


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>St James' churchyard, extension and paddocks, Cross Lane, Burton Lazars, LE14 2UH</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. 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>
	Leicestershire Diocesan Board of Finance
1.5	<p>Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation?</p>
	Unknown
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>
	Unknown
1.7	<p>Photographs of site</p>
	
1.8	<p>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></p>
	Whole Village
2	Planning History
2.1	<p>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?</p>
	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
3	Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space
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>
	4719.1900 m ²
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>
	Burton Lazars, is a hilltop settlement, and is itself a landmark. St James’ church in its open setting at the crest of the escarpment gives a strong sense of place when passing through the village on the A606, Melton Road.
4	Need for Local Green Space
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>
	Yes. 08/00974/COU Change of use of allotments to graveyard Permit 98/00098/COU Change of use of allotments into new graveyard Allotment Gardens Adjacent To Number 2 Cross Lane Permit
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”
5.1	How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community? <i>Possible evidence – a map to show that distance</i>
	Yes
5.2	Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes? <i>e.g. railway line; main road Possible evidence – a map to show any potential barriers and how those can be overcome.</i>
	No
6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community”
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council <i>e.g. letter of support; Council minutes</i>

	The site was included in the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals. e.g. <i>letters of support; petitions; surveys etc.</i>
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders e.g. <i>letters of support from Ward Members; County Councillors; MP etc.</i>
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups e.g. <i>letters of support from organisations such as Campaign to Protect Rural England; local amenity societies; local schools etc.</i>
	In our 2020 questionnaire survey 78.72% % of respondents supported the designation of the churchyard, 76.60% supported the churchyard extension and 65.96% supported the nearby paddock as Local Green Spaces
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable)
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.
	Peaceful surroundings with mature trees.
7.3	Site visibility e.g. <i>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>
	The church in its open setting features in an identified important view from Melton Road looking south towards the village. In our 2020 questionnaire survey 71.74% respondents said that they valued this view.
7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations? e.g. <i>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Conservation Area; Special Landscape Area</i> <i>Further information –Natural England</i>
	No
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>

Melton Borough Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study – Final Annexe 1, Influence Environmental Limited, September 2015

Churchyard - A prominent space on the hilltop at the entrance to and central, community area of the village, has intervisibility with the village hall and wider landscape. Provides landscape, historic and some social functions – limited biodiversity value. Proposed strategy - conserve/reinforce

Churchyard extension -.... Signs of positive use but feels separate from churchyard. Limited functionality. Proposed strategy - reinforce/enhance

Paddock - Narrow strip of land provides separation between built form and churchyard. Characteristic of the modern part of the village – variety of paddock spaces and gardens. Weak functionality – landscape value in built up area. Proposed strategy - reinforce

7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?
	Yes. The site contributes to the setting of St James' Church and the listed Squires Monument.
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?
	The churchyard contains three memorials to members of the famous Zborowski family who were motor racing enthusiasts. Their creations inspired the film Chitty Chitty Bang Bang.
8	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance” (if applicable)
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?
	Yes
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site? e.g. listed buildings; scheduled ancient monuments; registered parks and gardens; war memorials; other historic remains or structures. Further information –English Heritage; local history society
	Grade I listed St James' Church, originating from the 11 th century. Grade II* listed Squires Monument
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site? e.g. old hedgerows; ancient trees; historic ponds or historic garden features Further information –English Heritage; local history society
	Yes. Ancient trees
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town? e.g. the old site of the town railway station; the old garden for the manor house etc.
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?

8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site? e.g. well-dressing; maypole dancing etc.
9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable)
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? 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> Public encouraged to visit the churchyard. There are two access points
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>
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquillity” (if applicable)
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site? NO
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil? <i>e.g. are there are any roads or busy areas close by?</i>
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area? <i>e.g. within the Campaign to Protect Rural England’s tranquillity maps</i>
11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable)
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? 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. Further information - Natural England; National Biodiversity Network; RSPB
	Bat roost Spanish Bluebell
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site? Further information - Natural England; National Biodiversity Network
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community? e.g. long-term monitoring of breeding birds.
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable)
12.	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

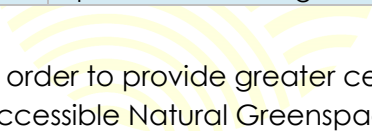
The Neighbourhood Plan Group should review the evidence provided and decide whether the site is suitable for designation and whether any additional evidence is required.

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"



TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

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

The Neighbourhood Plan Group should consult the landowner.



PLAN-IT X
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

Step 5: Neighbourhood Plan Designation

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

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

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/MyCommunityRights)