

Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan



Adopted Version

September 2019

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1.0 Background

1.1 The Localism Act 2011 introduced significant reforms to the planning system in England; it gave local communities more say in shaping future development in their area. The most significant reform gave local parish councils the power to prepare a neighbourhood plan.

1.2 In 2013 Pebworth Parish Council applied to designate the whole parish as a Neighbourhood Area and successfully bid for funding from the Government to help prepare a Neighbourhood Plan.

1.3 A Neighbourhood Plan produced and agreed by the people who live in Pebworth, gives us a very strong say in the future development of the parish. A Neighbourhood Plan, once adopted, becomes part of the statutory “Local Development Plan” alongside adopted Development Plan Documents (including the South Worcestershire Development Plan, and the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Local Plan). This means that planning decisions in the parish must be taken in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan.

1.4 To guide the preparation of the Plan we asked volunteers to join a Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group; this included local residents and parish councillors. The process has been overseen by independent planning consultants Brodie Planning Associates (BPA) appointed by the Parish Council to provide professional planning advice.

1.5 Throughout the Plan preparation process the steering group has attempted to involve all members of our community to gain a full picture of the issues affecting them. We have gathered information through focussed discussion groups, a residents’ questionnaire which went to everyone in the parish, a short survey at the Party in the Park and a housing site options survey delivered to every home. We wanted to be confident that we were developing a Plan that was supported by the community. We have also published regular updates in the Pebworth Petrus to try and keep residents up to speed with Plan developments.

1.6 This is the final Adopted Version of Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan. It sets out what the residents have told us over the past two years and translates that into

- a **vision** for the future of the parish
- some broad **objectives** which we think will help achieve the vision and
- a set of **policies and actions** which will make the vision a reality.

1.7 The Plan has been through a series of consultations including the Regulation 14 Consultation in the summer of 2018, and a further six week consultation period

undertaken by Wychavon District Council from 7th January to 18th February 2019 known as Regulation 16.

1.8 In March 2019 Wychavon District Council appointed an independent examiner to consider the Plan and any representations made during the Regulation 16 Consultation. The independent examiner's task was limited to considering whether the Plan met the basic conditions. A Plan must:

- conform with EU and UK law;
- conform with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Development Plan;
- contribute to sustainable development; and
- uphold the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

1.9 The independent examiner prepared a report that recommended that the Plan proceeded to local referendum with appropriate modifications. These modifications have now been made and are contained within this document.

1.10 Wychavon District Council organised a parish referendum on 25 July 2019. 90.4 percent of the turnout voted in favour of the Plan, therefore it has become part of Wychavon District's statutory Development Framework and will be used to guide development in the parish from 2018 to 2030. This Plan must be taken into account when planning applications and appeals are determined in the parish.

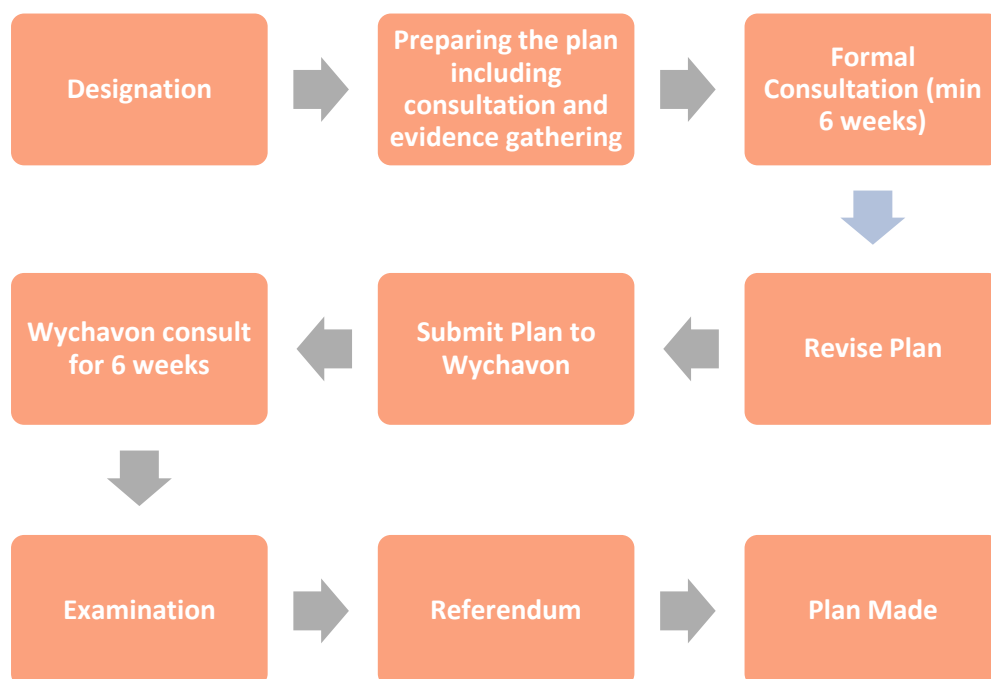


Figure 1. The Neighbourhood Plan Preparation Process

2.0 Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan boundary

2.1 The whole parish of Pebworth (Fig 2) has been formally designated as a Neighbourhood Area through an application made on 15 November 2012 under the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (part 2 S6) and approved by Wychavon District Council on 10 April 2013.

2.2 The parish of Pebworth, including the settlements of Pebworth, Broad Marston and Ullington, amounts to an area of approximately 1,623 hectares.

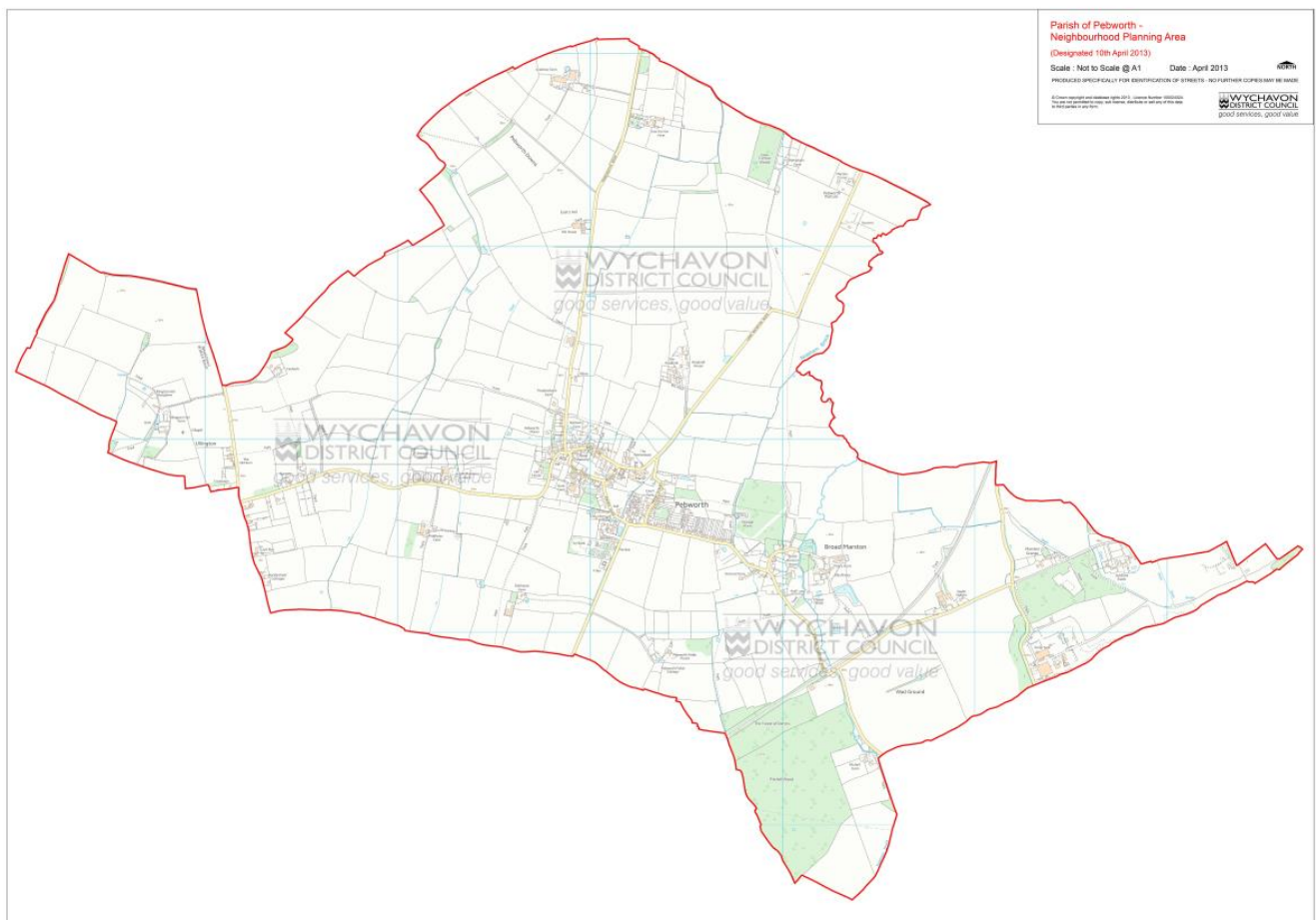


Figure 2 Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area.

Source: Wychavon District Council 2016

3.0 Preparing the Plan

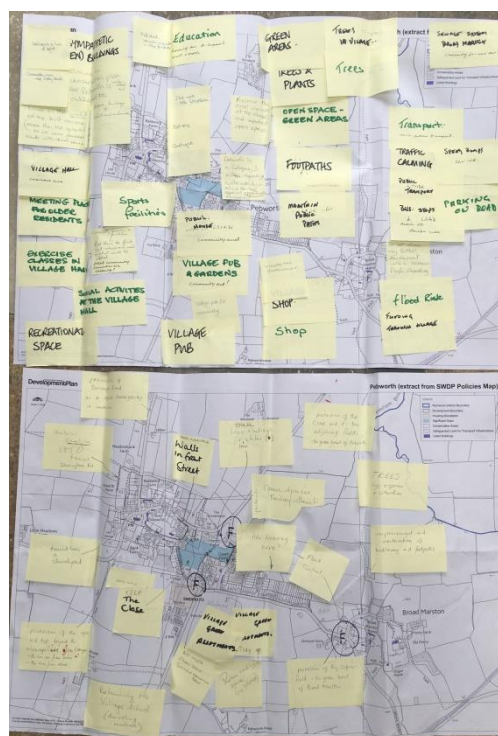
3.1 The Neighbourhood Plan has been developed in full consultation with the community.

3.2 From the outset the Parish Council invited the community to attend public meetings held in Pebworth Village Hall. Local residents along with some members of the Parish Council formed a steering group to lead the development of the Plan at a meeting on the 20th June 2016. Although all meetings held during the process have been open to the public, in most cases they have been attended by a smaller group of core members of the steering group and interested parties.

3.3 To provide some context, an earlier attempt to develop a Neighbourhood Plan had been abandoned partly due to a large scale development for 380 homes gaining approval at appeal on a site adjacent to the parish boundary in 2014. To assist in getting a Plan produced, independent planning consultants, BPA Planning Associates, were appointed by the Parish Council in 2016 to steer the process and to provide impartial professional planning advice. Early discussions included a potential change in the Neighbourhood Area boundary, but it was agreed to continue with the existing parish boundary.

3.4 A meeting with the steering group was held at the Village Hall in June 2016. Its purpose was to identify how best to engage with all the sectors of the community and also to identify key issues that could potentially be addressed through land use planning. This stimulated much discussion and revealed consensus on a number of key issues, including:

- the importance of key open spaces;
- the preservation and enhancement of the rural character of the village;
- the maintenance and retention of public footpaths and bridleways that form important connections within the parish;
- the importance of social activities, including the retention of the pub;
- support for the school; and
- the protection of heritage and the need for good design.



Issues exercise at meeting June 2016

3.5 It was agreed that a series of focus group meetings based on demographics would form the initial way of engaging with the community. These events were hosted by a

member of the steering group, an experienced market researcher, and assisted by BPA. These focus group sessions targeted different demographic groups in the community: parents of younger children; retired people; and working age people. Three separate sessions were held on each of the following dates: 1st, 15th and 22nd September 2016. Everyone in the community was invited by a letter delivered to individual addresses.

3.6 Each session covered the same subject areas including:

- What makes Pebworth;
- Future development, location and type;
- Public buildings and facilities;
- Natural environment;
- Energy;
- Flooding;
- Footpaths and pavements;
- Business and agriculture; and
- Public transport and highways.



Resident Questionnaire

3.7 As a result of understanding the issues that were important to the different sectors of the community, a wider resident questionnaire was designed and distributed during the spring of 2017. This was sent to every adult in the parish and a teenager survey was conducted online through Facebook.

3.8 The results of the residents' questionnaire (which are presented under the relevant sections within this document and published on the website) were presented back to the community July 2017 at a public meeting that was well attended and were also published on the parish website and advertised in the Petrus newsletter.

3.9 These results and the identified trends were used to inform the development of the overall vision and objectives of the Plan. These along with the general direction of policies were consulted on at the Pebworth Party in the Park in September 2017 and subsequently published in the Pebworth Petrus. A brief survey conducted on the day identified that 98% of those that commented were in support of the vision and support for each of the five objectives ranged from 88% to 100%. This gave the group confidence to continue with their work.



Party in the Park 2017

3.10 Work then began in earnest on researching each of the identified policy areas and collating the necessary evidence to be able to justify a local policy. The five general policy areas identified were:

- housing;
- design;
- the natural environment;
- community facilities; and
- the local economy.

3.11 Background work, including numerous site assessments, have been undertaken by core members of the steering group under the direction of BPA. Where evidence is particularly detailed this is published in separate background papers on the website (key elements are contained within this document under the relevant sections). This evidence has been pulled together and informed the drafting of policies which have then been reviewed and agreed by members of the steering group at a number of topic specific meetings.

3.12 A housing site options consultation was carried out in May/ June 2018 where the community were asked to select their preferred housing site from four options. This was done through a survey that was distributed to every household in the parish with enough copies in each envelope for every adult registered on the electoral register to respond. The community was also asked whether they would support more than one site being allocated for housing. The results from this survey have been taken account of and reflected in the relevant policies in the Plan.

3.13 A draft Plan was consulted on, called the Regulation 14 Consultation, from 30th July to 21st September 2018. Over 60 statutory consultees were notified of the consultation and every household in the parish received a flyer through their door raising awareness of the consultation period and a public event. There were also features in the Petrus newsletter, information on the village webpage and a banner and several posters up in the parish. Comments received were analysed, responded to in the Consultation report and any necessary amends made to the Plan.

