




# LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION

## A TOOLKIT FOR COMMUNITIES PREPARING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

### Step 2: Complete checklist

If it seems that the candidate site may meet the designation criteria, complete the designation checklist below (and provide all the relevant evidence). The checklist should be completed for each candidate site.

1	General Information
1.1	<p>Name and address of site  <i>Some sites have several names and all known names should be given</i></p> <p>Paddock OS 3433 and part of OS 4628, Great Dalby</p>
1.2	<p>Site location plan  <i>The plan can be at any scale, but must show the location and boundaries of the site.</i>  <i>Please indicate the scale.</i></p>

1.3	<p>Organisation or individual proposing site for designation  <i>This will normally be a Town or Parish Council or a recognised community group</i></p>
	Burton & Dalby Parish Council
1.4	<p>Ownership of site if known  <i>Information on land ownership can be obtained from the Land Registry. Some land parcels are not registered however local people may know the owner.</i></p>
	Not known
1.5	<p>Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation?</p>
	Not known
1.6	<p>Does the owner support the designation?  <i>Sites may be designated as Local Green Spaces, even if there are objections from the site owners</i></p>
1.7	Photographs of site
	  

1.8	Community served by the potential Local Green Space <i>i.e. does the site serve the whole village/town or a particular geographic area or group of people?</i>
	Whole Village
<b>2</b>	<b>Planning History</b>
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site? If planning permission has been permitted could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?
	No
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local Plan? If allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?
	No
<b>3</b>	<b>Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space</b>
3.1	Area of proposed site <i>It is unlikely that a site of over 20ha (50 acres) would be considered suitable for designation.</i>
	6653 sq.m
3.2	Is the site an “extensive tract of land”? <i>(Extensive tracts of land cannot be designated as Local Green Space) e.g. how large is it in comparison to other fields; groups of fields; areas of land in the vicinity etc.? Does the site “feel” extensive or more local in scale?</i>
	No
3.3	Is the proposed site “local in character”? <i>e.g. does the site feel as though it is part of the local area? And why? How does it connect physically, visually and socially to the local area? What is your evidence?</i>
	The paddocks are crossed by numerous footpaths that link Upper End, Nether End, Woodgate Hill and Main Street. Residents refer to them as the heart of the village
<b>4</b>	<b>Need for Local Green Space</b>
4.1	Is there a need for a local green space in this location? <i>e.g. is there a shortage of accessible greenspace in the area? Is there a village needs survey or parish plan that provides evidence of that need. Further information – Natural England (Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard)</i>

4.1	<p>Yes.</p> <p><b>Report on the Examination of the Melton Local Plan, Mary Travers BA(Hons) Dip TP MRTPI, 14 September 2018</b></p> <p><b>Re Policy GREA1, development of OS 4240:-</b>          "120.The proposal would entail in-depth development in the Conservation Area, which would not be in keeping with its predominantly linear form, and it would also have a potentially adverse impact on the setting of the Grade II* Listed Church of St Swithun and on views into and out of the site. However, due to the position and limited extent of the proposal, its visual impact could be minimised by sensitive design including appropriate boundary treatment. <b>Modification of the policy to require that any development would provide more specific protection for the open character of the remainder of the area, and ensure that the design respects the settings of nearby heritage assets, would help to minimise any detrimental impacts.</b> Overall, the proposal would be likely to cause limited harm to Great Dalby's designated heritage assets."</p> <p><b>Melton Local Plan – Main Modifications</b></p> <p><b>Modification to policy GREA1:</b>          “ <b>development</b> proposals for the site should conserve and enhance existing heritage assets including the Conservation Area and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Swithun, and it <b>should not facilitate additional housing or other development in the remainder of the open land that forms part of the Conservation Area between Burrough End and Nether End, and should be so designed as to appropriately enclose the site.</b>”</p>
5	<p><b>Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”</b></p>
5.1	<p>How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community?  <i>Possible evidence – a map to show that distance</i></p>
	<p>Yes</p>
5.2	<p>Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes?  <i>e.g. railway line; main road</i>  <i>Possible evidence – a map to show any potential barriers and how those can be overcome.</i></p>
	<p>There is not open access to the whole area, but fences and hedges have styles and kissing gates to allow access along the public footpaths</p>
6	<p><b>Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community”</b></p>
6.1	<p>Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council  <i>e.g. letter of support; Council minutes</i></p>
	<p>The site was included in the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan</p>
6.2	<p>Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals.  <i>e.g. letters of support; petitions; surveys etc.</i></p>

