

	integrating Secure By Design principles	
BE3e	Commercial applications achieving BREEAM very good standard	100 %

Table 33: Indicators and targets to be monitored for Policy BE3

Policy BE4 – Valuing and conserving our historic environment

Development proposals which sustain and enhance the borough’s heritage assets including listed buildings, conservation areas (Appendix B), scheduled monuments (Appendix H), registered parks and gardens, archaeology, historic landscapes and townscapes, will be approved.

Development affecting a designated or non-designated heritage asset and its setting will be expected to make a positive contribution to its character, appearance and significance.

To conserve and enhance the borough’s heritage assets, development proposals must:

1. Understand the asset

Applications affecting the significance of a heritage asset will be required to provide sufficient information and assessment (such as desk-based appraisals, field evaluations, and historic building reports) of the impacts of the proposal on the significance of heritage assets and their setting, in order to demonstrate how that proposal would contribute to the asset’s conservation. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the asset.

The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record, the borough’s Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans, the local list of non-designated heritage assets and Historic Landscape Characterisation Project are examples of sources of information that will be used to inform the consideration of future development, including potential conservation and enhancement measures.

Applicants should take account of the heritage asset’s communal, aesthetic, evidential and historical values.

2. Conserve the asset

Great weight will be given to the conservation of the borough’s heritage assets, with greater weight being given to assets of higher importance. Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified. Proposals causing harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in the following ways:

- Whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset
- Whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long term use of the asset.

Scheduled monuments and other non-designated archaeological sites of equivalent importance should be preserved in-situ.

Where harm to any heritage assets can be fully justified, and development would result in the partial or total loss of the asset and/or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme of recording and analysis of that asset, archaeological excavation where relevant, and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard.

13.57 National planning policy on the historic environment provides guidance on the identification, significance, and protection of heritage assets. These assets include listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and archaeological remains. National policy expects that the contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued.

13.58 The borough's historic heritage consists of approximately 90 listed buildings and 60 non-statutory listed buildings, 5 conservation areas, 2 registered parks and gardens and 2 scheduled monuments. Two buildings located in the borough are currently on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. The council is working with Historic England to find solutions on how to save these buildings.

Urban characterisation

13.59 To achieve national policy expectations, the council will make use of comprehensive borough-wide urban and landscape characterisation as a means of recognising and protecting local character and distinctiveness. Urban characterisation will set out the local and heritage components that positively contribute to the urban character of individual places across the borough. This policy will seek to ensure that these characteristics are taken account of in new development proposals.

Registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments

13.60 The majority of registered sites are the grounds of private houses, however, public parks and cemeteries form important categories. This is consistent with the Arbury Hall and Bedworth Cemetery registered sites. Arbury Hall registered park and garden is grade II* listed. It is believed to be the only stately home in Britain to have a private system of canals (built in the 18th century) running through the gardens.

13.61 Bedworth Cemetery registered parks and gardens is grade II listed. It is a municipal cemetery and was consecrated in 1874. The site is around 3 ha

and consists of a number of entrances, several groups of specimen trees, a promenade and a war memorial.

- 13.62 Legal protection for nationally important sites and monuments is achieved through the scheduling of sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Exhall Hall scheduled monument consists of upstanding earthworks and buried building remains of a variety of features.
- 13.63 The Benedictine Priory and Precinct of St Mary scheduled monument was built in the 13th century, and was one of only four Benedictine nunneries in England identified as belonging to the important Abbey of Fontevault. The priory closed in 1539 as a result of the Dissolution. The priory is also one of the few surviving nunneries with a church and outer precinct complex preserved in a fully urban context.
- 13.64 Both the registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments, as well as their setting, are unique and are of significant historical and cultural importance to the borough, and will be given due protection.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 13.65 In comparison with neighbouring local authorities, the borough has only a small amount of designated historic heritage, reflecting the fact that much of the built environment dates from the late Victorian period and the 20th century. This is an important point, as after 1840, selection criteria for listed buildings became progressively more difficult. It is important, therefore, to protect these designated assets and recognise the borough's wider heritage assets.
- 13.66 The council's list of non-designated heritage assets is in need of review. These locally listed heritage assets include buildings, monuments, and places that contribute to the distinctive local character of the borough. The council therefore plans to undertake a comprehensive review of places of local architectural and historical interest. This will involve the local community in the identification and selection of additional assets.
- 13.67 Locally listed heritage assets are not afforded the same degree of legislative protection (particularly from demolitions and alterations not requiring planning permission) as statutory listed buildings. In line with national guidance, this policy recognises that local heritage deserves a level of protection appropriate to its value.

Archaeology

13.68 Archaeological sites of national and local importance are identified in the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record¹²⁷. Any further archaeological finds will be added to the record through the Development Management process, with the expectation that desk-based assessment and field evaluation will be carried out for development proposals affecting sites of possible archaeological interest.

Conservation areas

13.69 Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for their “special architectural and historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. The borough has five conservation areas:

- Abbey Conservation Area;
- Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area;
- Bulkington Conservation Area;
- Hawkesbury Junction Conservation Area; and
- Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area.

13.70 The key characteristics of each of the borough’s conservation areas are described in conservation area character summaries. Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans will be used to identify and assess local character and promote enhancement.

13.71 This policy will ensure that heritage assets are safeguarded or, where possible, enhanced. This does not mean the policy will prevent or unnecessarily restrict development. Rather, it will inspire suitable development to take place which respects both urban and landscape heritage that brings wider benefits to communities. The benefits of implementing the policy will include improvement in the quality of the built and natural historic environment, improvements in architectural design, as well as the creation of stronger local identity and sense of place.

Borough Plan objectives

13.72 This policy delivers the following Borough Plan objectives:

- Objective 6

Evidence base

13.73 The evidence base related to this policy is as follows:

¹²⁷ Available from <http://heritage.warwickshire.gov.uk/archaeology/historic-environment-record/>

- ECUS (2016). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Borough Plan – Heritage Assessment*.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2008). *Abbey Conservation Area*.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2008). *Bulkington Conservation Area*.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2009). *Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area*.
- Oxford Archaeology (2014). *A Historic Environment Assessment of Potential Development Areas within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough*.
- TEP (2011). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 2: Policy Recommendations*.
- TEP (2011). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 3: Site Analysis and Selection*.
- TEP (2012). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 1, Volume 1: Landscape Character Assessment*.
- TEP (2012). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Land Use Designations Study – Stage 2 – Individual Site Assessment*.
- TEP (2017). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Landscape Capacity Study*.
- Warwickshire County Council (2010). *Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project*.
- Warwickshire County Council (2011). *Warwickshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project*.

Delivery mechanisms

13.74 The delivery mechanisms for this policy are as follows:

- To prepare a supplementary planning document on design and the preservation and enhancement of the borough's heritage.
- To complete the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.
- To complete work on urban character areas, using resources such as Warwickshire County Council's Historic Towns Project.
- To engage local communities in the identification of locally important heritage assets, using models like Warwickshire County Council's Imaging our Past social media Flickr project.

Monitoring

13.75 The indicators and targets that will be monitored for this policy are outlined in Table 34.

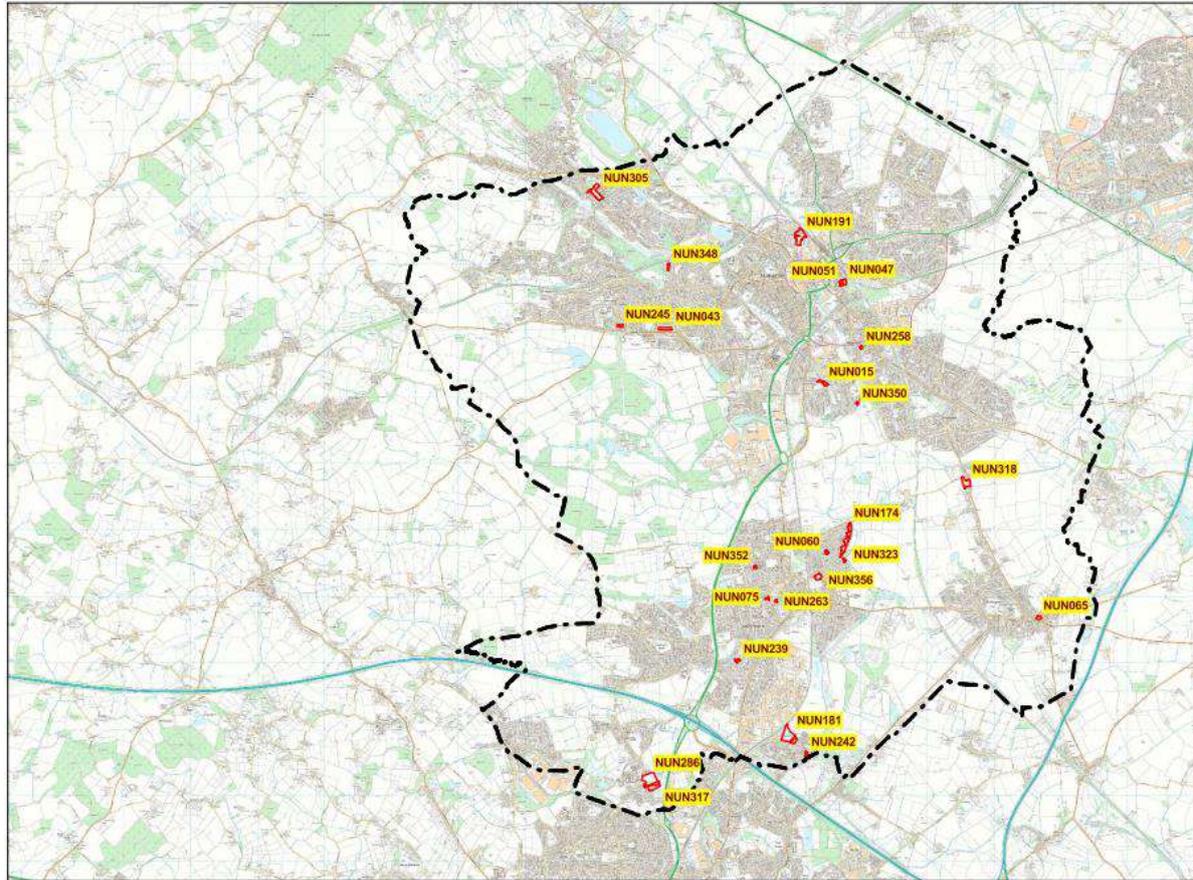
Monitoring ref	Indicator	Target
BE4a	Local list of heritage assets	Complete review
BE4b	No loss of designated historic assets	No loss

BE4c	Harm to registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments	No harm
BE4d	Review of conservation areas	Complete review

Table 34: Indicators and targets to be monitored for Policy BE4

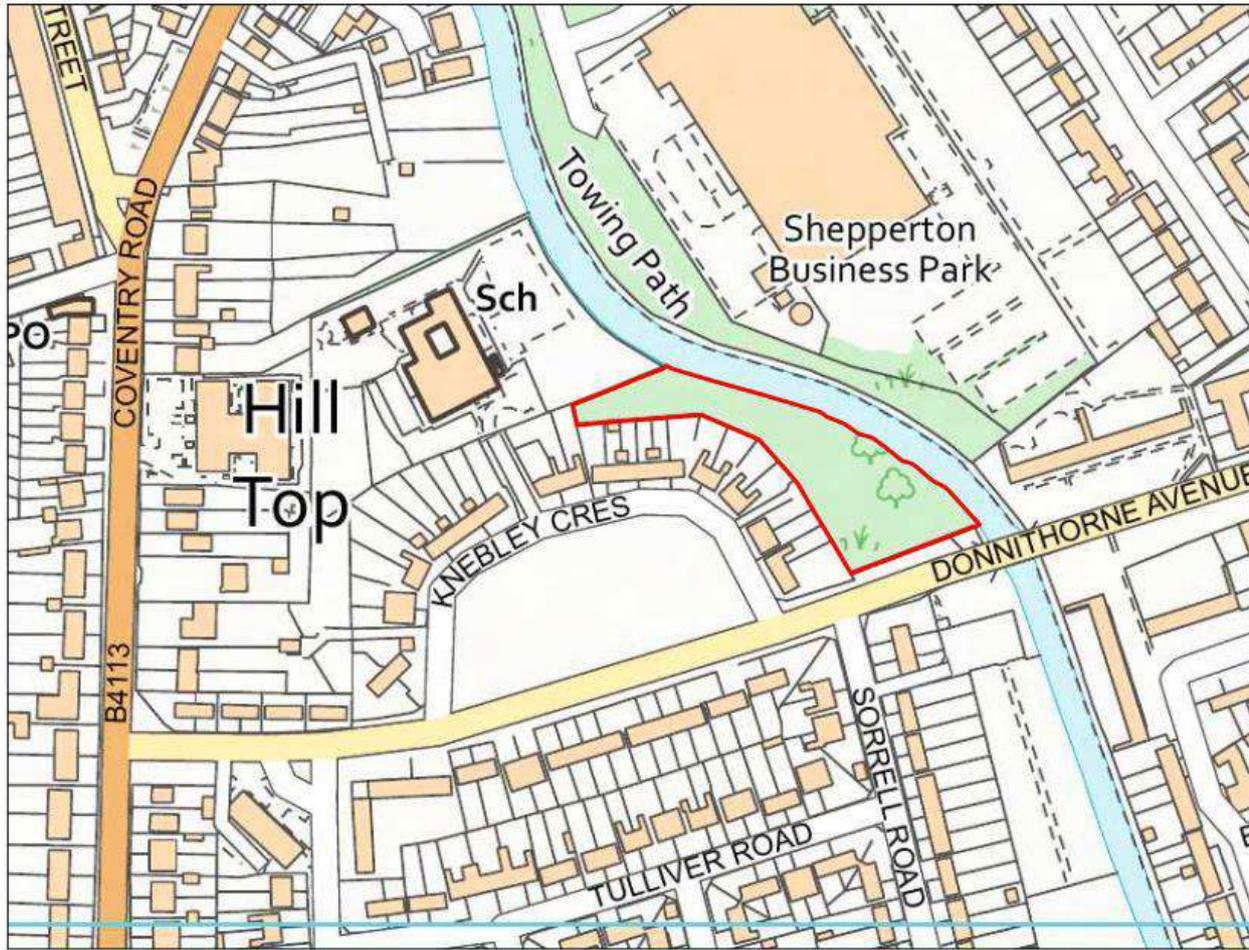
Appendix A – Non-strategic sites

Non-strategic housing sites



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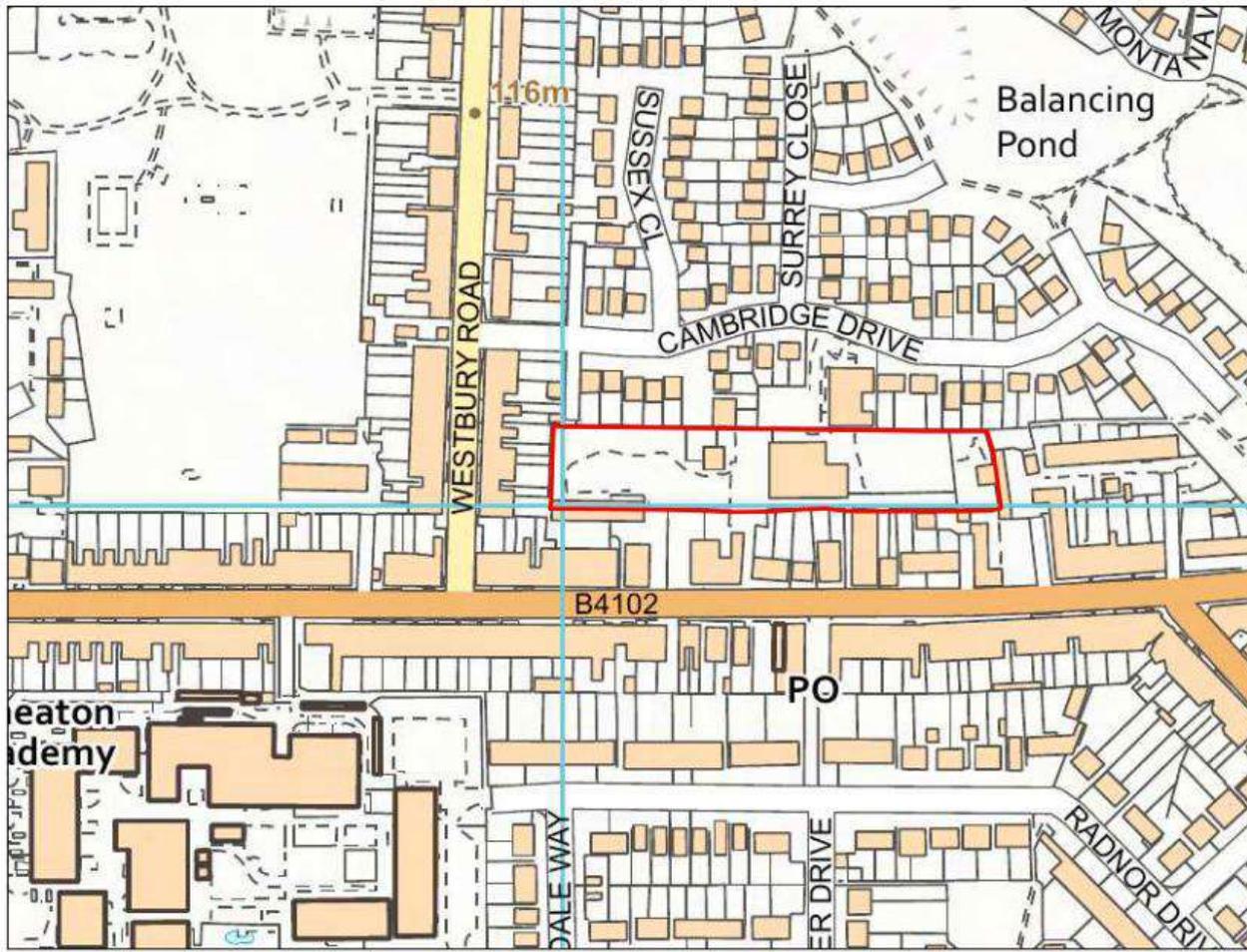




