

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Regulation 14 Draft July 2025



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	6
Purpose of the Plan.....	6
Policy Context	6
About Moreton-in-Marsh	8
Moreton-in-Marsh Today	9
Profile of the Community Today.....	11
National And Regional Policy	15
Challenges for Moreton-in-Marsh:	17
Vision for Moreton-in-Marsh.....	18
Objectives for Moreton-in-Marsh.....	19
Community Aspirations.....	19
Approach to Sustainable Development	22
Monitoring and Review.....	23
Overview of Policies	24
Policies and Objectives Matrix.....	25
Housing Policies	26
Climate Adaption and Energy Efficiency in Developments.....	27
Managing Flood Risk	28
Housing Mix	29
Affordable Housing	30
Well Designed Housing and Places	32
Parking in Residential Developments	34
Brownfield First.....	35
Hard Infrastructure	36
Soft Infrastructure.....	37
Principal Residence Housing	38
Economy and Business Policies.....	39
Employment land	39
Small Business Units.....	40
Town Centre Policies.....	42
Retail Provision	42
Infrastructure Investment Priorities	45

Environment Policies	46
Local Green Spaces	46
Conserving non-designated heritage assets	53
Enhancing Biodiversity	54
Important Views.....	56
Development Boundary	57
Transport and Active Travel Policies.....	58
Transport & Active Travel	58
Glossary of terms that appear in the Neighbourhood Plan.....	60

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Moreton-in-Marsh Design Guide
Appendix B	Infrastructure Development Priorities
Appendix C	Local Green Spaces
Appendix D	Non-designated Heritage Assets
Appendix E(i)	Important Views map
Appendix E(ii)	Important Views inset map
Appendix E(b)	Important Views descriptions
Appendix F	Biodiversity data search
Appendix G	Greenway Documents

Foreword

Welcome to the Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Development Plan.

A Neighbourhood Plan is a community led initiative under the aegis of the Town Council which enables a community to play a much stronger role in shaping the area in which we live and work. While it must align with the District Local Plan, it can add detail important to the community. For example, it can put into policy:

- where we might choose to have new homes, shops and offices to be built
- the type, design and sustainability standards for any new buildings
- the infrastructure that needs to be provided
- the protection of important local green spaces, important views and other community assets

In addition, it enables a local community to benefit from 25% of the revenues from the Community Infrastructure Levy arising from any development that takes place in the area.

The plan can also identify projects that the community perceives would benefit the town. Unfortunately, no funds are attached to this, but they do provide a very strong indication of what the community would like to see happen.

The Moreton-in-Marsh NDP covers the parish of Moreton-in-Marsh and will run up to 2031 (in line with local plan). It has been driven by a working group made up of volunteers, a mix of local residents and local councillors. The working group began in 2018 and since then has held a number of events, surveys, workshops and exhibitions to understand the community needs and wishes.

Residents like the fact that Moreton is a small, friendly historic market town which provides a focus for shopping, hospitality, social activities and services such as healthcare for residents of the town and the surrounding villages. The town sits in a bucolic setting, surrounded by agriculture and countryside. The high street is the second broadest in the country and is lined with historic buildings of architectural value. The town is well connected as it is located at the crossroads of two main 'A' roads and has a railway station providing direct services to London and Hereford. All these factors make it very popular with locals and with tourists.

The High Street, the two business areas and people working from home are at the heart of the economy of the town, but agriculture and tourism are also extremely important, so it is key to the community that the character of the town is maintained or enhanced.

Generally, people like living in Moreton but there are a number of issues which the plan aims to address:

- Quality of Life
There has been a very large and very rapid increase in housing in the town recently. Between the 2011 and 2021 censuses, the number of households and the population both grew by just under 50%. This is a massive increase in a short time and has put many aspects of life in the town under pressure.
- Infrastructure – is struggling and bringing increased health and safety risks.
It is noted that the land allocated for housing in the Local Plan to 2031 has all been developed – and more.
- Water management – the local water treatment plant (owned by Thames Water) is already at capacity and is unable to cope even with current demand. It is noted that the CDC Local Plan referred to a 2015 water cycle study indicating that some upgrading was required – but none has been carried out.
 - While there are plans to upgrade the plant there are concerns when this might

happen (as it keeps being delayed and acknowledging Thames Water's current financial difficulties). The immediate impact has been excessive foul water discharges into the River Evenlode and an increased risk of flooding.

- Traffic – the two sides of the beautiful High Street are split by the A429, Fosse Way. This has now become so busy with the general increase in traffic, as well as the increase in local traffic, that it suffers from significant air and noise pollution and is often difficult to cross increasing the health and safety risks.
- Services – local health services (GP surgeries, dental services, etc.) have not grown at the same rate as the population and so have become difficult to access.
- Climate change and sustainability
 - Residents want a more sustainable town that is able to manage successfully the issues that are predicted from climate change – particularly extreme weather events
 - People value the town's close links with agriculture and the countryside and are keen to see this maintained and enhanced, not degraded, and support efforts to increase biodiversity.

The plan seeks to address these issues as far as it is able, and deliver the vision that the residents have for the town

*"An attractive, vibrant and prosperous market town with a wide range of housing options
It benefits from excellent transport links, a network of safe walking and cycling routes
It successfully blends its role as a key retail and service centre for businesses, residents and visitors in a green, bio-diverse, low carbon environment."*

We would like to acknowledge everyone that has helped to create this plan, not least the residents themselves for their participation in the various surveys, events, exhibitions and workshops. We would also like to thank everyone who has volunteered their time on the working group since its inception in 2018, the consultants who have helped us enormously and also the CDC officers who have helped us along the way.

Peter Richardson
Chair of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Eileen Viviani
Vice-Chair of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Introduction

This document represents the Neighbourhood Plan for Moreton-in-Marsh neighbourhood area for the period 2018 to 2031. The plan contains a vision for the future of Moreton-in-Marsh and sets out clear planning policies to realise this vision.

Purpose of the Plan

The principal purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to guide development within the neighbourhood area. It also provides guidance to anyone wishing to submit a planning application for development within the neighbourhood area. The process of producing a plan has sought to involve the community as widely as possible. The different topic areas are reflective of matters that are of considerable importance to Moreton-in-Marsh, its residents, businesses, and community groups.

Some of the Neighbourhood Plan policies are general and apply throughout the plan area, whilst others are site or area-specific and apply only to the appropriate areas illustrated on the relevant map. Once made, the policies of the plan form part of the development plan. Development should be carried out in accordance with the development plan, the policies of which should be taken as a whole.

The process of producing the Neighbourhood Plan has identified a number of actions which have not been included in the policies' sections. This is because these are not specifically related to land use matters and therefore sit outside the jurisdiction of a neighbourhood plan. These actions will be addressed by the Town Council outside of the neighbourhood plan process.

Policy Context

This document represents the Neighbourhood Plan for Moreton-in-Marsh neighbourhood area, being one part of the development plan over the period 2018 to 2031, the other part being the Local Plan for Cotswold District Council 2011 - 2031¹.

Cotswold District Council (CDC), as the local Planning Authority, designated the Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Area in September 2018 to enable Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council to prepare the Neighbourhood Plan. The Plan has been prepared by the community through the Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) on behalf of Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council.

The Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Town & Country Planning Act 1990², the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004³, the Localism Act 2011⁴ and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2016⁵. The NPSG has prepared the plan to establish a vision for the future of the neighbourhood area and to set out how that vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development change over the plan period 2018 to 2031.

The map in *Figure 1* below shows the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

¹ [Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2011-2013](#)

² [Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#)

³ [Planning and compulsory Purchases Act 2004](#)

⁴ [Localism Act 2011](#)

⁵ [Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2016](#)

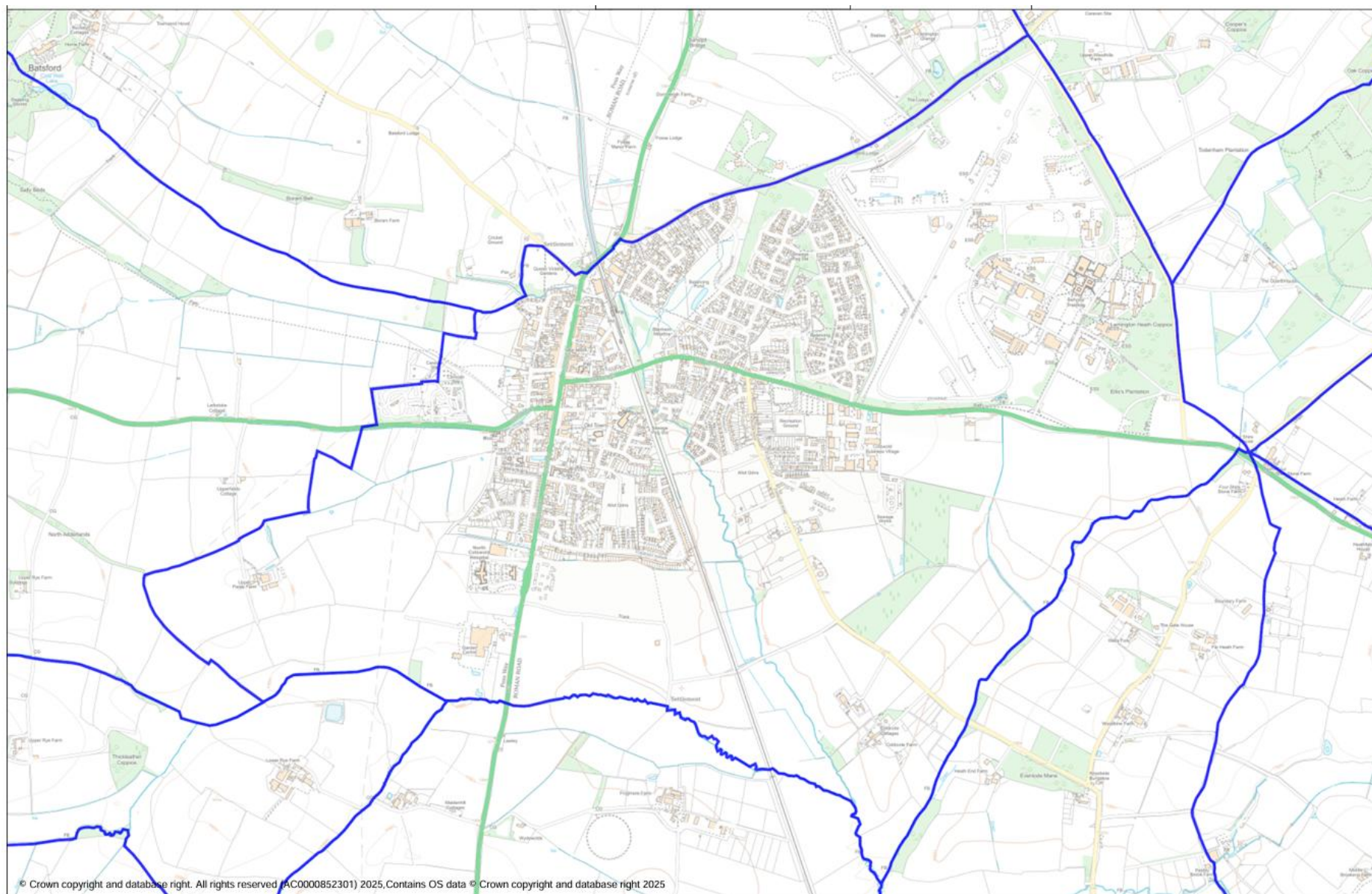


Figure 1 Neighbourhood Plan Boundary Map

About Moreton-in-Marsh

Moreton-in-Marsh was first settled during the Iron Age which began around 750BC and lasted until the coming of the Romans in AD43. Roman pottery and coins have been found at the site which is not surprising since the settlement borders the Fosse Way, built by the Romans to link Lincoln and Exeter. Moreton is first mentioned as a Saxon settlement around 577 AD and just before the Norman Conquest of 1066 it was transferred to the ownership of Westminster Abbey. It was granted its market charter in 1226, and this encouraged the growth of the market town with its wide main street, narrow burgage plots and back lanes. There still is a busy market today attracting many visitors every Tuesday throughout the year.

When Moreton-in-Marsh became the property of Westminster Abbey it was still a small village, but Abbot Richard of Barking saw the possibility of exploiting its position next to the Fosse Way and began developing Moreton as a medieval market town between 1222 and 1246. The new town was built on common land bordering the Fosse Way close to the original Saxon settlement. St David's Church is in the centre of the original settlement, which is still called Old Town. The distinctive long, wide High Street was part of this development and was created to accommodate the medieval markets.

The development helped the town's wool and cloth-making economy to thrive during this period, enabling the building of the elegant 18th century inns and houses which line the High Street. After a thousand years of church ownership the estate was sold in 1856.

As the name implies, Moreton-in-Marsh lies mainly on open moorland and parts of the parish, especially near the church where the earliest settlement lay, are marshy and used to be subject to flooding. The south and east boundaries of the parish are formed by two branches of the River Evenlode.

Open fields lay on the east and west sides of the Fosse Way until the enclosures in the 17th century and after the 1821 Inclosure Act. The parish has always had a considerable area of meadow, the demesne meadow lying on the west side and the common meadow, usually called Moreton Heath, lying in the north-east. During the Second World War the northeast part was used as an airfield which was closed in 1959. It was then repurposed and in 1962 became a Fire Service training centre which is still active today.

The placing of a main railway station in Moreton encouraged further growth such that by the end of the 19th century the number of houses had increased by 50%.

Moreton-in-Marsh Today

Today, Moreton-in-Marsh is a thriving market town of 1.5 km² with just over 5,000 residents. It is a principal settlement in the North Cotswolds, being located in the northeast of Gloucestershire and bordering three other counties, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire.

The town centre is characterised by a particularly wide high street lined with many elegant 17th and 18th century buildings built in the honey-coloured Cotswold stone and separated by green areas of grass and trees. The buildings now have a mix of uses including retail, hospitality, services and residential. Some examples include the White Hart Royal Hotel, a former manor house in which King Charles I sheltered during the Civil War and the rare Curfew Tower with its original clock and bell. In the centre is the Redesdale Hall, the town's main public hall, which regularly holds community events as well as antiques and craft fairs. This attractive centre is a vital asset when attracting tourists to the town. The community takes pride in the High Street as evidenced by the local High Street Gardeners who maintain the flower beds there.

The town sits in a very rural setting, with attractive scenery made up of woods and agricultural fields which are threaded with many public footpaths.

Employment is provided by the High Street businesses as well as two business parks, the Fire Service College and the medical facilities at the North Cotswold Hospital and Four Shires Medical Centre GP surgeries.

Education facilities are provided St David's C of E Primary School for children up to the age of 11, but senior school children must travel outside the town to places such as Chipping Campden and Bourton-on-the-Water.

Within the town there are facilities for a range of well-supported sports clubs including football, bowls and croquet and just outside the parish boundary (and therefore the plan area) adjacent to the Queen Victoria Gardens park and children's play area, there is a large sports field which has excellent facilities for the cricket and tennis clubs. In addition, there are a number of social clubs and societies within the town and children are catered for with several children's play parks around the town. The Fire Service College also provides residents with access to a variety of leisure facilities. There are a number of locations in the town where social activities are held including the iconic Redesdale Hall in the centre of the town.

Moreton-in-Marsh is generally considered to be well served by transport, but it can be difficult or impossible to travel to local villages and even some of the nearby towns using public transport.

It has a mainline railway station with direct links to London, Oxford and Reading one way and Malvern, Hereford and Worcester the other.

Moreton-in-Marsh is at the crossroads of the A429 (Fosse Way) running north/south and the A44 running east/west.

There are bus services to a number of local towns and villages including Cheltenham, Stratford-upon-Avon, Shipston-on-Stour, Bourton-on-the-Water and Stow on the Wold.

There is an extensive footpath network into and around the local countryside as well as a number of cycle paths. A recent example of the community commitment to local footpaths has been the planned establishment of the East Moreton Greenway.

While Moreton-in-Marsh is a working market town, tourism is also an important part of the economy. Nearby attractions include Batsford Arboretum, the Cotswold Falconry, Bourton House Garden and Sezincote Gardens, which for those visitors that enjoy walking, can be easily reached from Moreton by local footpaths including the Moreton Eight trail.

The town has a variety of accommodation, ranging from small self-catering cottages to luxury hotels, as well as a popular large caravan and campervan site only a short walk from the town centre.

Every Tuesday throughout the year the High Street in Moreton-in-Marsh hosts the largest street market in the Cotswolds with many stalls selling a wide variety of goods including food (fresh and cooked), hardware, clothing, haberdashery, pet products, cookware, etc.

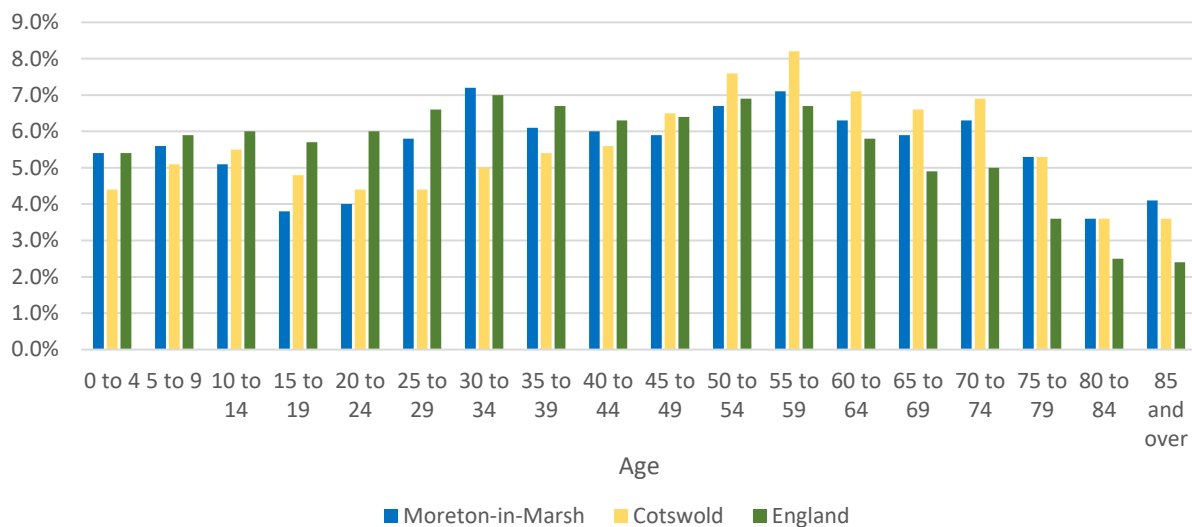
Each year, on the first Saturday in September, the Moreton Show, a major one-day agricultural show celebrating past and present farming life is held close to the town centre.

The neighbouring Batsford estate was originally owned by Lord Redesdale, father of the Mitford sisters. He erected the Redesdale Hall in the centre of the town and created the nearby Batsford Arboretum. Some of the estate is used by the Moreton tennis and cricket clubs and also for the annual Moreton Show. The estate is now owned by Lord Dulverton.

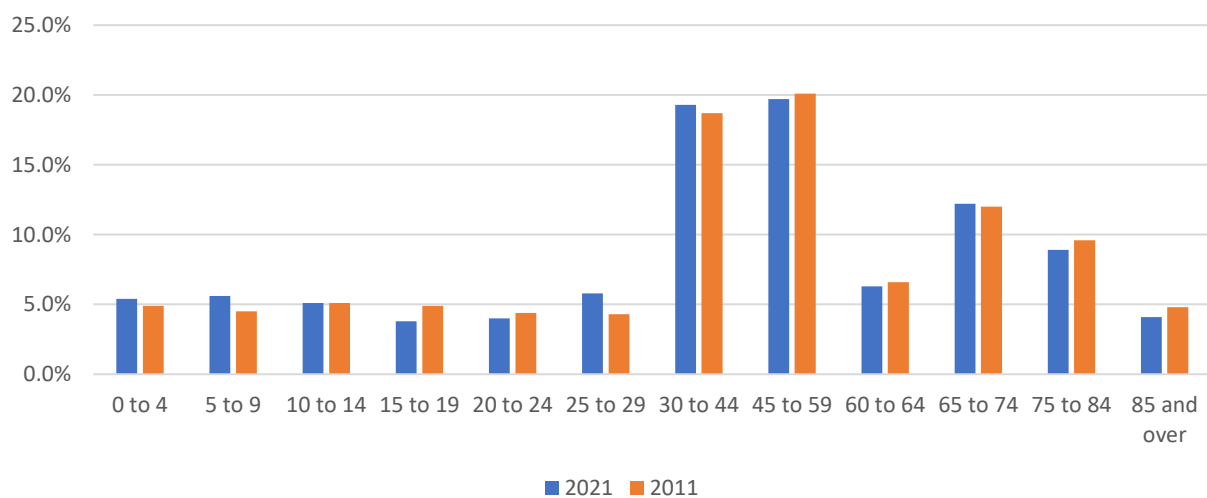
Profile of the Community Today

Key facts	Moreton-in-Marsh Parish	
	2011 ONS Census ⁶	2021 ONS Census ⁷
Area	609 hectares	609 hectares
Total population	3,493	5,015
Population density (no. of persons per hectare)	7.38	8.23
Households	1,799	2,400

Age Profile

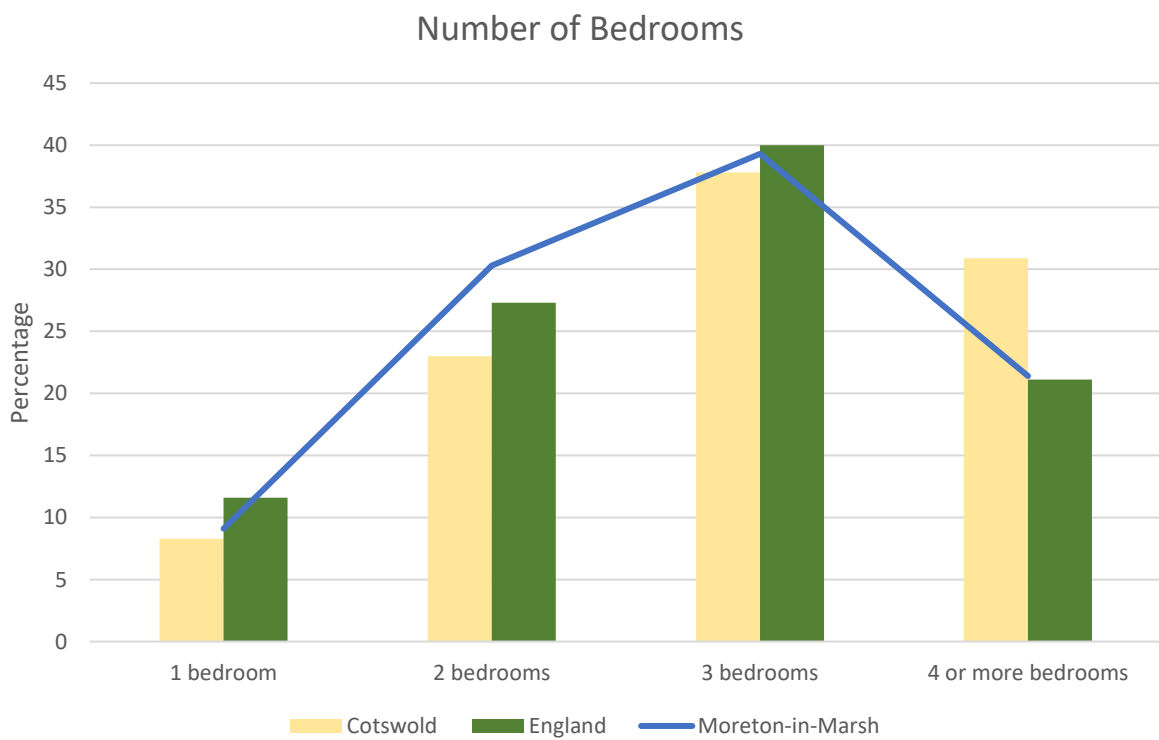
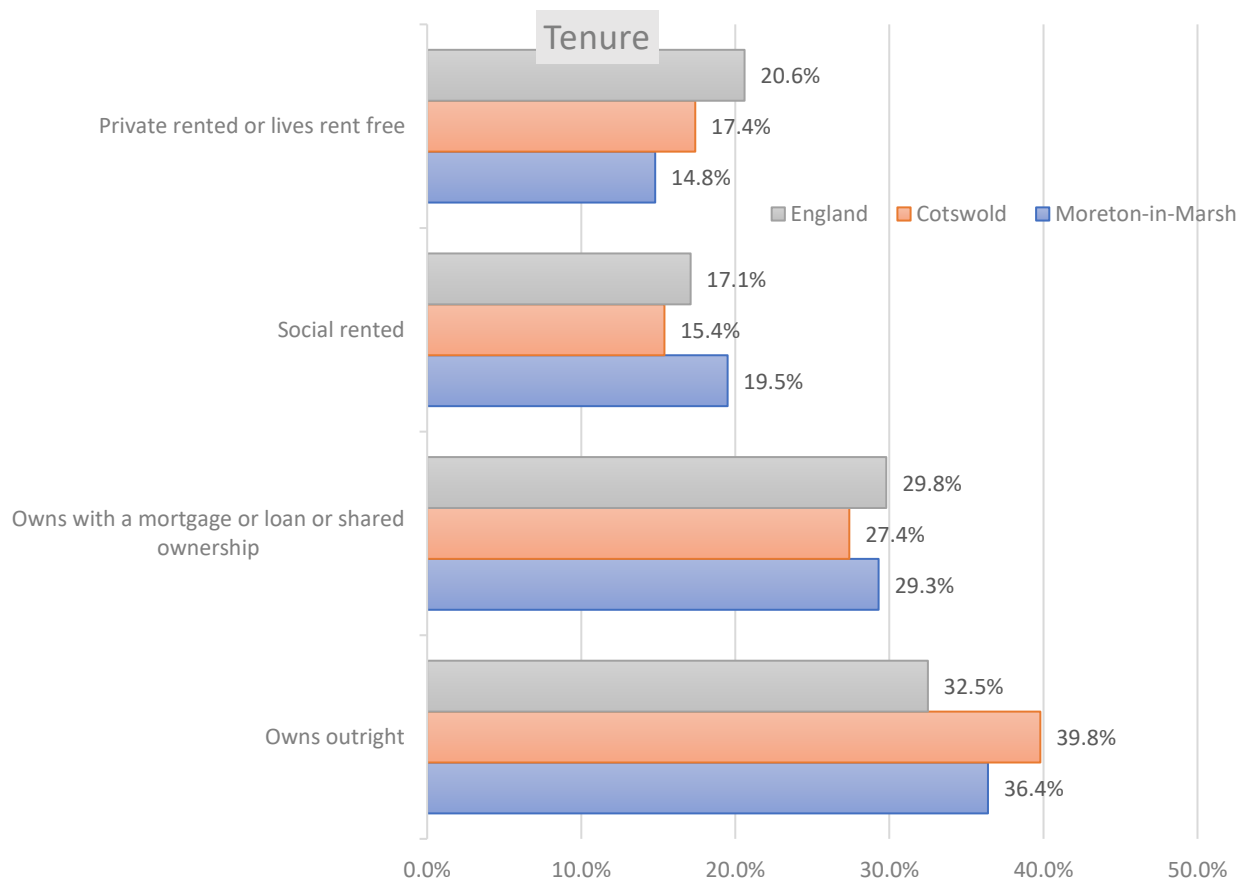


Age change in Moreton-in-Marsh between 2011 & 2021 Census



⁶ [ONS 2011 Census](#)

⁷ [ONS 2021 Census](#)



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) datasets are small area measures of relative deprivation across each of the constituent nations of the United Kingdom. Areas are ranked from the most deprived area (rank 1) to the least deprived area. Each nation measures deprivation in a slightly different way but the broad themes include income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment. The most recent IMD calculations were taken in 2019.

The seven levels measured are:

Income: Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income

Employment: Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market

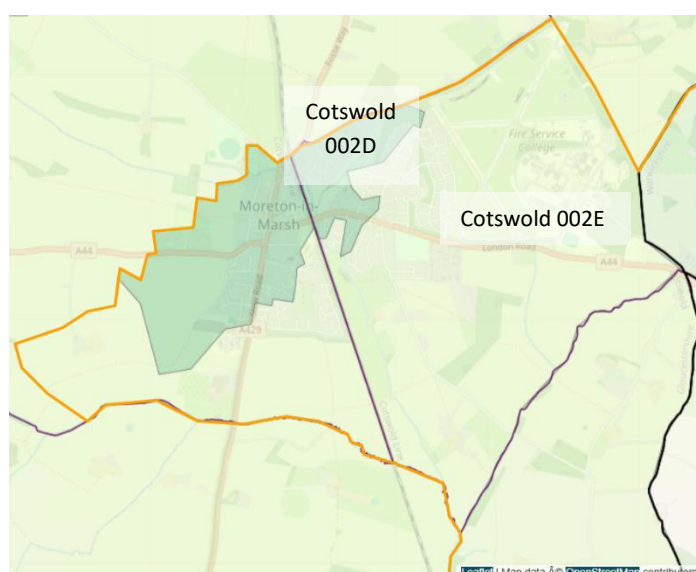
Education, Skills and Training: Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Health and Disability: Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health

Crime: Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Barriers to Housing and Services: Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Living Environment: Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment, e.g. indoor: proportion of houses with central heating; outdoor: air quality, road traffic accidents



For the purpose of IMD's Moreton-in-Marsh is split into two wards: Cotswold 002D and 002E. These 2 wards were ranked overall as 17,850 and 25,479 out of 32,844 areas in England, where 1 is the most deprived area. This is amongst the 60% and 80% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. When split out by level, the results are quite diverse:

	Cotswold 002D Overall rank	Cotswold 002D Decile	Cotswold 002E Overall rank	Cotswold 002E Decile
Indices				
Overall Rank	17,850	6	25,479	8
Income	15,464	5	23,922	8
Employment	12,147	4	22,263	7
Education	9,325	3	14,773	5
Health	19,115	6	26,926	9
Crime	27,059	9	28,758	9
Barrier to housing	24,420	8	11,805	4
Living Environment	23,070	8	30,103	10
Decile=1 most deprived, 10 least deprived				

Section Two

Policy Context

National And Regional Policy

- This section of the plan explores the topic areas to be covered in the Neighbourhood Plan in more detail. Each section identifies relevant policies and evidence at the national, regional, and local level, as well as a summary of Moreton-in-Marsh resident's views collated to date.
- Evidence is drawn from a series of sources including:
 - The National Planning Policy Framework⁸ (NPPF) first published in March 2012 and revised in July 2018, updated February 2019, July 2021, December 2023 and December 2024.
 - The NPPF sets out the planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied in order to achieve sustainable development.
 - The Local Plan for Cotswold District Council⁹ formally adopted by the Council on 3rd August 2018. It sets out the current situation for the district, as well as some overarching strategic objectives for the future.
 - The Local Plan now forms part of the Development Plan for the District and will be used in the determination of all planning applications submitted to the Council alongside policies in the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2007)¹⁰
 - Cotswold District Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal 2017¹¹
- The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the environmental, social, and economic effects of approaches in order to help decide what the most appropriate policies will be.
- The Local Plan proposes 203 new homes over the period of the Local Plan (2011-2031) for Moreton-in-Marsh.
- In terms of employment land, MOR_E6 (Fire Services College B (7ha) has been allocated for B1 uses.
- Discussions with infrastructure providers have confirmed that the level of growth and development proposals are acceptable in principle. There are a number of infrastructure issues to be addressed. These include provision of a new primary school and investment in sewage treatment and sustainable urban drainage for surface water. An early review of primary health provision by the NHS may also be needed.
- Moreton has a good employment base (about 2,000 jobs), with a higher-than-average proportion of those jobs in growth employment sectors and a good balance of jobs to workers. The town's high sustainability ranking is despite the lack of both a secondary school and publicly available leisure facilities.

⁸ [National Planning Policy Framework December 2024](#)

⁹ [Cotswold District Local Plan \(2011 – 2031\)](#)

¹⁰ [LDF Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning document \(Adopted version 2007\)](#)

¹¹ [Cotswold District Local Plan SA Report 12th January 2017](#)

Section Three

Vision and Objectives

Challenges for Moreton-in-Marsh:

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to address, as far as possible the challenges that face the community of Moreton-in-Marsh. In summary these challenges are:

1. Heavy Good Traffic and Congestion:
 - Address the traffic, parking and movement situation in the centre of the town to ensure it remains a thriving key service centre for the north Cotswold.
 - Recognising alternatives to the private car as a means of travel need to be provided for and their use encouraged, particularly in relation to cycling and walking.
2. Excessive Population Growth:
 - Ensuring strategic developments identified in the Cotswold Local Plan are integrated into the existing community of Moreton-in-Marsh so that they do not function as separate from the existing communities.
3. Loss of Green Space to Development:
 - Protecting the significant green spaces, views and biodiversity assets in the parish, increase habitat for wildlife and biodiversity and provide new accessible green space for the growing population.
 - Some of the walking / cycling routes in and around the town are in need of major improvements.
4. Flooding and Water Management:
 - Ensuring the growth in population arising from new development does not put an unacceptable strain on existing infrastructure, including (but not limited to) sewage and water infrastructure overload.
5. Economic Challenges:
 - Ensuring additional footfall generated from new economic activity uses Moreton-in-Marsh town centre.
 - Currently, residents “commute out” of Moreton-in-Marsh for employment meaning opportunities need to be sought to create more local employment in light of the new development which will take place.

