



Wingfield CP

Steeple Ashton CP

North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan

Made - May 2021

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West Ashton CP

North Bradley CP

Southwick CP

Heywood CP

Our Community
2018-2026

Westbury CP

Dilton Marsh CP

North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan

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Glossary of Terms

| Acronym or Phrase | Definition |
|--------------------------|--|
| AA | Appropriate Assessment (Under Habitat Regulations) |
| CP | Core Policy (of the Wiltshire Core Strategy) |
| DPD | Development Plan Document |
| HNS | Rural Housing Needs Survey |
| HRA | Habitat Regulations Assessment |
| LDF | Local Development Framework |
| LoD | Limit of development (e.g. village boundary) |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority (Wiltshire Council) |
| NDP | Neighbourhood Development Plan |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework – Revised February 2019 |
| PC | Parish Council |
| Qualifying Body | Body authorized by law to create a Neighbourhood Plan. |
| Reg. 14 / 15 | Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan (General) Regulations 2012 requires that a formal 6-week Consultation be carried out. Regulation 15 Requires a Consultation Statement to be submitted. |
| SA | Sustainability Appraisal – A wide-ranging appraisal of the impacts of policy (such as this plan) to include socio-economic as well as environmental factors. |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment – European legislation requiring some plans to be assessed for environmental effects. |
| SHELAA | Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment |
| SHLAA | Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment |
| SPA | Special Protection Area (for biodiversity) |
| SSR | Site Selection Report |
| SuDS | Sustainable Drainage Systems |
| WCS | Wiltshire Core Strategy |
| WHSAP | Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan |

1.0 Introduction

- 1.0 The Localism Act of 2011 allows communities led by a 'Qualifying Body', usually the local Parish Council (PC), to write Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs). Such plans say what the community wants to happen in their area, and this is then used by the planning authority (in this case Wiltshire Council) to control future development. Unlike earlier parish plans, Neighbourhood Plans have the same legal standing as the Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS). The North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan (NDP) also has the same timescale as the WCS - running until 2026.
- 1.1 Given the outward growth of Trowbridge and the general extent of change happening locally, in October 2016 the Parish Council felt that the community should seize the opportunity provided by the new plans and have a say in what happens in North Bradley. Accordingly, the Parish Council invited local residents to join a Steering Group that would guide the overall progress of the Plan.
- 1.2 As for the contents of the Plan – its ideas and policies – these must come from the community itself. But they must also be based on real evidence. The first steps therefore were to begin what is known as 'scoping' research and also to start community engagement to find out what people liked and disliked about North Bradley and what they wanted to change. The scoping research is contained within a separate Scoping Report, while the full details of the community engagement is given in the Consultation Statement. To avoid too much need for cross-referencing however and for ease of reading, brief summaries of both the research and community responses are given here in the plan document itself.
- 1.3 During production of the NDP Wiltshire Council launched a draft of their Housing Site Allocations Plan (WHSAP). This includes some strategic sites in the NDP Plan area which the parish council regrets. However, the NDP cannot block strategic sites and the Steering Group acknowledges the need for strategic growth at Trowbridge. Nevertheless, the negotiations on behalf of the NDP have succeeded in reducing the impact of these sites and ensuring that they are balanced by policies which protect the separate village identity of North Bradley and conserve and enhance the local environment and wildlife.

2.0 Area covered by the plan and timescale

- 2.0 The whole parish of North Bradley is embraced by the Plan and is considered appropriate because designating the whole parish ensures that the entire community can be involved. It is a recognised and logical area understood by local people. Full justification for the designation is given in the Area Application:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/mobile/north-bradley-np-area-application.pdf>

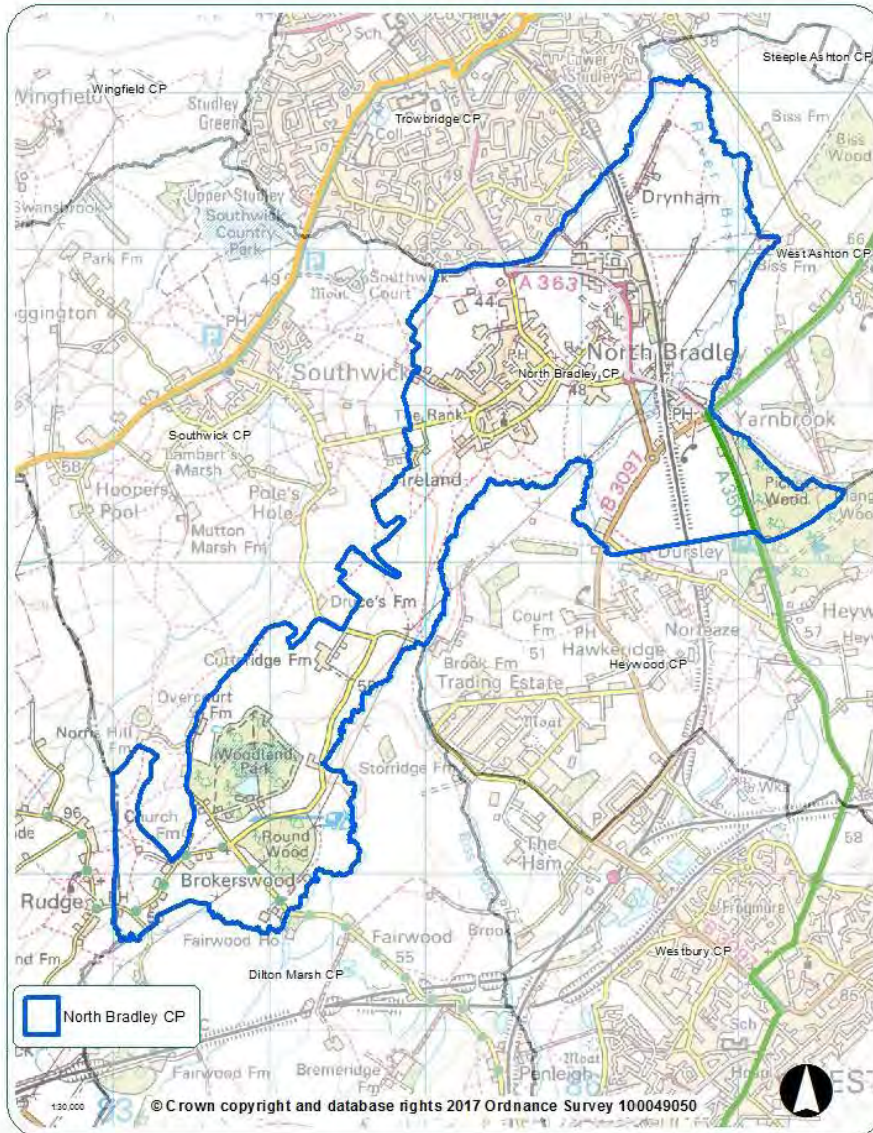
- 2.1 The North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan runs from 2018 – 2026. This timeframe was chosen because eight years is a reasonably long span of time for the policies to take effect, and also because it coincides with the end date of the Wiltshire Core Strategy with which the NDP shares some of its evidence base; the timescale is long enough to be useful in planning terms, yet not so long that is likely to become significantly out of date by the end of this period. To build-in flexibility, the plan is subject to periodic review.

Those wishing to skip the introductory chapters and go to Policies should turn to Chapter 8

Map of North Bradley Neighbourhood Area



North Bradley Neighbourhood Area



3.0 Evidence base

3.0 The Planning Scoping Report provides a record of some of the detailed research undertaken to:

- Identify Issues and problems
- Take account of other plans, programmes and policies and understand the context they provided
- Consider the actions needed to correct the problems and tackle the issues as a basis for policy making
- Suggest possible planning and non-planning policies for the NDP.

This Planning Scoping Report formed the basis for a separate but more concise SEA Scoping Report which is also available.

3.1 The documents and plans reviewed in order to gather the evidence are given as a list, both in the separate Planning Scoping Report and here in the NDP (as Appendix 1). This is not exhaustive.

3.2 A separate and accompanying Site Selection Report (SSR) considered housing sites for the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). This includes discussion of sites proposed in the WHSAP, the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) and by the community. Other separate documents include the accompanying Landscape and Visual Analysis Report, the Housing Needs Survey (HNS), the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA - both Scoping and Environmental Reports) and the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).

3.3 The views of local people are a major driver of the plan - the input of the community and those stakeholders consulted throughout were critical and their comments are a key part of the evidence foundation of the NDP. These comments can be found in the Consultation Statement (CS).

3.4 In order to make the origins of policies clear, each policy in this NDP document is accompanied by a box identifying policy links entitled: "Context" and "References". In addition, each policy includes sections entitled 'Evidence Base' and 'Justification'. These sections give a brief summary of underlying evidence and the reasoning behind each policy.

4.0 Planning Policy Context

4.0 The following section is a brief summary, not of the entire planning policy context, but of the parts that are felt to bear most directly on the NDP as finally written. A fuller discussion of the policy context can be found in the accompanying Planning Scoping Report (SR).

4.1 The planning context for the NDP begins with **Legislation and Regulations**, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), the Planning and Compulsory Planning Act 2004, The Localism Act 2011, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) and Development Management Procedure (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017, and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. In addition to legislation and regulations, the Government provided National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance.

4.2 **The National Planning Policy Framework was revised in July 2018 and again in February 2019. All references in this plan are to the 2019 version. The Plan is also compliant with the earlier versions.**

- 4.3 The NPPF (as revised) indicates that Neighbourhood Plans can include non-strategic policies including; *'allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies'* (Paragraph 28).
- 4.4 NPPF Paragraph 29 continues: *'Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area or undermine those strategic policies.'*
- 4.5 Planning legislation and subsequent Regulations and Guidance, such as the NPPF, the main planning context is provided by the Development Plan – a collective name for the planning documents prepared by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in this case Wiltshire Council, is given below. The main element of the Development Plan relevant to the NDP is the Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS) although a Housing Sites Allocation Plan (WHSAP) is also now being produced and the WCS is itself being reviewed. The WCS Review is at an early stage. The Development Plan also includes saved policies of the West Wiltshire Local Plan First Alteration (2004). Some policies of the West Wiltshire Leisure and Recreation DPD are also still in force.
- 4.6 Core Policies 1 and 2 of The **Wiltshire Core Strategy** (WCS) places North Bradley in the category of 'Large Village'. Large Villages are defined as;
- 'Settlements with a limited range of employment, services and facilities.'*
- The overall spatial strategy for such settlements is as follows:
- 'Development at Large and Small Villages will be limited to that needed to help meet the housing needs of settlements and to improve employment opportunities, services and facilities.'*
- 4.7 A particular issue for North Bradley, and one acknowledged in the WCS, is the maintenance of a space between the developed eastern edge of Trowbridge and the village of North Bradley itself. Paragraph 5.150 of Core Policy 29 states:
- 'it is recognised that the villages surrounding Trowbridge, particularly Hilperton, Southwick, North Bradley and West Ashton, have separate and distinct identities as villages. Open countryside should be maintained to protect the character and identity of these villages as separate communities. The local communities may wish to consider this matter in more detail in any future community-led neighbourhood planning'*.
- 4.8 The need to maintain open space, however, is not just about ensuring the separate rural character and identity of North Bradley survives, it is also related to ensuring that there is enough open space for recreation, health and well-being and biodiversity. North Bradley has a number of green open spaces (including formal recreation areas for children).
- 4.9 In terms of housing, this is covered by WCS Core Policies 1, 2, 29, 42, 43, 45 and 46. North Bradley is defined as a Large Village and nearby Trowbridge is recorded as a Principal Settlement. As a large village, North Bradley is not expected to absorb significant amounts of housing. Trowbridge on the other hand is expected to sustain substantial growth, reflecting the overall spatial strategy of the plan.

- 4.10 The housing needs of Trowbridge are addressed through the Core Strategy including the major urban extension at Ashton Park. The Core Strategy identified about 165 additional dwellings being required in the Trowbridge Community Area, outside of Trowbridge. However, the most recent Housing Land Supply Statement shows an indicative remaining requirement for Trowbridge of 2, 008 dwellings; the WHSAP is bringing forward six allocations at Trowbridge for approximately 1, 050 dwellings. Three of the proposed sites fall, at least partly, within North Bradley Parish.
- 4.11 The landscape around North Bradley and especially between it and Trowbridge performs an important role as a landscape setting. This is explored fully in the Landscape Setting Report available as a separate document accompanying the NDP.

WCS Core Policy 51 (Landscape) has a number of relevant things to say including:

'Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures.'

- 4.12 Core Policy 50 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity Protection) is also relevant particularly because the area around North Bradley is rich in wildlife. In particular, a protected species, Bechstein's Bat, is present.

This core policy expects all development to result in no net loss for biodiversity and to include mitigation measures where appropriate. Development potentially affecting a Natura 2000 site must provide avoidance measures and demonstrate that the proposals would have no adverse effect. All development should seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity.

- 4.13 Core Policy 60 Sustainable transport is particularly relevant:

'The council will use its planning and transport powers to help reduce the need to travel particularly by private car, and support and encourage the sustainable, safe and efficient movement of people and goods within and through Wiltshire. This will be achieved by:

- i. planning developments in accessible locations*
- ii. promoting sustainable transport alternatives to the use of the private car in accordance with its functional importance and in partnership with other transport planning bodies, service providers and the business community*
- iv. promoting appropriate demand management measures*
- v. influencing the routing of freight within and through the county*
- vi. assessing and, where necessary, mitigating the impact of developments on transport users, local communities and the environment'.*

- 4.14 The broad aim of the NDP is to meet the wishes of the community through interpreting the above policy, adding important detail and indicating how the higher-level policy should be applied locally. This will add certainty for both developers and the local community and, as the policy framework the NDP will be taking forward has already been subjected to extensive SA, help ensure that the development encouraged by the NDP will be sustainable.

- 4.15 The NDP has developed alongside the emerging Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy (Draft Feb 2019) and in consultation with the County Ecologist.

5.0 What is North Bradley Like?

5.0 Physical Context

The physical context of the parish is explored more fully in the Planning Scoping Report and in the Landscape Setting and Visual Analysis Report, both available as separate documents. The following therefore is an overview of that information, describing here the physical layout and social and environmental characteristics of the village in order to reduce the amount of cross referencing needed. Topic headings are the same as those used in the evidence base for the Wiltshire Core Strategy from which some of the evidence comes. The policies of the NDP stem directly from an appreciation of this context.