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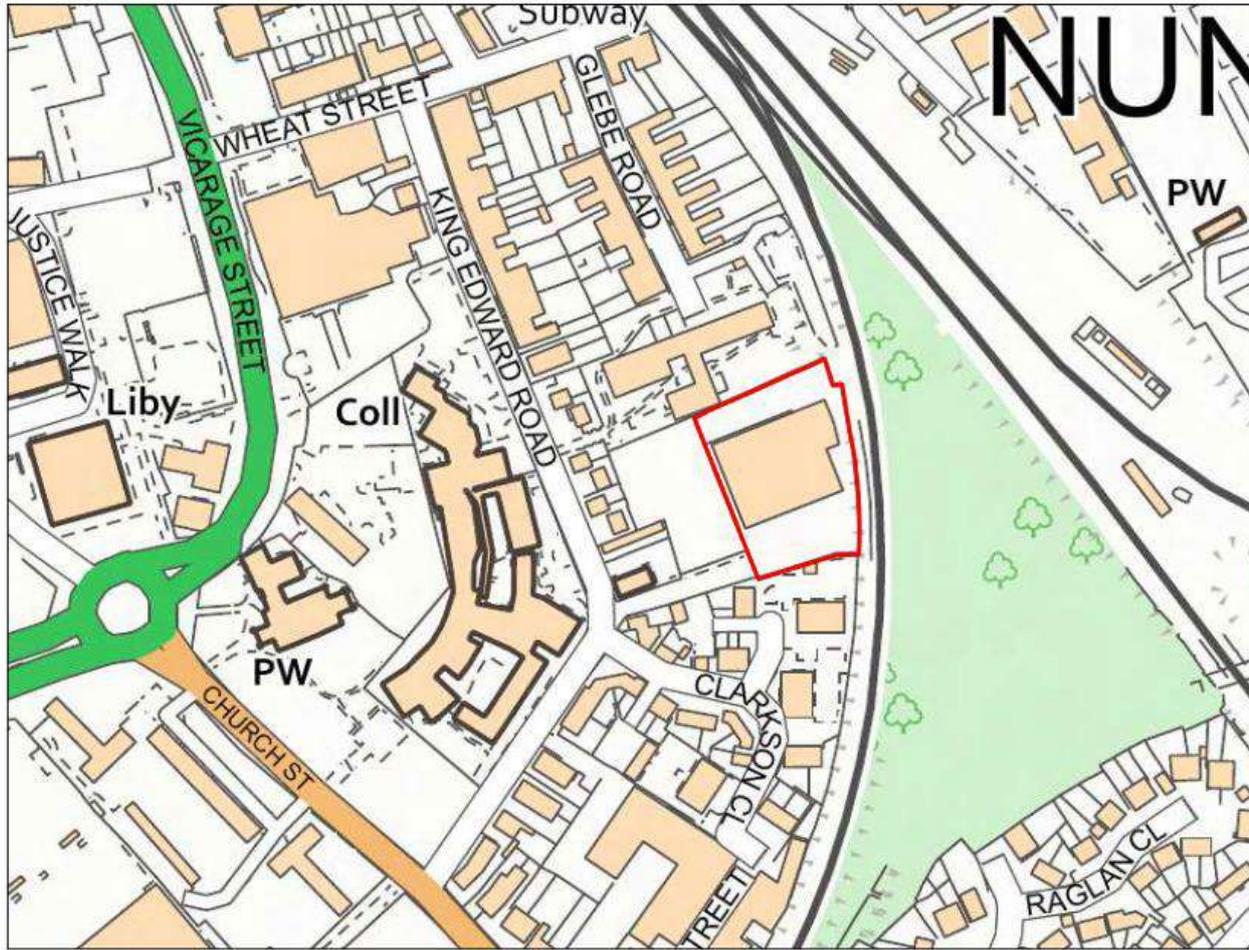
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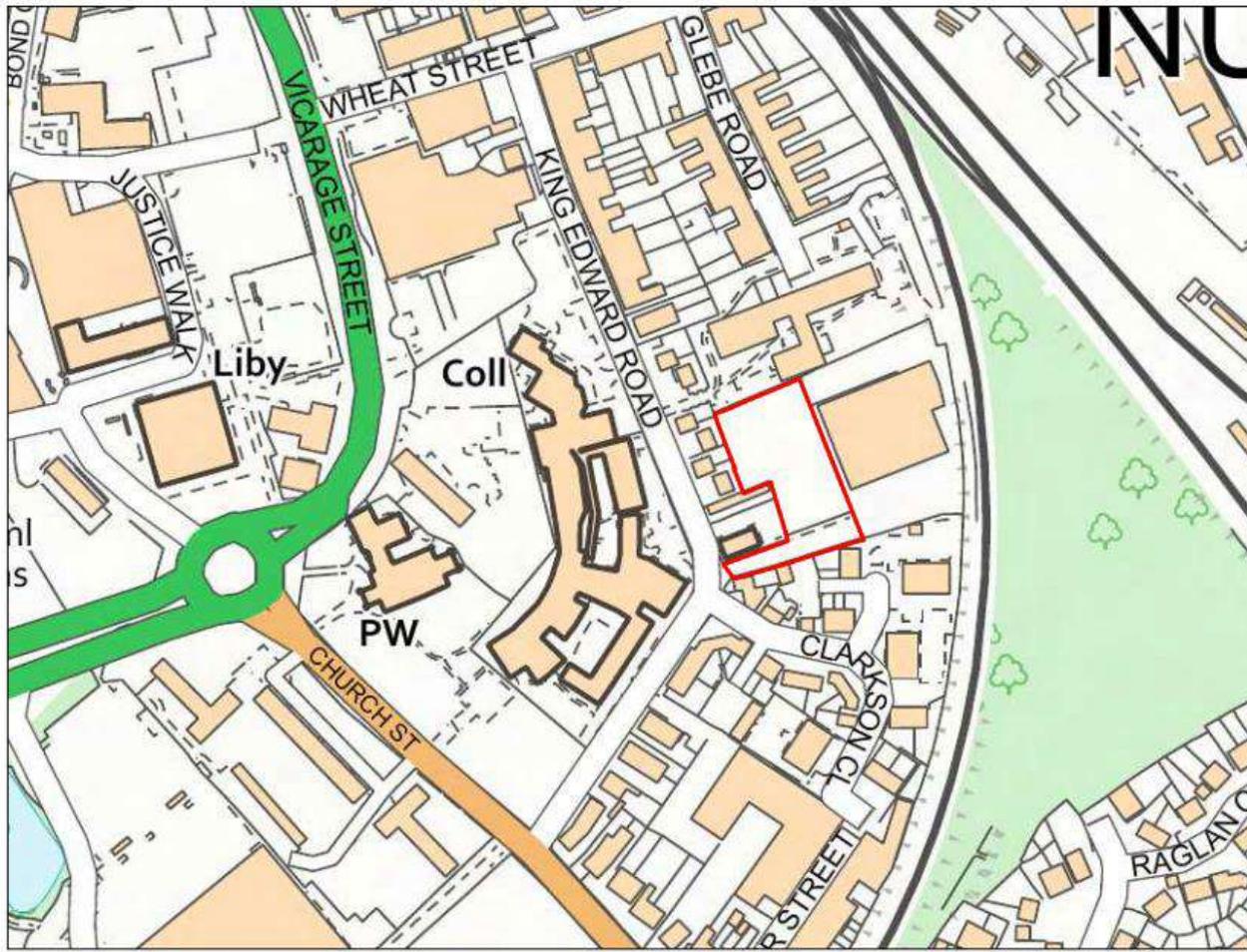
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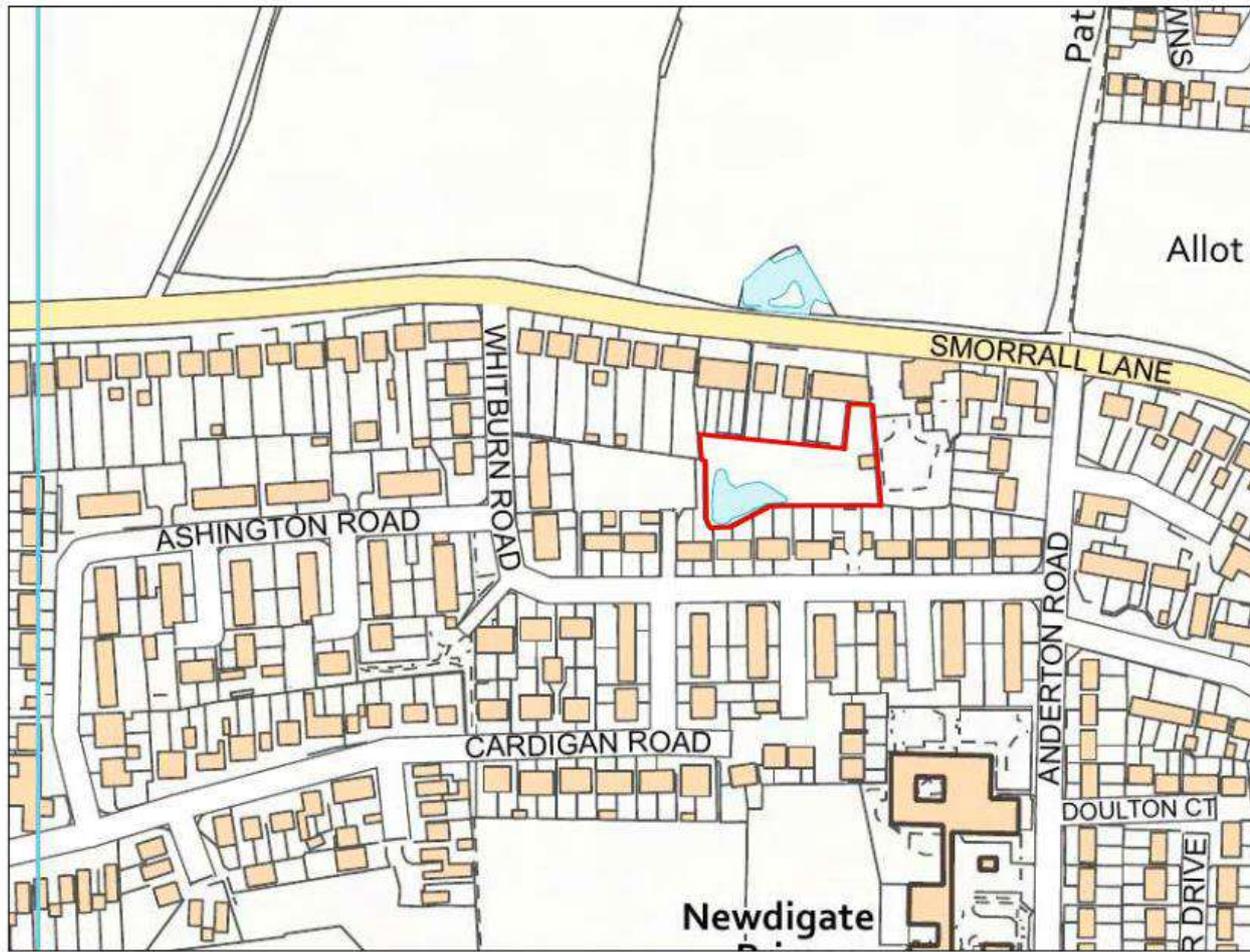
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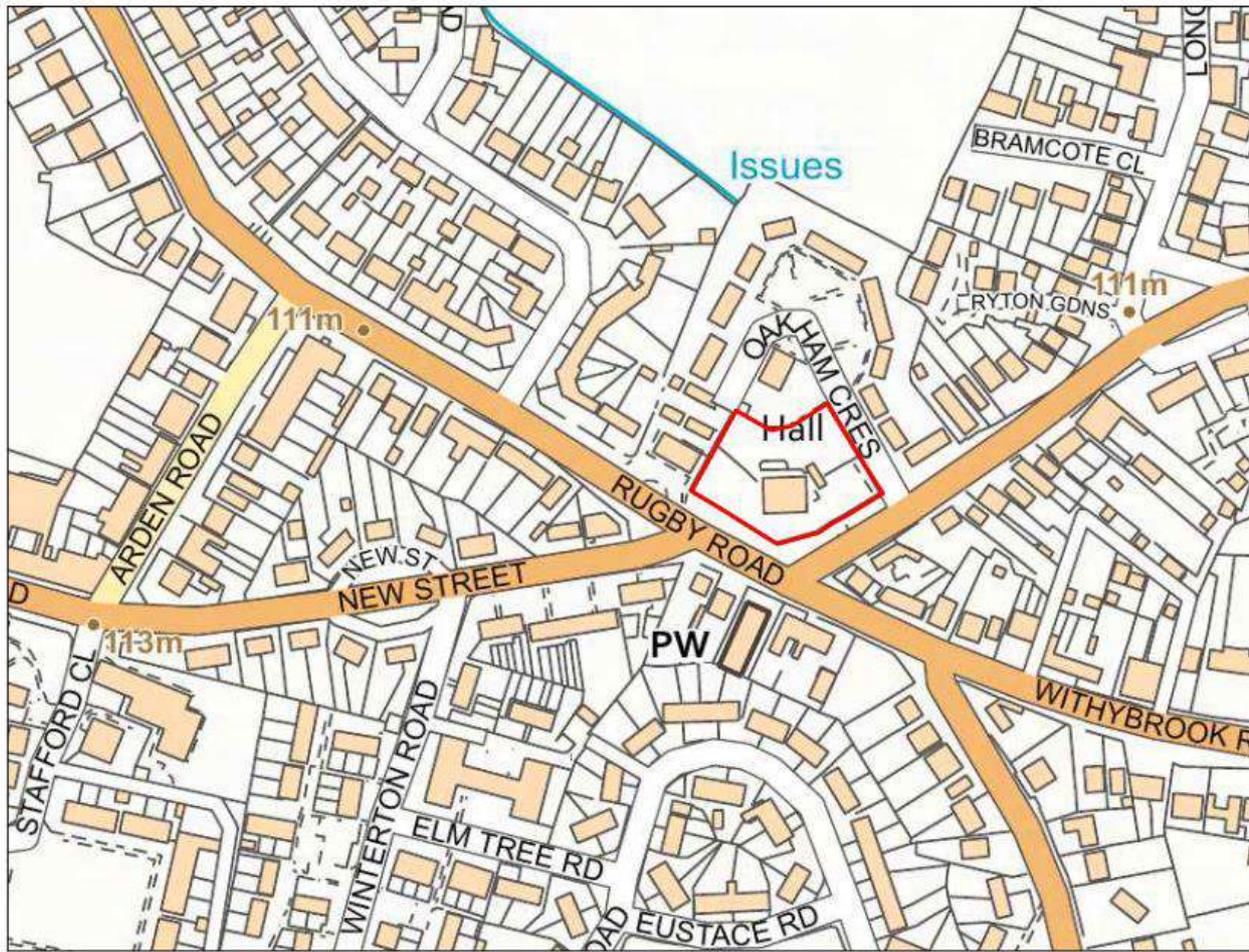
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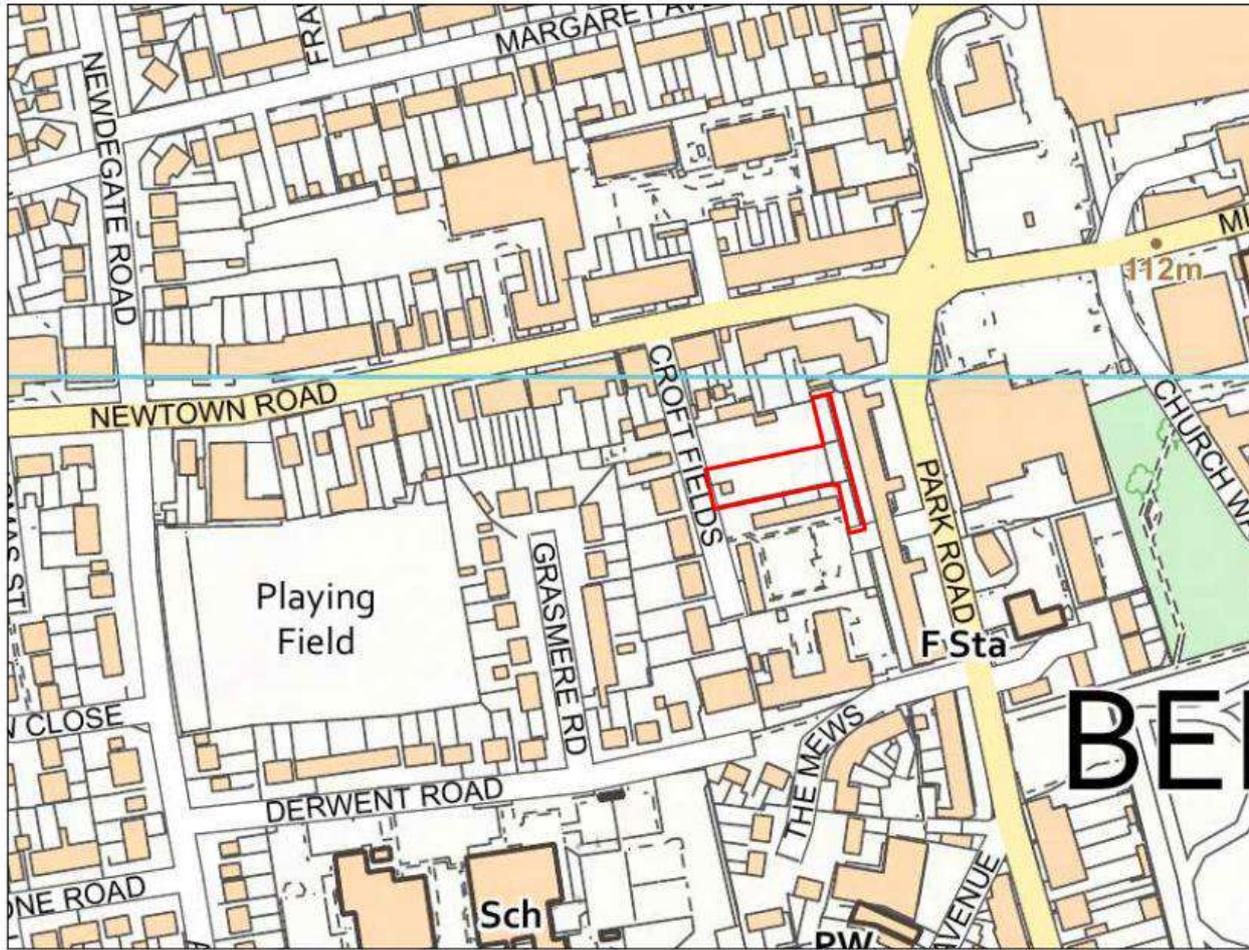
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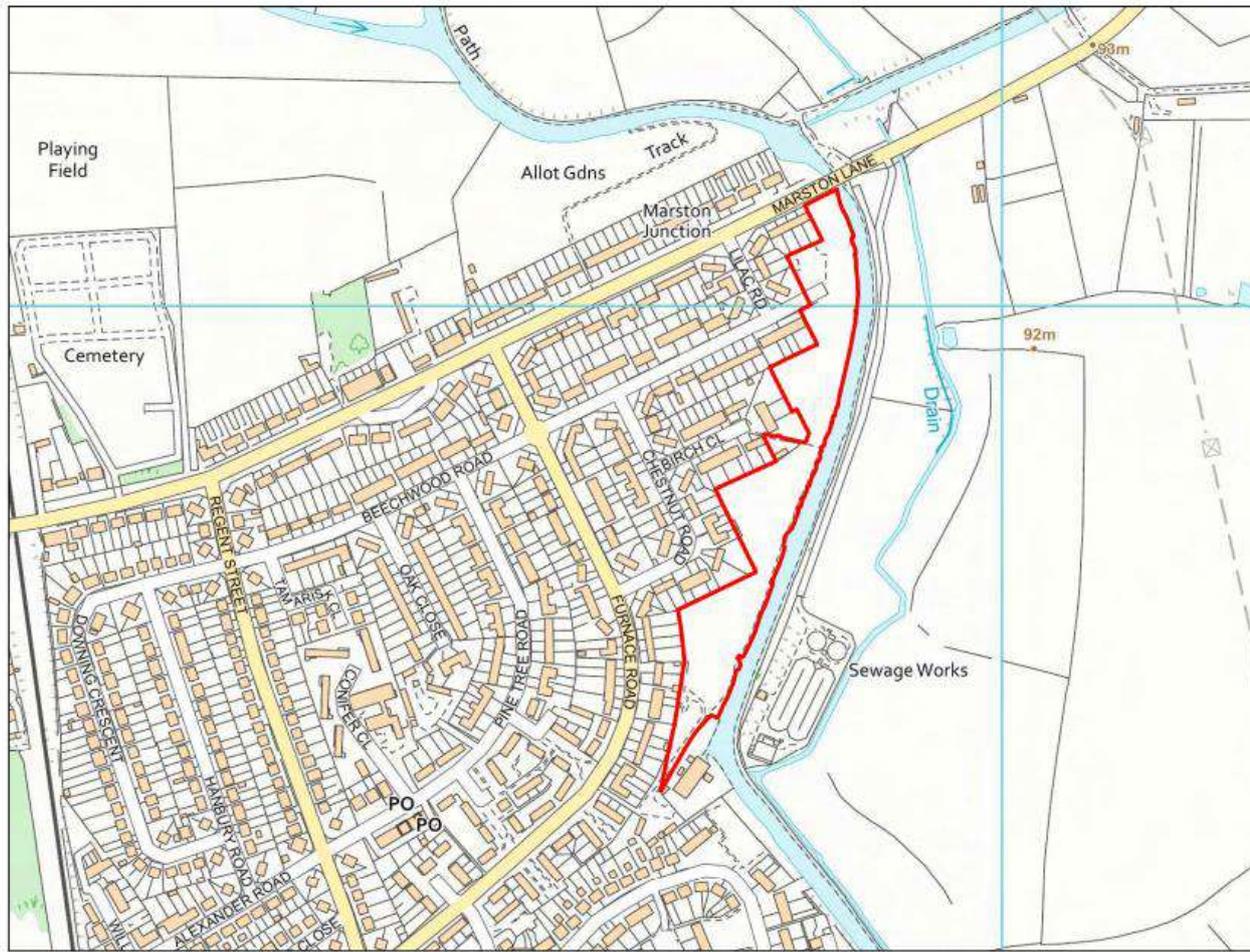
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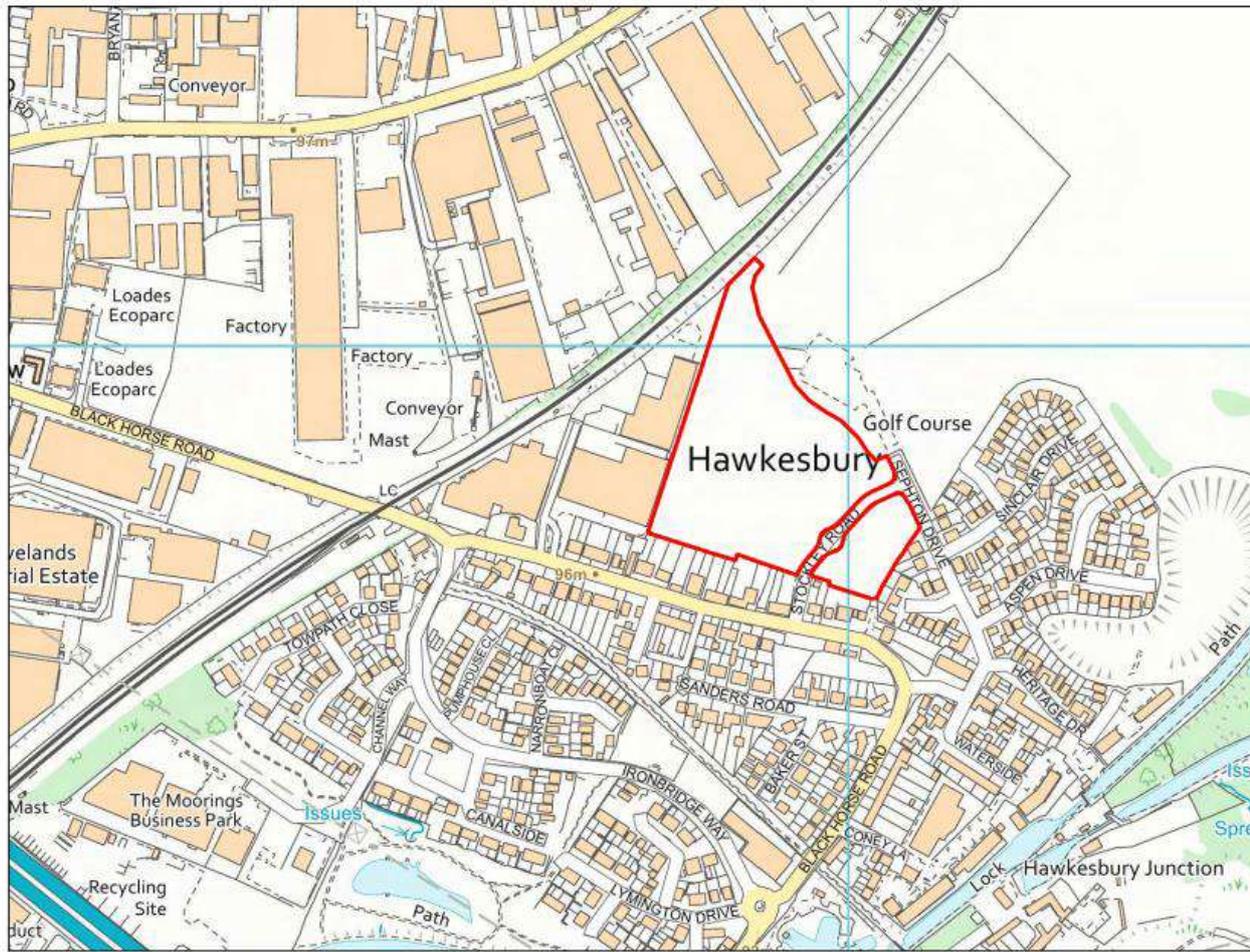
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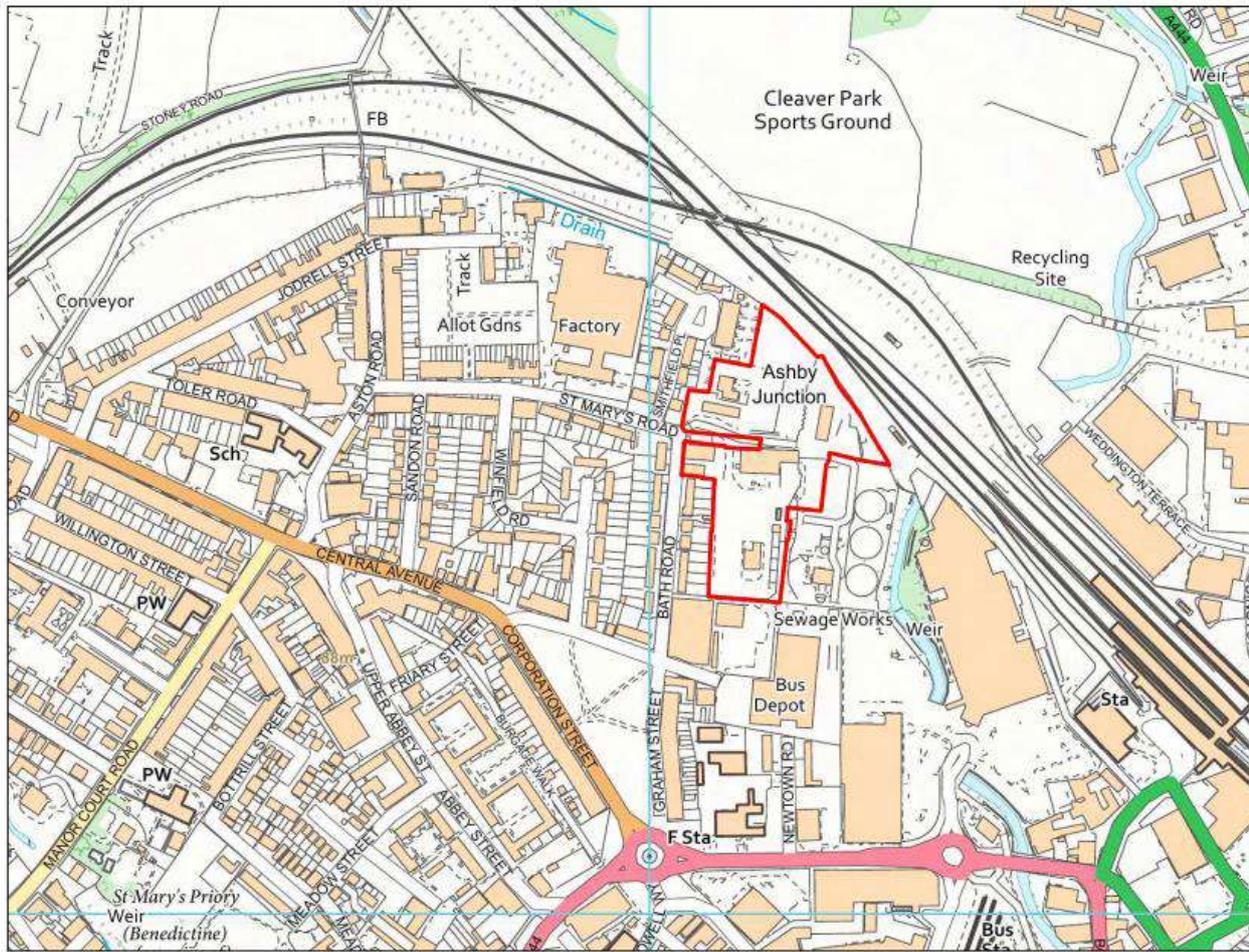
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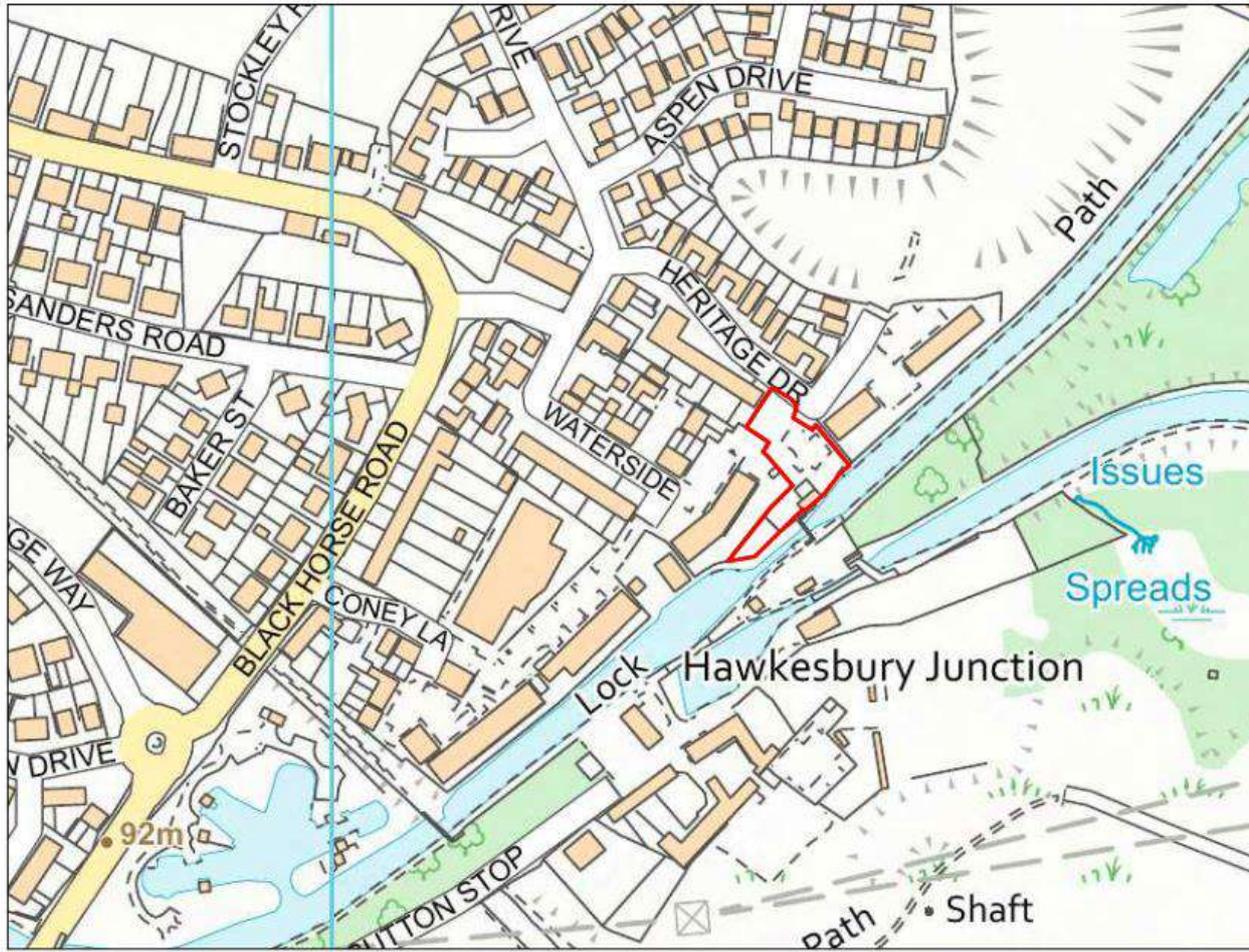
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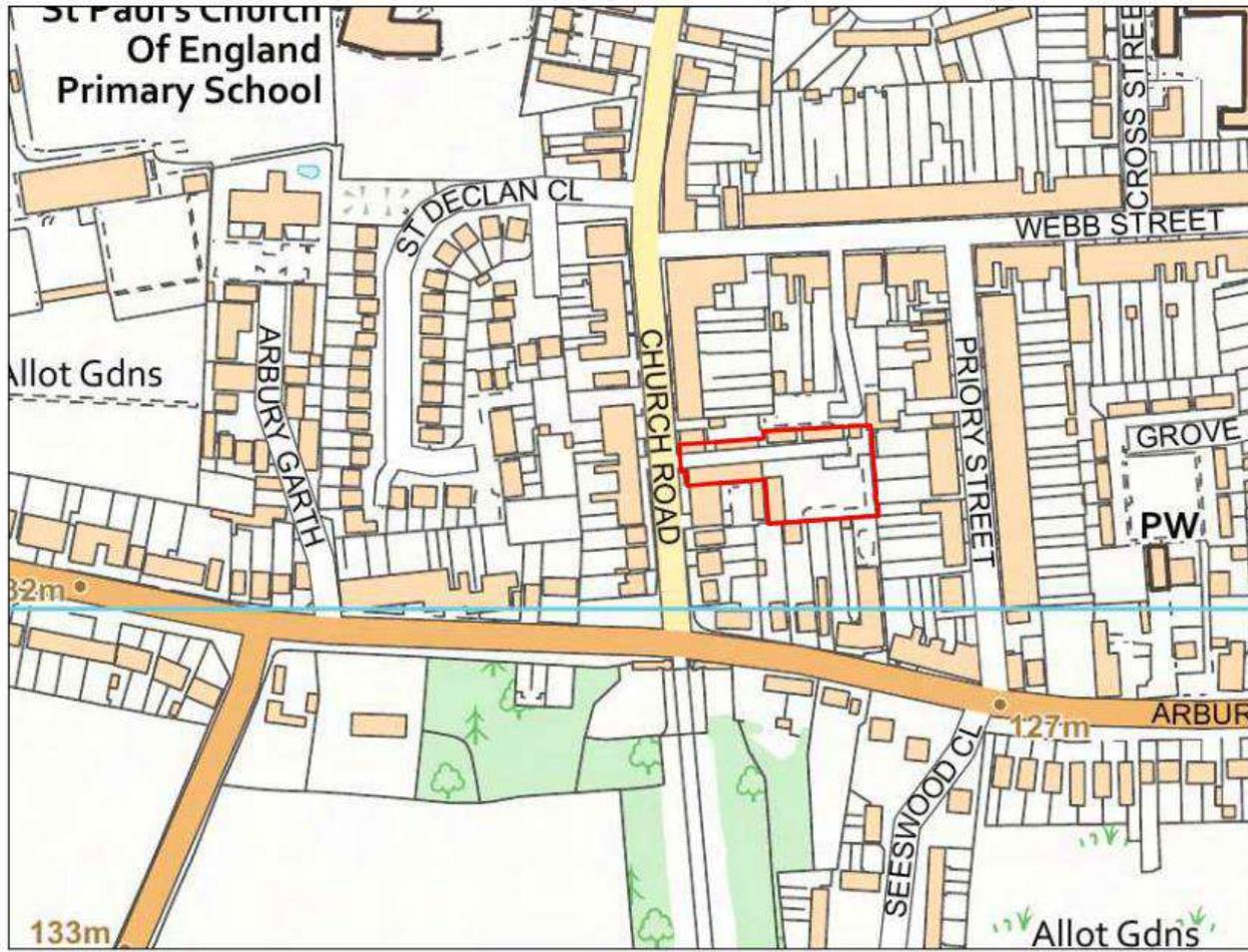




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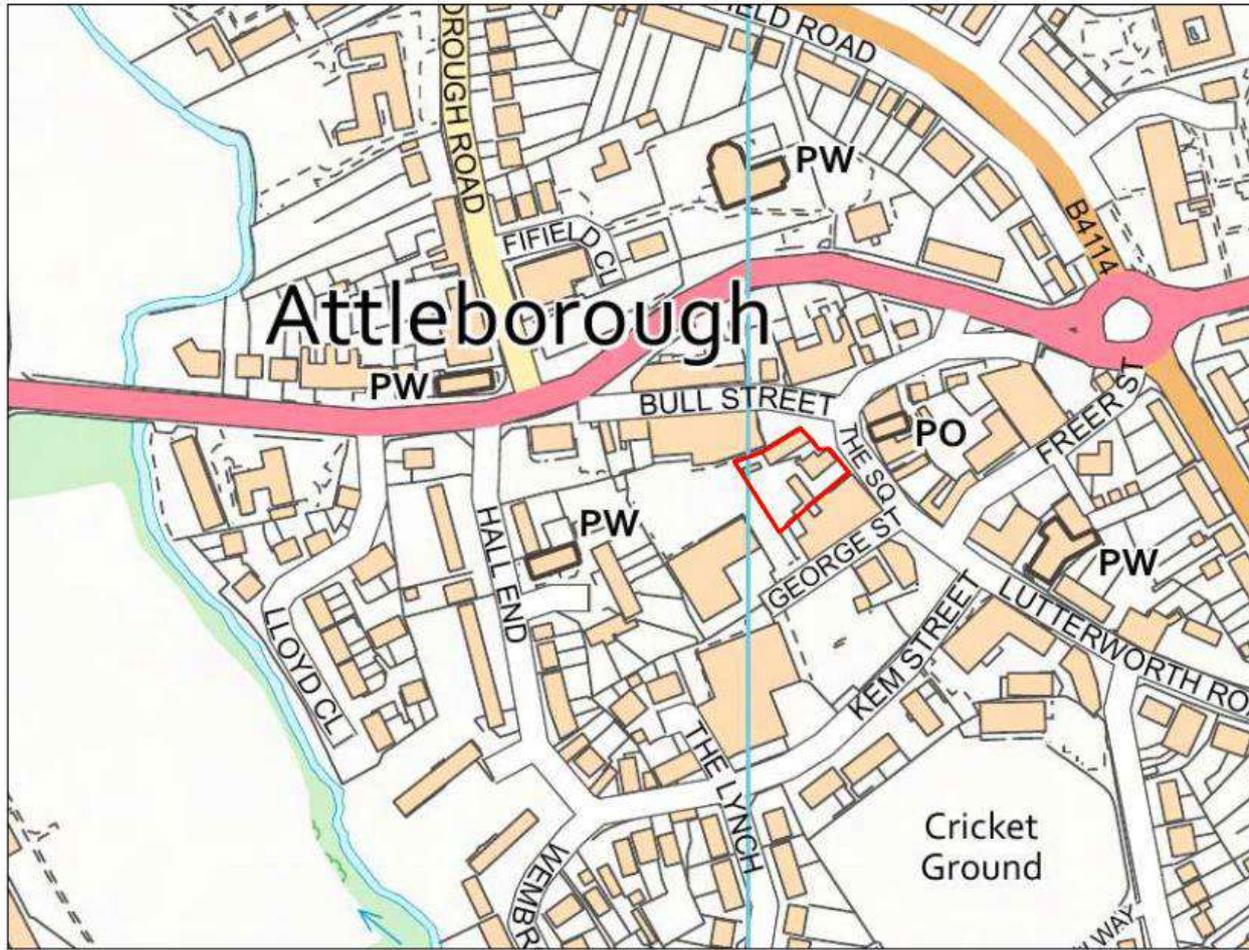
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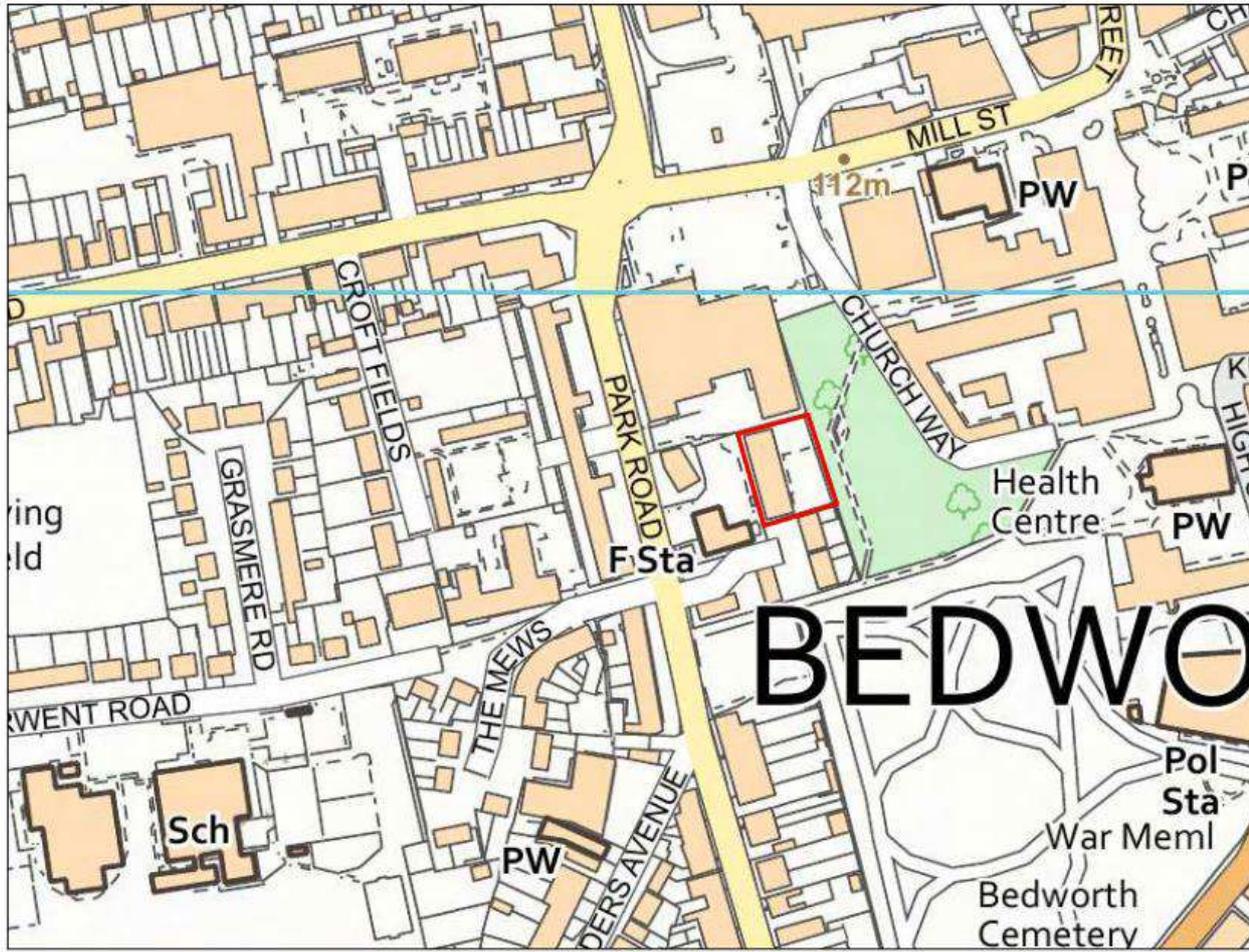
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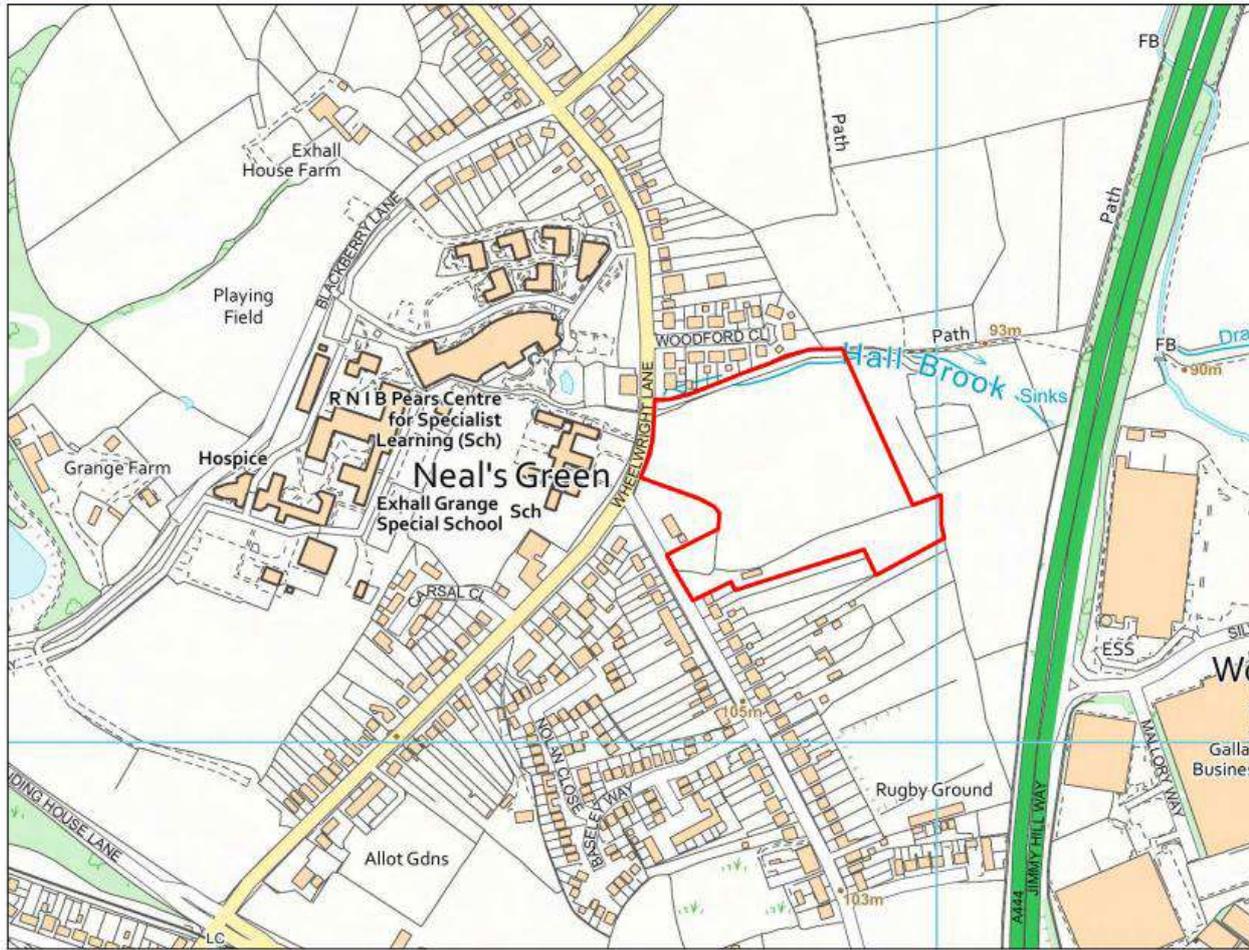