6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders <i>e.g. letters of support from Ward Members; County Councillors; MP etc.</i>
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups <i>e.g. letters of support from organisations such as Campaign to Protect Rural England; local amenity societies; local schools etc.</i>
<b>7</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable)</b>
7.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	Yes
7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance for its beauty.
7.3	Site visibility <i>e.g. is it easy to see the site from a public place? Are there long-distance views of the site? Are there views of the site from any key locations?</i>
7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations? <i>e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Conservation Area; Special Landscape Area</i> <i>Further information –Natural England</i>
7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents? <i>Further information –Natural England</i>

**Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study Part 2, influence, August 2016, Peripheral Area LCZ2 Description:-**

“The landscape has a particular value in providing open space and access to countryside - the high density of public rights of way indicate the importance of this area to the community over centuries. The area physically and perceptually separates Nether End and Burrough End from each other and reinforces their different locations within the landscape.”

“Development within LCZ 2 may alter these views and undermine the current connection of the village to its wider landscape setting.”

And:

**Burton and Dalby Neighbourhood Plan: Landscape Appraisal, Final Report May 2018, Alison Farmer Associates:-**

“3.2 Landscape Setting

3.2.1 ...It is notable that the land between Nether End and Burrough End, contains an unusually high concentration of footpaths and may indicate that this land played a communal function in village life over many generations... “

“3.5 Review of Settlement Fringe Assessment

3.5.9 The Local Green Space Assessment for Great Dalby identified the western fields as requiring reinforcement while other fields in this Zone were either not considered or were regarded as needing enhancement. None were put forward as Local Green Spaces. Nevertheless land within LCZ 2 would appear to meet a number of the criteria supporting Local Green Space designation as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 77. In particular this land:

- Forms part of the public realm where social interactions takes place due to the high concentration of public rights of way it contains;
- Supports physical activity providing access to open countryside;
- Enables movement through the area via public rights of way;
- Is located in close proximity to the built settlement; Contains valued habitats and networks including mature hedgerows, hedgerow trees and semi improved grassland;
- Provides an attractive setting to the village;
- Reinforces the separate character of different parts of the village and is influential on the character and vistas from Main Street;
- Offers opportunities for the growing of local food.

3.5.10 On this basis this area has potential to be put forward as an area of Local Green Space within the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.”

7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?
	Contributes to the setting of St Swithun's church (grade II*listed)
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art? e.g. is the site mentioned in a well-known poem or shown in a famous painting?

	Unknown
<b>8</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance” (if applicable)</b>
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	Yes
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site? <i>e.g. listed buildings; scheduled ancient monuments; registered parks and gardens; war memorials; other historic remains or structures.</i> <i>Further information –English Heritage; local history society</i>
	Yes. Non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest: medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Identified in the Turning the Plough Survey 2019, carried out by LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site? <i>e.g. old hedgerows; ancient trees; historic ponds or historic garden features</i> <i>Further information –English Heritage; local history society</i>
	Yes. Ancient trees and hedgerows
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town?
	Yes. see 7.5
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site? <i>e.g. well-dressing; maypole dancing etc.</i>
<b>9</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable)</b>
9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	No
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport? <i>If so what sport? How long has it been used for sports provision? Is this sports provision free or is a club membership required?</i> <i>Further information – Sport England</i>
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site? <i>e.g. are there any public rights of way across the site? Or adjacent to the site? Has access been allowed on a discretionary basis? Is there public access to the whole site or only part? Is there good disabled access to the site? (A site can still be designated even if there is no public access.)</i>

9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when? <i>e.g. dog walking; sledging; ball games etc.</i>
	Informal walking between different areas of the village
<b>10</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquillity” (if applicable)</b>
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	Yes
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil? <i>e.g. are there any roads or busy areas close by?</i>
	Yes
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area? <i>e.g. within the Campaign to Protect Rural England’s tranquillity maps</i>
	No
<b>11</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable)</b>
11.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?
	Yes
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value? <i>e.g. as a site of special scientific interest; a key wildlife site etc Further information - Natural England</i>
	No
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site? <i>e.g. habitats and species listed in the UK priority habitats and species lists or in Biodiversity Action Plans or protected species or on the red/amber lists of birds of conservation concern.</i> <i>Further information - Natural England; National Biodiversity Network; RSPB</i>
	BAP bird species observed by residents include: fieldfare, tawny owl, barn owl and red kite.
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site? <i>Further information - Natural England; National Biodiversity Network</i>
	General range of wildlife including pipistrelle bat, long-eared bat, badger.
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community? <i>e.g. long-term monitoring of breeding birds.</i>
	No
<b>12</b>	<b>Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable)</b>
12.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	No
12.2	What are the other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?