Other challenges identified through community engagement:

- Anti-social behaviour and crime.

In 2031 Moreton-in-Marsh is an attractive, vibrant and prosperous market town with a wide range of housing options. Moreton benefits from excellent transport links, a network of safe walking and cycling routes. The town successfully blends its role as a key retail and service centre for businesses, residents and visitors in a green, bio-diverse, low carbon environment.

Objectives for Moreton-in-Marsh

Housing Objectives

- a. New developments to be energy efficient and climate adaptive.
- b. New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people.
- c. New developments on brownfield sites to take priority over greenfield sites.
- d. To ensure new homes are of high-quality design and built to Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards.
- e. Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support new development prior to the completion of the project.
- f. To support the provision of principal residence housing for those wishing to live in Moreton-in-Marsh.

Economy & Business

- g. New developments to facilitate and support the growth of the business base within Moreton-in-Marsh, creating more jobs across a diverse range of sectors.
- h. Support development of small business units/shared space.

Town Centre

- i. New developments to support and sustain a vibrant attractive and successful town centre that meets the needs of the local community and visitors.
- j. Improve the public realm and traffic management within and through the town to provide easier, safer and more pleasant access for residents and visitors, using developer contributions.

Environment

- k. Protect and maintain open green spaces.
- l. Protect and maintain archaeological and built heritage assets deemed to be of value to the community.
- m. Preserve and increase opportunities for biodiversity net gain.
- n. Preserve important views within the parish.
- o. Protect the sensitive natural environment and exceptional rural assets surrounding Moreton-in-Marsh.

Transport & Active Travel

- p. Create a more connected parish for residents and visitors alike, limiting the need for vehicular travel within the town and offering a genuine choice of transport options to help reduce congestion and emissions, to improve air quality and public health.

Community Aspirations

- As part of the consultation process for this plan, a number of issues were highlighted by the community as being necessary to maintain the competitiveness and governance of Moreton-in-Marsh in the future.

- It is recognised these are outside the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan; however, they have been mentioned many times by the community and inform some of the key objectives.
- Given that they clearly have such an importance, it is felt they should be documented for the community to see as well as to ensure these issues are highlighted to the relevant bodies. Therefore, as well as being mentioned in the relevant policies section, these actions are identified as Community Aspirations.
- Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council does not have the resource to follow through on all the community aspirations identified during the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Council has therefore agreed to create and support a Community Plan Steering Group, which would be a delegated Committee of the Town Council. The Group:
 - Should be largely composed of non-councillor residents.
 - Would develop a Community Plan, with professional support if required and within the budgetary constraints of Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council.
 - Would determine the priority of the aspiration, a reasonable timeframe for completion and the body responsible for taking any required action.
 - Would report regularly to Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council, which would be the responsible body for agreeing any public actions.

Section Four

Policies

Approach to Sustainable Development

Moreton-in-Marsh is designated in the Cotswold District Local Plan as the main service centre (Principal Settlement) for the North Cotswolds making it one of the area's most accessible settlements. The town's retail centre is also ranked fourth in the District, making it a key service centre in Cotswolds' retail hierarchy. As such, staged development within Moreton-in-Marsh will be supported, not least as this will help the settlement to continue to provide for the services and facilities required by a growing community.

Moreton-in-Marsh is considered to have one of the District's most accessible settlements with high employment and higher than average growth. However, there is no secondary school nor are there leisure facilities available to the public.

However, Moreton-in-Marsh benefits from the Cotswold Business Village and the Fire Services College and a railway station on the Oxford-Worcester line. Whilst this transport link is an advantage locally for commuting residents, it also leads to parking issues which are addressed through the Neighbourhood Plan.

The Local Plan cites these factors as contributing to the allocation of 203 houses over three sites in Moreton-in-Marsh.

It is also worth noting that Moreton-in-Marsh has been identified as at risk from flooding, a factor being addressed through the Neighbourhood Plan.

With the allocation of housing, it is crucial the infrastructure is in place to support this development in Moreton-in-Marsh, and this is identified in the Cotswold Local Plan. However, the Neighbourhood Plan addresses this issue to ensure locally identified issues are considered and needs met, especially in relation to the traffic and transport infrastructure.

In addition to the objectives set out above, the plan and its policies have also been developed with the following principles in mind. It is recommended that developers and applicants consider, where relevant, the following overarching principles of development when preparing and submitting planning applications within the neighbourhood area.

Early consultation with the Town Council and other community organisations is highly recommended, especially where the scheme is for more than a single dwelling or involves the use of a previously developed site. The town council wish to be informed about development in neighbouring areas outside the plan area, which may have an impact on residents in the neighbourhood area.

Where possible, applications which support the ongoing activities of social housing providers will be supported and encouraged, and applications should consider these opportunities at an early stage of preparing their planning application.

In considering the development or redevelopment of sites, applicants should be mindful to not overdevelop a site, in terms of delivering a scale or density of development which would be incongruous with its immediate neighbours and preserving local amenity.

Wherever possible, contributions for open space, highways and transportation and social housing should be spent locally, unless there are no viable options to do so locally.

Planning applications which accord with the policies in the plan will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Planning permission will also be granted where relevant policies in the neighbourhood development plan are out of date or silent unless:

Other relevant policies in the development plans for Cotswold indicate otherwise

Any adverse impacts of the proposal would significantly and demonstrably outweigh its benefits when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole.

Or specific policies in the framework or other material considerations indicate that development should be restricted.

Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council will take a positive approach to its consideration of development. The council and the local planning authorities will seek to work with applicants and other stakeholders to encourage the formulation of development proposals that can be approved.

This policy incorporates the key principles from the NPPF into the Plan. Where planning applications are to be considered against the policies of this plan then this policy will underpin the approach the council and local planning authorities will adopt in delivering sustainable development in the neighbourhood area.

Monitoring and Review

The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to guide development up to 2031. It is unlikely that the Neighbourhood Plan will remain current and completely relevant for the entire plan period and may, in whole or in part, require amendment before 2031.

This is particularly relevant as Cotswold District Council is in the process of updating its Local Plan.

The main question to be asked through the monitoring process is “Are planning applications being determined in accordance with Neighbourhood Plan policies?”

In all cases, the Town Council and its partners will undertake a partial review of the Neighbourhood Plan within five years of it being made.

Overview of Policies

- This section provides the planning policies which have been written, to explain how development in Moreton-in-Marsh should be approached, designed, and built, in order to support the objectives identified by the community set out in section Three.
- There are a total of twenty policies addressing five topic areas. These are:
 - housing
 - economy and business
 - town centre
 - the environment
 - transport and active travel
- Each of the five policy sections are introduced by an explanation to the background to that particular issue as it relates to Moreton-in-Marsh and by setting out the local context and circumstances in which the policy area has been approached. This includes the problems, issues, concerns, objectives, and aspirations of the local community.
- Each of the twenty individual policies then form two parts:
 - the policy itself, which provides the wording which should be understood and followed by developers when proposing new development, and by the local planning authority when considering proposals.
 - a reasoned justification to provide an understanding of the reasons behind the policy, the background of the particular issue that the policy seeks to address, more detail on the outcome(s) that the policy is intended to achieve, and how the policy is expected to be implemented.
- Not all of the policies will be relevant to every type of development, but anyone proposing development in Moreton-in-Marsh will be expected to ensure that they consider and address the policies that are relevant to their proposals, so that the plan is implemented successfully to achieve the local community's objectives.

Policies and Objectives Matrix

Objective ref	Objective	Policy Ref
1	New developments to be energy efficient and climate adaptive.	1,2,4
2	New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people.	2,3,4
3	New developments on brownfield sites to take priority over greenfield sites.	6
4	To ensure new homes are of high-quality design and built to Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards.	4,5
5	Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support new development prior to completion of the project.	2,8,9
6	To support the provision of principal residence housing for those wishing to live in Moreton-in-Marsh.	10
7	New developments to facilitate and support the growth of the business base within Moreton-in-Marsh, creating more jobs across a diverse range of sectors.	11
8	Support development of small business units/shared space.	12,13
9	New developments to support and sustain a vibrant attractive and successful town centre that meets the needs of the local community and visitors.	13,14
10	Improve the public realm and traffic management within and through the town to provide easier, safer and more pleasant access for residents and visitors, using developer contributions.	14
11	Protect and maintain existing public open green spaces.	15,16, 17
12	Protect and maintain archaeological and built heritage assets deemed to be of value to the community.	16
13	Preserve and increase opportunities for biodiversity net-gain.	17
14	Preserve important views within the parish.	18
15	Protect the sensitive natural environment and exceptional rural assets surrounding Moreton-in-Marsh.	19
16	Create a more connected parish for residents and visitors alike, limiting the need for vehicular travel within the town and offering a genuine choice of transport options to help reduce congestion and emissions, to improve air quality and public health.	20

Housing Policies

Housing Allocations in Cotswolds Local Plan

The current Cotswold District Plan 2011-2031 Policy S18 states that the following are allocated housing sites for this period:

Site	Dwellings Allocated	Dwellings Delivered (June 25)
• Land at Evenlode Road	63	67
• Land southeast of Fosseway Avenue	91 and 28	250 Under Construction
• Former hospital site	21	20

Policy One

Climate Adaption and Energy Efficiency in Developments

Objective One

New developments to be energy efficient and climate adaptive.

- a) Land allocations and management which enhance carbon capture and ecological biodiversity whilst reducing flood risk are welcomed.
- b) The fitting of renewable energy systems to domestic property is supported where appropriate in terms of architecture and location.
- c) Proposals for the development of new housing, extensions to dwellings or business premises, will be particularly supported where they are designed to generate as much of their energy as reasonably feasible from renewable sources.
- d) New development should be conditional on an energy assessment which minimises carbon footprint and energy requirements.
- e) The impact of the growth of electric vehicle use e.g. the need for charging points, should be fully taken into account in assessing domestic, commercial or industrial planning applications.
- f) Developments which show innovation and imagination to achieve zero carbon will be welcomed.

The objective of Policy 1 is to ensure that any new development in the town helps to reduce the climate change causes and impacts. It does this by supporting new developments which are energy efficient, use renewable energy and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Reasoned justification for Policy One

- 1 Whilst the volume and location of new development is important, so also is the quality of new housing in terms of energy efficiency, building design, safety and local environment.
- 2 The NPPF stresses the importance of well-designed places, and we endorse its recommendations.
- 3 Cotswold District Council Core Strategy also emphasises both that quality design must be accorded priority if places are to be shaped as sustainable, and socially, economically and environmentally responsive.
- 4 New development both residential (including conversions) and non-residential should demonstrate a commitment to sustainable design and construction. In relation to climate change, increasing energy efficiency through design, and prioritising the use of sustainable low or zero-carbon forms of renewable energy generation are all important objectives.
- 5 On 10th September 2019 CDC declared a climate emergency, focussing on net-zero carbon and achieving 100% clean energy use as soon as possible. This policy aims to build on this basis.
- 6 When asked 'What size/type of new housing would you support?', respondents to community engagement showed the strongest support (60%) for 'homes built to higher environmental standards'.
- 7 62% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'The town should aim to be self-sufficient in locally generated renewable energy, as far as possible.'
- 8 Paragraph 161 of the NPPF says 'The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change..'. This policy aims to build on this.

Policy Two

Managing Flood Risk

Objective One

New developments to be energy efficient and to climate adaptive.

a) When proposals for development are being considered, all sources of flood risks must be considered at the appropriate stages and the sequential and exception tests used to divert development to areas with lower probability of flooding, in accordance with NPPF guidance.

b) Proposals for development on land identified by the Environment Agency as lying within either Flood Zone 2 or 3, or in Flood Zone 1 in the circumstances outlined in footnote 63 of paragraph 181 of the December 2024 NPPF, will require a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), using appropriate calculations based on the highest expected groundwater levels for the area (200 year maximum). Proposals will only be supported where it can be demonstrated in the FRA that:

1) they include appropriate site-specific measures to address effectively all the identified surface and ground water issues; and
2) any residual flood risk can be safely managed.

c) Where it is appropriate to do so new developments should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

The objective of Policy 2 is to minimise both of these events by ensuring that the capacity and capability of the local water management infrastructure is able to support any new development. This includes reducing flood risk in the town and the discharge of sewage into the local water courses.

Reasoned justification for Policy Two

- 9 Moreton-in-Marsh is subject to flooding and in addition to river flooding, has experienced groundwater, surface water and sewage flooding. In the summer of 2007, the High Street was under water for days following heavy rain and flash flooding.
- 10 Due to the topography of the parish, flooding arising from surface water run-off is a major issue for parts of the parish.
- 11 The CDC flood defence update map¹² identifies 5 different locations within Moreton-in-Marsh as parish flood locations.
- 12 The decision notice¹³ for the development of 250 homes at Dunstall Farm laid out 5 conditions relating to water and flooding issues, including limiting occupancy to just 50 dwellings until actions have been completed to reduce risk of foul water and sewage.
- 13 The world's climate is changing and will continue to change as a result of greenhouse gas emissions, even if global warming is limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial level. In England, hotter drier summers, milder wetter winters, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events are expected in future. Projected changes in climate are expected to have a large impact on the water environment as a result of changes in sea level, river flow, groundwater recharge and water temperatures. Flooding, caused by intense or prolonged rainfall, as well as by sea level

¹² [Moreton-in-Marsh flood update location map](#)

¹³ [CDC Planning Permission application ref 19/02245/FUL](#) para's 25/26/27/28/35

rise and coastal storm surges, has become more likely in recent years and this trend is expected to continue. Many people will experience climate change through its effects on water, and especially through floods and droughts.

- 14 The draft CDC strategic flood risk assessment¹⁴ para 5.4 identifies the area surrounding Moreton-in-Marsh as being in groundwater hazard classification levels 3 or 4 meaning there is a risk of groundwater flooding to surface and subsurface assets. There is the possibility of groundwater emerging at the surface locally or within this zone there is a risk of groundwater flooding to both surface and subsurface assets. Groundwater may emerge at significant rates and has the capacity to flow overland and/or pond within any topographic low spots (level 4). It also highlights that groundwater flood risk should be afforded equal standing in importance and consideration as fluvial and surface water flood risk.
- 15 A briefing by the European Environment Agency in 2024 identified levels of Perfluorooctane Sulonfate (PFOS) at 2,000 times higher¹⁵ than environmental standards in water samples taken from a stream in Moreton-in-Marsh.
- 16 Thames Water do not expect to meet the government's targets for storm overflows in Moreton-in-Marsh until 2040-2050¹⁶

Policy Three

Housing Mix

Objective Two

New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people.

- a) Proposals for more than six dwellings should demonstrate how the applicant has sought to meet local needs in line with the Moreton-in-Marsh Housing Needs Analysis.
- b) Proposals should provide for a mix of housing sizes and the delivery of smaller dwellings. At least 25% of dwellings should meet Lifetime Home Standards or its equivalent.
- c) All proposals for new housing development must demonstrate how the types of dwellings provided will help ensure a balanced mix of housing for Moreton-in-Marsh, particularly through the provision of:
 - 1) dwellings for smaller households.
 - 2) purpose-designed, accessible accommodation for older persons or those with mobility needs.
 - 3) one or two-bedroom accommodation for those wishing to downsize whilst retaining reception space.
 - 4) starter homes for those wishing to enter the housing market.
 - 5) Land for self-build opportunities.
- d) The precise housing mix of new development will be determined on a site-by-site basis, having regard to viability and other relevant factors.

The objective of Policy 3 is to ensure that Moreton-in-Marsh remains a sustainable settlement with a balanced provision of housing. It seeks to ensure that any new housing development in Moreton-in Marsh includes the kinds of homes and tenures which meet the expressed needs of the local community, including smaller homes suitable for older people wishing to downsize and young people seeking an affordable first home for themselves or their families.

¹⁴ [CDC Strategic flood risk assessment](#)

¹⁵ [ENDS Report 14/11/2024](#)

¹⁶ [Investment plans for storm discharge sites](#)

Reasoned justification for Policy Three

- 17 The purposes of Policy 3 are to ensure that new housing development in Moreton-in-Marsh includes the kind of homes which meet the expressed needs of the local community, including smaller homes suitable for older people wishing to downsize and young people seeking an affordable first home for themselves or their families.
- 18 The NPPF¹⁷ says that the planning system should deliver a wide choice of high-quality homes and that it should provide for a mix of housing types based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.
- 19 Policy 3 seeks to ensure that Moreton-in-Marsh remains a sustainable settlement with a balanced provision of housing for people who may experience difficulties in accessing suitable housing in the parish and older persons wishing to move to more suitable accommodation.
- 20 The demographic groups to which policy 3 applies include younger persons seeking their first home, young person's seeking a smaller family home and older persons seeking smaller more manageable accommodation.
- 21 When asked in the community engagement what size/type of housing would be supported, 58% of respondents recorded 'support' or 'strongly support' for small 2 bed houses.
- 22 60% of respondents also recorded 'support' or 'strongly support' for bungalows.
- 23 55% of respondents supported or strongly supported Government Starter Homes (20% discount on market value for under 40's).
- 24 Smaller homes need to provide large reception space to suit downsizers.

Policy Four

Affordable Housing

Objective Two

New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local

a) Development proposals which make provision for affordable homes should reflect local need and contribute to the objective of creating a mixed and balanced community. All affordable homes should be:

1. provided within the development, distributed throughout the development and fully integrated within the market housing,
2. built using the same materials and in the same style as any market housing on the site,
3. such that residents of affordable homes have the same access to all communal facilities as the residents of market housing
4. of a type, size and tenure that meets local needs including provision of homes for rent,

b) In all new housing developments providing affordable

housing the first occupancy of all affordable homes will be prioritised for households with a strong local connection with the parish of Moreton-in-Marsh, as defined in figure P4(a) below and any relevant planning policy guidance.

- c) Proposals should be accompanied by a statement demonstrating how the development addresses local affordable housing needs as set out in the Cotswold Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 (or subsequent updates).
- d) Development proposals which safeguard a proportion of the affordable homes from future sale and maintain affordability of the homes in perpetuity will be supported.

¹⁷ [National Planning Policy Framework Para 61-77](#)

Local Connection Criteria:

Current residency: Normal residence in the 'area' for at least one year immediately prior to exchange of contracts for the relevant dwelling.

Employment: in permanent employment in the 'area', consisting of 16 hours a week or more, for at least six months immediately prior to exchange of contracts for the relevant dwelling. Home workers must show that their main workplace is in the 'area' (in an actual place of work, not where the head/regional office is located).

Family connection: an immediate family member (parents, children, siblings) over the age of 18 has continuously lived in the 'area' for at least the last three years.

Special circumstances such as caring responsibilities: a requirement to move to the 'area' to give care or support to a family member (or receive care or support from a family member). If you do not meet the above criteria but have exceptional circumstances which you are able to evidence this will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Figure P4(a) Local Connection Criteria

The objective of Policy Four is to ensure that people with strong local attachments either through family or work, are able to find suitable local accommodation so that they can live in the town.

Reasoned justification for Policy Four

25 Local Affordable Housing needs as defined in the Cotswold District Council SHMA¹⁸, Further Update, Affordable Housing, identifies affordable housing needs for the District.

26 When applied to general affordable housing the following requirements should be used to assess local need:

- An individual/at least one adult member of a couple or family unit seeking an affordable dwelling who has either lived or worked (at least 16 hours per week, paid or unpaid) continuously in the Neighbourhood Plan Area for at least the last 12 months.
- An individual/at least one adult member of a couple or family unit seeking an affordable dwelling who has a family member (defined as grandparents, parents, siblings or children of the applicant) that currently lives in the Neighbourhood Plan Area and has done so continuously for the last five years or more.
- An individual/at least one adult member of a couple or family unit seeking an affordable dwelling who was demonstrably forced to move away from the Neighbourhood Plan Area due to a previous lack of affordable housing.

27 In addition, when applied to exception sites:

- An individual/at least one adult member of a couple or family unit seeking an affordable dwelling who has lived in the Parish continuously for at least the last six months.

28 42% of respondents supported or strongly supported new affordable shared ownership housing.

29 92% of respondents to the Vision & Objective survey agreed or strongly agreed with the objective 'New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people'.

¹⁸ [Cotswold District Council SHMA 2016](#)

Policy Five

Well Designed Housing and Places

Objective Two

New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people

Objective Four

To ensure new homes are of high-quality design and built to Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) or equivalent, standards.

- a) Proposals for new development should demonstrate high quality design, reflect local distinctiveness, and seek to incorporate local design features evident in buildings in the surrounding area.
- b) For residential development, local architectural features will be encouraged where appropriate to a development.
- c) New development proposals should demonstrate how they are consistent with the requirements of the Moreton-in-Marsh Design Guide (Appendix A) unless protections for the historic environment, set out in other policies of the Local Plan, would be compromised.
- d) Development, whether residential or commercial, that seeks to meet the highest possible standards of construction Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standards or equivalent will be strongly supported.
- e) Layouts must retain important trees and hedgerows. The planting of new trees and shrubs of similar species to those already evident in the immediate surroundings is required.
- f) New developments are required to provide adequate on-site refuse and recycling storage while minimising its visual impact.
- g) Wherever possible, developments should be screened from the road using earthworks, native species green hedging and/or trees for highway boundaries wherever possible and where these are in keeping with the existing streetscape.
- h) Where appropriate, developments should demonstrate how they are designed to ANGSt (Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards).
- i) Proposals which provide for adaptable spaces suitable for home working will be strongly supported.
- j) Sufficient space should be identified to provide allotments for a minimum of 10% of the new dwellings unless credible evidence shows this not possible.
- k) The provision of high-quality open space with the opportunity for recreation and physical activity is expected to be included in any Design and Access statement related to new development.

Reasoned justification for Policy Five

- 30 The design of new residential properties and the space in which they sit is important. Developers will be expected to demonstrate in their applications that the design and layout of the proposed development is sympathetic to the character of its immediate surroundings. This is not only because such an approach should be expected of all residential developments in the twenty-first century but because Moreton-in-Marsh is a parish that has a rich heritage of quality residential development and wishes this tradition to be maintained. For this reason, the Moreton-in-Marsh Design Guide has been produced to guide development.
- 31 There is already a rich variety of architectural styles in the Plan area and any new development should contribute to this variety while being sympathetic to the existing character of this part

of the Cotswolds. The Cotswold Design Code¹⁹ forms part of the Cotswold Local Plan and is a material consideration in planning decisions. It includes Design and Architectural Design Guidelines, Local Vernacular Design Guidelines and Design Guidelines.

- 32 In addition to these locally developed guidelines, we wish to ensure that developers pay due regard to current relevant national design guidance, codes, standards, toolkits, award schemes etc., meeting standards and wherever viable, exceeding them. These standards include Housing Design Awards²⁰, Homes and Communities Agency Affordable Houses Survey²¹, Building in Context,²² Building for a Healthy Life (previously Building for Life 12)²³ Manual for Streets²⁴, BRE Home Quality Mark and other relevant BREEAM schemes (ref Evidence list and Glossary)²⁵.
- 33 The three underlying principles of ANGSt are:
- a. Improving access to green spaces.
 - b. Improving naturalness of green spaces.
 - c. Improving connectivity with green spaces. at the same time as delivering a wide range of environmental, social and economic benefits.²⁶

¹⁹ [Cotswold District Local Plan Appendix D](#)

²⁰ [Housing Design Awards](#)

²¹ [Homes and Communities Agency Affordable Homes Survey](#)

²² [Building in Context](#)

²³ [Building for a Healthy Life](#)

²⁴ [Manual for Streets](#)

²⁵ [BREEAM](#)

²⁶ [Natural England Green Infrastructure Standards for England Jan 2023](#) Appendix 2

Policy Six

Parking in Residential Developments

Objective Four

To ensure new homes are of high-quality design and built to Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) or equivalent standards.

Objective Sixteen

Create a more connected parish for residents and visitors alike, limiting the need for vehicular travel within the town and offering a genuine choice of transport options to help reduce congestion and emissions, to improve air quality and public health.

a) New residential development within the Plan area will provide an adequate level of off-street parking for residents. The following minimum standards will apply:

- o 1-bed dwelling: 1 off-road car parking space
- o 2-bed dwelling: 2 off-road car parking spaces
- o 3-bed dwelling: 2 off-road car parking spaces
- o 4-bed dwelling: 3 off-road car parking spaces
- o 5+ bed dwelling: 4 off-road car parking spaces.

b) Where communal, unallocated off-street parking is provided for eight or more dwellings, the minimum standard for 2-bedroom dwellings and above may be reduced by one space per four dwellings.

Garages as off-street parking

c) Where garages are to be counted as an off-street parking space the following minimum internal dimensions should apply:

- o Single garage: 3.0 metres wide x 6.0 metres deep
- o Double garage: 5.7 metres wide x 6.0 metres deep

d) Accessible roof storage space should be provided where feasibly possible, to encourage use of garage space for vehicle parking.

Visitor parking

e) New residential development within Moreton-in-Marsh will provide adequate designated additional parking for visitors, at a minimum of one space per two dwellings. This can either be off-street or on-street, subject to the wider guidance set out within this policy. Visitor parking should be marked as such.

f) Parking spaces will be required to be constructed of permeable surfaces to minimise surface water run-off.

g) During the planning process for developments in reasonable proximity to the town centre (easy walking distance of approximately fifteen minutes), the provision of public car parking must be explored as well as opportunities for "active travel".

The objective of policy six is to reduce on-street parking in residential areas to improve the visual appearance of the development, give more pleasure to people walking through the space and address safety issues due to restricted space on the carriageway or pavement.

Reasoned justification for Policy Six

34. CDC Local plan: "Tourism and local tourist accommodation has a positive impact on the vibrancy of the Centre. However, parking issues and congestion hinder the retail and tourism function of the town; adversely affects local residents; and hampers the town's ability to strengthen / maintain its position as the main service centre for the north Cotswolds. Proposals for new development will take account of the provision of parking facilities and congestion issues in the centre of the town". It also goes on to say in section 9.8.4 "The importance of parking as a key issue in town centres is recognised in Policy INF5: Parking Provision. Furthermore, the Local

Planning Authority will, as part of the approach to retail and town centre development, put measures in place to:

Review town centre parking; Continue to improve and enhance public realm and streetscape; Deliver traffic management improvements; and Support and promote markets.

35. A recent planning application²⁷ for 67 homes compelled over 50 residents to object, many on the basis of issues this would cause with parking on the already-busy Evenload Road.

Policy Seven

Brownfield First

Objective three

New developments on brownfield sites to take priority over greenfield sites.

a) The reuse of formerly developed land (brownfield land) will be strongly supported.

b) Development on these sites and any other brownfield sites will be supported.

The objective of policy seven is to minimise the loss of green spaces, agricultural land and countryside by ensuring that previously developed sites are considered for new development first.

Reasoned justification for Policy Seven

36. Paragraph 125 (c) of the NPPF (2024) states that planning policies, and decisions should, “give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, proposals for which should be approved unless substantial harm would be caused, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land;”
37. The sight of derelict sites is a disincentive to investors in a town and greenfield development draws life out of the towns. Moreton-in-Marsh residents are keen to maintain and increase the vibrancy of the town centre and so are keen to explore all opportunities to rejuvenate any derelict areas.
38. Brownfield sites tend to be much better located than greenfield sites, closer to shops, education, healthcare and public transport.
39. Building on brownfield land presents opportunity to simultaneously remove local eyesores and breathe new life into urban areas in need of regeneration. It can bring homes, jobs and services closer together, reduce car dependence and enhance communities.

²⁷ [19/00086/OUT Land to East of Evenload Road](#)

Policy Eight

Hard Infrastructure

Objective 5

Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support new development prior to completion of the project.

a) New development should not compromise the ability of the local infrastructure to support the existing settlement, and the proposed development concerned.

b) Proposals for new development will be required to demonstrate how the infrastructure plans are adequate for the number of proposed dwellings. This is required in instances where new dwellings or new non-residential buildings are proposed for major development (i.e., 10 or more dwellings / at least 1,000m² of floorspace):

1. the relevant water supply, wastewater treatment to be considered in line with policy 2 of this plan and

2. electricity distribution and transmission network providers to be consulted.

3. traffic and transport assessments, identifying and quantifying the effects of the traffic generated by the scheme on its own, and in combination with other consented and allocated schemes, on the Moreton-in-Marsh Conservation Area and on other heritage assets in the Town Centre.

c) Where the potential for adverse effects has been identified, then the proposals must make provision for the necessary mitigation measures to avoid contributing to the adverse effects caused to those assets.

d) It is expected that this infrastructure will be in place no later than the completion of development.

e) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and Utility plans that impact on the Parish and its surrounding area that are approved or updated are to be disclosed as soon as possible to ensure that plans within the Parish boundary are suitably adapted.

The Hard Infrastructure is the physical systems that enable the town to operate successfully. It includes buildings, roads, paths, utilities and technical systems (networks and cabling) as well as the assets required to make them operational.

Reasoned justification for Policy Eight

40 New development will inevitably put a strain on existing infrastructure, and new proposals for development will need to demonstrate how this has been considered and how appropriate new infrastructure is included as part of the masterplan.

41 Moreton-in-Marsh already has infrastructure and services that are under strain, including education, transport and utilities provision. As a result of further housing development delivered as part of the Cotswold District Local Plan, additional healthcare facilities, community and sports facilities and infrastructure are likely to have to be provided to meet the resulting increase in population.

- 42 As a rule of thumb, approximately 5 (five) primary school pupils and 2.5 secondary school pupils are created on any 20-dwelling residential scheme which has a mix of dwelling sizes²⁸. Equally, any 20-dwelling scheme will create a lot more new residents who will require access to the network of local footpaths and cycle routes.
- 43 Therefore, in respect of residential development, the construction of new dwellings on larger schemes of 30 or more dwellings must be phased to ensure adequate time is allowed for identified local services and infrastructure to be expanded, in order to limit any sudden adverse impact of an increased population on the community and surrounding parishes.
- 44 The A429 and A44 both run through the centre of Moreton-in-Marsh.
- 45 When asked through the community engagement to rank their greatest concerns about living in Moreton-in-Marsh, respondents ranked 'Heavy Goods traffic and congestion' their top concern out of 15 options.

Policy Nine

Soft Infrastructure

Objective 5

Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support new development prior to completion of the project.

- a) New development should not compromise the ability of the local infrastructure to support the existing settlement and the proposed development concerned.
- b) New housing will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is the necessary capacity in the community and physical infrastructure and services are available to support the increase in population.
- c) Proposals for development of 30 or more dwellings or planned large multi-phased development must ensure infrastructure and services are sufficient to address the impacts arising from the growth in population, and in place prior to completion of the development.

Soft infrastructure includes all the services which are required to maintain the economic, health, cultural and social standards of a population. It is essential in bringing a community together and enables it to enjoy a good quality of life. Examples include employment (work hubs, working from home, tourism, and retail), health (GPs, dentists, security, clean air, quiet places), leisure (green spaces, allotments, sports facilities, community facilities and social clubs), education (primary and secondary school access).

Reasoned justification for Policy Nine

46. Moreton-in-Marsh already has infrastructure and services that are under strain, including education, transport and utilities provision. As a result of further housing development delivered as part of the Cotswold District Local Plan, additional healthcare facilities, community and sports facilities and infrastructure are likely to have to be provided to meet the resulting increase in population.
47. As a rough rule of thumb, approximately 5 (five) primary school pupils are created on any 20-dwelling residential scheme which has a mix of dwelling sizes. Equally, any 20-dwelling scheme will create a lot more new residents who will require access to the network of local footpaths and cycle routes.

²⁸ [Homes England Fact Sheet 5: New homes and school places](#)

48. Therefore, in respect of residential development, the construction of new dwellings on larger schemes of 30 or more dwellings must be phased to ensure adequate time is allowed for identified local services and infrastructure to be expanded, in order to limit any sudden adverse impact of an increased population on the community and surrounding parishes.

Policy Ten

Principal Residence Housing

Objective 2

New developments to provide a range of housing to meet the needs of local people

Objective 6

To support the provision of principal residence housing for those wishing to live in Moreton-in-Marsh

a) Due to the impact on the local housing market due to the growth of dwellings used for holiday accommodation and second homes, new open market housing will only be supported where there is a restriction to ensure its occupancy as a principal residence.

b) This occupancy restriction will be guaranteed through the imposition of a planning condition or legal agreement.

c) A principal residence is defined as one occupied as the resident's sole, or main residence where they spend the majority of their time when not working away from home.

d) This obligation on new market homes will require that they are occupied only as the primary residence of those persons entitled to occupy them. Proof of entitlement will be verifiable via evidence such as inclusion on the electoral register or registration for local services.