- 5.1 North Bradley lies between the towns of Trowbridge and Westbury and is a parish of several parts – some old, some new; some relatively developed, others open and rural. The main village is located around 400 metres due south of the outskirts of Wiltshire’s county town, Trowbridge, and about 2km (one and a quarter miles) from the town centre. The village itself is separated from the growing town by a number of small fields, including one which is the home of Trowbridge Football Club. This ‘gap’ performs a number of functions, the most important of which is to provide the rural setting for the village of North Bradley, physically separating it from the urban form of Wiltshire’s principle settlement and therefore preserving its distinct rural character and sense of place.
- 5.2 The parish is elongated, running on a rough north-east / south west axis and extending some 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) southwest of North Bradley village, beyond Brokerswood to the Somerset boundary near the village of Rudge. The north-eastern part of the parish contains most of the urban areas; North Bradley village and the White Horse Business Park, while south-west from North Bradley the parish is rural farmland, terminating, in landscape terms, in Brokerswood Country Park. The river Biss runs along the same north-east / south-west axis as the parish itself to the east of North Bradley village.
- 5.3 The busiest roads of the parish are to the north-eastern end, close to the main built up area. Despite the A363 having been diverted north to the White Horse Business Park some years ago, the smaller Westbury Road and Woodmarsh, which run past North Bradley Village into Trowbridge, still carry a fair volume of traffic. At its eastern most point, where the A363 meets the A350 at Yarnbrook, traffic volumes and congestion can be extreme. Bradley Road runs south-west from Westbury Road and can also be busy, linking North Bradley as it does with the busy village of Southwick and on to the A36 – a major route.
- 5.4 **Historic Background and Heritage**
Although now dominated by 20th century development, the history of North Bradley is ancient, being mentioned in the Doomesday Book, when the village was part of the manor of Steeple Ashton. Earlier remains, dating from the Roman period have also been found. A wide swathe of land roughly equating to the middle third of the parish has been designated as an Area of Archaeological Potential.
- 5.5 Today, most of the visible heritage of the village is grouped in a rough horse-shoe shape around the Church of St Nicholas and a small green, the former of which dates from the 15th century and is grade II* Listed. There are **20 Listed Buildings** in North Bradley. A large 19th-century vicarage lies to the south-west of the church. There is a sprinkling of mainly nineteenth century cottages and a few grander eighteenth-century houses in the village. The Historic Environment Record Makes clear that there is potential for archaeological remains. See appendix 4.

- 5.6 However, while there is significant heritage in the village, the majority of development is more modern. Terraces and semi-detached brick villas of the nineteenth and early 20thth centuries lie along the A 363 road, while to the south and south-east of this is located the majority of the post war estate style housing that makes up the bulk of the village's building stock. Much of this dates from the 1970's and consists of detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows. The strikingly modern-looking White Horse Business Park is located to the north of the parish, either side of the diverted A363.
- 5.7 **Landscape**
Land and townscape in North Bradley are very mixed. In the suburban centre, the feeling is of a typical housing estate of the 1970's and '80's, yet along some of the quieter side-roads there is the feeling of country lanes, where older cottages face open fields and hedgerows. The area around the church seems very typical of an English village, while the business park in the north of the parish, even though landscaped, is full of very much larger buildings and has a harder, more modern and angular feel to it. These buildings and the busy main roads (B 363 and Westbury Road) help to define the harder, commercial edge of Trowbridge against the suburban and country characteristics of North Bradley.
- 5.8 The vast majority of undeveloped land in the parish is open countryside, amounting to over 1600 acres. All the land, apart from public areas such playing fields, is farmed; approximately half is arable and half pasture. Underlying geology plays a large part in establishing landscape character – being composed here mainly of clays. The landscape (a mixture of character areas B2 and E3 in the WWLCA) is fairly flat and low-lying.
- 5.9 To the south and south west of the main village lies open countryside –the remains of the large tracts of common land that existed here in earlier centuries. The land is fairly flat but with gentle undulations. It contains small wooded areas, and is mainly given over to farming, the fields being enclosed by hedges and small trees. To the extreme south west lies Brokers Wood, a country park full of mature trees and carefully designed walks. The River Biss runs along much of the eastern edge. There is a great contrast between the more developed northern end of the parish and the south.
- 5.10 North Bradley is now separated from Trowbridge by just a few narrow fields. However, there is still enough greenness in this gap to keep alive the differentness and separate character of North Bradley. Retaining the physical separation of Trowbridge and North Bradley and enhancing the greenness of the gap is inseparable from retaining the character and identity of the latter. This is emphasised by paragraph 5.150 (Core Policy 29) of the Wiltshire Core Strategy:
- 'it is recognised that the villages surrounding Trowbridge, particularly Hilperton, Southwick, North Bradley and West Ashton, have separate and distinct identities as villages. Open countryside should be maintained to protect the character and identity of these villages as separate communities. The local communities may wish to consider this matter in more detail in any future community-led neighbourhood planning'.*
- 5.11 The Wiltshire Landscape Study 2015 shows a shortfall of open space in the area, while the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (part of the evidence base for the WCS) suggests that the landscape in this area should be positively enhanced.
- 5.12 The necessity of maintaining the gap between North Bradley and Trowbridge is further explored in the separate Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report. This forms the underlying justification for one of the policies of the plan. The SEA concluded that the approach of the NDP to protecting the landscape was likely to have significant positive environmental effects.

- 5.13 **Biodiversity**
At the European level, the EU Biodiversity Strategy 5 was adopted in May 2011 in order to deliver an established new Europe-wide target to ‘halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020’. The Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan (shortly be supplemented by a new Wiltshire and Swindon Landscape Conservation Framework) is also relevant. Further detail on biodiversity is available in the Planning and SEA Scoping Reports. See also appendices 3a and 3b.
- 5.14 **Habitats** in the area include: **Water:** balancing ponds at Yarnbrook, and lake at Brokerswood plus River Biss. These are home to many amphibians and insects as well as fish; **Hedgerows and trees:** the whole parish has hundreds of mature trees from those in the fields and hedgerows and the others in private gardens. Bechstein’s Bat from the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC is present locally and is known to forage close to trees and other cover.
- 5.15 **Farmland habitat**
Much of the land in the parish is farmed – mainly arable. This land is home to a range of species from plants, fungi, butterflies, mice, birds, bats, hares and rabbits. In addition to suburban trees and small wooded clumps in open country, the two main areas of woodland are the substantial resource of Brokerswood to the south and Picket Wood which is partly within the parish and is an SSSI full of rare butterflies, bats and birds. Retaining hedgerows, large trees, open water and dark corridors unlit at night are all important in order to protect wildlife. Trees and woodland are regarded as important assets by the community.
- 5.16 **Urban habitat**
Most people forget that built up areas, with their trees, gardens, buildings and drainage systems are also habitats for animals. In North Bradley, these include hedgehogs (an endangered species), sparrows. Churchyards, road verges, allotments and private gardens – especially those with ponds – are an important part of this habitat. North Bradley has a population of urban foxes and badgers have also been seen. The existing recreation grounds and green spaces are undoubtedly of benefit to biodiversity as are the allotments.
- 5.17 **Bats and the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC**
The parish is a roosting and foraging area for bats (including the rare Bechstein’s Bat) from the Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Special Area for Conservation (SAC), a Natura 2000 site. The issue of the bats has become a major constraint on development near Trowbridge. Draft planning guidance has also been published by Wiltshire Council and this includes a ‘bat consultation area’ which covers part of the parish of North Bradley. (See Appendix 3b). The ‘Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy’ (Draft Feb 2019) considers impacts on bats and some restrictions are placed on development. Although not adopted as an SPD, this document does carry some weight.
- 5.18 The HRA for sites in the Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan (WHSAP) found that the sites contained within the plan risked harm to the SAC. However, the HRA proposes to help manage risk by the implementation of a Trowbridge Bat Management Mitigation Strategy and by site specific HRA’s on proposals. It is therefore recommended that all NDP policies include a commitment to contribute towards the delivery of the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy and a requirement for HRA.
- 5.19 It has been confirmed by the county ecologist that while even individual homes may have an impact and require mitigation or even merit refusal, the larger the overall quantum of development the area absorbs over the plan period then the more likely adverse impacts would be. (In other words, there are both individual and cumulative impacts to consider). Development has the potential to affect the bats in various ways, for example in terms of disturbance from human recreation and lighting has therefore been a consideration in the site selection process for the NDP (see SSR) and has led the Steering Group of the NDP to create a bespoke bat protection policy.

5.20 The NDP was fully screened under HRA Regulations. Wiltshire Council issued a Screening Decision in July 2018. This concluded that a SEA and HRA would be required, primarily because the NDP allocates sites for housing and these could have impacts on heritage and the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC. Comments were also made about some specific sites and the plan was adjusted accordingly (see Consultation Statement (CS) and Site Selection Report (SSR) for more detail. the SEA concluded that the impact of homes on biodiversity would be acceptable if at appropriate scale and if correctly managed within an overall strategy that aimed for a net gain in biodiversity. The final HRA concluded that no harm would result from the sites proposed in the NDP.

5.21 **Flood Risk and water**

North Bradley lies in the clay vale of West Wiltshire and has the valley of the Biss Brook on its eastern border. The area is mostly drained by ditches which flow into the brook. The highest land is on the western edge of the parish, rising to about 80 metres (270 feet). Flood risk over most of the parish is relatively low. However, the maintenance of the River Biss, the balancing ponds at Yarnbrook and agricultural drainage ditches are relevant issues in managing risk. Occasional road flooding (from heavy rain) does occur on the road at the railway bridge near Yarnbrook. See also Appendix 5.

5.22 **Climate change**

The effects of climate change for the south west by 2050 for a medium emission scenario are as follows:

- increase in winter mean temperature is 2.1°C and increase in summer mean temperature of 2.7°C
- increase in winter rainfall of 17% and decrease in summer of 20%.

What this means for North Bradley is likely to include increased frequency of extreme events – drought and storms with heavy rain. Flash flooding may increasingly occur – something of obvious significance to the northern part of the parish which is built over former low-lying marshland. There may be some erosion of agricultural soils and migration of species – both into and out of the area. There is the possibility that the land may be able to grow different crops in future. The changed climate may increase the risk of injuries and illness due to more ‘freak’ events and the presence of invasive species of insects. Trees and woodland may help adapt to climate change for example by providing shade and stabilizing soils.

5.23 **Population and housing**

The population of Trowbridge Community Area (TCA) has been growing steadily in line with national trends. In 2001, it was around 36,500. In the 2011 census, it had grown to 41,600. It is expected to rise to 48,500 by 2026. An important contribution to the increase is that the age distribution is changing. We are living longer, and this is contributing to the population increase. Nationally, life expectancy is estimated at 79 years and rising. Here it is 83 years for women and 79 years for men. The population over 70 years of age is expected to grow by one third from 2016 to 2026.

5.24 Overall, as shown by the Wiltshire JSA (based on 2011 Census data) Trowbridge has a lower level of child poverty than the national average but is the joint highest community area in Wiltshire at 14.8%. North Bradley is more affluent than the Trowbridge average. However, it is likely that the community follows the overall Trowbridge pattern of pockets of affluence mixed with pockets of relative deprivation.

- 5.25 The population is increasing. However:
- The Wiltshire Housing Supply Statements of November 2017 and March 2018 indicate that the need calculations of the WCS have been met and that a zero theoretical requirement remains in the Community Area until 2026.
 - The Housing Land Supply is, at present, above the minimum required.
- 5.26 On the other hand, the draft Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan (WHSAP) states that additional housing over and above that allowed for in the Wiltshire Core Strategy is required for the following reasons:
- To maintain an adequate housing land supply in accordance with Government requirements over the remaining plan period (i.e. until 2026) and reflecting the need expressed in the WCS Core Policy 29 for an additional 950 homes to be found for the needs of Trowbridge.
 - To support the role of Trowbridge as a Principal Settlement
 - To reflect the fact that Ashton Park (see appendix 7) has not been delivered as expected and that due to this and other factors, a shortfall of 1220 dwellings will result compared with the allocation in the WCS.
 - To ensure that land allocated is capable of development within the plan period to meet other objectives.
- 5.27 It is accepted that strategic growth at Trowbridge is preferable to scattered development (the broad spatial strategy of the WCS). The NDP supports the overall strategy of the WCS. However, the NDP seeks to balance growth imposed by the WHSAP with a local concern for the environment and in particular the landscape setting of North Bradley village and the local biodiversity especially the rare bats of the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC.
- 5.28 The end result is a plan aimed at delivering *truly* sustainable development; by accommodating both strategic and local needs but balancing this with needs of the local community, biodiversity and the preservation of local character that is a key aim of the NPPF (e.g. paragraphs 127, 170) and is essential to create truly sustainable development.
- 5.29 **Community health and wellbeing**
The Wiltshire Joint Strategic Assessment (JSA) for Trowbridge Community Area shows that the health of residents in the area is good compared with national figures. However, one area for concern is that Trowbridge Community Area has the highest morbidity rate for cancer (rank 20 out of 20 community areas). Ranked 19 out of 20 for alcohol related admissions to hospital and 18 out of 20 for cardiovascular disease. It is also the least active CA in Wiltshire. These findings have obvious implications for retaining as many opportunities for both formal and informal physical exercise and recreation.
- 5.30 **Air quality and environmental pollution**
Air quality is generally good in North Bradley, thanks to the large tracts of open countryside surrounding the settlements. One way that air quality could be improved would be to improve the local network of paths and cycle ways and connect them into the town and surrounding villages. This would help reduce the need to travel by car and so reduce emissions.
- 5.31 Generally, water quality is good, with water supplies from underground aquifers spread over a wide area of South West England. Water is unlikely to be a constraint on development in either quantity or quality.

5.32 **Land and soil**

Land and soil are valuable resources – there is a general preference for example not to build on the highest quality agricultural land. Soil in the parish is mainly Agricultural Land Grade 3 and 4 – good to fair. The planning system also has a preference for not building on greenfield sites if brownfield ones are available (thereby recycling land rather than using fresh). There is no register of brownfield sites covering North Bradley but Appendix 3 of the 2012 SHLAA discusses the available sites in North Bradley – none of which are brownfield. There are no derelict factories, large areas of waste ground or redundant offices and the general availability of brownfield land, although not quantified due to lack of precise data, is considered to be low. Partial release of unused offices at White Horse Business Park is a possibility providing that overall employment availability remains acceptable.

5.33 **Service centre provision (facilities and self-containment)**

Facilities within or immediately adjacent to North Bradley, include two village halls, a petrol station and convenience shop, two pubs and numerous clubs and societies. For many services, the village looks to Trowbridge. Within that context however, access to services and facilities overall is good.

5.34 There are a number of special green spaces in the parish, all in the centre of the village:

- Peace Memorial Hall
- The Pound
- Oak Drive Recreation Ground
- Daubeny - the Common
- The Allotments
- Green Field at Woodmarsh (Trowbridge FC Ground).

The importance of these sites is discussed more fully in the scoping report, they are much valued and used by the community.

5.35 However, the Wiltshire Open Space Study of 2015, produced by Wiltshire Council, identifies a shortfall in provision of most kinds of open space in both the Trowbridge rural and urban areas (see Appendix 6). The Study sets out a role for Neighbourhood Plans in:

- Protecting the existing resource
- Enhancing the existing resource
- Relocating the resource
- Identifying new resources
- Identifying sites no longer required.

5.36 The main village hall is the **North Bradley Peace Memorial Hall & Recreation Ground**, located just off Southwick Road. This has a range of facilities. **The Progressive Hall**, in Woodmarsh was built in 1911/12 and is a lovely example of early 20th century architecture. This is used mainly for indoor activities such as Bonsai, band practice, drama, dancing and parties. Due to its age the Hall needs investment for modernisation. There are four churches in the parish. The Baptist Parish Church has a burial ground that is now almost full. A fresh site is therefore needed.

5.37 **Education**

Current provision includes 'The Willows' pre-school. This is located within the grounds of the Primary School, and started in 2004, being run by a voluntary committee. North Bradley has a successful primary school, recently rated 'Good' by Ofsted and catering for pupils from ages 4-11. There are currently around 204 pupils at the school, which has been extended a number of times, most recently to add a kitchen. Currently the school is very nearly full, and demand is strong. The expected growth of Trowbridge, added to a strong though fairly constant local birth rate, will create an increase in demand – however this is planned to be absorbed by new primary schools on the east side of the town.