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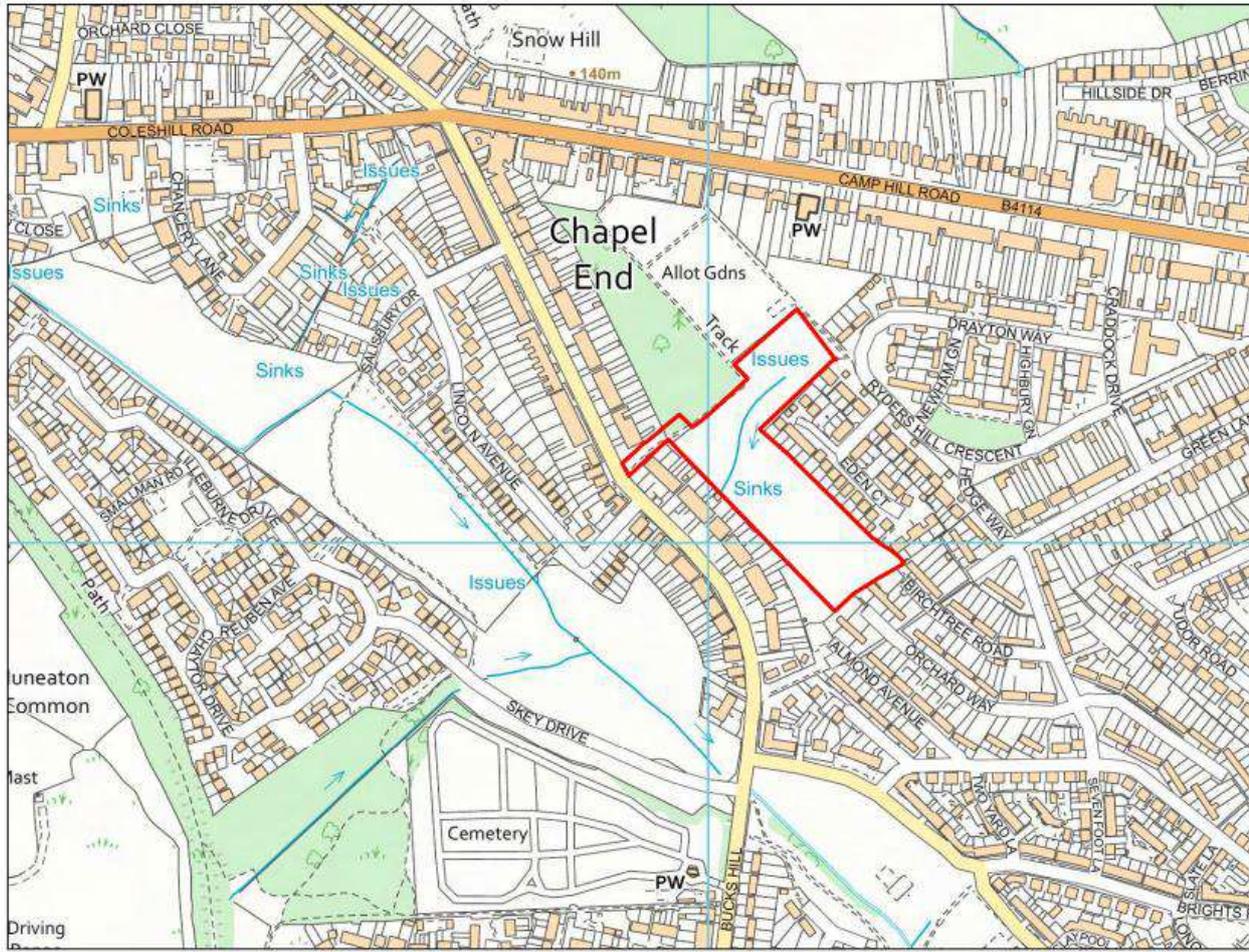




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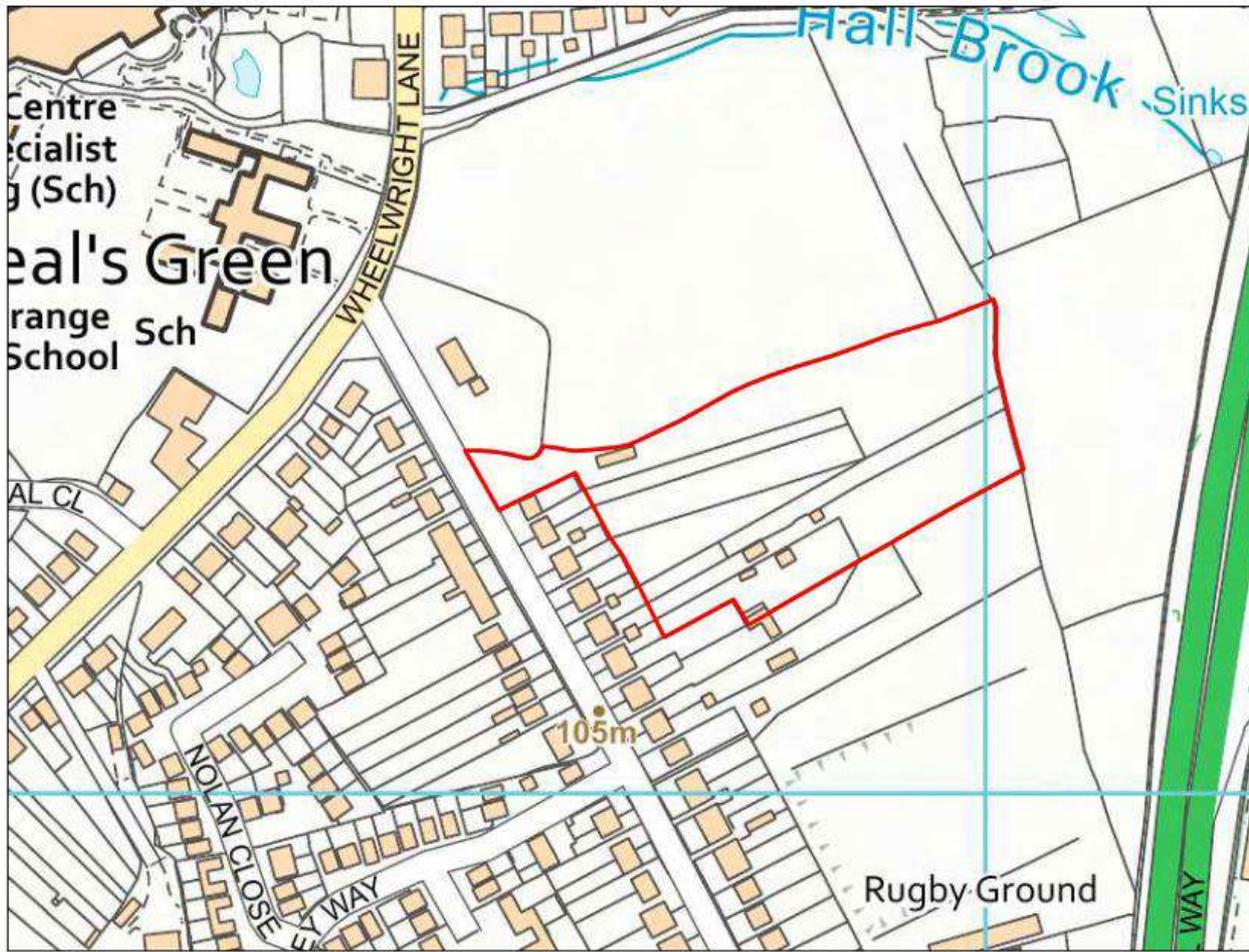
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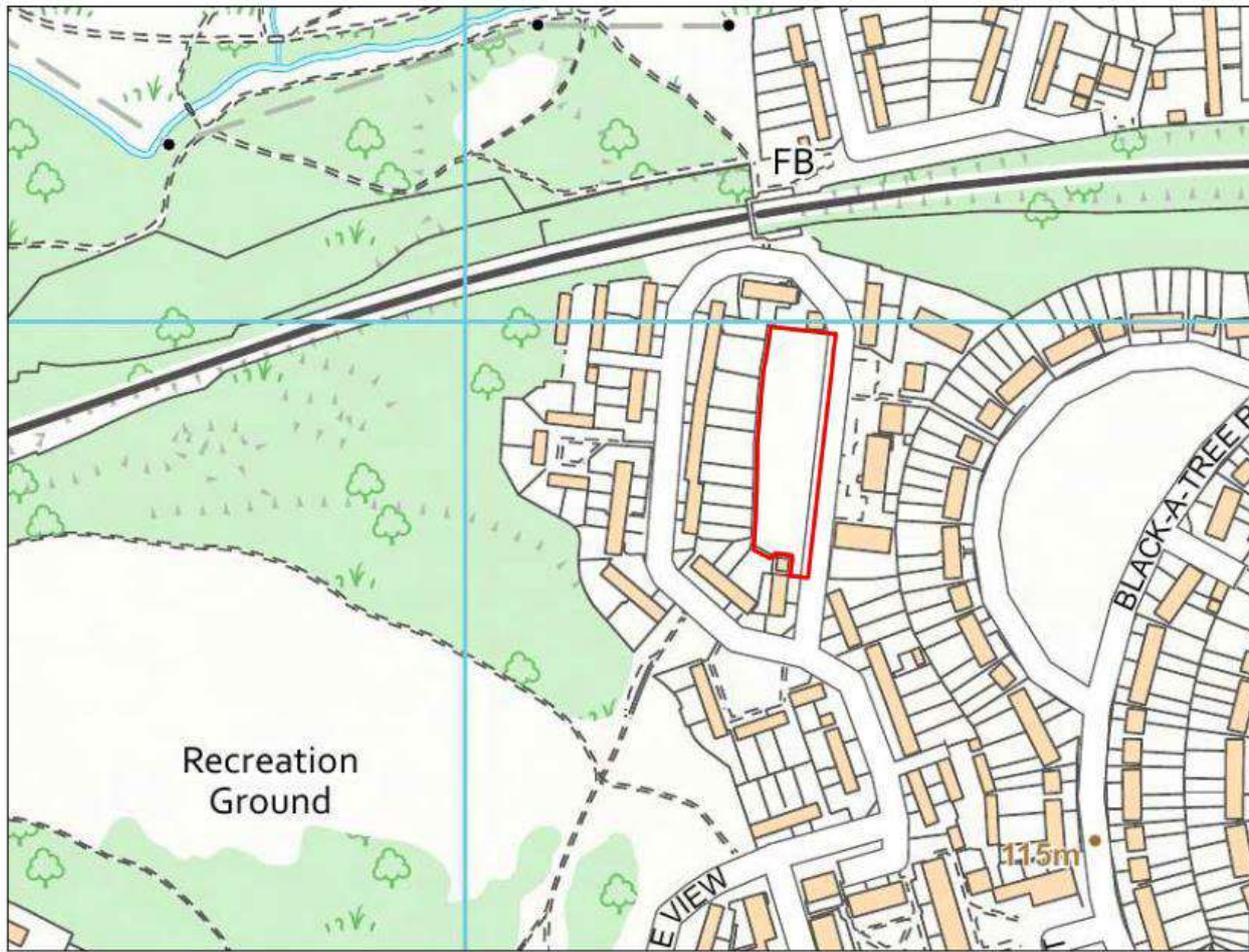
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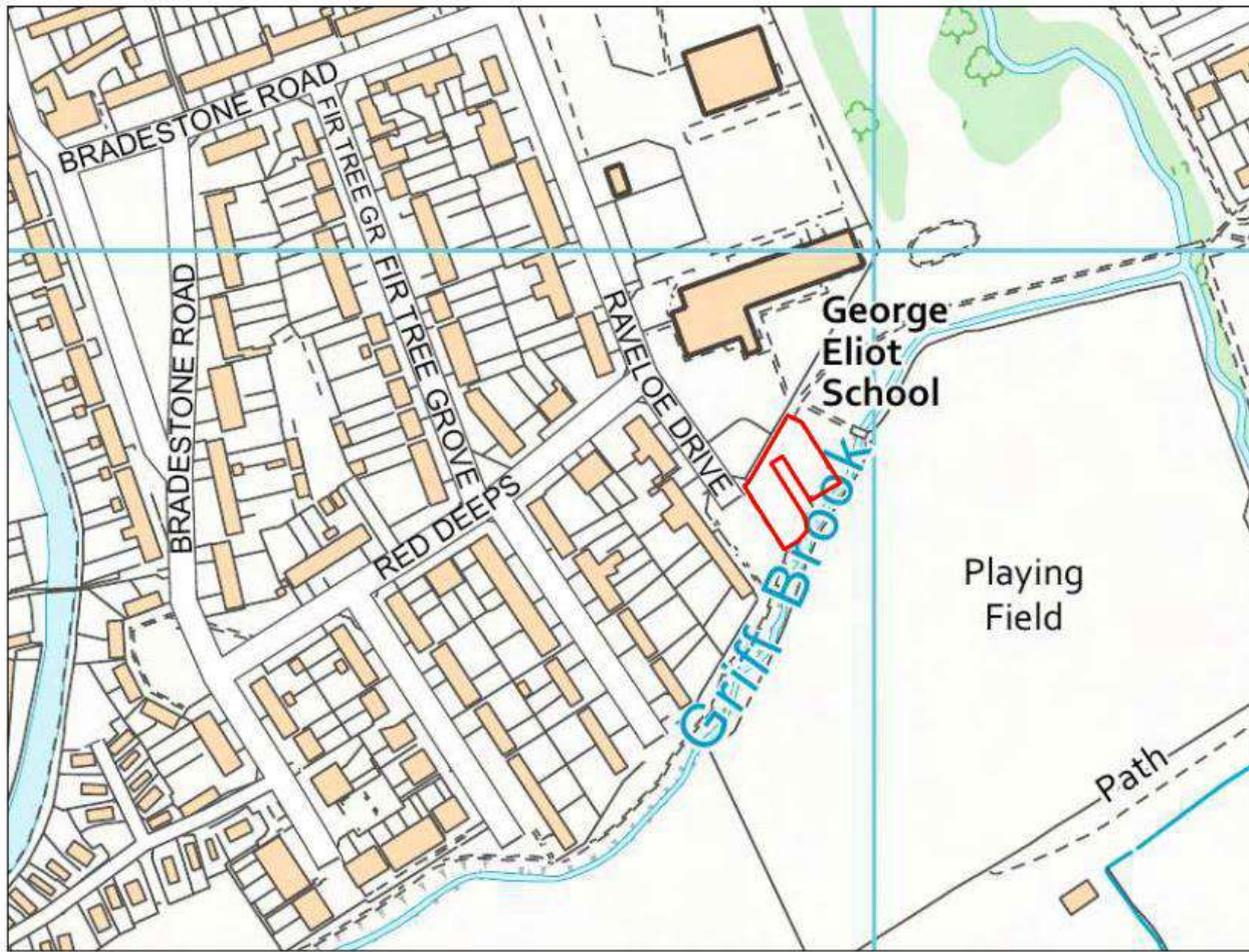
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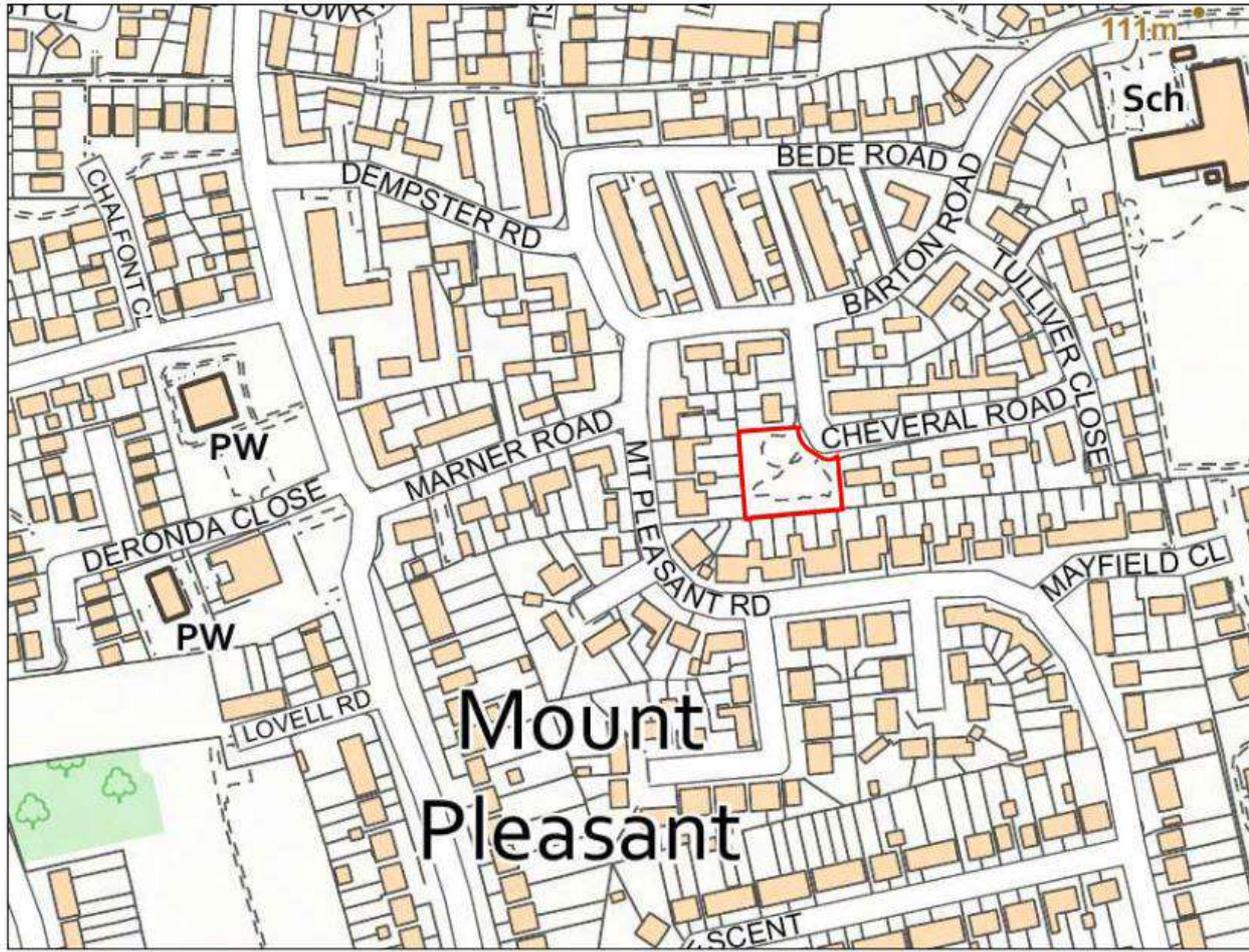


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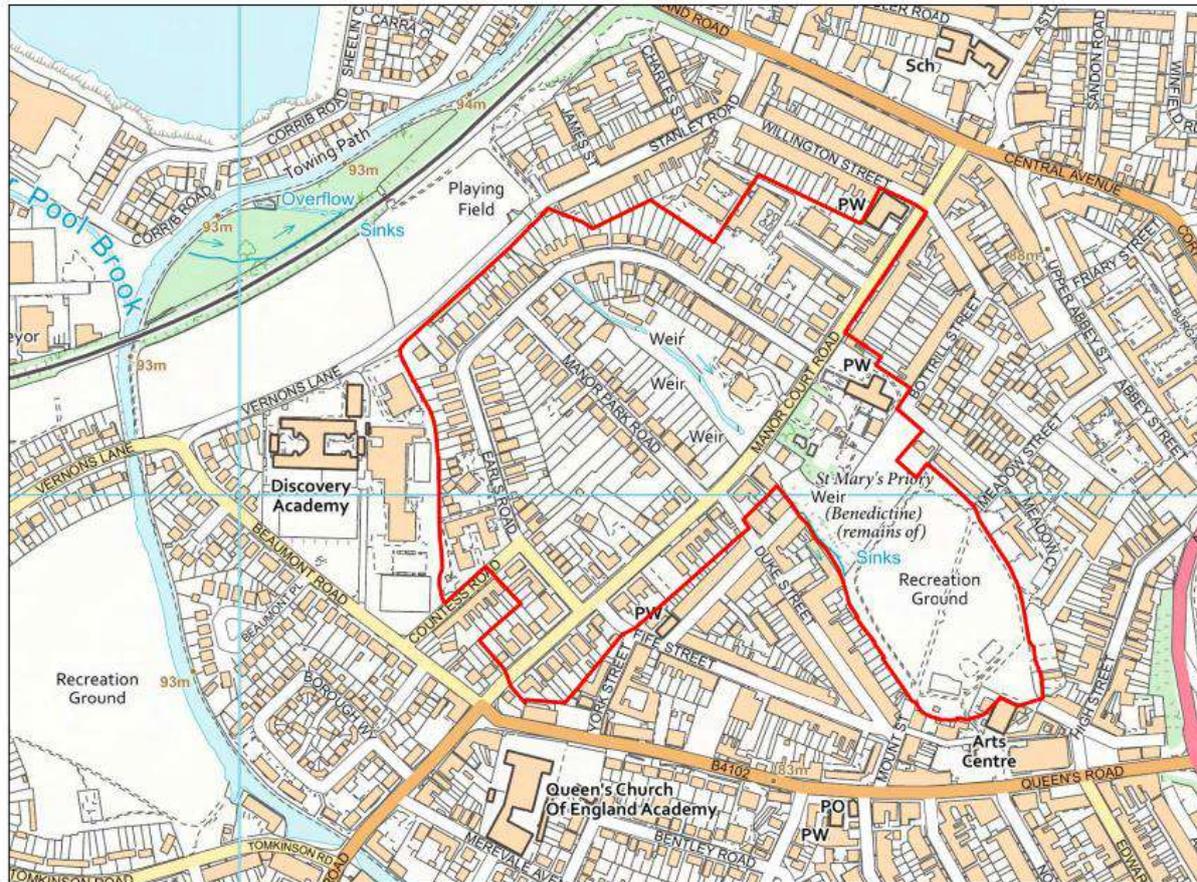


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Appendix B - Conservation areas

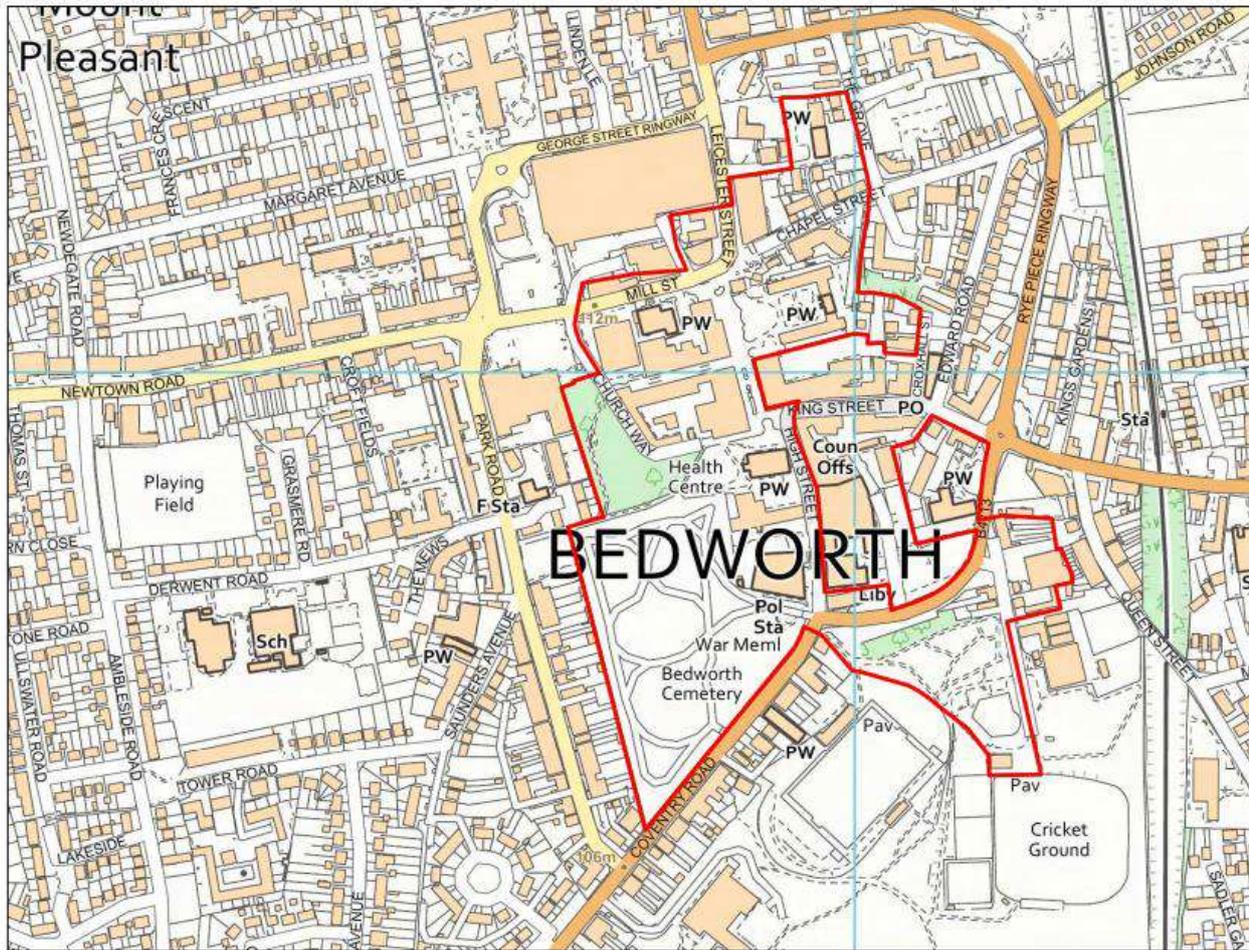
Abbey Conservation Area



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Bedworth Town Centre Conservation Area



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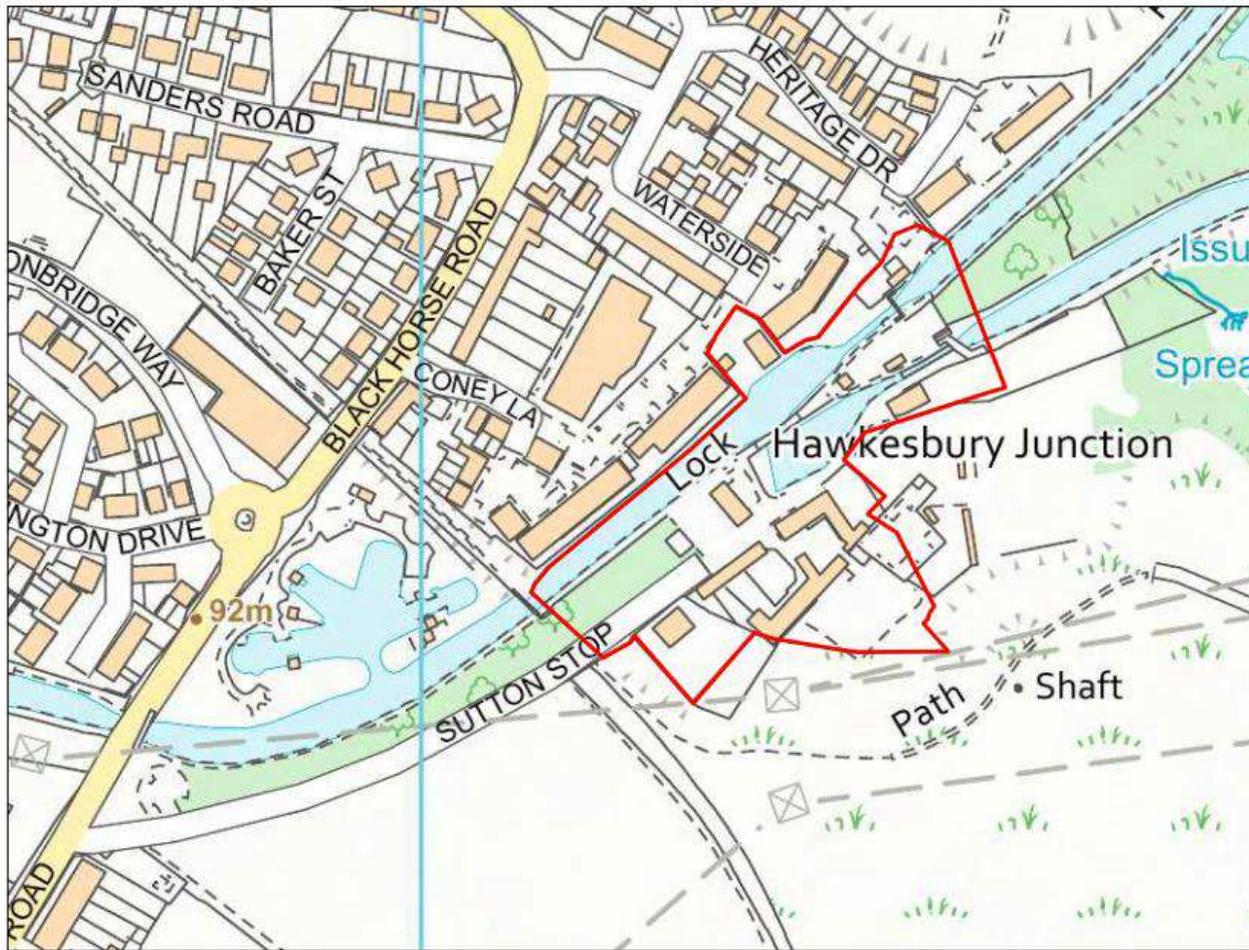
Bulkington Conservation Area



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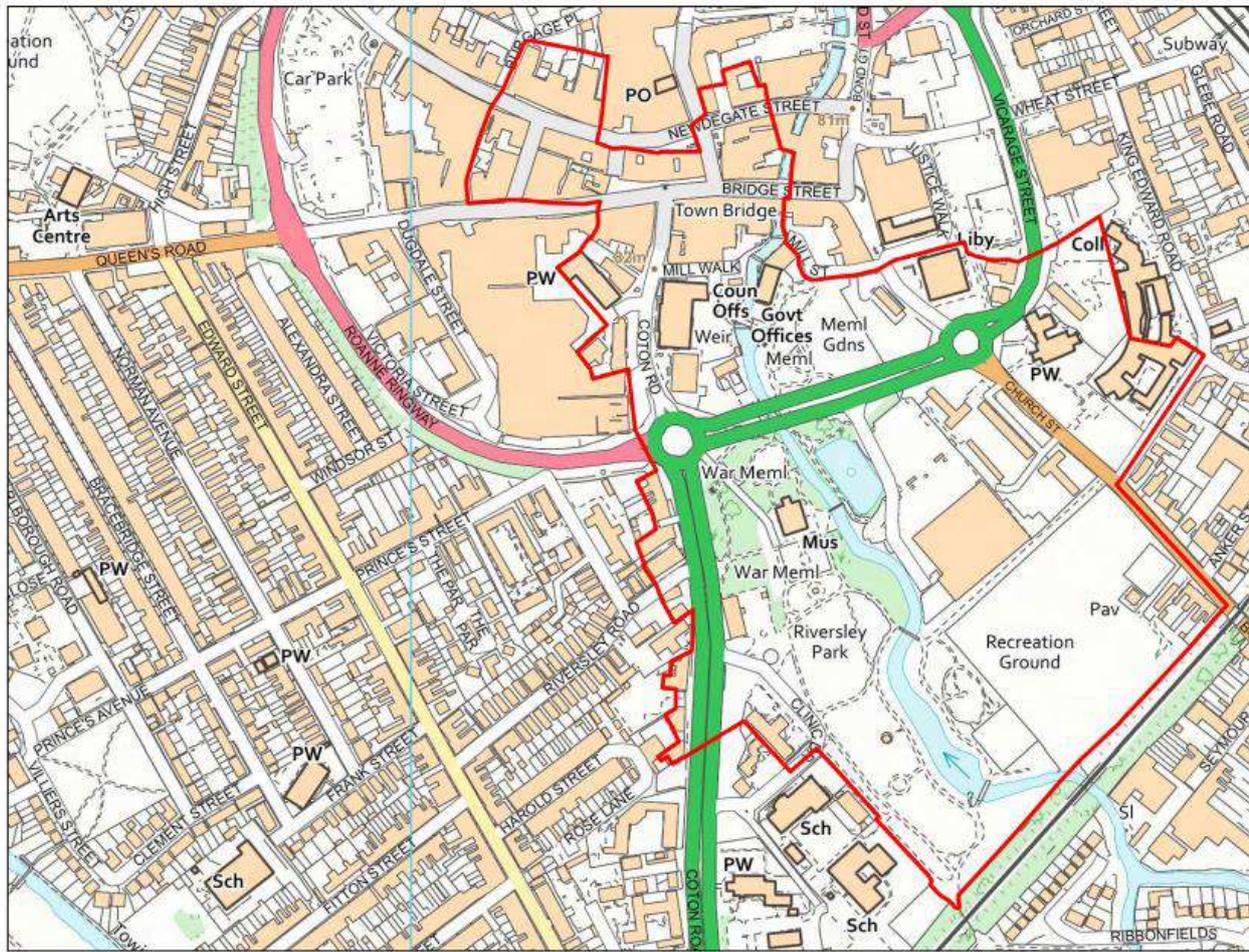
Hawkesbury Conservation Area



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Nuneaton Town Centre Conservation Area

