sites also exist:

⁵ To determine whether the effects of the plan are likely to affect areas outside the plan area, i.e. define ‘within the vicinity’ an indicative threshold of 1km has been used as there are no allocations [Screening Neighbourhood Plans for SEA, Locality, p.12]. Designations beyond this area however are also considered.



- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)⁶:
 - Cotswold Water Park SSSI lies adjacent to the south east and southern boundary of the NDP in two areas. The SSSI condition is listed as 'unfavourable – declining'. The CWP SSSI has recently been enlarged by Natural England to cover all lakes and associated habitats⁷ although none are within the Parish boundary.
 - Cricklade SSSI lies further to the west, just beyond the southern CWP SSSI.
- Scheduled Monument designations ([National Heritage List for England](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cotswold-water-park-given-greater-protection-by-natural-england)), there are two within the NDP⁸;
 - Settlement at Bean Hay Copse
 - Village Cross

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/cotswold-water-park-given-greater-protection-by-natural-england>; <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/cotswold-water-park/>. In January 2021 Natural England sent notification to expand the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status in the CWP to cover all lakes, to help Nature Recovery⁶ (final confirmation of the new status is expected in the autumn).

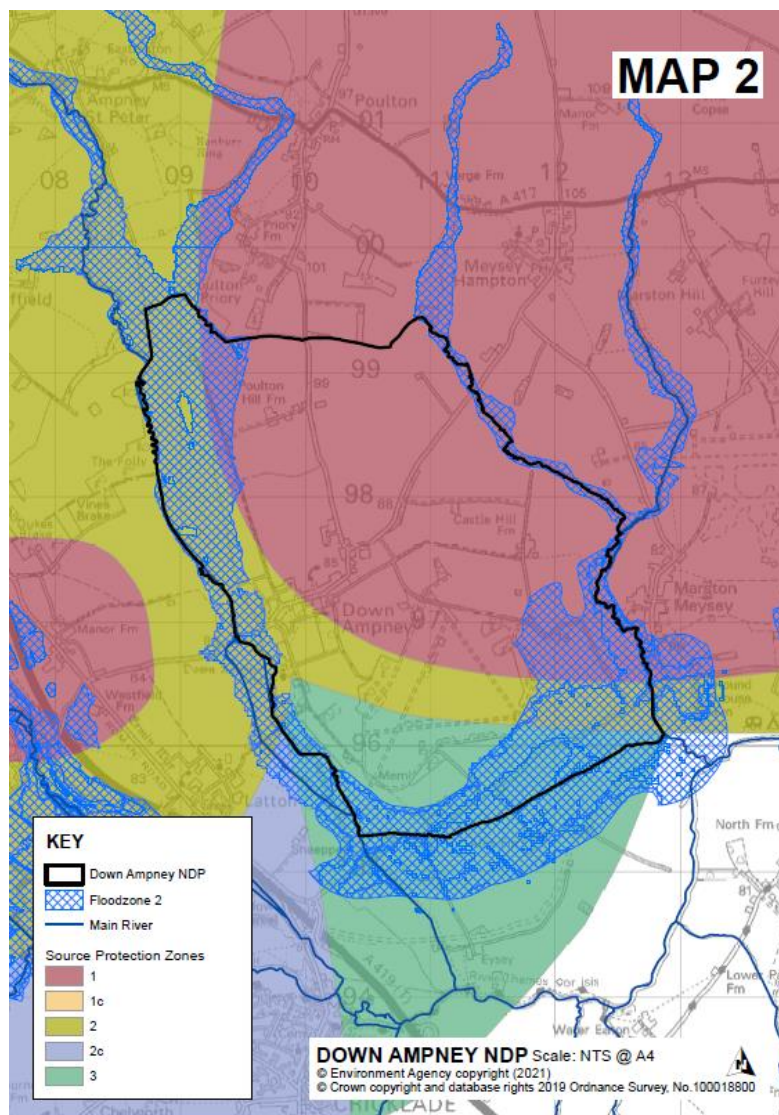
⁷ It encompasses the full extent of open water and associated habitats necessary for maintenance of the features of special interest. See Map <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/natural-england/cotswold-water-park/results/cwpssisummary1.pdf> Oct 2021

⁸ (NB/ the draft NDP also mentions other historic sites, page 13)

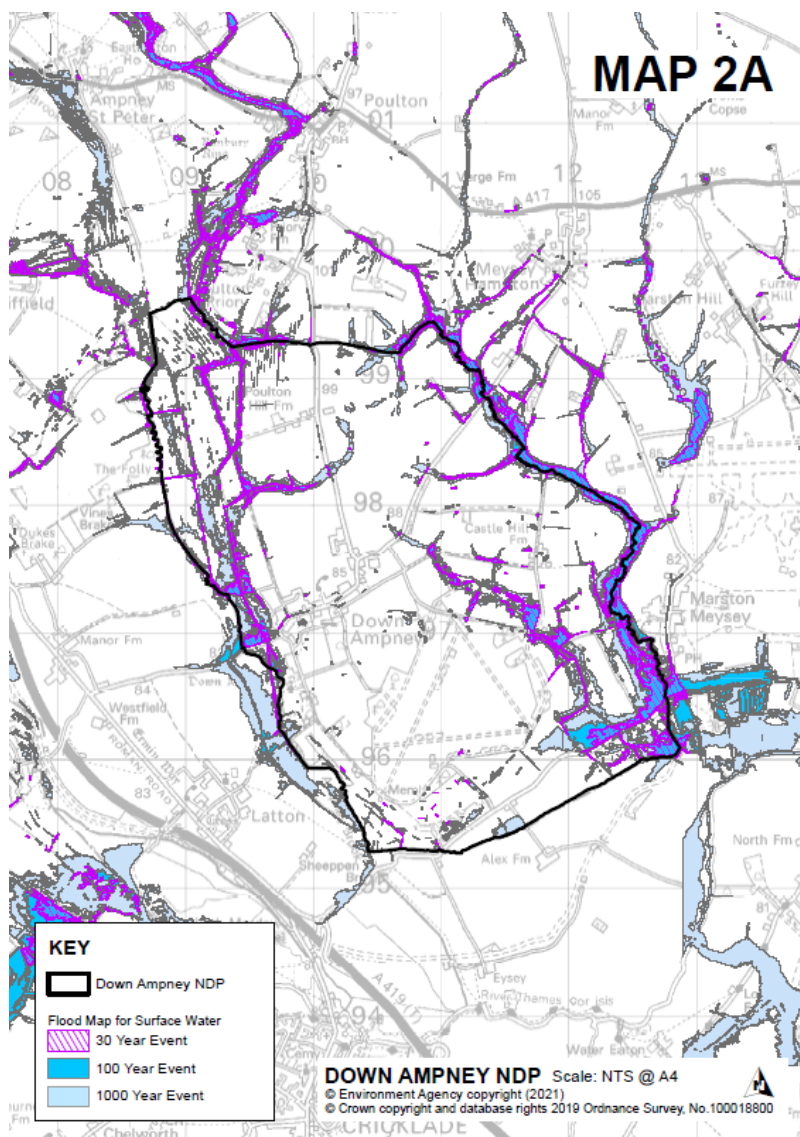
- Several other Scheduled monuments lie within the vicinity (approx. 1km) beyond the boundary – incl. Settlement NE of Eisey Field Copse to 0.3km south, and to west, Settlement SE of Latton, Settlement West of Latton and Village Cross