## Step 3: Neighbourhood Plan Group considers designation

The Neighbourhood Plan Group should review the evidence provided and decide whether the site is suitable for designation and whether any additional evidence is required.

Not every potential site will meet every criterion, however all sites must meet the following criteria in the checklist -

2.1	not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated
2.2	not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan, unless it can be shown that the Local Plan housing allocation is not strategic and can be re-located somewhere else in the neighbourhood plan area; or alternatively that the Local Green Space could be incorporated within the site as part of the allocated development
3.2	Not an "extensive tract of land"
3.3	"local in character"
5	in "proximity to the community it serves"
6	"demonstrably special to the local community"

And all sites must meet at least one of the following criteria in the Checklist -

7	"particular local significance ... because of its beauty"
8	"particular local significance ... because of its historic significance"
9	"particular local significance ... because of its recreational value"
10	"particular local significance ... because of its tranquillity"
11	"particular local significance ... because of its wildlife"
12	"particular local significance ... for any other reason"

In order to provide greater certainty, the checklist incorporates Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) to define the likely size of a suitable Local Green Space and its distance from the local community.

A site of over 20ha (50 acres) is considered to be "an extensive tract of land" and therefore not suitable for designation as a Local Green Space.

If during the process it becomes evident that the site is not appropriate for local green space designation, there are other options that can be investigated (see Appendix 2).

## Step 4: Consult landowner

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The Neighbourhood Plan Group should consult the landowner.



## Step 5: Neighbourhood Plan Designation

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The site can now be designated in the Neighbourhood Plan. The site designation will be “tested” through the plan process. Anybody can object to policies or sites in a plan during the consultation process and these consultation responses must be considered.

The Neighbourhood Plan will be scrutinised by an Independent Examiner, who will ensure that the plan is robust and based on sound evidence. The completed checklist will form part of that evidence. The Neighbourhood Plan will also be subject to a local referendum.

Formal designation will be complete when the Neighbourhood Plan is ‘made’.



**PLAN-IT X**  
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

# APPENDIX 1: MODEL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICY AND SUPPORTING TEXT

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## Draft Supporting Text

National policy makes provision for local communities to identify green areas of particular importance to those communities, where development will not be permitted except in very special circumstances. The following sites have been designated as Local Green Spaces through the Neighbourhood Plan consultation process:

## Draft Policy

Development that would harm the openness or special character of a Local Green Space (as designated on the Polices Map) or its significance and value to the local community will not be permitted unless there are very special circumstances which outweigh the harm to the Local Green Space.



**PLAN-IT X**  
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

## APPENDIX 2: ALTERNATIVES TO LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION

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### Agreements with land-owners

It may be possible for local communities to reach either formal or informal agreements with the owner of the site to ensure access to the site for local people. This may be an appropriate option where the site owner has a long-term connection with the local area, for example the owner of a large historic estate. It may be possible for the land-owner to dedicate the site as "open access land".

Further information:

[Right of way and open access land - GOV.UK](#)

### Community Purchase

In some instances local communities have purchased important sites to ensure that they remain in community control in perpetuity. The ownership can lie with the Town or Parish Council or with a specific trust.

### Village Green status

Anyone can apply to register land as a green if it has been used by local people for lawful sports and pastimes 'as of right' (i.e. without permission, force or secrecy) for at least 20 years.

Further information:

[Town and village greens: how to register Open Spaces Society](#)

### Local Nature Reserves

A Local Nature Reserve (LNR) provide people with special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. Local Nature Reserves are designated by district or county councils and the Local Authority must control the LNR through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.

Further information:

[Natural England](#)

### Assets of Community Value

The Community Right to Bid gives community groups a fairer chance to prepare and bid to buy community buildings and facilities that are important to them. This could include village shops, pubs or allotments. The right covers private as well as public assets. It is important to nominate land and buildings to be part of the register of 'assets of community value', which is held by the Local Authority. If something on this register is offered for sale, the community then have up to six months to prepare a bid.

Further information:

[www.gov.uk My Community Rights](http://www.gov.uk/My-Community-Rights)