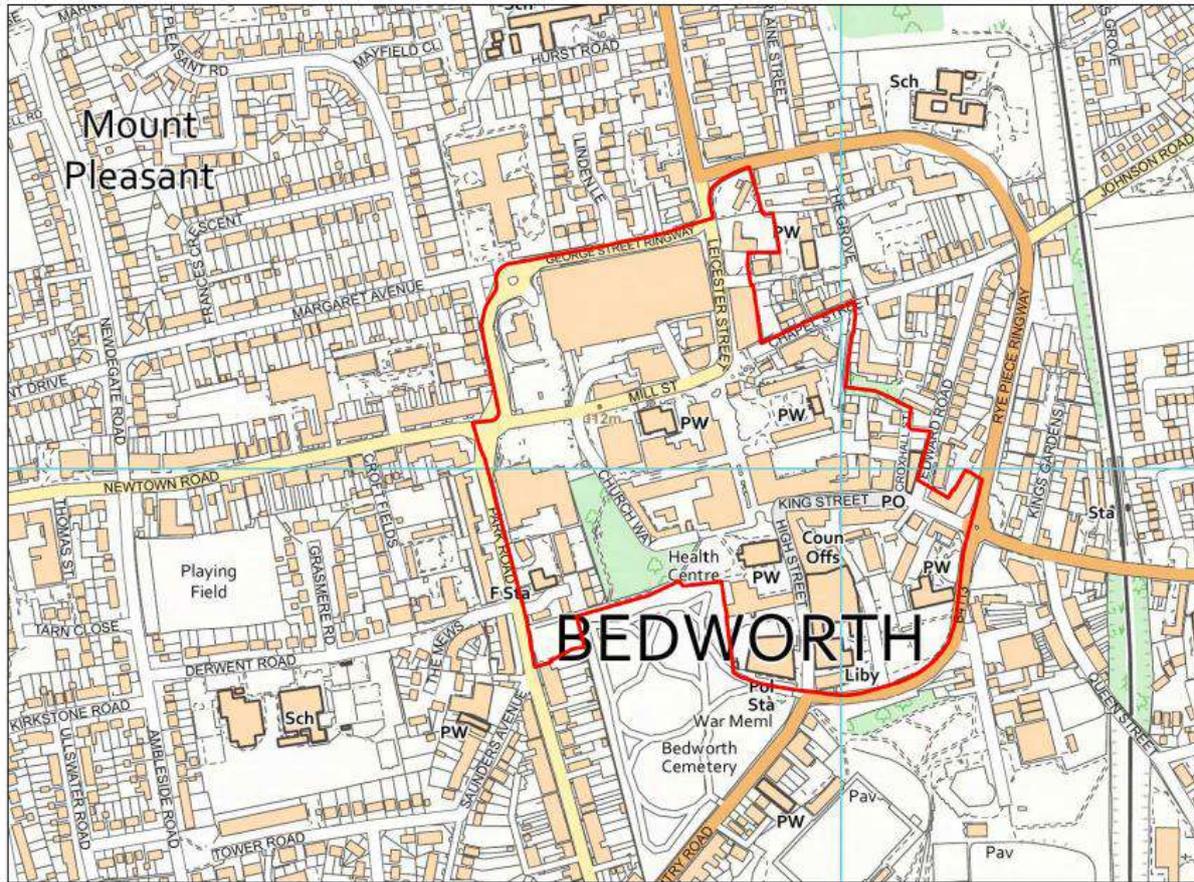


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Appendix C - Town centres

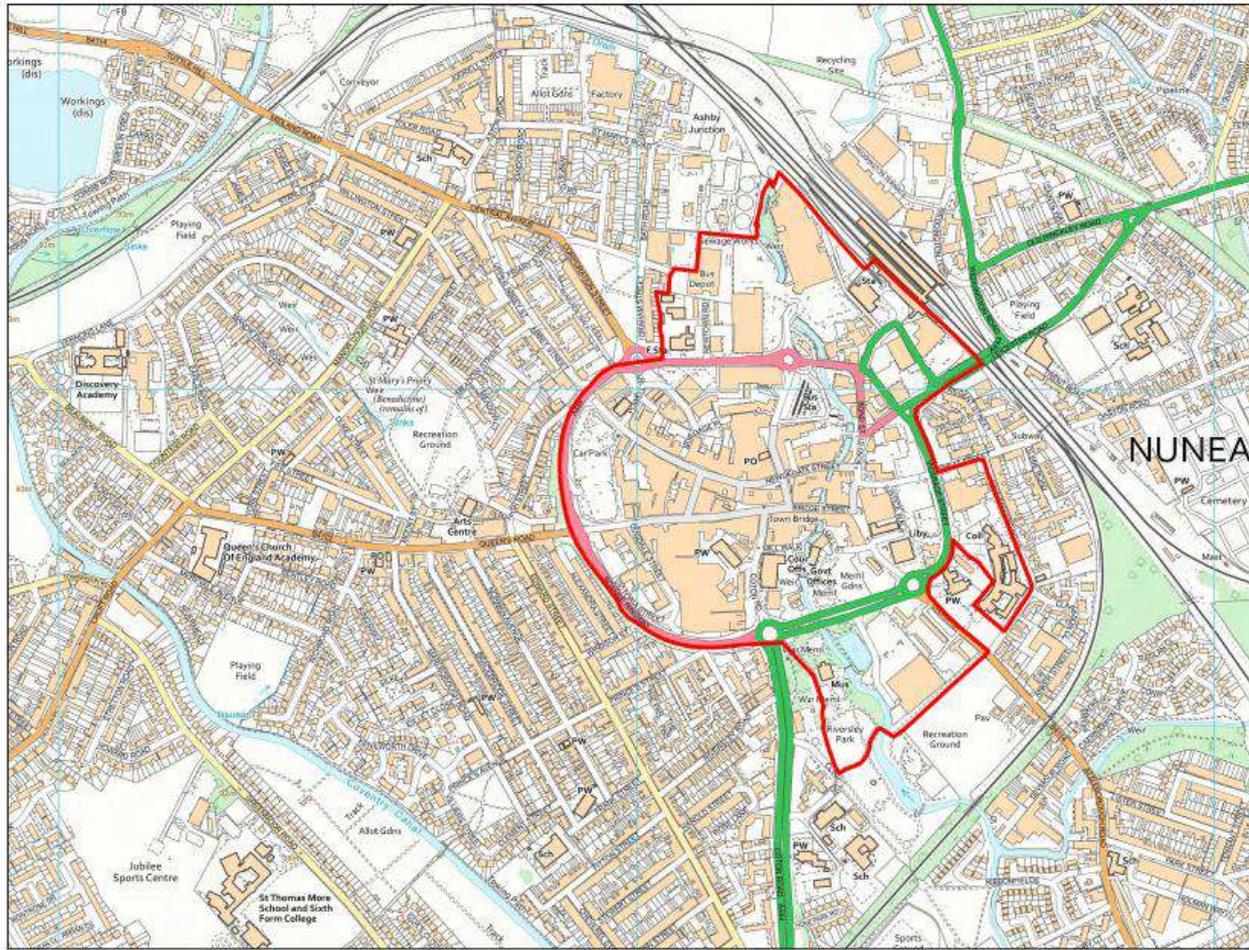
Bedworth Town Centre



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Nuneaton Town Centre

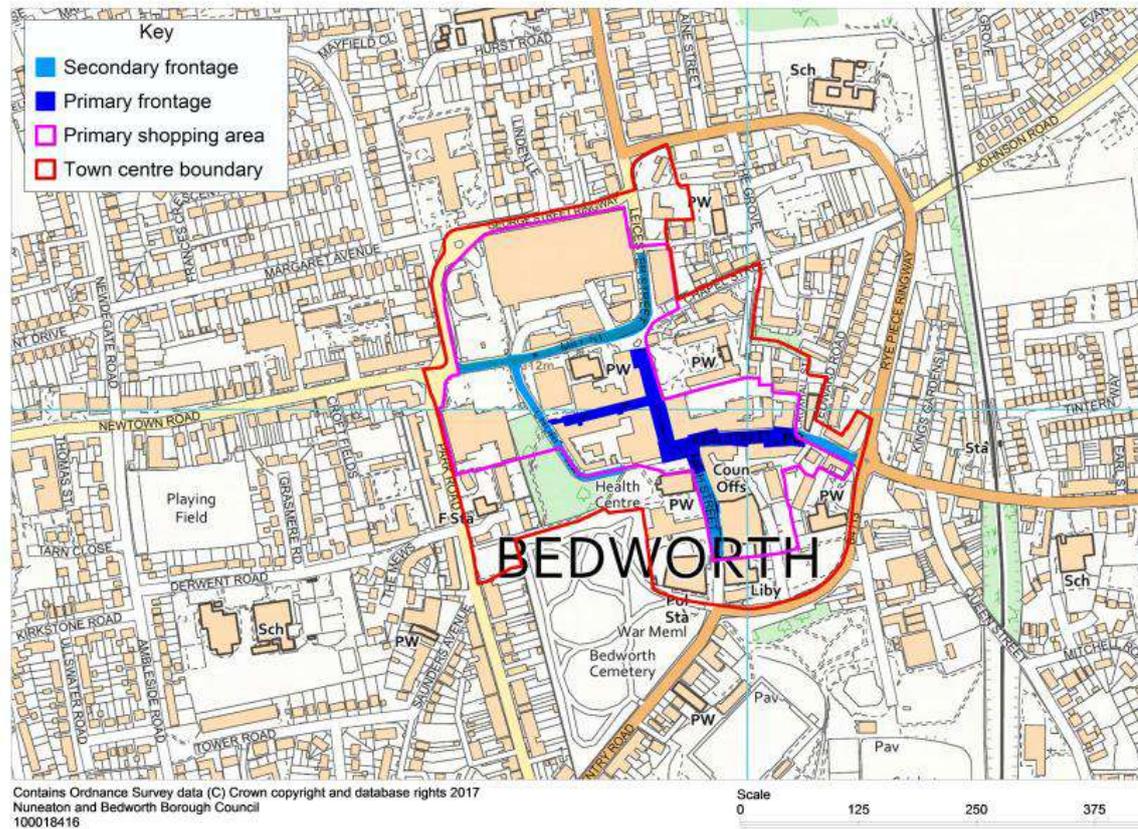


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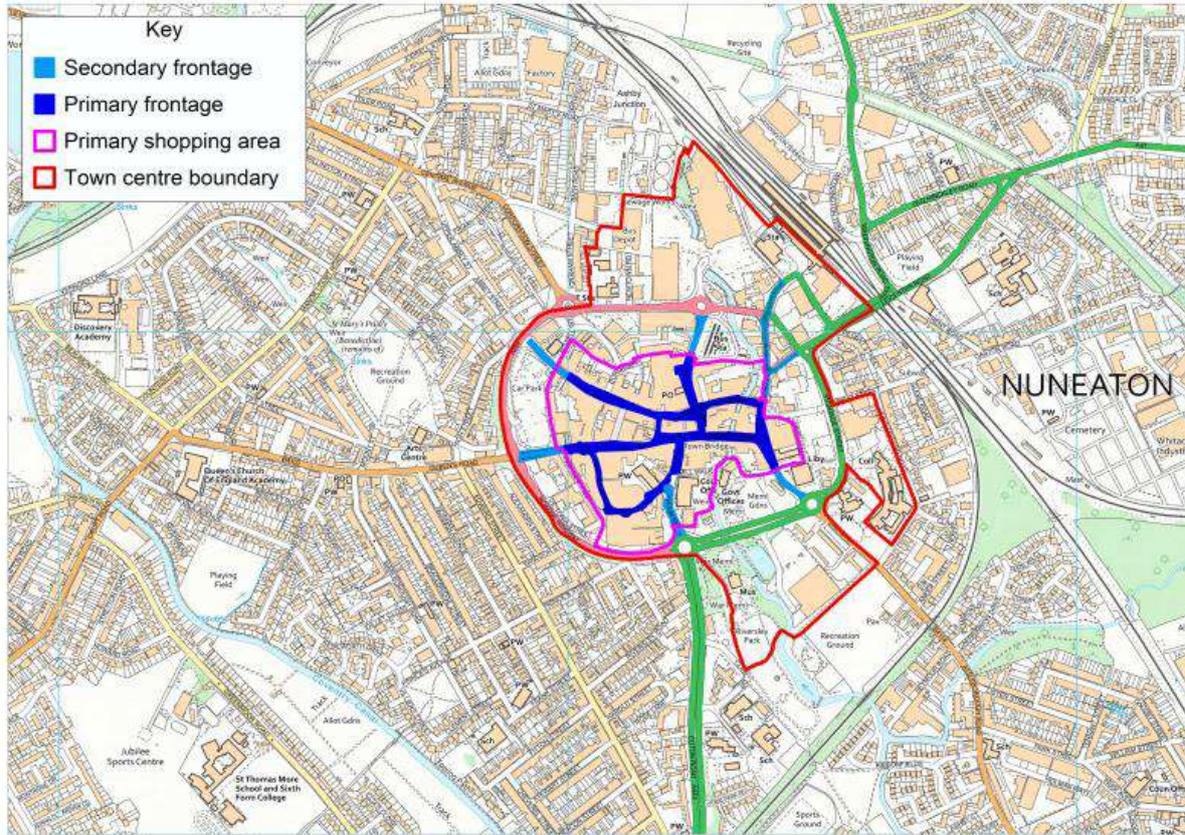


Appendix D - Town centre primary and secondary frontages

Bedworth shopping area and frontages



Nuneaton shopping area and frontages

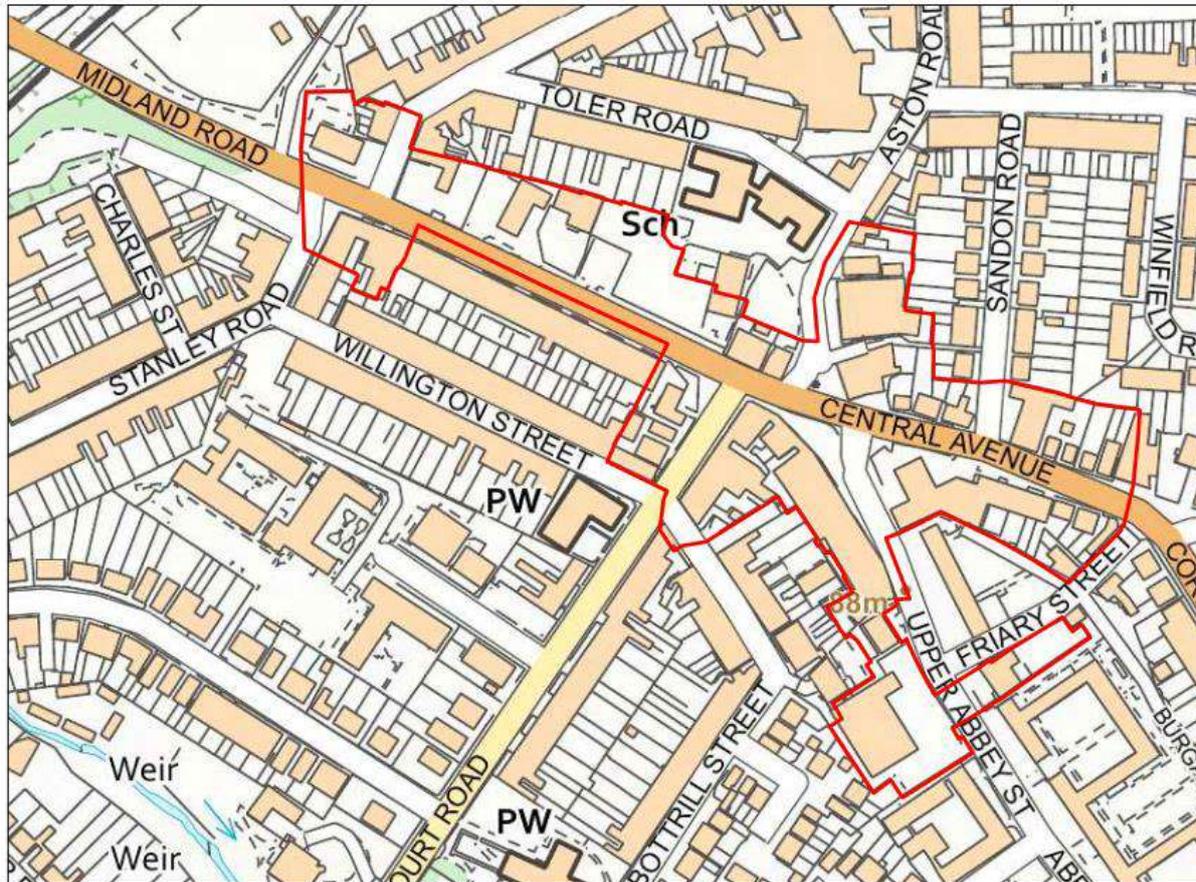


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Appendix E - District centres

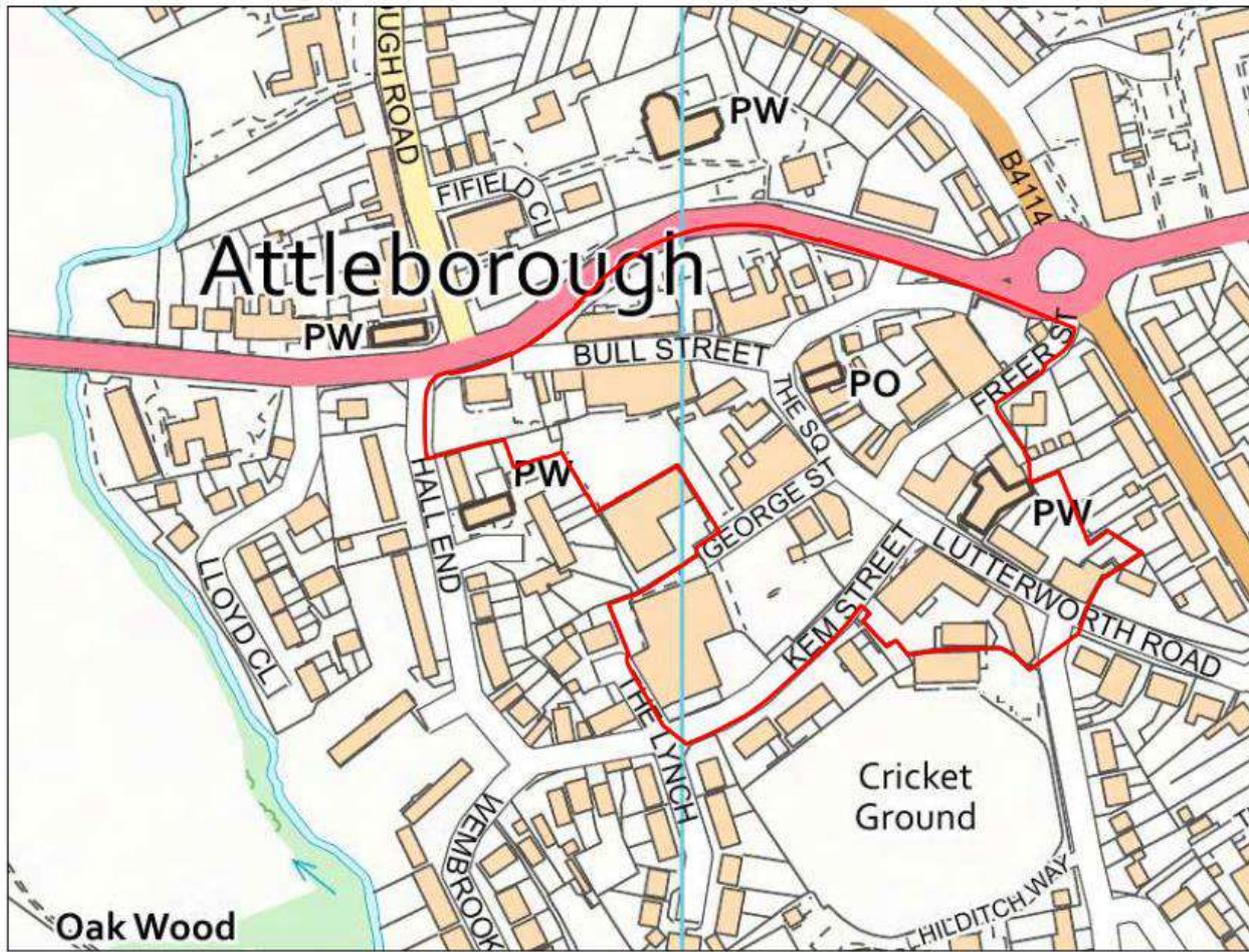
Abbey Green District Centre



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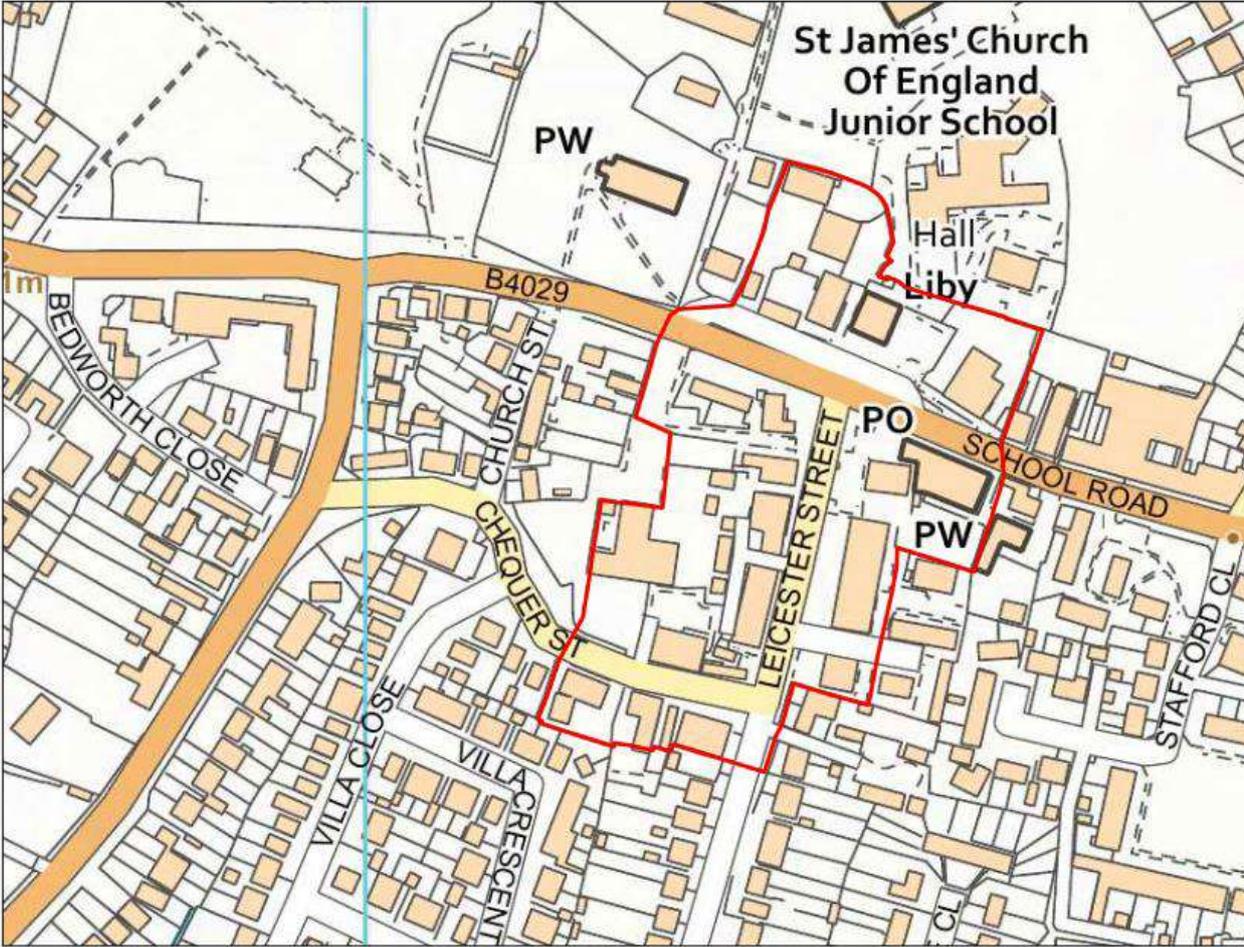
Attleborough District Centre



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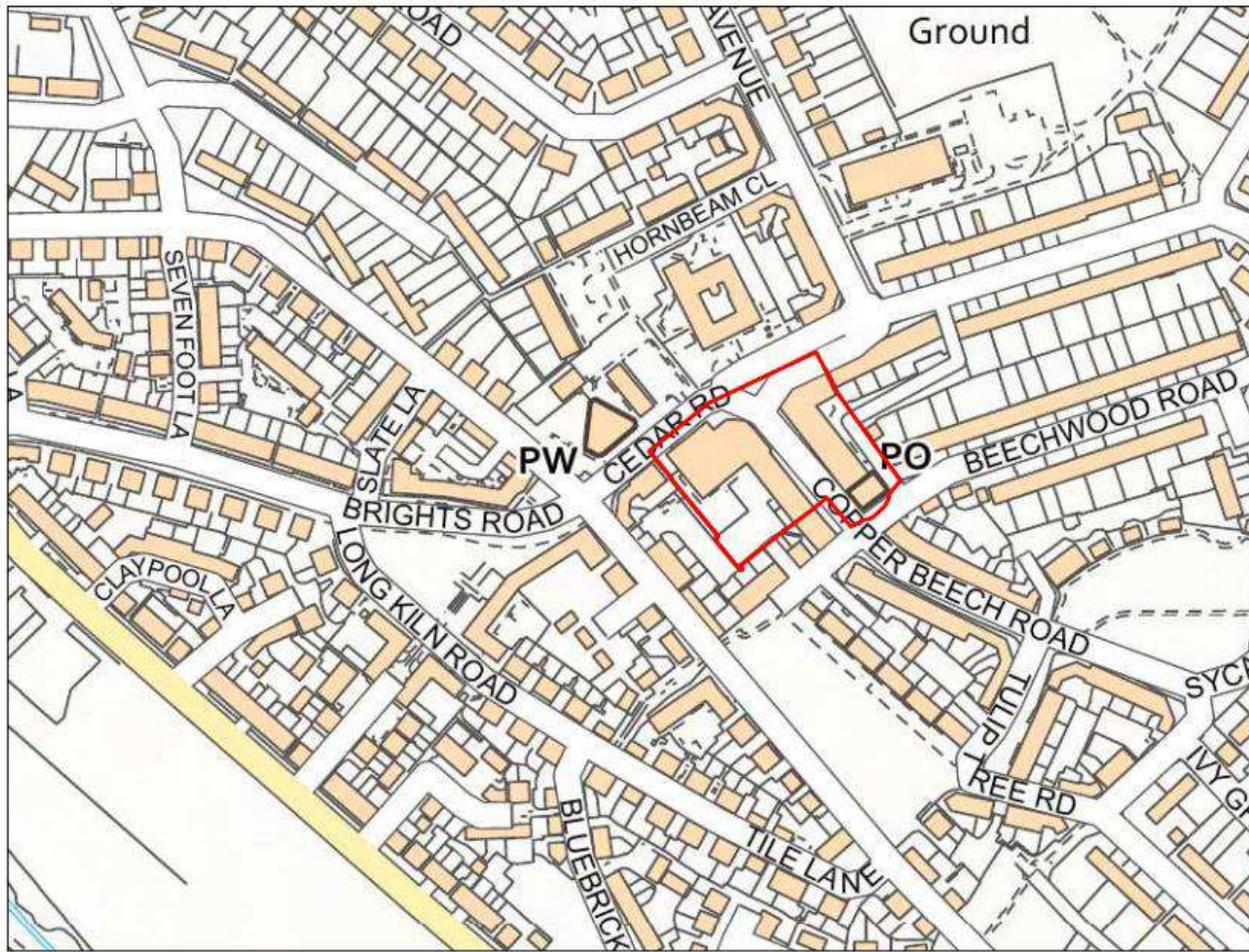
Bulkington District Centre



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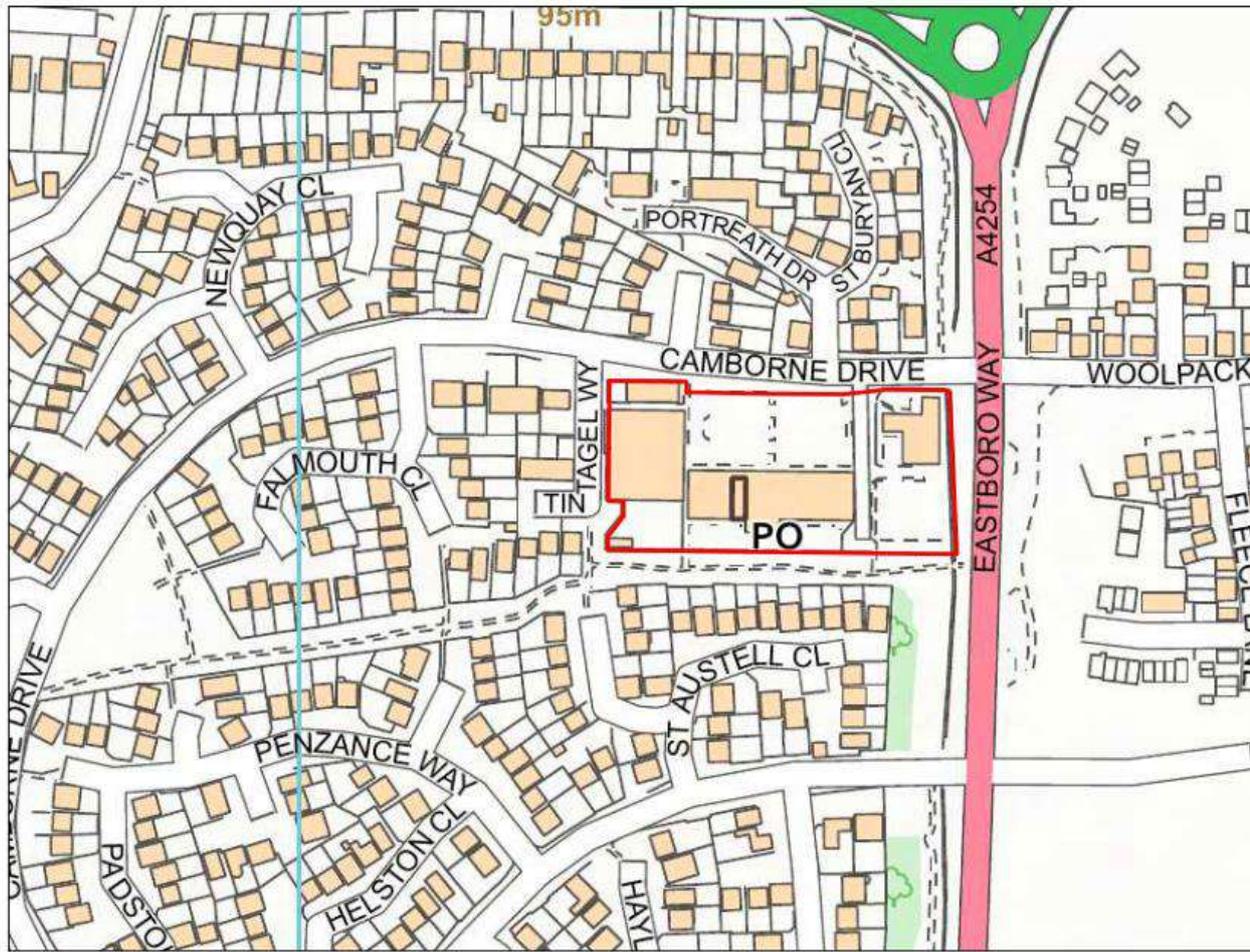
Copper Beech Road District Centre



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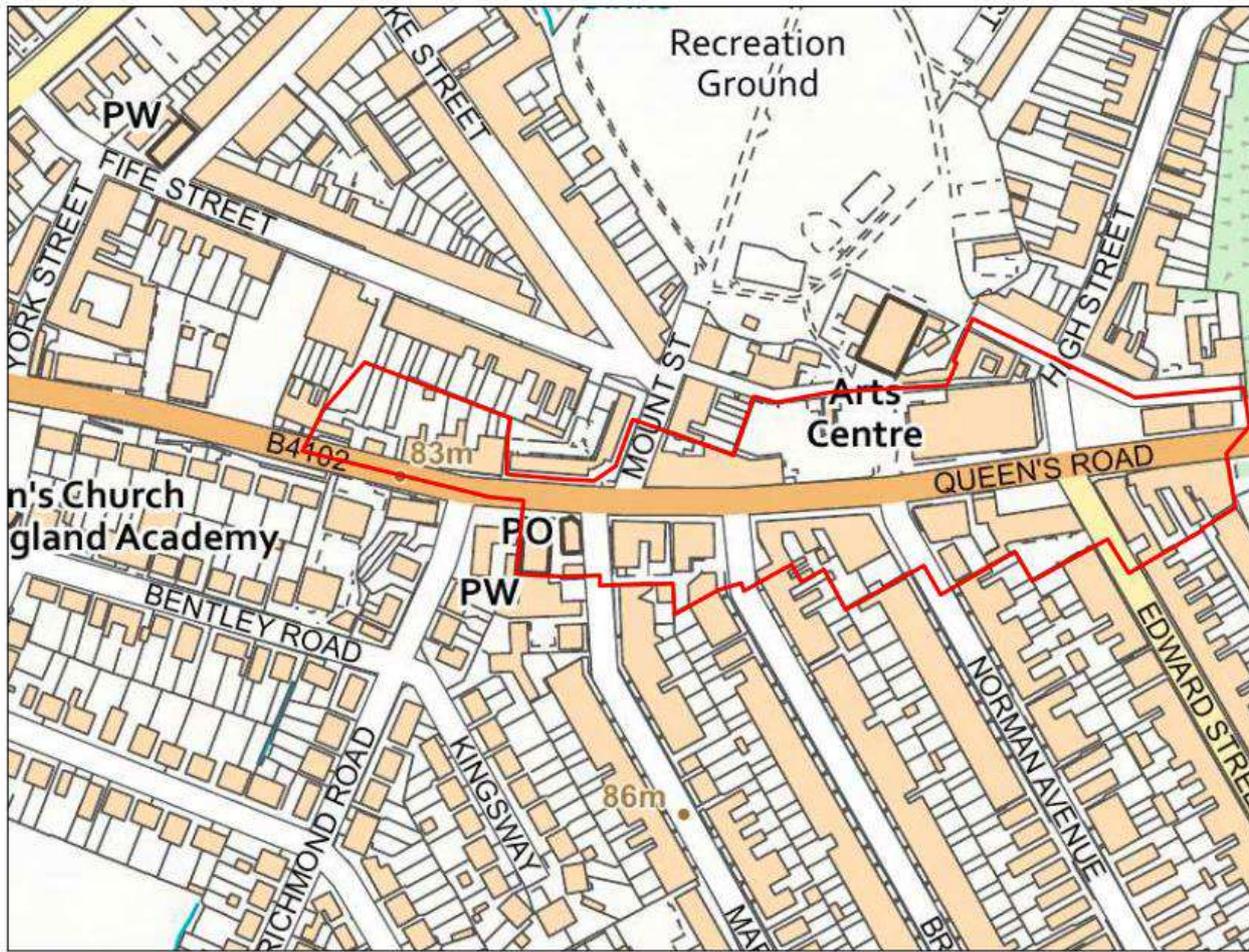
Horeston Grange District Centre