Further key environmental assets (see Locality guidance on [Screening Neighbourhood Plans for SEA](#)) located within, and in the vicinity of, (grouped into historic, landscape and water maps) the Neighbourhood area include;

Water Map



- Source Protection Zones⁹ – Reflecting the vulnerability of groundwater in the area to pollution, Inner Source Protection Zone 1, 1c and 3 cover the NDP area. The Local Plan points out development proposals in SPZ1 (a high vulnerability) would need specific design considerations. Development should take place in conjunction with Environment Agency advice in such a sensitive groundwater location to avoid contamination (Local Plan, SA, 2017).



- The EA flood surface water¹⁰ flood map indicates a low risk of surface water flooding in Down Ampney (SFRA). However highway drainage is highlighted as a problem; in the 2007 flood review, in particular an old stone highway culvert which surcharges and caused road flooding in the past ([SFRA L2](#), Appendix, pg 30).

⁹ Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) are defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs that are used for public drinking water. These are designated zones around public water supply

¹⁰ Surface water flooding is a problem throughout the District caused by intense rainfall that may only last a few hours, and usually occurs in lower lying areas often where the drainage system is unable to cope with the volume of water.

- The SFRA also suggests that most of the area is identified as having a medium risk of groundwater flood emergence¹¹, probably due to its proximity to the River Thames alluvial gravels. There is no historical record of groundwater flooding however.
- Thames Water records suggest there are also issues with sewer flooding¹² in the postcode sector (GL7 5) which includes Down Ampney. Thames Water identified nine areas where properties were flooded internally by sewers in the 2007 event (not including Down Ampney). However, it recognises that there were many other areas where sewers caused flooding to gardens and open spaces (SFRA Level 2, page 32).

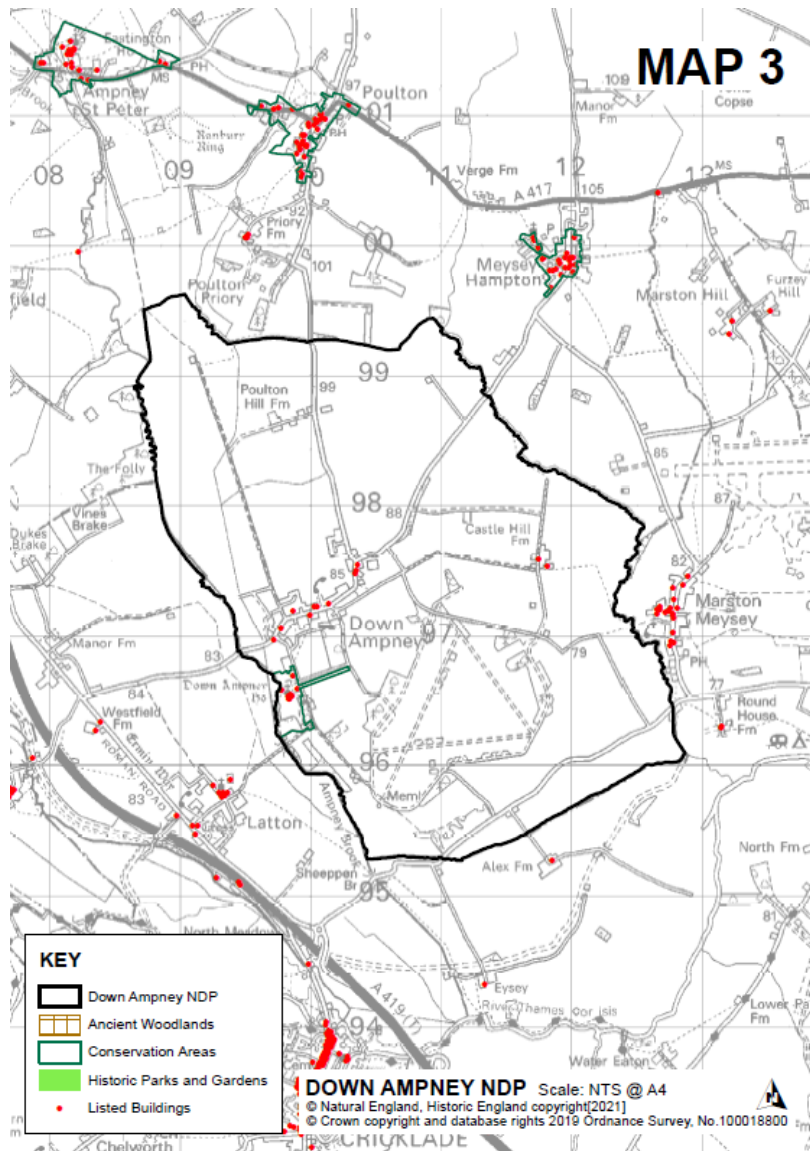


¹¹ In some areas where there is a high water table and water levels in watercourses are high for example, less groundwater is able to drain away, leading to water-logging and a risk of groundwater emergence.