3.14 The Plan was then formerly submitted to Wychavon District Council who ran a consultation, known as the Regulation 16 Consultation, on the Submission Plan from 7th January to 18th February 2019. This was advertised in the press, on the District Council website, in the Petrus newsletter and posters in the parish as well as letters sent to interested parties and stakeholders. 18 responses were received and these along with the Submitted Plan and associated documents were sent to an independent examiner to be assessed.

3.15 Following the independent examination, in order for the Plan to meet the basic conditions and other requirements the examiner recommended some modifications. These modifications have now been made; they included some minor changes to policy wording and the addition of more detailed maps for Local Green Space and Viewpoints.

3.16 The Plan was successful at a parish referendum on 25 July 2019 with 90.4 percent of the turnout voting in favour of the Plan. It is now part of Wychavon District's statutory Development Framework and will be used to guide development in the parish until 2030; and must be taken into account when planning applications and appeals are determined in the parish.

1.0 The Local Context

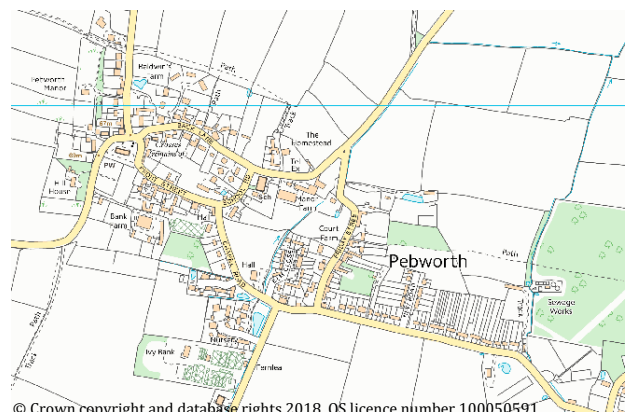
1.1 Pebworth parish lies in the east of Wychavon District in Worcestershire, in the gently undulating Vale of Evesham close to the Cotswold scarp – about half way between Evesham and Stratford-upon-Avon. It is a rural parish of 1622.59 hectares, largely undeveloped, with agriculture and horticulture being the dominant land uses. The total population in the 2011 Census was 808 residents.

1.2 Settlement development has taken place along the route of Blake's Hill – Broad Marston Road which runs broadly west to south-east across the south of the parish. In the north there is a sparse scattering of farm groups and buildings. In the east, industrial development has taken place, where part of the former Long Marston army camp crosses the county boundary with Warwickshire; this site is shortly to be redeveloped for housing. Other than Broad Marston Road, roads through the parish are on a north-south routing and mostly only of local importance. Buckle Street (the local name for Icknield Street a Roman road) passes through the west and roads between Honeybourne and Dorsington and Long Marston pass through Pebworth.

1.3 The route of the former Cheltenham-Stratford railway line runs into Long Marston camp. The section of the railway line between Honeybourne and Long Marston serves the Quinton Rail Technology Centre which provides secure rolling stock storage, workshops and research and development facilities for the rail industry, whilst the section north of the camp is now the Greenway cycle route to Stratford-upon-Avon.

1.4 The two main population centres, Pebworth and Broad Marston lie between Buckle Street and Campden Road and although considered to be isolated from any major through roads do, at peak times, experience high volumes of traffic. Both have Conservation Areas, and a brief assessment of the character of each these is set out below; a more detailed assessment can be found in Wychavon's adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals (see [Pebworth Conservation Area](#) and [Broad Marston Conservation Area](#)).

1.5 **Pebworth** is the largest village, set in the centre of the parish. It is home to the majority of the population in the parish with 263 homes. It has a loose development form in two parts, based on a meandering, looping street layout on a west-east axis. The earliest loop consists of development on a low hill and focussed on the 14th century St Peter's Church. The second focus is a cluster of workers cottages lower down on Friday Street. Although



Village of Pebworth

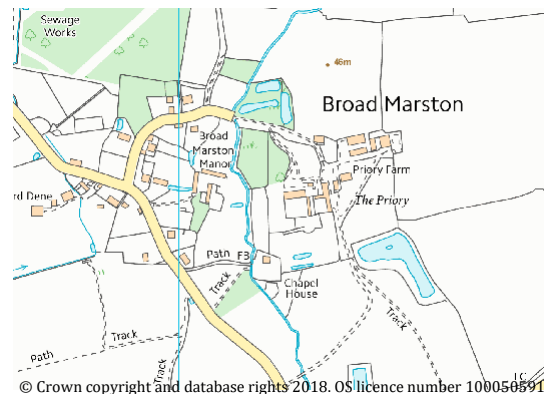
originally separate settlements, later development has linked these two parts of the village.

1.6 Views to surrounding farmland and the presence of green spaces running through the village are important to its open character. Significant tree planting in the village, along with hedges, soft verges and the green spaces connect the village with the surrounding open countryside.

1.7 Buildings are modest in scale and their style, details and materials reflect Worcestershire traditions across the village's history. Thatch, tile, stone and brick are all in evidence. There has been some recent housing growth – distinctly modern but in keeping with the prevailing character in layout and form.

1.8 In amongst the residential village development, some farms remain. Community infrastructure includes a first school (ages 4-10), a church, a village hall, a fire station and a public house.

1.9 **Broad Marston** is a smaller hamlet containing 46 dwellings on low lying land immediately east of Pebworth. Despite its proximity to Pebworth village, it is a separate settlement with its own distinct form and a long settlement history.



Broad Marston

1.10 It is a random scattering of modest cottages and larger houses in grounds, along quiet rural lanes. The form and built fabric of the settlement has seen little change over time. The oldest buildings are medieval, and there are remnants of a moat and medieval fishpond. As with Pebworth, the buildings reflect Worcestershire traditions. They are largely modest in size, with notable exceptions at Broad Marston Manor and the Priory.



Ullington

1.11 The rural character of the developed form is supported by a network of hedges, spaces, large gardens and an abundance of trees. Land use is almost exclusively residential, with some farming. There are no community facilities.

1.12 **Ullington** is a small, but identifiable loose settlement grouping; a hamlet of 23 residences scattered near the cross-roads on Buckle Street. The dwellings are well spaced, surrounded by farmland, a mix of traditional buildings and

more modern homes. Land use is a mix of residential and farming, there are no community facilities.

1.13 Important to understanding the parish's development context to 2030 is the development of a substantial new village, Meon Vale, on the site of a former army camp. The village is currently under construction and will consist of over 1000 dwellings, 800,000 square feet of employment space, a primary school and 300 holiday lodges /homes. This development lies within Stratford-on-Avon District but is immediately adjacent to Pebworth parish. Immediately adjacent to Meon Vale and within the parish, planning permission has been granted for 380 dwellings at land to the rear of Sims Metals approximately 2km east of Pebworth village.

1.14 A little further north on the Long Marston airfield site within Stratford-on-Avon District the government have selected it as one of 14 Garden Villages in the Country. It will become a settlement of approximately 3500 dwellings.

1.15 Surrounding the parish to the south east and south west are two other settlements that have also experienced significant growth. Mickleton, within Cotswold District, has had 258 dwellings permitted since 2011 and at least 130 have been completed to-date (figures published November 2017). Honeybourne, within Wychavon District, has had 227 dwellings permitted with at least 184 completed to-date (figures published July 2017).



Buckle Street junction

1.16 The impact of this extensive development on Pebworth and Broad Marston is unclear. Whilst there is an undeniable threat to the quiet rural character of the villages; their location off the nearby north-south routes may give some protection, although traffic flows at peak times suggest that development has already started to have an impact. Opportunities arise from both the potential for employment growth and the potential to support community infrastructure within the parish although no additional funding has been secured.

2.0 Issues and evidence

2.1 The focus groups and questionnaire identified the main issues in the parish for the Neighbourhood Plan group to concentrate on. Although public opinion had been captured, in order to develop policies, the group needed to substantiate it with robust and proportionate evidence.

2.2 Multiple sources of evidence have been used including Census data, Conservation Area Appraisals, Public Rights of Way mapping, Environment Agency flood mapping, historic asset mapping and evidence used to support the development of the South Worcestershire Development Plan including the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

2.3 In some cases assessments have been undertaken by members of the steering group to inform policy development including researching housing sites, local green spaces and locally important views. These have used robust and transparent methodologies based on national guidance and best practice; background papers have been produced and published separately to support policies that involve an informed selection being made.

2.4 The key areas that the Plan focuses on are set out below along with the evidence associated with the issues and a summary of public opinion.

Housing

2.5 A review of the 2011 census identified that there were 808 residents in the parish of Pebworth living in 319 households. The number of dwellings is estimated to have increased to 348 based on the latest electoral register (2018).

2.6 Population estimates for the ward of Honeybourne and Pebworth (2015) suggest that there has been larger rate of growth of those aged 65 or above than in Wychavon or Worcestershire and a decline in those aged 16- 65. In 2011 27% of the community were aged over 60 and 24% fell into the 45-59 age bracket. Less than a quarter of the population (22%) was made up of children with 10% falling into the 18-29 age bracket and the 17% into the 30-44 age bracket.

2.7 In terms of the makeup of households 63% of households in Pebworth were small, made up of 2 or less people; 22% were single person households (Census, 2011).

2.8 Within the existing housing stock there is a dominance of large homes with 79% (over three quarters) of the homes identified in the 2011 Census having three or more bedrooms (37% have four or more bedrooms). Only 7% of homes in the parish have one bedroom and 14% have two bedrooms. The size of homes is at odds with the size of households.

2.9 Property prices are high in the parish and young people are forced to move out of the area to enter onto the housing market. The expense of homes coupled with the limited supply of smaller homes means that younger people and young families are unable to move into the area.

2.10 A Housing Needs Survey conducted by Wychavon District Council in 2017 identified that there was a need for up to 20 affordable homes in the parish. It is anticipated that much of this will be met by the new development permitted on the edge of the parish where approximately 133 affordable homes of differing tenures and sizes will be delivered as part of a scheme for 380 homes.

2.11 The residents' questionnaire identified support for small scale housing development of approximately 10 dwellings to provide homes to meet specific needs including smaller bungalows or housing for older people, starter homes, homes for young families and affordable market homes.

2.12 In order to maintain the existing facilities, including the school, it is critical that smaller more affordable homes are developed to encourage younger residents to live in the parish including starter homes and houses with a maximum of three bedrooms. A choice of smaller homes would also enable older residents to downsize and free up larger family homes for families already established on the property market to move into the area.

Local Character and Distinctiveness

2.13 The Conservation Area Appraisals undertaken by Wychavon District Council for both Broad Marston and Pebworth form the main source of evidence for identifying the key characteristics of these settlements and the local area. They help to understand which features are locally distinctive and what makes these individual settlements special.

2.14 The special interest of Broad Marston identified in the Wychavon Conservation Area Appraisal (2005) includes:

"Its long history, still evident in the layout of the village, in its buildings and in visible archaeological remains;

The survival of a clear demonstration of historic social hierarchy within the village, evident in the size, design and siting of buildings;

The survival of the historic form of buildings, plots and village layout;



Martins, Broad Marston

The number of historic buildings;

The significant contribution of the natural environment in trees, gardens, open spaces, hedges and water.”

2.15 The special interest of Pebworth identified in the Wychavon Conservation Area Appraisal (2005) includes:

“Its long history, still evident in the layout of the village, in its buildings and other visible surviving features;

The survival of a clear demonstration of historic social hierarchy within the village, evident in the size, design and siting of buildings;

The survival of the historic form of buildings, plots, and village layout;

The number of historic buildings;

The contribution of trees, gardens and open spaces.”



Front Street

2.16 The two settlements although very close in proximity have defining features that are unique to each settlement, as well as having some features in common. It is important that any development whether it is new build, alterations to existing buildings, boundary treatments, changes of use of buildings or spaces all demonstrate that they have taken account of the local character and where possible enhanced the appearance of the area.

2.17 The residents’ questionnaire highlighted that the community strongly supported the inclusion of design guidance in the Plan with 91% showing some level of support. The community were also clear in their view that any new development should be in keeping with the existing architecture and materials (again with 91% in support of this). The use of modern materials was less well supported with only 27% supporting their use.

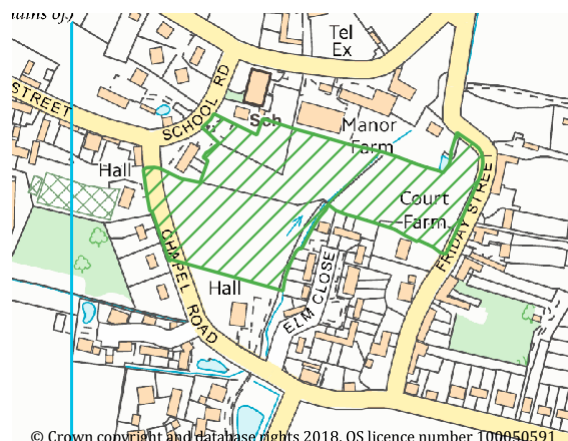
2.18 In order to maintain local distinctiveness and enhance the protected assets of the parish strong design policies are required to ensure that any new development is in keeping with its surroundings and contributes in a positive way to the built and natural environment.

Green space

2.19 Open green space is a really important feature in and around the settlements of Pebworth and Broad Marston and adds to their quality and distinctiveness. The parish is predominantly rural in nature, with an abundance of open countryside surrounding each of the settlements.

2.20 Within each settlement there are pockets of open space used for grazing; these connect each settlement with the open countryside along with numerous public rights of way that criss-cross the parish. These provide countless opportunities for walking and physical activity together with more formal green spaces where sport and recreation facilities are provided, for example the Recreation Field and The Close (their facilities are detailed under the Community Facilities).

2.21 There is a relatively large area in the centre of the village of Pebworth identified and protected as a significant gap in the SWDP under policy SWDP 2. Green spaces are also identified and described as an important feature in the Conservation Area Appraisals for Pebworth and Broad Marston.



Significant Gap (SWDP2)

2.22 The parish of Pebworth falls into two landscape types defined by the Worcestershire Landscape Assessment: Principal Village Farmlands and Village Claylands. Both of these identify the importance of hedgerows and planting of trees and orchards around villages. These documents are useful to understand the important features of the area. The area is also covered by Natural England's Severn and Avon Vales Character Area.