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Queens Road District Centre

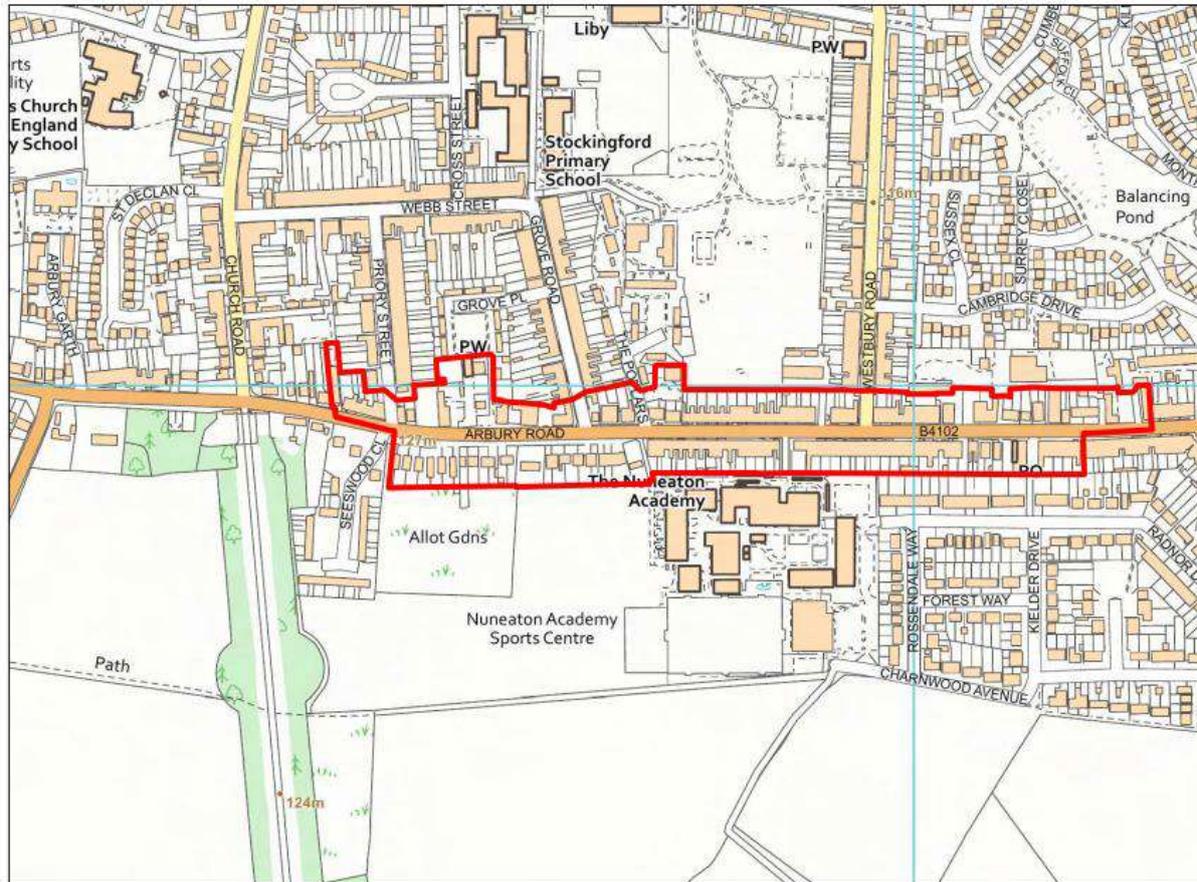


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Appendix F - Local centres

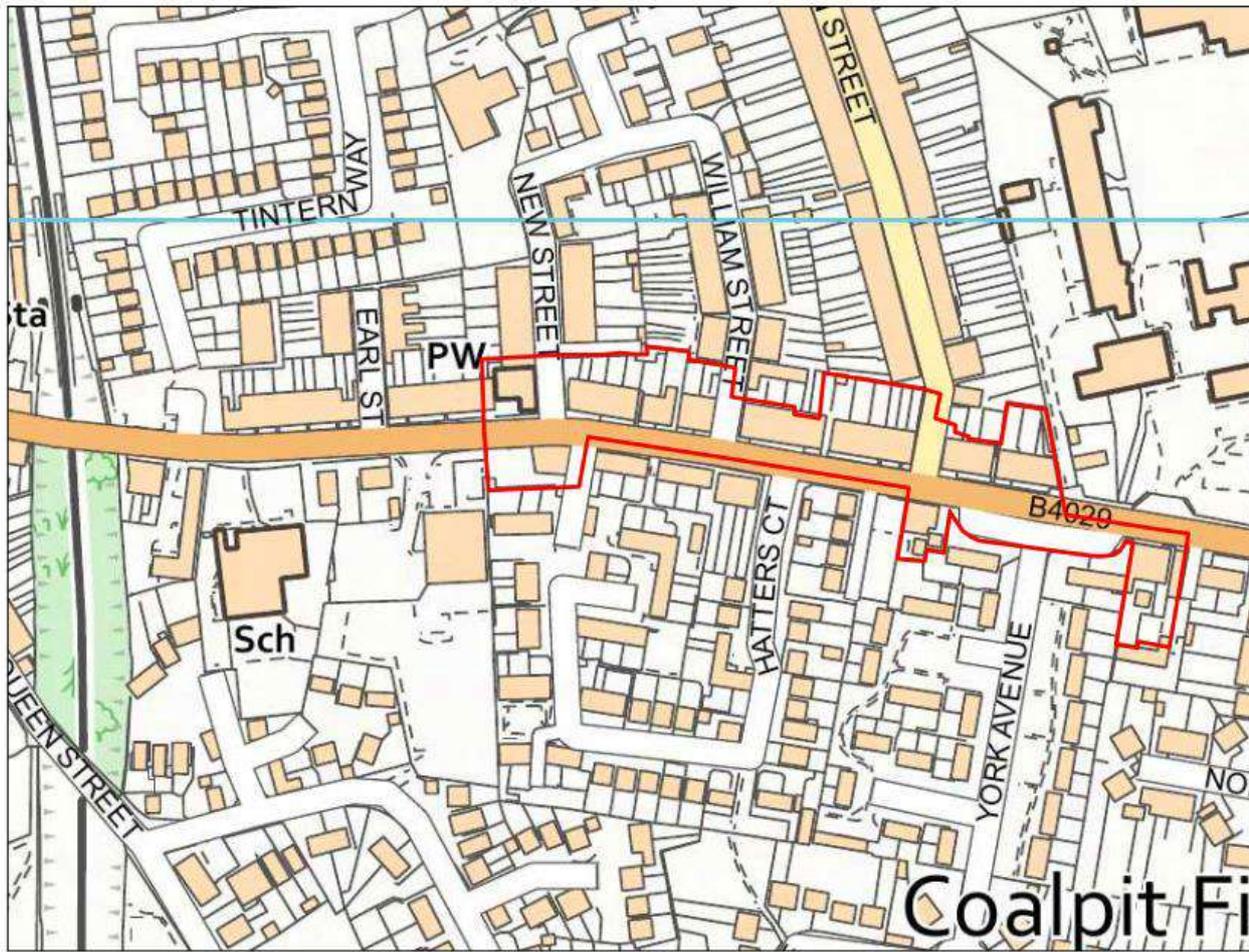
Arbury Road Local Centre



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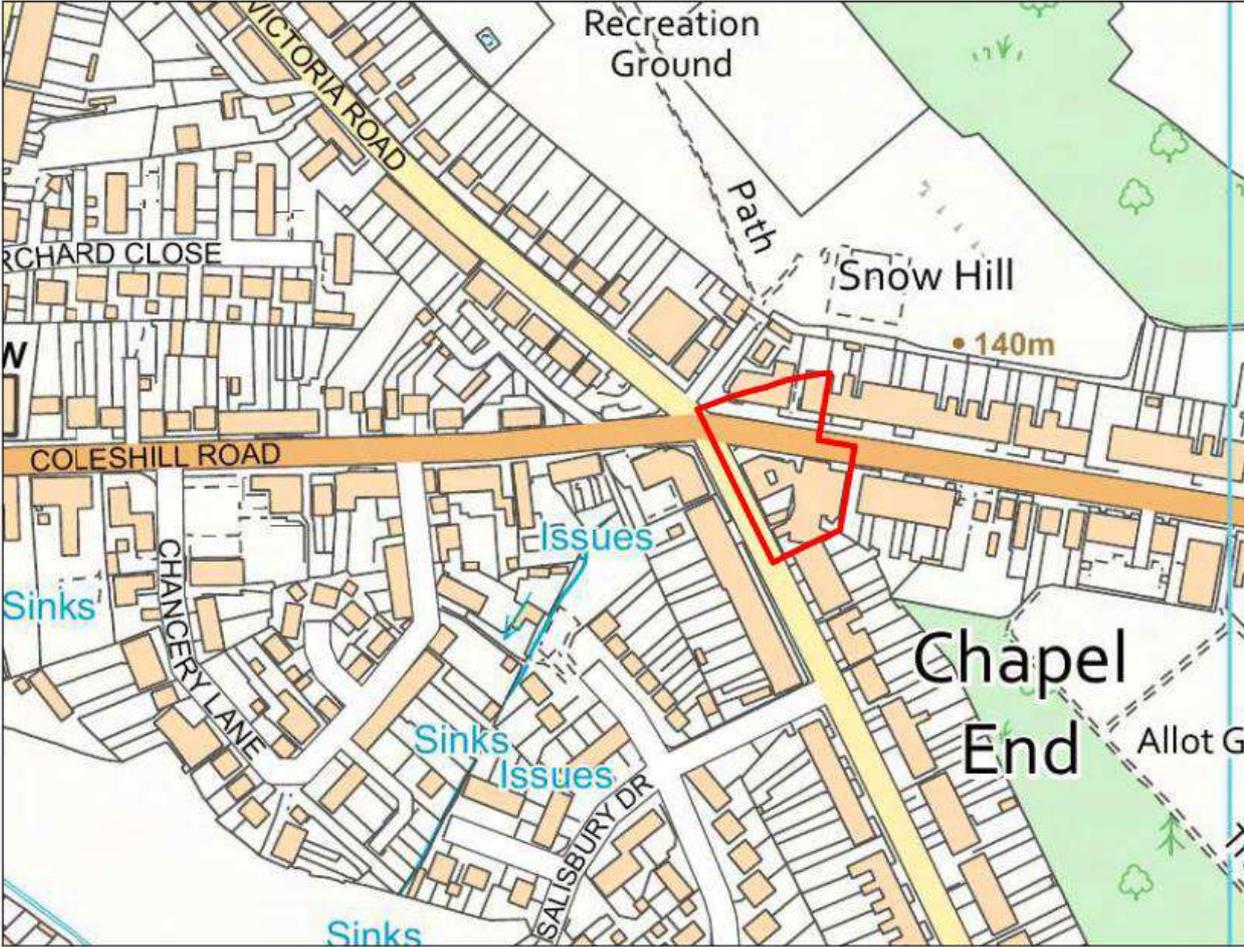
Bulkington Road Local Centre



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Chapel End Local Centre



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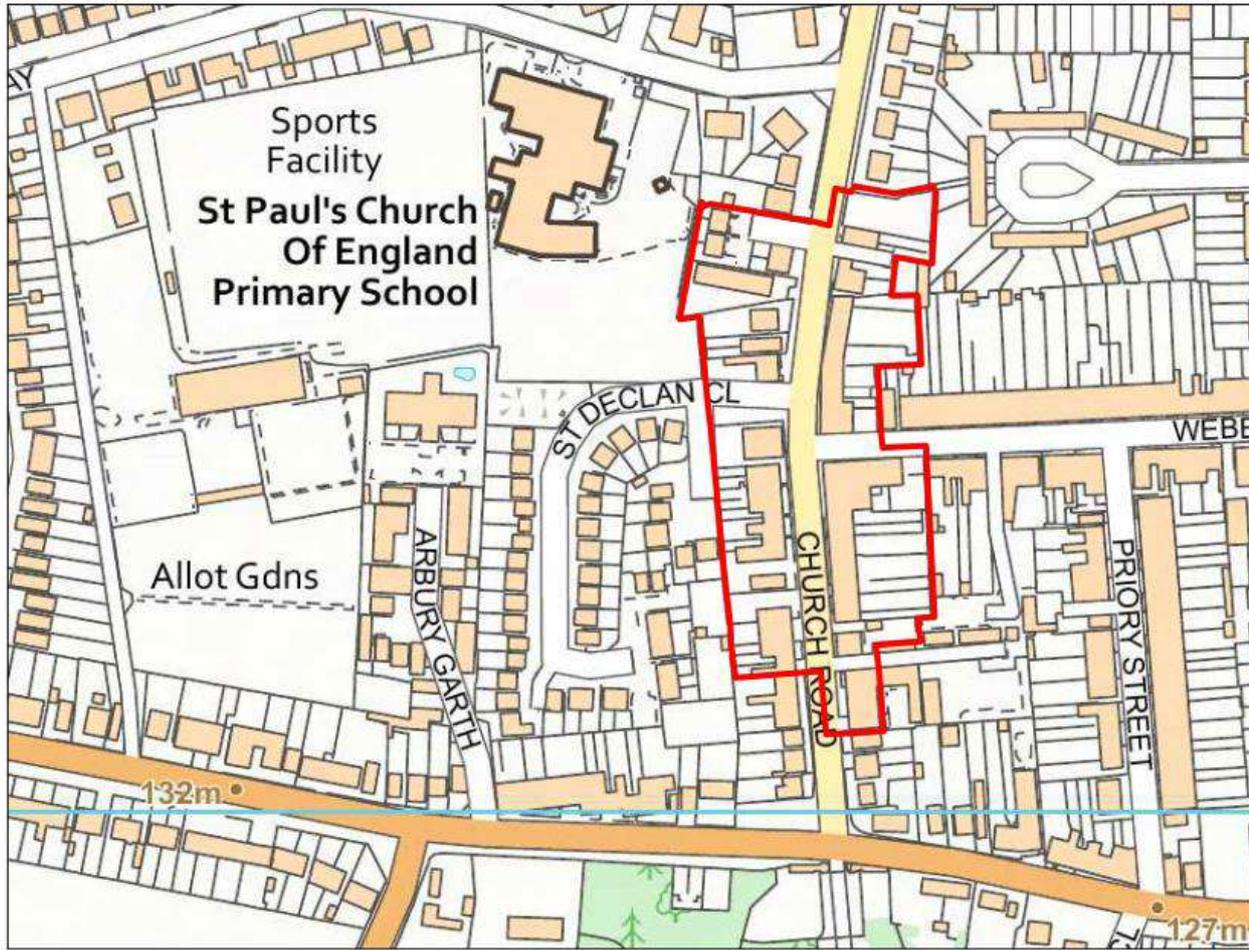
Church Road North Local Centre



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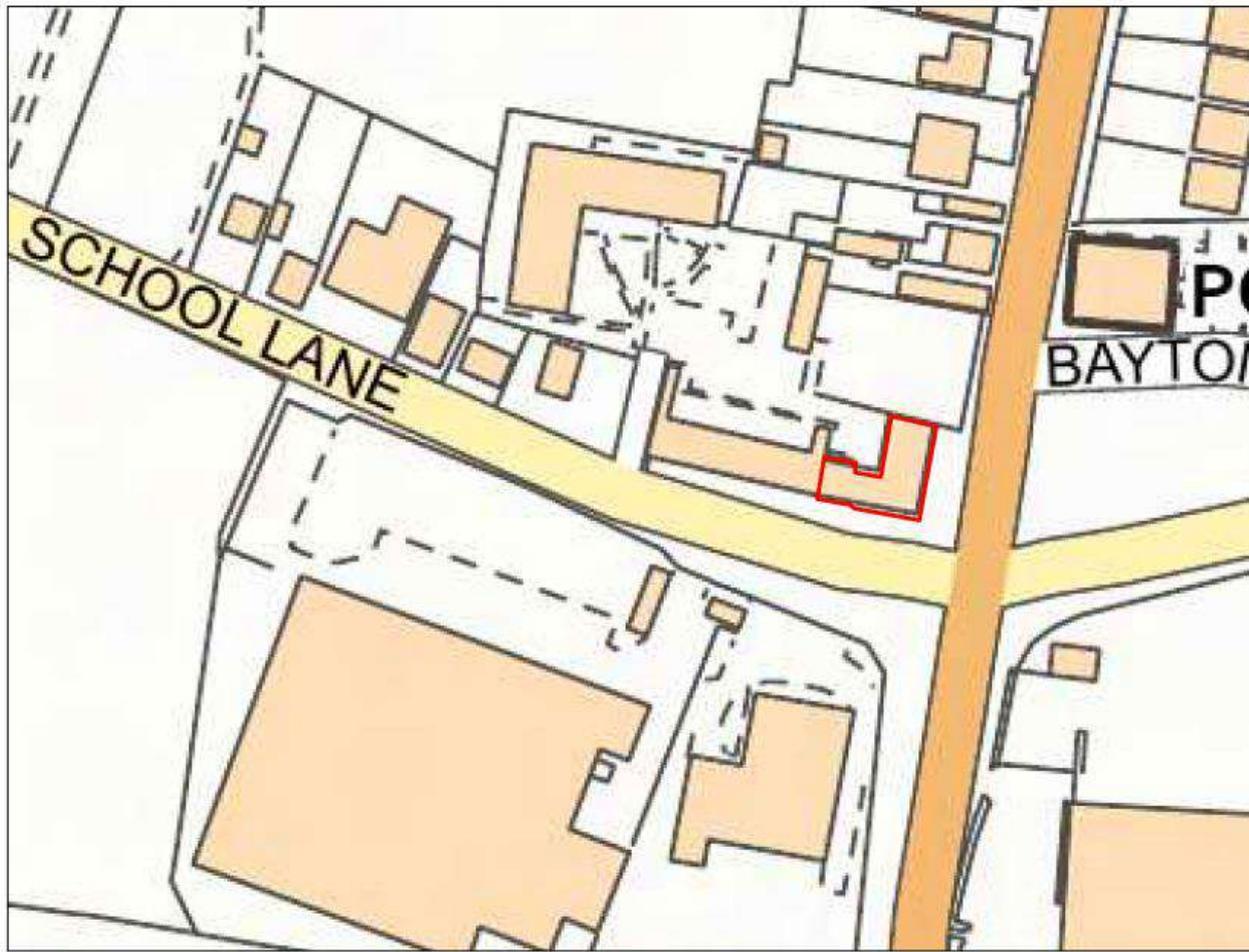
Church Road South Local Centre



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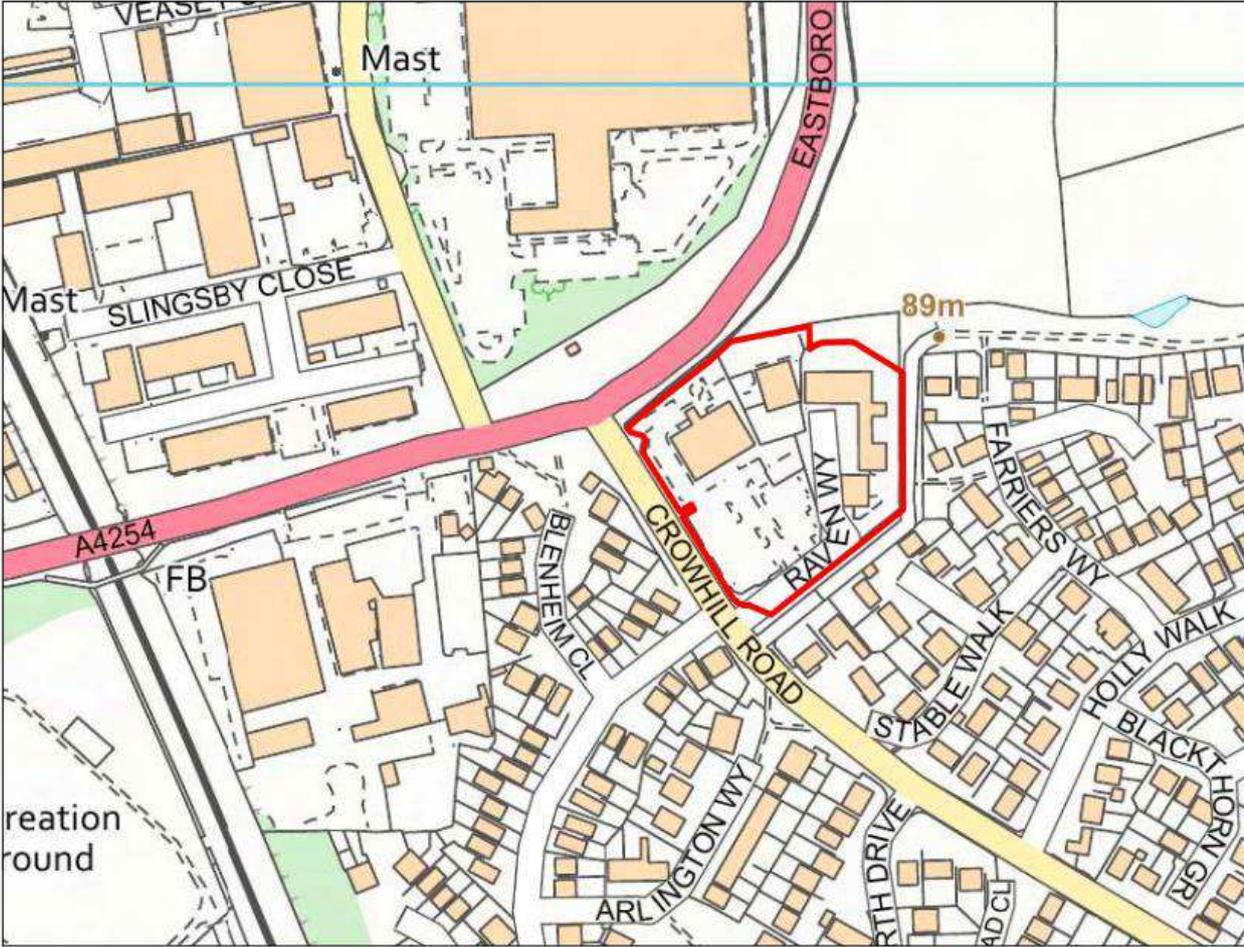
Coventry Road / School Lane Local Centre



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Crow Hill Local Centre



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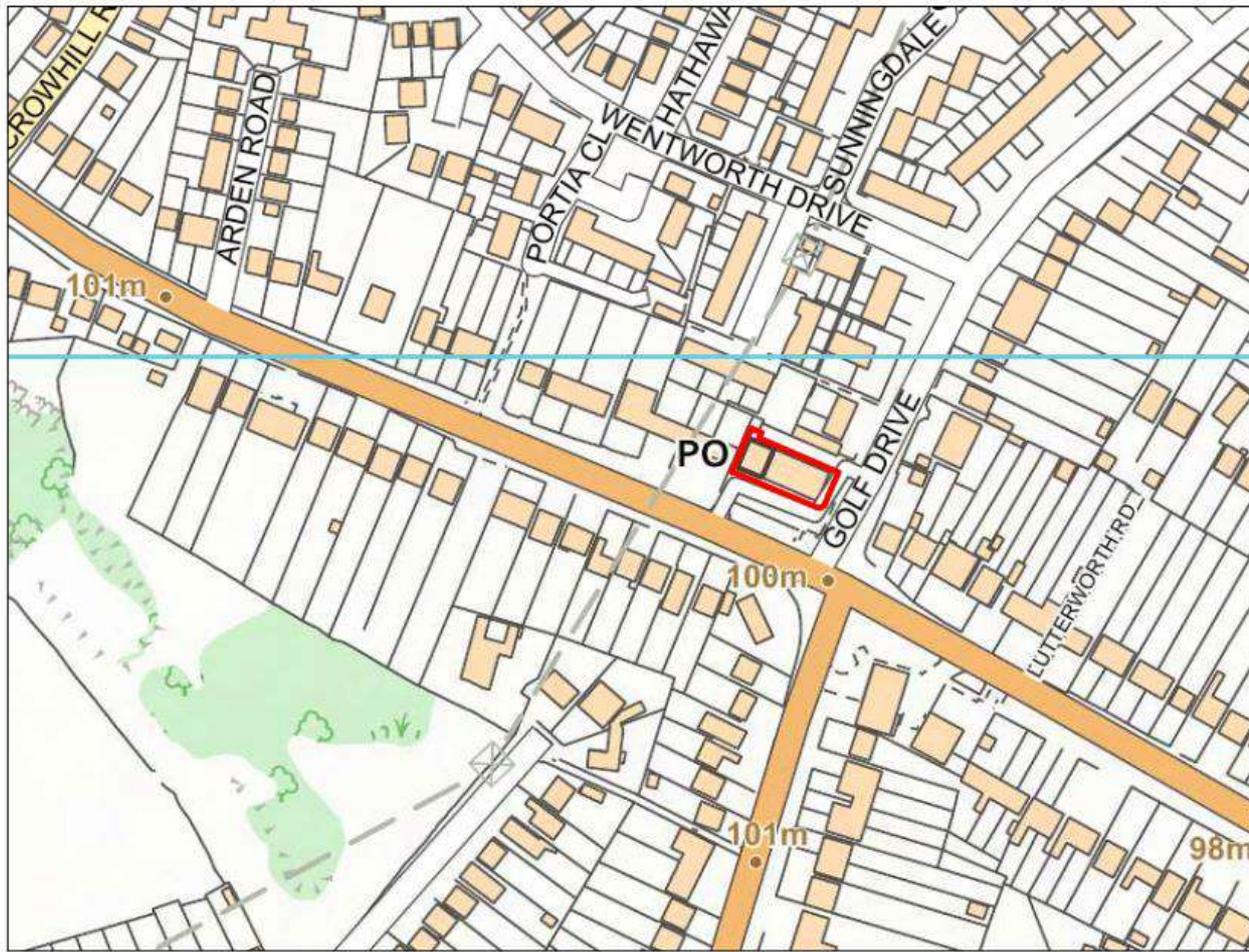
Kingswood Road Local Centre



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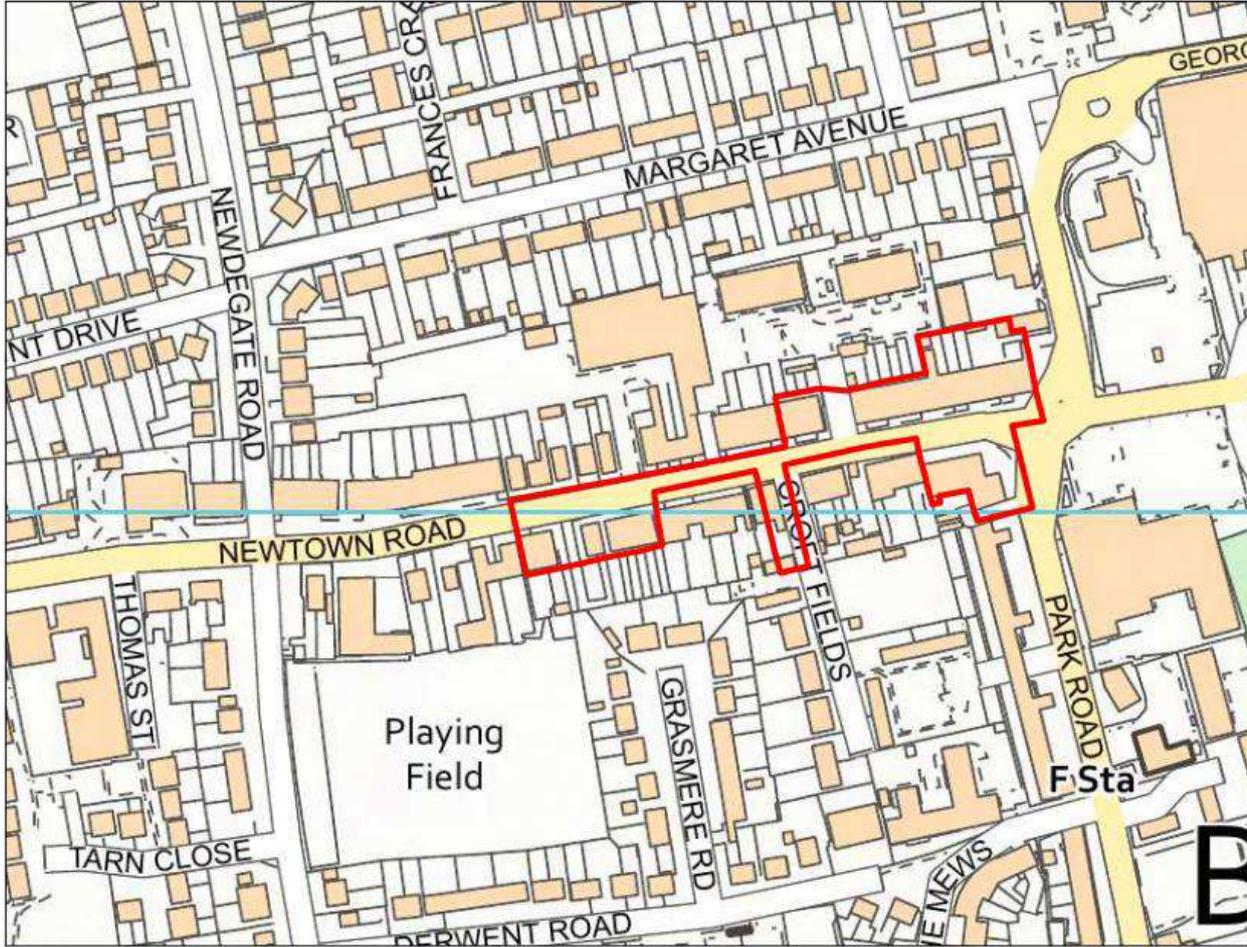
Lutterworth Road Local Centre



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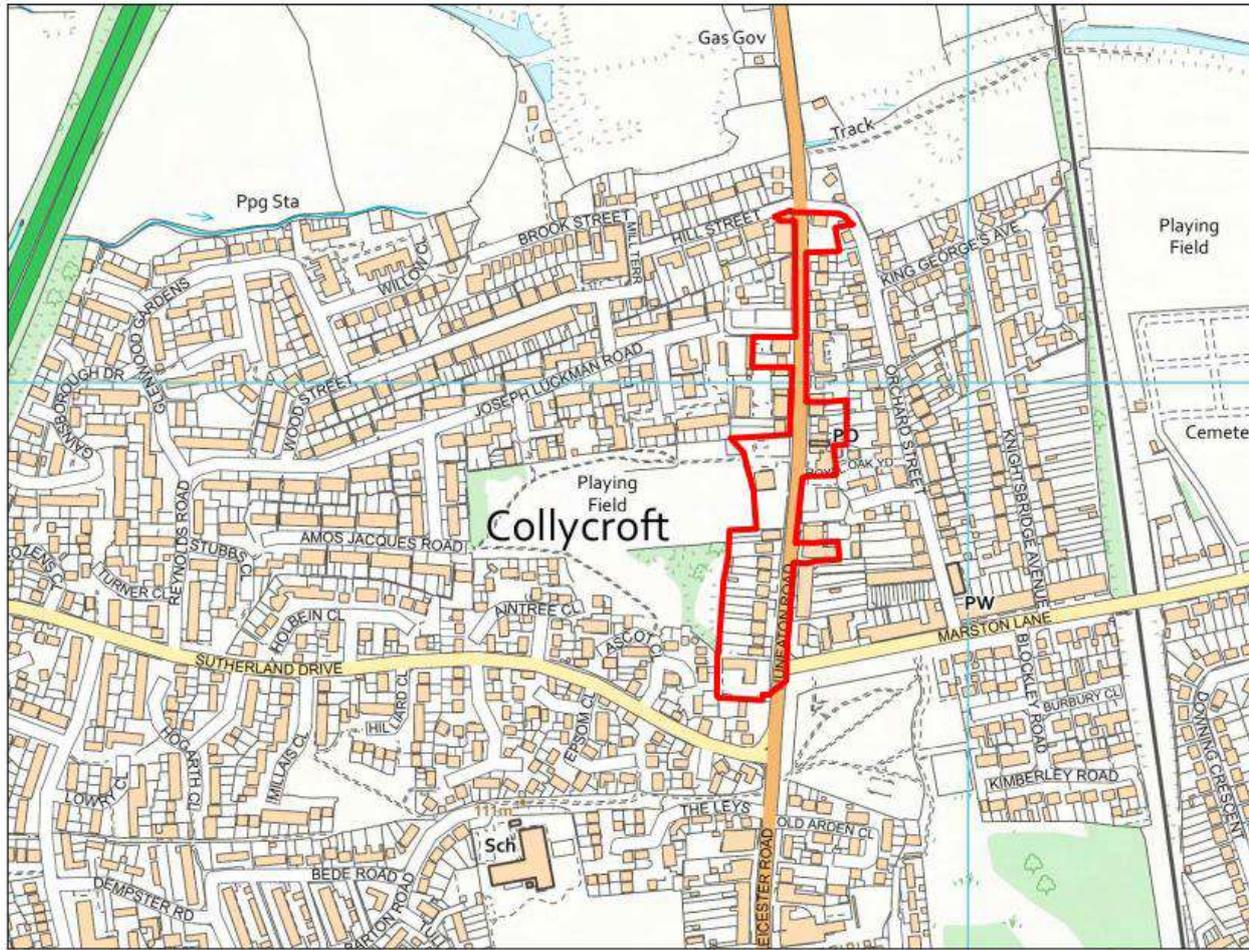
Newtown Road Local Centre