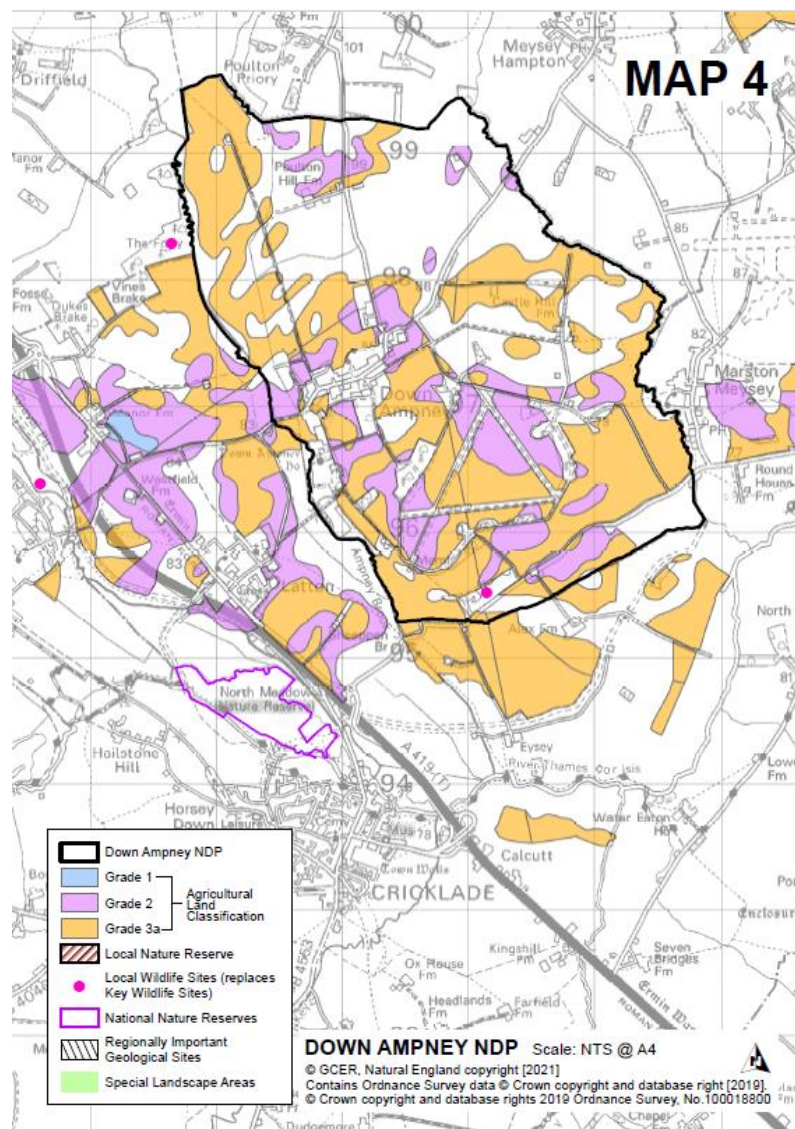
¹² Sewer flooding occurs when intense rainfall overloads the sewer system capacity (surface water, foul or combined), and/or when sewers cannot discharge properly to watercourses due to high water levels

- Flood Zones – The River Thames has its source upstream and Ampney Brook, a main river, is a tributary of it; there are narrow fluvial flood zones in the NDP area including the highest risk flood zone 3b ‘fluvial floodplain’ and high risk flood zone 3a but which lie along the edges of the Parish.
- Historic flooding in 2007 at Down Ampney, may have been as a result of the Ampney Brook or the Poulton Brook (a tributary of the River Churn); rapid surface water runoff and failure of the sewage pumping station ([SFRA L2 appendix 2](#), May 2016).

Historic Areas Map;



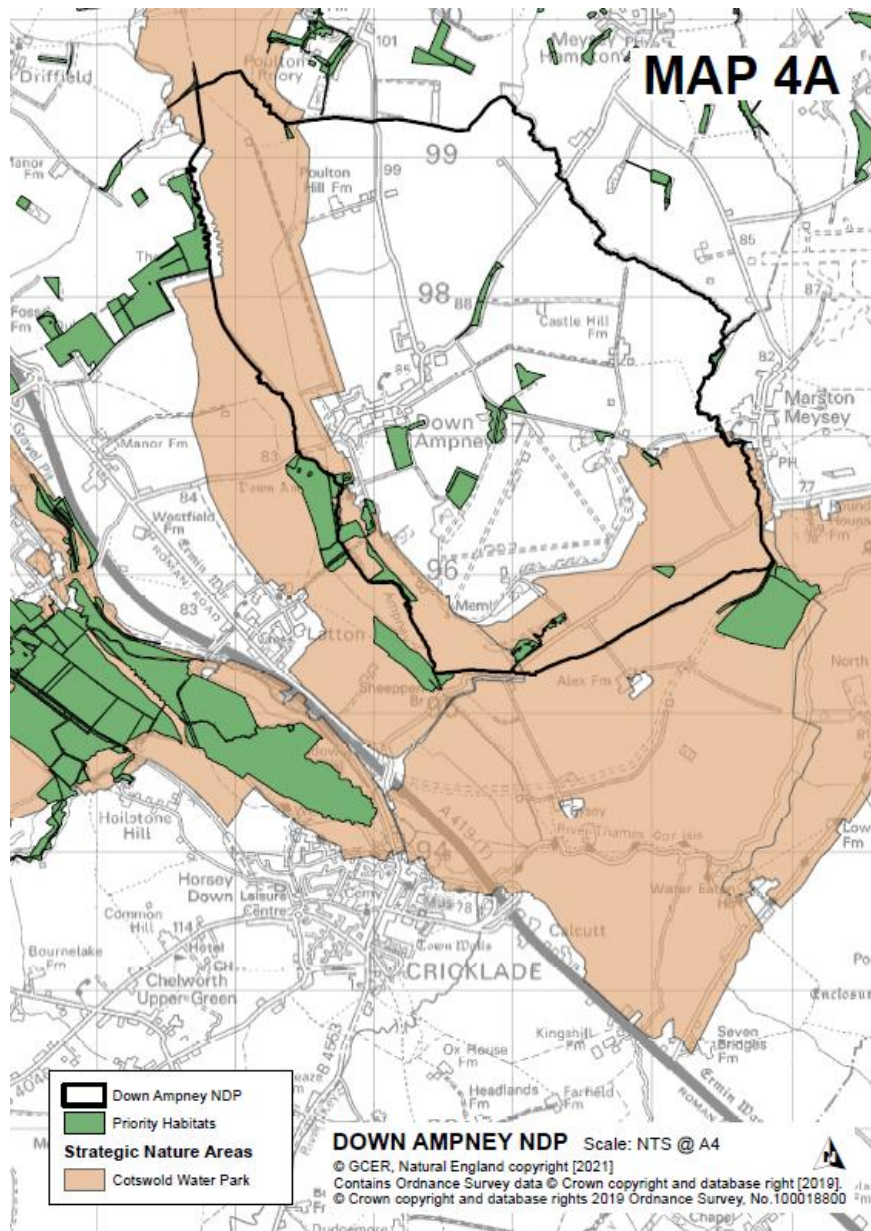
- Down Ampney Conservation Area lies just beyond village to the south
- Listed Buildings, including the Grade 1 [Church of All Saints](#) and [Down Ampney House](#) (see National Heritage List for England (NHLE), September 2021)
- Archaeological potential – as well as the Scheduled Monuments ([Map 1](#)), the [Heritage Gateway](#) website also shows several points from NMR excavation index to south and east