5.38 Economy and enterprise (business and jobs)

As throughout its history, North Bradley is largely dependent on Trowbridge for employment with many residents working in Trowbridge or at the 'White Horse Business Park'. A significant number of people do commute further afield, but this is lower than average for a rural area. This proximity to employment creates a relatively sustainable working pattern, however it could be improved by improved bus services and better paths including upgrades to cycleways, which would also help to improve health. There are relatively few small businesses within the parish. However, larger employers exist at the White Horse Business Park on the north-eastern corner of the parish. While this provides very welcome local jobs, the outward expansion of the site towards North Bradley threatens to destroy the last remaining green gap between Trowbridge and the village. Some of the units have been vacant for some time and conversion of a few to housing could represent sustainable development.

5.39 Tourism and Internet

Given the countryside nearby and proximity to centres such as Bradford on Avon and Bath, it is felt that tourism employment has the potential for expansion. Enhancement of internet and mobile phone services would facilitate more working from home.

5.40 Transport

North Bradley is not far from Trowbridge and, while it could be argued that people do not have far to access services, or indeed the mainline railway there, there still are some transport issues. Most residents in North Bradley own and use a private car or motorcycle – according to the 2011 Census, 1219 vehicles were owned by 727 households. The volume of all traffic on Wiltshire's roads fell slightly following the economic crash of 2008 but is now rising again.

5.41 In terms of safety, according to Government statistics, the number of road accidents in Wiltshire increased (from 979 in 2011 to 1136 in 2015, a rise of 16% in 4 years). No accidents were recorded in North Bradley village, but some did occur on the A363 (especially at the roundabout at the White Horse Business Park, Southwick Road and at Yarnbrook roundabout. Community Speedwatch confirms the presence of speeding vehicles.

5.42 However, public transport provision is better than in more remote villages. There is a reasonable bus service providing links to other villages and into Trowbridge. Trowbridge has a railway station. There is a reasonable network of paths and bridleways, but no cycleways (See information in Scoping Report). This is a shame as there is potential to take many journeys off the roads. The lack of drop kerbs raises safety and practicality concerns especially for the elderly, children and the disabled. Users of electric buggy / scooters can have a dangerous and difficult time getting around as can people on bicycles. These matters could be improved through use of funding from new development (for example CIL).



Sustainable Transport improvements are one aim of the NDP
Image Alberto Dzib. Wikipedia.

6.0 Scoping Research, Community Engagement; Development of Vision, Objectives and Policy

6.0 The two main strands creating the North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan are:

- Research and evidence (including both SR's, SEA, SSR and Landscape Setting Report)
- The wishes of the community as expressed through community engagement (see CS).

The overall approach has been that both evidence and community wishes should align or at least have good overlap, before draft policy is created. It was also felt wise to create the Vision and Objectives first and then let policy be checked against and conform with those, since the policies are intended to bring about both Vision and Objectives.

6.1 Accordingly, while the scoping research was going on, initial community engagement sought out the views and wishes of local people. The results of these various exercises are gathered together in the Consultation Statement (CS). There they were considered together and used to generate draft Vision and Objectives.

6.2 Once the draft Vision and Objectives were in place, a table in the Scoping Report was used to create draft policies that were both supported by evidence and were generally in line with or which would take forward the Vision and Objectives. Before finalizing the wording, policies were checked against the themes and comments made during community engagement.

6.3 Full details of the community engagement methods employed, and the detailed results are given in the accompanying 'Consultation Statement'. The resulting Vision, being how residents would like the parish to be in 2026 is as follows:

NDP VISION

By 2026 North Bradley will have retained its landscape setting, including its physical separation from Trowbridge and its own distinct rural character. Local wildlife will have been protected and will be thriving.

The parish will have secured benefits from development, including the Ashton Park Strategic Site and other development sites which may come forward in terms of provision of new and upgraded infrastructure. New sites will have become integrated and functioning parts of the Parish.

Necessary housing will have been provided and local facilities, including pubs and shops and recreational and open space will have been preserved or added. The Parish will be cleaner and, where possible, provide a better habitat for nature. There will be an improved and better maintained transport network including foot and cycle paths and speeding vehicles will have been reduced and pedestrian safety improved.

6.4 Evidence

Consultation: Inputs from Community engagement including the Questionnaire
Documentary: All in Scoping Report

6.5 Justification

The Vision encapsulates the wishes of the community, as expressed in the early community engagement, where these are capable of inclusion in a neighbourhood plan. They have been checked against the NPPF and the policy context including the WCS and have been found to be consistent.

NDP OBJECTIVES

1. To preserve the rural setting and identity of North Bradley, in particular the open spaces between the village and Trowbridge, but also existing cherished green open spaces.
2. To allow the community to grow and develop in a sustainable way, with new housing and matching infrastructure.
3. To improve transport for residents including:
 - * Reducing vehicle speeds
 - * Improving parking
 - * Improving sustainable transport including bus services and the creation and maintenance of the network of paths and cycleways.
4. To influence the detailed planning of development, to ensure the Parish community benefits in terms of improved infrastructure.
5. To encourage and support community facilities such as shops, pubs, places of entertainment and leisure and new and existing open space.
6. To protect and improve the natural and built environment in terms of habitat for wildlife, including ancient and veteran trees and ancient woodland, but also the public realm for people in terms of litter and cleanliness.
7. To enhance and protect where appropriate community facilities and assets, for example recreation areas, and to provide a site for a new non-denominational burial ground within the parish.

6.7 Evidence Base

Consultation: Inputs from Community Engagement including the Questionnaire.

Documentary: cross referenced with NPPF and policy context including WCS as well as the evidence base contained within the Scoping Report

6.8 Justification

The Objectives represent the things needed to tackle the issues and problems revealed by scoping research or community engagement (see both Scoping Report and Consultation Statement). They summarise what the plan aims to really achieve and form an agreed set of principles underpinning the plan. Broadly speaking, the policies of the plan aim to bring about the objectives.

7.0 Site Selection

- 7.0 Site selection evolved over a period of more than a year, a process that is recorded not only in the Site Selection Report (SSR) but also in the Consultation Statement (CS) and here, in the NDP. Early community engagement in Spring of 2017 had made it clear that only limited levels of housing were likely to be acceptable to the community. A Housing Needs Survey (HNS) in Autumn of the same year confirmed that local levels of need were relatively low, although it was appreciated that such an assessment is a 'snapshot in time' and that future needs had also to be considered to build sufficient flexibility into the Plan. The HNS accompanies the NDP as a separate document.
- 7.1 An initial selection of sites was made using the SHELAA (Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment) produced by Wiltshire Council, to which were added two sites put forward by developers: Park Farm and Organ Pool Farm. Strategic Sites proposed in the WHSAP were included for completeness, although there was no intention of rejecting and opposing them. The community were consulted on a draft report in March 2018 and then the sites were assessed against a range of criteria.
- 7.2 During the SSR consultation, the two least popular sites were Park Farm and Organpool Farm. Of the two, Organpool Farm was firmly rejected for the following reasons:
- The Site had been rejected by Wiltshire Council as unsuitable in the SHELAA process
 - The Site was, at a proposed 95 units, almost twice the size of the total number of homes felt acceptable by the community as demonstrated in SSR consultation (11-50). There was no indication that the developer would accept a smaller number and it was noted that the site capacity was (at 30 dwellings per hectare – an average for the area – capable of absorbing up to 120 homes). This was excess of local likely future need and too large to represent sustainable development given North Bradley's lack of facilities.
- 7.3 In April 2018, the developer of Organ Pool Farm addressed a public meeting at the Parish Council. At this meeting it became clear that there was considerable opposition to the proposed scheme. Including it in the NDP would therefore risk rejection of the entire plan at Referendum. The Tattenhall Judgement* had established that the creators of a plan did not have to consider such a site as it did not represent a 'reasonable alternative'. The unpopularity of the scheme was therefore a third and final reason for rejecting this site.
- 7.4 The site at Park Farm also scored low in initial public consultation. However, it had been found suitable in the SHELAA many of the technical problems associated with it seemed capable of resolution and, as no developer had yet sought to set a figure for the number of homes to be accommodated, the Steering Group was free to set a limit based on the capacity of the site including sufficient landscaping and open space. It was therefore put forward in the Regulation 14 draft of the NDP. However, Park Farm was decisively rejected by the community. This site was therefore dropped from the submission draft of the plan.
- 7.5 The only site remaining from the site selection exercise was that at 54 Woodmarsh. It had various issues, but consultation suggested that they were capable of resolution (for example, heritage and site layout). These matters are identified in the site allocation policy. Additionally, 54 Woodmarsh was not strongly opposed by the community and indeed had some support. Including it therefore did not risk the plan at Referendum. 54 Woodmarsh, had also been deemed acceptable by the Plan's SEA.

* Case No: CO/15278/2013. Neutral Citation Number: [2014] EWHC 1470 (Admin). 9th May 2014. The Hon. Justice Supperstone

- 7.6 As noted above, site selection has also included the proposed strategic sites of the emerging WHSAP. It was appreciated that a neighbourhood plan could not seek to block these sites, nevertheless they were relevant in terms of the creation of a Landscape Setting Gap (which could not include them). Additionally, the Steering Group wanted the community to be able to influence site layout and landscaping, and this was in fact subsequently done with reference to site H 2.2 (SHELAA 298) in negotiations with Wiltshire Council. See Policy 1 for details.
- 7.7 The number of dwellings proposed at 54 Woodmarsh, is, at 25 homes, is more than large enough to accommodate immediate local needs as demonstrated in the HNS and SSR. However, during the production of the NDP an application (Reference 19/01835/PNCOU) to convert redundant office buildings to 35 Homes was received by Wiltshire Council.
- 7.8 Although historically windfall developments had not delivered much housing, this application is of reasonable size. The units concerned have been empty for a long time and, while the community would not wish to see loss of all employment opportunities at the White Horse Business Park, the application is welcomed by the NDP, particularly as it represents use of brownfield land. Overall it seems likely that the NDP and windfall developments will meet all local housing need for the foreseeable future, especially as the NDP includes a commitment to review.



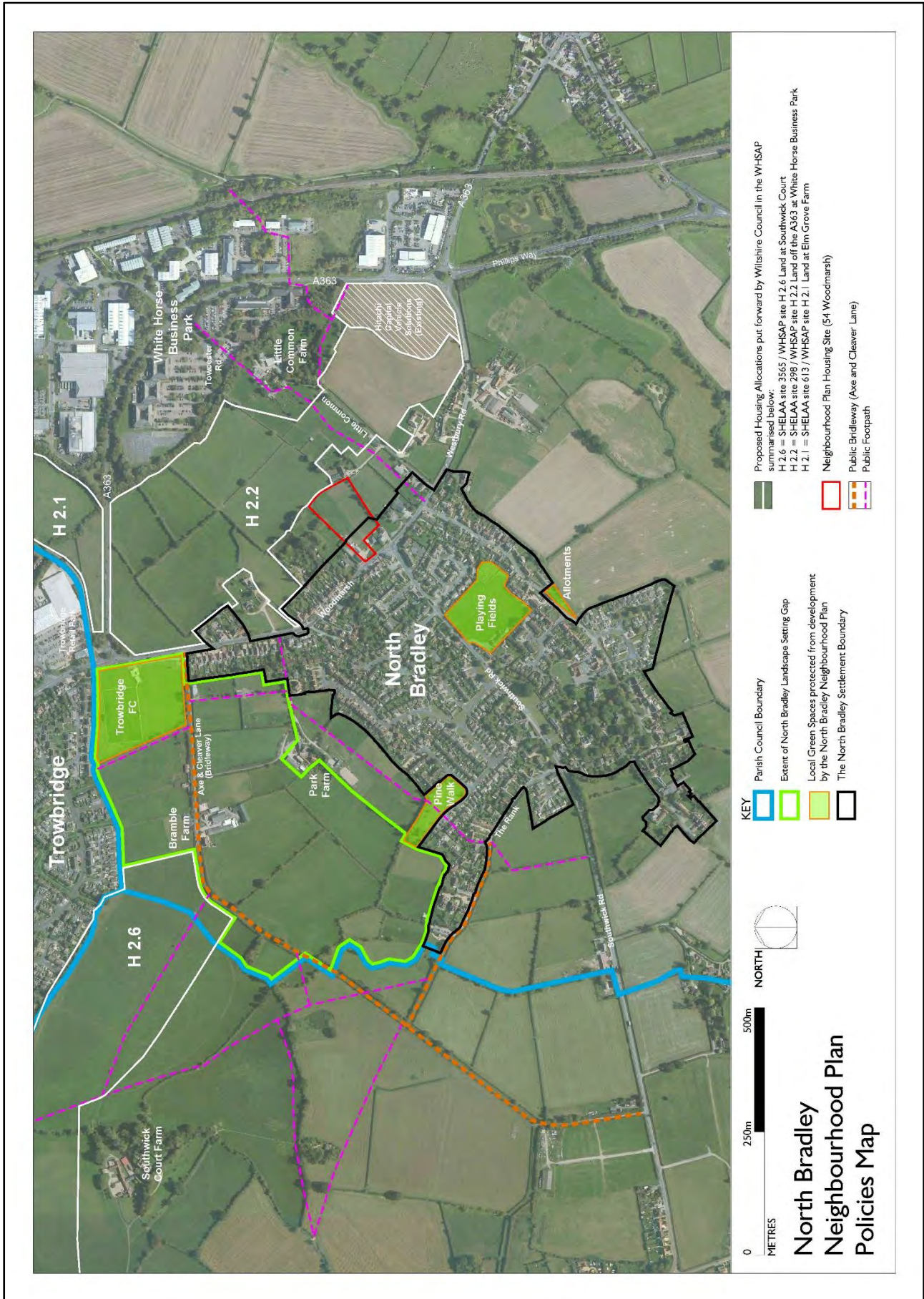
Existing housing in Church Lane

8.0 Policies of the Plan

- 8.0 The following section includes the formal land-use policies of the North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan and begins with a Comprehensive Policy Map showing all sites, policies and the Settlement Boundary of North Bradley. The policies are designed to deliver the plan's Vision and Objectives as suggested by the community.
- 8.1 The policies of the North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan have been prepared to be in accordance with Planning Law, Regulations, government policy and guidance. Among the legal requirements is the rule that they must help take forward the policies of the Local Plan for the Area. Specifically, the 'Basic Conditions' require that NDP policies are; *'in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan...'* In the case of the North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan this means primarily the policies of the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Before each policy, a box is provided containing relevant policies involved so that this connection can be more easily seen.
- 8.2 Paragraph 28 of the revised NPPF says:
'Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.'
- 8.3 NPPF paragraph 29 continues:
'Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area or undermine those strategic policies.'
- 8.4 It is a basic principle of planning policy that it should not repeat higher level policy, nor may it deal with subjects that are not within the scope of land-use planning. Guidance from Locality recommends that policies should 'add value' to the existing policy background: *'There is little point in your neighbourhood plan addressing issues that have already been covered by your local authority in its Local Plan. A neighbourhood plan should address gaps or provide further detail rather than duplicating existing policies.'* ('How to Write Planning Policies' 2015). This point is emphasised by NPPF paragraph 16 (f).
- 8.5 The draft plan was subject to SEA and the SEA Environmental report concluded that the NDP policies were likely to have an overall positive environmental effect. Some changes were incorporated as a result of the draft SEA. Most notably the plan moved from protecting biodiversity to protecting *and* enhancing it, aiming for a net biodiversity gain. The Plan was also subject to HRA and modifications were made as a result to ensure the protection of biodiversity, especially the bats of the nearby Bath and Bradford on Avon Special Protection Area (SPA). This process is recorded in the Consultation Statement.