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Scale
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Nuneaton Road Local Centre



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Scale
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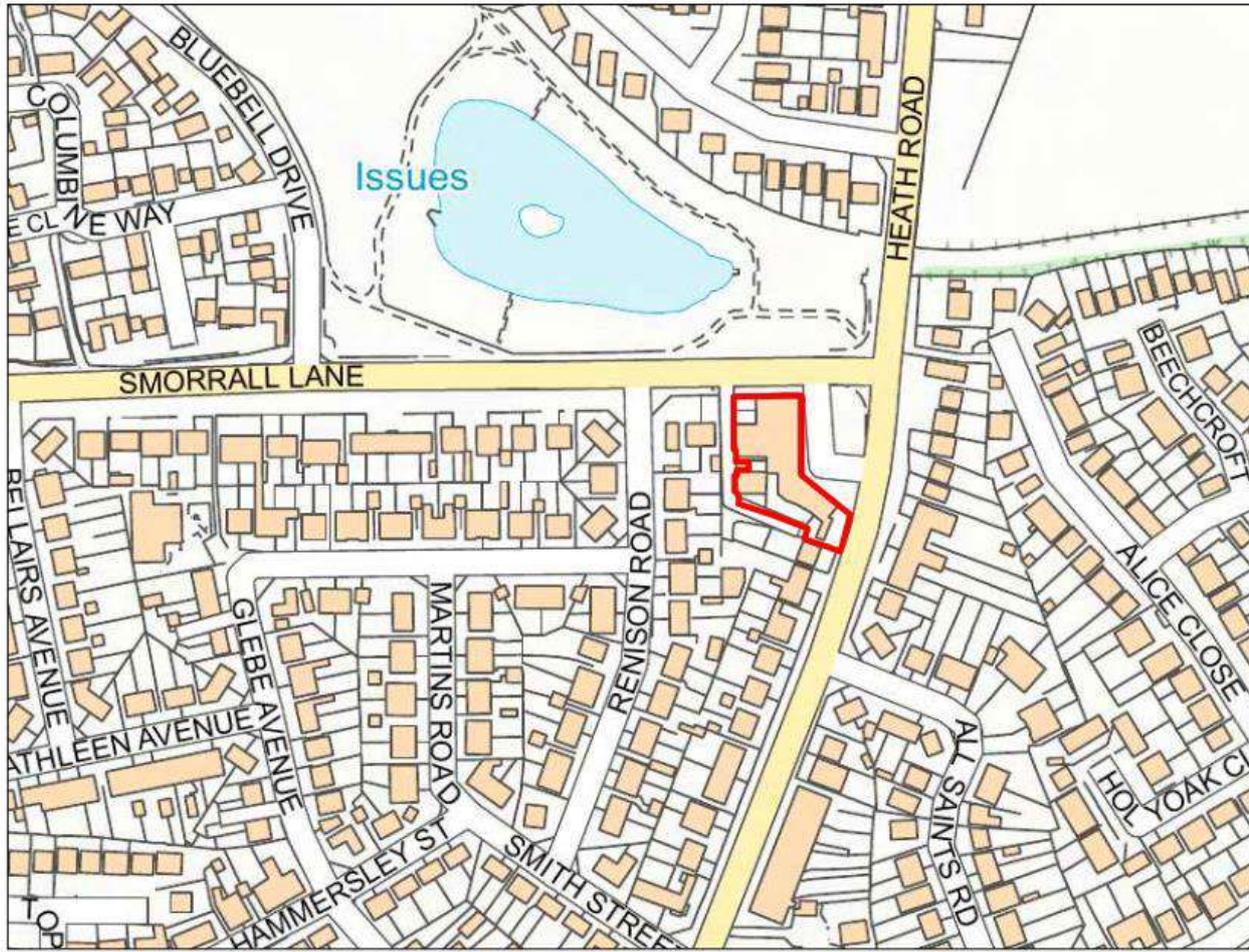
Pine Tree Road Local Centre



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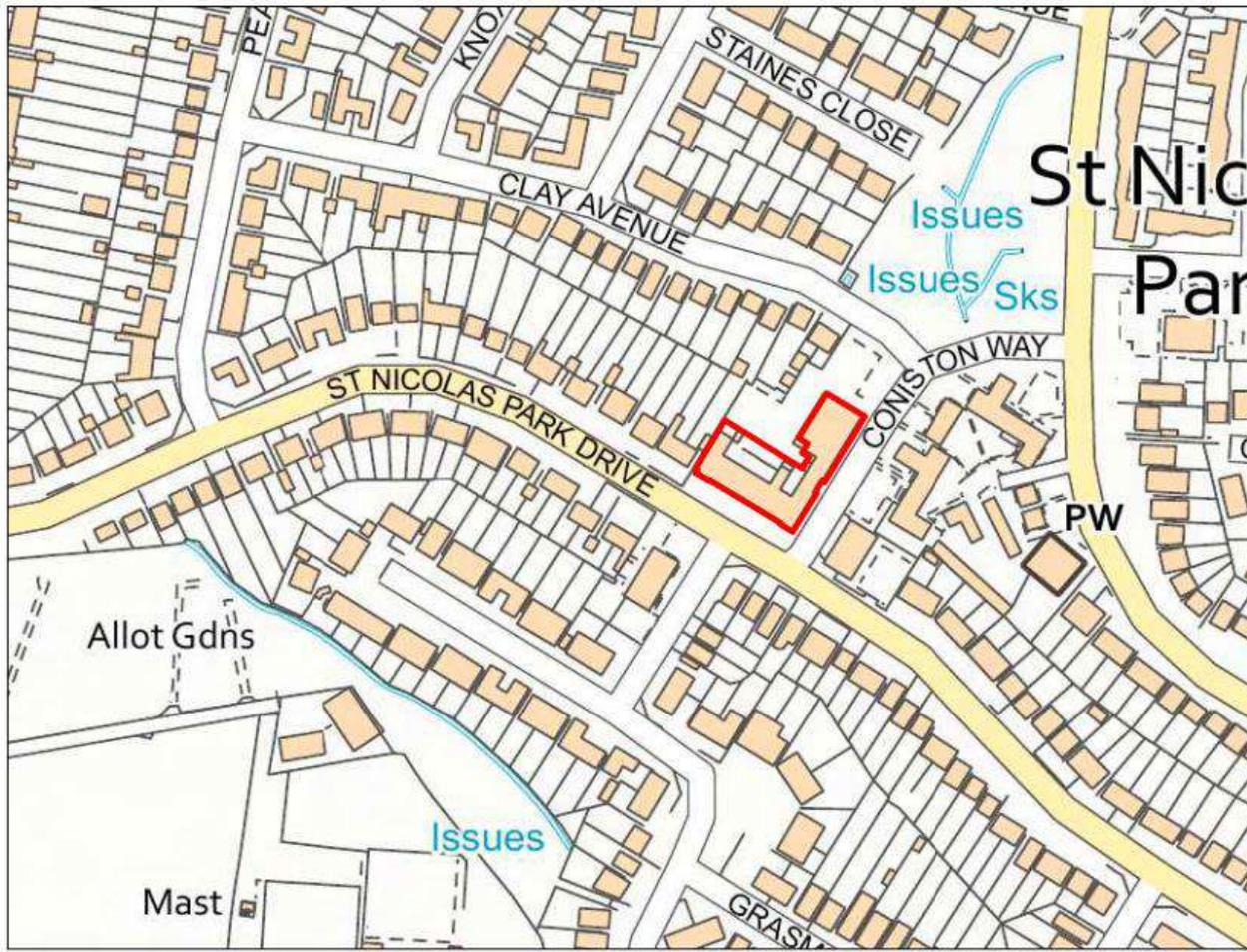
Smorrall Lane Local Centre



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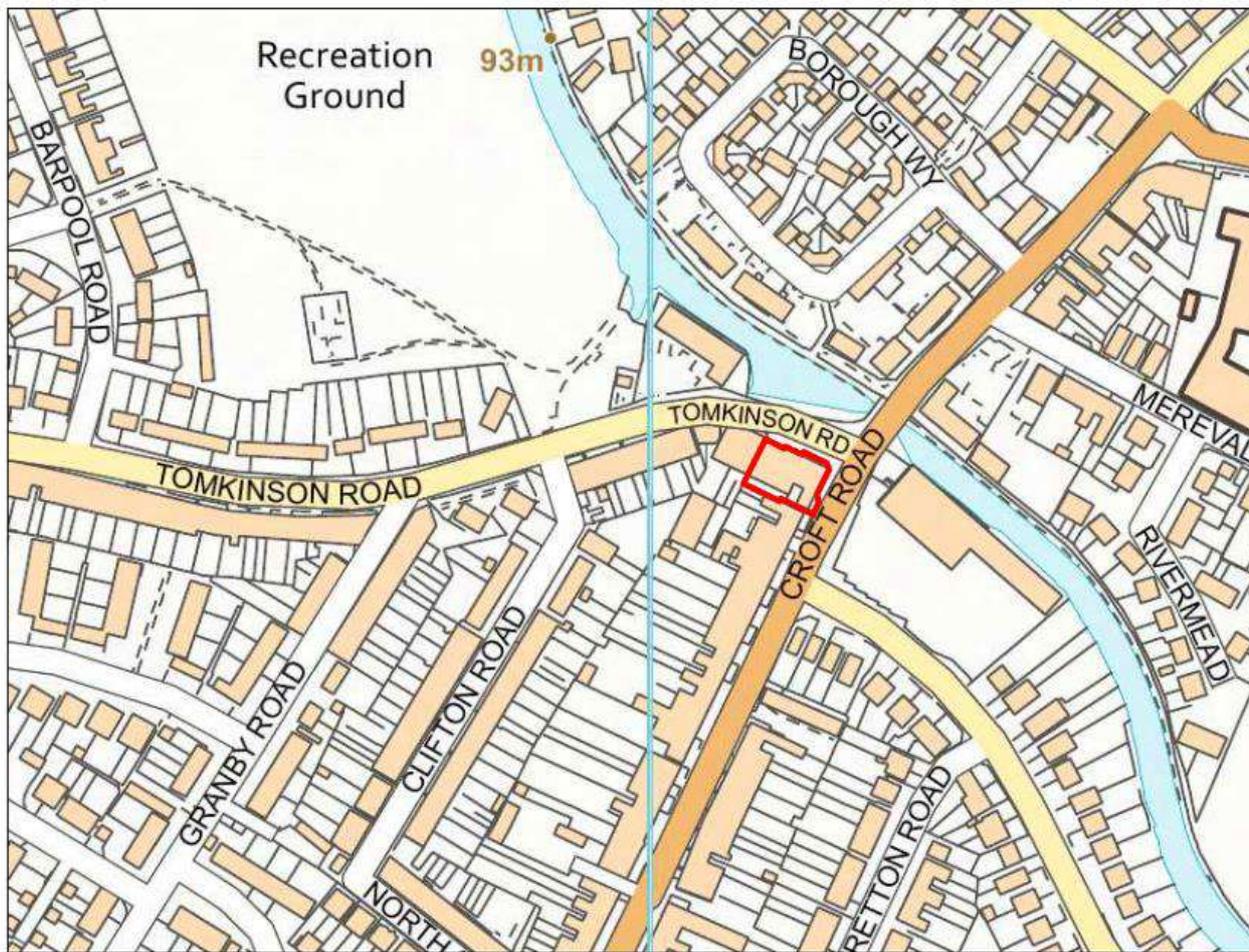
St Nicolas Park Drive Local Centre



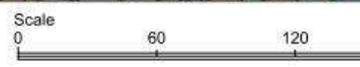
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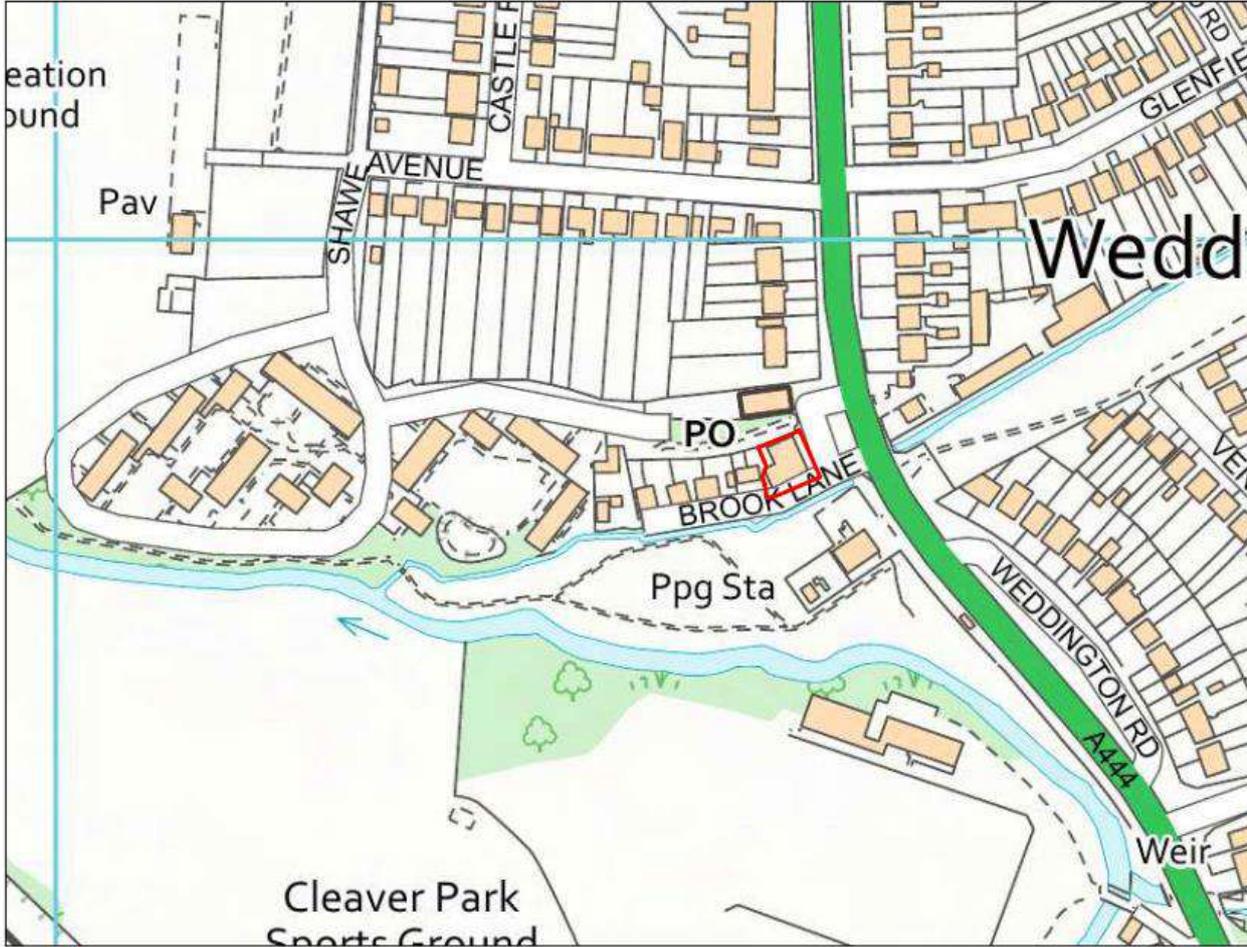
Tomkinson Road / Croft Road Local Centre



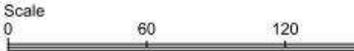
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Weddington Road (corner of Brook Lane) Local Centre



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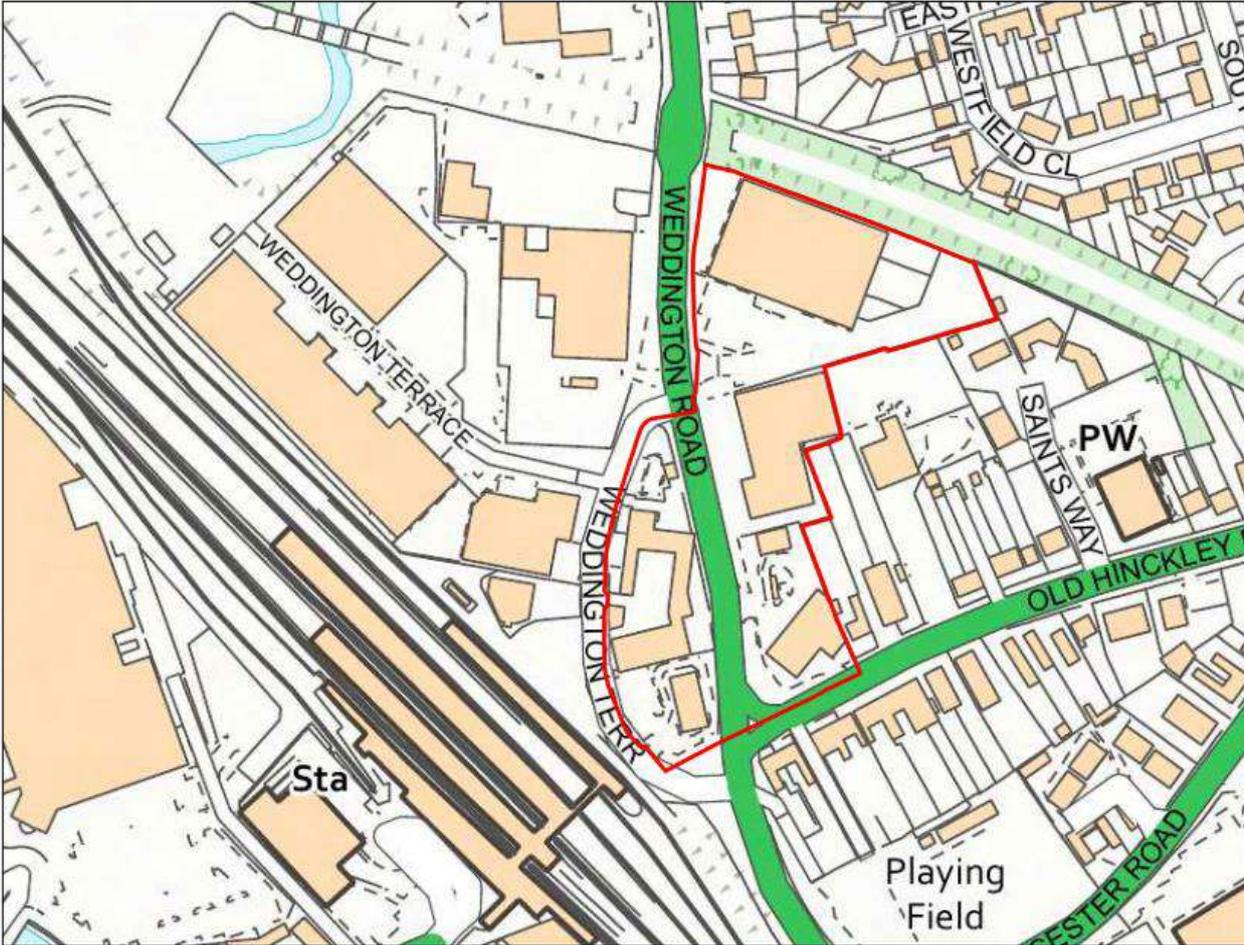
Weddington Road (between Kingsbridge Road and Shanklin Drive) Local Centre



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Weddington Terrace Local Centre

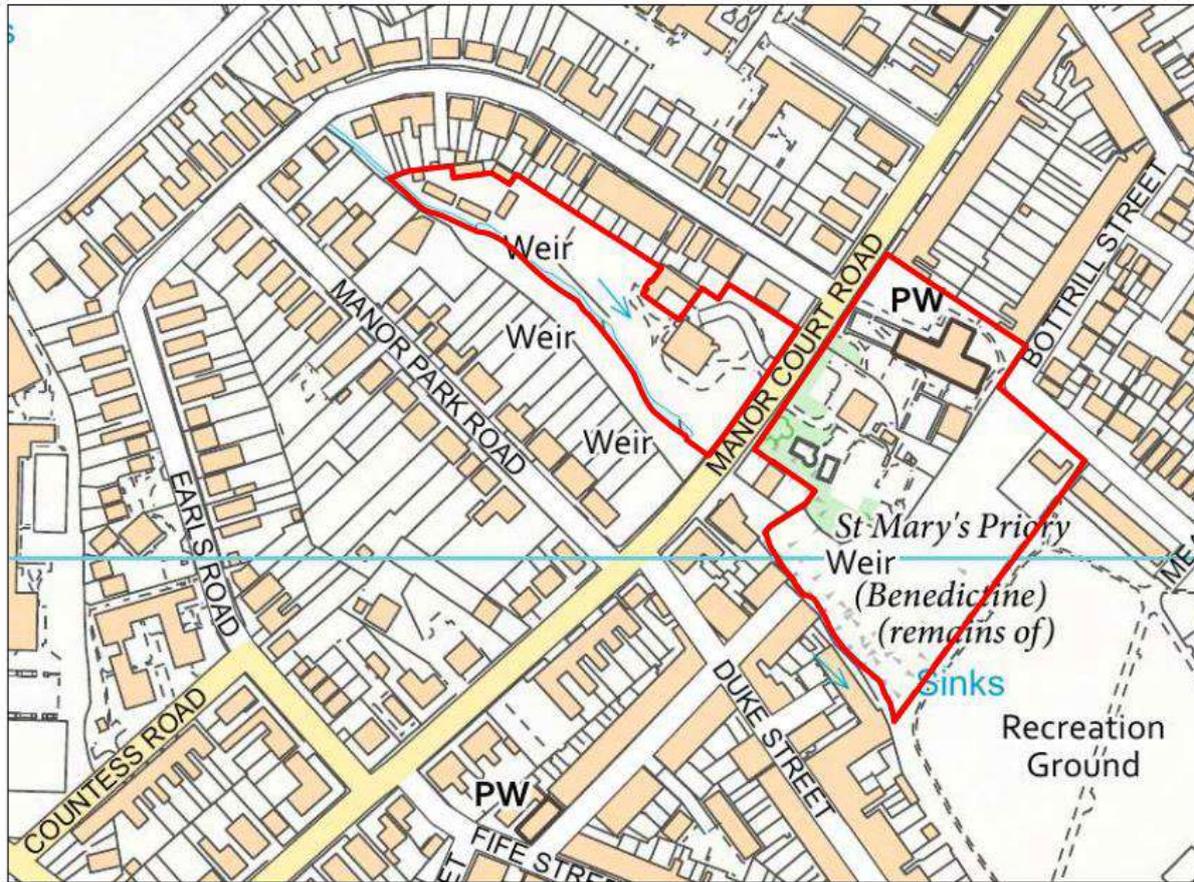


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Appendix G - Scheduled monuments

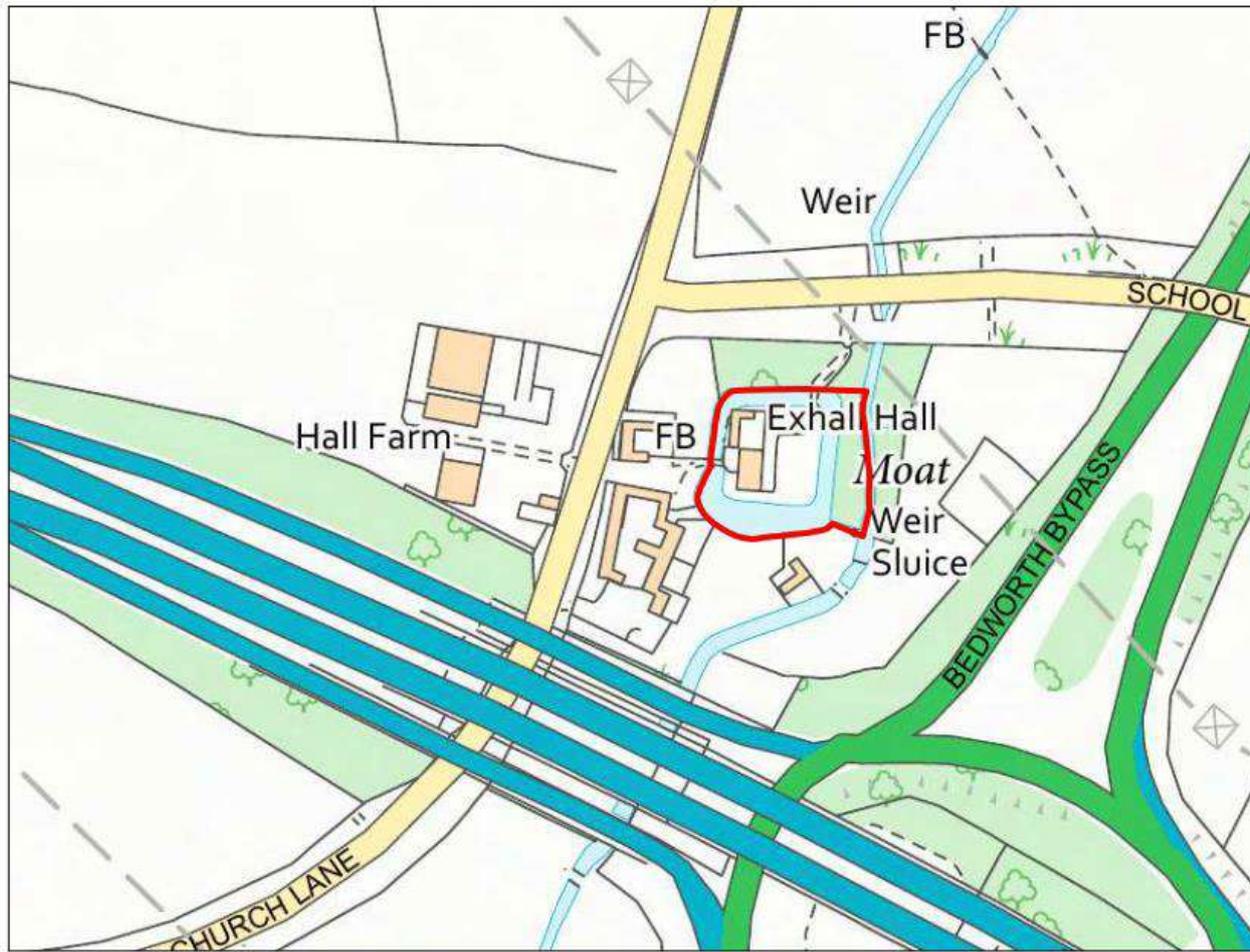
The Benedictine Priory and Precinct of St Mary Scheduled Monument



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Moated Site at Exhall Hall Scheduled Monument



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Scale
0 60 120

Appendix H - Ensor's Pool

Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation



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Ensor's Pool Site of Special Scientific Interest

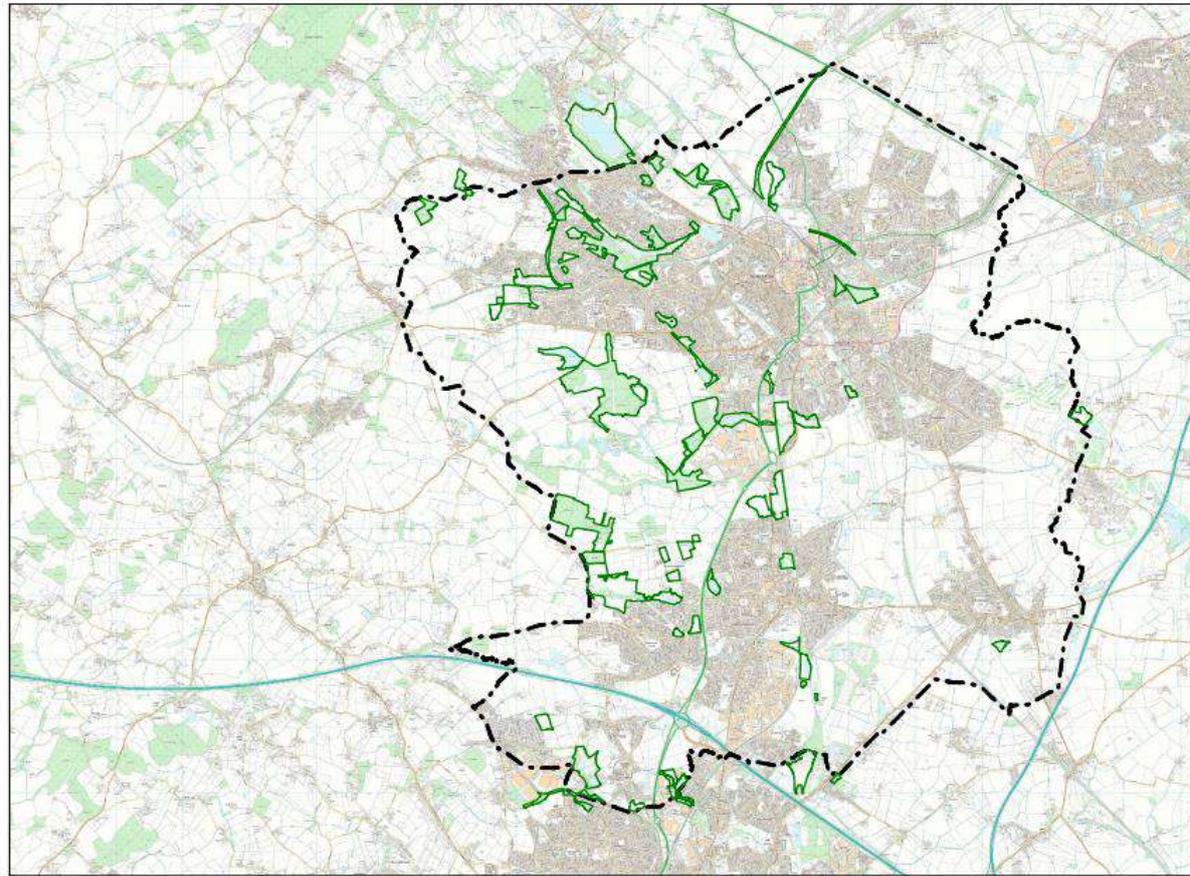


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Appendix I - Local wildlife sites

Local Wildlife Sites (2018)

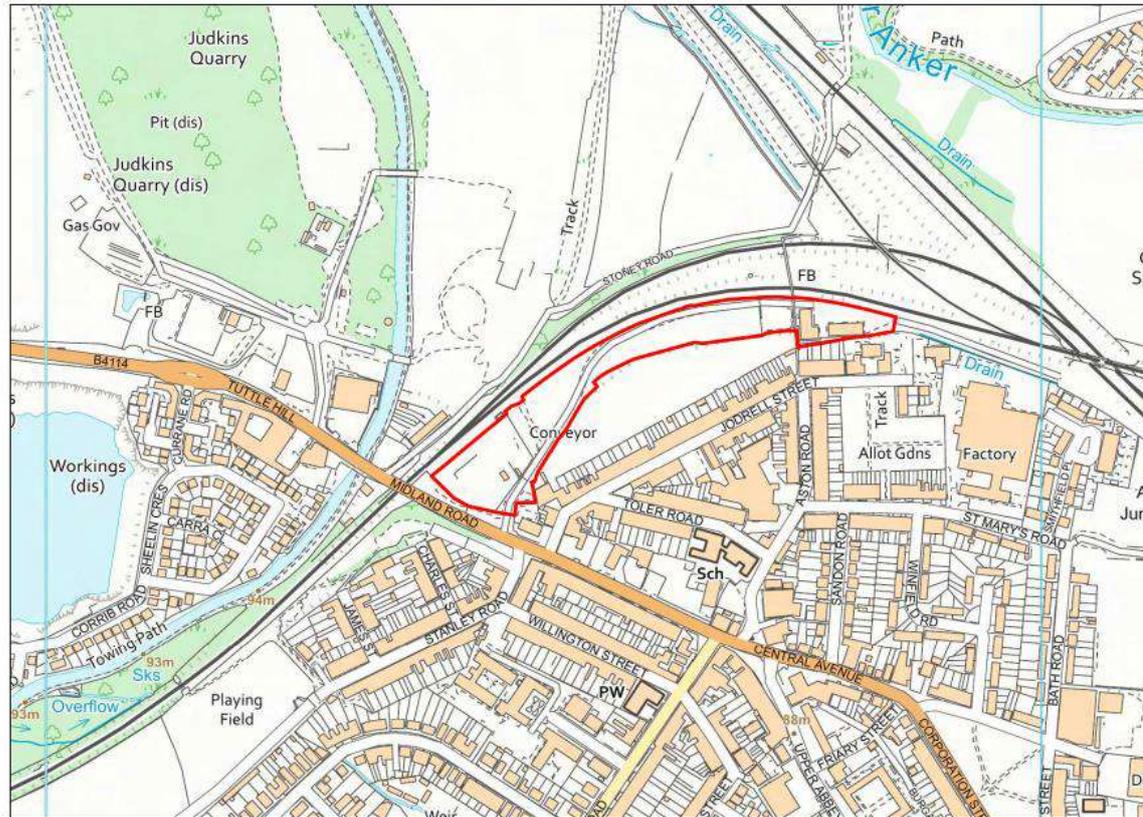


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Appendix J – Employment estates suitable for uses