The objective of policy 10 is to maintain the vibrancy of the local community and its economy.

Second homes and holiday homes are killing many communities around the country, and it is already an increasing problem in the Cotswolds. The homes remain empty for much of the time, so do not contribute to the local economy or the local community. They reduce the available housing stock for local people and push up prices so that they are unaffordable for many local people.

Whilst Moreton-in-Marsh might suffer this problem less than some of the more popular tourist destinations, it is a problem for the town.

Reasoned justification for Policy Ten

49. An analysis by 'Action on Empty Homes'²⁹ show that in 2024 3,409 homes in the Cotswolds were not in residential use on a long-term basis or were second homes, up from 2,639 in 2023 and 2,312 in 2022. This equates to one in seventeen homes were out of long-term use. This makes the Cotswolds the 14th highest out of 774 local authorities with second homes.
50. On 7th March 2024, Cotswold District Council agreed³⁰ to levy the maximum level of premium for Empty Homes as set out in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The report to the Council³¹ noted: "The intention of the premium is to return second homes to the local housing market thereby increasing the level of available stock for permanent residents."

²⁹ [Long-term empty homes by local council areas](#)

³⁰ [CDC Decision details](#)

³¹ [Council Tax Premium-second homes and long-term empty properties](#)

Economy and Business Policies

Policy Eleven

Employment land

Objective Seven

New developments to facilitate and support the growth of the business base within Moreton-in-Marsh, creating more jobs across a diverse range of sectors.

a) There will be a general presumption against the loss of locations that provide employment within the Parish, either as a result of proposals for a change of use or for the redevelopment of existing premises or sites of employment for non-employment use.

b) Proposals for change of use or redevelopment, which would result in the loss of employment use, will only be acceptable if they demonstrate the following:

1. The premises or site is no longer required for employment use in terms of need or demand, by the premises or site having been marketed for a period of not less than one year for employment use and no occupier has been found. Full details relating to the marketing must accompany any proposal,

2. That the alternative use proposed will be a positive contribution to the sustainability of Moreton-in-Marsh.

c) Proposals put forward which increase the availability of employment land will be strongly supported.

d) Schemes which include proposals for the inclusion of environmentally friendly measures will be strongly supported. This may include (but not restricted to) the following measures:

1. Solar energy
2. Harvesting rainwater for use
3. Pollution and waste reduction
4. Lower carbon emissions
5. High standards of insulation

e) Where surplus energy is produced through self-generation, a scheme for reuse of this energy locally will be supported.

Prosperity is key to the success of any settlement. So, it is vital that any increase in population in the town should be accompanied by a proportionate increase in employment opportunities. In fact, historically, the population follows the jobs rather than the other way round. It is also important that jobs are provided locally, so that people can work locally and don't have to commute each day. This helps to reduce carbon emissions but also binds the community together socially.

Reasoned justification for Policy Eleven

51. The CDC Local Plan identifies Moreton-in-Marsh towns retail centre as fourth in the district, '...a 'key centre' role in the District's retail hierarchy, functioning as an important service centre and providing for an extensive rural catchment area..'
52. The Fire Service College is identified as an area for increase in employment opportunity and Cotswold Business Village is currently one of the main employment areas in the Cotswold district.

53. Paragraph 7.21.1 of the CDC Local Plan³² states that Moreton-in-Marsh is ‘..widely regarded as the main service centre for the north Cotswolds.’ and ‘..one of the District’s most accessible settlements..’.
54. Paragraph 7.21.4 goes on to say ‘..the town is considered to have potential for its employment role to increase.’
55. National Planning Policy (NPPF para 90) states “Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation.”
56. The community acknowledges the importance of bringing derelict buildings and commercial brownfield sites back into economic use however, a number of vacant or derelict land and buildings undermine the high quality of some areas of the parish. This is especially true within the historic core, where the quality of the shopping street and the gateway is undermined by closed shops and units. Bringing these back into use is a key aspiration of the plan.
57. Community engagement showed 57% of respondents would support the Neighbourhood Plan identifying further land for employment use. 65% would support the NP identifying buildings for employment use within the town centre.

Policy Twelve

Small Business Units

Objective Eight

Support development of small business units/shared space.

- a) Proposals which provide for work hubs to accommodate small business units will be strongly supported.
- b) Development proposals will be supported that will enable the expansion and retention of small, local businesses. Support will also be given to development proposals for the establishment of new businesses that diversify and strengthen the local economy without significantly adversely affecting the distinctive character of the community or creating significant additional traffic.
- c) Applications will be particularly encouraged if they offer employment opportunities to local people. In particular, strong support will be given to development proposals that provide space for small start-up businesses.

Reasoned justification for Policy Twelve

58. The improvement to local employment opportunities will not only provide employment, in particular the chance for local people to access jobs but will ensure that these are sustainable in terms of the patterns of commuting that they generate.
59. Nationally there has been strong growth in self-employment and it is considered that, to grow medium and larger-sized businesses in and around Moreton-in-Marsh, it is necessary to nurture business start-ups.
60. The Bank of England reported³³ that the number of new business registrations increased from 50,000 a month to 60,000 a month after March 2020 and solo entrepreneurs rose from 60% to 65% of the total (in other words, the uplift is almost entirely down to an increased number of solo entrepreneurs).

³² [Cotswolds District Local Plan 2011-2031](#)

³³ [Business creation during Covid-19](#)

61. Not all these businesses will require employment space, as many people will work from home. However, for small start-up businesses, the ability to access workspace on flexible, 'easy-in, easy-out' terms help to provide the foundation to grow a business.
62. It is therefore important to ensure that employment land is used to meet local needs for a provision of a range of types and sizes of businesses to promote the vitality and viability of the town, including start-ups and micro businesses (a business of less than 10 employees).
63. This will also encourage younger people of working age to remain in the area rather than seeking work in the surrounding area or further afield.

Community Aspiration 1 Local Business Hub

Create a local business network whereby local businesses can have a voice which is heard, understood and acted on.

Town Centre Policies

Policy Thirteen

Retail Provision

Objective Eight

Support development of
small business
units/shared space

a) Within the Core Retail Area (as defined by the NPSG) identified in Fig P13, the loss of Class E uses as a result of proposals for change of use or for redevelopment for non-retail use (C3), where prior approval is not given, will generally not be supported.

b) Proposals for change of use or redevelopment which would result in the loss of Class E retail use will only be acceptable if they demonstrate the following:

1. The premises or site is shown to be no longer required for retail use in terms of need or demand, by the premises or site having been marketed for a period of not less than one year for retail use and no occupier having been found. Full details relating to the marketing must accompany any proposal.
2. That the alternative use proposed will be deliverable and make a positive contribution to the sustainability, vitality and viability of Moreton-in-Marsh.

The objective of policy thirteen is to enable the town centre to continue to be an attractive and prosperous centre that serves not only Moreton residents but also those in surrounding villages as well as tourists.

Moreton-in-Marsh's town centre is vitally important to the feeling of place that it provides and also to the town's prosperity and vitality.

- It is regarded as a service centre to the surrounding area providing a range of shopping, social and leisure activities, hospitality, healthcare and education services.
- The retail centre ranks fourth in the District.
- It is a conservation area which is unique centre due to its broad high street, its greens, its lines of trees and its historic buildings.
- It provides much of the employment within the town and is an attraction for tourists.

However, Moreton is at the crossroads of the A429 (Fosse Way) and the A44 so is plagued at times with HGV's and traffic congestion which generate air and noise pollution which detract from the pleasure of pedestrians. The A429 in particular, also divides the High Street as it can be difficult to cross.

There is potential to manage the traffic better and provide more space on the High Street for pedestrians so that the quality of life can be improved along with the economy generated on the High Street from the local community and visitors alike.

Reasoned justification for Policy Thirteen

64. An article by the Local Government Association³⁴ highlights the permanent changes on the high street since the pandemic '*Patterns of work and commuting have, and will remain, changed – with implications for the future of high streets. The pandemic will prompt a permanent shift in the home location decisions of many families, and domestic tourism and staycationing will remain above pre-pandemic levels. The pandemic has reinvigorated interest in community and what's local, while technology has proven capable of replacing in person and physical*

³⁴ [Creating resilient and revitalised high streets in the 'new normal'](#)

connections in many aspects of daily life.' Moreton-in-Marsh needs to adapt new experiential offers and new technology to entice visitors and increase footfall. The report continues '*Many residents in villages, green belt and peripheral settlements with office-based jobs are continuing with hybrid working in the near-term, and high streets in these locations will need to meet the demands of former commuters. With fewer commuters leaving home during the day, high streets in feeder towns and suburban centres stand to benefit from increased footfall and a new higher spending weekday demographic.'*

65. Every effort should be made to retain the retail area of Moreton-in-Marsh as a welcoming and enticing destination.
66. The improvement to local employment opportunities will not only provide employment, in particular the chance for local people to access jobs but will ensure that these are sustainable in terms of the patterns of commuting that they generate.
67. All new built development should be of a scale and design which harmonises with the character and role of the centre and with the scale and architectural composition of any adjacent buildings. Details of materials and any landscaping proposals will also be considered when considering applications.
68. The vitality of the retail area within the town centre is largely dependent on primary retail frontages and so it is important that the retail frontages be retained and enhanced, and the majority of the businesses located in the primary area are retail outlets.
69. 32% of respondents to the community engagement said they would support the provision of new shops and retail through the NP. 20% agreed there was a need for more retail jobs.
70. When asked 'Should the use of town centre premises be protected? 38% agreed 'yes, protected' and 49% agreed 'Yes, some protection but recognise things change and we need to let this happen'.

Policy Fourteen

Infrastructure Investment Priorities

Objective Nine

New developments to support and sustain a vibrant, attractive and successful town centre that meets the needs of the local community and visitors.

Objective Ten

Improve the public realm and traffic management within and through the town to provide easier, safer and more pleasant access for residents and visitors, using developer contributions.

Subject to viability and to compliance with CIL regulations, all housing developments of 10 or more homes will be expected to contribute to the following local priorities:

- a. Refurbishment, including Public Realm improvements around the Redesdale Hall
- b. Moreton-in-Marsh High Street Refurbishment improvements
- c. Remove long-stay parking from the town to a location close to the train and bus stations
- d. Improve Accessibility around Moreton-in-Marsh
- e. Invest in planting around the town such as a community orchard, additional woodland or a herb garden
- f. Additional retail on the East side of Moreton-in-Marsh

More detailed information can be found in Appendix B

Reasoned justification for Policy Fourteen

71. It was agreed that the list of priority projects should be taken directly from the responses we have received from the community.

72. The provision of supporting infrastructure is vital in achieving sustainable growth. Infrastructure covers a very broad range of considerations. At its most basic, it is utilities and communications infrastructure: water, sewerage, drainage, gas, electricity, mobile phone, conventional phones and broadband. However,

infrastructure also comprises community infrastructure matters, such as health, education, play areas, green open spaces, leisure facilities and so on. This section addresses these issues as well.

73. As a clear expression of the community's wishes, Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council intends that the CIL agreements and contributions raised within the Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Area and, where relevant, monies from other planning obligations, are used to contribute towards delivering any of the projects listed above, providing they demonstrate compliance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations.
74. Developer contributions from development can be used to contribute towards addressing these issues.

Community Aspiration 2 Overnight parking in town centre

Introduce residential parking permits to prevent overnight parking in the town centre

Environment Policies

Policy Fifteen

Local Green Spaces

Objective Eleven

Protect and maintain open green spaces.

The following areas, as shown on the proposal's maps in Appendix C, are designated as Local Green Spaces:

1. Moreton Rangers FC, London Road
2. Outdoor Gym, Skate Park and practice football pitch
3. Cotswold Gate Public Open Space
4. Blenheim Meadow
5. Buffer between The Avenue and Moreton Park and Fire Service College
6. Entrance to Fire Service College, London Road
7. Upper Cemetery, London Road
8. Lower Cemetery, London Road
9. University Allotments, Old Town
10. Hospital Road Allotments
11. Croft Allotments, Evenlode Road
12. St David's Churchyard
13. Tinkers Close Playground, Old Town
14. Redesdale Place MUGA
15. Redesdale Place Croquet Club
16. Redesdale Place Bowls Club
17. Grassed strip for Monarchs Way (Pathway at the back of Redesdale Place)
18. Jubilee Gardens (A44/Swan Close)
19. Greens on west side of north section of High Street
20. Queen Victoria Gardens, High Street
21. Mann Institute Gardens, A44/Oxford Street
22. Glebe Field
23. Green in Nightingale Crescent (Gardens)
24. Special Habitat area behind Stockwells
25. Buffer between Moreton Park & A44
26. Moreton Park - 1
27. Moreton Park - 2
28. Moreton Park/Cotswold Gate

- a. Proposals for development on these Local Green Spaces will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated with compelling evidence that it is required to enhance the role and function of an identified Local Green Space.
- b. Where permission for development can be demonstrated to be required with compelling evidence, developers will be expected to demonstrate how the existing flora and fauna will be protected or be subject to mitigation measures.
- c. Where loss of Green Space is considered essential, mitigation measures will be required to provide equivalent facilities.

Reasoned justification for Policy Fifteen

75. Under the NPPF, neighbourhood plans have the opportunity to designate Local Green Spaces which are of particular importance to the local community. This will afford protection from development other than in very special circumstances. Paragraph 107 of the NPPF says that Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- 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
- local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

76. Proposals maps in Appendix C show the areas that are considered to meet these criteria and must be protected as Local Green Spaces.

1: Moreton Rangers FC, London Road	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 1 on green spaces map and in a populated south east part of the town close to the business village and housing
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	It is a sports field which regularly holds training and matches for various teams of all ages
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Within walking distance of the centre of town The whole area covers approx. 1.09ha

2: Outdoor Gym, Skate Park and practise football pitch	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 2 on green spaces map and in a populated south east part of the town close between the business village and housing
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Public amenity space providing valuable space for leisure and play activities.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Within walking distance of the centre of town The whole area covers approx. 0.70ha

3: Cotswold Gate Public Open Space	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 3 on green spaces map and in a populated north east part of the town flanked by housing
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Open public space, adjoining Blenheim Meadow including an attenuation pond which attracts wildlife and nature, particularly well-used during covid
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Open space with a feel of the local countryside The whole area covers approx. 5ha

4: Blenheim Meadow	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 4 on green spaces map and in a populated north east part of the town bounded by housing, railway and road
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Open public space, adjoining Cotswold Gate including the River Evenlode and mature trees which attract wildlife and nature, providing a safe walking route joining parts of the town.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Open space with a feel of the local countryside The whole area covers approx. 4ha

5: Buffer between Moreton Park and Fire Service College	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 5 on green spaces map and on the north east edge of the housing in Moreton
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Provides a green buffer between local housing and an active fire training facility and provides a safe walking route to the business village. A nature reserve which supports endangered newts.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Grass, ponds and marsh land. The whole area covers approx. 5.4ha

6: Entrance to Fire Service College, London Road	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 6 on green spaces map and situated to the eastern entrance to the town.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	A wide cut-grass verge and tree-lined avenue which provides a gentle, visual transition between the countryside and the town and provides screening at the entrance to the active fire training college.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Site of a war memorial to the Wellington Bomber crews who trained here in WWII The whole area covers approx. 1.1ha

7: Upper Cemetery, London Road	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 7 on green spaces map and situated in the east of the town bordering the business village and the football ground
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	A well-maintained community asset with yew tree-lined pathways and Bier House.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Includes Commonwealth War graves and memorial The whole area covers approx. 0.88ha

8: Lower Cemetery, London Road	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 8 on green spaces map and situated in the east of the town surrounded by housing.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	A 19 th century community asset with specimen trees, bat house and Bier House and of historical interest
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Traditional Victorian style cemetery The whole area covers approx. 0.58ha

9: University Allotments	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 9 on green spaces map and situated in the centre of Moreton Old Town
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	An important community asset, gifted by the Bowes-Lyons family to the University of Oxford supporting the health and well-being of residents
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Easily accessible to local residents. The whole area covers approx. 2.41ha

10: Hospital Allotments	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 10 on green spaces map and close to the countryside, yet very close to the High Street.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	An important community asset, with views of the Cotswold Edge and Cotswold National Landscape and supporting the health and well-being of residents
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Easily accessible to local residents. The whole area covers approx. 0.24ha

11: Croft Allotments	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 11 on green spaces map and close to the countryside and to housing in the Back House, Wellington Gardens and Cornish House developments
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Situated in the Special Landscape Area, it is an important community asset, with view of St David's church and Batsford House and supporting the health and well-being of residents and encouraging biodiversity
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Easily accessible to local residents. The whole area covers approx. 1.58ha

12: St Davids Churchyard	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 12 on green spaces map, In the centre of town between Moreton Old Town and the High Street
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Traditional Cotswold church with bells providing a valuable service to the community, supporting their health and well-being.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Easily accessible to local residents, providing a focal point for the town The whole area covers approx. 0.41ha

13: Tinkers Play Area	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 13 on green spaces map, housing on three sides and University Allotment on the 4 th . Cut through to the Primary school.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Popular walk through and recreational space (play area plus football play space) for surrounding housing
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Open green space for wellbeing The whole area covers approx. 0.16ha

14: Redesdale Place MUGA	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 14 on green spaces map and borders on Redesdale Place housing and accommodates Bowls club, Croquet club and Multi Use Games Area.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Provides an area for all age activities facilitating recreation and wellbeing options.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Adjacent to the National Footpath (Monarchs Way and Moreton Eight Walk) The whole area covers approx. 0.89ha

15: Redesdale Place Croquet Club	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 15 on green spaces map and borders on Redesdale Place housing and accommodates Bowls Club, Croquet Club and Multi Use Games Area.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Provides an area for all age activities facilitating recreation and wellbeing options.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Adjacent to the National Footpath (Monarchs Way) and Moreton Eight Walk The whole area covers approx. 0.40ha

16: Redesdale Place Bowls Club	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 16 on green spaces map and borders on Redesdale Place housing and accommodates Bowls Club, Croquet Club and Multi Use Games Area.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Provides an area for all age activities facilitating recreation and wellbeing options.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Adjacent to the National Footpath (Monarchs Way and Moreton Eight Walk) The whole area covers approx. 0.30ha

17: Grassed Strip for Monarchs Way (Pathway at the back of Redesdale Place)	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 17 on green spaces map, open fields and hedgerow on one side and housing to the other.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Limited vehicle access part way leading to grassed walkway. The grassed walkway is much used by pedestrians seeking a tranquil walk around the outskirts of the Town with views to the Cotswold National Landscape.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	A green buffer providing a wildlife habitat on the edge of the Town. The whole area covers approx. 0.23ha

18: Jubilee Gardens (A44/Swan Close)	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 18 on green spaces map, to the West of the Town planted to commemorate the Festival of Britain situated inside the conservation area.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Wildlife habitat shielding residents from the noise of traffic on the A44
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Cotswold Stone Wall surround and carved Festival of Britain Logo on the gate posts. The whole area covers approx. 0.28ha

19: Greens on west side of north section of High Street	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 19 on green spaces map and situated on a Conservation High Street
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Designated Village Greens
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Moreton-in-Marsh is characterised by the open tree lined greens and verges. The whole area covers approx. 0.17ha

20: Queen Victoria Gardens, High Street	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 20 on green spaces map and at the north end of the conservation High Street
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Supports a large, fenced play area plus a recreational space and lime walkway
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	The lime walkway is reminiscent of the tree lined High Street. The whole area covers approx. 2.86ha

21: Mann Institute Gardens, A44/Oxford Street	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 21 on green spaces map and situated in the conservation area
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	The gardens provide a peaceful space in the midst of the centre of the Town surrounded by wrought iron railings.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Part of the historic curtilage of the adjacent Mann Institute The whole area covers approx. 0.02ha

22: Glebe Field	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 22 on green spaces map and is within the town
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Historic connection to the Parish. An important separation between the Campsite and Town. With views to the High Wold and Cotswold escarpment.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Typical of parkland where stock can graze under the ancient oaks. The whole area covers approx. 2.13ha

23: Green area in Nightingale Crescent (Gardens)	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 23 on green spaces map, surrounded by housing and adjacent to Queen Victoria Gardens
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Set in the centre of the development providing a green space for reflection and wellbeing.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	The site is within the built-up area of the town, surrounded by native trees The whole area covers approx. 0.68ha

24: Special Habitat area behind Stockwells	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 24 on green spaces map and formally recognised as a special habitat area rich in biodiversity
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Wildlife habitat encouraging numerous species.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	The site is within the built-up area of the town, a remaining undeveloped/undisturbed piece of land The whole area covers approx. 0.25ha

25: Moreton Park buffer with A44	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 25 on green spaces map, close to residential area with footpath and woodland habitat separating residential area from the A44.
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Woodland habitat encouraging walking with nature, promoting wellbeing.
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Large trees predating residential development The whole area covers approx. 1.81ha

26: Moreton Park 1	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 26 on green spaces map and situated within residential area
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Wooded spaces with walkthrough to promote wellbeing
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Large trees predating residential development The whole area covers approx. 1.63ha

27: Moreton Park 2	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 27 on green spaces map and situated within residential area
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Wooded spaces with walkthrough to promote wellbeing
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Large trees predating residential development The whole area covers approx. 1.63ha

28: Moreton Park/Cotswold Gate	
<i>"In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves"</i>	Marked area 28 on green spaces map and situated in a residential area regarded as a nature reserve. Linking footpaths to parts of the Town including the railway station
<i>"demonstrably special to the local community"</i>	Continuance of Blenheim Meadow as an open meadow space promoting wellbeing
<i>"local in character and is not an extensive tract of land"</i>	Remaining meadowland predating residential development. The whole area covers approx. 3.51ha

Policy Sixteen

Conserving non-designated heritage assets

Objective Eleven

Protect and maintain archaeological and built heritage assets deemed to be of value to the community.

a) The Neighbourhood Plan identifies the buildings and structures, as listed in Appendix D: Non-Designated Heritage Assets by way of their local architectural or historic interest.

b) Proposals that will result in harm to, or unnecessary loss of, a Non-Designated Heritage Asset (both above and below ground) will be considered having regard to the balance between the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset.

c) Non-householder development on previously undeveloped land must allow for the evaluation of archaeological remains and the protection or investigation of other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological importance that may not be listed in Appendix D (List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets).

The objective of policy sixteen is to protect the buildings of character within the town as they are a vital addition to the town

centre offering, providing joy and interest to the eye and a physical link to the past. They are a key part of what attracts visitors to the town and thereby help the local economy.

Reasoned justification for Policy Sixteen

77. Within the Moreton-in-Marsh Parish boundaries are assets of historic interest, and many buildings and structures of Grade II and Grade II* listed status some of which are over 400 years old. See Appendix D – “Non-Designated Heritage Assets”. Listed buildings are identified by the Secretary of State as being of “special architectural or historic interest” and as such are worthy of special protection.
78. Throughout the Parish there are also buildings which, while not listed, are of good quality, design and appearance, are important features in their own right and which also contribute to the character and appearance of an area. They illustrate, and are reminders of, the historical development of an area and are worthy of retention wherever possible.
79. Communities cohere and thrive through an awareness of their shared endeavours, past and present and it is important that any new development respects the historical past of the area.
80. Moreton-in-Marsh has a distinctive character, which has been partly shaped by its vivid history.
81. Community consultation showed strong support for the historic environment, with ‘historic’ and ‘picturesque’ 2 of the most popular words used to describe the town.

Policy Seventeen

Enhancing Biodiversity

Objective Thirteen

Preserve and increase opportunities for biodiversity net-gain.

a) Moreton-in-Marsh's Ecological Network shall be maintained, protected, consolidated, extended and enhanced as appropriate to their existing designations and biodiversity status. Development that negatively affects these sites or fragments the network will not be supported unless appropriate mitigation is incorporated within the proposal.

b) New development proposals should demonstrate how the location and type of green space, landscaping and water features provided within a scheme have been arranged such that they enhance and link into the existing Ecological Network and contribute to its consolidation.

c) Such features should be designed to maximise the opportunities for enhancing the Ecological Network. All new development should maximise opportunities to create new ecological assets and links into areas where opportunities are as yet unidentified on maps within the Neighbourhood Plan.

d) Development proposals should result in a net gain for biodiversity within the parish.

e) Development will also:

1. Protect and enhance features of biodiversity interest of value

on and adjacent to the development site, incorporating and integrating them into development proposals, maintaining appropriate buffer zones between new development and the green network,

2. Provide new tree planting, Priority Habitats, wildlife friendly landscaping and ecological enhancements (such as mixed native hedgerows, wildlife ponds, bird nesting and bat roosting features) wherever practicable.
- f) In exceptional circumstances where the need for development clearly outweighs the loss of biodiversity units within the development site then off-site biodiversity offsetting to ensure that a net gain for biodiversity is achieved will be supported. Priority will be given to offsetting schemes within Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs).
- g) Spatial plans for development within the Special Landscape Area (SLA) will need to demonstrate that mitigation measures in respect of biodiversity and land use ensure the viability of the surrounding Cotswold National Landscape.
- h) Any development of agricultural land graded 1, 2 or 3 will need to demonstrate that consideration has been given to food production, climate change, flooding, wildlife and habitat considerations.
- i) Where SuDS are being created, these should be multi-functional to maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity.

Moreton-in-Marsh partially sits in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Special Landscape Area and has strong connections with the countryside and agriculture. This not only benefits health and well-being of the local residents and the local flora and fauna but also is important to Moreton's economy through the income generated from agriculture and tourism. It is important to residents that the town maintains its green and leafy environment and connections to the surrounding countryside. In particular, the town is blessed with a broad High Street flanked by historic buildings and an avenue of trees which help to give the town centre its unique appeal. Trees combat climate change in a number of ways including reducing air and noise pollution, providing habitats for urban wildlife, providing green, leafy cooling for pedestrians and absorbing large amounts of water to reduce the risk of flooding. In addition, on Moreton's High Street, they provide a natural barrier between the busy road and the pedestrian areas.

Reasoned justification for Policy Seventeen

82. Wildlife habitats are subject to a range of pressures, including those from development. New development can cause direct loss and degradation of wildlife habitats fragmenting the ecological network and hindering the movement of wildlife through the landscape. Harm can be caused by the degradation, narrowing or severance of corridors (which includes the semi-natural habitats next to them) by the introduction or enlargement of barriers such as buildings, roads, hard landscaping (e.g. tarmac, fencing) or inappropriate landscaping (such as laurel or leylandii hedges) artificial lighting, and by the culverting or re-direction of watercourses. The intent of this policy is to ensure that such harm does not occur.
83. Conversely, development can have a positive impact on biodiversity by creating new and restoring neglected habitats and by providing high quality links between them. For example, new ponds can be created and existing ones restored, as part of well-designed sustainable drainage systems. Also, new semi-natural habitats can be created as part of a landscaping or off-setting scheme and the landscaping within a development (including gardens and parks) can be designed to maximise its value for wildlife such as by using native trees and hedgerows. The intent of this policy is to ensure that these benefits are realised.
84. The NPPF paragraph 187³⁵ says Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- (d) *“minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;”*
85. Paragraph 192 further states that plans should:
- a) *“Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and*
- b) *promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.”*
86. In July 2019 CDC declared a climate emergency. One of the main responses to this is to ensure the Local Plan is ‘green to the core’.
87. In July 2020, CDC declared an ecological emergency. One of the main responses to this is ‘promoting tree and woodland planting and re-wilding in the right places and with the right species to maximise wildlife value, carbon sequestration and other benefits.’ And ‘taking a leadership role on the ecological emergency and nature recovery in the Cotswolds’.
88. The CDC Climate Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 (para 4.3) states “..Our trees, and all the wildlife they support, are on the frontline of climate change...This is a stark reminder of the need to take immediate action on climate change.”
89. In June 2018 an investment of £31,000 was made in a scheme run by the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust (GWT) as part of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Wild Towns Project to improve areas of the town.

³⁵ [National Planning Policy Framework paras 174 a, 179 a & b](#)

90. CDC Local plan (para 10.4.4) states 'Trees, hedgerows and woodlands play a major part in establishing the character of the Cotswold landscape and make a valuable contribution to the ecological balance of the area, particularly veteran trees, ancient woodland and hedgerows.
91. Policy EN7 goes on to say '1. Where such natural assets are likely to be affected, development will not be permitted that fails to conserve and enhance:
 - a. trees of high landscape, amenity, ecological or historical value;
 - b. veteran trees;
 - c. hedgerows of high landscape, amenity, ecological or historical value; and/or
 - d. woodland of high landscape, amenity, ecological or historical value.'
92. Approximately a quarter of Moreton-in-Marsh is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In addition, approximately half the parish is as a 'special landscape area' Although not designated, the remaining area of Moreton-in-Marsh is of similar ecological nature and therefore should be treated with the same regard.

Policy Eighteen

Important Views

Objective Fourteen

Preserve important views within the parish.

- a) The Plan identifies as Protected Views as shown in Appendix E(i) & E(ii)-Important Views Maps.
- b) Development proposals should be located and designed to take account of the identified Protected Views and, where practicable, to enhance or provide greater accessibility to the views concerned.
- c) Development proposals which would have an unacceptable impact on a Protected View will not be supported. The objective of this policy is to ensure that the town maintains its links to the surrounding countryside which is important to its residents.

Reasoned justification for Policy Eighteen

93. Moreton-in-Marsh enjoys numerous exceptional views of the surrounding countryside. This is one of the reasons for the thriving tourist industry which has grown up in and around the town.
94. Appendix E (b) gives description of each view and the reasoning behind its designation.
95. Community engagement showed the importance residents attach to living within an attractive rural area. Many of those residents who responded during community engagement commented on how they valued the rural character of the parish and expressed concerns over threats to it.
96. A substantial part of the Parish is within the Cotswold National Landscape.
97. Rural features that are particularly appreciated are natural verges, natural footpaths, bogs and church bells all add to the rural ambience.
98. The random infiltration of "green windows" between buildings in the settlement areas is particularly liked.
99. The town has many footpaths, surrounded by fields and gently undulating countryside. Even in developed areas the rural feel is maintained by high hedgerows, and residents value the quietness of the lanes and the ability to stroll along them and to stop and talk in safety. Cyclists and horse riders also use the lanes.
100. From several places in the village there are views into the wider iconic landscape. Some recent infilling has already eroded the number and extent of such views and as shown from our consultation value the feeling of openness and rurality of the parish.

101. Where appropriate, planning applications should be accompanied by a supporting landscape assessment demonstrating how these views have been taken into account and explaining the steps taken to preserve or minimise the impact on the views.

Policy Nineteen

Development Boundary

Objective Fifteen

Protect the sensitive natural environment and exceptional rural assets surrounding Moreton-in-Marsh.

The objective of policy nineteen is to limit the spread of housing within Moreton-in-Marsh to be constrained to within the current settlement boundary to limit any damage to the sensitive nature of much of the land outside the settlement boundaries.

- a) New development in Moreton-in-Marsh shall be focused within the development boundary.
- b) Additional development which would result in Moreton-in-Marsh growing by significantly more than the minimum number of dwellings required by the Cotswold District Local Plan over this period, will not be supported.



Area highlighted on map 2 shows development boundary
(taken from CDC plan policies map)

Reasoned justification for Policy Nineteen

102. It is expected that the bulk of development will be focused within the built-up area of Moreton-in-Marsh. The town needs to accommodate a degree of growth in order to prosper. However, this must be balanced against the need to preserve its role as a largely rural market town which does not encroach unduly on the open countryside that surrounds it.
103. Given the unique and sensitive nature of much of the land outside the settlement boundaries (defined in map 2 above) the community supports building housing within the existing settlement as much as is feasible.
104. Development proposals outside the settlement boundary will not be supported unless they are spatially planned and harms to biodiversity, sustainable land use and Special Landscape Area and Cotswold National Landscape are mitigated.

Transport and Active Travel Policies

Policy Twenty

Transport & Active Travel

Objective Sixteen

Create a more connected parish for residents and visitors alike, limiting the need for vehicular travel within the town and offering a genuine choice of transport options to help reduce congestion and emissions, to improve air quality and public health.

- a) The provision of accessibility through 'active travel' (non-car) should be the primary focus for development through provision of sustainable travel such as new / improved cycleways, new / improved footpaths and interconnecting small transport hubs and bus corridors.
- b) Larger residential schemes should promote non-car use and have appropriate internal layouts and connections to footpaths and key services.
- c) Support will be given to proposals which increase or improve the network of cycle ways, footways and footpaths. New footpaths, where created and officially designated, will be supported.
- d) Proposals which harm the following characteristics of public rights of way will be resisted:
 - 1. Safety.
 - 2. Directness.
 - 3. Access and Connections.
 - 4. Attractiveness.
 - 5. Convenience.
 - 6. Features such as trees and hedgerows.
- e) Proposals should seek, where possible, to create cycle paths so as to provide safe and effective routes across the Neighbourhood Area, and where possible join up with National Cycle Ways.
- f) Developer or CIL contributions will be sought from all new developments to fund improvements to the existing cycle and footpath networks as well as supporting the provision of new connections, where these have been identified and can be delivered.