- Agricultural Land classification¹³ is mostly Grade 3a, and some Grade 2 of the 'best and most versatile' land.
- North Meadow National Nature Reserve lies beyond the plan area to the south east, but close to the District and Parish boundary
- The Plan area also contains a Local (or Key) Wildlife Site¹⁴

¹³ Agricultural land is classified in five categories according to versatility and suitability for growing crops. The top three grades, Grade 1, 2 and 3a, are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land.

¹⁴ Key Wildlife Sites (KWS) are areas with a rich diversity of habitats that provide refuges and corridors for wildlife across Gloucestershire. A KWS site has no legal protection and designation does not include public access and boundaries are open to review. They are also known as Local (Wildlife) Sites or LWS. <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/local-wildlife-sites> Together with Local Geological Sites (called RIGS) they now comprise Local Sites as defined by Defra.



- Priority habitat;¹⁵ areas of deciduous woodland
- A strategic nature area (SNA¹⁶) lies across the centre and south of the Parish area.

¹⁵ UK BAP priority species and habitats were those that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Despite new requirements the UK BAP lists of priority species and habitats remain as important and valuable reference sources, combined into a Priority Habitats Inventory by NE.

¹⁶ Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) are landscape scale areas of land that have been selected by Biodiversity South West as being important areas for conservation and expansion, they are not designated.

Assessment – HRA

- 1.44 This section provides a HRA screening for the Down Ampney NDP as to whether further Appropriate Assessment is required.

Cotswold Local Plan HRA

- 1.45 The Cotswold District Local Plan was subject to HRA which looked at designated sites which could be impacted by development within Cotswold District. An Appropriate Assessment concluded that adverse effects on any European Sites were ruled out in relation to; physical loss, damage to habitat, air pollution, increased recreation pressure, and no likely significant in-combination effects with other authorities' development plans.
- 1.46 It should be noted, 'With respect to Cotswold District the potential for significant effects on European Sites beyond the 15km distance is considered unlikely...' (para. 3.4, page 10, HRA Jan 2017).
- 1.47 Potential development within the Neighbourhood Plan area, could have a potential impact on 'transient species' i.e. those which travel beyond the SAC area to roost or forage. However the Local Plan HRA further states, 'In all cases the [SAC] sites are not close enough to the District boundary for effects relating to offsite habitat loss to be a concern...' (Local Plan HRA, Jan 2016 para 3.16).
- 1.48 The closest European site to Down Ampney is the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC, 'a fragmented site located immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of Cotswold District' (CDC HRA Report, page 43. Jan 2017), located approximately 1.1km south west of the Neighbourhood Area at the nearest point ([HRA – Area of Search Map](#)). The SAC represents lowland hay meadows and contains rare species characteristic of lowland meadows¹⁷. It covers some 105ha in area. The relevant SAC conservation objectives are summarised in [Appendix 2](#).

Are there likely significant effects?

- 1.49 The draft Neighbourhood Plan was screened to identify if the Plan would cause activities that could have a potential impact (how likely) the NDP would have significant effects, and how far (proximity) they would travel, on North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC. Local Plan screening assumptions for this SAC had 'screened in' certain effects for further consideration in AA; air pollution, impacts of recreation and physical damage (on site).

Impact – physical damage /loss of habitat

- 1.50 The scale of potential development within the NDP is considered limited and it does not propose more allocated growth than the Local Plan. There are no proposed allocations within the early NDP draft, and the SAC would not be expected to experience direct physical damage on or loss of habitat from development.
- 1.51 Local Plan HRA states for those SAC as 'In all cases the [SAC] sites are not close enough to the District boundary for effects relating to offsite habitat loss to be a concern...' (Local Plan HRA, Jan 2016 para 3.16)

Impact - Changes in levels pollution

¹⁷ North Meadow and Clattinger Farm in the Thames Valley in southern England is one of two sites representing **lowland hay meadows** near the centre of its UK range. As in the case of the Oxford Meadows, this site represents an exceptional survival of the traditional pattern of management and so exhibits a high degree of conservation of structure and function. This site also contains a very high proportion (>90%) of the surviving UK population of fritillary *Fritillaria meleagris*, a species highly characteristic of damp lowland meadows in Europe and now rare throughout its range (taken from JNCC)

- 1.52 Development is not anticipated within the Neighbourhood Plan area, which may result in a significant increase in emissions from vehicular traffic and impact on air quality. While some development is possible within the Neighbourhood Plan there are no direct housing or employment allocations. The NDP supports the protection and enhancement of the countryside, recommends more sustainable travel, and protection and designation of Local Green Spaces.
- 1.53 North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC lies within 200m of the A419(T) (which is part of the strategic road network), and one of the main routes Cotswold residents use to commute outside of the District; and therefore increased traffic is likely to occur on the road from new housing developments more widely in and around the District. Appropriate Assessment of the LP concluded that the Local Plan would not have adverse effects, ‘...[given the] insignificant effect of air pollution despite high volumes of traffic, the relatively small proportion of the SAC within 200m of the road, and prevailing wind direction...’ (Local Plan HRA, Jan 2016 para 5.47).
- 1.54 Noise and vibration from construction of new housing or employment and artificial lighting (such as street lamps, security lighting) on species such as birds and bats, would need to be within 500m of a site to have an adverse effect (HRA, 3.18, 2017). The Local Plan HRA notes those SACs that do lie within 500m of District boundary are, ‘habitats not vulnerable to noise, vibration or air pollution’ (para 3.19). The nearest SAC is around 1100m to the south west of Down Ampney.