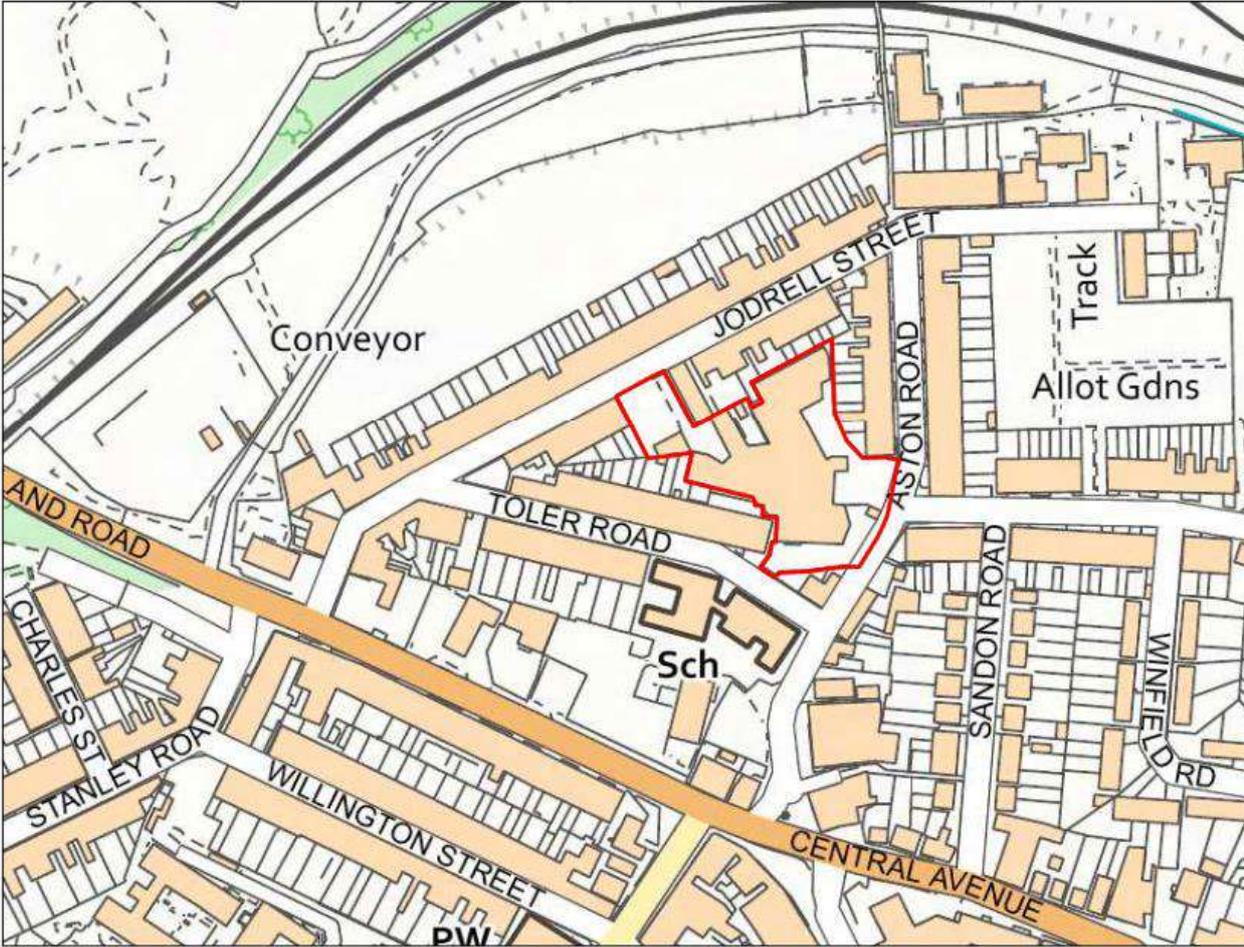
Midland Road Network Rail



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Scale
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Aston Industrial Estate



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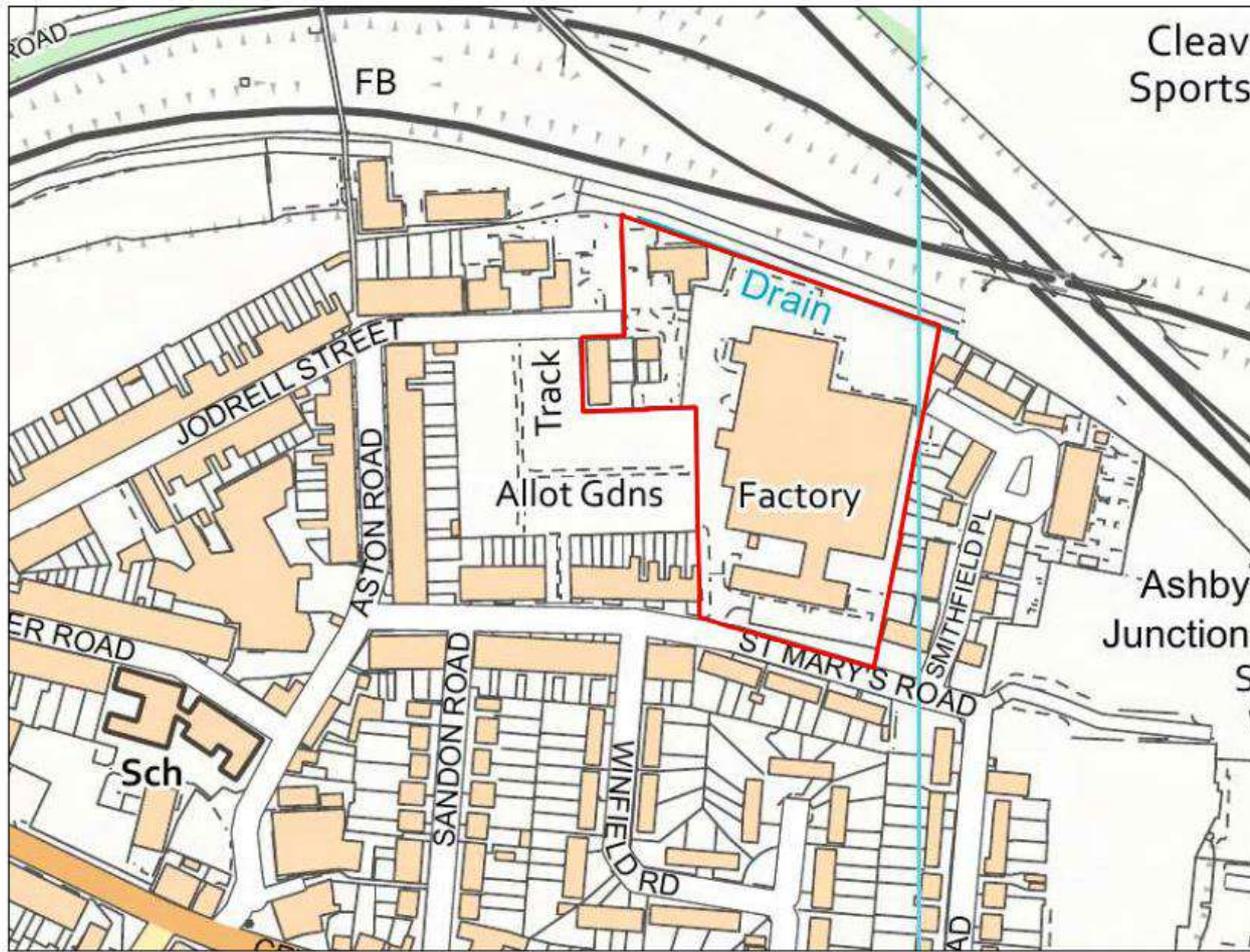
Bath Road



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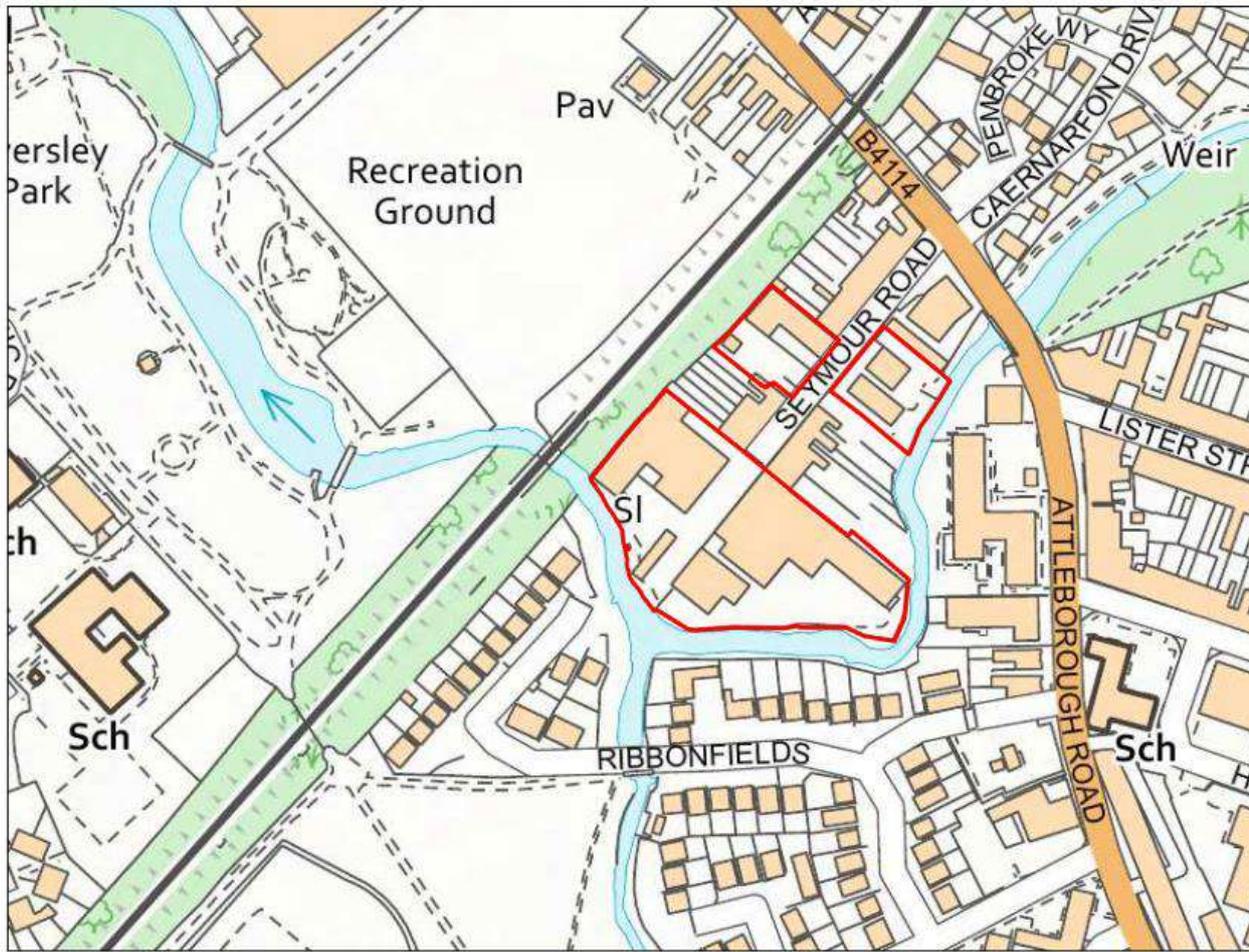
St Mary's Road



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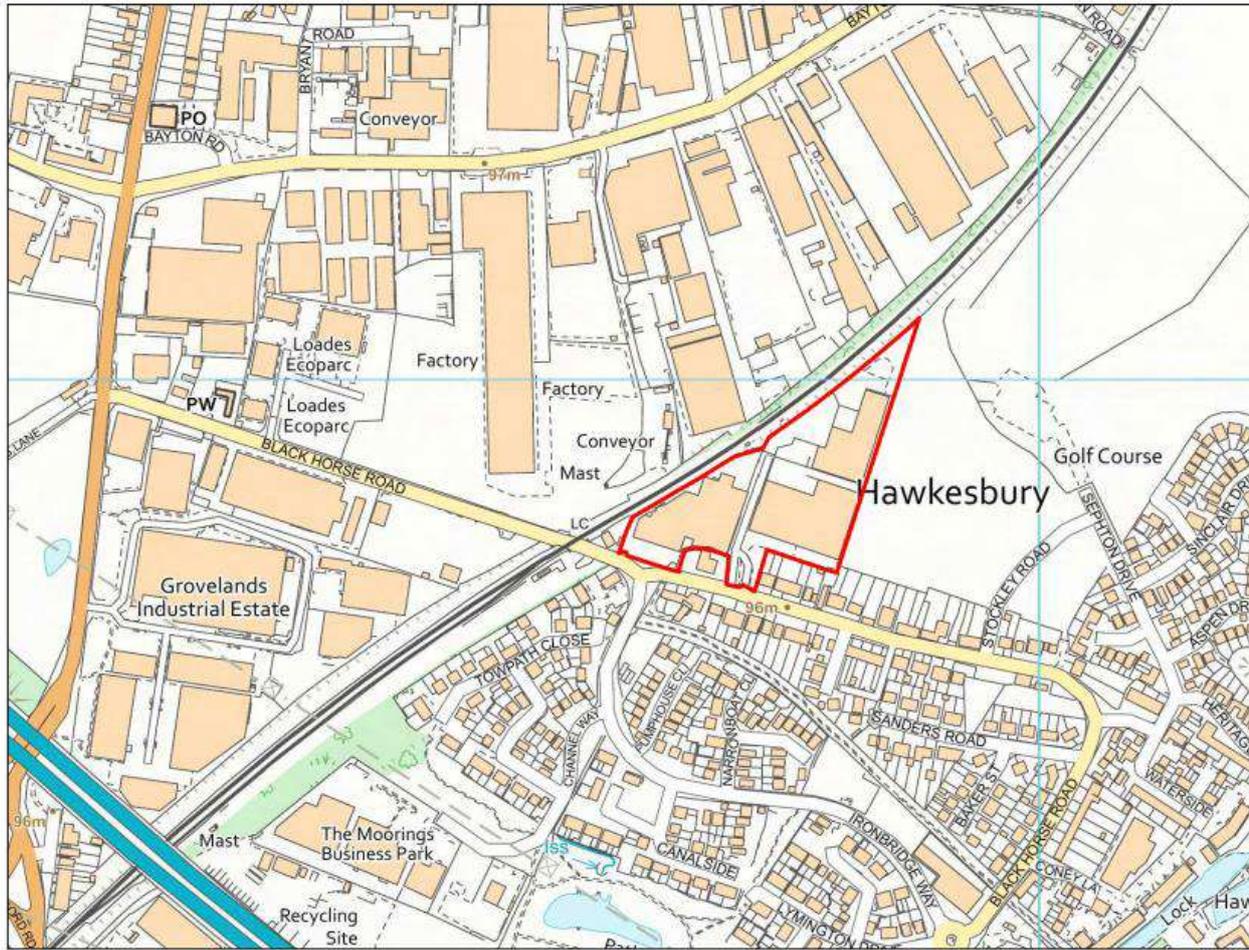
Seymour Road



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Black Horse Road (E23)



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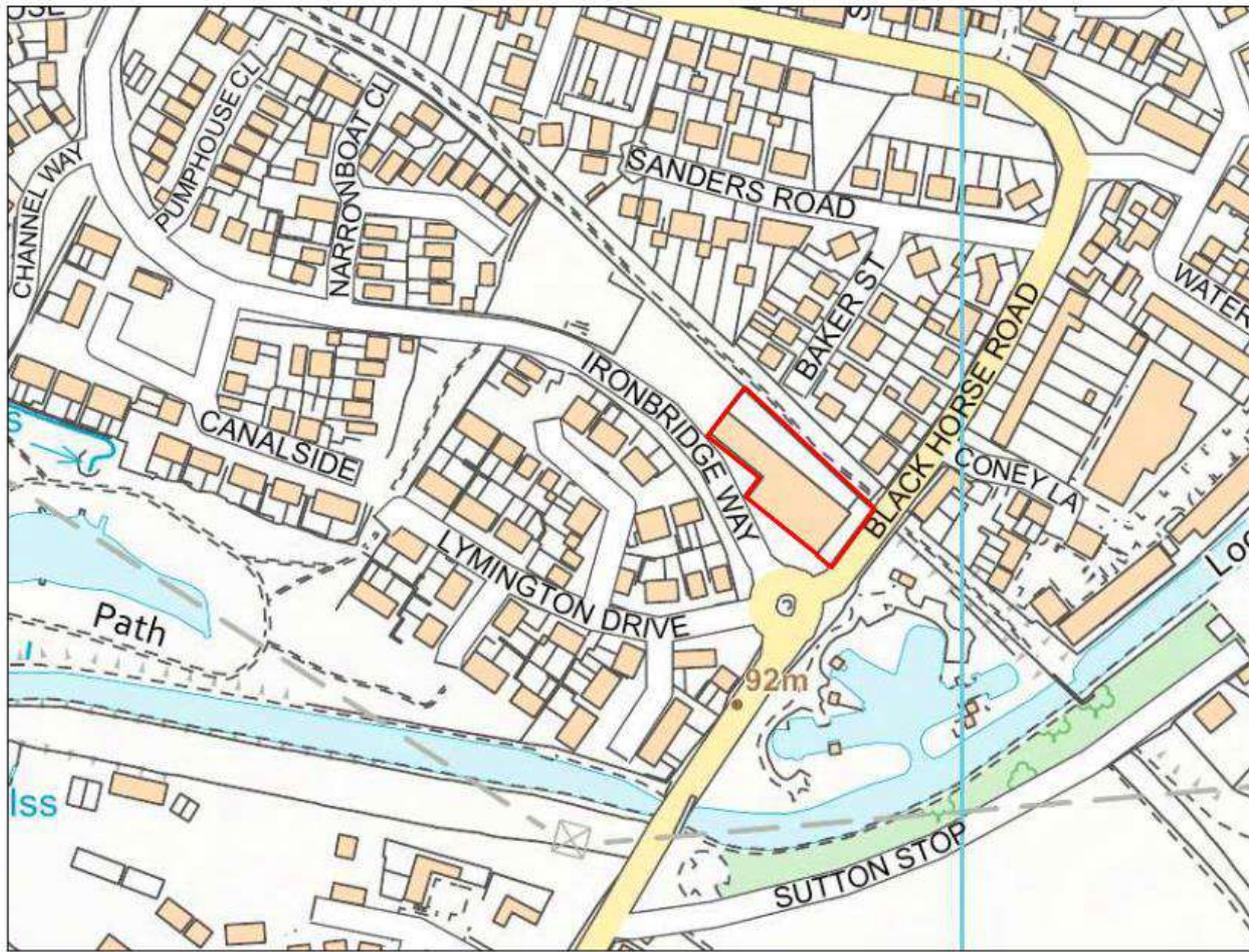
School Lane



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Scale
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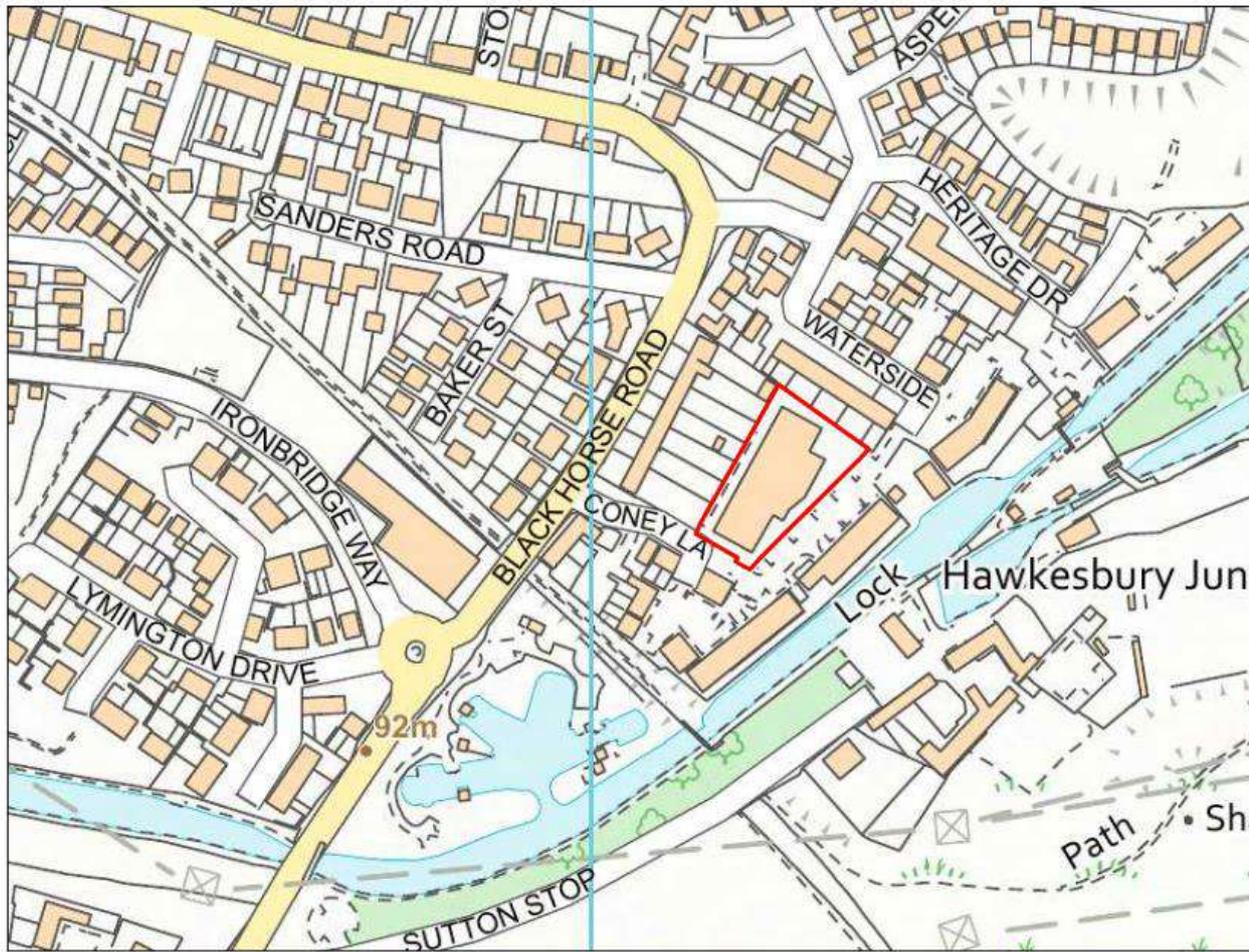
Black Horse Road (E26)



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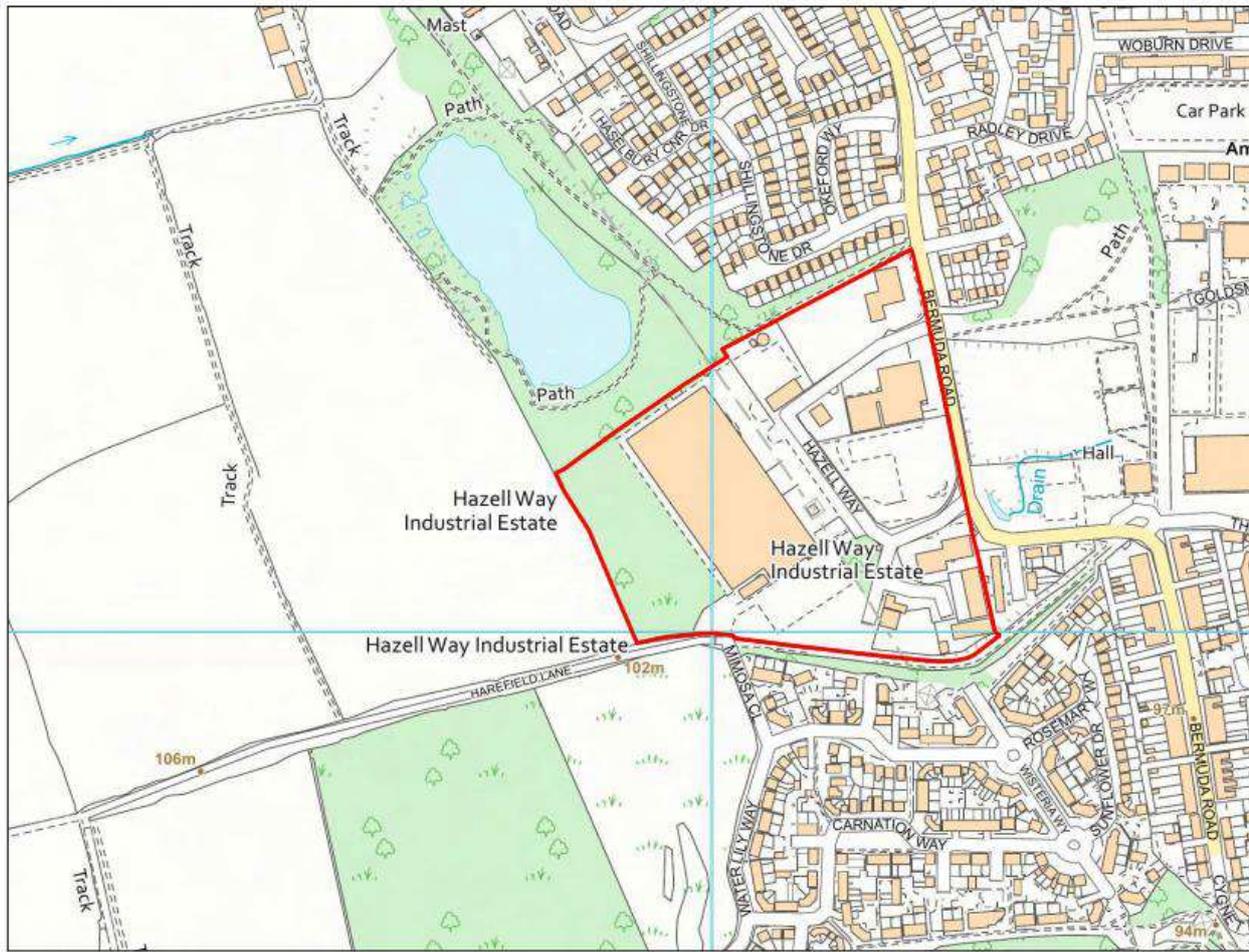
Hawkesbury Lock



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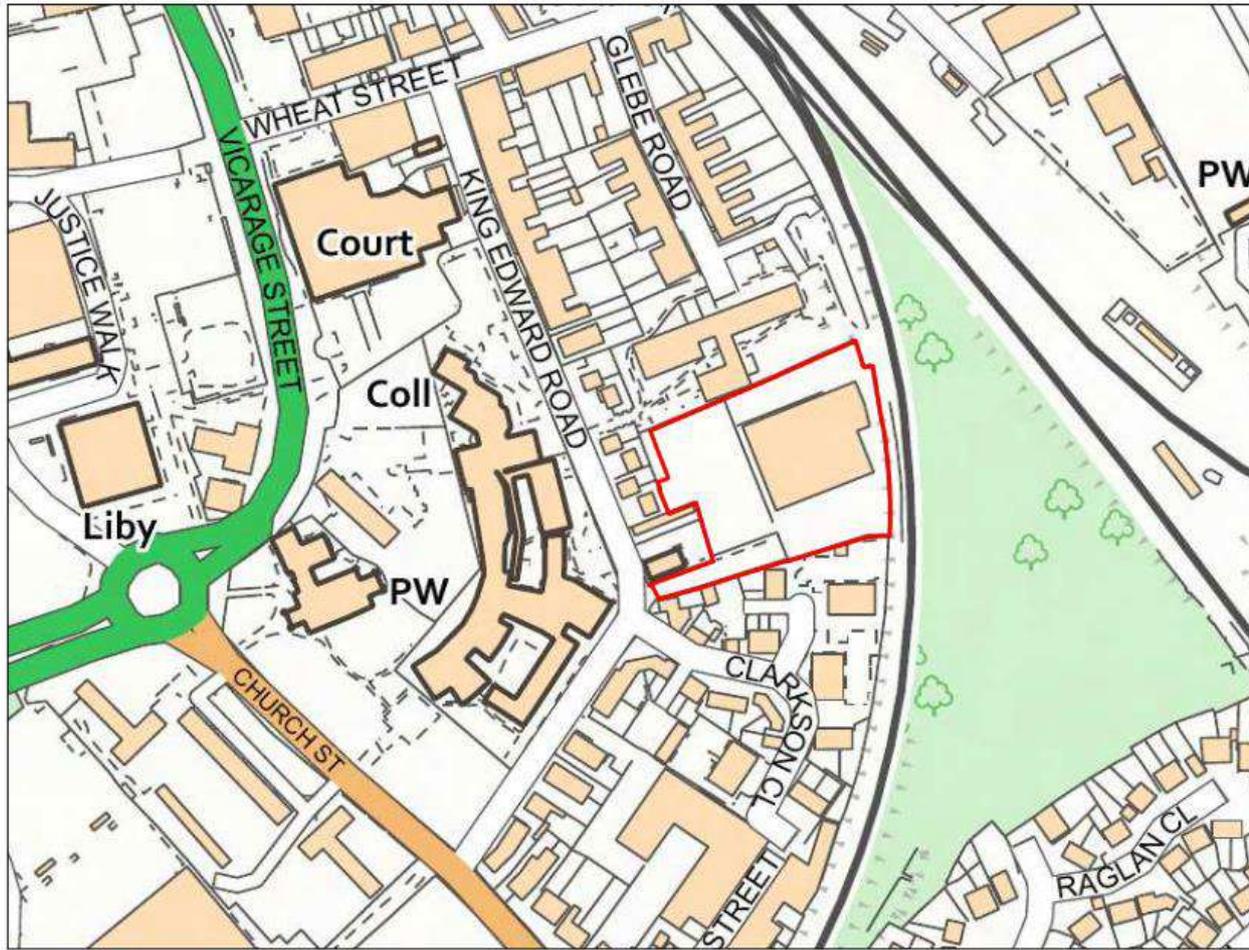
Hazell Way



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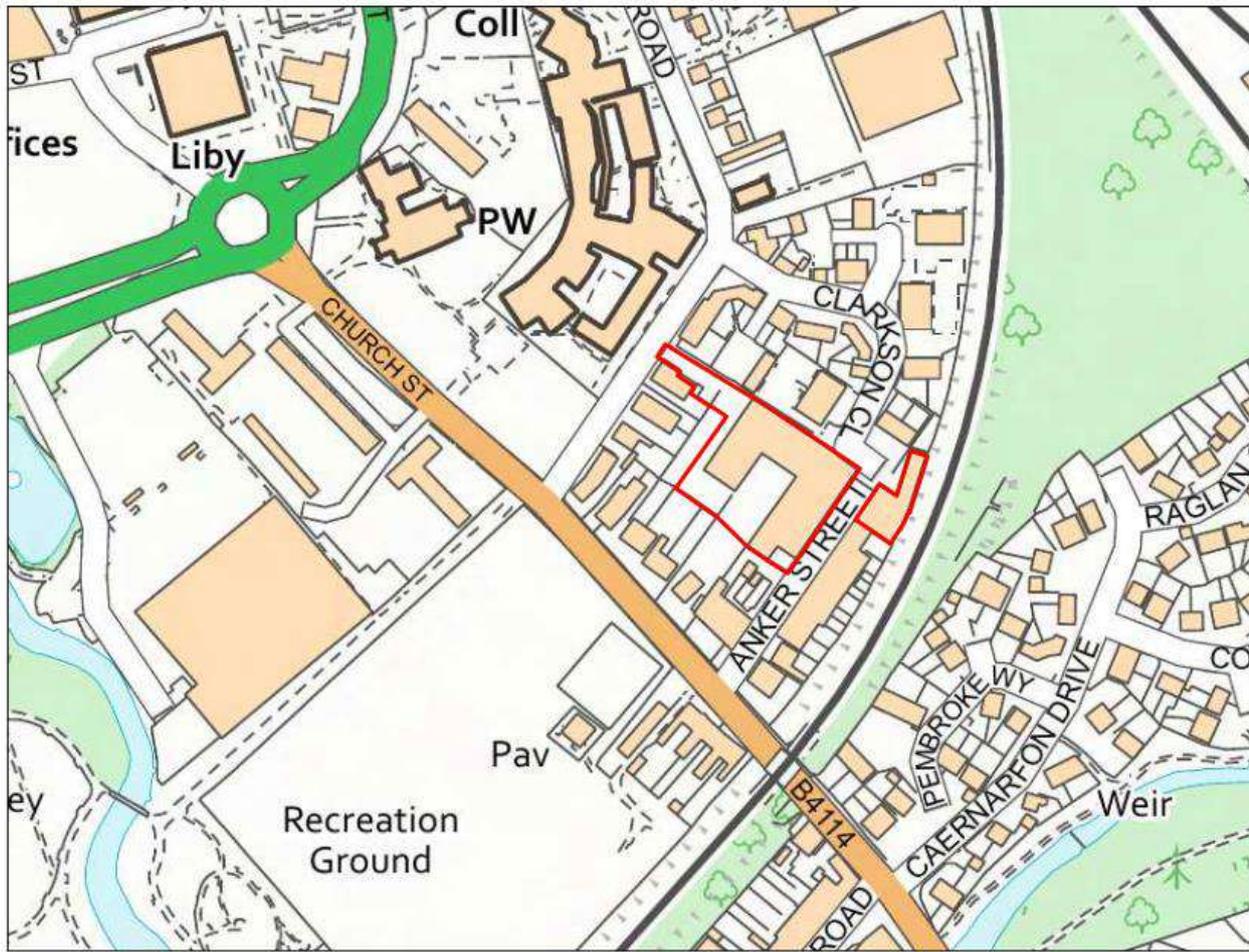
King Edward Road