The objective of this policy is to reduce traffic within the town by enabling and encouraging other forms of movement through the town such as walking and cycling. This would result in the following benefits: reduced carbon emissions, reduced air and noise pollution, and an increase in health and well-being.

Reasoned justification for Policy Twenty

- 105. Safe and convenient provision for cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders is an essential part of policies being pursued to reduce the use of the private motor car. New development will, where appropriate, be required to facilitate the opportunity for increased cycle use, walking and horse riding by providing, as an integral part of the development, safe cycle and footpath networks. In assessing the suitability of new routes, proposals should demonstrate that they will not prejudice the effective operation of existing uses, and capacity of existing routes is expanded to support additional residents generated by any new development.
- 106. This policy is intended to enhance the provision of safe multi-user routes for cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders, as well as providing safe and secure non-vehicular routes to all schools within the parish.

107. Strategic developments in Moreton-in-Marsh, where practical, should be designed to provide dedicated footpaths and cycleways which will provide access for pedestrians and cyclists towards the existing built-up areas of Moreton-in-Marsh and the key focal points within it (e.g. the station, schools, the retail centre), as well as enabling access to the green belt and wider countryside.
108. With the growth in the population that will occur through any development in Moreton-in-Marsh, movement by all modes will continue to become a challenge. The key types of movement can be classed as 'local' and 'strategic':
 - 'Local' movement is principally within Moreton-in-Marsh, to key points in the town such as the school, the railway station, the retail centre. It also includes people accessing community infrastructure and leisure activities – even as simple as dog walking.
 - 'Strategic' movement is mainly to areas outside the parish, principally the larger towns and road network.
109. The NPPF (2024) para 109e states, "*identifying and pursuing opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use*" (at the earliest stages of plan making and development proposals)". For Moreton-in-Marsh, the benefits of investing in walking and cycling include:
 - providing genuine alternatives to the private car as a means of accessing key shops and services, such as the local schools.
 - providing health benefits through increased walking and cycling.
 - facilitating less congestion at busy times by encouraging children walking to and from school and people walking to the station and shops rather than 'jumping in the car' for a short journey.
 - providing a safer environment for the community, including for vulnerable users.
110. Community engagement respondents showed 79% of respondents would support more dedicated walking and cycling routes within the town.
111. 59% believed traffic in the town is a big problem.
112. All walkway routes are expected to consider accessibility requirements for those with mobility difficulties such as the elderly and young children.

Community Aspiration 3 Public transport

Work with providers to improve public transport to and from Moreton-in-Marsh and create a transport hub to deliver these transport objectives

Glossary of terms that appear in the Neighbourhood Plan

Affordable housing – Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers). The definition includes the following: Affordable housing for rent, Starter homes, Discounted market sales housing and Other affordable routes to home (for full definition see NPPF).

Amenity – A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – An area of countryside designated as nationally important for conservation due to its significant landscape value.

Biodiversity – A measure of the number and range of species and their relevant abundance in a community.

Biodiversity Action Plan – A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.

Brownfield Land – Previously developed land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.

Change of Use – A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see Use Classes Order). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change from one 'use class' to another.

Cotswold District Council (CDC)– The local authority for the Parish of Moreton-in-Marsh.

Community Facilities – Facilities providing for the health, welfare, social, educational, spiritual, leisure and cultural needs of the community.

Community Infrastructure – The basic facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society. It includes community buildings and halls, leisure facilities, cultural facilities, education services, healthcare facilities and renewable energy installations.

Consultation Statement– A statement accompanying the Neighbourhood Plan for Moreton-in-Marsh is required by the Localism Act. The statement must set out what consultation was undertaken and how this provided the basis of the NP.

Countryside – The area outside a settlement boundary.

Development – Defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as “the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land”. Most forms of development require planning permission.

Development Plan – A plan comprising the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework. This includes adopted local plans and neighbourhood plans also it is defined in Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Developer – A person or a company that buys land and builds houses, offices, shops, or factories on it, or buys existing buildings and makes them more modern.

Dwelling – A self-contained building or part of a building used as a residential accommodation, and usually housing a single household. A dwelling may be a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or converted farm building.

Environmental Impact Assessment – UK environmental assessment means an assessment carried out in accordance with an obligation under the law of any part of the United Kingdom of the effect of anything on the environment. It is an analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of plans, projects, programmes and policies.

Evidence Base – A researched, documented, analysed and verified basis for preparing the Moreton-in-Marsh NP.

Examination – An independent review of the NP carried out in public by an Independent Examiner.

Green Corridors – Green spaces that provide avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers, hedgerows or other natural features, which connect green spaces together.

Greenfield – Land on which no development has previously taken place.

Independent Examiner – Anyone with appropriate qualifications and skills and who meets certain requirements set out in the Localism Act. This could be a planning consultant or other planning professional, an employee of another local authority or a planning inspector.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) – A procedure to assess the impact of a plan or policy on an internationally designated site protected for nature conservation, designed to ensure that plans and policies will not cause significant harm to such sites.

Infill Development – The filling of a small gap (up to two dwellings) in an otherwise built-up frontage in a recognised settlement.

Infrastructure – All the ancillary works and services which are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc.

Local – Within the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

Local Wildlife Sites – Sites with ‘substantive nature conservation value’, they are defined areas identified and selected locally for their nature conservation value based on important, distinctive and threatened habitats and species with a national, regional and local context.

Localism Act – An Act of Parliament that became law in April 2012. The Act introduces a new right for local people to draw up ‘Neighbourhood Development Plans’ for their local area.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Initially published by the Government in 2012, most recently updated in December 2024, it sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Neighbourhood Plan (NP) – The full title in the Localism Act is ‘Neighbourhood Development Plan’. It is a document for a defined area, subject to examination in public and approval by local referendum. It will be used in the determination of planning applications.

Open Space – All spaces of public value, including public landscaped areas, playing fields, parks and play areas, and areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which may offer opportunities for sport and recreation or act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.

Plan Period – The period for which the Moreton-in-Marsh NP will set policy for the NPA. This will be from the adoption of the plan until 2031 by agreement between Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council and CDC.

PROW – Public Right of Way A public right of way is a highway over which the public have a right of access along the route.

Reasoned Justification - The supporting text in a development plan or associate document explaining and justifying the approach set out in the policies contained in the document.

Referendum – A general vote by the electorate on a single policy question that has been referred to them for a direct decision. In the case of the NP, the referendum will decide whether to adopt the plan or not.

Residential Amenity – The quality of the living environment for occupants of a dwelling house including its associated external spaces.

Rural Area - The area outside identified settlements.

Second Homeowner - Someone occupying a property as a second home and occupying principal residence elsewhere.

Sensitive Development – Blends with and compliments existing properties in all aspects of footprint, shape, and height, incorporating some of the local features with regards to brickwork, window design, roof pitch materials of construction etc.

Settlement Boundary - A settlement boundary defines the limits of development and makes clear where development will and will not be allowed, regardless of other constraints.

SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Sustainability Appraisal – A process of appraising policies for their social, economic, and environmental effects, which must be applied to all Development Plan Documents.

Steering Group – A group of local people representing the Town Council, community groups and businesses that collated and guided the work on the NP.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Assessments made compulsory by the European Directive (the SEA Directive). To be implemented in planning through Sustainability Appraisals of Development Plan Documents and NPs where required.

Strategic Housing and Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – An approach to evaluating land for development based on its suitability, availability and viability. Its aim is to ensure sustainable development.

Transport Assessment – An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transport. In relation to a proposed development, it identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated effects of the development.

Wildlife Corridor – Strips of land, for example along a hedgerow, conserved and managed for wildlife, usually linking more extensive wildlife habitats.



MORETON-IN-MARSH COMMUNITY DESIGN STATEMENT

CONTENTS

Vision Statement 3

Context and National Design Codes 4

Moreton's Distinctive Character & The Built Environment 8

Historic Assets 9

Community Aspirations 31

APPENDICES: 33

1 Examples of Acceptable Housing Design

2 Examples of Unacceptable Housing Design

REFERENCES 35

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 36



“The home healthy, the house beautiful, the town pleasant”. Planning Act 1909

VISION STATEMENT FOR MORETON IN MARSH

- 1.0 It is our aspiration to establish a default set of design principles, as part of forthcoming planning reforms, that will ensure future developments in Moreton-In-Marsh will be both well designed and beautiful. As an historic market town at the gateway to the Cotswolds National Landscape, protecting the unique and special character of Moreton as it continues to grow is of upmost importance. The Neighbourhood Plan and Community Design Statement therefore seek to support the *management* of change in the Town, not to prevent it.
- 1.1 The town centre is characterised by a particularly wide high street lined with many elegant 17th and 18th century buildings built in the honey-coloured Cotswold stone and separated by green areas of grass and trees. The buildings now have a mix of uses including retail, hospitality, services and residential. Some examples include the White Hart Royal, a former manor house in which King Charles I sheltered during the Civil War and the rare Curfew Tower with its original clock and bell. In the centre is the Redesdale Hall, the town’s main public hall, which regularly holds community events as well as antiques and craft fairs. The town sits in a very rural setting, with attractive scenery made up of woods and agricultural fields which are threaded with many public footpaths.
- 1.2 There is a rich variety of architectural styles in Moreton-In-Marsh and any new development should contribute to this variety while being sympathetic to the existing character of this part of the Cotswolds. All new homes should reflect a gathered consensus. Both in the short-term: have greater architect and community involvement in the design, and in the longer-term, where homes built here in the next decade are those most cherished in one hundred years, like Georgian and Victorian architecture are today.
- 1.3 Building better requires innovation as well as some sensitive imitation – our planning system should support this. The National Planning Policy Framework (DEC 2024) to which we refer, places a solid emphasis on aesthetics. Para 131 “creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve” and features throughout the revised policy document. It was an absence of beauty in new housing that initiated a belief that utility, convenience, and developer profit too often drive development, resulting in mediocre, bland, ubiquitous buildings. Now the revised NPPF (Para 135), states that new developments should be “visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping”.
- 1.4 Developers in Moreton-In-Marsh will be required to provide people with well-designed, aesthetically pleasing and affordable homes that make them feel better connected to nature and the surrounding countryside and provide a sense of fully belonging to the Cotswold National Landscape.
- 1.5 We want Moreton to continue to be a unique, pleasant, and characterful settlement, where the principles of the first planning act in 1909 are evident: “The home healthy, the house beautiful, the town pleasant”.

CONTEXT & NATIONAL DESIGN CODES

NB This design statement has been prepared as a result of the revised NPPF (2024) guidance: Paras 133 and 134 state: “All local planning authorities should prepare design guides or codes consistent with the principles set out in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code, and which reflect local character and design preferences. Design guides and codes provide a local framework for creating beautiful and distinctive places with a consistent and high-quality standard of design” & “Design guides and codes can be prepared at an area-wide, neighbourhood or site-specific scale, and to carry weight in decision-making should be produced either as part of a plan or as supplementary planning documents”

2.0 In addition to Moreton-In-Marsh’s locally developed guidelines, we wish to ensure that developers pay due regard to current relevant national design guidance, codes, standards, and toolkits, meeting standards and wherever viable, exceeding them.

The Moreton-In-Marsh Design Statement has therefore been prepared in accordance with the National Model Design Code (2021), for Well Designed Places, and with specific reference to the ‘Context’, the ‘Identity’ and the ‘Built Form’ of housing developments.

Particular attention is paid here to the requirements that homes be attractive and distinctive, as well as part of a coherent pattern of development.



Image from National Model Design Code 2021

2.1 Section 3A of the National Design Guide, provides guidance specifically for ‘Built Form’ and ‘Identity’. (Para 53) ‘The identity of an area comes not just from its built form and public spaces but from the design of its buildings. This is not about architectural style, but about key principles of building design. All new buildings should relate to the architectural character and materials of the surrounding area, but this should not be interpreted to mean that only pastiche reproductions will be required. Moreton seeks to combine the best of the modern with the history of the past.

Section 3B states that ‘An understanding of the context, history and character of an area must influence the siting and design of new development’ as set out in Guidance Notes Code Content: Context. This should be informed by:

A) Character studies: All schemes should consider their context and schemes over a specified size should be accompanied by a context study

B) Historic assets: Schemes should respect the historic assets of the site and its surroundings, making use of existing structures where possible’

Chapter 11 paragraph 129 (sections d and e) of The National Planning Policy Framework (2024) state that developments should take into account “the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting”, and places value on the “importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places”.

2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, Chapter 12, para 132 states that: ‘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’.

2.3 To facilitate efficient delivery of high-quality development, Local Planning Authorities should endeavour to engage both architects and developers who’s work has attracted approbation and/or awards to ensure excellence of design. They should draw on relevant guidance and standards and promote the use of appropriate tools and techniques, such as Design Coding alongside urban design guidelines, detailed masterplans, village design statements, site briefs and community participation techniques. Source: Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006).

The design of new residential properties is important. Developers will be expected to demonstrate in their applications that the design and layout of the proposed development is sympathetic to the character of its immediate surroundings while using some modern design techniques and features to future proof it and add variety to the environment in which it is sited. This is not only because such an approach should be expected of all residential developments in the twenty-first century but because Moreton-in-Marsh is a parish that has a rich heritage of quality residential development and wishes this tradition to be maintained.

2.4 Historic England's Planning White Paper (Planning for the Future, August 2020) includes a focus on incentivising design quality, through a greater role for design coding and design standards, encouraging and facilitating new development which is based on an understanding of each site's unique history, character and context, and thus creating distinctive new neighbourhoods. In the Moreton-In-Marsh Residents survey, 428 of the 473 respondents Strongly Agreed or Agreed with the statement that developments in the town should be 'of high quality design'.

2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024. Chapter 12 (Paras 131 -141) concern 'Well Designed Places'. This emphasises the importance of setting clear expectations regarding design quality and refers to the role of design policies, design guidance, neighbourhood plans and frameworks such as Building for Life. Para 127 (c) states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change.

2.6 It has long been accepted that there is a direct link between housing and health, and wellbeing. The Healthy Urban Development Unit identify decent and adequate housing as being critically important to health and wellbeing and the NPPF (para 132 section f), highlights the importance of ensuring safe and healthy living conditions: specifically the recommendation is that developments "create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users". Having access to good quality, suitable and secure housing has a profound impact on our health and wellbeing and, therefore, our quality of life. As summarised by Public Health England, *"the right home environment is critical to our health and wellbeing; good housing helps people stay healthy and provides a base from which to sustain a job, contribute to the community, and achieve a decent quality of life"*. The Academic Practitioner Partnership, in 'Good Housing, Better Health' (2016), places emphasis on Housing design and health. For example: 'internal layout and windows can provide good access to daylight which improves quality of life and reduces energy needed for lighting, and ventilation'. Good design can mitigate against potentially dangerous design features, such as stairs, uneven levels, or trip hazards.

2.7 'Happy by Design: A Guide to Architecture and Mental Wellbeing' (2019) explores the ways in which buildings, spaces and cities affect our moods. It reveals how architecture and design can make us happy and support mental health and explains how poor design can have the opposite effect. "We now spend more than 80% of our time in buildings, and this can affect our mood both positively and negatively. The quality of the places that we live, work and study therefore impacts (SIC) our happiness significantly".

2.8 The Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission was responsible for developing practical measures to ensure new housing developments meet the needs and expectations of communities, making them more likely to be welcomed, rather than resisted, by existing communities. The government welcomed their report ('Living with Beauty in 2020') and committed to implementing as many of the recommendations as possible.

2.9 Living with Beauty (2020), states that: 'beauty should be an essential condition for the grant of planning permission'. Further that: developments that 'violate the context in which they are placed' should NOT be permitted because: 'they destroy the sense of place and undermine the spirit of the community'.

The report also suggests that 'Local Plans should give local force to this national requirement, defining it through empirical research, including surveying local views on objective criteria'. It recommends that housing 'schemes should be turned down for being too ugly and such rejections should be publicised'.

2.10 Homes England is the national housing accelerator. 'Building for a Healthy Life' (2020) is Homes England's key measure of design quality. The document stipulates that developers should aim to 'create places that are memorable, with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive character'. Developers should 'review the wider area for sources of inspiration. If distinctive local characteristics exist, delve deeper than architectural style and details. Where the local context is poor or generic, **do not use** this as a justification for more of the same'.

Poor generic housing examples from Homes England Guidance include:



Images from 'Homes England' Guidance document.

2.11 Developers should aim to really understand the place where a new development is proposed and understand how any distinctive characteristics can be incorporated as features. For example, by using existing assets as anchor features, such as mature trees and other existing features. Positive characteristics such as street types, landscape character, urban grain, plot shapes and sizes, building forms and materials being used to reflect local character.

2.12 The Chartered Institution of Highways & Transportation states that the design, appearance and functionality of Streets and Roads (that make up three-quarters of all public space), 'have a huge impact on the quality of people's lives as well as economic and social vitality'.

The best developments are those created by small builders who are more responsive to local needs and work on a more intimate scale. Exemplars include: 'Poundbury' in Dorchester; 'Borderville Farm' Stamford, Lincolnshire; 'Alderley Park', Nether Alderley, Cheshire; 'Park View', Woodstock Oxfordshire; Lovedon Fields, Hampshire and Sealey Wood in Horsley.

2.13 Developments that should be refused according to The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, Para 139, are those that do not meet the desired criteria. Specifically: “Development that is not **well designed** should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes”.

Conversely, “significant weight should be given to: a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings”

2.14 “Really beautiful villages are all made from the same material—stone in the Cotswolds, red brick in Essex—and there’s a lot of repetition. The trouble with the volume house builders is that they mix red brick, yellow brick, render, slate and weatherboarding in the same development, in an effort to create instant history—but that doesn’t fool anyone.” - architect Francis Terry, from Country Life: “Why most new-build housing in Britain is awful — and why it doesn’t have to be this way” by Clive Aslet August 4, 2021

THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER OF MORETON-IN-MARSH:

“We require from buildings two kinds of goodness: first, the doing their practical duty well: then that they be graceful and pleasing in doing it” John Ruskin

The National Model Design Code (2021), suggests that *local* design codes should exist to provide a set of simple, concise, illustrated design requirements that are visual and numerical wherever possible, to provide specific and detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area, and that these should then be used as a toolkit to guide local planning authorities on the design parameters and issues that need to be considered and tailored to their **context**.

CONTEXT: EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC ASSETS:

The Redesdale Hall

The Centre of the High Street is dominated by the REDESDALE MARKET HALL, which stands on an island site and adds great distinction to the town. This excellent Victorian Tudor building was designed by Sir Ernest George in 1887, with mullioned and transomed windows with Tudor arched heads. The arcade has now been filled in. The steep-pitched roof is covered in Cotswold stone slates, and there is a nicely proportioned clock-turret and a tall castellated chimney

In 2019 Redesdale Hall was voted to be the best-loved building in Moreton-in-Marsh.

The Redesdale Hall is Grade II Listed , and was designed by notable British architect Sir Ernest George and built in 1887 by Sir Algernon Freeman-Mitford , the first Baron Redesdale and Lord of the Manor of Moreton-in-Marsh.

The original intention was that the hall be used 'for the betterment of the local people.'



The Curfew Tower

Grade II Scheduled Monument.

The Curfew Tower is one of the oldest structures in the town, and it played an integral part in life here from the 16th century onwards. It fronts directly on to the medieval and post-medieval marketplace and is known to have acted as a lock up for local drunks and minor criminals for much of its history as there was no other provision for their confinement within the town. The monument includes a 16th century bell tower, known as the Curfew Tower, situated on the east side of the High Street on the corner of Oxford Street in the centre of Moreton-in-Marsh. The Curfew Tower comprises a stone structure with a stone slate roof and gabled turret and may be the oldest public building in the town. It has a four-centred arched stone doorway on the west side, above which is a smaller loft doorway, while in the south elevation is a very small round-headed window. The tower contains a bell and clock dated to 1633 and 1648 respectively. Next to the bell is a pulley wheel and there is a weathervane in the form of a cockerel above the bell.



The Mann Institute and Gardens

The Mann Institute was built in 1891 of rusticated stone with a timber-framed gable-end by Miss Edith Mann, in memory of her father, Dr. John Mann (son of the first Congregational minister), as a working men's club. The institute was endowed by Miss Mann by will proved in 1902, and in 1903 a Scheme was drawn up for its administration by trustees including the rector and the Congregational minister. The site was conveyed to the trustees by Miss Elizabeth Mann in 1904. The Mann Institute included a hall, reading room, and recreation rooms and a flat for the use of women and children from the Canning Town Settlement (London) for holidays. In 1962 the Mann Institute was in use also as a men's club. Today it is Tyack's architectural practice.

The inscription on the plaque from Ruskin: 'Every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven for ever in the Work of the World.'



The War Memorial

Designed by Guy Dawber and unveiled in 1921 to commemorate the men of Batsford and Moreton-In-Marsh who died in the First World War. It was built from Hollington Stone from Derbyshire, and measures 24 feet tall on a flight of five steps.



Horse Pool / Duck Pond



Pond House

Built sometime between 1821 and 1885, on land formerly known as 'The Close' owned by Samuel Lardner. Two-storey double-fronted stone-built house with slate roof and four chimneys. Facade is symmetrical apart from the middle first-floor window which is off-centre. Doorway has pediment and three steps flanked by pillars. Five six-over-six sash windows.



WI Hall



Built in 1821 and converted in 1954. Originally a terrace of three or four one- and a-half storey cottages. Set back from the road behind what would have been front gardens. Built of stone with a stone tiled roof and coped gables. The unit with the projecting porch has two casement windows with segmental arches at ground floor level, and two first floor/dormer windows with flat lintels. The unit to its right has its own door and two casement windows with timber lintels, and no windows at first floor level.

St David's Church

Grade II listed (Listing Date: 30 June 1983)

Mostly rebuilt in 1858 by Poulton & Woodman of Reading (usually architects of Nonconformist and cemetery chapels). Nave of five bays, chancel, N and S aisles, S chapel, W tower in three stages with spire, and vestry. In 1790 the nave had been enlarged and the roof raised, but the rebuilding in 1858 was carried out in c13 and c14 styles. In 1860 the small c16 tower was demolished and a tower of golden ashlar built, with battlements, pinnacles, and an octagonal spire with gabled pointed lucarnes on four sides. In 1892 the chancel and S aisle were enlarged by E. H. Lingen Barker; the E end of the S aisle was first used as a chapel in 1927. The interior is limewashed, including the piers of the arcades. The chancel SCREEN is by Bligh Bond, erected in 1910. STAINED GLASS in the E window by Lavers & Westlake, 1858, and one window in the N aisle 1898 by Kempe. – Plate. Chalice and Paten cover, 1576. – In the churchyard iron GATES by John S. Scott, c 1960.



The church at Moreton-in-Marsh was originally a chapel of ease for Bourton-on-the-Hill, and the oldest part of the settlement was around the church. Later the town developed on the Fosse Way.

The St David's Centre



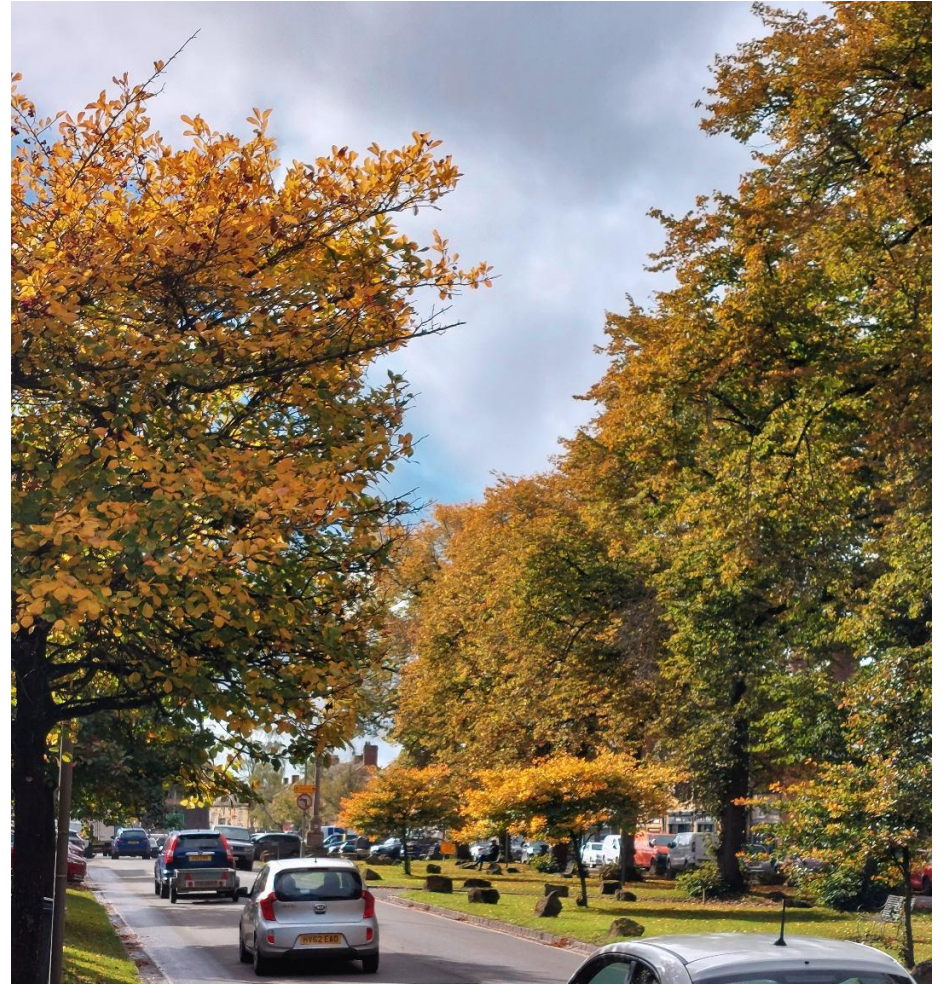
St David's House

St. David's House, an 18th-century house, of two storeys with dormers, three windows with moulded stone architraves and triple keystones, and a door with a fanlight: pilasters to full height, in Church Street, stands in a row which includes a 17th-century house. It has a Cotswold stone roof with moulded stone eaves cornice, and stone pilasters. The house is close to St. David's Well which was considered to be a holy well and was used for curing sore eyes.



The High Street





The Old Police Station

The Old Police Station, High Street West. Built 1897. Two-storey stone-built building with stone tiled roof and two chimneys. Set back from road frontage behind low stone wall surmounted by iron railings. Central doorway and bay window to right at ground floor. Segmental arches above string course over doorway and window to left, and above first floor window to right. Closed 2011 and converted into two dwellings in 2012.



The Steps

The Palladian Town House from the mid-18th Century, is regarded as the most important house in Moreton. It sports some handsome neoclassical features such as semicircular windows, balustraded parapet and double flight of steps. Grade II listed.



Delabere House (formerly The Railway Inn), New Road

Built sometime between 1821 and 1878. Detached building facing New Street. Two storeys, built of stone with brick extension to rear. Facade: central doorway with sash window either side, substantial string course, and three sash windows at first floor level. East facing side elevation: a single sash window to each storey and ghost signs. West-facing side elevation has two windows at ground floor and two windows at first floor. Formerly The Railway Inn. By 1878 it was the meeting place of the Oddfellows Loyal Good Intent Lodge. The ghost signs are visible on historic photographs.



Lyes Cottage

Within Conservation Area. Built sometime between 1821 and 1885. Detached one-and-a-half storey stone-built cottage, with later rear extension. Oriel window with decorative stonework at first floor level. Bargeboards of the three gables have modillions and a suspended finial.



Turnpike Lodge

Standing on the junction of the Fosseway and Batsford Road, this Tudor Gothic style lodge was built in the 19th Century.



Wellington Terrace

Built in 1860. Row of seven stone-built terraced houses adjoining Wellington House on its south side. Set back from Evenlode Road by small gardens defined by low stone walls with a wrought iron gate. Two storeys with attics. Slate roof with seven chimneys. Facade – each property has a doorway and a square window at ground, first and second floor level. All fenestration is UPVC and exhibits variation in style.



Photo by Rev Andrew Dow

Devonshire Terrace

Built sometime between 1821 and 1885. Row of five terraced brick-built houses, directly fronting Hospital Road. Two storeys with attics. Slate roof with three brick chimneys. The facade bears traces of a painted sign (DEVONSHIRE TERRACE). Possibly associated with the Loyal Cotswold Lodge of the Oddfellows (two such terraces are recorded on Hospital Road but not named). Facade - doorways have Cotswold stone arch with tripartite fanlight; each property has a single six-over-six sash window with plain Cotswold stone lintel and cill at each floor level. Dormer windows to attics.



Alpha Terrace, Hospital Road

Built sometime between 1821 and 1885. Row of six terraced stone-built houses, directly fronting Hospital Road. Two storeys with attics. Slate roof and brick chimney to each property. The doorways on the facade have simple stone arches. Each property has a single two casement window at each floor level but all are replacements of originals.



Croft Terrace, Old Town

Built in 1908, by the Loyal Cotswold Lodge of the Oddfellows. Row of four terraced brick-built houses, set back from the road behind small front gardens. Two storeys with attics. Slate roof with four brick chimneys. The facade bears a plaque (CROFT TERRACE 1908). Each property has a doorway and a single tripartite window at ground floor level (two casements either side of fixed light), a two casement window at first floor level, and a two-casement dormer window to the attic. All of the windows have stone cills and segmental brick arches.



Croxdale Terrace, Evenlode Road

Built in 1899, by the Loyal Cotswold Lodge of the Oddfellows. Row of four terraced brick-built houses, set back slightly from the Evenlode Road frontage behind railings. Two storeys with attics. Slate roof with two brick chimneys. A central arched passageway between the two pairs provides access to the rear gardens; the arch is painted "CROXDALE TERRACE", with plaque placed above (GOOD INTENT LODGE MU100F 5749 1899 AD). The facade of each property has a doorway and single windows at ground and first floor level (three-casement UPVC) and a dormer window (two casement UPVC) to attic. Uniformity of doors and fenestration provides visual coherence, despite their being modern replacements



COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS:

“When we build ... let it not be for present delights nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for...” John Ruskin

The Community of Moreton-In-Marsh, want any new development to take the greatest care to include green spaces, safe footpaths, cycle paths and trees.

The Community feel strongly that the construction of all new developments should be planned to have the least disruptive impact on the neighbours of the development, its traffic, and its business community. There should be adequate consultation and constructive dialogue with all affected residents and businesses at the earliest possible stage, and this should continue until sites are fully developed and occupied.

As a result of the MIM NDP Initial Consultation event we know that Moreton residents have a desire for better walking routes, better connectivity of footpaths and cycleways and better lighting and signage, and more access to the countryside and wildlife areas.

The most popular descriptions of Moreton were “traditional market town” and “historic, busy, picturesque”, with the historic buildings being the most popular feature, so these should act as a strong guide for all new developments.

The Redesdale Hall was cited as the most popular landmark feature, and Victoria Park was voted as being the most popular green space in Moreton. Therefore, conserving and enhancing these areas ought to be the starting point for the use of CIL monies as and when appropriate.

MORETON IN MARSH SPECIFIC GUIDANCE:

Moreton expects that all new developments should seek tenders from a variety of developers and should include **at least one** small builder/master planner with a proven track record of successful, innovative and architecturally interesting design.

Moreton would like planning and architectural design to be guided by the principle that “pastiche is never successful” (CDC Conservation Officer 2024) The critical line between thin pastiche and genuine invention rooted in past principle is rarely drawn.

All boundaries to new properties should be demarcated with either: native hedgerow plants, Cotswold stone walls, wooden fencing, or metal railings consistent with the historic nature of the town.

All boundaries to properties are to have hedgehog holes (1 ground 13cm hole every 3 metres)

Swift boxes should be installed where possible.

Dwellings should be grouped around garden squares, or courtyards with trees and grass to promote social cohesion and give children a safe place to play near to home.

Residential parking provision should be hidden from view e.g. behind homes in designated spaces ensuring that parking is not on the street obscuring front vistas, entrances and pavements. This is essential for safety of children at play, as well as access for emergency vehicles. This requirement also serves an aesthetic purpose, ensuring that developments and public areas achieve the desired 'beautiful' standard. If garages for parking are to be provided, these should be fully accessible and should be large enough to accommodate the average modern family car with its doors open.

Storage areas away from the front of properties should be included for all waste bins and recycling containers, ideally accessible to waste disposal personnel without the need to have these items placed on pavements or at the front of properties.