Comprehensive Policy Map



North Bradley Landscape Gap and Housing Sites in the Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan (WHSAP)

| Context | References |
|-------------------------------|---|
| North Bradley Plan Objectives | 1,6 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | CP 1, 2, CP 29 (see especially paragraph 5.150), CP 50, 51. |
| NPPF | Paragraphs 8 (c), 28, 97 (e.g. Trowbridge FC ground), 127 (especially (c) and (d)),170. |

- 8.6 Paragraph 5.150 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy states:
'It is recognised that the villages surrounding Trowbridge, particularly Hilperton, Southwick North Bradley and West Ashton, have separate and distinct identities as villages. Open countryside should be maintained to protect the character and identity of these villages as separate communities. The local communities may wish to consider this matter in more detail in any future community-led neighbourhood planning.'

The purpose of this policy is to respond to the invitation in the WCS and establish a 'Landscape Gap' between Trowbridge and North Bradley while accommodating proposed strategic housing sites from the WHSAP.

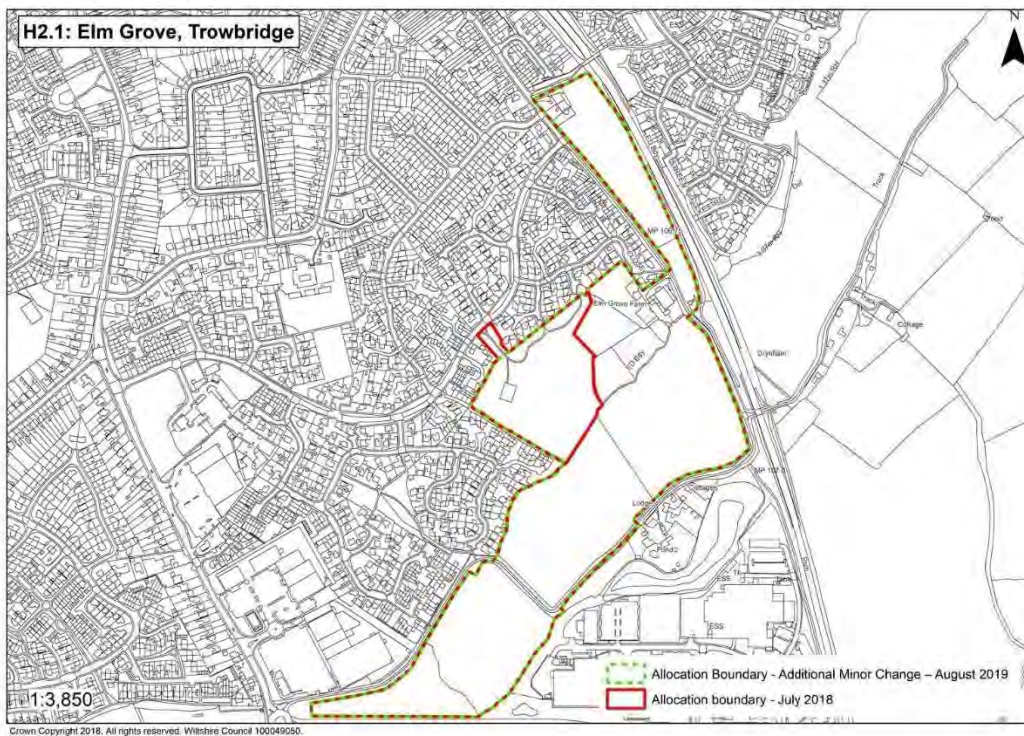
- 8.7 The emerging Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations PLAN (WHSAP) proposes three sites that are in or partly in the Parish of North Bradley. These are as follows:
- Elm Grove Farm SHELAA 613, WHSAP Site H2.1
 - Land Off 363 at White Horse Business Park SHELAA 298 (WHSAP Site H2.2) and,
 - Southwick Court SHELAA 3565 (WHSAP site H2.6).

Maps and basic descriptions of these proposed sites are given below:

- 8.8 In terms of the first two of these, it became clear during the plan making process that there could be a conflict between the wishes of the community (in the creation of a landscape setting 'gap' between North Bradley and Trowbridge) and the ambitions of Wiltshire Council's WHSAP, most particularly site 298 H2.2, located to the north-east of the village. Following community engagement, the Parish Council, supported by two Wiltshire Councillors, presented an argument to Wiltshire Council's Cabinet that, if the site could not be avoided (which the community preferred) then it should be reduced in size and development concentrated to the east and north, leaving as wide a landscape gap between the site and Trowbridge as possible. This was accepted and it was agreed that the LPA and the Parish Council should meet to discuss details. Wiltshire Council agreed to reduce the site in size from a level of 225 (proposed) to 175 homes.

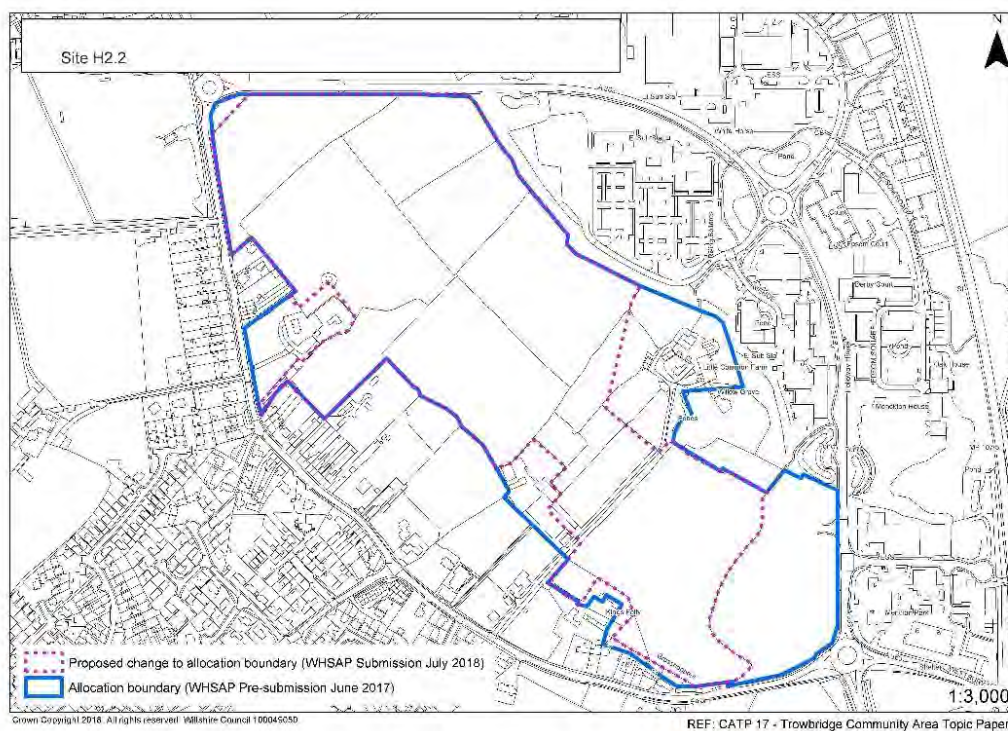
8.9 Elm Grove Farm SHELAA 613, WHSAP Site H2.1

The site is approximately 17.61 ha and is anticipated to accommodate approximately 250 homes and community facilities.



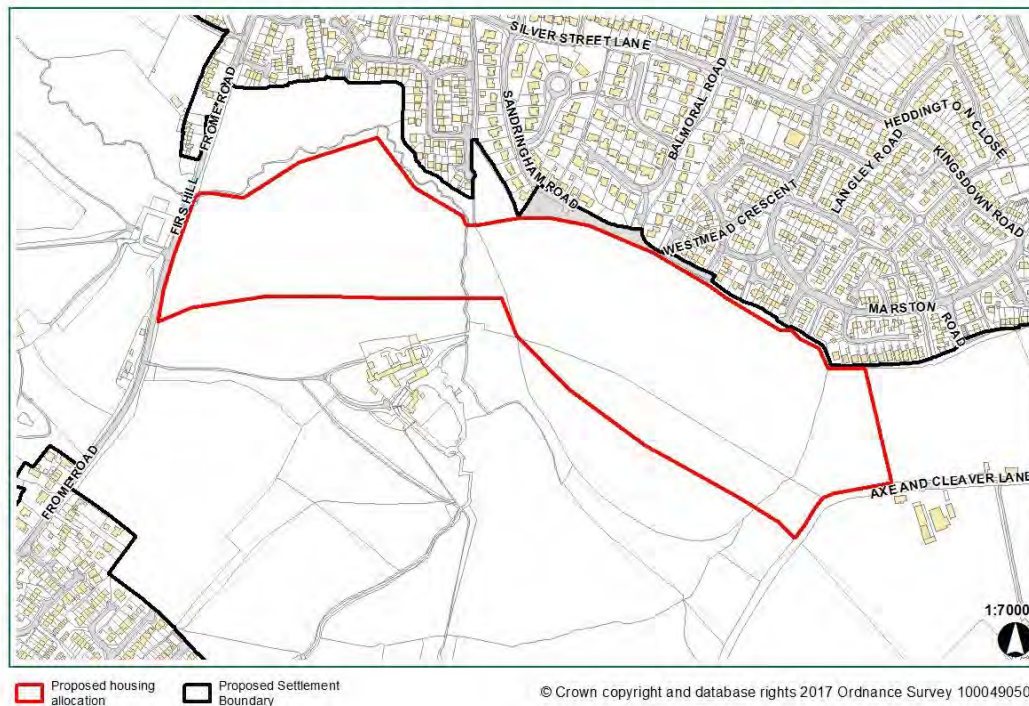
8.10 SHELAA 298 (WHSAP Site H2.2) Land off the A 363 at White Horse Business park

The site comprises 18.96ha of land and the anticipated number of new homes was 225 in the draft WHSAP, since reduced to approximately 175.



8.11 SHELAA 3565 (WHSAP site H2.6) Southwick Court

This site is located mainly in Southwick Parish, but has a small component in North Bradley Parish. The site is approximately 18.17ha in size and it is suggested that approximately 180 homes could be accommodated there.



- 8.12 While the need to accommodate some additional housing is accepted (particularly the 950 homes for Trowbridge referred to in CP 29 of the WCS) the North Bradley community does not believe that this would be sustainable if it destroyed the landscape setting of North Bradley. On the other hand, a neighbourhood plan cannot block a strategic scheme and compromise, through negotiation with the LPA, has proved to be necessary.
- 8.13 The accompanying Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report demonstrates why a Landscape Setting Gap is important and how this should be implemented, while accommodating the strategic sites proposed in the WHSAP. The conclusions of this expert and independent report are accepted.
- 8.14 The site at Elm Grove Farm (SHELAA 613, WHSAP Site H2.1) is on the north side of the A363 next to the built form of Trowbridge. In many ways, if development has to happen, this is an ideally located site, which seems likely to deliver sustainable development. It is therefore duly supported by this NDP as an acceptable location for housing or mixed-use development. Because the site is already being taken forward in the WHSAP it is not considered to be necessary to formally allocate it in this plan. However, the site needs to be carefully landscaped and there is also potential to incorporate significant public open space.
- 8.15 The site at 'Southwick Court' (SHELAA 3565 WHSAP H2.6) does contain a small element between North Bradley and Trowbridge. However, this is not felt to be significant enough an intrusion to oppose the site, which could be acceptable if correctly landscaped. Accordingly, the original landscape diagram provided in the Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report was revised following the Site Selection Report (April 2018) to exclude site 3565 H 2.6 from the proposed landscape protection area.

- 8.16 *'Land Off the A363 at White Horse Business Park'* site (SHELAA 298, WHSAP Site H2.2) did present a significant challenge to the aims of the emerging NDP. As taken forward in the proposed draft WHSAP following public consultation, this site was put forward for 225 homes. This was subsequently reduced to 175 homes. In addition, the NDP establishes a Landscape Setting Gap, designed to preserve in future a clear, undeveloped rural setting for North Bradley village. The Gap also serves to preserve biodiversity and prevent harm to the protected bats of the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC. The extent of the Landscape Setting Gap is shown in the Policy Map above.

Policy 1: Landscape Setting Gap

The area shown on the Comprehensive Policy Map is designated as the North Bradley Landscape Setting Gap. The purpose of the designation is to protect the landscape setting of North Bradley village (the open spaces between the village and Trowbridge). This area will be maintained and where possible also enhanced for biodiversity and recreation. No development will be permitted in the North Bradley Landscape Setting Gap unless it is in accordance with policies in the development plan.

Where development is permitted, it must ensure that the functions, openness and landscape value of the Landscape Setting Gap is not harmed.

Existing facilities for informal recreation and sustainable transport must be preserved or enhanced. Any development must result in a net gain for biodiversity.

8.17 **Main Evidence Base**

Consultation Responses from Community Engagement
HRA – Wiltshire Council
Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report
NPPF – (as above)
SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)
Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy Draft Feb 2019
Wiltshire Council Core Strategy 2015 Policy 29 (especially paragraph 5.150)
West Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment 2007, Wiltshire Open Space Study
Wiltshire Housing Sites DPD Consultation Draft and evidence base.

8.18 **Justification**

The chief aim of the policy is to take forward Wiltshire Core Strategy policy in preserving the separate identity and landscape setting of North Bradley, while balancing this with the need to provide housing for Trowbridge as required by WCS CP 29 and as proposed in the WHSAP. The policy effectively modifies and adds detail to the early draft policies of the WHSAP. It should be read together with the other policies of the Neighbourhood Plan, especially policies 2 and 3. The plan does not seek to impose a blanket restriction since this seems unreasonable. It is not the aim of the plan to stop all development around the village, but to preserve the openness and greenness of the rural setting between North Bradley and Trowbridge. More detailed justification is found in the accompanying Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report.

- 8.19 The policy has secondary aims, reflecting the other important reasons why the spaces are so valued; as a resource for local biodiversity and recreation and sport (e.g. Trowbridge football ground which forms part of the Landscape Setting Gap to the north west, the footpaths and bridleways and the foraging area is used by the bats from the nearby SAC). It is the aim of the Plan to enhance these secondary elements of the Gap's importance for the benefit of the environment, for biodiversity and community and in the interests of achieving sustainable development over the parish as a whole.



View across Trowbridge Football Ground to Trowbridge

Housing - General

| Context | References |
|-------------------------|--|
| NDP Objectives | 2 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | CP 1, 2, CP 29, CP 43, CP 45 |
| NPPF | Paragraphs 11, 16, 28, 59, 62, 63, 69, 127, 170. |

8.20 The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group wanted to ensure that local housing needs were met, as this is a Plan Objective supported by community engagement. They therefore decided to gather evidence in the form of a housing needs survey (HNS) as a first step. The group also analysed recent windfall developments.