Impact - Recreational pressures

- 1.55 There is considered a minimal increase in local population and potential visitor numbers as there are no new proposed housing or employment allocations, although there is support for recreation/leisure within the NDP, including improving access to the countryside, cycleways and footpaths.
- 1.56 The SAC lies within the 15km area of search /distance from the NDP located adjacent the District Boundary (also a managed National Nature Reserve). The limited scale of development however compared to that allocated and assessed in the Local Plan (and existing AA), is not considered to cause significant disturbance and erosion to the site.
- 1.57 ‘...’, the AA concluded that the Local Plan would not have adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites in relation to increased recreation pressure ‘(para.5.55)

Impact - Water quantity and quality

- 1.58 There are no new allocations for housing that additionally suggest there would be a high increase in water demand from development or to impact on groundwater water quality as a result of potential development, and increased impermeable surfaces for example which could impact significantly upon the SAC. The Local Plan HRA concluded (based on Water Cycle Study) that no issues indicated that planned scale, location and timing of development within the District was unachievable from supplying water or preventing deterioration of water quality (HRA para.3.32)¹⁸. It is considered such effects have already been dealt with through the Local Plan appraisal.
- 1.59 Based on the HRA screening matrix for the Cotswold District Local Plan, the table below summarises whether the NDP is likely to have any significant effect on European sites:

¹⁸ ‘Likely significant effects were ‘screened out’ in relation to water quality and quantity. See also [Water Cycle Study](#) (JBA, 2015)

Neighbourhood Plan	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the proposal	Likely effects if proposal implemented <i>e.g. increased air pollution, trampling and general disturbance physical loss or damage to habitat¹⁹</i>	European site potentially affected	Possible effects in combination with other plans	Could the proposal have likely significant effects
Down Ampney	No housing or employment allocations	Minimal Likely to be some positive effects from policies which support GI, sustainable transport and protect Local Green Spaces. Minor negative impact e.g. from limited increase in population on recreation pressure or water demand	North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC	The NDP does not propose development. Therefore unlikely any effects with other Plans may combine with the NDP to have adverse effect. The SAC lies outside the Parish and District boundary, therefore development planned elsewhere is an important consideration. No such effects were identified by the Appropriate Assessment for the District Local Plan.	Unlikely. The NDP does not propose specific development which could significantly add to the impact on the SAC The general scale of potential development facilitated within the NDP area is therefore limited and proposed within the Local Plan; which has already been considered within the Appropriate Assessment.

Table 1

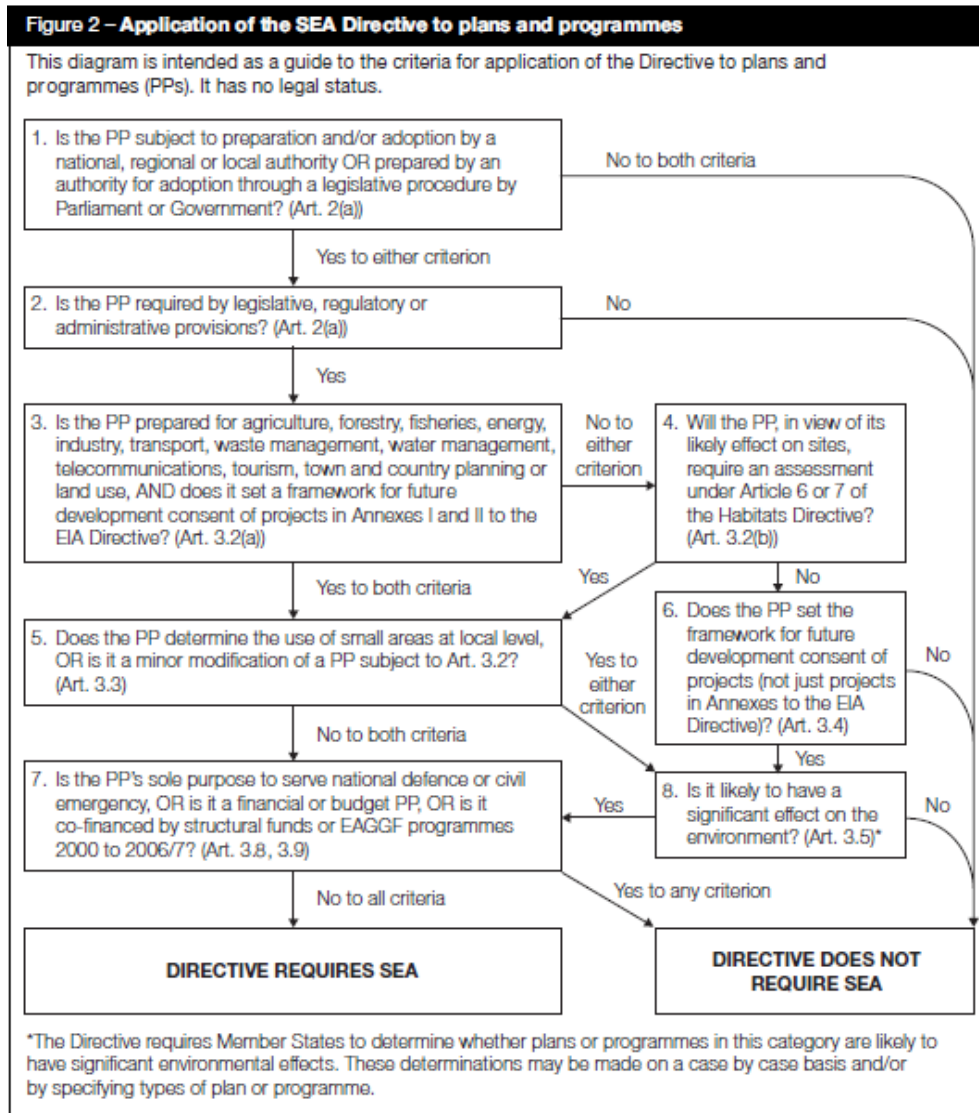
1.60 It is not considered that any further stages of HRA (Appropriate Assessment) are required for the NDP.

¹⁹ Types of effects as based on Local Plan HRA, Table 3.2.