Renewable energy fundamentals should be integrated aesthetically into the design of properties, and not added ad hoc in an aesthetically incongruent way.

Planting in shared green spaces should be native British species only, and where possible reflect the indigenous planting of the North Cotswolds. Specifically, developers should avoid Leylandii, Cherry Laurel, and Eucalyptus.

Building materials used should reflect the current distinctive nature of the North Cotswolds and reflect the historic assets of the town to ensure a visual cohesion. Developers should also seek to balance this with the utilisation of modern 'design' and materials that complement our historic assets, not only for visual interest but to manage their obligations for sustainability and environmentally friendly buildings.

All properties should have access to outside space. A house should have a garden at least the size of the footprint of the house, and all flats should have a balcony space.

Where **nearby** allotments are not available, developers should allocate a proportion of the development area to be given over to allotments for residents of that development (allowing 1 allotment space (250m²) for every 10 dwellings),

Where allotments are not required developers should aim to include a community herb garden /orchard for the enjoyment of residents.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

EXAMPLES OF DEVELOPMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE 'HIGH QUALITY DESIGN'

These examples put particular emphasis on the *quality of place*, making the buildings *unique and specific* rather than creating an homogenous 'nowhere' place lacking in soul or real identity. Architects here were committed to finding a good balance between the use of traditional local materials and building forms and embracing innovative and inspiring design choices.

'Sealey Wood', Horsley, Gloucestershire

LINK: <https://edenstonehomes.com/past-developments/sealey-wood-horsley/>

Tyack Architects, Individual Home, Blockley, Gloucestershire

LINK: <https://www.tyackarchitects.com/housing/new-cotswold-stone-house%2C-blockley%2C-gloucestershire>

'Park View', Woodstock, Oxfordshire

LINK: https://www.pyehomes.co.uk/developments/park-view/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=22766231758&gbraid=0AAAAA-mn9yMSRwtsZqVJXLrP7jYoKK43n&qclid=CjwKCAjw7fzDBhA7EiwAOqJkh-kR0Ft9vDbp8a_Mpsdjp-giK2c_sIIxwS383Hfu7mZJYcR4c-5GeBoCdY0QAvD_BwE

'Alderley Park', Nether Alderley, Cheshire

LINK: <https://www.adamurbanism.com/project/alderley-park-cheshire/>

'Poundbury', Dorset

LINK: <https://poundbury.co.uk/about/history/>

'Lovedon Fields', Hampshire

LINK: <https://www.johnpardeyarchitects.com/modern-architecture/residential-architecture/lovedon-lane/>

APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLES OF HOUSING DESIGN CONSIDERED UNSUITABLE FOR MORETON:

Antler Homes, Ashford Hill, Thatcham, Hampshire

https://www.antlerhomes.co.uk/developments_sites/kingfishers/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=20601068159&gbraid=0AAAAAChgt13IbKyRDYTZE_-m07UhBCYzM&gclid=CjwKCAjw7fzDBhA7EiwAOqJkh-rh2jPG90mAG2pmT8rnpgEfAC68ZY0vglPox-9MPY7cGznB9dFVJhoCLLSQAvD_BwE

Bamford Park, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.

LINK: https://www.lindenhomes.co.uk/developments/warwickshire/bamford-park-lighthorne?infinity=ict2~net~gaw~cmp~22438733238~ag~184852182664~ar~746435864087~kw~property%20to%20buy%20wellesbourne~mt~p~acr~1826001059&&infinity=ict2~net~gaw~ar~746435864087~kw~property%20to%20buy%20wellesbourne~mt~p~cmp~22438733238~ag~184852182664&gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=22438733238&gbraid=0AAAAADjcgEER9IgKQQYd8_KBGxX9GqHSj&gclid=CjwKCAjw7fzDBhA7EiwAOqJkh60XxDicLZwNK5l8ljeSUV-Y6qba98TDxSgUycQze6q9ifhzwEWB4RoC5RcQAvD_BwE

The Asps, Warwick, Warwickshire:

LINK: <https://www.taylorwimpey.co.uk/new-homes/warwick/the-asps>

New Lubbesthorpe, Birmingham

LINK: <https://www.dwh.co.uk/new-homes/dev000784-new-lubbesthorpe/>

Hunts Grove Gloucester

LINK: https://www.crestnicholson.com/developments/gloucestershire/hunts-grove?infinity=ict2~net~gaw~cmp~CN%20%7C%20South%20West%20%7C%20Hunts%20Grove%20%7C%20Search~ag~Gloucester~ar~698203237323~kw~new%20houses%20for%20sale%20gloucester~mt~p&gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=21244355928&gbraid=0AA AACmEI7jEfu-AwZZO3qAFttoJEXP75&gclid=CjwKCAjw7fzDBhA7EiwAOqJkh17pT8x8kzk0_btNiaNvtSpsl9QrsLWRphtQ0NX_wh_q8NgJqkjr4RoCvmwQAvD_BwE

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Historic England's Planning White Paper (2020)

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Living with Beauty (2020, The Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission)

Building in Context: Building for a Healthy Life (2020)

Manual for Streets (2010)

The Chartered Institution of Highways & Transportation website

Healthy Urban Development Unit, Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool, 4th Edition

Happy by Design: A Guide to Architecture and Mental Wellbeing (2019)

Housing Audit, Assessing the Quality of New Homes, London, the South East and the East of England (CABE, 2004);

Housing Audit. Assessing the Design Quality of New Homes in the North East, North West and Yorkshire and Humber (CABE, 2005)

Francis Terry, Country Life: Why is most new-build housing in Britain is awful — and why it doesn't have to be this way by [Clive Aslet](#) August 4, 2021

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<https://www.architectural-review.com/archive/principle-v-pastiche-perspectives-on-some-recent-classicisms>

<https://hdawards.org/>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Photographs courtesy of The Rev Andrew Dow, Elizabeth Pratt, Emma Carter & Sue Stapley

Some stock photographs from <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>

'Historic Assets' Information courtesy of Elizabeth Pratt

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix B

Policy 14

Infrastructure Investment Priorities



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

These aspirations are taken from the interactions with the community.

1. A Thriving High Street (including a traffic flow improvement plan)

To continue having Moreton-in-Marsh as a thriving, beautiful and unique Cotswold market town means making the High Street a safer and more pleasant place for people to spend time and money. High Street Refurbishment improvements include:

- a. Pedestrianisation of parts of the High Street
- b. Improvements to the 'Market Square'
 - planting, removal of some parking, outdoor seating, sculpture garden (local artists)
- c. Planning and better management of tree gardens and greens,
- d. Improved traffic management system
 - i. a one way traffic system,
 - ii. narrowing of sections of the high street to reduce speeds and sizes of vehicles and allow people to cross the High Street more safely
 - iii. speed humps and speed cameras
 - iv. CC TV to monitor and enforce correct use of parking bays (particularly the 'coaches only' area)
- e. altered parking provision (to divert vehicles to the new Transport Hub)
- f. More pedestrian crossing points – e.g. by the Co-op and the library
- g. More outdoor seating

2. Transport Hub:

- a. To remove long-stay parking from the town centre (and returning the High Street space back to pedestrians) to a location close to the train and bus stations.

3. Redesdale Hall

Refurbishment including Public Realm improvements around the Hall.

The hall is a major building in the centre of the town dating from the late 19th century which is important to residents as it hosts many community and social events. It now requires considerable repairs, refurbishment and enhancements to enable it to continue its role for the community into the 21st century.

4. Make Moreton Accessible:

- a. Wide pedestrian path along the Fosseway connecting the town to the hospital and the garden centre.
- b. Improved public transport provision – direct and regular community bus service connecting small villages (such as Longborough, Batsford, Blockley and Dorn) to the High Street and thereby preventing the use of cars.
- c. Bus Shelters (aesthetically appropriate) on **both** sides of the High Street – rather than by the Redesdale Hall where there are often cars parked making it dangerous for children and elderly people disembarking.
- d. Town wide cycle lanes to allow for a fully connected parish without the need for cars.

5. Enhance Biodiversity

Invest in planting around the town such as a community orchard, additional woodland or a herb garden

6. Additional Retail

Although the focus of the main retail provision is on the High Street, there may be opportunities for small, local shops close to the new developments on the east side of the town.

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix C

Policy 15

Local Green Space Proposal Maps



MORETON-IN-MARSH

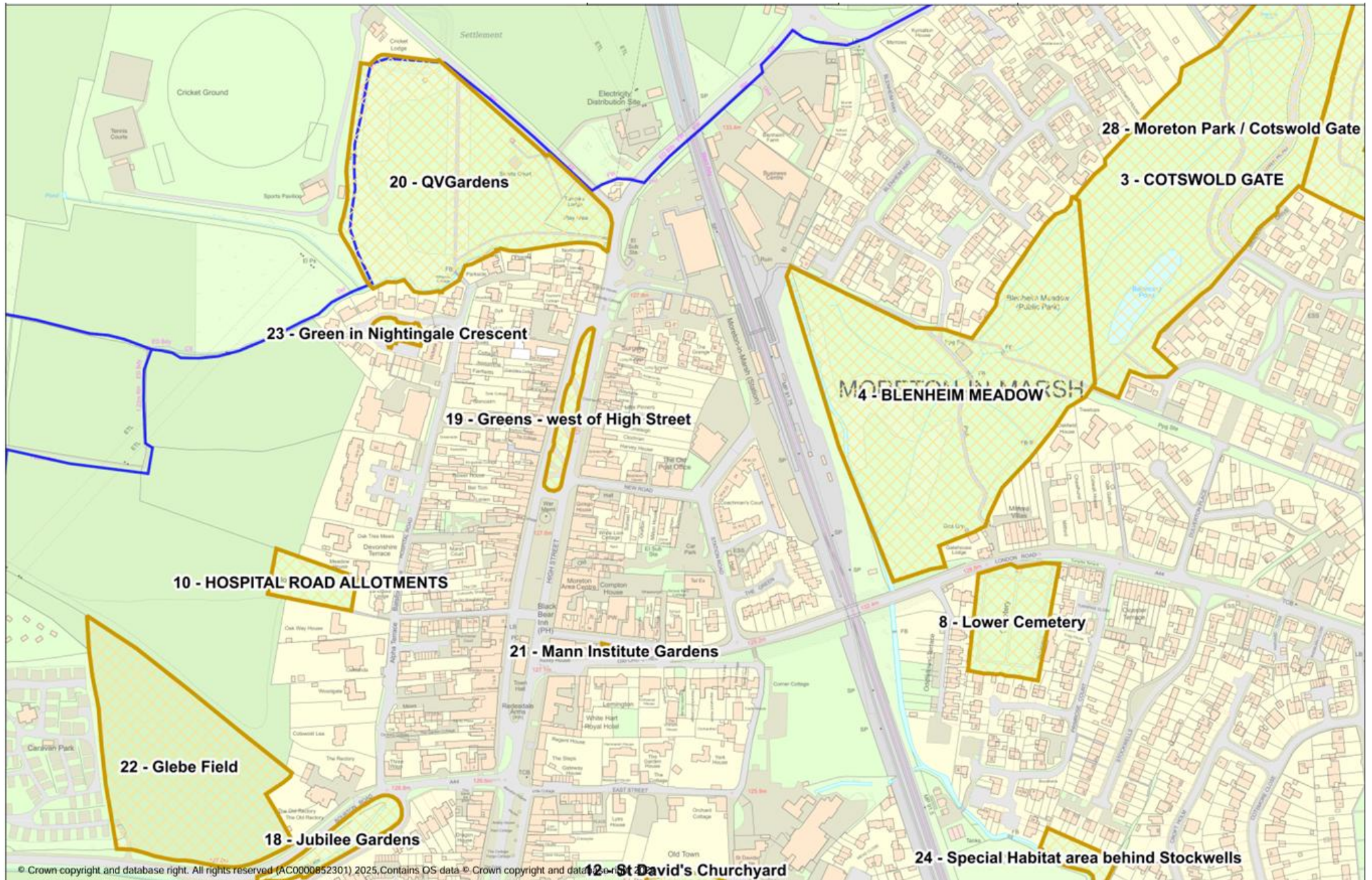
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

LGS Ref	Map	Name and Address
1	South East	Moreton Rangers FC, London Road
2	South East	Outdoor Gym, Skate Park and practice football pitch
3	North East	Cotswold Gate Public Open Space
4	North East	Blenheim Meadow
5	North East	Buffer between The Avenue and Moreton Park and Fire Service College
6	Own Map	Entrance to Fire Service College, London Road
7	South East	Upper Cemetery, London Road
8	South East	Lower Cemetery, London Road
9	South West	University Allotments, Old Town
10	North West	Hospital Road Allotments
11	South East	Croft Allotments, Evenlode Road
12	South West	St David's Churchyard
13	South West	Tinkers Close Playground, Old Town
14	South West	Redesdale Place MUGA
15	South West	Redesdale Place Croquet Club (name under LGS 14)
16	South West	Redesdale Place Bowls Club
17	South West	Grassed strip for Monarchs Way (Pathway at the back of Redesdale Place)
18	South West	Jubilee Gardens (A44/Swan Close)
19	North West	Greens on west side of north section of High Street
20	North West	Queen Victoria Gardens, High Street
21	North West	Mann Institute Gardens, A44/Oxford Street
22	North West	Glebe Field
23	North West	Green in Nightingale Crescent (Gardens)
24	South East	Special Habitat area behind Stockwells
25	South East	Buffer between Moreton Park & A44
26	North East	Moreton Park - 1
27	North East	Moreton Park - 2
28	North East	Moreton Park/Cotswold Gate

North East



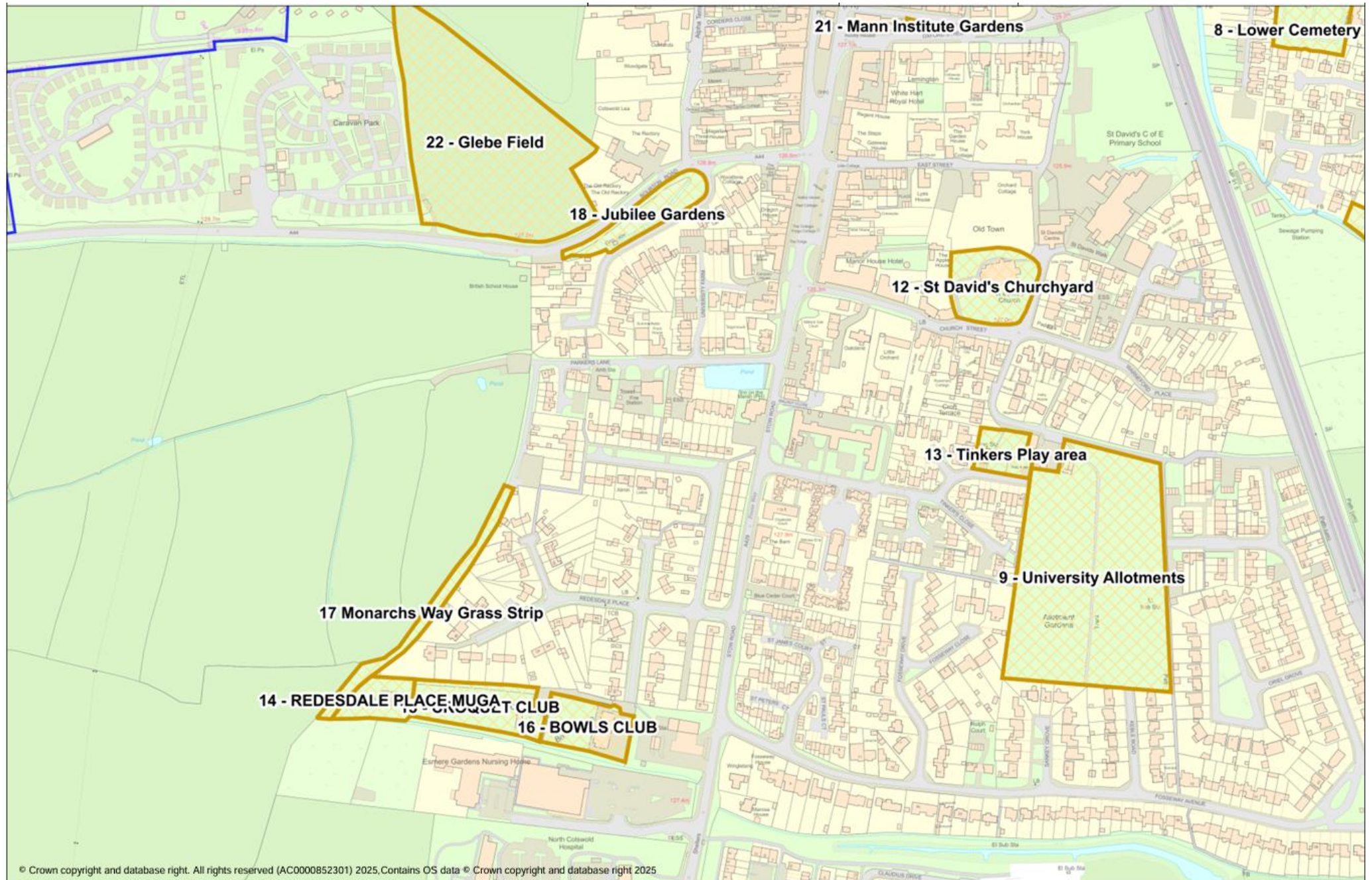
North West



South East



South West



Fire Service College Entrance



Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix D

Policy 16

Non-Designated Heritage Assets



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

COMPLETE LIST OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS, LISTED BUILDINGS AND SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS

Pillbox, Todenham Road

Blenheim Farm outbuildings,

The Old Curiosity Shop, Corders Lane

New Cottage and attached, Corders Lane

The Jessamine, Hospital Road

Garden Hurst, Hospital Road

Flower House, Hospital Road

Fosse Barn, High Street

Converted farm buildings of Bowling Green Court,

Hospital Road Barn of Meadow House, Hospital Road

Veterinary Surgery, Hospital Road

Three Ways, Bourton Road

The Rectory & Moreton Lodge

The Inn on the Marsh, Stow Road

New Road Cotswold Carpets,

New Road Launderette,

New Road Post Office,

New Road Sunset,

New Road Acacia B&B,

New Road Grafton House,

New Road Milton House,

Oxford Street North The Manse (Organic Hair Company),

Oxford Street North Star Cottage,

Oxford Street South Peony Cottage (North View),

Oxford Street South Corner Cottage,

Oxford Street South Arthur's Cottage,

East Street Little Cottage with Mellow Stone Cottage,

East Street Mitford Villas,

London Road 1–7

London Road Ivy Lodge

Charlton Villa, Evenlode Road

Railway Station Building Built 1872–73.



Signal Box Built by 1885, probably in the 1870s.



Mortuary Chapel, (Bier House) Church of England Cemetery, London Road (West)



Coldicote Farm, Evenlode Road Farmhouse



Cider Press, Fosseway Avenue



Pond House Parkers Lane Built sometime between 1821 and 1885.



The Horsepool – Parkers Lane & Stowe Rd



IMPORTANT VIEWS

19/03/25

View #1 Monarch's Way – Batsford path towards Redesdale Hall



Grid Ref: SP 200 325
Direction: ESE

Reason view is important:

View for walkers of entrance into town from open countryside on a well used public footpath, The Batsford Path (part of the Monarch's Way), looking towards town and the Redesdale Hall clock tower.

View #2 Monarch's Way – Batsford path towards St David's church



Grid Ref: SP 201 324
Direction: E

Reason view is important:

View for walkers of entrance into town from open countryside on a well used public footpath, The Batsford Path (part of the Monarch's Way), looking towards town and St. David's church.

View #3 Monarch's Way – Hospital Road allotments towards Redesdale Hall



Grid Ref: SP 202 324

Direction: E

Reason view is important:

View for walkers in open countryside of allotments linking the open countryside to the town and linking the town to its past and present agricultural setting. The view includes the Redesdale Hall clock tower in the town centre.

View #4 A44 from Evesham opposite the caravan park towards St David's church



Grid Ref: SP 199 322

Direction: 96°

Reason view is important:

Significant view of St David's church for walkers in open countryside approaching from the western entrance into the town.

View #5 A44 from Evesham to town by caravan park towards St David's church



Grid Ref: SP 198 322

Direction: ESE

Reason view is important:

Approaching the town centre on the A44, providing significant view of St David's church at the western entrance into the town.

Grid Ref: SP 202 322

Direction: 81°

View #6 A44 from Evesham entrance to town opposite Wellington Museum



Grid Ref: SP 202 322

Direction: 81°

Reason view is important:

In close proximity to the town centre, the main A road is tree lined with green verges giving a semi-rural feel. Jubilee Gardens (celebrating Festival of Britain) are on the right.

View #7 A44 from Evesham to town across the original Glebe Field



Grid Ref: SP 201 322
Direction: 81° ENE

Reason view is important:

At the western gateway to the town, this traditional pastoral scene is the only entrance to the town that remains as it was centuries ago

View #8 A44 from Evesham – first view of western entrance to town centre



Grid Ref : SP 203 323
Direction : E

Reason view is important:

The main A road entrance into town from the west, demonstrating how important the trees and grass verges are even this close into town.

View #9 Swan Close from A44



Grid Ref: SP 203 323
Direction: 113° (ESE)

Reason view is important:

Arriving close to the town centre on the A44 from Evesham, across the green space on the roadside there is a good view of St. David's church due to the low roof line of the bungalows.

View #10 Monarch's Way – corner of Parkers Lane



Grid Ref : SP 203 321
Direction : 158° (S)

Reason view is important:

The view on the edge of town on a public footpath (the Monarchs Way) to open countryside and fields

View #11 Monarch's Way – corner of Parkers Lane



Grid Ref : SP 201 320
Direction : 48° (NE)

PROBABLY REMOVE

Reason view is important:

? Probably remove

View #12 Parkers Lane / Monarch's Way Intersection



Grid Ref : SP 202 321
Direction : 158° (SE)

PROBABLY REMOVE

Reason view is important:

? Probably remove

View #13 Diamond Way, edge of Ellenbrook (footpath HMM8) looking towards Evenlode Road



Grid Ref : SP 209 314
Direction : 56° E

PROBABLY REMOVE

Reason view is important:

Approaching Moreton on the well-used Diamond Way the view still provides the tranquility and feel of openness despite being only 250m from the development boundary.

NOTE: Spitfire Homes already has planning permission for this site

View #14 Diamond Way (HMM8) towards Moreton from south of Ellenbrook



Grid Ref : SP 208 315
Direction : 357° N

PROBABLY REMOVE

Reason view is important:

This is the type of view we are losing – countryside to the town and the spire of St. David's church.

NOTE: Spitfire Homes already has planning permission for this site

View #15 Southern Entrance to Town (A429)



Grid Ref: SP xxx xxx

Direction: N

Reason view is important:

An example of a new development that removed roadside hedges and trees and loses the rural feel of the town at town's southerly entrance.

View #16 Southern Entrance to Town (A429) – looking across towards the new Spitfire development (Ellenbrook)



Grid Ref : SP 202 312

Direction : 21° (NNE)

REMOVE

REPLACE WITH VIEW #24

Reason view is important:

View #17 Diamond Way footpath junction (Footpaths HMM15/HMM8) towards Moreton



Grid Ref : SP 209 313

Direction : 342° N

Reason view is important:

View from the junction of footpaths HMM8, HMM15 and HLO18. This path is shared by the Diamond Way and the much promoted and popular Moreton 8 walk. The sight of St David's iconic steeple nestling in the farmland which typifies Moreton and refreshes the mind.

View #18 Diamond Way footpath (HMM15) looking along River Evenlode



Grid Ref : SP 212 314

Direction : 357° N

Reason view is important:

Near the source of the River Evenlode as seen from footpath HMM15. A typical marshland before much of the land was drained and acts as a reminder of how things were. A bountiful habitat to observe flora and fauna which can be observed from the footpath.

View #19 Diamond Way footpath junction (HLO18/HMM15/HMM8) looking towards railway line



Grid Ref : SP 209 313
Direction : 72° (ENE)

Reason view is important:

Looking east from the junction of three much loved footpaths. A typical Cotswold naturally generated hedge which includes a Perry Pear trees, of which there were orchards in the early 20th century, leads the eye towards Barton-on-the-Heath in the distance.

View #20 North West of Coldicote Farm along footpath HMM11



Grid Ref : SP 214 311
Direction : 335° (NNW)

Reason view is important:

This is the only time footpath HMM11, which links Moreton to Evenlode, follows the river Evenlode, albeit in its infancy. With water meadows and willows to the west and commercial farmland to the east, it's thought provoking.

View #21 From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Route 48) looking along footpath HMM15



Grid Ref : SP 214 315

Direction : 261° (W)

Reason view is important:

From Cycle Route 48, along footpath HMM15 which forms part of the Moreton 8 walk, the view looks west across the open farm landscape, bordering the southern perimeter of Moreton, to the Cotswold National Landscape in the distance, in which the Batsford and Sezincote houses and estates nestle

View #22 From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Route 48) looking West towards the town



Grid Ref : SP 215 316

Direction : 268° (W)

Reason view is important:

Cycle Route 48 and the Moreton 8 share this magnificent Cotswold view, across the Special Landscape Area stretching into the Cotswold National Landscape, with Moreton virtually masked by the naturally reseeded trees and hedge rows, thus providing the tranquility of the country side.

View #23 From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Route 48) North North East



Grid Ref : SP 215 315
Direction : 10° (NNE)

Reason view is important:

As Moreton town's south-eastern settlement boundary is approached along Cycle Route 48, who would know that a large town is less than 500 meters as you look eastwards towards the Fire College.

View #24 Diamond Way footpath looking towards Fosseway (Footpath HLO18)



Grid Ref : SP 209 313
Direction : 337° (NNW)

Reason view is important:

As Moreton is approached from the south, along the route shared by the Diamond Way and Moreton 8, the open arable farmland, bordered by natural hedgerows, and an old corrugated barn in the corner of the field, there is little that indicates it is within 700m of entering Fosseway Avenue.

View #25 Fire Service College Green Entrance Splay



Grid Ref : SP 221 322
Direction : 84° (E)

Reason view is important:

At the eastern entrance to town, on the A44 to Chipping Norton, the large grass entrance splay to the Fire Service college, eases the transition from the open countryside to the urban area of the town.

View #26 Fire Service College – opposite the entrance across fields to town



Grid Ref : SP 221 322
Direction : 210° (SSW)

Reason view is important:

Entering the town on the A44 from Chipping Norton, just yards before the 30mph sign, the view opposite the entrance to the Fire Service College towards the town is across open countryside and part of the Special Landscape Area.

View #27 Fire Service College Entrance towards town and the Business Village



Grid Ref : SP 222 323
Direction : 271° (W)

Reason view is important:

The view from the green entrance splay of the Fire Service College down the tree lined A44 towards the Business Village and town centre, maintaining the rural feel beyond the 30mph road sign.

View #2 Monarch's Way – Batsford path towards St David's church



Grid Ref: SP 201 324
Direction: E

Reason view is important:

View for walkers of entrance into town from open countryside on a well used public footpath, The Batsford Path (part of the Monarch's Way), looking towards town and St. David's church.

View #28 View from London Road bridge across Blenheim Meadows



Grid Ref : SP 207 324
Direction : 35° (NE)

Reason view is important:

This view across open meadow land is taken from just before the railway bridge in the heart of the town on the A44. The view benefits from the trees which are part of the Queen's Canopy and additional planting which is part of the Wild Towns initiative.

View #29 A44 from Chipping Norton on London Rd Bridge towards St David's



Grid Ref : SP 207 324
Direction : SW

Reason view is important:

This view is taken from the other side of the road to view #28 on the approach to the railway bridge in the heart of the town. It shows the playing fields of St. David's school which are an important part of the school facilities.

View #30 View of Queen Victoria Gardens



Grid Ref : SP 203 328

Direction : 98°

Reason view is important:

The park is well used by families and dog walkers, bring very close to the High Street at the north edge of town. The park includes a children's play area.

View #31 View of the Avenue of Trees in Queen Victoria Gardens



Grid Ref : SP 204 329

Direction : 143° SSE

Reason view is important:

Within Queen Victoria Gardens, this classic lime tree walkway provides a stately environment for the footpath which is part of the Diamond Way and passes by the ancient settlement at the edge of the park.

View #32 Croft Allotments towards St David's church



Grid Ref : SP 212 321
Direction : W

Reason view is important:

The view across allotments, which link the countryside to the town, looks across to St. David's church and the Cotswold National Landscape.

View #33 University Allotments towards St David's church



Grid Ref : SP 207 320
Direction : NW

Reason view is important:

The University allotments are set in the heart of Moreton Old Town and are next to the Town Council offices. They provide a link to Moreton's agricultural connections and this particular view shows their proximity to St David's church.

View #34 Monarch's Way and Moreton 8 behind hospital



Grid Ref : SP 198 315
Direction : 83° (E)

Reason view is important:

Moreton 8 is a walk around Moreton which takes in the town centre and its rural setting. This section of the walk in open countryside is very close to town centre and the hospital on the south western border of settlement.

View #35 Monarchs Way and Moreton eight behind Garden Centre to St David's



Grid Ref : SP 199 317
Direction : 40° (NE)

Reason view is important:

Moreton 8 is a walk around Moreton which takes in the town centre and its rural setting. This section of the walk in open countryside is very close to town centre and the garden centre on the south western border of settlement. The spire of St David's church can be seen.

View #36 Croftlands to St David's church



Grid Ref : SP 212 320
Direction : WNW

Reason view is important:

This pastoral scene from near the Croft Allotments, shows St. David's church set against Cotswold National Landscape.

View #37 High Street (SSW)



Grid Ref : SP xxx xxx
Direction : xxx° (SSW)

Reason view is important:

Moreton's tree-lined High Street is the second widest in the country and it's trees and greens provide a beautiful introduction to the town when entering from the north. The lime trees are unusual in that they are unpollarded and provide shade for residents and visitors in centre of the town. The origins of the High Street date from the original 1880's master plan (including the Redesdale Hall)

View #38 High Street Greens (N)



Grid Ref : SP 204 325
Direction : 29° (N)

Reason view is important:

The tree-lined High Street, with its greens separating the historic buildings from the A429 Fosseway is particularly attractive and unusual.
Its origins date from the 1880's master plan which included the central building in the town, the Redesdale Hall.

View #39 High Street Greens (S)



Grid Ref : SP 205 326
Direction : 184° (S)

Reason view is important:

The tree-lined High Street, with its greens separating the historic buildings from the A429 Fosseway is particularly attractive and unusual.
Its origins date from the 1880's master plan which included the central building in the town, the Redesdale Hall.

View #40 High Street Greens (N) from Stow side of Redesdale Hall



Grid Ref : SP 204 322

Direction : 357° (N)

Reason view is important:

The important southern entrance to the town is within the conservation area and is lined with historic buildings including coaching inns and the Redesdale Hall, the main community building in the town.