8.21 It was found that immediate local affordable housing need was relatively small. The HNS showed a current need for:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Subsidised rented housing | - None |
| Shared ownership / discount market homes | - 1 x 1 bed |
| Sheltered housing for older people | - None |

8.22 Housing Needed

In order to meet the above need an allocation of 5 homes would be needed based on the prevailing rate of 30% affordable applying in the Trowbridge Area. However, this does not take account of need later in the plan period (since the HNS figure is valid only until 2020 and the NDP runs until 2026). Nor does this low number build in any flexibility.

8.23 Past and Future Windfall Developments.

Data supplied by Wiltshire Council (Appendix 8) shows that 16 homes were delivered through windfall developments (non-allocated sites) over the last 10 years. Were this delivery rate to continue then one might expect around 14 to be delivered during the 9 years of the NDP plan period.

8.24 However, all of these schemes were for less than 5 units, meaning that they delivered no affordable housing. This does not necessarily mean that no sites larger than this and so delivering some affordable housing will come forward over the NDP plan period. However, it does show that windfalls have historically not been reliable sources of housing.

8.25 In addition to accommodating the large WCS strategic site (2,500 homes) at Ashton Park, the community's positive approach to housing is therefore:

- to support strategic sites at 'Elm Grove Farm' (613, H2.1) and 'Southwick Court' (3565, H2.6) and 'Land off White Horse Business Park' (298, H2.2) subject to reduction in numbers at H2.2.
- to allocate sites to meet need over the plan period including an allowance to ensure flexibility and ensure housing types are delivered that are needed by the community
- to add policy detail to manage development in conjunction with national policies and those of the development plan
- to add policy detail to encourage innovative ways of providing housing.

This approach plans positively, meets local need and broadly reflects the wishes of the local community.

- 8.26 In terms of innovative housing, one option is to encourage self-build. Self-build or 'custom-build' is now part of the Government's Housing Strategy (Housing Strategy for England 2011) to deliver more, better and more affordable homes and local authorities are encouraged in Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) to create policies to facilitate this.
- 8.27 All new housing in the NDP area will lead to recreational impacts on core bat roosts in woodlands to the south of Trowbridge in combination with other developments. Any development in the Plan area should refer to the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy (TBMS). Developer contributions may be required to provide mitigation measures as set out in the TBMS.

Policy 2 – Housing

The community supports small-scale housing schemes and infilling within the settlement boundary of North Bradley, as shown on the Comprehensive Policies Map, that will conserve the rural character and setting of the village. The following are particularly encouraged.

a. Self-Build Homes

sites delivering self-build housing will be encouraged within the settlement boundary of the village subject to acceptable impacts on the amenities of neighbours.

b. Eco-homes

Innovative designs incorporating renewable energy, sustainable construction methods or habitat enhancement are welcomed and will be encouraged subject to acceptable impacts on neighbours.

c. Retirement homes, sheltered accommodation or other homes specifically designed or adapted for the less able or for the retired population will be considered favourably.

d. Affordable homes comprising entry-level homes that offer one or more types of affordable housing as defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF will be supported.

e. All developments should aim to enhance local habitats for wildlife by design, such that development creates a net gain for biodiversity overall.

8.28 Evidence Base

Community Engagement / Consultation Statement
 SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)
 Scoping Report, Housing Needs Survey, Review of recent windfall development
 Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy Draft Feb 2019
 Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan, NPPF, PPG.

8.29 Justification

The policy responds to the NPPF's encouragement to 'plan positively', accepting the WHSAP strategic sites (albeit with caveats). Self-Build and other housing is also encouraged. Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 025 Reference ID: 57-025-201760728). A net gain for biodiversity from development sites is sought as suggested by the SEA.

Housing Site

| Context | References |
|-------------------------|--|
| NDP Objectives | 2, 6 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | CP 1, 2, CP 29, CP 43, CP 45 |
| NPPF | Paragraphs 16, 18, 28, 29, 59, 62, 69, 127, 170. |

8.30 Site selection has reflected the aim of:

- Meeting local housing needs including those throughout the plan period
- Accepting the wishes of the community and creating a plan capable of passing referendum
- Delivering a balanced plan that includes both provision of development and environmental protection. A plan that on the one hand attempted to protect a large area of landscape, while not providing people with enough homes to live in in future years, seemed unlikely to be regarded as delivering sustainable development.

8.31 The SSR (Site Selection Report) explains part of the rationale for selecting the following site, although other information is contained within the Consultation Statement (CS) and the process is summarised in Section 7 of this Plan, and all three documents should be referred to in order to understand how the process unfolded. The total number of homes allocated over the whole plan period to 2026 is 25, with 30% of these being affordable. It is also noted that further housing is likely to be delivered by windfalls, potentially including the recently proposed development at The Pavilions (White Horse Business Park) Reference: 19/01835/PNCOU.

8.32 The site selected by the NDP is well-related to the existing developed area of the village and does not impact on the proposed landscape protection area indicated in Policy 1. It is suitable, available and deliverable as set out in the SSR.

8.33 The HRA for the WHSAP identified the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC, an important habitat for bats, to be a constraint on development in the area. The HRA suggested that;

‘...the need to protect important habitat features is expressly stated in the relevant policies.’

The HRA then went further and stated that ecological studies would be required in advance of development and that risk of harm to the bats through recreational pressure from new development would be managed through implementation of a Trowbridge Recreation Management Mitigation Strategy and by site specific HRA’s on proposals.

With the above in mind, and reflecting the concerns of the County Ecologist expressed during the SEA and HRA Screening for the NDP, the NDP requires the above site to be accompanied by an appropriate ecological evaluation of impact and a statement explaining how it will meet the requirements of the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy.

8.34 The SEA, acting on advice received from Natural England, recommended that the NDP should seek a net gain for biodiversity. Since development is the most likely aspect of the plan that could harm biodiversity it seems appropriate to require development of the allocated site to deliver a net overall gain for biodiversity.

- 8.35 One site is allocated for development as set out below and is shown on the Comprehensive Policies Map. The site has various constraints. The main issues, identified in the policy below, will require addressing prior to development commencing. This is not an exhaustive list of all relevant planning matters.

Policy 3 – Housing Site

The site at 54 Woodmarsh, with an area of 1.12 ha, is allocated for approximately 25 homes, with 8 of these being affordable subject to:

- i. Access to be via Woodmarsh Road. Satisfactory and detailed site layout and access design to be agreed prior to development commencing. Due to the site shape and surrounding properties, in order to create a workable design under WCS Core Policy 57, it may be necessary to reduce the number of dwellings from the approximate figure indicated.
- ii. Screening and separation from neighbouring properties will be required to protect the amenity of those living there.
- iii. Suitable screening and sound reduction measures would be required to protect new homes from noise from Progressive Hall as it is used for meetings and in Summer has to have open windows for ventilation.
- iv. In view of the risks this development presents to the SAC, this development will be expected to be surveyed, designed and mitigated in full accordance with the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy. Full mitigation for loss of habitats must be achieved within the application boundary
- v. The design should deliver for a net gain for biodiversity
- vi. The design of any scheme must avoid harm to the historic but unlisted Kings Lodge and Progressive Hall, their settings or any other heritage assets including the Baptist Burial Ground to the north east.
- vii. Given the age of the settlement of North Bradley and the presence of archaeology shown in the Historic Environment Record, a field evaluation will be required prior to development to inform the significance of heritage assets impacted by the proposals.
- viii. Charging points for Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) should be included
- ix. Due to the lack of comprehensive public storm water drainage and sewerage in the area, drainage and sewerage from the site must be designed to prevent flooding. The advice of the Drainage Authority should be sought. Drainage should be designed to include SuDS where appropriate.

Point iv. reflects protected status of the bats of the SAC. NPPF paragraphs 170 and 174.

Point v. A net gain for biodiversity was recommended by the SEA and is required by NPPF paragraph 170

Point vi. reflects the comments of the LPA's Conservation Officer. Care will be needed with design to protect the historic but unlisted Kings Lodge and Progressive Hall.

Point vii. and point viii. respond to advice in paragraphs 189 and 102/104/105 of the NPPF respectively

Housing site at 54 Woodmarsh



Local Green Space

| Context | References |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| North Bradley Plan Objectives | 1, 5 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | Core Policy 52 |
| NPPF | Paragraphs 99, 100, 101 |

- 8.36 It was clear from the community engagement that local people valued a number of green spaces in the parish. The merits of these are discussed more fully in the Planning Scoping Report. Although loved by local people, not all met the criteria for designation of Local Green Space as set out in the NPPF.
- 8.37 The Wiltshire Open Space Study (2015) identifies a shortage of open space locally, especially in view of rising populations, (see Appendix 6) and suggests a role for Neighbourhood Planning in addressing this. The following policy takes up that invitation.
- 8.38 Wiltshire JSA indicates health issues for the Trowbridge Community Area which would benefit from exercise and increased recreation such as cancer and cardio-vascular disease. As development pressure increases around them (the Trowbridge CA will take one of the largest single quanta of housing in the WCS) the need for counterbalancing space for recreation and peaceful contemplation is significant.
- 8.39 The designation of Local Green Space places restrictions on development in those areas, effectively protecting them and retaining their existing use. The restriction is similar to that on Green Belt land. The ability for Neighbourhood Plans to designate Local Green Space stems from paragraphs 99-101 of the NPPF. This makes it clear that the power must be used sparingly. Paragraph 100 says:
- 'The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:*
- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.*
 - b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
 - c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land'.*
- 8.40 The SEA indicated the need to seek a net enhancement of biodiversity and the protection of existing green spaces is likely to assist with this objective.

8.41 Local Green Space are shown on the Local Green Spaces Policy Map.

Policy 4 – Local Green Spaces

The following areas as shown on the Local Green Spaces Policy Map below are designated as Local Green Space. Development on the sites shall be limited according to the NPPF but extension or enhancement of the existing recreational facilities for the recreational benefit of the community will be permitted.

- The Peace Memorial Hall Playing Field
- Pine Walk / Oak Drive Recreation Area
- The Allotments
- Trowbridge Town FC Football Field

8.42 **Evidence Base**

Consultation: Community Engagement (see Consultation Statement)
 Documentary: NPPF paragraphs 76 and 77, Wiltshire Open Space Study (2015),
 SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)
 Wiltshire Core Strategy Core Policy 52, West Wiltshire Local Plan Policy R12.
 Wiltshire JSA (health issues in Trowbridge Community Area suggest that population would benefit from better access to recreational facilities). Scoping Report.

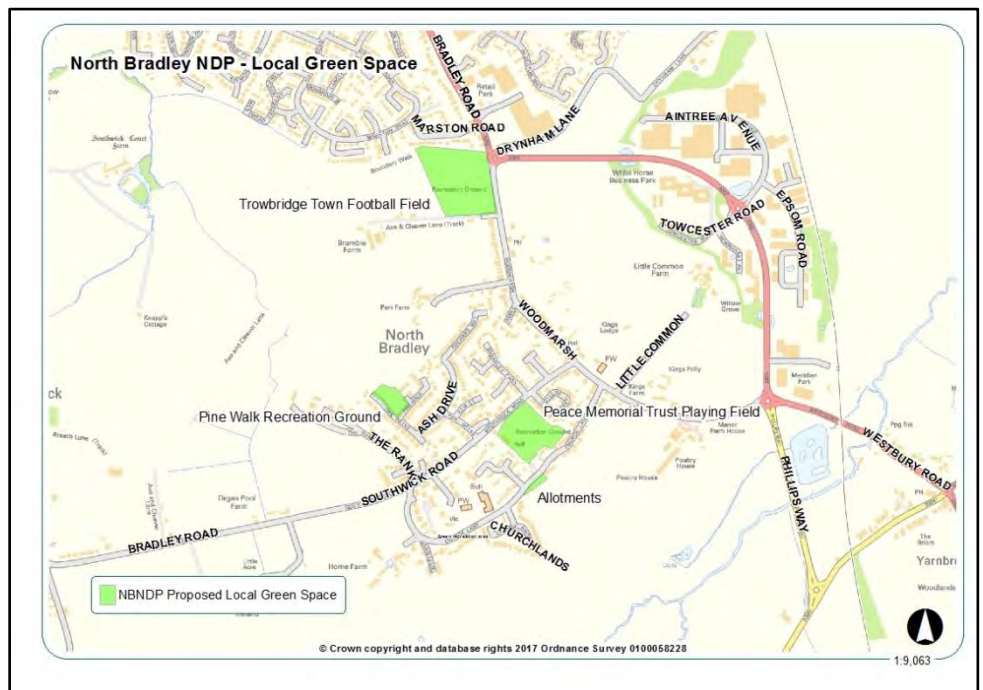
8.43 **Justification**

The areas are in close proximity to the community they serve. They are demonstrably special, being in regular and varied use by all sections of the community. The sites are local in character and are not large tracts of land. Other sites considered do not seem to be of high enough quality to comply with the letter and spirit of the NPPF. Only the most significant sites, of long term and regular use by the community, moderate in size and close to the population they serve were selected as most clearly fulfilling the criteria of NPPF Paragraphs 99, 100 and 101.

Local Green Spaces Policy Map

The preservation of green space in this way is consistent with Wiltshire Core Strategy Polices 50, 51 and 52 and West Wiltshire Local Plan Policy R12.

It supports the recommendation of the SEA to seek a net gain for biodiversity from the NDP overall.



Bat Conservation

| Context | References |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| North Bradley Plan Objectives | 6 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | 29, 50, 51, 52 |
| NPPF | 170, 171, 174, 176 |

- 8.44 The Scoping Report which accompanies this plan explains in some detail the presence and importance of locally-occurring protected bat species, including the rare Bechstein's Bat. The bats' habitat is the Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Special Area of Conservation (SAC); this is a Natura 2000 site. The SAC has been the subject of planning guidance (*'Bat Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Planning Guidance for Wiltshire'*) produced by Wiltshire Council in September 2015, see appendix 3b, and has been the cause of several Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRA) on recent development applications in the area, including within the parish. The issue of the bats was a concern during site selection for the NDP as can be seen in the accompanying Site Selection Report (SSR). Wiltshire Council has now published the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy Draft Feb 2019 – an emerging SPD.
- 8.45 The importance of protecting biodiversity is recognised in the NPPF and the WCS and the bats themselves are protected by law and by Core Policy 50 of the WCS states that; *'Any development potentially affecting a Natura 2000 site must provide avoidance measures in accordance with the strategic plans or guidance set out in paragraphs 6.75-6.77 above where possible, otherwise bespoke measures must be provided to demonstrate that the proposals would have no adverse effect upon the Natura 2000 network'*.

However, it is not immediately clear from this that the matter affects North Bradley and the policy below seeks to clarify this in the NDP.

- 8.46 Paragraphs 170 and 174, the NPPF make it plain that biodiversity is an important issue for plan makers to consider. Core policy 29 of the WCS identified impacts on the Bath and Bradford on Avon SAC as being of importance. However, the implications of the SAC for housing development in the Trowbridge area has emerged as being a more significant issue since first being recognised in the WCS. The most recent policy position is reflected in the draft Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan which recognises that risks to the SAC may arise from development throughout Trowbridge. As a result of the HRA process, two allocations in Trowbridge were removed from the plan and six were taken through to a full appropriate assessment. This identified three sources of potential impact as follows:



Bechstein's Bat is a local resident.