2.23 In terms of the SWDP Green Infrastructure (GI) Environmental Character Areas, the parish is predominantly defined as Protect and Restore with some areas defined as Restore and Create. This means that any development should not be permitted that has a detrimental impact on important GI attributes unless it can be demonstrated that it is surplus to requirements or a replacement will be provided.



The Village Hall and The Close

2.24 The focus groups and resident questionnaires identified that green space is particularly important to Pebworth in terms of the character and setting of the village and surrounding areas; as an important recreational resource; and also as a habitat to wildlife. There was significant

support for designating several areas as Local Green Space.

2.25 A full green space audit and individual site assessments are contained within a background paper, along with the rationale for designating sites as Local Green Space.

Views

2.26 One of the contributing factors to the rural character and setting of the parish are the views out into the open countryside. There are a number of significant landscape features that can be seen in long distance views from the parish including Dover's Hill, Meon Hill and the Malvern Hills. Some of these views are taken as glimpses between properties and trees within the settlements and some are wide open aspects appreciated as part of a panoramic view. In both cases they connect the viewer with the open countryside.



View to Dover's Hill



View from Churchyard

2.27 In addition to these longer distance views there are multiple short and middle distance views that are identified in the Conservation Area Appraisals for Pebworth and Broad Marston. These form an important part of the character and setting of the settlements and incorporate local materials, buildings, boundary features and open spaces.

2.28 There are some significant historic buildings and features that are captured in views within the parish including glimpses of St Peter's church from within and outside the settlement of Pebworth and views of The priory in Broad Marston.

Flooding

2.29 The parish of Pebworth is at risk of flooding from the Noleham Brook and its several tributary watercourses. These water courses converge with the Noleham Brook to the north of Pebworth village. Numerous properties in the parish are at risk of flooding and previous flood events are known to have affected properties in: Elm Close, Friday Street and Broad Marston Road in Pebworth village; and many properties in the hamlet of Broad Marston. The risk and extent of flood events is intensified by surface water run-off that is exacerbated by the topography of the area.

2.30 Pebworth village is surrounded to the south and the east by hills and escarpments. To the south (in the direction of Honeybourne Road) the land falls 31 metres from south to north, from 80 metres above sea level at Bayliss Hill to 49 metres at the southern end of Friday Street, over a distance of 1.75 kilometres. An escarpment also runs from Bayliss Hill north to the highest point in Pebworth village at 69 metres. Within the village itself the land drops steeply from west to east (in the vicinities of Front Street and Back Lane), by 20 metres within half a kilometre. The effect of this is that in extreme weather conditions, for example torrential rainfall, flooding events have taken place.

2.31 In 1998 and 2007 torrential rain events caused flooding in Elm Close, Friday Street and Broadmarston Road in Pebworth. Large amounts of surface water run-off from the escarpment and hills to the south and south west entered the watercourse just before the bridge on Chapel Road (by the Village Hall). More surface water from run-off from the west also joined the watercourse between the Village Hall bridge and Old Manor Farm. At this point the water had to try and enter the semi-circular culvert, 1.2 metres wide, 0.7 metres high and approximately 80 metres long, which then emerges under a small very low bridge into a narrow ditch (0.8 metres wide) at the north end of



The watercourse by Old Manor Farm



Entrance to the old culvert which cannot cope with extreme rainfall



The exit from the culvert in Friday Street



Narrow ditch at the northern end of Friday Street. The main route for all the run off from the village and all of the farmland upstream



Friday Street, Pebworth



Elm Close, Pebworth



Chapel Road, Pebworth



Honeybourne Road, Pebworth

Friday Street. Due to the limited capacity of the culvert and the deluge of run-off water extensive flooding occurred. The culvert creates a pinch point, which acts like water being poured into a funnel; if too much water is poured in too quickly then it overflows.

2.32 The above description mainly affects Elm Close and Friday Street in Pebworth village. The flooding events in Broad Marston Road (by the old fire station) and in Broad Marston Hamlet can be, and are often, caused by different events. Here the Noleham Brook carries water originating from the Cotswold Escarpment to the south west. Pinch points caused by bridges and the railway embankment contribute to extensive flooding between Broad Marston and the railway embankment in extreme weather conditions. For clarity it is worth noting that flood events in Pebworth and Broad Marston may happen independently or at the same time depending on whether torrential rain falls on land to the south west, south east or both.

2.33 The images to the left were taken during the flood events of 1998 and 2007 and show the central low lying areas of the village where the surface water converges. Some improvements have now been made at Elm Close which have coped in recent heavy rainfall; however they have yet to be fully tested with an extreme rainfall event.

2.34 The government flood maps show the known extent of flooding from rivers and surface water flooding. Appendix 1 provides extracts from their website showing the extent of flooding from the Noleham Brook and its tributaries and also the extent of flooding from surface water run-off.

2.35 All this evidence highlights the importance of considering flood risk at the design stage of development. It is critical that any development takes account of the existing extent of flooding and achieves betterment to assist in reducing the risk of flooding in the parish. Consideration should be given not only to the immediate vicinity of development to reduce surface water run-off and to mitigate against any fluvial flood risk, but also to any impact to lower lying parts of the parish and land further downstream. All new development upstream of the flooding must be limited to pre-development greenfield run off rates and where possible, seek further reductions.

Getting Around

2.36 The settlements of Pebworth and Broad Marston lie off the main routes and the roads within these settlements are narrow and winding, with properties close to the highway and few pavements. Traffic in the parish is on the increase particularly during peak hours, as people commute to Honeybourne train station and other settlements further afield, using several routes through the parish. The Parish Council have conducted multiple surveys into the speed, volume and type of traffic, all of which are of concern, particularly on the routes in and through the village of Pebworth. HGV traffic is also on the increase and can cause damage to properties and frontages as the roads are narrow and properties close to the roadside. The narrow lanes and prevalence of on-street parking can prevent larger vehicles, including the bus, from getting through the village causing congestion.

2.37 There is very limited public transport within the parish. There are only three bus routes that run on an infrequent basis therefore there is a very heavy reliance on the privately owned motor vehicle. Buses provide services to get to Stratford-upon-Avon and Evesham where a wider range of services and facilities can be found but do not operate regularly enough to enable commuters to use them when working on a nine to five basis.



Broad Marston Road, Pebworth

2.38 There is a national cycle route (41) that passes through the parish and links up to Stratford Greenway (cycle route 5) at Long Marston. This is well used by cyclists for leisure pursuits.



Friday Street, Pebworth

2.39 The parish is rural in nature and is criss-crossed by numerous public rights of way including some restricted byways (allowing walkers, cyclists and horse riders) and one designated bridleway. The area is attractive for local walkers and visitors

alike and many of the walks afford significant views of the open countryside and landscape features including Dover's Hill, Meon Hill and the Malvern's. Footpaths pass close to the historic site of the medieval settlement at Ullington and provide glimpses of built features such as St Peter's Church.

2.40 There are paved and tarmac footpaths within the village of Pebworth and Broad Marston but where the historic layout remains there tends to be grass verges. There are a number of public rights of way that are used to cut through and gain quicker access to parts of the village of Pebworth. Beyond the settlement boundary footpaths generally peter out to grass verges for example on the way to Little Meadows.

2.41 There is a countryside access volunteer group within the parish (Countryside Access Pebworth Volunteers, CAPV) who are working with the County Council to improve access to the network of public rights of way by correctly designating and upgrading footpaths in the parish. The aim is to ensure footpaths have the correct classification (similar to roads) and to install kissing gates, bridges and stiles where appropriate.

2.42 The residents' questionnaire identified support for linking any new development to the main village via a footpath and requiring new development to improve existing pedestrian links. There was also support for linking Little Meadows to the main village of Pebworth.

Community Facilities

2.43 Pebworth has a thriving community and a number of facilities and clubs are available in the village of Pebworth. They play an intrinsic role in the life of rural communities and are crucial for economic, social and environmental sustainability. They encourage and enhance a strong sense of community and contribute to the community's wellbeing.



Rural Cinema, Pebworth

2.44 A full list of all facilities available in the parish at the time of writing is published at Appendix 2.

The Pub

2.45 At the time of writing the Mason's Arms, had recently reopened having been closed for 2 years. During the period of closure following community concern and support for the retention of the building as a



Mason's Arms, Pebworth

community facility, the Parish Council had applied to register the pub as an Asset of Community Value.

2.46 It is understood that as of November 2018 the pub may undergo some alterations in the near future but that it is intended to stay as a community facility.

2.47 The importance of the pub to community life is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that it scored the highest amongst residents for where people would like to see any funding that becomes available to be spent. 83% of people supported the re-opening of the pub as a café/ pub giving a score of between 5 and 7 for this proposal (7 being strongly support).

The School

2.48 Pebworth First School is currently a small village school which caters for pupils from the age of 4 to 10 (reception to year 5). It is run in federation with Blackminster Middle School which caters for children up to the age of 13 (years 6-8) and has one head teacher overseeing both schools. The school was established in 1904.

2.49 The school currently has 31 children on the Roll (January 2018) but has the capacity to take up to 72 pupils. There is genuine community concern over the future of the school; the residents' questionnaire demonstrated overwhelming support for the school to remain open with 87% of respondents clearly supporting its retention. However, it was also evident that not all residents with school age children were using the school with 14 respondents with children aged 4-10 not sending their children to Pebworth First School.



Pebworth First School, Pebworth

2.50 The school falls within Worcestershire and more specifically within the Evesham catchment area of Wychavon. Here, the education authority has adopted a three-tier system of first, middle and high schools. Immediately adjacent to the parish boundary are the counties of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire where a two-tier education system has been adopted (primary followed by secondary school). The close proximity to schools in other counties and the conflicting years at which children change school have led to some parents opting to send their children to schools outside of the parish and very often the county as evidenced in the questionnaire responses.

2.51 Although the Neighbourhood Plan cannot influence the age range or intake of the school it is important to reflect the wishes of the majority of the community and recognise that the school's vitality is important to many in the community.

Village Hall

2.52 The Village Hall is a very well used local resource which offers a large hall, a stage, kitchen facilities, and car parking and is set in extensive grounds in the heart of Pebworth. The building was constructed in 1955 and has served the local community for many years.

2.53 The hall is suitable for many different uses including indoor sports groups, regular meetings and as a venue for social gatherings and is well used within the community.



Village Hall, Pebworth

2.54 The importance of the Village Hall to community life is also illustrated by the fact that it scored fourth highest for where people would like to see any funding that becomes available to be spent.

St Peter's Church

2.55 The church is considered an important historic building and focal point in the village, it is Grade I listed. It is predominantly a perpendicular 15th century building of blue lias stone with some cotswold stone, but there are traces of an earlier 13th century church.



St Peter's Church, Pebworth

2.56 The church has an active bell ringing society and a small congregation; it is also host to some village events such as the lighting of the Christmas tree.

2.57 Repairs and improvements to the church including the provision of toilets scored sixth highest for where people would like to see any funding that becomes available to be spent.

The Close

2.58 The close is located right at the heart of the village of Pebworth and has a very popular younger children's play area set back from the Village Hall in a large area of public open space. The land is owned and managed by the Parish Council. The Close is a beautiful setting and is home to trees, bushes and shrubs and caters for at least two community events a year.



The Close, Pebworth

2.59 The Close is important to the community and is a valuable green space. Repairs and improvements to the children's play area scored fifth highest for where people would like to see any funding that becomes available to be spent.

Recreation Field

2.60 The recreation field has a football pitch, golf practise nets, and a multi-use games area (MUGA) including 5 a-side football, netball and tennis. The site is large and is also home to allotments, a community orchard and the war memorial. It is very well used and offers a wide range of facilities.



The Recreation Ground, Pebworth

2.61 It is an important green space in the community offering a broad selection of facilities as well as superb open views across to Dover's Hill and Meon Hill. It has only recently seen the installation of a MUGA and therefore the community ranked it twelfth highest in where any funding that becomes available should be spent.

Town Pool (car park)

2.62 The site known as Town Pool (historically a pool) is a well-used and attractive small car park for the community to use. A number of residents use this car park to avoid on street parking and it also used by visitors to the village of Pebworth. The Pebworth in Bloom group work hard to keep the site looking attractive with landscaping around the boundary of the site although the majority of the site is laid to tarmac. This car park is a valuable asset in the community where safe parking is limited on the narrow and bending lanes.



Town Pool car park, Pebworth



Pebworth Fire Station, Pebworth

Pebworth Fire Station

2.63 Pebworth Fire Station is a recently constructed retained fire station, and is staffed solely by on-call firefighters, who respond to emergency calls whenever they are needed. The building which is a new facility also has a meeting room which can be booked and used by the community for meetings.

Employment

2.64 70% of the resident population in the parish of Pebworth were economically active when asked in the 2011 Census. However, this figure is likely to have declined slightly in recent years as more people move into retirement. The 2015 mid-year estimates for Pebworth show that there has been 78.5% increase in residents in the 65+ age bracket since 2001 in the combined parishes of Honeybourne and Pebworth¹.

2.65 The parish is not home to a large number of employment sites or job opportunities although there are a few employers within the parish. The largest employers are the Sims group and MRW Ltd, who between them employ 100 people (76 and 24 respectively). The Fire Station employs 12 people and the School employs 10 people. Smaller employers are Fibrex Nurseries who employ 6 people, and there are five farms known to be employing 10 people (2 people per farm).

2.66 As the travel to work data overleaf suggests there are also a number of residents working from home and there are 17 known companies where someone is either self-employed, working from home or has a business registered at home.

2.67 The parish is rural and the majority of the land is in agricultural use, however only 6.4% of the working adults are employed in this sector (2011 census). There are no dominant industries identified in the Census instead people were employed in a diverse range of industries, the largest sector being the wholesale and retail trade which includes motor repairs. The table to the right shows a breakdown.

2.68 Many of these jobs are not within the parish and involve residents travelling some distance to work. The Census reveals that the majority of those in employment travel beyond the parish boundary – 61% travel over 5km to work with 3%

Industry	Value	%
All categories: Industry	408	100
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	6.4
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	24	5.9
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	0.5
F Construction	31	7.6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	73	17.9
H Transport and storage	16	3.9
I Accommodation and food service activities	35	8.6
J Information and communication	15	3.7
K Financial and insurance activities	14	3.4
L Real estate activities	4	1.0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	34	8.3
N Administrative and support service activities	27	6.6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9	2.2
P Education	46	11.3
Q Human health and social work activities	25	6.1
R, S, T, U Other	27	6.6

Table 1: Employment sectors, parish of Pebworth
Source: Census 2011

¹ [Wychavon Ward Profile Honeybourne and Pebworth](#)

travelling over 60km.