Assessment – SEA

Is an SEA required?

- 1.61 The process for screening a planning document in order to ascertain whether a SEA is required is illustrated below (ODPM 2004 Guidance):



- 1.62 The table below is drawn from the 'decision making' flow diagram, and based on the information gathered above²⁰. It helps establish the need for a SEA.

²⁰ RTPI SEA/SA Guidance, January 2018

Stage	Y/N	Reason
1 Is the PP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	<p>The Neighbourhood Development Plan will be 'made' by Cotswold District Council as the Local Authority. The Neighbourhood Plan is prepared by the relevant Qualifying Body - Down Ampney Parish Council.</p> <p>The NDP is adopted through a legislative procedure and supports the implementation of the Local Plan.</p>
2 Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan is an optional plan and not a requirement.</p> <p>The requirement for a NDP to have an SEA depends on its content and therefore it is necessary to screen the likely significant environmental effects of the NDP in line with the SEA Regulations.</p>
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2(a))	Y/N	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for town and country planning purposes, but it does not set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive (Art 3.2 (a))²¹. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm</p>
4 Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2(b))	N	<p>A District wide HRA Report for Cotswold District was prepared for the Local Plan process. The HRA Screening conclusions for the Local Plan were that a number of policies may result in significant effects on European Sites. These were considered further in Appropriate Assessment in 2017. This concluded that adverse effects on the integrity of any of the sites could be ruled out in relation to physical loss, damage to habitat, air pollution,</p>

²¹ Annex I (railways, roads waste disposal installations, waste water treatment plants), but also Annex II other types such as urban development projects, flood-relief works, changes of Annex I and II existing projects...

Stage	Y/N	Reason
		<p>increased recreation pressure, or in-combination effects with other development plans.</p> <p>Of the 8 Natura Sites looked at in the HRA Report, North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC (one of two areas) are the closest to Down Ampney Neighbourhood area, lying adjacent to Cotswold District, to the south west of the Parish approximately 1.1km beyond the boundary at its closest point .</p> <p>In light of a recent ECJ²² ruling proximity or presence to a European site may trigger SEA if there is a potential impact, where mitigation measures <i>cannot</i> be used to conclude there is 'no significant effect'. As the NDP does not in any case allocate sites for development and no mitigation policies are included in the Plan proximity (within 15km buffer²³) of the SAC it is unlikely to have a significant effect and require Appropriate Assessment.</p> <p>It is considered that the NDP will not affect the specified SAC site over and above the impacts identified in the HRA Report carried out for the Local Plan. Therefore a full Appropriate Assessment is not considered to be required for the NDP.</p> <p>The HRA submitted alongside the Local Plan to Examination can be found here: https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/1500069/Updated-HRA-Report-for-Local-Plan-Focussed-Changes.pdf</p>
5 Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	Y	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will apply to a wider area than a small area (like a building plan) but it is at local level ²⁴ – 'only requires SEA if it is likely to have significant effects' (article 3 (3)).</p> <p>It is not a minor modification to an existing plan.</p>

²² The People Over Wind and Sweetman vs. Coillte Teoranta

²³ Para 3.4, HRA Report, January 2017

²⁴ The European Commission guidance (paragraphs 3.33–3.35) suggests that plans or

programmes which determine the use of small areas at local level might include "a building plan which, for a particular, limited area, outlines details of how buildings must be constructed, determining, for example, their height, width or design.... The complete phrase... makes it clear that the whole of a local authority area could not be excluded (unless it were itself small)". The key criterion is not the size of area covered but whether the plan or programme would be likely to have significant environmental effects.

Stage	Y/N	Reason
6 Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art. 3.4)	Y	<p>An NDP is (a framework) to be used in determining future planning applications, and once 'made' will form part of the statutory development plan.</p> <p>The Local Plan allocations plan set a wider framework for the District including this area.</p> <p>Down Ampney NDP does not make allocations and so does not in this specific sense set a 'framework for future development consent' or beyond those projects listed in the EIA Directive, but it does set a framework more generally.</p>
7 Is the PP's sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art. 3.8, 3.9)	N	<p>The (sole) purpose of the NDP is not for any of those categories listed in Art 3.8,3.9.</p>
8²⁵ Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? * <i>(*See table 3 below)</i>	N	<p>The draft plan has policies with design, (including a Down Ampney Design Guide) and 'appropriate' development in mind for Down Ampney which has already been identified for growth in the Local Plan, and seeks to incorporate Green Infrastructure, SUDs and designate Local Green Space, for example. The NDP provides local guidance on how applications for development in the plan area should be determined.</p> <p>More locally there are listed buildings, a Conservation Area and an identified Local Wildlife Site, a strategic nature area (SNA) and Priority Habitats.</p> <p>Down Ampney NDP does not make any housing or employment allocations and as such there is no major level of proposed development in the Plan to impact upon environmentally sensitive areas (over that already considered in the Local Plan).</p> <p>It is considered there would be little or no impact on nationally recognised designation including two Scheduled Monuments, nearby SSSIs, or to the risk of</p>

²⁵ Annex II of the SEA Directive– Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. See Table 3.

Stage	Y/N	Reason
		<p>flooding within the Parish. The Neighbourhood Area does not have any Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) although a European Site (SAC) and National Nature Reserve also lies approx.1km beyond the District boundary. Policies in the draft NDP however do not fundamentally change the use of the land.</p> <p>The impact of any potential development (in general conformity with the Local Plan) with no direct allocations is therefore expected to be localised and minimal and therefore unlikely to be <i>significant</i> in the context of Down Ampney NDP.</p>

Table 2

1.63 Given the 'Yes' responses above, it is considered that the Neighbourhood Plan is within the scope of the SEA Regulations and a screening opinion is required.

Are there likely significant Effects?