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix E (i)

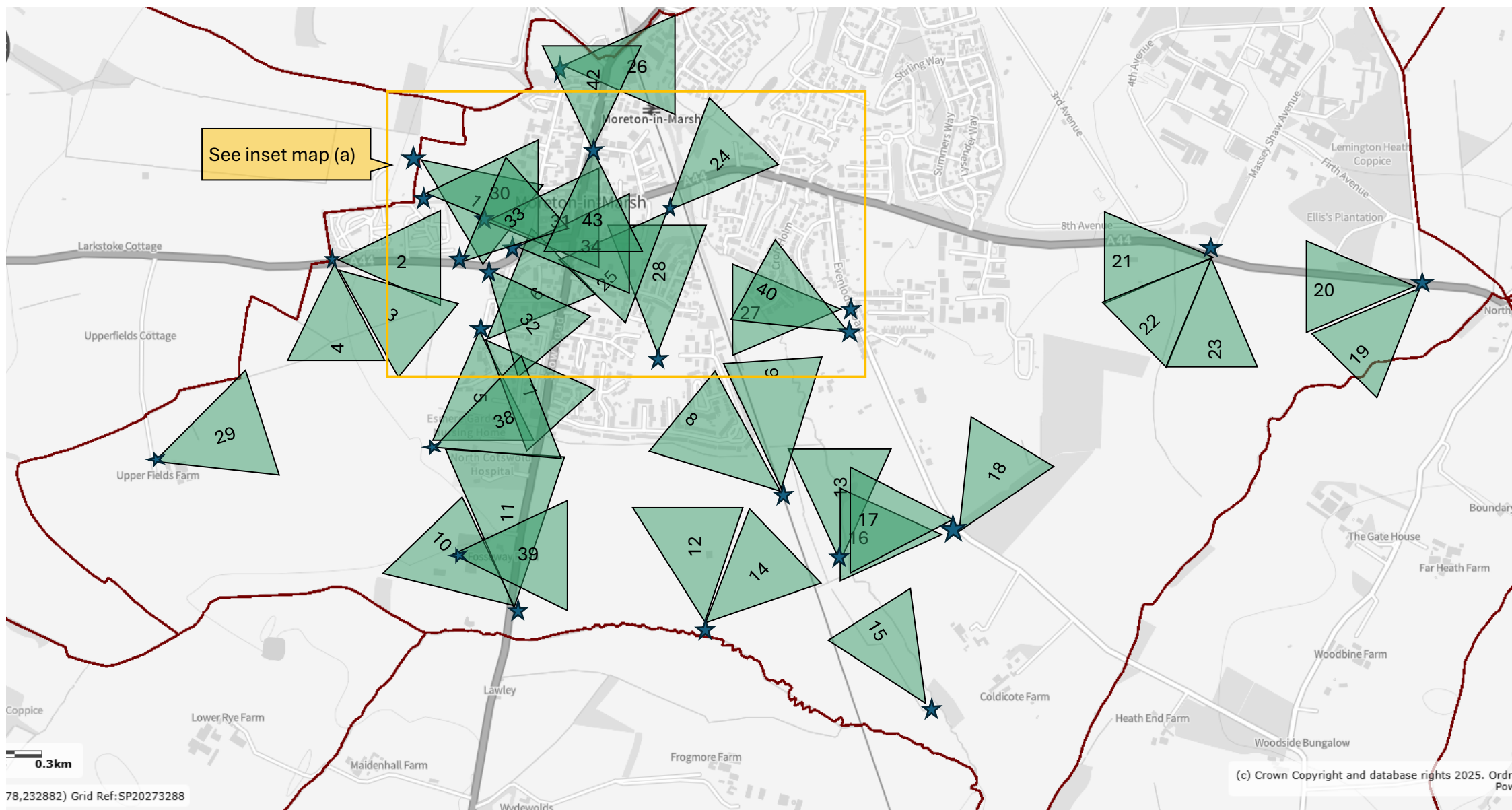
Policy 18

Important Views Map



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Ref	View Name	Direction	Ref	View Name	Direction
1	Batsford path towards Hospital Road	ESE	23	Entrance to Fire College	S
2	A44 entrance to town by caravan park (see the church)	E	24	SW edge of Blenheim Meadows - View from London Road bridge across Blenheim Meadows	NE
3	A44 entrance to town by caravan park (towards church)	ESE	25	SW edge of Blenheim Meadows - View from London Road bridge across school grounds	SW
4	A44 entrance to town by caravan park	S	26	QVG W edge of with view across gardens to play area and A429	E
5	Monarchs Way corner of Parkers Lane	S	27	Croft Allotments to ST Davids	W
6	Monarchs Way corner of Parkers Lane	NE	28	University Allotments to ST Davids	NW
7	Parkers Lane/ Monarchs Way intersection	SE	29	Upper Field Farm track junction	ENE
8	Diamond Way, edge of Ellenbrook (footpath HMM8) looking towards Evenlode Road	NE	30	Monarch's Way – Batsford path towards St David's church	E
9	Diamond Way towards Moreton from south of Ellenbrook	SE	31	Monarch's Way – Hospital Road allotments towards Redesdale Hall	E
10	Southern entrance to town (A429)	N	32	A44 from Evesham entrance to town opposite Wellington Aviation	ESE
11	A429 south entrance across Spitfire Ellenbrook development	NW	33	A44 from Evesham entrance to town by caravan park across Glebe field to church	ENE
12	Diamond Way footpath junction (Footpaths HMM15/HMM8) towards Moreton (near south boundary)	N	34	A44 from Evesham entrance to town - first view of town	E
13	Diamond Way footpath (HMM15) looking along River Evenlode	NE	35	Swan Close from A44	
14	Diamond Way footpath junction (HLO18/HMM15/HMM8) looking towards railway line (near south boundary)	ENE	36	Diamond Way footpath looking towards Fosseway (Footpath HLO18)	SW
15	SW edge of Colicote Farm	NNW	37	QVG-Avenue of Trees	
16	From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Network Route Number 48) looking West along footpath HMM15	W	38	Monarchs Way and Moreton eight behind hospital	NE
17	From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Network Route Number 48)	W	39	Monarchs Way and Moreton eight behind garden centre looking to St Davids	E
18	From Evenlode Road (National Cycle Network Route Number 48)	NNE	40	Croftlands to St Davids church	WNW
19	London Road junction Wolford Road	SW	41	High Street (SSW)	SSW
20	London Road junction Wolford Road	W	42	High Street Greens (N)	N
21	Entrance to Fire College	W	43	High Street Greens (S)	S
22	Entrance to Fire College	SW			



Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

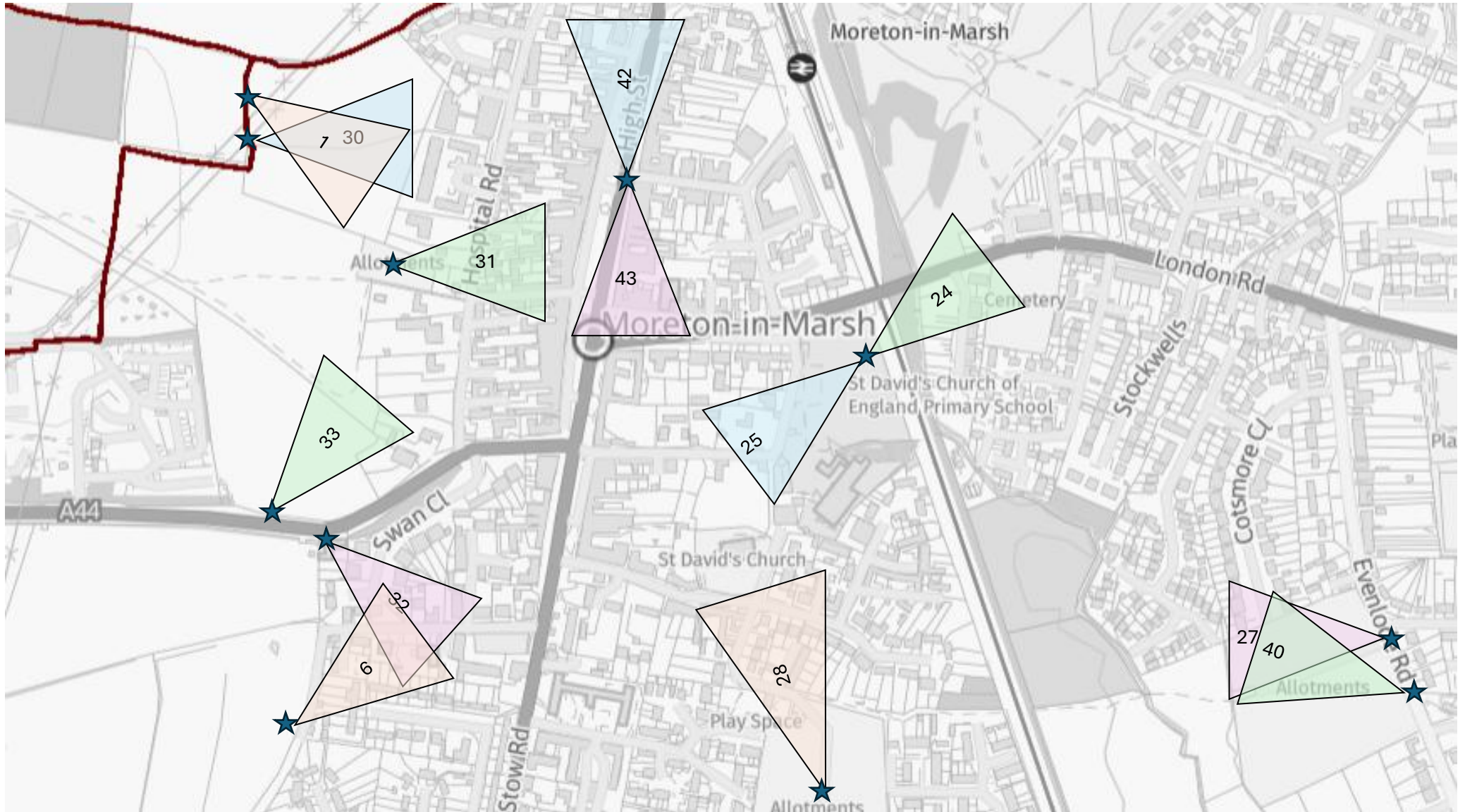
Appendix E (ii)

Policy 18

Important Views Inset Map



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Appendix E (a) Important Views Inset Map

1	Batsford path towards Hospital Road	28	University Allotments to St Davids	33	A44 from Evesham entrance to town by caravan park across Glebe field to church
6	Monarchs Way corner of Parkers Lane	30	Monarch's Way – Batsford path towards St David's church	40	Croftlands to St Davids church
24	SW edge of Blenheim Meadows - View from London Road bridge across Blenheim Meadows	31	Monarch's Way – Hospital Road allotments towards Redesdale Hall	42	High Street Greens (N)
25	SW edge of Blenheim Meadows - View from London Road bridge across school grounds	32	A44 from Evesham entrance to town opposite Wellington Aviation	43	High Street Greens (S)
27	Croft Allotments to St Davids				

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix F

Biodiversity Data Search



MORETON-IN-MARSH
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Moreton in Marsh Town Council

GCER Biodiversity Data Search

Wildlife sites

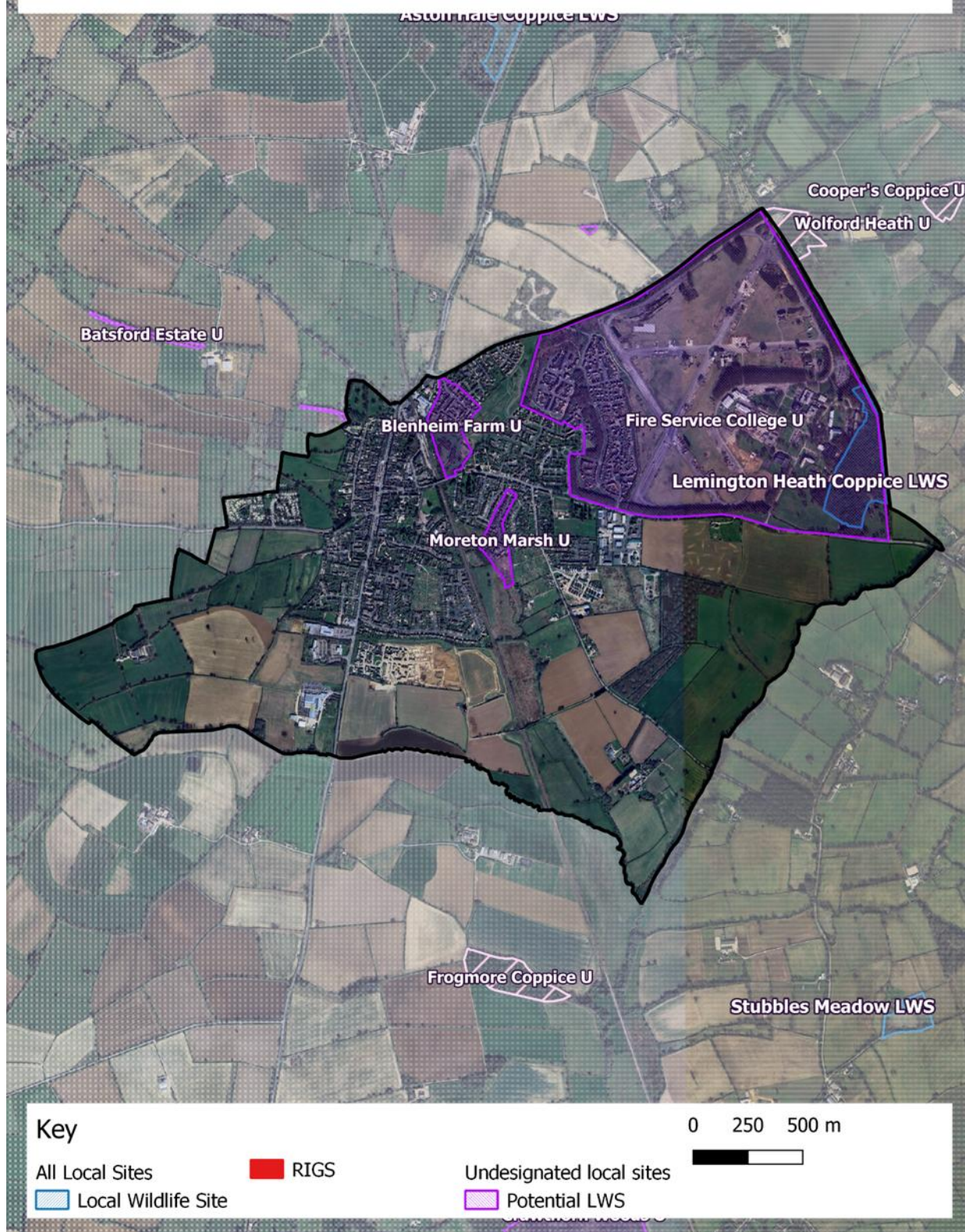
Based on the data held at the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records, the following appear within the Moreton in Marsh Town Council boundary.

Statutory site designation	
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None
Non-Statutory site designation	
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Lemington Heath Coppice LWS
Priority Habitats	
Good quality semi-improved grassland Deciduous woodland Tradition orchard	

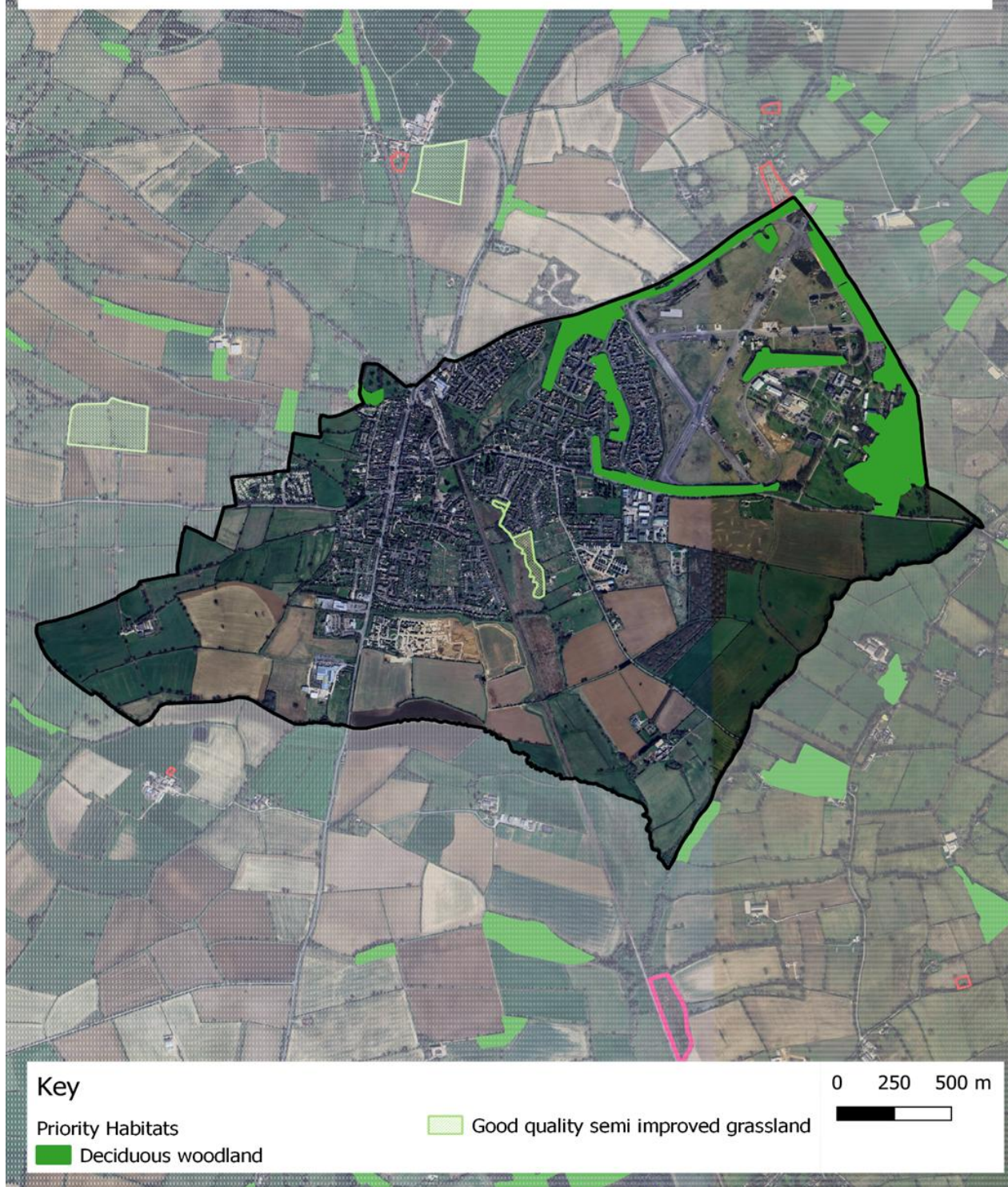
Moreton in Marsh is a market town within the Cotswolds district and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Cotswold National Landscape) in Gloucestershire. It is a flat and low-lying town surrounded by the Cotswold Hills on the border of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. The data contained within this report is generated from information held in the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records, the Local Environmental Record Centre's covering Oxfordshire and Warwickshire may have records that are relevant to Moreton in Marsh but are not included within this report.

Local wildlife sites (LWS) are non-statutory protected areas privately or publicly owned that are recognised locally for their significant wildlife and habitat value. Potential LWS are areas that have either been highlighted but at the time of evaluation did not meet the required standards for LWS or have yet to be evaluated. Lemington Heath Coppice is the only LWS within Moreton in Marsh, however there are 3 potential LWS are also present they are: Blenheim Farm, Fire Service College and Moreton Marsh.

Moreton in Marsh Town Council Distribution of local wildlife sites and potential local wildlife sites



Moreton in Marsh Town Council Distribution of priority habitats



Notable and Protected Wildlife

Based on the data held at the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records (GCER), the following notable and protected species have been recorded within the Moreton in Marsh Town Council boundary in the last 10 years. An overview of all species seen since records began can be viewed in Appendix 1. Please be aware the species list merely reflects the information held on GCER database and the level of recording effort in that part of the county. It does not represent a comprehensive list or distribution of these species within the Coleford Town Council boundary. GCER accepts records from ecological surveys and members of the public via the GCER website and can access them from the iRecord and Living Record websites. These records will contribute to the body of knowledge available for wildlife conservation, research, advising our partners in the public sector as well as ecological consultants working within the town boundary.

Summary

Taxon group	Invertebrate		
Scientific name	Common Name	Status	No of records
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Ethmia dodecea	Gromwell Ermine	Notable-B	1
Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	5
Lycia hirtaria	Brindled Beauty	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	5
Ennomos erosaria	September Thorn	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Pelurga comitata	Dark Spinach	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	3
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	13
Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	23
Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	19
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	5
Leucania comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Orthosia gracilis	Powdered Quaker	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	4
Apamea anceps	Large Nutmeg	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	5
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	3
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	5
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	6
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	3
Anchoscelis litura	Brown-spot Pinion	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1

Atethmia centrargo	Centre-barred Sallow	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
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Taxon group	Amphibian and Reptile		
Scientific name	Common Name	Status	No of records
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a	1
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	Bern-A3 ; HabDir-A5 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a	6
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a	6
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	Bern-A2 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	5
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post94-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.1(kill/injuring),WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a	1

Taxon group	Bird		
Scientific name	Common Name	Status	No of records
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber	1
Accipiter gentilis	Goshawk	CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1	1
Apus apus	Swift	Bird-Red	1
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_AEWA-A2 ; ECCITES-A	3
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; Bird-Amber	5
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1	9
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; WACA-Sch1_part1	1
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Amber	5
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber	2
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	2
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red	2
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	Bird-Amber	1
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red	2
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber	5
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber	2
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber	1

Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	8
Phylloscopus inornatus	Yellow-browed Warbler	Bird-Amber	1
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber	6
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red	4
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	Bird-Amber	1
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber	3
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber ; WACA-Sch1_part1	2
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber	2
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red ; WACA-Sch1_part1	3
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red	1
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	Bern-A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1	1
Taxon group	Mammal		
Scientific name	Common Name	Status	No of records
Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	RedList_Europe_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	1
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	Bern-A3 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41	100
Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	2
Eptesicus serotinus	Serotine	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	8
Myotis	Myotis Bat species	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	10
Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's Bat	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	2
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	2

Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	Bern-A2,Bern-A3 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	21
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	2
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2	26

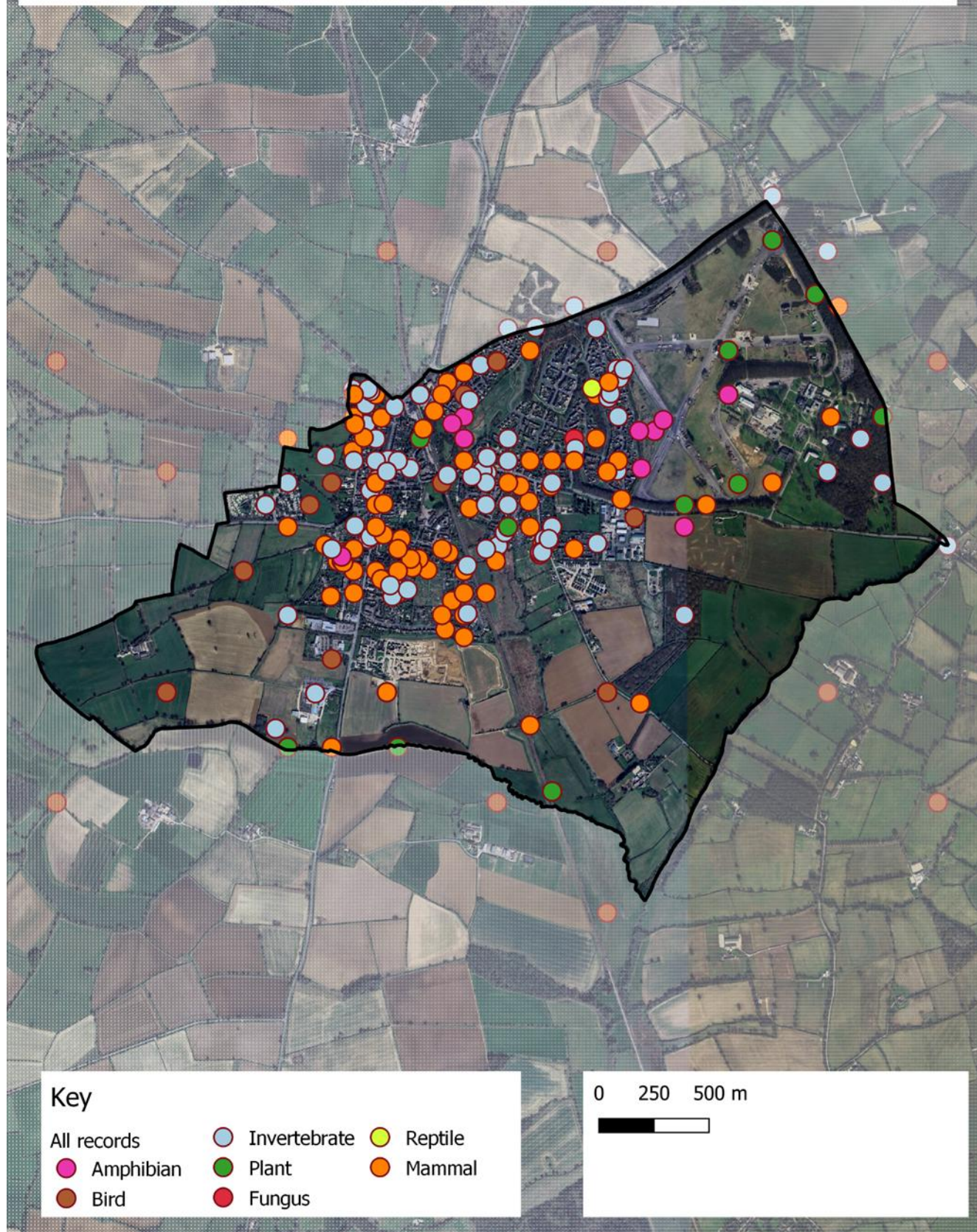
Biodiversity within Moreton in Marsh

Records for moths and mammals are predominantly concentrated around the urban areas in the northern part of the parish. In contrast, bird records are more evenly distributed across the entire parish. Hedgehog was the most frequently recorded species, closely followed by the various bat species; both of which are common in urban environments due to their visibility and ease of identification. Many of the hedgehog records originate from nationally coordinated surveys, such as the Big Hedgehog Map.

A significant proportion of the moth records were submitted to the county moth recorder, indicating the presence of one or more active moth enthusiast within the parish who regularly conduct trapping, identification, and reporting. In comparison, butterfly records were relatively sparse but displayed good spatial coverage across the area. Amphibians were generally under-recorded; however, there are confirmed records of great crested newts in the Fire Service College area.

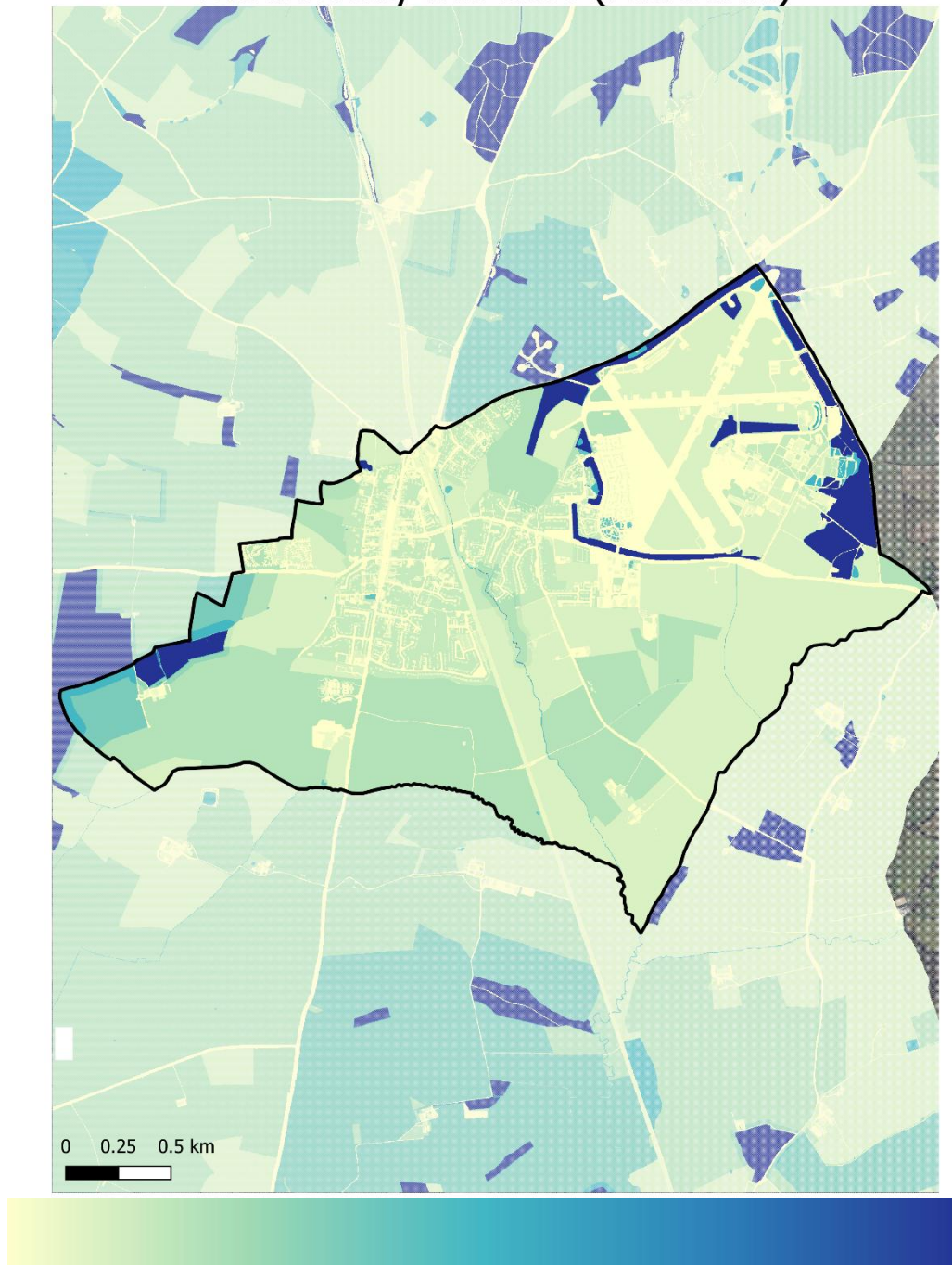
Overall, the data reveals a clear north-south divide, with the majority of records coming from the northern, more urbanised part of the parish. The rural southern area shows a lack of records, which may be attributed to limited access to private land or lower surveyor effort in that region.

Moreton in Marsh Town Council Distribution of all species records by taxon group



Biodiversity baseline

Moreton in Marsh Ecosystem Services: Biodiversity baseline (relational)

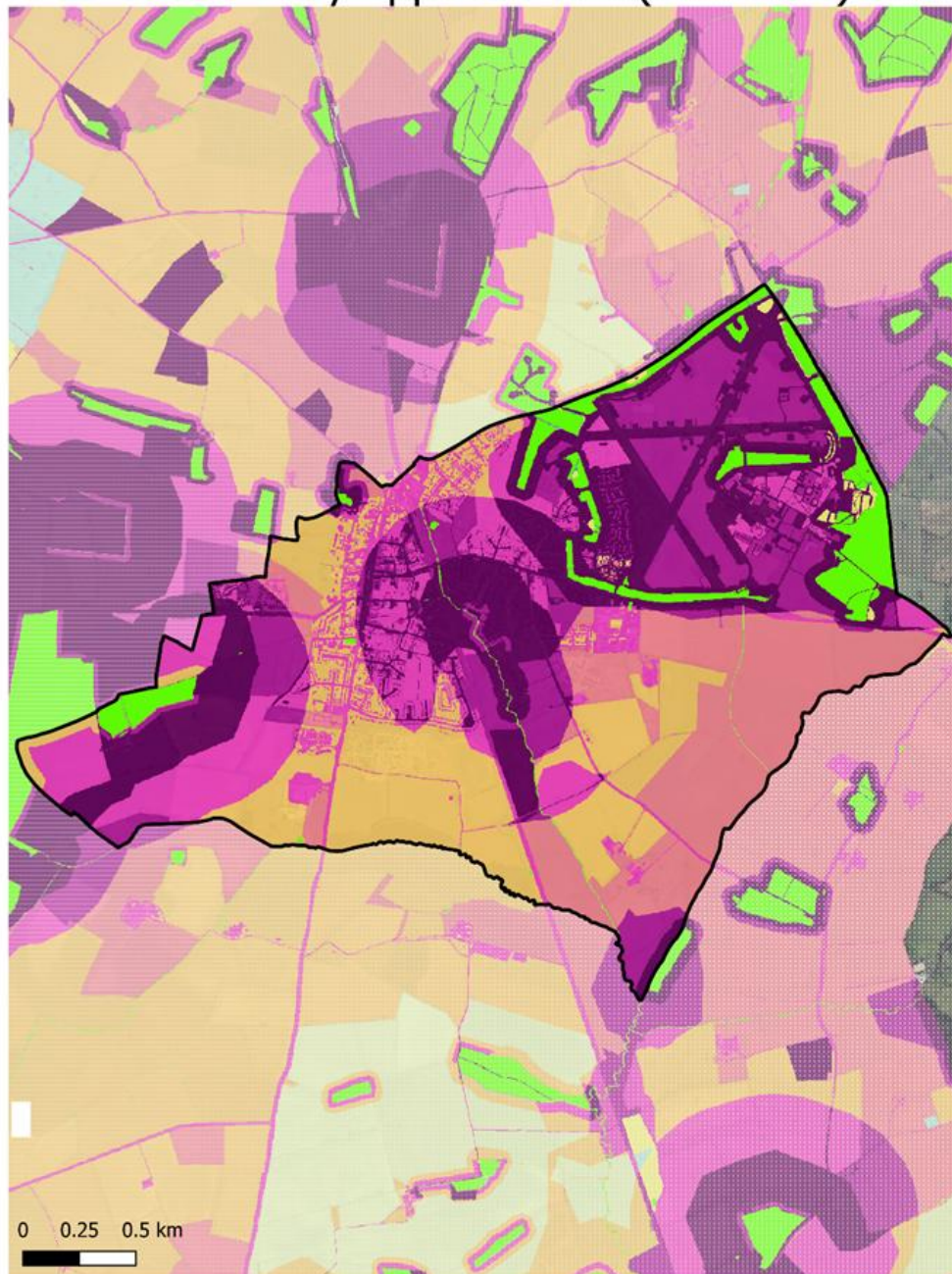


Low baseline

High baseline

Biodiversity Opportunity

Moreton in Marsh Ecosystem Services: Biodiversity opportunities (relational)



Biodiversity baseline and opportunities map explained

Biodiversity is treated as a natural capital 'bundled benefit', comprising the ability of a habitat to support a diverse range of species, thus providing a variety of environmental, social, and economic benefits. Biodiversity has both a baseline and an opportunity map. The maps are relational, with both the underlying habitat inventory and other factors being considered for scoring. For the baseline biodiversity map, the Nature Recovery Network and associated habitat connectivity were used as modifiers. For the opportunity layer, the Nature Recovery Network was used as a modifier, along with potential connectivity gains and a blanket category of existing Core Habitats. Thus, the areas of highest opportunity are darkest/ warmest on the map, but existing (assumed low opportunity) Priority Habitats are highlighted in green. For more information, please see the Map Metadata section of the Gloucestershire Natural Capital Mapping Project website: <https://naturalcapital.gcerdata.com/>

Opportunities for Increasing Biodiversity

Biodiversity records in Moreton in Marsh can be significantly improved by encouraging local residents to engage in both local and national recording initiatives. Locally, participation in schemes such as the Garden Bird Survey (run by GCER) or the People's Nature Reserve project (led by GWT) can contribute valuable data. National schemes, including the People's Trust for Endangered Species' Living with Mammals project and the National Earthworm Recording Scheme, also offer accessible opportunities for community involvement. In addition to formal schemes, GCER accepts biodiversity records submitted via email and also has access to verified records submitted through iRecord, iNaturalist, and Living Record.