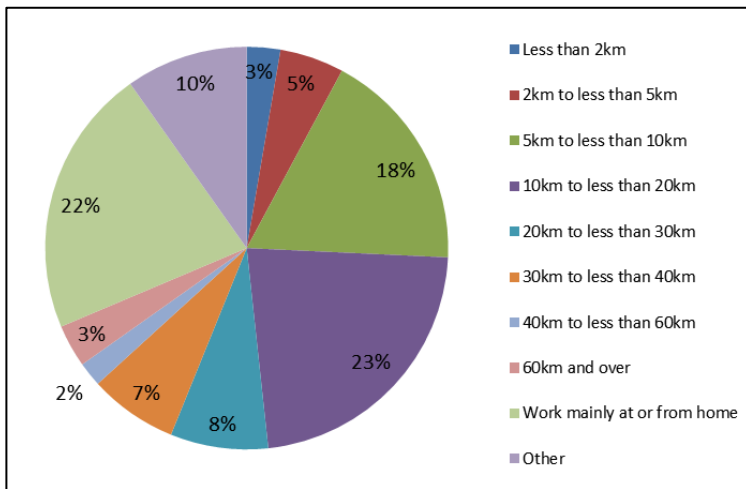


Figure 3: Residents distance travelled to work. Source: Census 2011

2.69 There are however a significant number of people that either work locally (travelling less the 5km) or work from home, 30% in all. Home working accounted for 22% of the working population in 2011 and with improvements in technology and communications (e.g. broadband) this is likely to increase over time.

2.70 The residents' questionnaire identified support for small scale employment opportunities including craft workshops, studios or small offices, with a preference for them to be located within existing buildings, i.e. reusing redundant rural buildings located outside the main settlement in the countryside. There was very little support for large scale businesses to be located or developed anywhere in the parish.

3.0 The Plan Vision and Objectives

3.1 The group, having established the key issues in the community, developed a vision and objectives for the Plan derived from community engagement.

By 2030 the tranquil and peaceful character of the parish of Pebworth will have been preserved. The traditional character of the village of Pebworth and the hamlets of Broad Marston and Ullington with their scattered trees, green spaces, open views and well dispersed traditional village buildings will have been conserved and enhanced.

The community will continue to be friendly, welcoming, and inclusive with thriving facilities for all age groups, including young families.

The rural economy will be prospering with more people working from home, small-scale employment opportunities realised and appropriate agricultural development and diversification supported.

3.2 In order to deliver the vision by the end of the Plan period a number of objectives have been identified; these link back to the issues identified and provide a framework for the policies that have been developed.

1. To protect and enhance the local natural environment for the benefit of future generations including green and open spaces, footpaths and views.

2. To protect and enhance the built environment through well designed buildings which reflect local architecture and building traditions and are tailored to the needs and context of Pebworth parish and its settlements.

3. To prioritise local distinctiveness in every element of change and development including taking account of: the landscape character; architectural styles; building materials; traditional layout; local features and detailing; boundary treatments; native planting; open spaces; and views.

4. To encourage and enhance a strong sense of community by maintaining, supporting and improving existing facilities for a range of age groups.

5. To actively support a thriving rural economy that enables and encourages small-scale employment opportunities and appropriate agricultural development and diversification.

4.0 Policies

4.1 This chapter sets out the planning policies that will be used to help achieve the vision and objectives. They are broken down into sub-areas and, as the diagram below shows, relate to the vision and objectives. Some policies by their nature will relate to more than one objective.



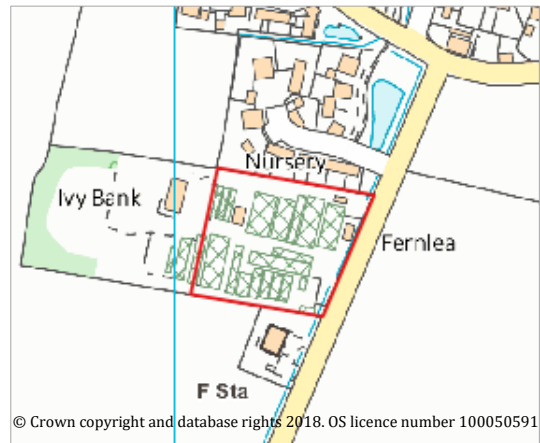
4.2 Throughout the development of the policies the group has referred back to the vision and objectives to ensure that the Plan addresses the issues identified through community consultation, and that it meets the Plan's overall aims.

Housing

P1. Site Allocation Policy - Land at Fibrex Nurseries

The 1 hectare site at Fibrex Nurseries, identified on the adjacent map, is allocated for housing development comprising approximately 10-12 dwellings, subject to the following development principles:

- a) the existing ordinary watercourse along the frontage of the site is modelled as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment (or as part of an alleviation scheme below). This will inform the site layout and access by confirming the flood extents of the watercourse, and confirming the suitability of the existing access culverts;
- b) it is demonstrated measures are included that ensure the development does not result in on-site flooding, and does not increase off-site flooding;
- c) a footway connection is provided to link up with the village and its facilities; and
- d) given the gateway location into the village a high quality design as set out in Policy 3 is required to provide a strong sense of place and to reflect the character of the rural settlement.



Reasoned Justification

1.0 The steering group assessed a number of potential sites and arrived at a shortlist of four site options. These options were consulted upon in May/ June 2018; a site options survey was delivered to every adult on the electoral register in the parish. The community selected their preferred option; this was calculated on the basis of the gross number of positive votes cast, and this has been carried forward into the draft Plan.

2.0 The community were also asked whether they would support an additional site allocation but the majority considered that one site was sufficient.

3.0 The selected site has a few constraints, but also has several opportunities for enhancements, further details about all the sites and the selection process can be found in the Housing Background Paper and Flood Risk Statement.

4.0 The owners of the business are retiring and the business closing, if left unused the site could appear unsightly on entering the village. The glasshouses are incapable of conversion to other uses and alternative commercial uses would not be in keeping with its location adjacent to residential properties; and could have a significant impact on the landscape and character of the area as well as the environment. Demolishing the existing glass houses and developing the site for residential use would provide the opportunity to deliver a small number of homes to meet local needs and provide an attractive gateway into the village, providing social, economic and environmental benefits.

5.0 As 380 dwellings are being delivered on the edge of the parish it is only considered necessary to deliver a small number of homes on this site for the Plan period. The low density reflects the character of the development immediately adjacent to the site to the north where there are 13 dwellings on a 1.36 hectare site. This is an edge of settlement scheme so the development density should respect this and peter out and not introduce a hard urban edge to this rural settlement.

6.0 The scheme would provide appropriate measures to help to alleviate flood issues within the site and ensure that there is no increase in off-site flooding (see Flood Risk Statement). Increasing the green infrastructure on site will also improve drainage as the site is currently covered with hardstanding and glasshouses and will provide an opportunity for biodiversity enhancements. These measures reduce the developable area ensuring that the development sits more sensitively within the landscape.

7.0 To connect the development with the settlement it is important that a footpath connection is installed to provide safe access into the village. A footway along the Honeybourne Road would provide safe access day and night to the pub, bus stop and recreation field and on into the rest of the village.

P2. Housing Mix Policy

To be supported proposals for 3 or more homes must provide a mix of dwellings that meets local needs identified in the latest housing need assessment including provision of single storey dwellings; small family homes up to 3 bedrooms; and starter homes up to 2 bedrooms, unless it is demonstrated this is not viable.

Proposals for homes of 4 or more bedrooms will not be supported unless it is demonstrated they are necessary to meet identified local housing need.

To be supported all proposals must meet affordable housing needs in accordance with Policy SWDP 15.

Reasoned justification

1.0 The parish has an aging population with the over 65 age group growing ahead of the county average. There is a need for bungalows to enable older residents to stay in the parish by downsizing to more manageable homes.

2.0 There is a dominance of large homes in the village with 79% (over three quarters) of the homes identified in the 2011 Census having three or more bedrooms (37% have four or more bedrooms). Only 7% of homes in the parish have one bedroom and 14% have two bedrooms.

3.0 It is also recognised that property prices are exceptionally high in the parish and young people are forced to move out of the area to enter onto the housing market. The expense of homes coupled with the limited supply of smaller homes means that younger people and young families are unable to move into the area.

4.0 In order to maintain the existing facilities, including the school, it is critical that smaller more affordable homes are developed to encourage younger residents to live in the parish including starter homes and houses with a maximum of three bedrooms. A choice of smaller homes will also enable older residents to downsize and free up larger family homes for families already established on the property market to move into the area.

5.0 In order to demonstrate that there is a need to deviate from the requirements of this policy an applicant must provide information on the viability of complying with the policy and/ or provide up to date evidence in the form of either a Strategic Housing Market Assessment and/ or an up to date Local Housing Needs Study.

6.0 It is intended to comply with policies SWDP 14 (Market Housing Mix), SWDP 15 (Meeting Affordable Housing Needs) by specifying local needs that are especially relevant to Pebworth parish. The requirement is instigated at three dwellings or more due to the limited scale of opportunities for infill development in the parish rather than the threshold

of five established in the SWDP; opportunities to provide much needed smaller homes and bungalows would be missed by setting the threshold any higher. The policy also conforms to NPPF (2018) paragraph 61 where context, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community has been assessed and reflected in this planning policy.

Design

P3. Design policy

To be supported all proposals for new development and alterations must achieve high quality design; and demonstrate regard to the following criteria, unless it can be clearly shown they are not viable or deliverable:

1. Local Character

- a) preserve or enhance the distinctive local character of Pebworth parish (in particular the village of Pebworth and hamlet of Broad Marston) and demonstrate that they have taken full account of the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals;
- b) make a positive contribution to the street scene and surroundings;
- c) are of a scale, density, height and proportion that reflects the character of the area it is located in;
- d) have regard to the impact on tranquillity, including dark skies, noise and traffic movements;
- e) any street lighting should be installed in accordance with the Parish Council's preferred style, colour temperature and illumination levels²;
- f) ensure development proposals, wherever sited maintain visual connections with the surrounding countryside;

2. Siting and Layout

- a) reflect the established plot sizes, building orientation and building line in each settlement;
- b) are sited sensitively to avoid overlooking and loss of privacy to neighbouring buildings;

3. Detailed Design and Materials

- a) incorporate building styles, designs and materials that are in keeping with the street scene; use traditional vernacular design features,

² Contact should be made with the Parish Council for details of preferred style, colour temperature and illumination levels for any street lighting.

detailing and materials found locally to maintain a similar mix. Contemporary design and innovation may be appropriate provided it is sympathetic to the existing architecture;

- b) ensure that where the provision of street furniture is required, for example benches, bins, planters, bus stops, bicycle parking and lampposts, it is sympathetic to the historic character of the settlement through the use of traditional detailing and local materials;
- c) ensure the retention of local stone and granite kerbs to pavements and the traditional paving identified in the Conservation Area Appraisals;

4. Boundary Treatments

- a) include green space and boundary treatments that are in keeping with the character of the area and provide wildlife corridors including grass verges and planting to frontages, and structural planting incorporating native hedges to rear boundaries. Wrought iron fences, and local stone and brick walls may be appropriate within the village of Pebworth but elsewhere within the parish soft landscaping is the presiding characteristic;
- b) boundary treatments should permit the traffic of hedgehogs or similar wildlife through appropriately positioned and sized gaps;
- c) existing boundary ditches should be maintained and re-routed (with consent). The installation of cut-off drainage on upstream boundaries to capture surface water run-off and exceedance flows will be supported.

5. Landscaping and the Natural Environment

- a) protect, and enhance landscape and biodiversity by incorporating landscaping consistent with Worcestershire Landscape Guidelines;
- b) incorporate the planting of appropriate native trees and hedges;
- c) include sustainable drainage design features;
- d) for new development surface water should not be conveyed to the foul or combined sewage system and should instead be managed through sustainable drainage measures that can accommodate extreme rainfall events taking account of the latest climate change data and in accordance with the local lead flood authority's guidance. Where practicable, in making alterations to existing buildings the removal of surface water already connected to foul or combined sewer will be supported.

6. Links and connections

- a) maintain communal open spaces and existing pedestrian routes;
- b) restrict road markings and highway signs to a safe minimum to reflect the rural setting;
- c) integrate footpaths and connections into developments in a sensitive way avoiding wide areas of hard surfacing;

7. Facilities

- a) make provision for off-road parking for residents and visitors in accordance with the latest Worcestershire County Council minimum parking standards³ to minimise on street parking; avoid large areas of hardstanding and ensure driveways are in materials that are in keeping with the rural character, e.g. loose gravel or bonded resin so that they do not detract from the historic road layout;
- b) ensure there is secure storage space for cycles;
- c) ensure buildings are built to meet Lifetime Homes Standards, allowing for easy adaptation of internal spaces for the occupants existing and future needs; and
- d) incorporate facilities into the design to allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery.

In addition development proposals are encouraged to include:

- features that contribute to the efficient use of water and reduce surface water run-off including water butts and rainwater harvesting; and
- the use of renewable energy to generate power for example Photo Voltaic panels and tiles, solar panels and air source heat pumps to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels.

Reasoned Justification

1.0 This policy requires development proposals to deliver high quality schemes that reflect the distinctive character of different areas within Pebworth parish. It is important that local character is preserved and where appropriate enhanced. New development that is at odds with the local area can be harmful so will be resisted.

2.0 As the main settlements of both Pebworth and Broad Marston are removed from major north-south routes they retain a tranquil and peaceful setting with a strong rural feel, new development should not detract from this, or introduce urbanising features.

³ See Appendix 3 for the Parking Standards as at April 2019 published in the Worcestershire County Council Streetscape Design Guide (2018)

3.0 Any new development should reflect and respect its context and setting and not over power or dominate the street scene. The Pebworth Conservation Area Appraisal (2005) and the Broad Marston Conservation Area Appraisal (2005) provide excellent information on the character of the area including the layout and architectural styles in the settlements and surrounds. They also identify the attributes that are locally distinctive including: materials, detailing, boundary treatments, the natural environment and views. Therefore, applicants are expected to demonstrate how their proposals complement and enhance the qualities identified in these documents.