1.64 The screening requirements set out in Regulation 9 and Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations include two sets of characteristics for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment:

- The characteristics of the Plan itself and
- The characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected by the plan

These criteria are set out in table 3 below;

Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment	Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of Regulations, Annex II SEA Directive)	Summary Significant Effects
1.The characteristics of the Plan, having regard in particular to:		
No	The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects or other activities, either with regard to the location , nature, size and operating	The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan will set out the framework to be used to determine proposals for development within the neighbourhood. It supports for example development appropriate to a rural area, and mix of housing, seeks to promote SUDs and developers to demonstrate adequate drainage, protect key vistas and local green spaces. It does not allocate land for development or

Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment	Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of Regulations, Annex II SEA Directive)	Summary Significant Effects
	conditions or by allocating resources	propose development in excess of that identified within the Cotswold District Local Plan.
No	The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans or programmes including those in a hierarchy	<p>The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan can only provide policies for the area it covers while the policies at the District and National level provide a strategic context for the NDP to be in general conformity with. Down Ampney is identified as a Principal Settlement in, and will help deliver the aims of, the Local Plan, and is identified to take growth.</p> <p>None of the policies in the likely to have a direct impact on other plans in neighbouring areas.</p>
No	The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan is required to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It is not specifically a plan for integrating environmental considerations. Any development must also be in accordance with the NPPF and Local Plan.</p> <p>The objectives in the NDP look to balance environmental, social and economic considerations; such as policy to designate Local Green Space, reduce flood risk, affordable housing for local people /key workers, objectives to consider local business opportunities on brownfield land and promote cycle routes. In particular to the NDP is the importance of the environment, it contains policies to protect and enhance the environment; incorporate SUDs principles, consider extreme weather events (climate change), respect landscape (and key vistas) of the area. It is considered overall, as no development is allocated, any impact on the local environment and places valued by the local people is likely to be positive.</p>
No	Environmental problems relevant to the plan	The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is not allocating land for housing or employment use, therefore any adverse impact on the environment arising from the NDP proposals (causing environmental problems) is considered to be minimal and unlikely to be significant. No change of use of the land in the NDP is proposed, other than to designate (and continue) land as Local Green Space having demonstrated particular community importance. There are no specific environmental

Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment	Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of Regulations, Annex II SEA Directive)	Summary Significant Effects
		problems that have not been assessed and considered through the Local Plan and its accompanying SA.
No	The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste management or water protection)	The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is to be developed in general conformity with the Local Plan, the Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Plans, and national policy. Therefore the implementation of (EU) community legislation on water protection or waste is not relevant to the NDP.
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard in particular to:		
No	The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects	It is considered unlikely that proposals in the NDP will lead to irreversible, long or short term or frequent adverse effects on the environment, especially no allocation of land, and therefore changing the use of the land, is proposed. The NDP seeks to minimise the negative effects of potential development and promote positive impacts to enhance and conserve. It is more likely to have positive local effects.
?	The cumulative nature of the effects	It is considered unlikely that there will be any significant cumulative effects, the potential limited level of development is in conformity with the Local Plan. Any development however, will likely have some impact. See above.
No	The transboundary nature of the effects	Effects will be local with limited effects on neighbouring areas as the proposals within the NDP only apply to designated area.
No	The risks to human health or the environment	No risks have been identified

Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment	Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of Regulations, Annex II SEA Directive)	Summary Significant Effects
	(e.g. due to accidents)	
No	The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	<p>The Neighbourhood Area covers an area of about 11.3km² and the corresponding LSOA it is within contains a population of some 1,746. (Mid-2019 population estimate (projected from Census 2011 data)²⁶</p> <p>The facilitation of any small scale development supported in the NDP is considered to be minimal, and therefore unlikely to be significant in terms of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>It is unlikely that the effects of the draft policies (especially as there are no allocations) that no proposals will be large scale and extensive in terms of area or population size.</p>
	<p>The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to;</p> <p>i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage</p> <p>ii) exceeded environmental quality standards</p> <p>iii) intensive land-use</p>	<p>The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to adversely affect the value and vulnerability of the area in relation to natural or cultural heritage. The Plan area is close to a SAC and National Nature Reserve, SSSI and contains a strategic nature area, local wildlife site and Priority Habitats. The Parish also contains a Conservation Area and two Scheduled Monuments, and Source Protection Zones (groundwater).</p> <p>There is unlikely to be intensive land use and therefore the NDP will not affect the value and vulnerability of the area.</p> <p>Any proposed development may have a potentially significant impact on the setting of a listed building or conservation area for example and therefore the effects are uncertain. Local Plan policies would however already apply in this case. The SA (2017) for the Local Plan states that three sites it assessed for Local Plan allocations in Down Ampney require Environment Agency advice as they are within a sensitive groundwater</p>

²⁶ (LSOA code - E01022207: Cotswold 005B). Lower Super Output Area '207 or 'Ampneys and Hampton 2'. This larger area includes Down Ampney, as well as Poulton, Driffild and Mesey Hampton.

Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment	Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of Regulations, Annex II SEA Directive)	Summary Significant Effects
		<p>location (within SPZ1). One site was also identified as having significant historic environment constraints and to limit effects development should seek to enhance the setting of the nearby listed building. Draft NDP policies further seek to protect/enhance landscape views and local green spaces, as well as the rural character of the area, prevent flooding and consider the effects of climate change. Such policies are considered to have a positive effect on the area.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not directly allocate sites for development, including within the potential constraints of the historic environment, or above and beyond that already assessed in the Local Plan SA.</p> <p>Overall there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects, due to the nature of the proposals in the NDP that should be investigated through SEA.</p>
	The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national community or international protections status	<p>The Plan boundary is within 15km of the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>The Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan however, is unlikely to lead to additional pressures on the European designated SAC or nearby nationally designated SSSI's as it does not allocate and change the use of land for development within or in close proximity of these designations, therefore significantly increasing population and its associated pressures.</p> <p>The level of development supported by the proposals in the NDP is minimal and therefore unlikely to be a significant effect.</p>

Table 3

Conclusion

- 1.65 National Planning Guidance (NPPG) advises that a Neighbourhood Plan might require a SEA where a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development²⁷; and or the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan; and likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a SA/HRA of the Local Plan.
- 1.66 Significant environmental effects have already been considered (e.g. historic environment and groundwater constraints) and dealt with through sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan for the District, to which the NDP must be in general conformity to meet its 'basic conditions'. In addition there are no allocations proposed within the NDP; and the impact of any potential development (in general conformity with the Local Plan) is expected to be localised and minimal and therefore not significant, overall it is not considered necessary to require a standalone Strategic Environmental Assessment for the NDP.
- 1.67 It is also considered that the NDP will not significantly affect the specified European site (North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC) over and above the impacts already identified in the HRA Report carried out for the Local Plan and therefore a Habitat Regulations 'Appropriate' Assessment is not considered to be required for the NDP.
- 1.68 The NDP does provide local guidance on how applications for development in the plan area should be determined. The draft plan has policies on design and appropriate development within Down Ampney, (which has been identified for growth in the Local Plan); and it seeks to designate and protect its Local Green Spaces, and enhance its landscape, prevent future flooding, provide appropriate affordable housing and housing mix for example.