Image: Parc naturel régional des Vosges du Nord. Wikipedia

- Direct loss of habitat within development sites and indirect effects on habitat due to lighting, proximity to dwellings etc.
- Increased recreational pressure on local woodlands used by breeding Bechstein's as a result of the cumulative effects of development in the area, and;
- Residual effects on bat habitat which cumulatively lead to reductions in bat habitat at a landscape scale.

It has been confirmed by the county ecologist that while even individual homes may have an impact and require mitigation or even merit refusal, the larger the overall quantum of development the area absorbs over the plan period then the more likely adverse impacts would be.

- 8.47 Further guidance is available from the Bat Conservation Trust and recent HRA's for development in nearby Southwick (e.g. 17/03269/OUT *Wynsome Street, Southwick, Trowbridge*) have indicated some local issues. It is the intention of the policy to highlight this as an issue early in the development process and ensure that it receives attention before detailed schemes are drawn up. This will serve to protect the bats from inappropriate development, help to ensure that new housing benefits habitat, and also to assist the development process by reducing delays.
- 8.48 Schemes to improve public facilities and access routes may also lead to impacts on bats, especially where these lead to increased lighting, such as floodlighting of sports pitches, or changes to the extent or management of hedgerows e.g. for improvements to footpaths and cycleways. Any such proposals should consider the guidance contained in the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy and planning applications will need to demonstrate there will be no adverse effect on bats from the application alone and in-combination with other development. Poorly sited developments may be refused but carefully designed schemes making use of modern lighting techniques and equipment as illustrated in the above strategy, may bring improvements on sustainable transport routes for both people and bats.
- 8.49 Policy 5 therefore is as follows:

Policy 5 Bat Conservation

The entire NDP area falls within zones of sensitivity for those species of bats which are features of the Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats SAC. All Planning applications will therefore need to comply with guidance on survey and mitigation contained in the Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy. Development is unlikely to be permitted in areas identified as being of high sensitivity for bats.

8.50 **Evidence Base**

Bat Conservation Trust website: <http://www.bats.org.uk/>
Bat Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Planning Guidance for Wiltshire
Guidance. Bats: surveys and mitigation ... (Natural England and DEFRA)
Habitat Regulations Assessment for Wiltshire planning application 17/03269/OUT
Neighbourhood Plan Scoping Report (SR), Neighbourhood Plan Site Selection Report (SSR)
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Wiltshire Core Strategy
SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)
Trowbridge Bat Mitigation Strategy Draft Feb 2019.

8.51 **Justification**

The policy takes forward an important NDP Objective. It reflects the Vision (e.g. by '*providing a better habitat for nature*')

The policy is consistent with the NPPF (170, 171 and 174), the Wiltshire Core Strategy and Wiltshire Planning Guidance on Bats and SAC's. It adds local detail and clarity to higher level policy and aims deliver sustainable development by balancing human development with the need to conserve and enhance the natural world. The policy has been created with the involvement of the County Ecologist.

The policy reflects the advice from Natural England received during the SEA process and the conclusion of the SEA that recommended a net gain for biodiversity for the NDP overall.



Bechstein's Bat: Image: PLoS Computational Biology, July 2009

Local Infrastructure Priorities

| Context | References |
|---|---|
| North Bradley Plan Objectives | 3, 4, 6, |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy Planning Obligations DPD | CP 3, 52, 60, 61, 62 Sections 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 |
| NPPF | 28, 29, 34 |

- 8.52 Developers will be required to contribute towards the provision of local infrastructure and to mitigate impacts of development proposals in order to make them acceptable in planning terms, in accordance with National and Core Strategy policy. This is taken to include both CIL contributions and those made by section 106 agreement. The following policy identifies areas for priority investment both in terms of contributions made with reference to a particular scheme and to the spending of local CIL receipts.
- 8.53 The Planning Policy basis for this is 1990 Town and Country Planning Act, WCS Core Policy 3 (as expanded on by the guidance in the revised Wiltshire Planning Obligations SPD, October 2016), the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance, which states:

'Policies for seeking planning obligations should be set out in a Local Plan, neighbourhood plan and where applicable in the London Plan to enable fair and open testing of the policy at examination. Supplementary planning documents should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development and should not be used to set rates or charges which have not been established through development plan policy.'

Planning obligations assist in mitigating the impact of development which benefits local communities and supports the provision of local infrastructure. Local communities should be involved in the setting of planning obligations policies in a Local Plan, neighbourhood plan and where applicable in the London Plan'.



Local roads can be busy and sustainable transport improvements are needed.

Policy 6 – Local Infrastructure Priorities

All new housing and employment development proposals in the area will be expected to contribute towards local infrastructure in accordance with National and Wiltshire Core Strategy policy.

Local priorities (not in order of importance) are:

- Improvement of existing footpaths including the introduction of crossings, dropped curbs and smoother surfaces suitable for electric buggies as well as pedestrians.
- The installation of cycle paths linking the parish with Trowbridge
- Improvement of local bus services
- Upgrading of recreational and other facilities at the Peace Memorial Hall and the Progressive Hall
- Provision of health care facilities within the parish
- The provision of a new non-denominational burial ground
- The enhancement of habitat for biodiversity
- Contributions towards school places.

Care must be taken when creating new infrastructure not to impact adversely on the bats of the nearby SAC – for example through the effects of the lighting of footpaths or cycleways.

8.54 Evidence Base

Consultation: Community Engagement (see Consultation Statement)
Documentary: Wiltshire Core Strategy Policy CP3,
Revised Wiltshire Planning Obligations SPD October 2016
NPPF
Planning Scoping report
SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)
Planning Practice Guidance 2017
Wiltshire Local Plan Viability Study, February 2014.

8.55 Justification

The purpose of this policy is not to add further burdens to development (although viability in the area is robust as indicated by the Wiltshire Local Plan Viability Study), nor to duplicate higher level policy. The policy is designed to set out local priorities, based on the wishes of the community and objective evidence, and to provide certainty to developers and add value and detail to the existing policy framework. It is also designed to help deliver sustainable development by ensuring good sustainable transport links between Ashton Park and North Bradley parish and between North Bradley and Trowbridge, thereby reducing the need to travel. The policy takes forward NPPF paragraph 34. The SEA identified developer contributions / CIL as being important in achieving some net environmental benefits, for example, the improvement of sustainable transport. The policy could also support a key recommendation of the SEA; creating a net gain for biodiversity.

Parish Burial Ground

| Context | References |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| North Bradley Plan Objectives | 4, 5, 6 |
| Wiltshire Core Strategy | CP 3 |
| NPPF | 28, 29, 92, 170, 174, 180 |

The following policy does not allocate a particular site – instead it is aspirational and informative. Site selection is being considered by the Baptist Church and Parish Council but will be within the parish at a location with good access and sustainable transport links. This is likely to take some time.

- 8.56 The Baptist Church currently has a burial ground that is reaching capacity. At the same time, as evidence in the Scoping Report shows, the population is both growing and ageing.

Burial grounds perform a number of functions in a local community. They:

- Give local residents the option of local burial close to family and relatives
- Provide an open space of value to biodiversity and for walking and contemplation.

Policy 7 – Parish Burial Ground

The provision of a new non-denominational burial ground within the parish will be supported subject to compliance with the relevant legislation and acceptable impact on nearby properties.

8.57 **Evidence Base**

Consultation: Community Engagement (see Consultation Statement)

NPPF

Representation from the Baptist Church.

Planning Scoping report

SEA Scoping and Environmental Reports (AECOM, 2018)

Wiltshire Core Strategy Review - Gap Assessment Paper 1.

8.58 **Justification**

The growth and changing age profile of the population indicates such a facility will be needed. Although a crematorium is available at Semington, burial offers a number of environmental advantages, not least the incidental provision of green space and wildlife habitat. The provision of such a facility will improve the sustainability of development generally in the area, since it would clearly not be sustainable to continue increasing population as proposed by the WCS without commensurate provision for end of life. It is known that the current review of the Wiltshire Core Strategy is considering a permissive policy for community facilities including cemeteries, but this is likely to be years away.

- 8.59 Burial grounds are often sanctuaries for wildlife, such as mice, owls, other birds, bats and invertebrates. Creating a new burial ground would therefore support the recommendation of the SEA that the plan seeks a net overall gain for biodiversity.

9.0 Informal Community actions

9.0 The following Community Actions do not form part of the statutory neighbourhood plan. They are non-planning matters which nevertheless are important to the community. They are included here as a focus for community action but have no legal force.

| Issue | Informal Policy | Implementation |
|--|---|---|
| Biodiversity, Landscape and Climate Change | <p>The Parish Council will help lead and co-ordinate action to improve local habitat, landscape and appearance of the area by leading community action and working with local landowners.</p> <p>The Parish Council will consider creating Flood and Emergency Plans.</p> | <p>Actions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree and hedgerow planting Litter picking Maintenance of the Yarnbrook balancing ponds, River Biss and local drainage ditches Installation of nesting boxes or creation of mini nature areas in private gardens. |
| Education | <p>The Parish Council will support the creation of a viewing platform at the Balancing Ponds at Yarnbrook for the benefit of environmental education.</p> | <p>Actions may include working with interested parties to maintain and make more accessible the balancing ponds both to ensure their function, enhance biodiversity and make them useful for education.</p> |
| Historic Environment | <p>The Parish Council will consider measures to conserve and protect the heritage, in particular that surrounding the Church of St Nicholas and School.</p> | <p>Organise a survey and / or Village Design Statement of Design Guide, to record the heritage that is there and suggest guidance. Consider applying to have this area designated a Conservation Area.</p> |
| Transport: Parking | <p>The Parish Council will work with the community and Wiltshire Council to press for action to alleviate problems.</p> | <p>Discussion with community and Highway Authority to take action to reduce parking problems – e.g. through double yellow lines or other restrictions.</p> |
| Transport: Speeding | <p>The Parish Council will support Community Speedwatch or other similar initiatives aimed at reducing the number and speed of speeding vehicles in the parish. It will also support appropriate traffic calming measures, including data gathering if required.</p> | <p>Support for Community Speedwatch and other initiatives.</p> |
| Transport: HGV's | <p>The Parish Council will work with stakeholders to help re-route or otherwise reduce the impact of HGVs on local roads.</p> | <p>Work with Wiltshire Council and others.</p> |
| Service Centre Facilities | <p>The Parish Council will support appropriate applications for new shops, pubs and facilities.</p> | <p>Monitoring planning applications and appropriate action.</p> |

10.0 Monitoring

- 10.0 Wiltshire Council currently produces an annual monitoring report (AMR) and will assess the overall performance of the Development Plan in Wiltshire. This will meet the main requirements for monitoring.
- 10.1 However, although there is no formal legal requirement to do so, the parish will also be carrying out monitoring as a matter of maintaining Good Practice. Monitoring is intended to:
- Monitor the predicted significant effects of the plan
 - Track whether the plan has had any unforeseen effects
 - Ensure action can be taken to reduce / offset the significant effects of the plan.
- 10.2 As part of this the Parish Council will produce a Local Monitoring Report (LMR) and this will be supplied to the LPA. It will also be made available to the community via the parish website. The LMR will take the form of a simple table plus a few paragraphs of explanatory and advisory text.
- 10.3 The written summary and conclusion of the LMR will allow the Parish Council to identify not only whether the policies are working, but also what other issues are emerging. It will also enable the Council to judge the effectiveness of mitigation measures proposed. In some cases, monitoring may identify the need for a policy to be amended or deleted, which could trigger a review of the NDP, or for further policy guidance to be developed e.g. as a Supplementary Planning Document.
- 10.4 The community could also consider monitoring local biodiversity (for example through expert surveys). This would measure whether the plan has succeeded in delivering a net gain for biodiversity as recommended by the SEA.

Appendix 1 Evidence base (not exhaustive)

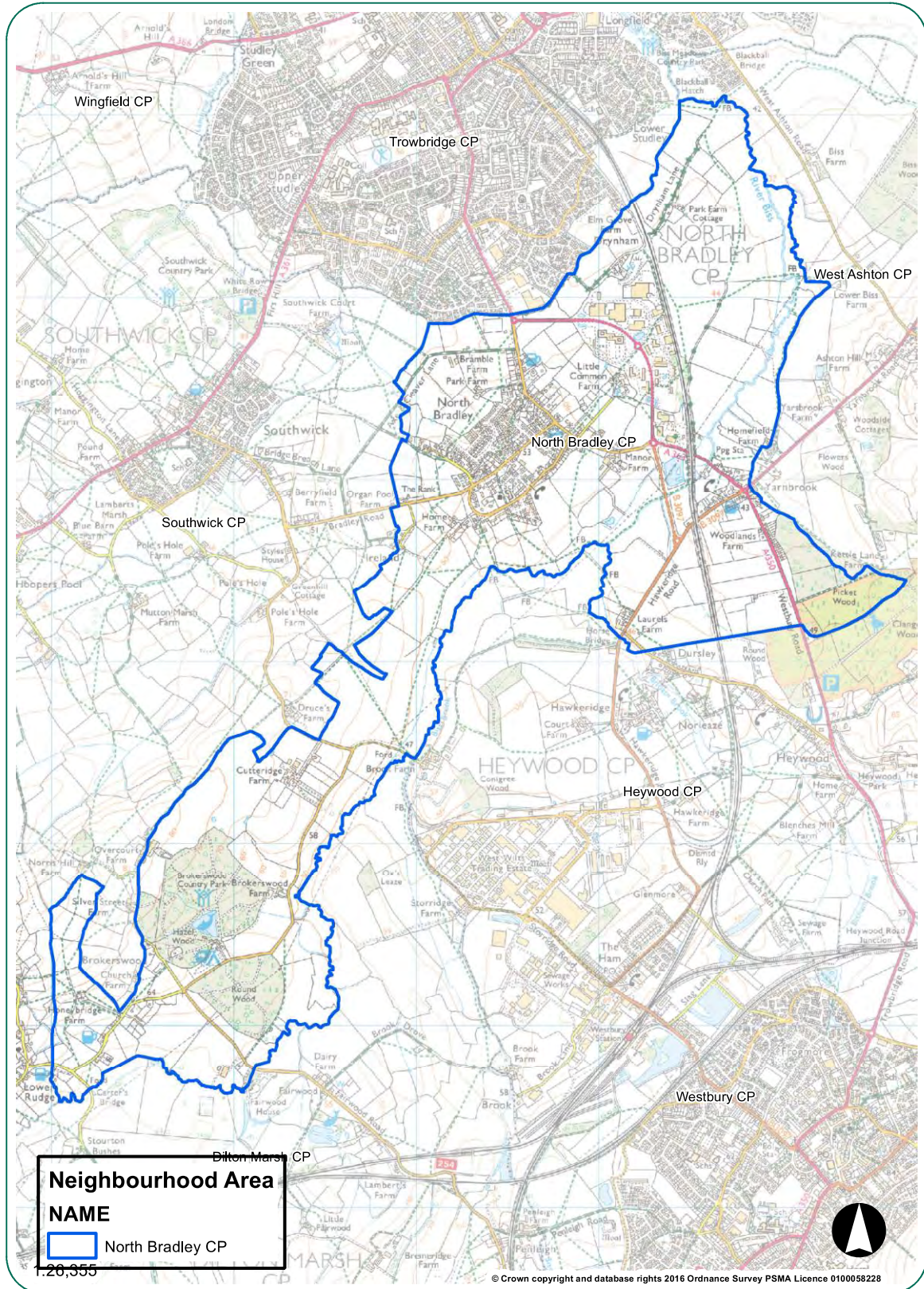
An Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire 2006
CIRIA (2010) Planning for SuDs – making it happen [online]
CPRE 'Planning and Localism: Choices and Choosing
County SMR and GIS System
Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online]
DEFRA "Neighbourhood Planning, The rural frontrunners: research and case studies', April 2013
DCLG, Neighbourhood Planning – 2013
Designated Nature Sites – Natural England website
Design in Neighbourhood Planning, The Design Council,
English Indices of Deprivation 2015
English Heritage, Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment –
August 2014
Historic England, The Historic Environment in Local Plans –March 2015
HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England
[online]
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
European Commission (2011) 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to
2020' {online}
Flood Risk Maps – Environment Agency website
Hampshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Wiltshire 2006
Historic Environment Record
<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/information-management/hers/>
Landscape and Visual Setting Analysis Report, Indigo Landscapes, 2017
Localism Act 2011
Planning and Compulsory Planning Act 2004
Locality, Neighbourhood Plan, Roadmap
Locality, the Quick Guide to Neighbourhood Planning
MyCommunity – online resource
National Planning Policy Framework (2012, 2018 and 2019)
Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015
Neighbourhood Planning (General) and Development Management Procedure (Amendment)
Regulations 2016
Neighbourhood Planning Advice Note – Historic England website
Planning Aid, 'How to develop a Vision and Objectives'
Planning Portal, online resource
Planning Practice Guidance – online resource
Planning Advisory Service – Checklist
Site assessment for neighbourhood plans: A Toolkit, Locality
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (As Amended)
UK Census - Wiltshire and North Bradley Parish – 2011
UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) team. <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/>
UK Traffic Data website
Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2008
Wiltshire Council, Neighbourhood Planning Guidance February 2013
Wiltshire Council's portal on Neighbourhood Planning including "Front Runner" projects:
<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplanning.htm>
Wiltshire Council, SEA Guidance Note, September 2015
Wiltshire Council SEA Screening Decision
Wiltshire Council HRA Screening Decision
Wiltshire Council SFRA 2008
Wiltshire Council, SHLAA April 2013