4.0 In terms of locally distinctive building materials these include blue lias stone, rich red/orange brick, Cotswold limestone and timber frames and in the case of agricultural buildings weatherboarding over timber frame, rubble stone and red brick. Roof tiles are predominantly plain red clay, in the same rich red/orange colour as the local brick, although there are also examples of thatch and blue slate. Brick is the prevalent material for chimney construction in all periods of buildings. Windows in the Conservation Areas are a mix of painted timber and wrought iron with painted timber sills, with direct glazing into stone surrounds in stone buildings.

5.0 Grass verges provide a soft edge to the lanes, and native hedgerows commonly form the rear boundaries to properties. Together these features form soft green edges to development and make an equally important contribution to its rural character and appearance.

6.0 Open green spaces are also characteristic of the area and it is important that these are retained to maintain the rural character of the settlements. Pedestrian routes through some of these green spaces provide important connections and views through the village and beyond into the open countryside and should be retained wherever possible.

7.0 Development should not be to the detriment of the landscape character or natural environment. The parish is washed over by two character areas identified by Worcestershire County Council: Principal Village Farmlands and Village Claylands. The County website provides guidelines on the characteristics and management of both of these types of landscape; account should be given to these in development proposals to ensure they conserve and enhance appropriate landscape features.

8.0 The parish of Pebworth is at risk of flooding from the Noleham Brook which diverges into several watercourses throughout the parish. Numerous properties in the parish are at risk of flooding and previous flood events in 1998 and 2007 are known to have affected properties in: Elm Close, Friday Street and Broad Marston Road in Pebworth village; and many properties in the hamlet of Broad Marston. The risk and extent of flood events is intensified by surface water run-off that is exacerbated by the topography of the area. Therefore it is critical that development does not heighten any existing problems and takes the opportunity to reduce the risk of flooding by including sustainable drainage design features. It is important that any development takes opportunities to reduce surface water run-off and mitigates any fluvial flood risk on the site.

9.0 Water is also a valuable resource and it should be used efficiently. Simple measures can be incorporated into new homes and designs to reduce consumption and are encouraged by this policy. The use of specifically designed water efficient fittings throughout the home can reduce the overall consumption of a household, including water efficient toilets, showers and hand wash basin taps. Water butts should be installed to collect rainwater for external use in properties with gardens.

10.0 The use of renewable technology is encouraged where it can be installed sensitively and reduces the community's reliance on fossil fuels and the number of tankers coming into the parish.

11.0 Development should be constructed to ensure that it adaptable without significant cost to cope with changing needs of its occupants. This is considered important within Pebworth as it has an aging population and adaptable homes will enable residents to stay in their own homes as they get older. Building to the Lifetime Homes Standard means that buildings are able to meet the existing and changing needs of diverse range of households.

12.0 The provision of facilities to meet with the demands of modern life including sufficient parking and storage for numerous bins and bikes needs to be accommodated sensitively so that they do not detract from the historic character of the village/area and the street scene. It is important that the minimum car parking spaces are provided in accordance with the latest Worcestershire County Council guidance along with a good provision of cycle storage to encourage sustainable transport options as set out in Appendix 3. This will prevent new development from adding to existing problems on the narrow lanes where on street parking prevents larger vehicles, including the bus, from getting through the village causing congestion and damage to the historic environment including the blue lias curb stones.

13.0 The purpose of this policy is to manage development so that the most appropriate design is found for the site having regard to the local character and to ensure that all developments are of high quality to meet the demands of today's occupant. Good design that complements the special character of the area will be looked upon favourably.

14.0 This policy is not intended to impose a particular architectural style or stifle innovation and originality but is intended to encourage high quality development in accordance with the NPPF 2018 (paragraph 124).

15.0 It is intended to comply with policies SWDP 6 (Historic Environment), SWDP 29 (Sustainable Drainage Systems), and it refines policies SWDP 21 (Design), SWDP 24 (Management of the Historic Environment), SWDP 25 (Landscape Character) and the South Worcestershire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) by specifying design details that are especially relevant to Pebworth parish.

16.0 The policy also conforms with NPPF 2012 paragraph 126 and NPPF 2018 paragraph 185 by sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets; ensuring that new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and

requiring development to take opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

17.0 In striving to achieve good design and setting out a clear design vision and expectations, it is meeting the requirements of NPPF 2018 paragraphs 124-127, and will not support poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions (paragraph 130). Outstanding and innovative design will be supported through this policy (paragraph 131).

The Natural Environment

P4. Local Green Space Policy

The following areas (identified on the Policies Map and individual site maps at Appendix 4) are designated as Local Green Space where development will be ruled out other than in very special circumstances:

- 1. The Close (including land around the Village Hall);**
- 2. The recreation field; and**
- 3. The field between Manor Farm and The Close.**

Reasoned Justification

1.0 Green open spaces are a vital part of the character, identity and setting of the village of Pebworth and the hamlets of Broad Marston and Ullington. Many of them have historic significance and provide a valuable habitat to flora and fauna. They contribute to the vibrancy and health of the local community by providing a valuable recreation resource, visual amenity and areas of peace and tranquillity. Uncontrolled changes to green spaces can irrevocably alter their special character or intrinsic value.

2.0 The NPPF enables the NDP to designate areas of 'Local Green Space' for special protection, thereby ruling out new development on these sites other than in very special circumstances. Development which is permissible under very special circumstances might include the creation of playing fields, or other open land uses. However, it would exclude residential buildings, employment development, caravan parks, equine development or traveller sites.

3.0 Local Green Space does not need to be publicly accessible although two of those included in the policy are accessible to the public and are well used by local people for a range of purposes.

4.0 All three of the sites are well contained, local in scale and located in or immediately adjacent to the village of Pebworth. They are demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular local significance as demonstrated in the Green Space Background Paper.

5.0 It should be noted that the site known as the field opposite Low Furrow also met the criteria for designation as Local Green Space and was well supported by local residents. This site has not been designated but is already afforded a similar level of protection as a Significant Gap through the SWDP in policy SWDP2 and the NDP supports the retention of this.

6.0 A further three sites were also well supported by locals as being important green spaces in the parish, and were considered to meet the criteria. The field on Friday Street next to Low Furrow, the ridge and furrow fields behind the houses on Broad Marston Road and Brown's Wood in Broad Marston. These are not included in the policy as land owners were not supportive of their designation and the NDP group did not wish to proceed without their support.

7.0 This policy is intended to complement policy SWDP 2 Part D (Development Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) and SWDP 38 (Green Space).

P5. Protect Locally Important Views

To be supported developments must demonstrate the siting, design, scale, and light generation proposed will not cause significant detriment to the following views (which are further illustrated and described in Appendix 5) when viewed in the direction indicated from locations identified on the Map of Viewpoints (in Appendix 5):

- 1. Panoramic views of Cotswold escarpment including Meon Hill and Dover's Hill from Broad Marston Road and Honeybourne Road;**
- 2. Elevated view down Front Street of buildings within the Conservation Area framing Meon Hill in the distance;**
- 3. Expansive views of the local traditional landscape including historic field patterns and ridge and furrow, toward Long Marston and Meon Hill from the Slingate Footpath (522C) off Dorsington Road;**
- 4. Contained view of grade I listed St Peter's Church and cemetery from the road from Little Meadows;**
- 5. Panoramic views of the countryside capturing the local traditional landscape in the foreground and Malvern Hills on the skyline from the open space between Manor Cottage and Hill House;**
- 6. Views up and down Friday Street including historic buildings, identified focal features, open spaces and boundary treatments all characteristic of the Conservation Area;**
- 7. Expansive view of the Cotswold escarpment including Meon Hill and Dover's Hill from the road to Little Meadows;**

8. **View of the grade I listed St Peter's Church from the top of Front Street;**
9. **View of cottages on Dorsington Lane considered a focal feature in the Conservation Area;**
10. **Open view across the public open space (The Close) at the heart of the village of Pebworth, and the Conservation Area, framed by village properties; and**
11. **Views of the village set within the traditional landscape from Long Marston Road including glimpses of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse.**
12. **Views of the church from Long Marston Road set within the rural landscape.**

Reasoned Justification

1.0 This policy aims to prevent development that by means of its design, scale, location, or the amount of light emitted would have a significant detrimental impact on Locally Important Views (appendix 5) that contribute to defining the character and setting of Pebworth parish.

2.0 The selection of Important Views has been informed by an Assessment of Important Views in Pebworth Parish (2018) which forms part of the evidence base. It has also been informed by the adopted Conservation Area Appraisals of both Pebworth (June 2005) and Broad Marston (June 2005).

3.0 The policy does not rule out development, but requires that its location, scale and design have taken account of Important Views; and that the development will not cause significant detriment to an Important View so as to undermine its contribution to the character and setting of Pebworth parish.

4.0 This policy refines Policies SWDP 24 (Management of the Historic Environment) and SWDP 25 (Landscape Character) by identifying at a local scale key landscape and heritage-related attributes that form an essential part of the character of the parish. It also conforms with the purpose of NPPF 2012 paragraph 109 (replaced by NPPF 2018 paragraph 170) to protect and enhance valued landscapes and NPPF 2012 paragraph 132 (replaced by NPPF 2018 paragraph 189) in seeking to prevent harm to the significance of the setting of heritage assets.

P6. Active Travel and Biodiversity

Proposals for the enhancement and improvement of active travel routes (including footpaths, bridleways, cycle paths, and restricted byways) will be supported.

To be supported development proposals must meet the following criteria to enhance accessibility and support local biodiversity:

- a) clear and unobstructed access including appropriate signage;**
- b) any enhancements should link into the existing active travel network to provide opportunities to move around the parish without reliance on a motor vehicle;**
- c) native planting should be retained and where possible enhanced to provide wildlife corridors, support local biodiversity and maintain the traditional landscape character; and**
- d) where surface improvements are proposed these should not be at the detriment of the natural environment; any hard surfacing should be kept to a minimum and any materials used should be in keeping with a rural environment.**

The following proposals will be supported:

- Footway link from Pebworth to Little Meadows.**

Reasoned Justification

1.0 The parish is criss-crossed with a network of Public Rights of Way including some restricted byways and one designated bridleway. These routes enable the community to take pleasant short cuts within the parish and move around without the reliance on a motor vehicle and are characteristic of both Pebworth and Broad Marston; they also provide access into to the wider countryside.

2.0 The area is extremely attractive for local walkers and visitors with many walks offering significant views of the open countryside and landscape features including Dover's Hill, Meon Hill and the Malvern Hills. Footpaths pass close to the historic site of the medieval settlement at Ullington and provide glimpses of built features such as St Peter's Church.

3.0 These footpaths also form important wildlife corridors and are habitats to a wide variety of flora and fauna. They are an important feature and asset within the parish and there was community support for enhancements and in particular the provision of a link from Pebworth to Little Meadows.

4.0 This policy is intended to complement policy SWDP 4 (Moving Around South Worcestershire); SWDP 22 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) and SWDP 25 (Landscape Character).

Community Facilities

P.7 Protect Community Facilities

Proposals to sustain or extend the viable use of existing community facilities and the development of new facilities will be supported.

Development proposals that will result in the loss or significant reduction in the scale and value of a community facility including:

- **Pebworth Village Hall**
- **The Mason Arms Public House**
- **Pebworth First School**
- **Pebworth Recreation Ground**
- **The Close**
- **The Church**
- **Town Pool Car Park**

will not be permitted unless:

- a) **alternative facilities of equal or better accessibility for users, and of the same type with sufficient capacity are available or provided; or**
- b) **it can be clearly demonstrated that the operation of the asset or its ongoing delivery is no longer of value to the community; or**
- c) **it is no longer economically viable for its current use and has been marketed at an independently agreed price by a property professional for at least two years as a community use or other suitable employment or service trade uses and it is verified that no interest in acquisition has been expressed.**

Reasoned Justification

1.0 The buildings and facilities listed in this policy are considered to have significant value to the community. The policy protects the popular and valued community facilities in the parish from harmful development proposals but encourages proposals that are intended to sustain or extend those facilities. In evaluating any proposals, relevant user groups and clubs should be consulted.

2.0 Due to a high level of community concern over the closing down of the village pub and support for the retention of the building as a community facility, the Parish Council applied to designate of the Masons Arms Public House as an Asset of Community Value. It took two years from 2016 to 2018 to secure a purchaser for the pub.

3.0 The importance of the pub to local community is clearly illustrated by the fact that it scored the highest amongst residents for where people would like to see any funding that becomes available to be spent. 83% of people supported the re-opening of the pub as a café/ pub giving a score of between 5 and 7 (7 being strongly support, and 1 being strongly opposed) for this proposal.

4.0 Evidence from the community shows that the facilities are all well used and held in high regard, the majority scored highly in the residents' survey for where people would like to see any funding spent.

5.0 This policy responds to NPPF (2012) paragraph 28 and is replaced by NPPF (2018) paragraph 83 which states that neighbourhood plans should promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. It also refines policy SWDP 37 (Built Community Facilities) by identifying the specific facilities in Pebworth parish to protect.

6.0 It assists in meeting the Plan objective to encourage and enhance a strong sense of community by maintaining, supporting and improving existing facilities for a range of age groups.

Rural employment

P8. Rural Employment – Existing Buildings

The re-use, conversion and adaptation of farm/agricultural buildings for small businesses, recreation, or tourism purposes will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- a) The building is capable of conversion without substantial reconstruction;**
- b) The conversion/adaptation works respect the local character of the surrounding area and/or buildings;**
- c) The development proposed will not have an adverse impact on any archaeological, architectural, historic or environmental features;**
- d) There is no significant adverse effect on residential amenity; and**
- e) The residual cumulative transport impacts are not severe, and the development will not result in additional on-road parking.**

Reasoned Justification

1.0 There are a number of farms within the parish with agricultural buildings that could be suitable for a variety of uses which would be appropriate in a rural location. These could include the following:

- small businesses – craft or artisan related workshops and studios, small offices for start-up or established local businesses.

- Recreation – health studios, rural educational centres, artist studios.
- Tourism –market holiday accommodation, specialist interest holiday bases.

2.0 Whilst seeking to re-use existing buildings, it is important to retain and protect the existing character of the buildings in question and thereby ensure that the proposals do not require substantial rebuilding works. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the location of the buildings in question can provide sufficient parking and access without creating undue pressure on the rural road system. Any proposed use must take account of the impact on neighbouring properties and should not have a detrimental effect on residential amenity.