Moreton in Marsh contains several high-value Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, many of which align with sites identified as potential Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS). Targeted biodiversity improvements in these areas could lead to significant ecological gains within the parish. By adopting the Lawton principles of creating “more, bigger, better and more joined-up” habitats, both the quality and connectivity of local biodiversity can be enhanced.

To begin implementing this approach, the following actions are recommended:

- Increase local biodiversity recording through community engagement and participation in citizen science projects.

- Review and assess potential LWS sites for formal designation by the County's LWS Officer.
- Evaluate town council-owned land to determine whether Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) credits can be retained locally, thereby enhancing existing habitats.
- Promote wildlife-friendly gardening by encouraging residents to leave areas for nature and support pollinators and native species.
- Assess road verges for their biodiversity value and explore the potential to register suitable sites as Protected Road Verges. Where current standards are not met, consider habitat improvements to qualify for future designation.

The recommendations provided in this report are based solely on a desk-based assessment of existing biodiversity data held by the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records (GCER). While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the data may not reflect the full ecological value of the area due to limitations in recording coverage or access.

GCER strongly advises that any planning, land management, or conservation decisions be supported by a formal site survey conducted by a qualified ecologist to obtain up-to-date and site-specific information.

Appendix 1 – Overview of all species recorded with Moreton in Marsh Town boundary since records began (full list accompanies this report).

Total number of records	4791				
Total number of species	803				
Taxon group	Fungi				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status
Phallus impudicus var. togatus	Phallus impudicus var. togatus	1	21/07/1988	21/07/1988	
Auricularia auricula-judae	Jelly Ear	2	19/05/2006	24/11/2006	
Fomitopsis betulina	Razor Strop Fungus	2	19/05/2006	24/11/2006	
Phallus impudicus	Phallus impudicus	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Clavulinopsis fusiformis	Golden Spindles	1	25/10/2015	25/10/2015	
Gliophorus psittacinus	Parrot Waxcap	1	01/11/2015	01/11/2015	
Lepista nuda	Wood Blewit	1	24/11/2006	24/11/2006	
Calvatia gigantea	Giant Puffball	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Calocybe gambosa	St. George's Mushroom	1	06/04/2011	06/04/2011	
Puccinia sessilis	Arum Rust	1	06/04/2011	06/04/2011	
Taxon group	Vascular plants				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status
Equisetum fluviatile	Water Horsetail	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern	2	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	8	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Ophioglossum vulgatum	Adder's-tongue	4	19/05/2006	09/06/2006	
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	1	1976	1976	
Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	6	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	

<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	3	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-fern	2	19/05/2006	21/07/2006	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	4	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	6	09/06/2006	24/11/2006	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	2	01/09/2005	19/05/2006	RedList_Global_post94-LC ; NS-excludes
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	5	1976	09/06/2006	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	15	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	2	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	4	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	17	1976	27/02/2017	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	10	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	10	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	12	1976	24/11/2006	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	12	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	8	21/07/1988	24/11/2006	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	6	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	9	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	7	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	18	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	8	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	11	23/06/1987	03/04/2017	
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	11	21/07/1988	24/11/2006	
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	6	23/06/1987	21/07/2006	
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	5	1976	21/07/2006	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> sens. lat. (=nigra/debeauxii)	Common Knapweed	13	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	11	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	19	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	10	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	18	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	

Galium aparine	Cleavers	16	1976	24/11/2006	
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	14	1976	24/11/2006	
Ulmus procera	English Elm	8	1976	24/11/2006	
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	16	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	7	19/05/2006	23/06/2006	
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	9	1976	23/06/2006	
Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	Invasive non native species
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	11	21/07/1988	24/11/2006	
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	8	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	5	21/07/1988	21/07/2006	
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	6	19/05/2006	23/06/2006	
Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome	5	1976	09/06/2006	
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	9	1976	09/06/2006	
Rumex	Dock	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	11	1976	09/06/2006	
Sambucus nigra	Elder	8	1976	24/11/2006	
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	4	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Silene dioica	Red Campion	5	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	3	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
Stellaria media agg.	Stellaria media agg.	3	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Dioscorea communis	Black Bryony	5	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Taraxacum	Dandelion	12	1976	23/06/2006	
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	3	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	

Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	18	1976	24/11/2006	
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaring-tree	2	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
Rosa canina agg.	Rosa canina agg.	9	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	20	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	9	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort	11	1976	23/06/2006	
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	4	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	6	1976	23/06/2006	
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	7	1976	23/06/2006	
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	11	1976	23/06/2006	
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome	4	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear	2	1976	09/06/2006	
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact Rush	8	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	
Juncus effusus	Soft-rush	7	23/06/1987	09/06/2006	
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	5	1976	09/06/2006	
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	13	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	16	1976	23/06/2006	
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	13	1976	23/06/2006	
Ficaria verna	Lesser Celandine	6	19/05/2006	03/04/2017	
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	14	1976	23/06/2006	
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	11	1976	24/11/2006	
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	3	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Centaureum erythraea	Common Centaury	4	01/09/2005	09/06/2006	
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	5	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	8	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	13	1976	23/06/2006	
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	8	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Acer campestre	Field Maple	10	1976	23/06/2006	

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	13	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	2	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	10	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort	7	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.	Common Whitebeam	7	01/09/2005	24/11/2006	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	6	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	6	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass	4	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	1	27/02/2017	27/02/2017	Invasive non native species
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	1	19/04/2021	19/04/2021	
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	2	10/07/1978	23/06/1987	
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	19	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	8	1976	09/06/2006	
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	8	1976	09/06/2006	
<i>Scorzoneroide autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	7	1976	23/06/2006	
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	5	23/06/1987	19/05/2006	
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	4	01/08/1986	25/11/1999	
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
<i>Rorippa nasturtium- aquaticum</i> agg.	Watercress	2	10/07/1978	23/06/1987	
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	3	23/06/1987	25/11/1999	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	4	1976	09/06/2006	
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	7	23/06/1987	09/06/2006	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	

Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	7	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	8	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	WACA-Sch8
Hypericum maculatum	Imperforate St John's-wort	2	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Iris foetidissima	Stinking Iris	2	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Leontodon saxatilis	Lesser Hawkbit	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	2	1976	01/09/2005	
Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley	4	1976	21/07/2006	
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil	2	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	8	1976	23/06/2006	
Ulex gallii	Western Gorse	2	21/07/1988	01/09/2005	
Verbascum nigrum	Dark Mullein	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell	2	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	4	1976	09/06/2006	
Saponaria officinalis	Soapwort	2	01/09/2005	09/06/2006	
Veronica polita	Grey Field-speedwell	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Sedum acre	Biting Stonecrop	5	1976	23/06/2006	
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	3	1976	09/06/2006	
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	6	1976	23/06/2006	
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	13	1976	23/06/2006	
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	11	1976	23/06/2006	
Primula veris	Cowslip	3	19/05/2006	21/07/2006	
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	5	19/05/2006	09/06/2006	
Trifolium repens	White Clover	6	1976	23/06/2006	
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	2	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	13	1976	24/11/2006	
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	11	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit	1	1976	1976	

Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	5	1976	23/06/2006	
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	2	21/07/1988	11/03/2017	
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass	3	10/07/1978	23/06/1987	
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	3	1976	01/09/2005	
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed	2	1976	23/06/1987	
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	8	1976	09/06/2006	
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	3	01/08/1986	23/06/1987	
Jacobaea aquatica	Marsh Ragwort	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Stellaria alsine	Bog Stitchwort	2	01/08/1986	23/06/1987	
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	6	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Helleborine	6	21/07/1988	21/07/2006	
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	5	1976	23/06/2006	
Fumaria officinalis	Common Fumitory	2	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Galium mollugo	Hedge Bedstraw	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Galium palustre	Marsh-bedstraw	6	23/06/1987	21/07/2006	
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	6	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	5	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	5	1976	23/06/2006	
Salix cinerea	Common Sallow	3	1976	01/09/2005	
Jacobaea erucifolia	Hoary Ragwort	5	1976	09/06/2006	
Sherardia arvensis	Field Madder	2	01/09/2005	19/05/2006	
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle	2	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	
Sedum album	White Stonecrop	5	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Mentha spicata	Spear Mint	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Mentha x villosa var. villosa	Mentha x villosa var. villosa	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	5	1976	24/11/2006	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	8	1976	23/06/2006	
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	5	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	

Rosa arvensis	Field-rose	4	1976	23/06/2006	
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	14	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	8	1976	23/06/2006	
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush	3	19/05/2006	23/06/2006	
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle	8	10/08/1978	21/07/2006	
Poa pratensis	Poa pratensis	4	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Crataegus laevigata	Midland Hawthorn	1	1976	1976	
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	7	1976	23/06/2006	
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	9	1976	21/07/2006	
Festuca	Fescue	1	1976	1976	
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	2	1976	21/07/1988	
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	1	1976	1976	
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare	4	1976	09/06/2006	
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	5	23/06/1987	23/06/2006	
Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue	3	21/07/1988	21/07/2006	
Helleborus foetidus	Stinking Hellebore	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	NS-excludes
Erophila verna	Erophila verna	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Hypericum calycinum	Rose-of-Sharon	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Vicia tetrasperma	Smooth Tare	2	23/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Senecio viscosus	Sticky Groundsel	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Melissa officinalis	Balm	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	3	23/06/1987	19/05/2006	
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	5	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	3	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	5	1976	09/06/2006	
Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy-brome	3	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Conopodium majus	Pignut	1	21/07/1988	21/07/1988	
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort	3	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Caltha palustris	Marsh-marigold	3	01/08/1986	25/11/1999	
Agrostis tenerrima	Agrostis tenerrima	1	1976	1976	

Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-rush	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Festuca pratensis	Meadow Fescue	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	4	10/07/1978	23/06/1987	
Populus tremula	Aspen	1	01/08/1986	01/08/1986	
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	1	01/08/1986	01/08/1986	
Geranium lucidum	Shining Crane's-bill	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip	3	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Silene latifolia	White Campion	5	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Silene latifolia x dioica = S. x hampeana	Hybrid Campion	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Alchemilla vulgaris agg.	Lady's-mantle	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Tilia platyphyllos x cordata = T. x europaea	Lime	3	09/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail	3	23/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy	2	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette	2	23/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Rosa	Rose	2	01/09/2005	21/07/2006	
Sison amomum	Stone Parsley	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	2	09/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Viola	Violet	3	19/05/2006	21/07/2006	
Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis	Hybrid Crack-willow	3	10/07/1978	10/08/1978	
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	3	10/07/1978	10/08/1978	
Carex riparia	Greater Pond-sedge	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	4	10/07/1978	23/06/2006	
Philadelphus	Mock-Orange	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Fallopia baldschuanica	Russian-vine	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	Invasive non native species

Carex spicata	Spiked Sedge	4	23/06/1987	21/07/2006	
Carex viridula subsp. oedocarpa	Common Yellow-sedge	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney Vetch	1	1976	1976	
Arctium	Burdock	1	1976	1976	
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	3	1976	21/07/2006	
Cerastium fontanum subsp. vulgare	Cerastium fontanum subsp. vulgare	1	1976	1976	
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	3	1976	23/06/2006	
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	2	1976	23/06/2006	
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	2	1976	23/06/2006	
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	3	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	3	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass	3	21/07/1988	23/06/2006	
Carex sylvatica	Wood-sedge	3	21/07/1988	19/05/2006	
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel	1	21/07/1988	21/07/1988	
Atriplex patula	Common Orache	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge	3	10/08/1978	21/07/2006	
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	3	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Cirsium acaule	Dwarf Thistle	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Linum catharticum	Fairy Flax	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Picris echioides	Bristly Oxtongue	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Polygonum aviculare agg.	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	2	1976	01/09/2005	
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	1	1976	1976	
Rosa canina	Dog-rose	1	1976	1976	
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	2	1976	01/09/2005	
Narcissus	Daffodil	2	19/05/2006	09/06/2006	

Polygonatum multiflorum x odoratum = P. x hybridum	Garden Solomon's-seal	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Crepis vesicaria	Beaked Hawk's-beard	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Veronica montana	Wood Speedwell	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Primula veris x vulgaris = P. x polyantha	False Oxlip	2	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow-rattle	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Prunus	Cherry	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Juncus bulbosus	Bulbous Rush	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Carex binervis	Green-ribbed Sedge	3	19/05/2006	21/07/2006	
Galeopsis tetrahit agg.	Common Hemp-Nettle agg.	4	09/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw	1	24/11/2006	24/11/2006	
Malus	Apple	2	19/05/2006	24/11/2006	
Salix alba	White Willow	2	10/08/1978	10/08/1978	
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	3	10/07/1978	10/08/1978	
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	3	10/07/1978	10/08/1978	
Mentha spicata x suaveolens = M. x villosa	Apple-mint	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Barbarea vulgaris	Winter-cress	3	10/07/1978	21/07/2006	
Carduus crispus	Wetted Thistle	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Catapodium rigidum	Fern-grass	1	29/01/2008	29/01/2008	
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress	2	06/09/2002	06/09/2002	
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris	1	06/09/2002	06/09/2002	
Dipsacus fullonum	Dipsacus fullonum	2	10/07/1978	01/09/2005	
Berula erecta	Lesser Water-parsnip	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	

Sparganium emersum	Unbranched Bur-reed	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	
Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Blue Water-speedwell	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	3	10/07/1978	23/06/1987	
Elodea canadensis	Canadian Waterweed	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	Invasive non native species
Potamogeton crispus	Curled Pondweed	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	
Zannichellia palustris	Horned Pondweed	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	
Luzula multiflora	Heath Wood-rush	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell	3	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Orobanche minor	Common Broomrape	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Carex disticha	Brown Sedge	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Carex nigra	Common Sedge	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Carex panicea	Carnation Sedge	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Sanguisorba officinalis	Great Burnet	1	23/06/1987	23/06/1987	
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	3	01/09/2005	23/06/2006	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Pulicaria dysenterica	Common Fleabane	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Reseda luteola	Weld	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water-plantain	1	10/08/1978	10/08/1978	
Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted-orchid	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Elymus caninus	Bearded Couch	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Vulpia bromoides	Squirreltail Fescue	1	23/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Taxon group	Invertebrates				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status

Monacha (Monacha) cantiana	Kentish Snail	2	01/09/2005	09/06/2006	
Cepaea (Cepaea) nemoralis	Brown-lipped Snail	3	19/05/2006	23/06/2006	
Arianta arbustorum	Copse Snail	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Cornu aspersum	Common Garden Snail	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Xeroplexa intersecta	Wrinkled Snail	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Limax maximus	Leopard Slug	1	03/04/2017	03/04/2017	
Oxychilus (Oxychilus) alliaris	Garlic Snail	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Cepaea (Cepaea) hortensis	White-lipped Snail	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Clausilia (Clausilia) bidentata	Two-toothed Door Snail	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Trochulus (Trochulus) striolatus	Strawberry Snail	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Lumbricus terrestris	Common Earthworm	2	08/03/2017	08/03/2017	
Dendrobaena veneta	Dendrobaena veneta	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Allolobophora chlorotica	Green Worm	3	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Bimastos eiseni	Bimastos eiseni	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Lumbricus castaneus	Chestnut Worm	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Satchellius mammalis	Little Tree Worm	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Aporrectodea longa	Blackhead	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Aporrectodea rosea	Mucous Worm	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Eisenia fetida	Manure Worm	1	10/06/2017	10/06/2017	
Philoscia muscorum	Common Striped Woodlouse	2	09/06/2006	08/03/2017	
Oniscus asellus	Common Shiny Woodlouse	1	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	
Pyrrhosoma nymphula	Large Red Damselfly	2	09/06/2006	29/05/2020	
Anax imperator	Emperor Dragonfly	1	03/08/2021	03/08/2021	
Aeshna cyanea	Southern Hawker	2	01/09/2005	08/09/2020	

Sympetrum striolatum	Common Darter	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Limnephilus marmoratus	Limnephilus marmoratus	1	21/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Limnephilus lunatus	Limnephilus lunatus	3	12/07/2020	15/09/2020	
Phryganea grandis	Phryganea grandis	1	12/07/2020	12/07/2020	
Limnephilidae	Limnephilidae	1	21/03/2021	21/03/2021	
Goera pilosa	Goera pilosa	1	21/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Hydropsyche	Hydropsyche	1	06/08/2020	06/08/2020	
Mystacides longicornis	Mystacides longicornis	3	21/05/2020	12/07/2020	
Mystacides azurea	Mystacides azurea	1	19/05/2020	19/05/2020	
Oecetis ochracea	Oecetis ochracea	1	21/05/2020	21/05/2020	
Meconema thalassinum	Oak Bush-cricket	2	20/05/1995	09/09/2021	
Chorthippus brunneus	Field Grasshopper	1	01/09/2005	01/09/2005	
Pseudochorthippus parallelus	Meadow Grasshopper	2	01/09/2005	08/07/2017	
Tettigonia viridissima	Great Green Bush-cricket	1	16/10/2010	16/10/2010	
Leptophyes punctatissima	Speckled Bush-cricket	2	09/08/2019	09/07/2022	
Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin Ladybird	8	04/05/2014	13/07/2014	
Melolontha melolontha	Common Cockchafer	1	19/05/2020	19/05/2020	
Nicrophorus vespillo	Common Burying Beetle	1	05/07/2018	05/07/2018	
Coccinella septempunctata	7-spot Ladybird	5	19/05/2006	24/02/2019	
Adalia bipunctata	2-spot Ladybird	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Lampyrus noctiluca	Glow-worm	1	28/06/2019	28/06/2019	
Hydriomena furcata	July Highflyer	4	07/07/2018	21/07/2020	
Hylaea fasciaria	Barred Red	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Hypena proboscidalis	Snout	6	07/06/2018	15/09/2020	
Idaea aversata	Riband Wave	16	07/07/2017	06/09/2020	
Idaea dimidiata	Single-dotted Wave	6	07/07/2018	25/07/2020	

<i>Idaea trigeminata</i>	Treble Brown Spot	2	30/05/2020	25/06/2020	
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye	11	07/06/2018	21/07/2020	
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	19	08/04/2018	16/05/2020	
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	4	11/04/2020	07/05/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab	5	08/04/2018	09/04/2020	
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	23	18/05/2018	24/08/2022	
<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>	Poplar Grey	4	14/07/2018	28/07/2020	
<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak	9	19/07/2017	21/07/2020	
<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman	11	07/07/2018	28/07/2020	
<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Orange Footman	2	09/05/2020	21/07/2020	
<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	September Thorn	2	21/07/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	Dusky Sallow	8	19/07/2017	06/08/2020	
<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	Beautiful Hook-tip	6	07/07/2017	25/07/2020	
<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	1	06/09/2020	06/09/2020	
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth	3	21/05/2020	28/07/2020	
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic	12	04/08/2019	01/08/2020	
<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>	Beautiful Carpet	1	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Common Plume	11	10/06/2018	08/04/2023	
<i>Ethmia dodecea</i>	Gromwell Ermine	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	Notable-B
<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	11	30/06/2018	25/07/2020	
<i>Accleris variegana</i>	Garden Rose Tortrix	2	31/07/2020	01/08/2020	
<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Mint Moth	5	26/05/2020	06/08/2020	
<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker	8	08/04/2018	11/04/2020	
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor	1	28/06/2019	28/06/2019	
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	15	07/07/2017	15/09/2020	
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	10	19/07/2017	15/09/2020	
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	20	01/07/2017	06/08/2020	
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	10	28/05/2018	15/09/2020	
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	23	14/05/2018	27/05/2022	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41

Agrotis exclamationis	Heart & Dart	37	28/05/2018	14/06/2022	
Apamea sordens	Rustic Shoulder-knot	6	02/05/2020	27/05/2022	
Epirrhoe alternata alternata	Common Carpet	5	04/08/2019	27/05/2022	
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine	13	20/05/2018	27/05/2022	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Charanyca trigrammica	Treble Lines	17	28/05/2018	27/05/2022	
Anania hortulata	Small Magpie	17	28/05/2018	27/05/2022	
Deilephila porcellus	Small Elephant Hawk-moth	7	29/06/2019	27/05/2022	
Calliteara pudibunda	Pale Tussock	10	07/06/2018	29/05/2022	
Phyllonorycter leucographella	Firethorn Leaf Miner	1	08/04/2023	08/04/2023	
Xylocampa areola	Early Grey	5	08/04/2018	11/04/2020	
Bryopsis muralis	Marbled Green	7	07/07/2018	06/08/2020	
Celypha lacunana	Common Marble	4	28/05/2018	14/07/2020	
Alucita hexadactyla	Twenty-plume Moth	1	08/04/2018	08/04/2018	
Yponomeuta padella	Orchard Ermine	3	07/07/2018	14/07/2018	
Elophila nymphaeata	Brown China-mark	1	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	
Agrotis clavis	Heart & Club	9	27/06/2019	01/07/2020	
Pheosia tremula	Swallow Prominent	6	04/08/2019	26/05/2020	
Plusia festucae	Gold Spot	3	05/08/2019	15/09/2020	
Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	22	01/09/2005	16/08/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Xanthorhoe fluctuata fluctuata	Garden Carpet	9	09/04/2020	31/07/2020	
Xestia triangulum	Double-square Spot	5	14/07/2019	21/07/2020	
Hoplodrina octogenaria	Uncertain	19	23/06/2018	06/08/2020	
Peribatodes rhomboidaria	Willow Beauty	35	07/07/2017	29/05/2022	
Xestia c-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character	11	16/09/2017	15/09/2020	
Zeuzera pyrina	Leopard Moth	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	2	07/05/2020	05/10/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41

Agrotis puta	Shuttle-shaped Dart	20	21/04/2019	15/09/2020	
Alsophila aescularia	March Moth	3	08/04/2018	01/04/2020	
Anorthoa munda	Twin-spotted Quaker	2	14/04/2018	01/04/2020	
Lycia hirtaria	Brindled Beauty	5	20/04/2018	02/05/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Mimas tiliae	Lime Hawk-moth	2	24/04/2020	06/09/2021	
Notodonta ziczac	Pebble Prominent	2	01/08/2018	07/05/2020	
Eupithecia vulgata	Common Pug	7	24/05/2020	21/07/2020	
Euproctis similis	Yellow-tail	4	30/06/2018	25/07/2020	
Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone Moth	23	01/07/2017	15/09/2020	
Orthosia cruda	Small Quaker	3	14/03/2020	11/04/2020	
Phalera bucephala	Buff-tip	20	30/06/2018	21/07/2020	
Eupithecia exiguata	Mottled Pug	3	07/05/2020	30/05/2020	
Anarta trifolii	Nutmeg	1	21/05/2020	21/05/2020	
Apamea anceps	Large Nutmeg	5	16/06/2018	30/05/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Apamea lithoxylaea	Light Arches	7	19/07/2017	17/07/2020	
Apamea monoglypha	Dark Arches	19	19/07/2017	31/07/2020	
Eupithecia intricata	Eupithecia intricata	1	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	
Eupithecia pulchellata	Foxglove Pug	1	29/05/2020	29/05/2020	
Anticlea derivata	Streamer	2	20/04/2018	26/04/2020	
Chloroclysta siterata	Red-green Carpet	1	09/05/2020	09/05/2020	
Ourapteryx sambucaria	Swallow-tailed Moth	5	30/06/2016	25/06/2020	
Pasiphila rectangulata	Green Pug	2	07/07/2017	12/07/2020	
Pelurga comitata	Dark Spinach	2	17/07/2020	31/07/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Lomaspilis marginata	Clouded Border	6	23/06/2018	12/07/2020	
Lomographa temerata	Clouded Silver	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Meganola albula	Kent Black Arches	1	12/07/2020	12/07/2020	
Miltochrista miniata	Rosy Footman	5	30/06/2018	21/07/2020	
Mythimna conigera	Brown-line Bright-eye	7	16/06/2018	25/07/2020	
Mythimna ferrago	Clay	1	12/07/2020	12/07/2020	
Mythimna impura	Smoky Wainscot	6	02/07/2017	15/09/2020	

Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip	5	12/07/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Perizoma alchemillata	Small Rivulet	3	01/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Cilix glaucata	Chinese Character	4	07/07/2017	17/07/2020	
Colocasia coryli	Nut-tree Tussock	10	29/07/2017	19/05/2020	
Diaphora mendica	Muslin Moth	10	14/05/2018	31/05/2020	
Abrostola tripartita	Spectacle	10	07/07/2017	07/06/2020	
Odontopera bidentata	Scalloped Hazel	1	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	
Oligia strigilis	Marbled Minor	6	30/06/2018	01/07/2020	
Orgyia antiqua	Vapourer	2	30/05/2022	30/05/2022	
Macroglossum stellatarum	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	3	11/08/2016	27/08/2022	
Pterophorus pentadactyla	White Plume Moth	1	06/08/2019	06/08/2019	
Yponomeuta evonymella	Bird-cherry Ermine	1	04/08/2019	04/08/2019	
Evergestis forficalis	Garden Pebble	3	06/08/2019	31/07/2020	
Pyrausta purpuralis	Common Purple & Gold	1	06/08/2019	06/08/2019	
Xestia xanthographa	Square-spot Rustic	3	14/07/2018	15/09/2020	
Eupithecia tripunctaria	White-spotted Pug	1	10/07/2020	10/07/2020	
Autographa gamma	Silver Y	10	01/09/2005	15/09/2020	
Biston betularia	Peppered Moth	7	07/07/2018	21/07/2020	
Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald	2	12/07/2020	21/07/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Cosmia trapezina	Dun-bar	3	12/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Herminia tarsipennalis	Fan-foot	3	12/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Idaea biselata	Small Fan-footed Wave	2	17/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Stauropus fagi	Lobster Moth	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Tethea ocularis	Figure of Eighty	1	19/05/2020	19/05/2020	
Thera britannica	Spruce Carpet	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Dysstroma truncata	Common Marbled Carpet	8	28/05/2018	15/09/2020	
Eilema griseola	Dingy Footman	3	29/07/2017	06/08/2020	

Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Ennomos quercaria	Clouded August Thorn	2	12/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Noctua fimbriata	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	5	19/07/2017	17/07/2020	
Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing	20	01/07/2017	15/09/2020	
Nola cucullatella	Short-cloaked Moth	1	01/07/2020	01/07/2020	
Notodonta dromedarius	Iron Prominent	2	28/05/2020	25/07/2020	
Eupithecia centaureata	Lime-speck Pug	11	29/07/2017	25/07/2020	
Furcula furcula	Sallow Kitten	3	03/08/2019	31/07/2020	
Hada plebeja	Shears	3	19/05/2020	15/09/2020	
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	3	31/07/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Gandaritis pyraliata	Barred Straw	5	16/06/2018	25/06/2020	
Gymnoscelis rufifasciata	Double-striped Pug	2	11/04/2020	12/07/2020	
Hadena bicruris	Lychnis	1	21/06/2020	21/06/2020	
Hecatera bicolorata	Broad-barred White	3	14/07/2018	12/06/2020	
Rusina ferruginea	Brown Rustic	2	28/06/2019	25/06/2020	
Scopula imitaria	Small Blood-vein	2	25/06/2020	01/07/2020	
Selenia dentaria	Early Thorn	8	16/03/2017	21/07/2020	
Smerinthus ocellata	Eyed Hawk-moth	4	10/06/2018	16/06/2020	
Sphinx ligustri	Privet Hawk-moth	8	10/06/2018	17/07/2020	
Xanthorhoe spadicearia	Red Twin-spot Carpet	1	21/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Noctua comes	Lesser Yellow Underwing	4	14/07/2020	15/09/2020	
Electrophaes corylata	Broken-barred Carpet	1	29/05/2020	29/05/2020	
Callimorpha dominula	Scarlet Tiger	10	27/06/2017	06/07/2022	
Rivula sericealis	Straw Dot	5	16/06/2018	06/08/2019	
Cabera exanthemata	Common Wave	9	16/06/2018	17/07/2020	
Lymantria monacha	Black Arches	5	19/07/2017	08/08/2020	
Clostera curtula	Chocolate-tip	1	07/06/2018	07/06/2018	
Korscheltellus lupulina	Common Swift	1	07/06/2018	07/06/2018	

Arctia caja	Garden Tiger	3	07/07/2018	25/06/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Axylia putris	Flame	5	07/06/2018	30/05/2020	
Diachrysia chrysis	Burnished Brass	7	07/06/2018	15/09/2020	
Zygaena filipendulae	Six-spot Burnet	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Bryophila domestica	Marbled Beauty	4	19/07/2017	25/06/2020	
Acronicta tridens	Dark Dagger	2	07/07/2017	19/07/2017	
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic	6	07/07/2017	25/06/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Deilephila elpenor	Elephant Hawk-moth	27	19/07/2017	21/07/2020	
Hyles gallii	Bedstraw Hawk-moth	1	07/07/2017	07/07/2017	
Laothoe populi	Poplar Hawk-moth	7	02/08/2017	25/07/2020	
Campptogramma bilineata	Yellow Shell	5	18/06/2017	15/09/2020	
Cyclophora linearia	Clay Triple-lines	1	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	
Leucoma salicis	White Satin Moth	3	30/06/2018	25/06/2020	
Euthrix potatoria	Drinker	1	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	
Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn	1	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Xanthorhoe montanata	Silver-ground Carpet	1	07/06/2018	07/06/2018	
Ennomos alniaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn	2	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	
Acasis viretata	Yellow-barred Brindle	1	07/05/2018	07/05/2018	
Hemithea aestivaria	Common Emerald	1	30/06/2018	30/06/2018	
Mesapamea secalis agg.	Common Rustic agg.	3	02/07/2017	01/08/2018	
Polia nebulosa	Grey Arches	3	07/06/2018	04/08/2019	
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth	5	30/06/2018	06/08/2019	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Cerastis rubricosa	Red Chestnut	1	14/04/2018	14/04/2018	
Plagodis dolabraria	Scorched Wing	2	28/05/2018	07/06/2018	
Cabera pusaria	Common White Wave	1	28/05/2018	28/05/2018	
Habrosyne pyritoides	Buff Arches	1	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	
Phlogophora meticulosa	Angle Shades	3	10/06/2018	23/06/2018	
Eupsilia transversa	Satellite	2	08/04/2018	14/04/2018	
Lacanobia thalassina	Pale-shouldered Brocade	1	28/05/2018	28/05/2018	