Wiltshire Council Topic Paper 7 - Economy (January 2012)
Wiltshire Council, Topic Paper 10 - Transport -January 2012
Wiltshire Strategy for 14 - 19 Education and Training 2005
Wiltshire and Swindon Economic Strategy 2003 - 2008
Wiltshire Council, Topic Paper 2 – Housing - (January 2012)
Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015
Wiltshire Core Strategy Review 2016 and 17 (Various)
Wiltshire Council (2015): JSA for Trowbridge Community Area, [online]
Wiltshire Council Topic Paper 8 - Infrastructure & Developer Contributions January 2012
Wiltshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011-2016
Wiltshire Council, Topic Paper 11- Green Infrastructure
Wiltshire JSA Traffic Injuries
Wiltshire Local Plan Viability Study, February 2014
Wiltshire and Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group (2013) Landscape Biodiversity
Areas: A landscape-scale framework for conservation in Wiltshire and Swindon
Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record
Wiltshire Council, Topic Paper 10 - Transport -January 2012
Neighbourhood Planning Advice Note – Historic England website
Listed Buildings Online
Wiltshire Council Topic Paper 9 - Built and Historic Environment -January
'Writing Planning Policies' - Locality 2014.

Appendix 2 North Bradley Neighbourhood Plan - The Plan Area



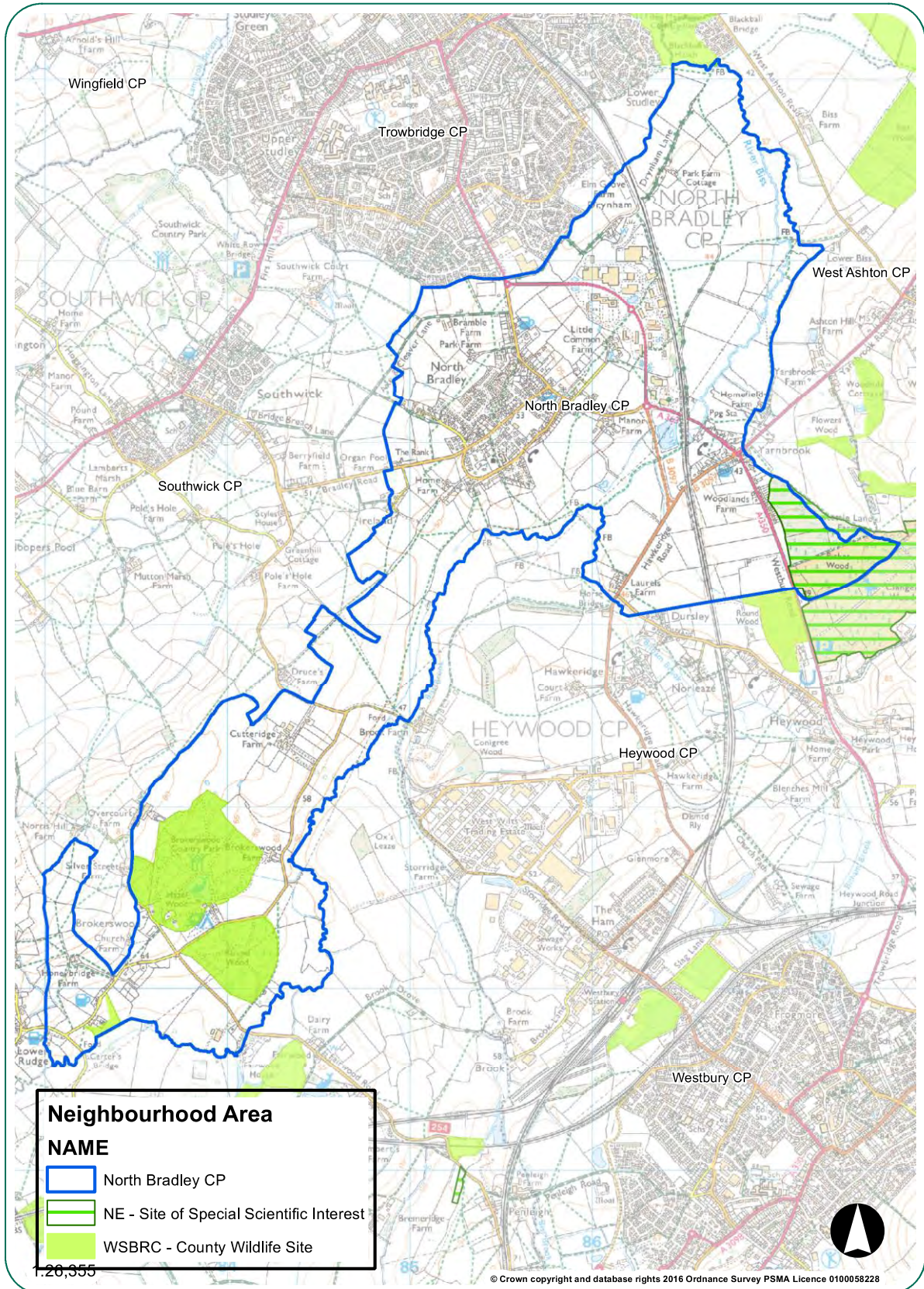
North Bradley Neighbourhood Area



Appendix 3a North Bradley and Nature

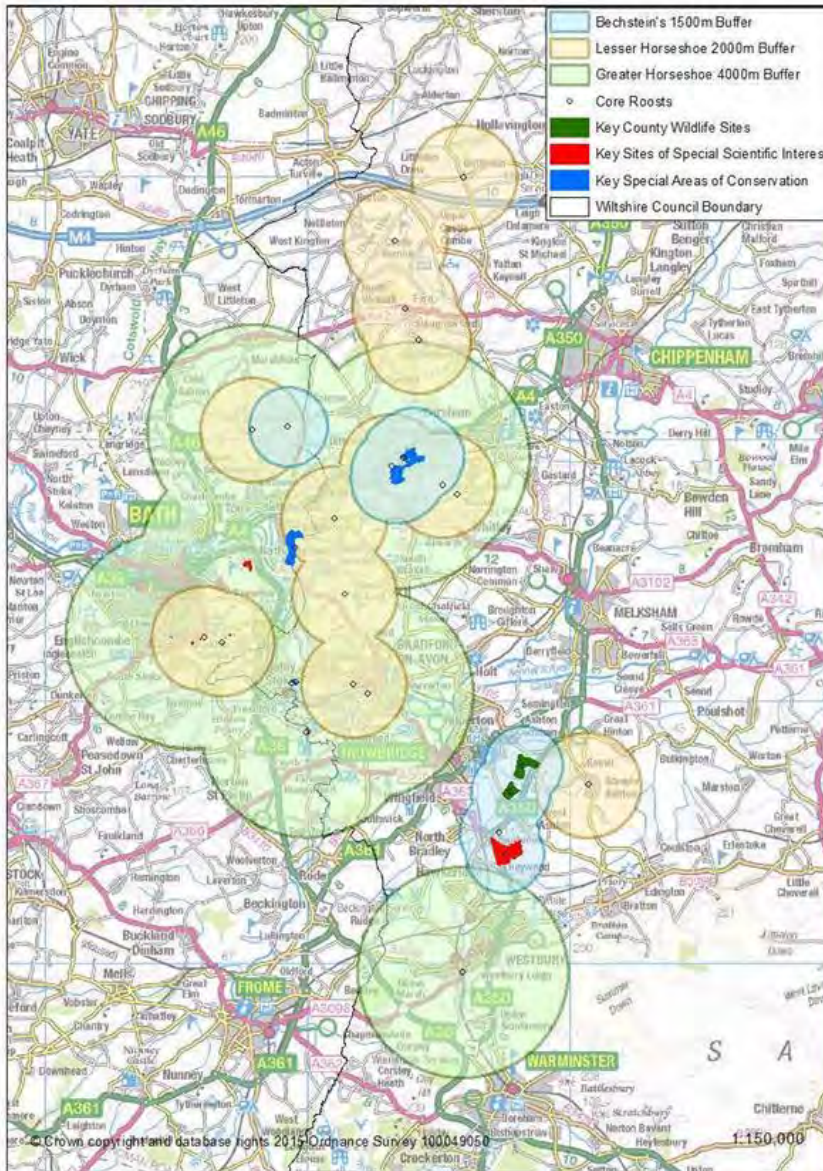


North Bradley and Nature



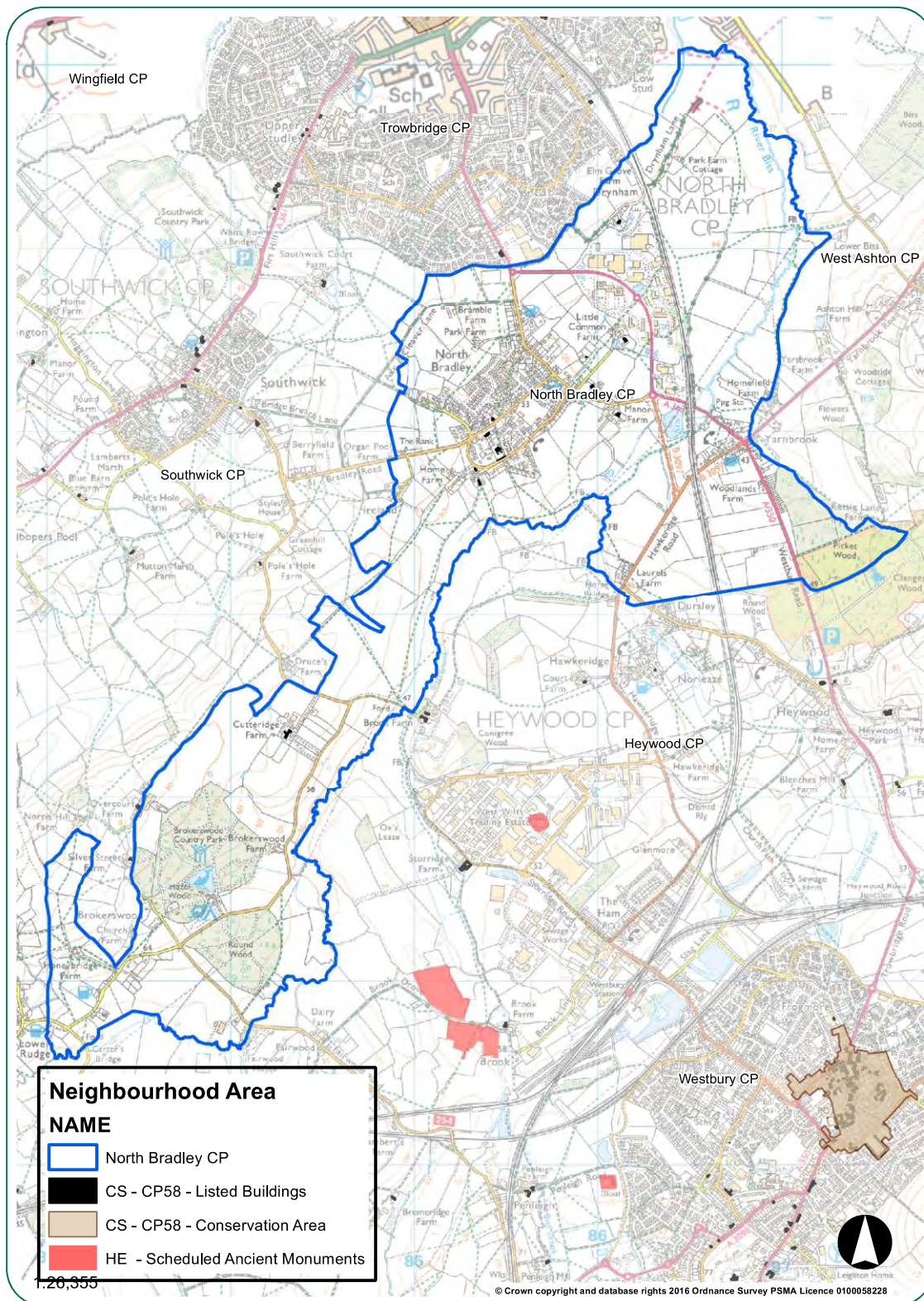
Appendix 3b Bat Core Areas

Plan 2 Inset map of the Bradford-on-Avon Bat SAC Core Roosts showing Core Areas (i.e. buffers) for each species



Appendix 4 North Bradley and heritage (Historic Environment Record)