3.0 It is a priority of the Plan to support a thriving rural economy and enable and encourage small-scale employment opportunities and appropriate agricultural development and diversification, whilst protecting sensitive locations from negative impact. This policy seeks to refine policy SWDP 12 Farm Diversification (Employment in Rural Areas part D). It is also in accordance with NPPF (2012) paragraph 28 and is replaced by NPPF (2018) paragraph 83 in its support for a prosperous rural economy.

P9. Retaining Existing Employment Opportunities in the Parish

Development proposals to expand existing businesses will be supported, provided any negative impacts on flood risk, local amenity, and landscape can be fully mitigated; and the residual cumulative transport impacts are not severe, and the development will not result in additional on-road parking.

With the exception of land allocated for housing development in Policy P1 of the Neighbourhood Plan proposals that result in the loss of an existing employment or business use will be resisted, unless it can be demonstrated that continued use of the site as a business premises is no longer financially viable.

Reasoned Justification

1.0 The parish has a large working-age population, but provides relatively few employment opportunities. The overwhelming majority of working residents commute further afield to neighbouring towns and beyond. Within the parish, the largest employers are the Sims Group and MRW Ltd, who between them employ 100 people (76 and 24 people respectively). The Fire Station employs 12 people and the School employs 10 people.

2.0 It is acknowledged within the policy that the area of land allocated for housing development at the site known as Land at Fibrex Nurseries is not protected by this policy. However, it is important that the parish retains existing employment sites where possible. This policy seeks to refine policy SWDP 12 (Employment in Rural Areas) by retaining and supporting local economic development at existing sites.

5.0 Implementation

5.1 The Adopted Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the statutory Development Plan, and will be used by decision takers to determine the outcome of planning applications and appeals within the parish. It will also be used to steer development-related investment towards the infrastructure projects set out below.

Infrastructure Projects - Community Funding

5.2 The Parish Council proposes some or all of the projects listed below for investment of future New Homes Bonus, Section 106 financial contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding allocated by the Local Planning Authority to the Parish Council:

- Provision of a community pub / cafe
- Flood prevention measures
- Pebworth First School
- Village Hall – repairs / extension
- The Close – children’s playground improvements
- Church – repairs / toilets
- Maintaining and upgrading public footpaths / bridleways
- Maintaining pavements within the village
- Provision of a community shop
- General grounds maintenance (of parish-owned land)
- Additional planting (highway and parish-owned land)
- The recreation field
- Provision of a wildflower meadow
- Provision of a community orchard
- The Close – new youth shelter
- The Allotments
- Provision of a business hub

5.3 These are listed in order of importance to the community and should be seen as a non-binding indication of local priorities at the time of drafting. This is not an exhaustive list and will be reviewed over the Plan period and further projects may be included.

5.4 This series of local infrastructure projects will be prioritised for investment should development in the parish result in the availability of New Homes Bonus, Section 106 and neighbourhood proportion of CIL in the future. This will finance and deliver specific infrastructure projects relating to the development, to make the scheme satisfactory in line with paragraphs 173 and 204 of the NPPF (2012) and paragraphs 54 to 57 of the Revised NPPF (2018).

Planning Applications and Appeals

5.5 Whilst the local planning authority will be responsible for development management and determining applications the Parish Council will use the Neighbourhood Plan to frame its representations on submitted planning applications. It will also work with

Wychavon District Council to monitor the progress of sites coming forward for development.

Areas of Concern / Actions

5.6 Throughout the development of the Plan a number of concerns have been raised by residents over matters that cannot be addressed through planning policy but need to be acknowledged and prioritised as actions for the Plan period. These actions may be delivered by or in conjunction with the Parish Council, through a community group established to address the issue, or through another appropriate body. Three concerns for the residents of Pebworth are:

- i. traffic volume, speeding, parking and road safety on the village roads especially on Back Lane, Front Street, Friday Street and Broad Marston Road;
- ii. survival of Pebworth First School; and
- iii. improving access to the countryside.

5.7 We believe that improvements in these three areas would significantly enhance the quality of life for residents of Pebworth, and the surrounding communities.

5.8 The Parish Council are working with the County Council to attempt to identify a suitable solution to highway issues and would welcome any input from members of the community to assist with this matter. Numerous surveys have been conducted and options explored, but to date no appropriate solution has been found. It is the aspiration that during this Plan traffic calming measures will be installed and any increase in the volumes of traffic from neighbouring development will be monitored and effectively managed to avoid damage to roads, properties and verges and to ensure the safety of all residents.

5.9 In terms of promoting and retaining the first School the Parish Council will share any data collected about the school with the Head Teacher and will, where necessary, assist in raising the profile of the school to new and existing residents and those outside the parish.

5.10 The Countryside Access Pebworth Volunteers (CAPV) will work with the County Council to assess and where necessary upgrade the existing footpath network to improve access to the countryside by for example installing kissing gates and ensuring that footpaths are correctly classified according to their level of use and the connections they provide.

6.0 Monitoring and Review

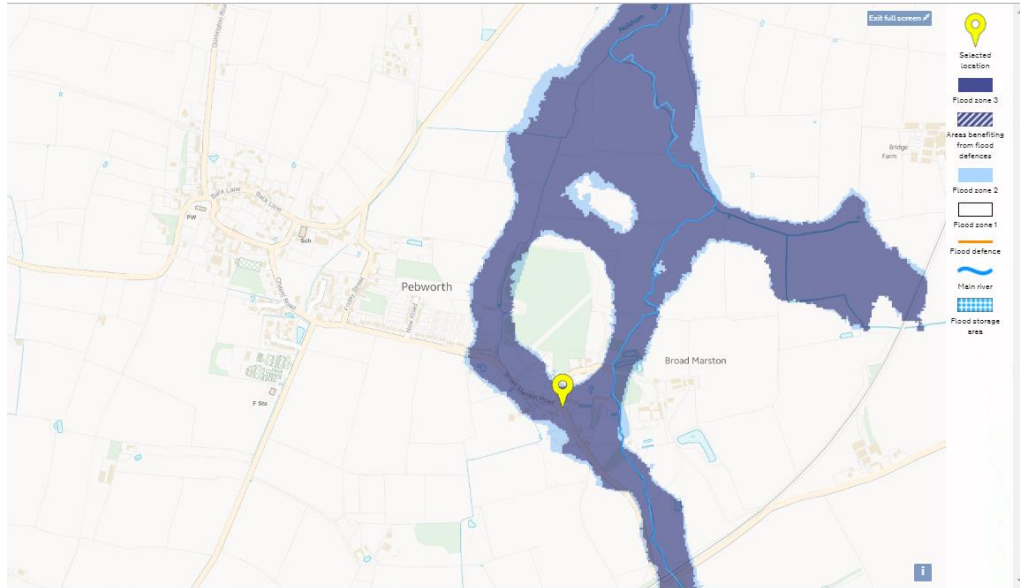
6.1 The Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan covers the period 2018 to 2030 and will be monitored and where necessary reviewed.

6.2 A significant amount of development is proposed within and beyond the parish boundary and the impact of this on the community and its facilities and services is yet to be fully understood. It is therefore essential that the Plan is reviewed regularly to ensure it is meeting its objectives and to understand whether any new issues have arisen.

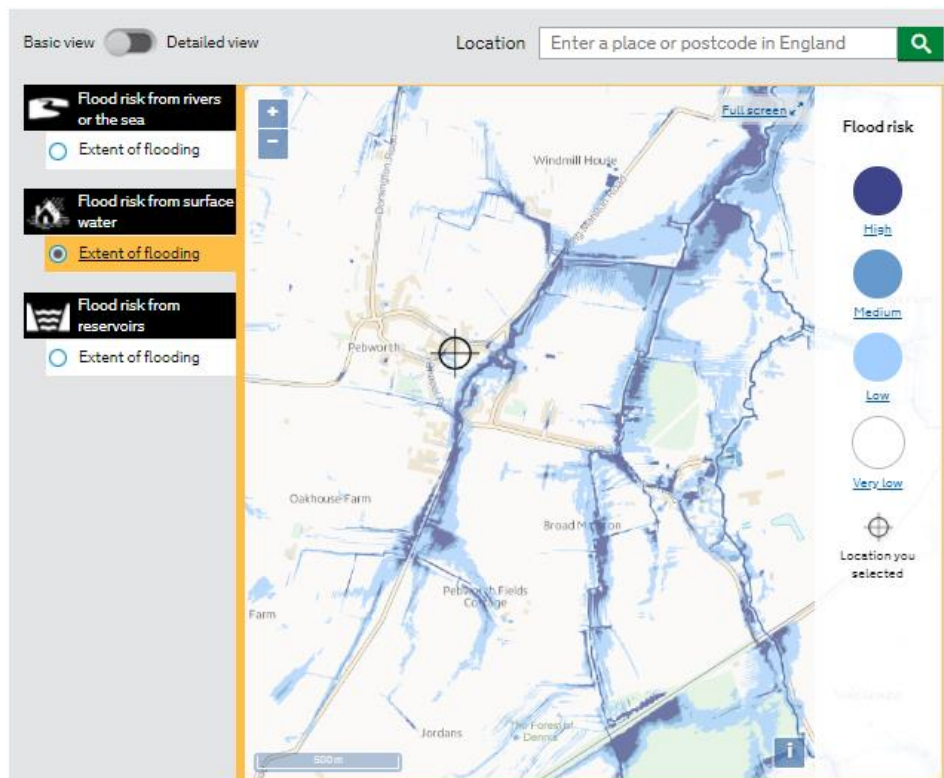
6.3 Where new issues are identified and changes may be required, for example, when policies are not working as intended, or are no longer relevant, or may have been superseded by new national planning policy, the Parish Council may make recommendations to Wychavon District Council that the Neighbourhood Plan should be changed.

Appendix 1

Flood Risk Mapping



Extent of flood risk from fluvial sources. Source: © Environment Agency copyright and / or database rights 2018. All rights reserved. ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey licence number 100024198



Extent of flood risk from surface water run-off. Source:© Environment Agency copyright and / or database rights 2018. All rights reserved. ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey licence number 100024198

Appendix 2

Community Facilities

At the time of writing Pebworth parish has the following community facilities.

Outdoor facilities:

- Recreation Field: including football pitch, golf practice nets, MUGA (multi use games area) including 5 A-side Football, netball and tennis;
- The Close: Younger children's play facilities and picnic benches
- There are multiple public rights of way including some restricted byways (allowing walkers, cyclists and horse riders) across the parish and one designated bridleway;
- 3 parish noticeboards;
- Defibrillator in the red phone kiosk;

Indoor facilities:

- Village Hall – hosts multiple societies, clubs and activities including Rural Cinema and Indoor Bowls;
- St Peter's Church, Pebworth;
- Pebworth First School;
- The Mason's Arms Public House;
- Pebworth Fire Station where there are meeting rooms for community use; and
- Mobile library.

Transport:

- The parish is served by three bus routes:
 - o 27 - Stratford - Welford - Long Marston - Welford – Stratford
 - o 552 - Evesham - Offenham - Honeybourne – Evesham
 - o 553 - Evesham - Badsey - Honeybourne - Evesham
- Cycle route 41 passes through the parish and links up to Stratford Greenway (cycle route 5) at Long Marston

Appendix 3

Worcestershire County Council Streetscape Design Guide (2018)

Extract from Chapter 4.Planning for Parking

4.2 Residential

Houses and Apartments

There is no direct relationship between car parking provision and choice of transport mode, so a minimum provision for residential need should be made to ensure suitable in curtilage storage.

The following are the minimum requirements:

1 Bedroom Unit - 1 Space, 1 cycle space

2 – 3 Bedroom Units – 2 Spaces, 2 cycle spaces

4 – 5 Bedroom Units – 3 Spaces*, 2 cycle spaces

* In Rural parishes of Redditch this should be increased to 4 spaces.

These are the minimum requirements. They apply to both Affordable/Social Housing and Market Housing. The requirements apply to flats/apartments and houses. Cycle parking must be sheltered, secure and easily accessible.

Worcestershire County Council strongly encourages all properties to be equipped with Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) charging points including provision where communal parking is provided. This position is supported by the NPPF.

Houses of Multiple Occupancy

Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO's) have their own separate use class and as such require a separate parking standard from those above. Typically HMO's in Worcestershire are located near academic establishments and are in existing residential communities, and as such are attractive to students, however this is not exclusively the case. HMOs which have 4 bedrooms or less do not require planning permission, therefore no standards are indicated for sub 5 bedrooms.

Bedrooms Required	Spaces
5	3
6	3
7	4
8	4
9 +	Demonstrate Provision, but Minimum of 4

Cycle storage at a ratio of 1 space per bedroom should be provided where they are sheltered, secure and easily accessible.

Visitors

These are permitted to be counted within the street due to their short term duration and infrequent occurrence. Where existing on street demand or parking restriction prevents

this or for communal parking areas off road provision should be made at a ratio of 1 space per 5 bedrooms. For clarity HMO parking provisions include allowances for visitors. Provision should also be made for cyclists where spaces should be shared and the number proportionate to the scale of the development.

Car Clubs

In areas where housing density is greater and there is a wider range of transport choices car free development will be encouraged. However residents should still be given the ability to travel by car should they choose and where there is sufficient critical mass in terms of development or existing population to support a scheme the provision of a car club can provide a valuable service. Where these are proposed early discussions with the Highway Authority and club operators is needed to ensure long term viability and city wide take up.

Care Homes

These are a mix of residential and employment uses which can fall into C2 or C3 uses. Most sites are promoted by established care providers who will have experience of comparable sites. The applicant should present appropriate up to date data from similar sites on car parking demand to inform levels for their proposal rather than applying the residential C3 standards which may not be appropriate.

Commercial / Industrial (Non-Residential)

Commercial operators should have a good understanding of the needs of their business and will determine how land under their control could be managed. Car parking need is a subjective matter particularly in the mind of neighbours; the applicant should provide a minimum parking provision for each development along with an evidence base to demonstrate the appropriateness of the provision. Trip rates accumulation should either be derived from first principles or from existing data, for example; TRICS or comparison to facilities of similar size and geographic circumstance.

Adequate space for heavy goods, delivery and public service vehicles must be made within the site boundary, which should not conflict with the proposed parking arrangements.

Parking Free Development

For both residential and commercial developments in town and city centres the applicant may choose not to provide car parking spaces at all. Consideration must be given to the opportunity to access the site sustainably, the availability and capacity of public car parks, existing parking restrictions, the number of linked trips and the implementation of an approved Travel Plan or welcome pack. Provision for servicing and deliveries must always be made within the site, unless there is a strong fall-back position which would remove this requirement.