Autographa jota	Plain Golden Y	2	23/06/2018	25/06/2020	
Cucullia umbratica	Shark	1	07/06/2018	07/06/2018	
Amblyptilia acanthadactyla	Beautiful Plume	1	16/06/2018	16/06/2018	
Diurnea fagella	Early Reveller	1	08/04/2018	08/04/2018	
Stigmella malella	Apple Pygmy	1	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Stigmella hybnerella	Shining Hawthorn Dot	2	20/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Stigmella lemniscella	Beautiful Elm Dot	2	27/10/2012	20/09/2016	
Anthophila fabriciana	Common Nettle-tap	2	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Noctua janthe	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	5	04/08/2019	06/08/2020	
Apamea crenata	Clouded-bordered Brindle	2	28/06/2019	14/07/2020	
Phyllonorycter harrisella	White Oak Leaf-miner	1	20/09/2016	20/09/2016	
Bucculatrix albedinella	Elm Tuft	1	20/09/2016	20/09/2016	
Phyllonorycter geniculella	Sycamore Leaf-miner	1	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Stigmella viscerella	Plain Elm Dot	1	20/09/2016	20/09/2016	
Caloptilia stigmatella	Willow Stilt	1	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Caloptilia rufipennella	Rufous Stilt	1	27/10/2012	27/10/2012	
Chloroclystis v-ata	V-pug	2	07/07/2017	01/07/2020	
Xanthorhoe fluctuata	Garden Carpet	6	07/07/2017	14/07/2018	
Triodia sylvina	Orange Swift	1	29/07/2017	29/07/2017	
Agrochola lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut	3	01/09/2017	23/09/2017	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Geometra papilionaria	Large Emerald	2	23/06/2018	30/06/2018	
Cerura vinula	Puss Moth	1	07/07/2018	07/07/2018	
Pterostoma palpina	Pale Prominent	1	01/08/2018	01/08/2018	
Abraxas grossulariata	Magpie Moth	2	07/07/2018	31/07/2020	
Epirrhoe alternata	Common Carpet	4	28/05/2018	01/08/2018	
Amphipyra pyramidea agg.	Copper Underwing agg.	2	23/09/2017	01/08/2018	

Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade	1	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Craniophora ligustri	Coronet	4	30/06/2018	12/07/2020	
Hecatera dysodea	Small Ranunculus	1	03/07/2019	03/07/2019	
Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth	1	09/06/2015	09/06/2015	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Mesoligia furuncula	Cloaked Minor	1	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Anchoscelis lunosa	Lunar Underwing	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	
Operophtera brumata	Winter Moth	1	15/12/2020	15/12/2020	
Celypha striana	Barred Marble	1	14/07/2020	14/07/2020	
Hypsopygia costalis	Gold Triangle	4	01/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Hypsopygia glaucinalis	Double-striped Tabby	1	17/07/2020	17/07/2020	
Blastobasis adustella	Furness Dowd	1	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Carcina quercana	Long-horned Flat-body	1	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Yponomeuta rorrella	Willow Ermine	2	12/07/2020	14/07/2020	
Ypsolopha scabrella	Tufted Scallop	1	25/07/2020	25/07/2020	
Eudonia mercurella	Garden Grey	3	14/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Cochylichroa atricapitana	Black-fronted Straw	2	02/05/2020	31/07/2020	
Udea olivalis	Garden Pearl	1	25/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Aphomia sociella	Bee Moth	6	21/05/2020	12/07/2020	
Drymonia ruficornis	Lunar Marbled Brown	1	26/04/2020	26/04/2020	
Egira conspicillaris	Silver Cloud	1	16/05/2020	16/05/2020	
Eupithecia abbreviata	Brindled Pug	2	11/04/2020	24/04/2020	
Eupithecia dodoneata	Oak-tree Pug	1	26/04/2020	26/04/2020	
Agrotis segetum	Turnip Moth	2	28/05/2020	31/05/2020	
Alcis repandata	Mottled Beauty	2	19/06/2020	25/06/2020	
Anchoscelis litura	Brown-spot Pinion	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Amphipyra pyramidea	Copper Underwing	1	06/08/2020	06/08/2020	
Aporophyla nigra	Black Rustic	2	10/11/2017	15/09/2020	
Atethmia centrago	Centre-barred Sallow	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Caradrina clavipalpis	Pale Mottled Willow	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	

Xestia ditrapezium	Triple-spotted Clay	1	17/07/2020	17/07/2020	
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic	5	16/06/2020	31/07/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Myelois circumvoluta	Thistle Ermine	2	12/06/2020	21/07/2020	
Epiphyas postvittana	Light Brown Apple Moth	2	06/08/2020	15/09/2020	
Anania coronata	Spotted Magpie	1	21/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Eudonia lacustrata	Little Grey	2	14/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Metalampra italica	Italian Bark Moth	1	31/07/2020	31/07/2020	
Adscita geryon	Cistus Forester	1	1973	1973	
Pabulatrix pabulatricula	Union Rustic	1	1890	1890	
Rheumaptera hastata	Argent & Sable	1	1900	1900	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Hoplodrina ambigua	Vine's Rustic	2	24/05/2020	31/05/2020	
Leucania comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	2	16/06/2020	21/06/2020	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Rheumaptera undulata	Scallop Shell	1	17/07/2020	17/07/2020	
Zygaena filipendulae filipendulae	Zygaena filipendulae filipendulae	1	19/07/2020	19/07/2020	
Campaea margaritaria	Light Emerald	1	21/07/2020	21/07/2020	
Conistra vaccinii	Chestnut	1	15/12/2020	15/12/2020	
Cosmia pyralina	Lunar-spotted Pinion	1	25/07/2020	25/07/2020	
Drepana falcatoria	Pebble Hook-tip	1	28/07/2020	28/07/2020	
Dryobotodes eremita	Brindled Green	1	15/09/2020	15/09/2020	
Mormo maura	Old Lady	2	01/07/2017	02/07/2017	
Melanargia galathea	Marbled White	5	17/07/2019	04/08/2021	
Pieris rapae	Small White	29	23/07/2011	18/08/2021	
Pieris brassicae	Large White	27	09/06/2006	18/08/2021	
Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown	8	23/06/2006	23/07/2020	
Pyronia tithonus	Gatekeeper	6	19/07/2020	04/08/2021	
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral	15	21/07/2006	18/08/2021	
Vanessa cardui	Painted Lady	8	21/07/2006	04/08/2021	
Aglais io	Peacock	12	21/07/2006	18/08/2021	
Lycaena phlaeas	Small Copper	2	09/06/2006	04/08/2021	

Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	3	09/06/2006	09/06/2006	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Gonepteryx rhamni	Brimstone	3	15/05/2005	31/07/2020	
Aglais urticae	Small Tortoiseshell	20	01/09/2005	18/08/2021	
Pararge aegeria	Speckled Wood	8	01/09/2005	29/04/2023	
Celastrina argiolus britanna	Holly Blue	2	15/05/2005	09/04/2017	
Polyommatus icarus	Common Blue	6	01/09/2005	08/08/2020	
Pieris napi	Green-veined White	2	21/07/2020	23/07/2021	
Thymelicus sylvestris	Small Skipper	3	23/06/2006	05/07/2020	
Pyronia tithonus tithonus	Gatekeeper or Hedge Brown	4	23/07/2011	18/07/2016	
Maniola jurtina jurtina	Meadow Brown	12	23/07/2011	26/07/2021	
Aphantopus hyperantus	Ringlet	11	23/06/2006	16/07/2021	
Pieris napi sabellicae	Green-veined White	2	15/05/2010	24/07/2012	
Gonepteryx rhamni rhamni	Brimstone	6	28/07/2011	24/03/2021	
Polygonia c-album	Comma	6	24/07/2012	26/08/2019	
Pararge aegeria tircis	Speckled Wood	1	18/07/2013	18/07/2013	
Thymelicus lineola	Essex Skipper	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Pyronia tithonus britanniae	Hedge Brown	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Melanargia galathea serena	Marbled White	1	21/07/2006	21/07/2006	
Satyrrium w-album	White-letter Hairstreak	1	04/08/1996	04/08/1996	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
Lycaena phlaeas phlaeas	Small Copper	1	18/07/2016	18/07/2016	
Anthocharis cardamines britannica	Orange-tip	2	15/05/2010	12/05/2023	

Coenonympha pamphilus pamphilus	Small Heath	1	17/07/2019	17/07/2019	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Ochlodes sylvanus	Large Skipper	2	09/06/2006	23/06/2006	
Anthocharis cardamines	Orange-tip	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Limoniidae	Limoniidae	1	06/08/2020	06/08/2020	
Aulagromyza heringii	Aulagromyza heringii	1	27/10/2021	27/10/2021	
Cerodontha iridis	Cerodontha iridis	1	27/10/2021	27/10/2021	
Eupeodes corollae	Eupeodes corollae	1	21/05/2009	21/05/2009	
Episyrphus balteatus	Marmalade Hoverfly	1	21/05/2009	21/05/2009	
Chromatomyia ramosa	Chromatomyia ramosa	1	14/07/2018	14/07/2018	
Bombylius major	Dark-edged Bee-fly	4	20/03/2017	19/05/2018	
Epistrophe eligans	Epistrophe eligans	1	03/04/2017	03/04/2017	
Phytomyza agromyzina	Phytomyza agromyzina	3	20/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Phytoliriomyza hilaella	Phytoliriomyza hilaella	1	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	
Physocephala rufipes	Physocephala rufipes	1	15/07/1970	15/07/1970	
Phytomyza ilicis	Holly Leaf Gall Fly	1	28/01/2019	28/01/2019	
Phytomyza flavicornis	Phytomyza flavicornis	1	28/01/2019	28/01/2019	
Melanagromyza lappae	Melanagromyza lappae	1	28/01/2019	28/01/2019	
Philaenus spumarius	Cuckoo-Spit Insect	3	10/06/2019	19/06/2019	
Pentatoma rufipes	Red-legged Shieldbug	2	23/06/2006	22/09/2020	
Cyphostethus tristriatus	Juniper Shieldbug	2	23/04/1998	24/06/2000	
Tritomegas bicolor	Pied Shieldbug	2	23/04/1998	02/05/2000	
Sehirus luctuosus	Forget-me-not Shieldbug	1	29/06/2004	29/06/2004	
Eysarcoris venustissimus	Woundwort Shieldbug	2	30/05/1992	23/04/1998	
Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale	Hawthorn Shieldbug	1	06/07/2017	06/07/2017	
Bombus hypnorum	Tree Bumblebee	5	16/06/2013	19/05/2017	
Bombus	Bumblebee	1	15/05/2005	15/05/2005	
Lasius niger	Small Black Ant	1	12/07/2020	12/07/2020	

Colletes hederæ	Ivy Bee	1	02/10/2018	02/10/2018	
Bombus lapidarius	Red-tailed Bumblebee	3	09/06/2006	03/04/2017	
Bombus terrestris	Buff-tailed Bumblebee	2	02/03/2017	15/03/2017	
Vespa crabro	Hornet	1	30/10/2001	30/10/2001	
Bombus hortorum	Small Garden Bumble Bee	1	06/04/2017	06/04/2017	
Biorhiza pallida	Oak Apple	1	19/05/2006	19/05/2006	
Bombus pascuorum	Common Carder Bee	2	23/06/2006	21/07/2006	
Taxon group	Amphibian and reptile				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	6	04/02/2021	23/02/2022	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	6	24/11/2006	08/04/2019	Bern-A2 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	9	06/09/2002	22/02/2019	Bern-A3 ; HabDir-A5 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1	10/03/2025	10/03/2025	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	1	28/04/2014	28/04/2014	Bern-A3 ; RedList_Global_post94-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.1(kill/injuring),WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a
Taxon group	Bird				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	33	13/10/2003	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	15	08/11/2003	29/07/2011	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red

Phasianus colchicus	Pheasant	37	01/03/2003	12/11/2022	
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	38	13/10/2003	29/06/2020	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	47	19/02/1993	12/11/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	26	08/11/2003	26/04/2023	Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	6	15/05/2005	05/03/2014	Bern-A2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Amber
Periparus ater	Coal Tit	25	01/03/2003	12/11/2022	
Pica pica	Magpie	34	08/11/2003	12/11/2019	
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	39	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	25	13/10/2003	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	40	10/10/2003	26/04/2023	
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch	26	21/07/1988	09/02/2022	
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	24	15/05/2005	12/11/2019	
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	15	10/07/1978	15/02/2015	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Turdus merula	Blackbird	58	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Corvus corone	Carrion Crow	43	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck	3	28/04/2008	01/05/2010	
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	54	21/07/1988	12/11/2022	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; Bird-Amber
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	55	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Coloeus monedula	Jackdaw	40	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	21	12/12/2007	12/11/2022	
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	2	28/04/2008	15/05/2010	Invasive non native species
Cygnus atratus	Black Swan	2	03/02/2008	28/04/2008	
Motacilla alba yarrellii	Pied Wagtail	31	01/03/2003	12/11/2019	
Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch	56	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Parus major	Great Tit	51	01/03/2003	26/04/2023	
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	57	01/03/2003	12/11/2022	
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	26	10/10/2003	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red ; England_NERC_S.41
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	29	13/10/2003	09/01/2023	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Amber

Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	30	01/03/2003	16/11/2017	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	26	08/11/2003	16/11/2017	
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	38	01/03/2003	12/11/2022	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap	21	15/05/2005	26/04/2023	
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	23	15/05/2005	12/11/2019	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Red
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	8	27/11/2003	12/11/2019	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff	27	01/04/2003	26/04/2023	
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	28	15/05/2005	01/06/2016	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red
Spinus spinus	Siskin	4	28/12/2005	05/03/2014	
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	27	01/03/2003	11/02/2022	
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit	28	15/05/2005	12/11/2022	
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	28	01/03/2003	12/11/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	7	15/05/2005	15/05/2011	CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Amber
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	60	07/01/1993	25/02/2000	Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	15	16/03/1994	11/11/2017	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Phylloscopus inornatus	Yellow-browed Warbler	1	29/01/2021	29/01/2021	Bird-Amber
Columba livia	Rock Dove	10	08/11/2003	16/11/2017	
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	16	10/10/2003	17/10/2022	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	14	26/03/2011	12/11/2022	BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA- Sch1_part1
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	5	10/02/2013	01/03/2022	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_AEWA-A2 ; ECCITES-A
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	12	10/08/1978	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird- Amber
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	15	01/05/2003	01/06/2016	
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	42	01/06/2003	09/02/2022	
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	3	29/07/2011	09/02/2022	Bern-A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Saxicola rubicola	Stonechat	9	16/01/2008	17/10/2022	

Buteo buteo	Buzzard	40	01/06/2003	26/09/2023	
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	9	20/05/1988	06/05/2012	Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper	19	15/05/2005	13/07/2017	
Corvus corax	Raven	10	04/12/2001	16/11/2017	
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	08/11/2003	02/02/2016	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Apus apus	Swift	9	01/05/2003	05/05/2016	Bird-Red
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	8	15/05/2005	05/05/2016	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	25	15/05/2005	16/11/2017	Bird-Amber
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	27	21/07/1988	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; Bird-Amber
Alectoris rufa	Red-legged Partridge	7	15/05/2005	09/02/2022	
Curruca communis	Whitethroat	14	15/05/2005	17/05/2022	Bird-Amber
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	2	01/04/2007	18/11/2024	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	14	07/04/2003	09/02/2022	
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	2	04/01/2008	28/11/2013	WACA-Sch1_part1
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	16	01/03/2003	29/07/2011	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red
Curruca curruca	Lesser Whitethroat	3	15/05/2010	15/05/2011	
Athene noctua	Little Owl	6	20/01/1987	29/07/2011	
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	7	27/11/2003	05/12/2013	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Dryobates minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	7	24/09/1993	09/05/2001	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	1	20/10/2003	20/10/2003	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	4	01/07/1988	02/07/1994	Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Turdus torquatus	Ring Ouzel	1	15/05/1995	15/05/1995	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	1	06/06/1958	06/06/1958	BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Red ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Poecile montanus	Willow Tit	1	12/12/2007	12/12/2007	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Red
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	1	16/06/2011	16/06/2011	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber

Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	4	01/05/1993	06/03/1994	Bird-Red
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	3	08/01/2000	12/10/2000	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	5	23/05/1988	02/07/2021	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2 ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Motacilla flava flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	2	15/05/2005	01/05/2010	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	2	01/05/2010	05/09/2019	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Sylvia borin	Garden Warbler	2	15/05/2005	16/06/2008	
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	2	20/10/2003	17/11/2009	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	2	23/04/2003	07/04/2013	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	4	15/05/2005	15/05/2011	Bird-Amber
Larus canus	Common Gull	2	08/11/2003	26/02/2006	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	1	20/02/2013	20/02/2013	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Amber
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	1	30/08/2003	30/08/2003	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	1	13/11/2002	13/11/2002	
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1	25/05/1993	25/05/1993	BirdsDir-A2.2 ; ECCITES-A ; Bird-Red ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Accipiter gentilis	Goshawk	1	21/10/2023	21/10/2023	CMS_A2 ; ECCITES-A ; WACA-Sch1_part1
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock	1	09/02/2022	09/02/2022	BirdsDir-A2.1 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2 ; Bird-Red
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	1	00/01/1900	00/01/1900	Bern-A2 ; Bird-Amber ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	1	21/02/2013	21/02/2013	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	1	01/07/2012	01/07/2012	Bern-A2 ; BirdsDir-A1 ; CMS_A2,CMS_AEWA-A2
Taxon group	Mammal				
Taxon Name	Common Name	No. of records	First date recorded	Last date recorded	Status

Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	105	2006	17/09/2023	Bern-A3 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	27	11/08/2013	23/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Myotis	Myotis Bat species	10	09/09/2015	23/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	22	14/08/2006	11/04/2022	Bern-A2,Bern-A3 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Talpa europaea	Mole	2	01/04/1968	03/02/2014	
Eptesicus serotinus	Serotine	8	09/09/2015	23/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	3	14/08/2006	23/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Chiroptera	Bat	1	20/06/2001	20/06/2001	Bern-A2,Bern-A3 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; RedList_Global_post2001-LC ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	4	21/07/1988	22/05/2018	

Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	2	22/05/2018	01/06/2022	RedList_Europe_post2001-LC ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41
Meles meles	Badger	6	28/03/1997	01/05/2013	Bern-A3 ; Protection_of_Badgers_Act_1992
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	2	24/02/2019	29/03/2019	
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey Squirrel	2	21/07/1988	09/06/2006	Invasive non native species
Lutra lutra	Otter	2	16/05/2010	12/05/2012	Bern-A2 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; ECCITES-A ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Arvicola amphibius	Water Vole	1	10/07/1978	10/07/1978	BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4.a,WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c
Apodemus sylvaticus	Wood Mouse	2	19/05/2006	09/06/2006	
Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer	2	19/05/2006	09/06/2006	
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	1	06/09/2002	06/09/2002	
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	2	23/09/2015	23/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's Bat	2	09/09/2015	09/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A4 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2
Rhinolophus hipposideros	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	2	09/09/2015	09/09/2015	Bern-A2 ; CMS_A2,CMS_EUROBATS-A1 ; HabDir-A2*,HabDir-A4 ; BAP-2007 ; England_NERC_S.41 ; WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b,WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a,WACA-Sch5Sect9.4c ; HabReg-Sch2

Moreton-in-Marsh Neighbourhood Plan

2018 - 2031

Appendix G

Greenway Documents



MORETON-IN-MARSH

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

EAST MORETON GREENWAY, SUMMARY TO DATE (February 2025)



BACKGROUND

Moreton-in-Marsh is a rapidly expanding town. In recent years, several new housing estates have been built in East Moreton, and there are proposals for many more houses.

The obvious route from East Moreton to the town centre is the Todenham Road, but the road is unsafe, due to traffic and a lack of pedestrian facilities. There is no footway for 420 yards from Windsor Road, so many residents drive into town.

East Moreton has a complex network of well surfaced paths, with street-lighting. However this alternative route to the town centre is very confusing, especially for newcomers.

PROPOSAL

The proposed East Moreton Greenway is a 3 km loop from the railway station, suitable for pedestrians and wheelchairs. As well as linking several large housing developments to buses and trains in the town centre, the route passes a scenic meadow, Moreton Rangers Football Club with skate park, running track and outdoor gym, employment opportunities at Cotswold Business Park, a cemetery, three playgrounds and a nature reserve. It would also help with pedestrian access to the Fire Service College.

Moreton-in-Marsh is an ideal town for this initiative. It is relatively flat for a Cotswold town and is bisected by two A roads, A44 and A429, used by hundreds of lorries every day. A good walking and wheeling route would encourage people to leave their cars at home, reducing traffic congestion and pollution, also easing the severe parking problems in Moreton.

Continued on next page

PROGRESS SO FAR

2019 Moreton-in-Marsh Town Council declared a Climate Emergency. After a public consultation at Redesdale Hall, the route was included in the town's Neighbourhood Development Plan. Town Councillors walked the entire 3km route.

2020 Delays due to Covid. Plan endorsed by County Cllr Nigel Moor, before he retired.

2021 East Moreton Greenway championed by District Councillor Rachel Coxcoon and by Hannah Fountain, Sustainable Transport Lead for Cotswold District Council. Hannah submitted the plan to Great Western Railway Community Investments and won an award for the proposal, the path linking to the new Integrated Transport Hub and the Train Station. Unfortunately, Hannah left her post soon afterwards and progress stalled.

2022 Nicola Chidley, Public Rights of Way Officer, Gloucestershire County Council. She inspected the route and then for signage she recommended Nibra Signs or Brissco.

2022 Quotes for signage were obtained from these companies, each quote being less than £100.

2023 Guided tour for current Moreton-in-Marsh Town Councillors. A few minor amendments suggested to make the route more suitable for wheelchairs, e.g. a small diversion to a dropped kerb.

2023 Support from County Councillor Mark MacKenzie-Charrington. He walked the route and sent this message 17/10/23 I'm very supportive of the proposal. It's such a pity that it's not already up and running. Subject to funding from others, I can probably commit a contribution from my Highways Fund.

2024 Nigel Moor enquired about progress. He suggested contacting Jo Atkins, ThinkTravel Coordinator for Gloucestershire County Council. According to their website, ThinkTravel "is dedicated to promoting active and sustainable travel within the community of Gloucestershire".

Jo has agreed to investigate S106 monies. East Moreton Greenway is a simple, low cost venture and hopefully ThinkTravel can now bring the scheme to fruition.

Mapping has been devised for another route, West Moreton Greenway, but that requires users to cross the A44 and would also require some surfacing work. West Moreton Greenway is much more "aspirational" and not practical at this time.

All the infrastructure is in place for East Moreton Greenway, except for signage. Unfortunately, progress has stalled, at the time of writing (February 2025).

MAP, PROPOSED QUIET LOOPS EAST MORETON AND WEST MORETON, 2022

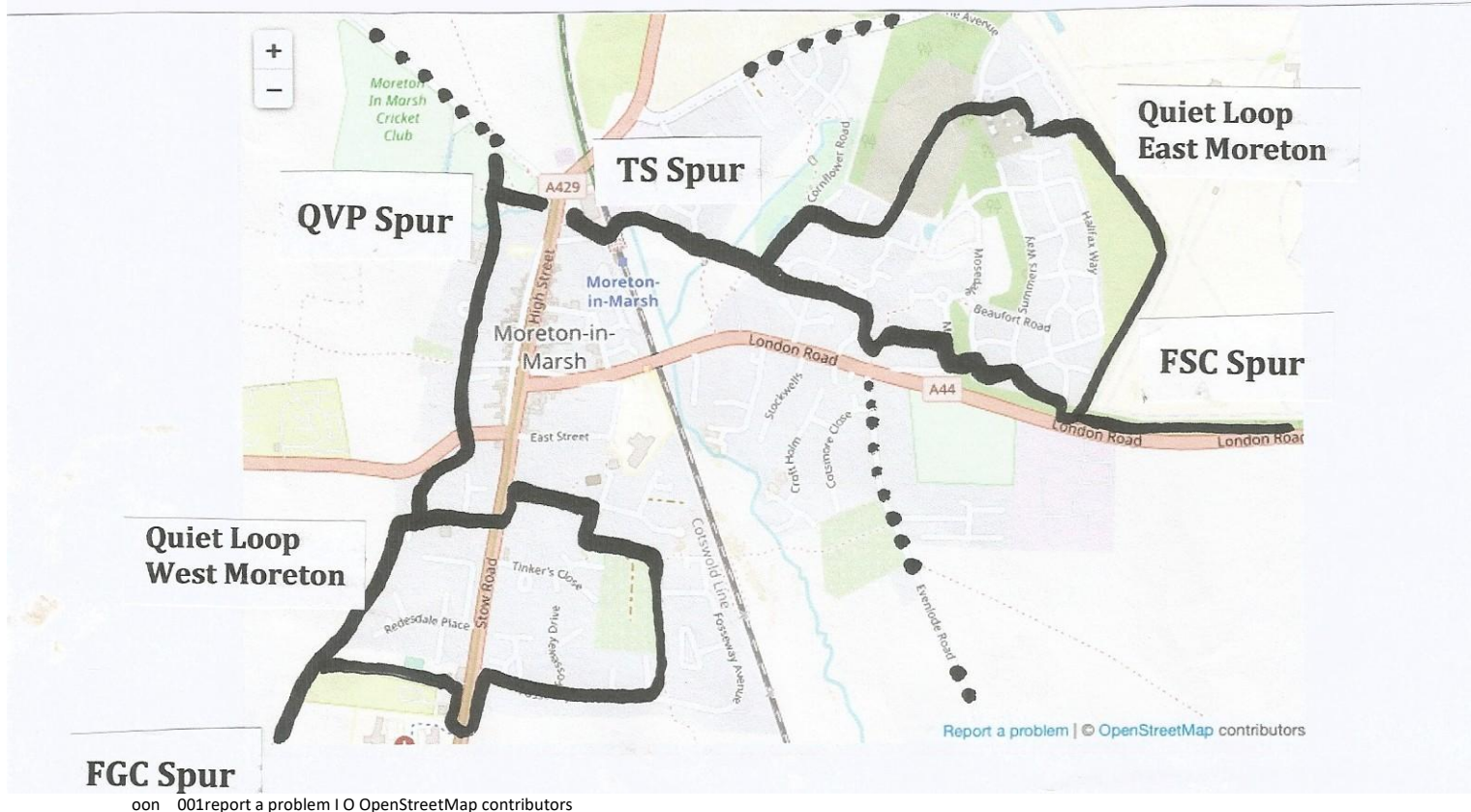
Abbreviations for spurs: Queen Victoria Park (QVP), Fosseway Garden Centre (FGC), Train Station (TS), Fire Service College (FSC)

This map shows the proposed loops for East Moreton and West Moreton, situated on either side of the railway line. These loops would be shared-use paths, avoiding cars and lorries.

The TS Spur and the FSC Spur avoid heavy traffic on the A44.

Likewise, the QVP Spur and the FGC Spur bypass the busy A429.

The existing National Cycle Network Routes (NCN5, NCN48 and NCN442) are shown by dotted lines.



Abbr	Location	what3words location	Lat/Long. Degrees and decimal minutes.	Support for sign Type of sign		Photo?	Comments, for route travelling ANTI-CLOCKWISE
S1	Platform 2 lamppost	unheated.pickup.olive	N51°59.523' W001°42.045'	Lamppost	Vinyl or publicity		A publicity sign visible to rail users. Integrated Transport Hub planned for station.
S2	Station path lamppost	lump.discouraged.squaring	N51°59.589' W001°42.095'	Lamppost	Vinyl	Yes	www.what3words.com/how-to-use-the-what3words-app
S3	Entrance to Blenheim Meadow	obligated.score.barman	N51°59.577' W001°42.045'	Existing wooden post	Round signs	Yes	Wooden post here already has a sign for Moreton Eight Walk, add our signs
S4	Path next to 12 Roundhouse Mews	contoured.strong.clan	N51°59.579' W001°42.001'	Lamppost	Vinyl		
S5	Lamppost on tarmac path	mentioned.scooped.arrived	N51°59.596' W001°42.264'	Lamppost	Vinyl		
S6	Next to 24 Blenheim Way	unsecured.dunk.uproot	N51°59.553' W001°41.872'	Lamppost	Vinyl and ?publicity	Yes	Crucial landmark. From train station, users must keep LEFT of pumping station
S7	Lamppost on tarmac path	sweetener.zeal.static	N51°59.535' W001°41.807'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Keeps users on track if uncertain about fork in paths at pumping station
	Bridge	cashier.sleeping.workflow	N51°59.518' W001°41.775'	Existing wooden post	Round signs	Yes	Bridge has vertical wooden posts suitable for round signs. Near 15 Foxglove Close.
	Path next to bungalows	whisker.witty.dressing	N51°59.497' W001°41.664'	Lamppost	Vinyl		The route is next to No.1 The Bungalows, off Dulverton Place.
	Lamppost, see map	volunteered.salary.amends	N51°59.447' W001°41.576'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Route continues parallel to A44 (a quiet alternative to main road)
	Lamppost	push.intervene.gala		Lamppost	Vinyl		Bear right passing lamppost no. 28 to A44
	Pass Laurel House on A44	bench.shackles.subject					Ideally sign here to National Cycle Route NCN48 to Evenlode and Oxford
	Errington	shipwreck.adhesive.rent		Lamppost	Vinyl		Left at 7 Errington Road to 1 Errington, then cross Mosedale at dropped kerbs. Moreton Rangers FC is opposite.
	Bus stop, Mosedale	agents.wages.rationing	N52°59.448' W001°41.444'	Bus Stop	Vinyl	Yes	Convenient for Beaufort Road playground. Buses to schools and Cheltenham. Bike parking?
	Playground Beaufort Rd	lightly.glimmers.bakes			Vinyl		At Mosedale roundabout, turn right to playground on Beaufort Road, lamppost no.25
	10 Beaufort Road	flies.marathon.sandbags			Vinyl		Pass 10 Beaufort Road, at lamppost no.29
	20 Summers Way	waffle.pirate.gloom			Vinyl		Dropped kerb to 26 Summers Way, lamppost at 20 Summers Way
L10	Lamppost at 14 Summers Way	podcast.vitamins.rebel	N51°59.411' W001°41.315'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Continue along Summers Way to 30mph sign at A44
L11	Lysander Way near A44	pixel.reconnect.plug	N51°59.359' W001°41.240'	Lamppost	Vinyl	Yes	Go left for 20 metres, then left onto major, unsigned path. Opposite Cotswold Business Village (employment, bike shop, café)
L12	A44 junction with path	arts.figure.branched	N51°59.353' W001°41.210'	NEW SIGN POST	Publicity	Yes	A publicity sign visible to motorists. A44 track to Fire Service College with Sports Centre. Track needs eventual upgrade.

L13	Path next to pseudo-motorway	teardrop.playfully.highlighted	N51°59.374' W001°41.203'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Protected area for greater crested newts. Rich habitat for goldfinch, skylarks and raptors. Sponsored picnic tables by bin??
L14	Near 8 Wellesley Close	flaunting.airlineRs.garages	N51°59.67252' W1°41.2224'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Lamppost in playground. Could also have a sign "Learning to cycle? Remove pedals, fully lower saddle and scooter"
L15	2 Wellesley Close	reactions.eyeful.noble	N51°59.669' W001°41.286'	NEW WOODEN POST	Vinyl		No lampposts on left, so erect a new wooden post or stick a vinyl sign on the back of the Wellesley Close street sign (8.5cm high)
L16	Path next to 51 Valetta Way	natural.episodes.uppermost	N51°59.671' W001°41.361'	Lamppost	Vinyl		
L17	Grass near substation	fitter.strut.defectors	N51°59.659' W001°41.411'	NEW SIGN POST	Vinyl or publicity		A publicity sign? Users to pass 6 Vanguard Way, heading to playground at Jupiter Close and train station.
L18	Near 66 Windsor Road	crowns.pheasants.challenge	N51°59.592' W001°41.523'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Place vinyl sign as high as possible, to aid visibility from Cornflower Road
L19	Black fence near 27 Cornflower Rd	beefed.yachting.following	N51°59.593' W001°41.533'	NEW WOODEN POST	Round signs x2		May need signs both sides of post. New housing Windsor Road not on older maps
L20	Near 46 Cornflower Rd	dweller.hatter.spruced	N51°59.553' W001°41.570'	Lamppost	Vinyl		Could indicate National Cycle Network NCN5 to Banbury, accessible from 2 Cornflower Road
L21	Gate into parkland	famous.redeemed.trousers	N51°59.582' W001°41.680'	Affix to gate	Vinyl		At Red Champion Way, avoiding private road
L22	Near lakeside bench	estimates.reprints.player	N51°59.562' W001°41.726'	Lamppost	Vinyl	Yes	Scenic spot for photos, little egret often seen here

TOTAL SIGNS INCLUDING SPARES Forty 70mm vinyl signs, sixteen 75mm x 3mm aluminium printed discs each with 4 drilled holes for screws, at least 3 publicity signs

Two new wooden posts and two new metal signposts. Erect all vinyl signs so visible from both directions.

The East Moreton Greenway was originally championed by Hannah Fountain, Sustainable Transport Lead at Cotswold District Council. She won an award from GWR trains for this integrated transport project, but unfortunately Hannah left her post before completion

Nicola Chidley, Rights of Way Officer at Glos. County Council, has walked the Greenway. For signage, she recommends Nibra Signs or Brissco Signs. Quotes for signage in 2022 were about £70 total. County Councillor Mark MacKenzie-Charrington has inspected the route and advised money might be available from the Highways Fund.

This is version 2 of the spreadsheet, revised after walking the route with Moreton Town Councillors in 2023. Suitable for walkers and wheelchairs. For a guided tour, please email dihut34@hotmail.com