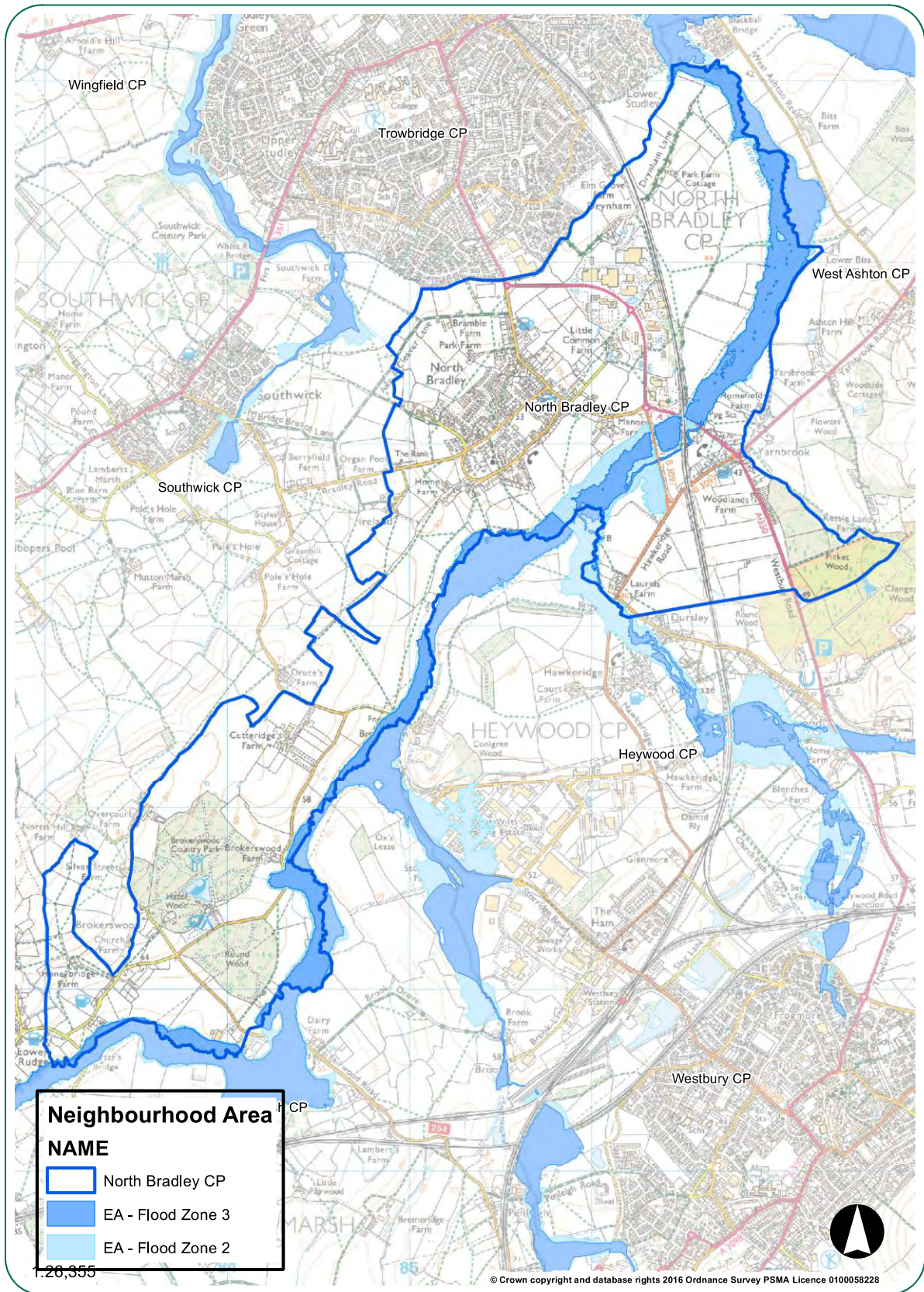
North Bradley and Heritage



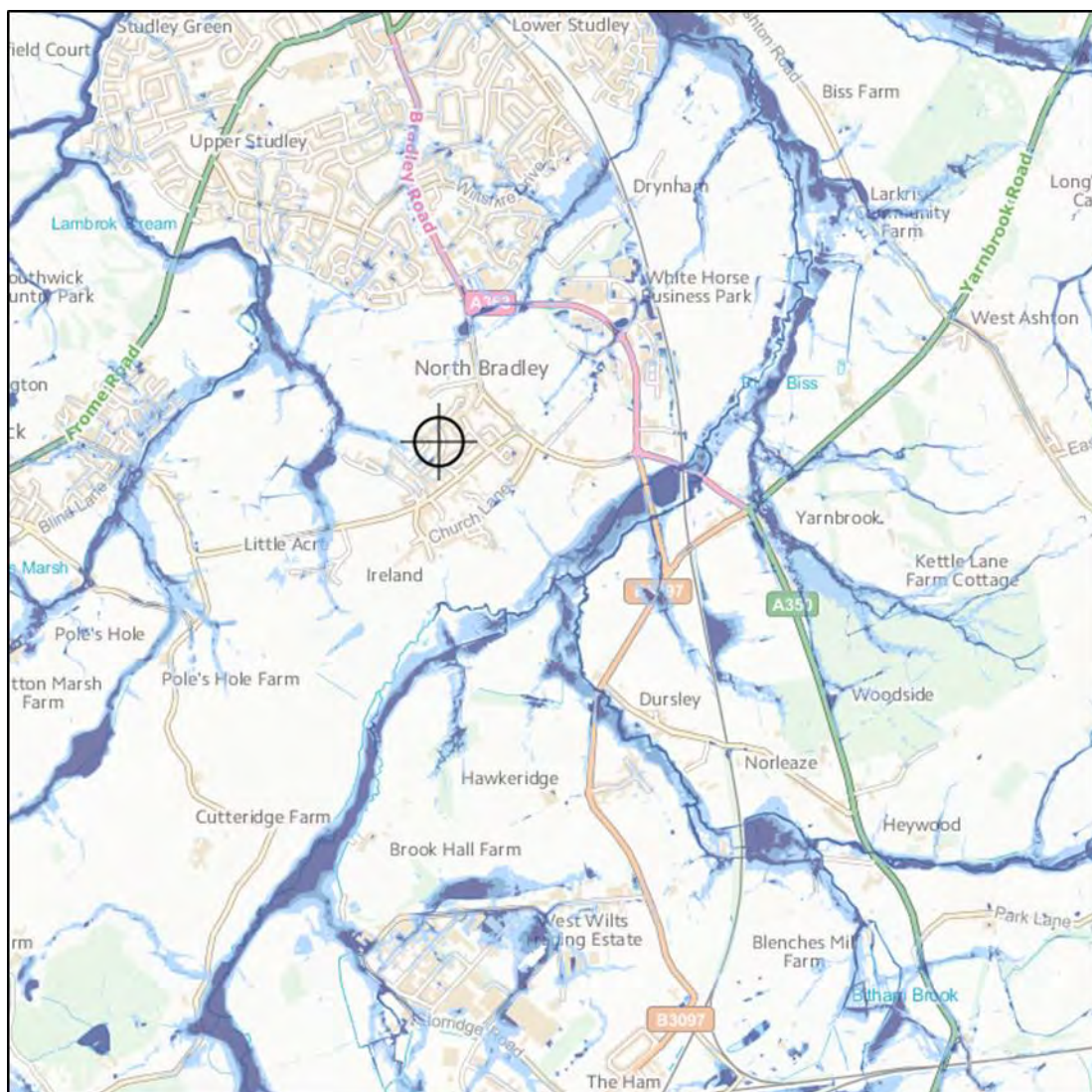
The information in this appendix is correct at the time of writing the Plan. Up to date information on heritage assets should always be sought from Historic England or other reliable sources of information.

Appendix 5 North Bradley and Flood Risk - Rivers

North Bradley and Flood Risk



Appendix 5 North Bradley and Flood Risk – Surface Water



The information in this appendix is correct at the time of writing the Plan. Up to date information on flood risk should always be sought from the Environment Agency or other reliable sources of information.

Appendix 6 Shortfall of open space:

Table 17: Supply of open space in rural analysis areas against the Wiltshire Standard (Ha/1000)

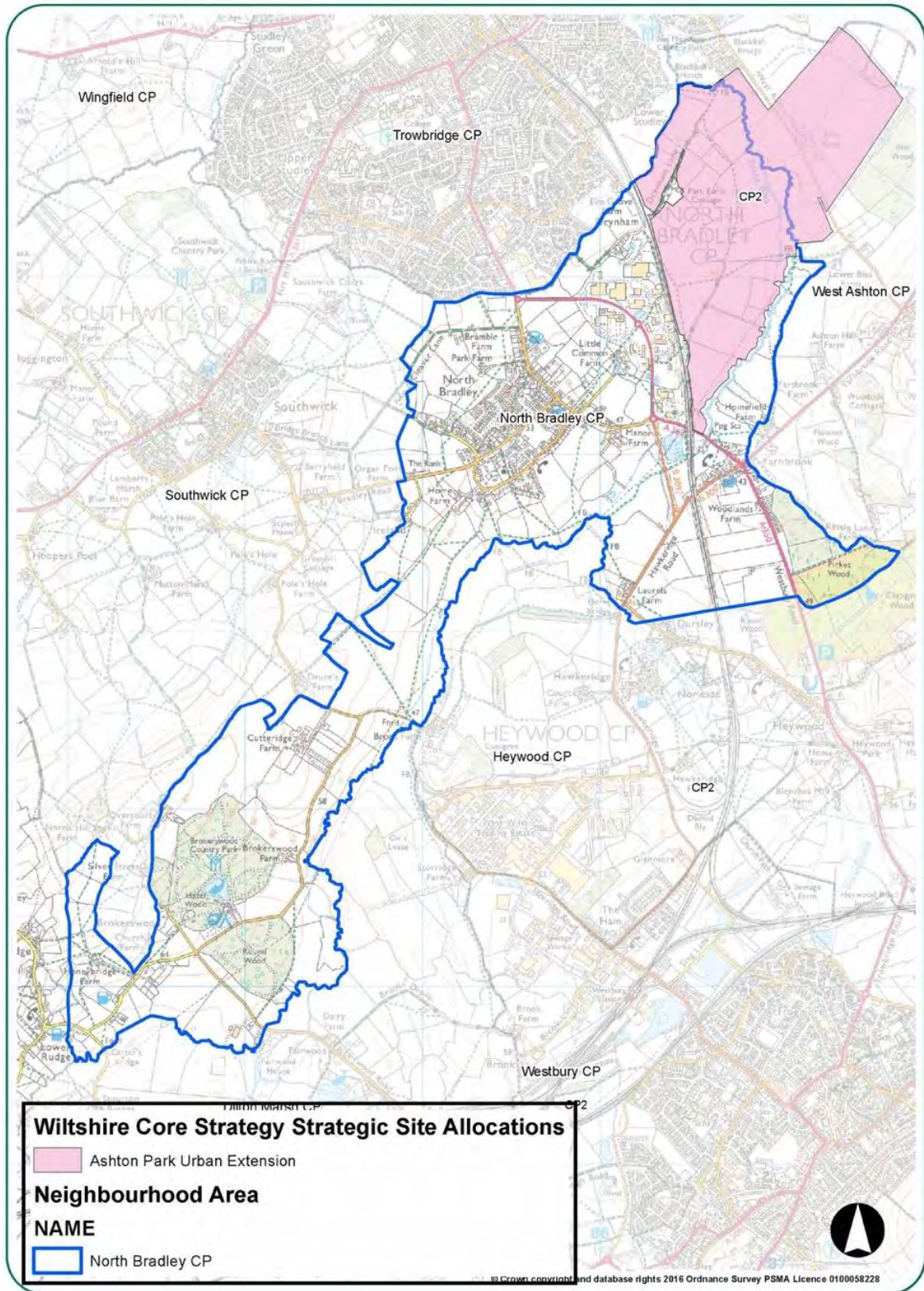
| CBA | Allotments | Recreation Space (combined) | Recreation Space | Recreation Space (Private) | Play Space |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Amesbury | -1.32 | -2.28 | -9.88 | 7.60 | -0.10 |
| Bradford on Avon | -2.13 | 2.21 | 1.98 | 0.23 | -0.37 |
| Calne | -0.20 | 23.84 | 15.92 | 7.92 | -0.23 |
| Chippenham | -0.40 | 10.68 | -4.51 | 15.19 | 0.04 |
| Corsham | 1.72 | 11.61 | 8.56 | 3.05 | 0.21 |
| Devizes | -1.12 | -0.65 | -15.71 | 15.06 | -0.37 |
| Malmesbury | 0.62 | -13.83 | -15.18 | 1.35 | -0.23 |
| Marlborough | -2.13 | 59.11 | -7.40 | 66.51 | 0.00 |
| Melksham | -1.61 | -11.56 | -11.87 | 0.31 | 0.13 |
| Pewsey | -1.27 | -3.02 | -9.51 | 6.49 | 0.17 |
| Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade | -0.92 | -5.91 | -5.91 | 0.00 | 0.16 |
| Southern Wiltshire | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| South West Wiltshire | -0.68 | 7.63 | 5.45 | 2.18 | -0.32 |
| Tidworth | -0.13 | 79.13 | 60.57 | 18.56 | -0.47 |
| Trowbridge | -0.74 | -4.21 | -4.21 | 0.00 | -0.12 |
| Warminster | 1.36 | -3.75 | -6.76 | 3.01 | -0.06 |
| Westbury | -1.23 | 9.83 | 9.83 | 0.00 | -0.02 |
| Westbury | -0.58 | 6.83 | 6.83 | 0.00 | -0.15 |

Source: Wiltshire Open Space Study 2015

Appendix 7 North Bradley and Ashton Park



North Bradley Parish & The Ashton Park Urban Extension



Appendix 8 Windfall development

| Application | Site Address | Proposal | Houses Delivered |
|----------------------|---|--|------------------|
| W06.3155 | Adj 19 Church Lane | 1 new dwelling | 1 |
| W08.3513 | Adj 34A Church Lane | 1 new dwelling | 1 |
| W08.3649 | 3 Drynham Lane | replacement dwelling | 0 |
| W08.2831 | Grasshoppers, 12 Westbury Road | Conversion to Dwelling | 1 |
| W09.3666 | Land adj 7 Southwick Road | New 4 x 2 Bed dwellings | 4 |
| W10.3315 | 54 Woodmarsh | replacement dwelling | 0 |
| W11.3132 | Lakeside Cottage, Wood Road, Brokerswood | Conversion of building to dwelling | 1 |
| W13.1644 | Hazlehurst Southwick Road | annex into separate dwelling | 1 |
| W13.6137 | Rear of 2 Hawkeridge Road Westbury | Change of use shop and office to dwelling. | 1 |
| W14.3305 | The Mash Tun, Woodmarsh | Change of use from Public House to private residential dwelling | 1 |
| W14.8661 | Brokerswood House, Wood Road, Brokerswood | Conversion of dwelling to 2 flats. Ext of time limit of W12.0120. | 1 |
| W14.8934 | 9a The Rank | Demolish existing pre-fab dwelling and garage. Erection of new two storey dwelling | 0 |
| W15.10329 | The Kicking Donkey Brokerswood | Public House to residential dwelling | 1 |
| W16.2052 | 3A Ireland North Bradley Wiltshire | conversion of pool building to a self-contained dwelling | 1 |
| W16.9269 | Drynham Lane Farm, Drynham Lane | Erection of two dwellings | 2 |
| 10 Year TOTAL | | | 16 |

Windfall data from Wiltshire Council

Appendix 9 The Neighbourhood Planning Team

In addition to assistance from PlanningStreet, a professional planning consultancy, the scoping researchers from the community were:

Wiltshire Councillor Horace Prickett
Mr. Roger Evans
Mrs. Lee Lee
Mrs. Gina Lunt
Mr. Mike Kettleby
Mr. David Feather
Ken McColl
Mrs. Karin Elder (Clerk)

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