Educational Facilities

A maximum of 1 Space per member of staff however in urban locations staff levels should be reduced based on the availability of alternative options. Car free development is permissible depending on the local circumstances. Sheltered facilities to provide for pupil scooter storage should be provided in an accessible location for primary schools and cycle parking for all educational facilities.

Other Users Needs

In Non Residential Development Consideration and provision 35 must be made for disabled badge holders, motorcycles, bicycles and ULEV. The following ratios are required.

Accessible Spaces:

Size of Car Park (no of spaces)	Designated Bay Provision
1-50	2 + 3% of total car park
51-200	3 + 3% of total car park
201-500	4 + 3% of total car park
501-1000	5 + 3% of total car park
1000 +	6 + 3% of total car park

Motorcycle Spaces - 1 space per 10 car spaces, minimum provision 1 space

Bicycle Spaces:

- Offices (B1a) 1 space per 30m² of GFA.
- General Industry and Storage (B1c, B2, B8) 1 space per 40m² of GFA.
- Other uses see <http://www.camcycle.org.uk/resources/cycleparking/guide/appendix.html%20-%20standards>.

ULEV Charging Spaces – Initially 5% of the total parking spaces provided and a further 5% of the total parking spaces at an agreed trigger.

Commercial development must be supported by a travel plan to promote sustainable travel choices irrespective of the number of car parking spaces provided and where a transport assessment is provide they should be a key factor in managing traffic generation and car parking supply.

Specifications

Car Parking Spaces should be a minimum 2.4m x 4.8m. For residential development circulation space around the vehicle is needed so dimensions increase to 3.2m x 6m. A minimum of 6m is required in front of a garage door.

Garages can be used to provide bicycle storage as well as for other household storage needs, where this occurs garages should have an internal dimension of 6m x 3m.

Cycle stands – a minimum width of 1m must be provided between cycle stands. Stands for nonstandard cycles should be allocated at the end of a standard provision with a minimum width of 1.5m provided to allow for dismounting.

Separate bin storage areas should be provided which do not conflict with any proposed parking spaces.

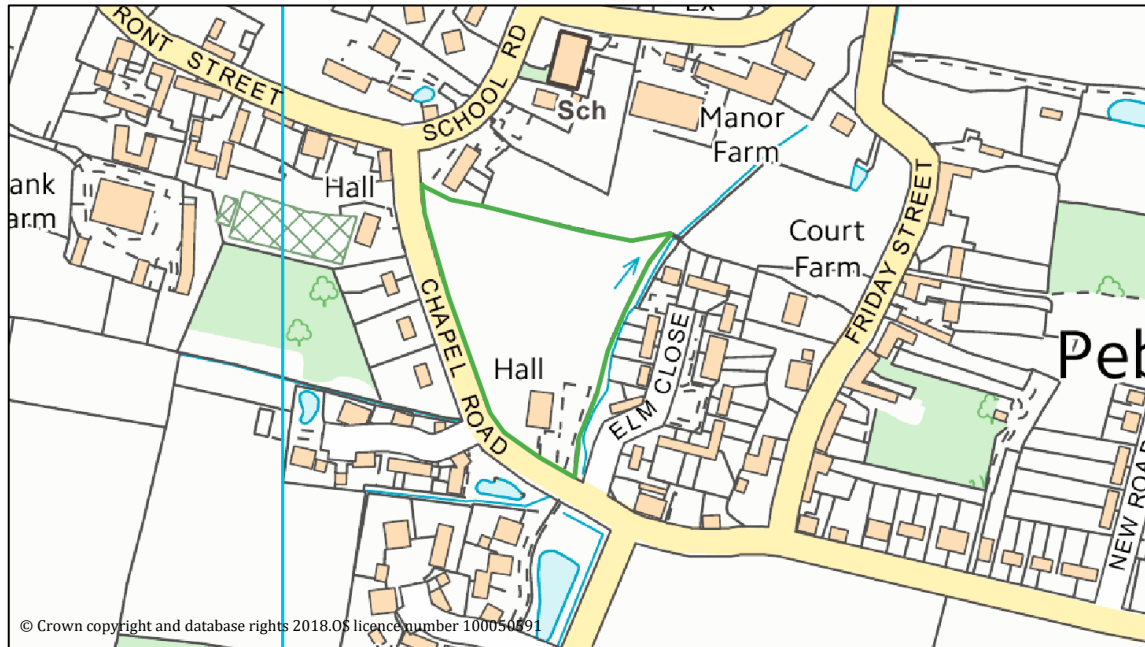
ULEV charging systems should be:

- Residential 7kW charging points.
- Non Residential 22kW charging points.

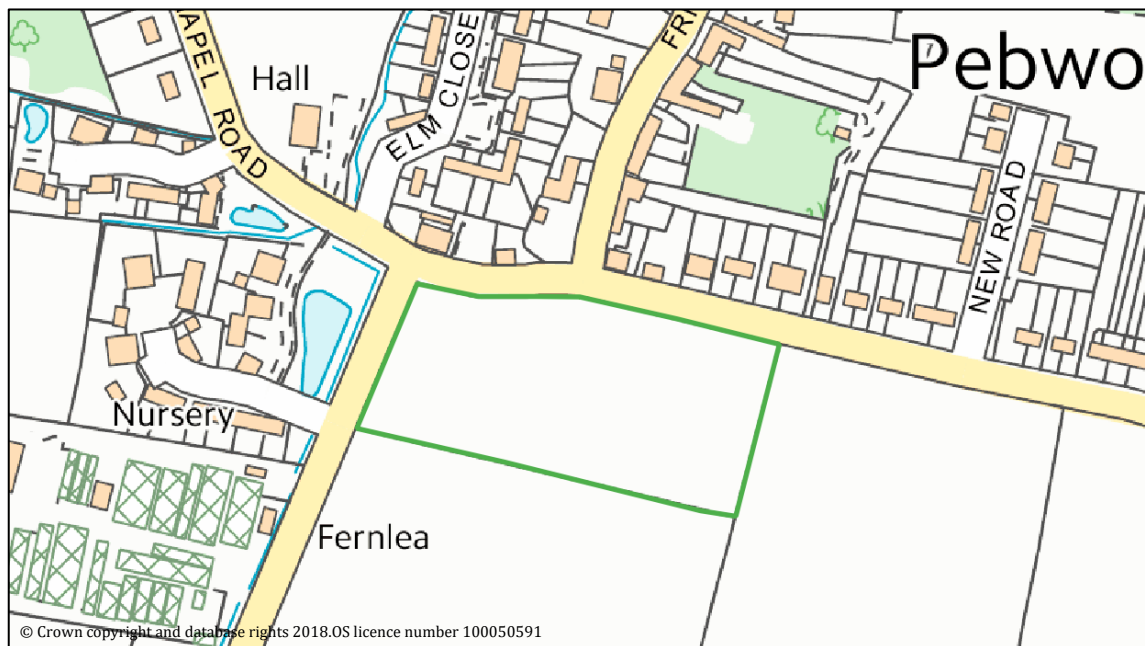
Appendix 4

Local Green Space Maps

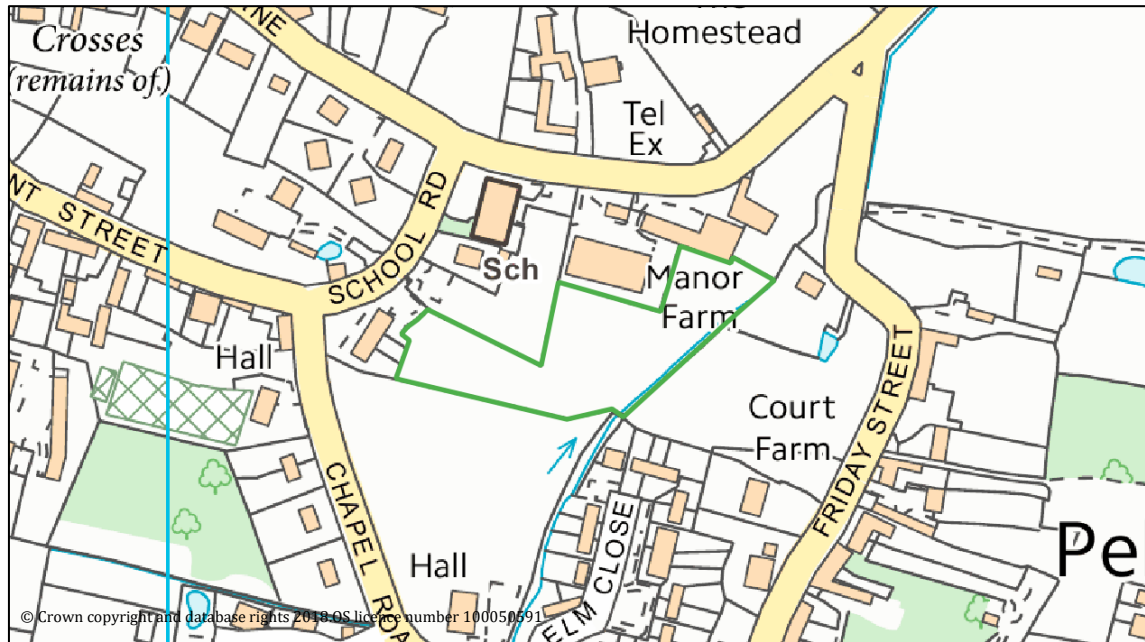
Local Green Space 1. The Close (including land around the Village Hall).



Local Green Space 2. The recreation field.



Local Green Space 3. The field between Manor Farm and The Close.



Appendix 5

Locally Important Views Photographs, Map of Viewpoints and Assessment

1. Panoramic views of Cotswold escarpment including Meon Hill and Dover's Hill from Broad Marston Road and Honeybourne Road.



2. Elevated view down Front Street of buildings within the Conservation Area framing Meon Hill in the distance.



3. Expansive views of the local traditional landscape including historic field patterns and ridge and furrow, toward Long Marston and Meon Hill from the Slingate Footpath (522C) off Dorsington Road.



4. Contained view of grade I listed St Peter's Church and cemetery from the road from Little Meadows.



5. Panoramic views of the countryside capturing the local traditional landscape in the foreground and Malvern Hills on the skyline from the open space between Manor Cottage and Hill House.



6. Views up and down Friday Street including historic buildings, identified focal features, open spaces and boundary treatments all characteristic of the Conservation Area.



7. Expansive view of the Cotswold escarpment including Meon Hill and Dover's Hill from the road to Little Meadows.



8. View of the grade I listed St Peter's Church from the top of Front Street.



9. View of cottages on Dorsington Lane considered a focal feature in the Conservation Area.



10. Open view across the public open space (The Close) at the heart of the village of Pebworth, and the Conservation Area, framed by village properties.

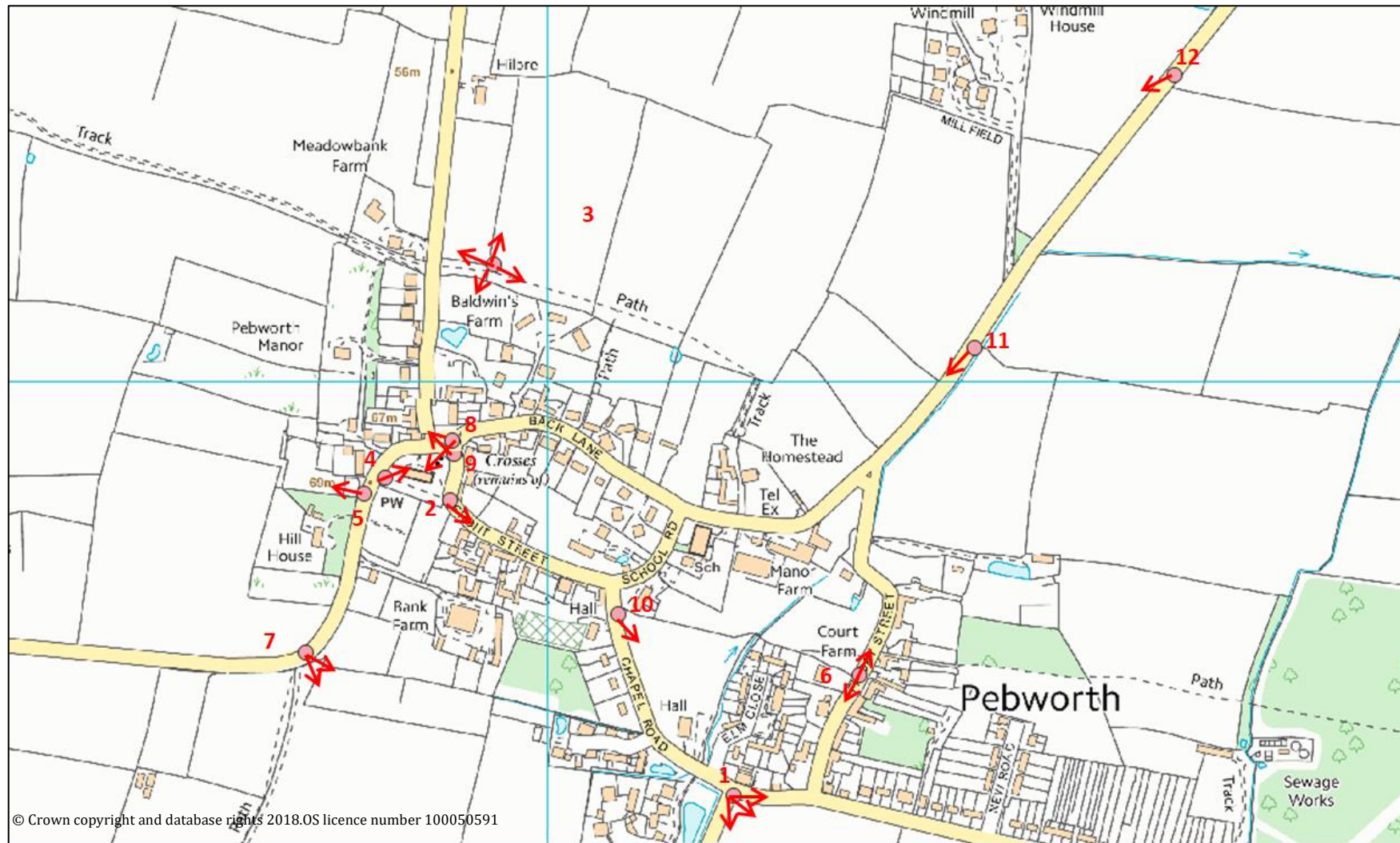


11. Views of the village set within the traditional landscape from Long Marston Road including glimpses of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse.