Screening Opinion

- 1.69 The Screening Report was provided to the statutory consultation bodies for SEA (Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England) for their opinion, in line with the SEA and Habitats Regulations. The 5 week consultation period ended on the 25th November 2021, with no objections being raised (see their responses in [Appendix 3](#)).
- 1.70 Based on the Screening Report and responses from consultation it is **determined** that the Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects and is therefore 'screened out' i.e. that no accompanying Appropriate Assessment (HRA) or Strategic Environmental Assessment report is required.
- 1.71 If the issues in the Neighbourhood Plan should change then a new screening may need to be undertaken. New development proposals in Down Ampney will be determined in line with the Local and Neighbourhood Plans, and may individually require screening for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) based on their type, scale and location.
- 1.72 Even if an SEA is not legally required preparation of an SA (not SEA) report could be useful because it documents how the neighbourhood plan contributes to sustainable development, which is one of the 'basic conditions,' a legal requirement, that the plan must meet to proceed to referendum ([Appendix 1](#))

²⁷ A neighbourhood plan can allocate additional sites to those in a Local Plan where this is supported by evidence to demonstrate need above that identified in the Local Plan (NPPG, para 043).

Appendix I

NPPG on Neighbourhood Planning

Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306

What are the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet if it is to proceed to referendum?

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

- a. having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the order (or neighbourhood plan). Read more details.
- b. having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders. Read more details.
- c. having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order. This applies only to Orders. Read more details.
- d. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. Read more details.
- e. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area). Read more details.
- f. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations. Read more details.
- g. prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order (or neighbourhood plan). Read more details.

Appendix 2

Conservation Objectives can be used to inform any Habitats Regulations Assessments, and any measures necessary to conserve or restore the European Site and/or to prevent the deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features (NE Advice).

The conservation objectives of North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC can be found in publications by Natural England.



European Site Conservation Objectives for North Meadow and Clattinger Farm Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0016372

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features' listed below), and subject to natural change;

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- **The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats**
- **The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and**
- **The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely**

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying *Supplementary Advice* document, which provides more detailed advice and information to enable the application and achievement of the Objectives set out above.

Qualifying Features:

H6510. Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

Appendix 3

Environment Agency

18th November 2021

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on your SEA screening opinion for the Down Ampney neighbourhood plan.

We regret that at present, the Thames Area Sustainable Places team is unable to review this consultation. This is due to resourcing issues within the team, a high development management workload and an increasing volume of neighbourhood planning consultations. We have had to prioritise our limited resource, and must focus on influencing plans where the environmental risks and opportunities are highest. For the purposes of neighbourhood planning, we have assessed those authorities who have “up to date” local plans (plans adopted since 2012, or which have been confirmed as being compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework) as being of lower risk. At this time, therefore, we are unable to make any detailed input on neighbourhood plans being prepared within this local authority area.

However, together with Natural England, English Heritage and Forestry Commission, we have published joint guidance on neighbourhood planning, which sets out sources of environmental information and ideas on incorporating the environment into plans. This is available at:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf

Kind regards,

Sarah Green

Planning Advisor, Thames Sustainable Places Team

Environment Agency, Red Kite House, Wallingford, OX10 8BD

Planning_THM@environment-agency.gov.uk

23rd November 2021



Thank you for your consultation on the SEA Screening for the emerging Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan.

This is our first involvement in the preparation of this Plan so we also appreciate having sight of a current draft.

On this basis I can confirm that there are unlikely to be any issues associated with the Plan upon which we would wish to comment other than in a broad congratulatory manner.

I can also therefore confirm that we have no objection to the view that a full SEA will not be required.

Kind regards

David

David Stuart | Historic Places Adviser

Historic England | South West

1st Floor Fermentation North | Finzels Reach | Hawkins Lane | Bristol | BS1 6WQ

<https://historicengland.org.uk/southwest>

Natural England

27th November 2021



Hornbeam House
Crewe Business
Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ
T 0300 060 3900

Dear Ms Corbett

Down Ampney Neighbourhood Plan – SEA and HRA Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 21 October 2021.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening

Natural England considers that, based on the material supplied with the consultation, in so far as our strategic environmental interests are concerned, significant environmental effects resulting from the neighbourhood plan are unlikely. We therefore agree with the conclusion of the SEA screening report that a Strategic Environmental Assessment would not be required.

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

Natural England welcomes the consideration given to the Habitats Regulations. We agree with the conclusion of the report that the Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to cause a significant effect on any European site and therefore no further assessment work would be required.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Sally Wintle

Consultations Team

Additional general comments from Gloucestershire County Council:

Ecology

Thank you for consulting Gloucestershire County Council (GCC). There may be other GCC officer comments but this one is focused on any strategic ecological implications.

In relation to whether the Neighbourhood Plan needs to come accompanied with a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) the following European Site is relevant and has been identified by the Screening Report:

North Meadow & Clattinger Farm SAC

I would agree that a likely significant effect on the Cotswold Beechwoods SAC or Rodborough Common SAC at further distance can be scoped out from consideration.

On page 10 Local (Wildlife/Geological) Sites might also have been listed but none fall within the parish area or are immediately adjacent to it.

Possible effects of the NDP might be the loss of landscape features used by commuting bats, disturbance of woodlands and European/International sites from increased visits by new residents or possibly an increase in nutrient levels via air or water or noise pollution. However importantly I note the Screening Report states that the Neighbourhood Plan does not seek to allocate land for development although it does seek to provide local guidance on the determination of planning applications within the parish. The plan also takes a sustainable approach. Taking the topic of biodiversity (ecology) alone the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and/or Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Neighbourhood Plan therefore appears unnecessary which accords with the Screening Report conclusion. Natural England and the Environment Agency should be able to give a definitive view on these matters if not already.

Kind regards

Gary Kennison

Principal Ecologist

Heritage Team

Strategic Infrastructure

Block 5 - Floor 1 (West), Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 2TG

Gloucestershire County Council

ecology@gloucestershire.gov.uk