12. Views of the church from Long Marston Road set within the rural landscape.



Map of Viewpoints (Directions of views are shown)

Important Views Assessment

Map ref. of view point	Location of viewpoint(s)	Designation / landscape type of viewpoint(s)	Type of viewpoint (s)	Number / type of viewpoint users (many / moderate / few)	Direction of view	Description of view	Key components of view	Importance Representative (R), special (S), exceptional(E)		
								View point	View	Overall
1	Broad Marston/ Honeybourne Road opposite Pub	Principal Village Farmlands	Movement corridor/ Recreation	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist. Recreation Ground users.	East through South East	Panoramic rural views to Cotswold escarpments/ Meon Hill/ Dover's Hill	Distinctive panoramic view of Cotswold escarpments/ Meon Hill/ Dover's Hill. Rural setting.	S	S	S
2	Looking down Front Street from Church Steps	Conservation Area Village Claylands	Historic/ Movement corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	south east	Elevated view down Front St of housing within the Conservation Area in the foreground and a glimpsed view of Meon Hill in the distance set between the buildings. Connecting the village with the rural surroundings.	Historic housing in the foreground in a range of materials set against the rural backdrop that is glimpsed through the gap in the road of Meon Hill. The view is contained by the buildings and roofscapes. The view combines the historic built form of the village and the open countryside.	E	E	E
3	The Slingate Footpath (off Dorsington Road)	Village Claylands	Movement corridor	Public Footpath pedestrians	East (expansive view in all directions)	Expansive rural view of the open countryside from Slingate towards Long Marston. Some elements of the view may be affected by seasonal change. A good example of the characteristics of Village Claylands. Including medium-to-large scale field pattern and hedgerow	Expansive rural views in all directions. A good example of the characteristics of Village Claylands.	S	S	S

Map ref. of view point	Location of viewpoint(s)	Designation / landscape type of viewpoint(s)	Type of viewpoint (s)	Number / type of viewpoint users (many / moderate / few)	Direction of view	Description of view	Key components of view	Importance Representative (R), special (S), exceptional(E)		
								View point	View	Over all
						boundaries to fields, generally pastoral land use with relic ridge and furrow and a gently rolling lowland topography. Also views of Meon Hill to south east.				
4	Road from Little Meadows	Village Claylands, Conservation Area	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	North east	Contained view of Grade I listed Church and cemetery with vegetation and buildings either side.	Contained view of the Church	S	E	E
5	Old Water Tower toward the Malverns (between Manor Cottage and Hill House)	Conservation Area Village Claylands	Movement Corridor	Public footpath	West	Views towards the Malvern Hills in the distance and good examples of the characteristics of Village Claylands. Including medium-to-large scale field pattern and hedgerow boundaries to fields, generally pastoral land use and a gently rolling lowland topography. Some elements of the view may be affected by seasonal change.	Rural setting; Malvern Hills along the skyline. Rural views framed between buildings and vegetation, also a good example of the characteristics of Village Claylands.	S	E	E

Map ref. of view point	Location of viewpoint(s)	Designation / landscape type of viewpoint(s)	Type of viewpoint (s)	Number / type of viewpoint users (many / moderate / few)	Direction of view	Description of view	Key components of view	Importance Representative (R), special (S), exceptional(E)		
								View point	View	Over all
6	The Old Bakery, Friday Street	Conservation Area Principal Village Farmlands	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	North East. Views up and down Friday Street are important	View of Low Furrow taken from the Old Bakery. Road in the foreground, framed by vegetation and brick wall in traditional materials. There are glimpses of the open space and traditional boundary treatment adjacent to Little Furrow. In the winter the view may change with a more open view into the open space opposite Low Furrow.	Traditional old cottages and wall. Characteristic open spaces and wrought iron fencing. Contained view. Captures some of the key characteristics of the Conservation Area including buildings, boundary treatments and green open spaces. Group considered views up and down Friday Street important due to listed buildings and features identified in the Conservation Area.	S	E	E
7	Bend of road from Pebworth to Little Meadows.	Village Claylands	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	South-East	Open expansive view toward Meon Hill and Dover's Hill in the distance. Some elements of the view may be affected by seasonal change.	It is an open rural view of expansive countryside, including key landscape features of the Cotswold escarpment Meon Hill and Dover's Hill.	R	S	S
8	Top of Front Street	Conservation Area village Claylands	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	South-west	Historic Grade I Listed Church taken from the top end of Front Street.	A building of historic significance set in quite village setting among established trees.	E	E	E

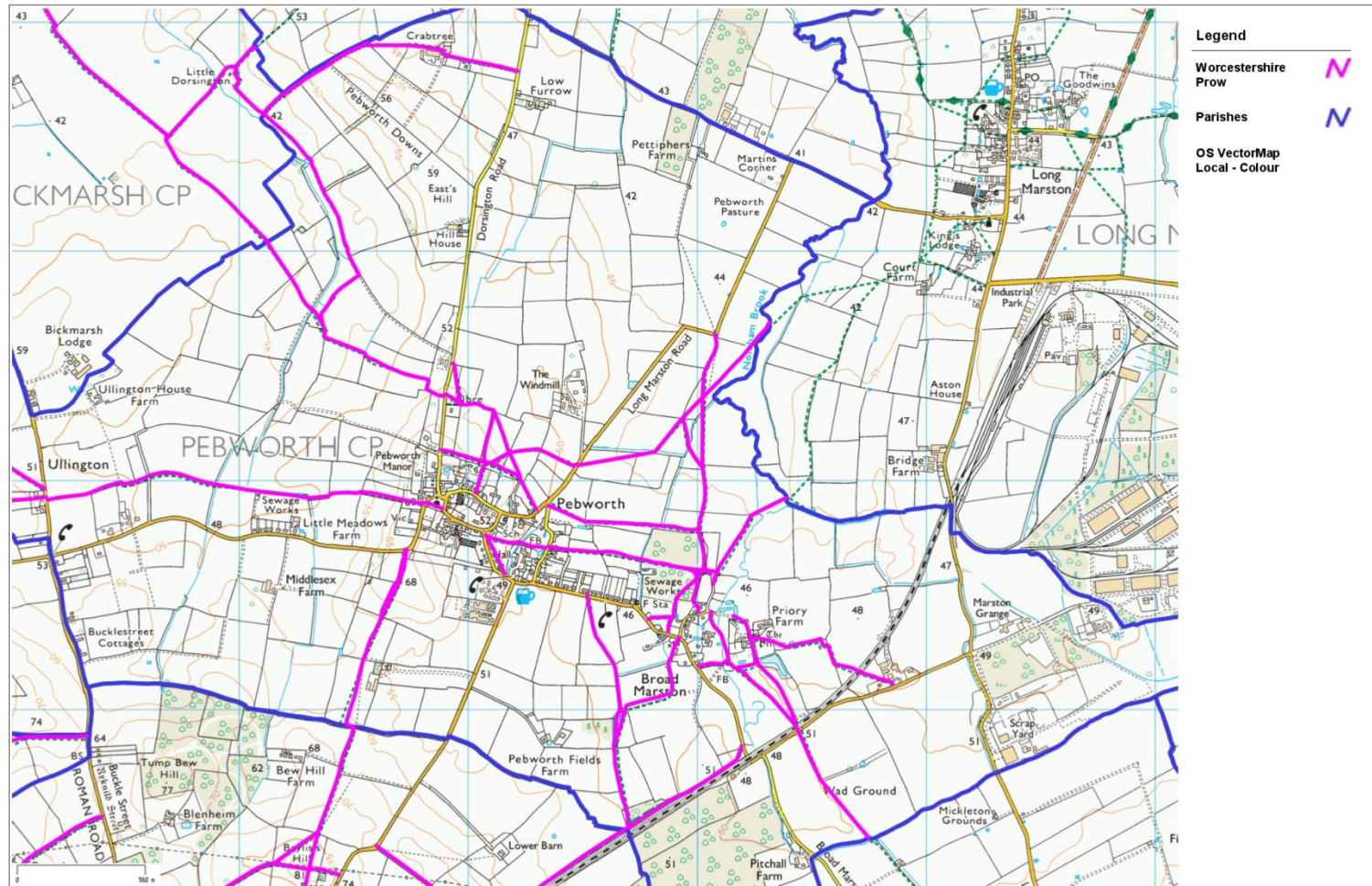
Map ref. of view point	Location of viewpoint(s)	Designation / landscape type of viewpoint(s)	Type of viewpoint (s)	Number / type of viewpoint users (many / moderate / few)	Direction of view	Description of view	Key components of view	Importance Representative (R), special (S), exceptional(E)		
								View point	View	Over all
9	Opposite Church on Dorsington Lane toward cottages	Conservation Area village Claylands	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	West	Contained view of cottages on the junction of Dorsington Lane, opposite Church. Framed by large trees. Traditional village scene.	A traditional village scene showing historic building in the Conservation Area but on a busy through route for traffic.	S	S	S
10	Beside the Chapel, Chapel Road	Conservation Area Village Claylands	Movement Corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	East	View of Chapel Road and the Close, the public open space within the heart of Pebworth. Short distant view contained by the buildings surrounding it. Open spaces like these are characteristic of the Conservation Area.	A quiet village scene. An open green space surrounded village properties.	S	S	S
11	Long Marston Road, approach into the Village	Village Claylands	Movement corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	South west	Glimpses of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse and village set within a rural context. Some elements of the view may be affected by seasonal change (photos from distance taken in summer therefore view not as clear).	View of the rural edge of the village including glimpses of historic farmhouse.	R	S	S

Map ref. of view	Location of viewpoint(s)	Designation / landscape type of viewpoint(s)	Type of viewpoint (s)	Number / type of viewpoint users (many / moderate / few)	Direction of view	Description of view	Key components of view	Importance Representative (R), special (S), exceptional(E)		
								View point	View	Over all
12	Long Marston Road approach to village	Village Claylands	Movement corridor	Public road many users vehicle pedestrian and cyclist	South west	A view of the church set on higher ground within the wider rural landscape. An indication of a settlement ahead.	The historic Grade I listed church set on higher ground set against the skyline within a much wider rural landscape.	R	S	S

For more details on the background of the views assessment and the criteria used please see the Pebworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Evidence Base Assessment of important views in Pebworth Parish.

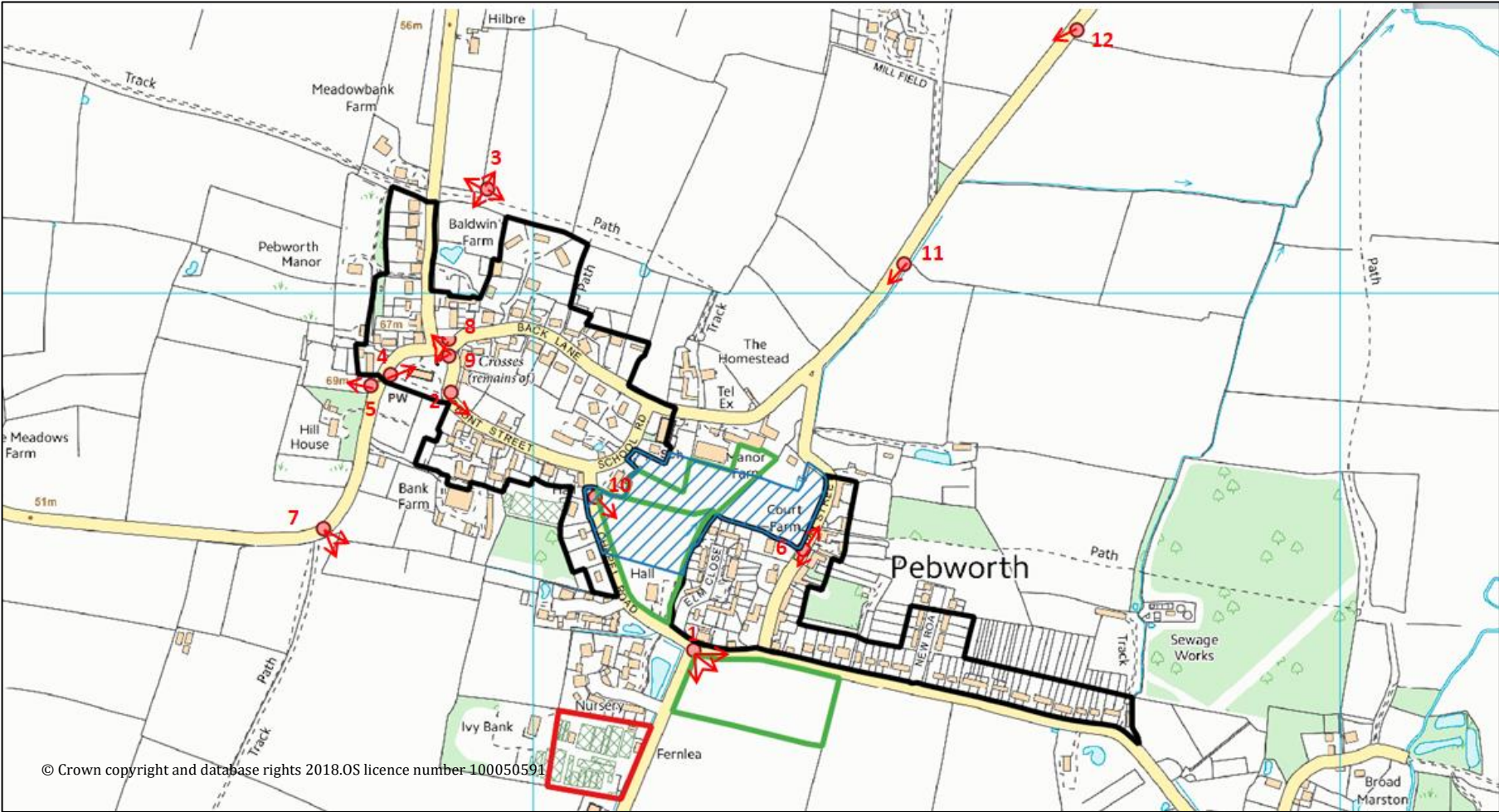
Appendix 6 Map of Public Rights of Way

ParishOnline









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Appendix 7 Policies Map



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|------------|--|---|---|
| Key |  SWDP2 Development Boundary |  SWDP2 Significant Gap |  P1 Housing Allocation |
| |  P4 Local Green Space |  P5 Viewpoints |  Direction of View |