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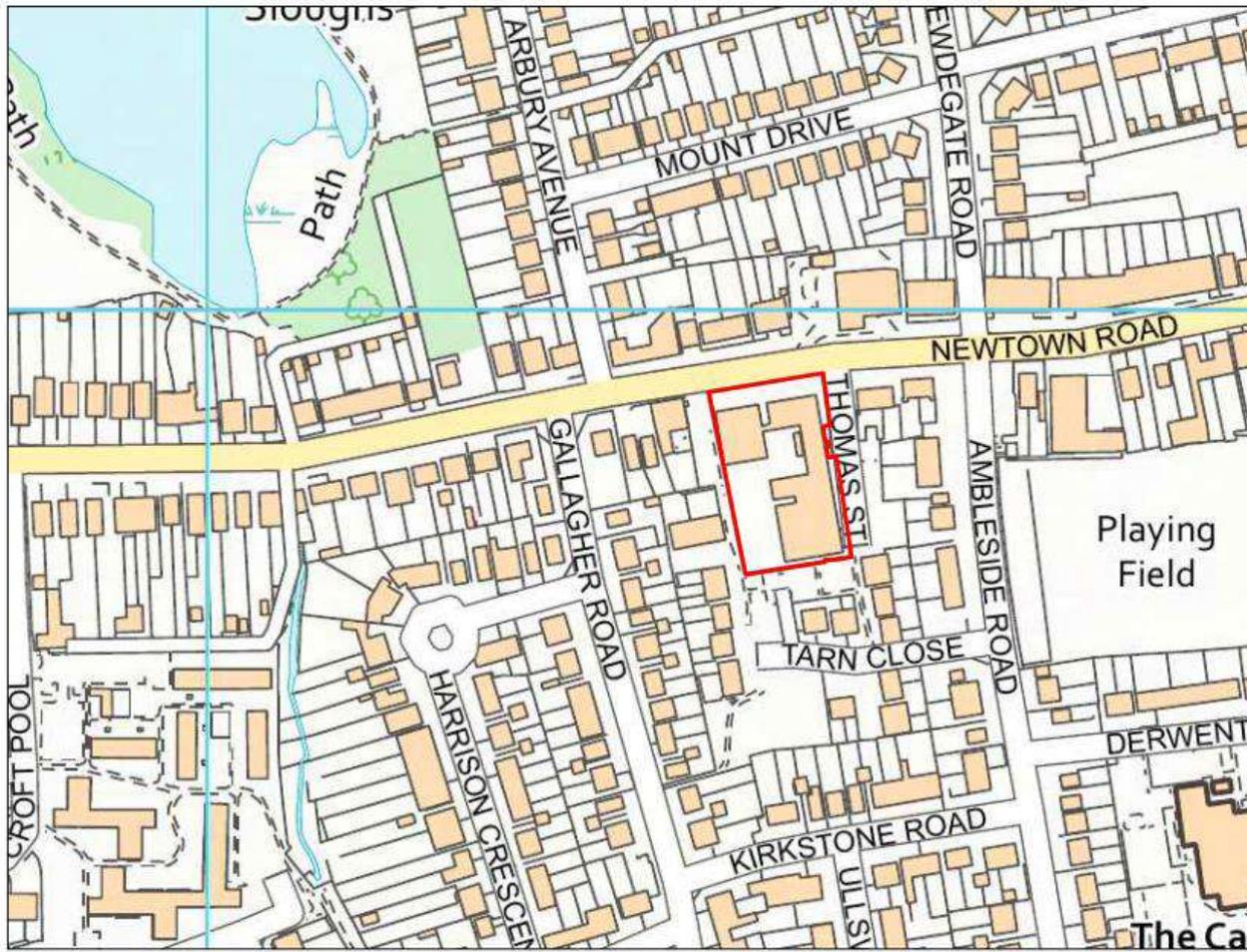
Anker Street



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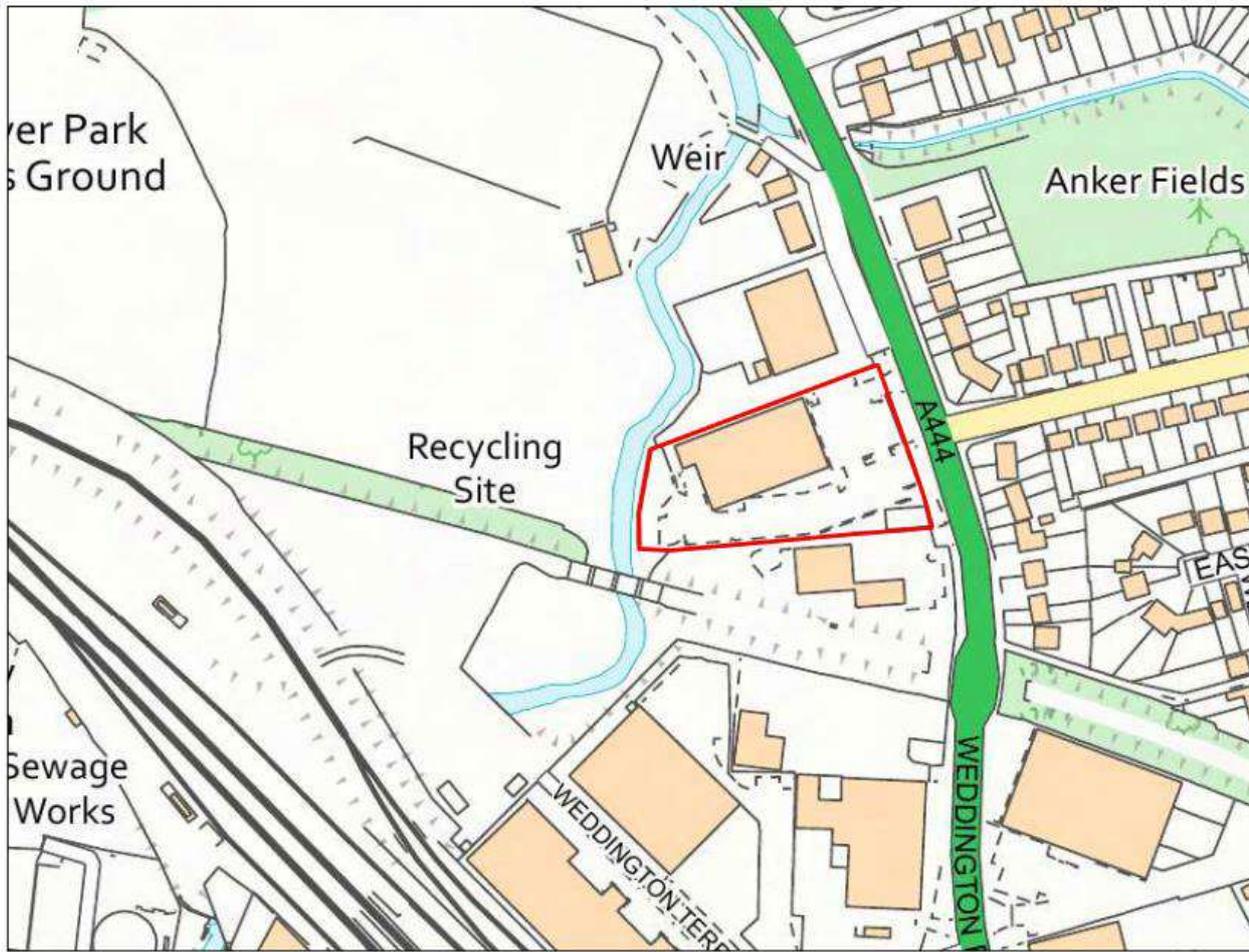
Newtown Road, Bedworth



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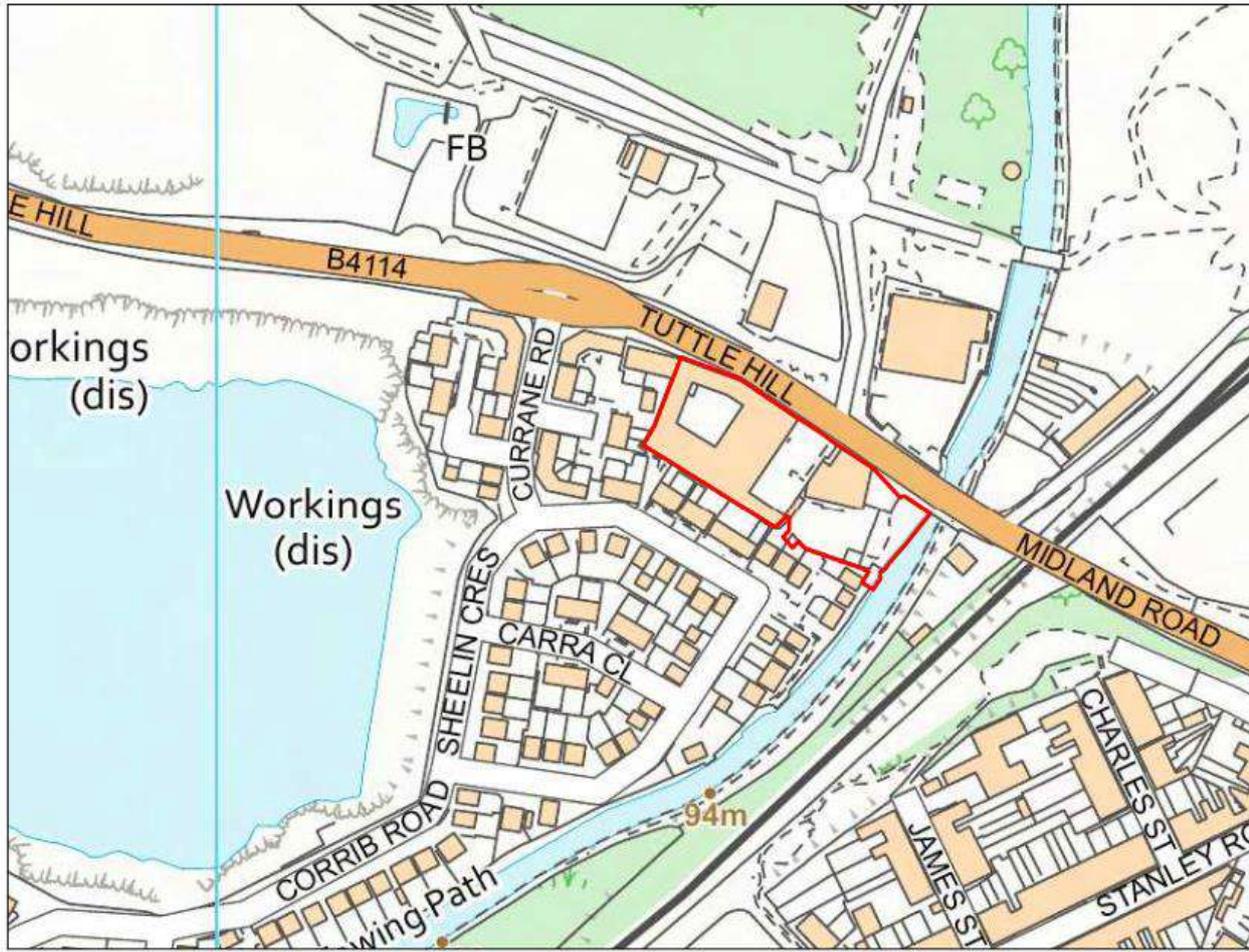
Weddington Road



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Tuttle Hill



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Appendix K - List of superseded policies

Superseded 2006 Local Plan saved policies	Superseding Borough Plan policies
H1 - Housing allocations	DS5 - Residential allocations
H3 - Affordable housing	H2 - Affordable housing
H5 - Special needs housing	BE3 - Sustainable design and construction
H6 - Planning obligations	HS1 - Ensuring the delivery of infrastructure
	SA1 - Development principles on strategic sites
	HSG & EMP - Site specific policies
H10 - Multiple occupation dwellings	N/A
H13 - Gypsy and Traveller sites	H3 - Gypsies and Travellers
EMP1 - Employment allocations	DS6 - Employment allocations
EMP2 - Judkins	N/A
EMP3 - Redevelopment of existing industrial sites or new windfall sites	E1 - Nature of employment growth
	E2 - Existing employment estates
EMP4 - Colliery Lane	N/A
EMP5 - Griff Clara	N/A
EMP9 - Planning obligations	HS1 - Ensuring the delivery of infrastructure
	SA1 - Development principles on strategic sites
	HSG & EMP - Site specific policies
EMP13 - Prison development	N/A
EMP14 - Protecting employment land (B1, B2 and B8)	E1 - Nature of employment growth
	E2 - Existing employment estates
S1 - Development in town centres	TC2 - Nature of town centre growth

Superseded 2006 Local Plan saved policies	Superseding Borough Plan policies
S2 - Development in district and local centres	TC3 - Hierarchy of centres
S3 - Environmental improvements to shopping centres	TC2 - Nature of town centre growth
S7 - A3-A5 uses outside town/district centres	TC2 - Nature of town centre growth
S8 - A3, A4 and A5 uses in town/district centres	TC2 - Nature of town centre growth
S9 - Sui generis uses of retail on industrial estates	N/A
R8 - Green track network	NE1 - Green infrastructure
	NE2 - Open space
R10 - Bermuda Community Park	N/A
ENV1 - Green Belt	DS7 - Green Belt
ENV2 - Areas of restraint	NE5 - Landscape character
ENV3 - Rural and urban countryside	NE5 - Landscape character
ENV14 - SPG on design	BE3 - Sustainable design and construction
ENV27 - Cemeteries	NE2 - Open space
ENV30 - Public art	N/A
T6 - Public transport	HS2 - Strategic accessibility and sustainable transport
T10 - Car parking standards	HS2 - Strategic accessibility and sustainable transport

Appendix L - Index of monitoring indicators

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
Development strategy		
DS2a	Employment land	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS2b	Retail	Scale of development proportional to retail hierarchy
DS2c	Leisure floor space	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS2d	Housing completions by settlement	Scale of development in settlements proportional to position in settlement hierarchy
DS3a	Development outside defined settlement boundaries	Zero new unallocated development (except those considered acceptable in the policy) outside development boundaries
DS4a	Housing completions	14,060 dwelling completions
DS4b	Development of employment land	107.8 ha of land is developed for employment uses
DS4c	Gypsy and Traveller accommodation	39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches provided
DS4d	Housing land supply	Continuous five year land supply of housing
DS5a	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report	All dwellings completed
DS6a	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report	107.8 ha of land is developed for employment uses
DS7a	Number of applications granted planning	Zero

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
	permission in Green Belt land although considered inappropriate development	
Housing		
H1a	Number of bedrooms in new dwelling completions	Completions in line with percentages set out in the most recent SHMA
H1b	Extra care housing completions	112 extra care housing completions per year
H2a	Developments of 11 to 14 dwellings and 15+ dwellings where 2 units and 25 % respectively of affordable housing is negotiated	100 %
H2b	Intermediate affordable housing completions	Percentage of intermediate dwellings per annum as outlined in SHMA
H2c	Social or affordable rented housing completions	Percentage of social or affordable rented dwellings per annum as outlined in SHMA
H3a	Gypsy and Traveller accommodation	39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches provided
H3b	Unauthorised pitches	None
H3c	Unauthorised encampments	None
H3d	Adoption of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations document in accordance with the latest Local Development Scheme	Refer to Local Development Scheme
Employment		
E1a	The number of applications granted in line with the Economic Development Strategy	Zero applications being in conflict with the Economic Development Strategy
E1b	The number of applications granted for non-economic development uses on strategic employment sites	Zero
E1c	Job growth within the Borough by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of national statistics to track the 	Jobs growth over the plan period to be in line with 'Policy DS4 – Overall development needs'

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
	<p>numbers employed. However, it should be noted that the data is out of date by around 2 years, and can be inconsistent, as Government has recently changed the data source which is only published once a year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out primary research / data collection to estimate job creation. This includes outputs from activities (i.e. from Warwickshire County Council Inward Investment Team), outputs from completions of developments (using industry accepted assumptions relating to numbers of jobs per sq m of development), and information from the press such as the advertisement of job vacancies. • Commissioning work to get more regular and up-to-date data, benchmarked against other areas. 	
E2a	<p>Monitor the loss of employment land to alternative uses and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. The indicator will be assessing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of appropriate economic development on estates (this would be 	<p>Qualitative monitoring will be undertaken through the Authority Monitoring Report. Consequently the analysis of this monitoring within the Authority Monitoring Report will determine the impact and effectiveness of the policy.</p>

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
	in conformity with policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development approved which results in non-conformity with policy. 	
E2b	Monitoring of any new employment estates which should be protected from alternative uses – this will be reported through the Authority Monitoring Report	There is no specific threshold determining what a new estate should be, however anything below 0.4 ha will not be considered a sufficient size for a new employment estate. The Authority Monitoring Report will report anything above this threshold and include analysis regarding the proposal.
E2c	Annual monitoring of losses to employment sites that are not to be protected. This will include a review of whether they are redeveloped in line with alternatives identified in the Economic Development Strategy.	All sites should be developed in line with Economic Development Strategy recommendations
E2d	Monitor the supply and delivery of employment uses and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report	103.6 ha of employment land over plan period
Town centres		
TC1a	Additional floor space for town centre uses	Increase in A1, A2, B1(a), and D2 floor space in Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres
TC1b	Additional floor space for town centre offices	15,000 sq m of office floor space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton: 13,000 sq m - 14,000 sq m • Bedworth 1,000 sq m - 2,000 sq m

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
TC1c	Additional floor space for comparison retail	13,470 sq m to 16,460 sq m of comparison floor space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton: 11,420 sq m - 13,950 sq m • Bedworth: 1,570 sq m - 1,925 sq m
TC1d	Additional floor space for convenience retail	1,750sq m to 3,580 sq m of convenience floor space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton: 910 sq m – 2,500 sq m • Bedworth: 460 sq m – 540 sq m
TC1e	Additional floor space café, restaurant and bars	2,666 sq m to 3,065 sq m of café, restaurant and bar floor space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuneaton: 2,324 sq m - 2,672 sq m • Bedworth: 324 sq m – 393 sq m
TC2a	Relevant planning permissions inside and outside of identified centres	Increase town centre uses given permission in defined centres and reduce town centres uses given permissions outside defined centres
TC2b	The net gain and losses of commercial floor space	Minimise the loss of retail units to non-retail uses within the defined district centre boundaries
TC2c	The diversity of uses (e.g. retail, leisure and services offer)	Maintain a good mixture of uses in the town centres
TC2d	Retailer representation and demand	Increase the amount of national retailers present in the town centres
TC2e	Commercial property indicators (such as prime zone A rents)	Increase the number of prime zone A rents
TC2f	Changes in vacancy levels	Maintain a low rate of vacant retail premises in all centres
TC2g	Accessibility and parking provision	Maintain availability of parking provision and improve provision for sustainable transport
TC2h	The quality of the town centre environments	Maintain the current standards of the town

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
		centres and seek to improve where necessary
TC2i	Town centre footfall	Increase town centre footfall in both centres
TC3a	Health of district and local centres. Bi-annual review of the local centres study to cover: Health check of centres (this includes district and local centres) Site assessment of any new district or local centres	District and local centres remain healthy in terms of their function, viability and vitality
TC3b	Delivery of new district and local centres	New district or local centres as set out in the strategic site policies
Healthy, safe and inclusive communities		
HS1a	Delivery of infrastructure set out within Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Where infrastructure on strategic sites is not being delivered in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, this will trigger a review with appropriate service delivery partners
HS1b	Applications granted in line with advice of infrastructure service delivery partners	Where applications are granted contrary to advice of infrastructure service delivery partners, it is expected that suitable planning justification is provided by the council. Where advice from partners leads to mitigation, this is considered positive.
HS1c	Monitoring of planning obligations/agreements that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed • Implemented • Amended 	Qualitative monitoring of this indicator will take place in the Authority Monitoring Report. The purpose is to enable an understanding as to how well the council is performing in terms of the obligations/agreements.

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
HS2a	Applications in conformity/non-conformity with Warwickshire County Council and/or Highways England advice: monitor the number of applications granted which are not mitigated against, following objection on transport grounds by either Warwickshire County Council and/or Highways England.	It is expected that applications will not be granted contrary to Warwickshire County Council and/or Highways England advice
HS2b	Monitor number of applications granted which result in a negative outcome when assessed against the criteria set out in the policy	Qualitative assessment of this indicator will take place in the Authority Monitoring Report. It is expected that the policy will be conformed with, however analysis of individual circumstances on each application will be required to understand whether criteria were conformed with.
HS2c	Conformity with supplementary planning document Transport Demand Management Matters	Qualitative assessment of this indicator will take place in the Authority Monitoring Report. It is expected that the supplementary planning document will be conformed with, however analysis of individual circumstances on each application will be required to understand whether the supplementary planning document was conformed with
HS3a	The number of new telecommunications developments permitted in conformity / not in conformity with the policy	It is expected that applications approved for telecommunications will be in line with this policy. Where this does not occur, detailed analysis will need to be undertaken to

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
		ascertain whether the policy is effective.
HS4a	Loss of community facilities	Applications granted which result in the loss of community facilities will need to be assessed in consultation with Warwickshire County Council. The impact of the loss(es) will determine the effectiveness of the policy.
HS5a	Monitor the number of applications granted contrary to the health impact assessment recommendations	Zero
HS5b	Monitor number of planning obligations received associated with health matters	Monitoring analysis will compare the overall monetary requirements identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan against what the Council receives
HS6a	Monitor number of planning obligations received associated with sport and exercise matters	Monitoring analysis will compare the overall monetary requirements identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan against what the council receives
HS6b	Loss and gain of playing pitches	To be identified within the Playing Pitch Strategy
HS6c	Loss of open space	No net loss of open spaces – destination parks, community parks, playing pitches, parks or allotments – to development
HS6d	Improvements to open space	Improvements in the total numbers of residents with adequate access to the different forms of open space provision as well as improvements in the quality of the open spaces
HS6e	Monitor the amount of planning obligations contributions secured,	Increase in the resources secured for, and the provision of, relevant facilities

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
	and the on-site provision of relevant facilities	
HS7a	Monitor the number of applications for use class A5 within 400 m of the principal point of access of existing secondary schools and sixth form colleges, excluding applications falling in town, district or local centres	Zero
HS7b	Monitor the number of units under A5 use class as a percentage of each local and district centre	20 % maximum
Natural environment		
NE1a	Green infrastructure	Provision of green infrastructure to support development in line with green infrastructure framework
NE1b	Distance of strategic network cycle routes	Delivery towards strategic cycle network plans
NE2a	Change to open space	No net loss of open spaces made up of destination parks, community parks, neighbourhood parks or allotments to development.
NE3a	Deterioration in SSSI and Special Area of Conservation sites	No deterioration; maintain at favourable status
NE3b	Development causing habitat net losses	Zero
NE3c	Development causing a loss of Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species	Zero
NE3d	Planning permission granted on designated statutory sites and sites with high biodiversity distinctiveness	Zero
NE3e	Local wildlife sites in positive management	All local wildlife sites
NE3f	Increase or decrease in connectivity of ecological network. This could be monitored through	Year on year increase

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
	planning applications and the Habitat Biodiversity Audit.	
NE4a	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of flood risk.	0 %
NE4b	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of risk to water quality	0 %
NE4c	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of risk to groundwater quality	0 %
NE4d	Number of developments including sustainable drainage systems	100 %
NE5a	Development given planning permission in highly valued landscape areas	Zero
NE5b	Maintain five year housing land supply	Maintain a minimum of five years housing land supply
Built Environment		
BE1a	Development of a potentially contaminated or unstable site	Remediation is suitable for new use and is no longer considered contaminated
BE2a	Proposals for small wind turbines in conformity with criteria	100 %
BE3a	New homes incorporating Building for Life 12 (12 greens)	100 % of new dwellings
BE3b	New homes meeting optional Building Regulations Standard Part M4(2) for accessible and adaptable dwellings	35 % of new dwellings
BE3c	New homes installing rain water harvesting systems in the curtilage of all new buildings	100 % of new dwellings

Monitoring reference	Indicator	Target
BE3d	New residential and commercial developments integrating Secure By Design principles	100 %
BE3e	Commercial applications achieving BREEAM very good standard	100 %
BE4a	Local list of heritage assets	Complete review
BE4b	No loss of designated historic assets	No loss
BE4c	Harm to registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments	No harm
BE4d	Review of conservation areas	Complete review

Appendix M – Use classes

The following list gives an indication of the types of use which may fall within each use class. Please note that this is a guide only and it is for the council to determine, in the first instance, depending on the individual circumstances of each case, which use class a particular use falls into¹²⁸.

A1 Shops – Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.

A2 Financial and professional services – Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops – these are now classed as ‘sui generis’ uses.

A3 Restaurants and cafes – For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises – restaurants, snack bars and cafes.

A4 Drinking establishments – Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs) including drinking establishments with expanded food provision.

A5 Hot food takeaways – For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

B1 Business – Offices (other than those that fall within A2), research and development of products and processes, light industry appropriate in a residential area.

B2 General industrial – Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste).

B8 Storage or distribution – This class includes open air storage

C1 Hotels – Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels).

C2 Residential institutions – Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres.

C3 Dwellinghouses – this class is formed of 3 parts:

- C3(a) covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess,

¹²⁸ Planning Portal (2017). Change of use: Use Classes.

servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child.

- C3(b): up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care, e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems.
- C3(c) allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 houses in multiple occupation definition, but which fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for, i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.

C4 Houses in multiple occupation – small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.

D1 Non-residential institutions – Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non-residential education and training centres.

D2 Assembly and leisure – Cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreation (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

Sui Generis – Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: betting offices/shops, pay day loan shops, theatres, larger houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses and casinos.

Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): A designated area where there is a likelihood that the air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 will not be met.

Affordable housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Ancient woodland: Land that has been continuously wooded since 1600. They are full of cultural heritage and are our richest sites for wildlife.

Authority monitoring report: A report published annually to assess the progress of policies and proposals in the Borough Plan.

Area action plan: A development plan document focussing on a specific location or an area subject to change.

Area of restraint: A designation of the adopted Local Plan 2006 to protect land for its open character and the contribution it makes to the character and structure of the urban areas.

Biodiversity offsetting: A way of delivering biodiversity net gains in a measureable way, where the potential to avoid any damage and mitigate any damage has been fully considered which is unavoidable.

Brownfield land / previously developed land: Land that is or was occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of the development, in urban and rural areas. It excludes land and buildings that have been used for agricultural purposes, forest and woodland, and land in built-up areas, which has not been developed previously (known as greenfield land).

Building at risk: A listed building or structural scheduled ancient monument known to English Heritage to be at risk because of neglect and decay or vulnerable to becoming so.

Building for Life 12: A tool for assessing the design quality of homes and neighbourhoods.

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM): The world's leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for non-domestic buildings.

Community facilities: Facilities or services for the community, including open space, sport and recreational facilities, community buildings, doctor's surgeries, libraries, pubs, churches, and children's play areas.

Combined heat and power / combined cooling, heat and power: Efficient and simultaneous generation of usable heat and power in a single process, thereby

reducing wasted heat and putting it to use by distributing to buildings via district heating pipes.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): A duty allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

Community park: A park normally between 1 and 10 ha.

Comparison retailing: A type of retail selling items not obtained on a frequent basis. These include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods where a comparison of alternatives is made.

Conservation area: An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.

Contaminated land: Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.

Convenience retailing: A type of retail selling everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery.

Corporate Plan: Part of the Council's Strategic Planning Framework showing the Council's vision, aims and priorities.

Decentralised energy: The local generation of electricity or heat from renewable and/or low carbon sources at, or near to, its point of use.

Derelict land: Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. Treatment can include demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling. The definition also includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings in an advanced state of disrepair i.e. with unsound roof(s).

Destination parks: The Borough's largest parks. Normally covering an area of between 10 and 65 ha and containing a range of quality facilities and experiences for all members of the public.

Development plan document: A statutory component part of the local development framework including the Borough Plan, area action plans and site-specific allocations.

District centre: Provides for the day-to-day shopping and service needs of local people.

District heating network: A local network of insulated pipes used to deliver heat, in the form of hot water or steam, from a centralised boiler or from combined heat and power generation for residential and commercial users.

Economic Development Strategy: A document stating the Council's vision, objectives and priorities for the Borough's economy.

Employment Land Review: A review of the quantity and quality of existing and proposed employment land within the Borough.

Evidence base: Economic, social, and environmental information and data gathered by the Council in order to provide robust and credible evidence to justify the soundness of the policies in the Borough Plan.

Feed-in tariff: A policy mechanism designed to accelerate investment in small scale (less than 5 MW) renewable energy technologies. Under the feed-in tariff, eligible renewable electricity generators (which can include homeowners, business owners, farmers, as well as private investors) are paid a cost-based price for the renewable electricity they produce.

Five year housing supply: A supply of housing sites that can be delivered within five years. To be 'deliverable', sites should be available now, offer a suitable location now, and be achievable on the site within 5 years.

Green Belt: A designation which aims to keep land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the Green Belt are to:

- Check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas.
- Prevent neighbouring towns from merging.
- Safeguard the countryside from encroachment.
- Preserve the setting and special character of historic towns.
- Assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Green corridor: A green linear space that can be used for walking and cycling, and may also provide a habitat for plants and animals.

Greenfield: Land where no development has previously taken place such as agricultural or forestry land.

Green infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green spaces, urban and rural, which are capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, gardens, nature reserves, river valleys, footpaths and cycle paths, allotments, and grass verges, and are multi-functional, i.e. they provide wildlife, recreational, cultural and ecological benefits.

Green network: Open spaces of all kinds, including canal-ways and river corridors, are accessibly linked together.

Ground source heat pumps: A system harnesses heat from underground by pumping water through it. The heat pump then increases the temperature, and the heat is used to provide home heating or hot water. The pump needs electricity to run, but the idea is that it uses less electrical energy than the heat it produces. The heat pump performs the same role as a boiler does in a central heating system, but it uses ambient heat from the ground rather than burning fuel to generate heat.

Health impact assessment: A means of assessing the health impacts of policies, plans and projects using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

Historic park and garden: A park or garden that is deemed to be of sufficient historic interest to merit inclusion on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Infrastructure delivery plan: Provides information about the infrastructure which needs to be delivered in order to support the policies and growth targets set out in the Borough Plan. It outlines the sources of funding for those projects, and identifies who is responsible for the delivery of infrastructure. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Strategy.

Infrastructure delivery strategy: This accompanies the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and sets out on-going and planned schemes for different infrastructure categories.

Intermediate housing: Homes for sale, and rent, provided at a cost above social, but below market levels. These include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), and other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.

Landscape character: What makes an area unique, defined as distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements (be it natural [soil, landform] and/or human [for example settlement and development]) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape character assessment: A tool to identify and understand our local landscapes in terms of their diversity, character, distinctiveness and sensitivity to change.

Listed building: A building or structure of special architectural, historical or cultural interest designated by English Heritage on behalf of the Government. Buildings are listed Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II. Any changes to such buildings require listed building consent.

Local centre: Provides for the day-to-day top-up shopping needs of local people on a smaller scale than a district centre.

Local geological site: Sites identified by local geo-conservation groups as being of geological importance. Nuneaton and Bedworth has eight sites of geological interest.

Local park: Smaller parks normally between 0.4 ha and 10ha.

Local Plan 2006: Old-style development plan prepared by the Council. Adopted in 2006, some policies of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan are saved until replaced by the Borough Plan.

Local nature reserve: Statutory designation for areas of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Nuneaton and Bedworth has three local nature reserves at Bedworth Sloughs, Ensor's Pool and Galley Common.

Local Transport Plan: The Local Transport Plan is a documents which set out the long-term vision, objectives and outcomes for transport. The Local Transport Plan should also include a range of policies, underpinned by a strategic programme of investment in maintenance of the existing network, and investments in transport schemes, where these can be justified, to deliver the vision and achieve the objectives and outcomes sought.

Local wildlife site: Area of land with substantive wildlife value. Nuneaton and Bedworth has approximately 30 local wildlife sites, and these are likely to increase as potential local wildlife sites are identified and assessed.

Major development: In relation to the provision of dwellinghouses where the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more, or the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more. In relation to all other types of development, development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Government policy on planning matters which seeks to create sustainable communities and foster sustainable development. The policies in the NPPF provide the national framework within which local policy should be prepared.

NUCKLE: NUCKLE is the upgrade of the existing rail line between Leamington and Nuneaton. It will help to improve accessibility and encourage increased use of the train for journeys that might otherwise be undertaken by car. The Phase 1 Coventry to Nuneaton Rail Upgrade scheme includes:

- Two completely new stations at Coventry Arena and Bermuda Park.
- More platforms at Coventry Station, to accommodate six-car trains.
- Longer platforms at Bedworth Station to accommodate longer trains.
- Improvements to the train service, with frequency doubled to every 30 minutes.
- Passenger capacity raised to four times its current level
- Equipment at the new Coventry Arena Station to turn trains around for an events shuttle service.

Primary frontages: Shopping frontages that include a high proportion of retail uses.

Primary shopping area: Where retail development is concentrated, comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are contiguous and closely related to the primary shopping frontage.

Priority species and habitats: Species and habitats that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, 1994. Nuneaton and Bedworth has several species and habitats that are of a priority status. The list of these species and habitats is included the Technical Paper on Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

Proposals map: Visual representation on an Ordnance Survey map of policies and land allocations in the Borough Plan, as well as other development plan documents in the local development framework.

Renewable Heat Incentive: Payment system for the generation of heat from renewable energy sources. The Renewable Heat Incentive operates in a similar manner to the Feed-in Tariff system, and was introduced through the Energy Act 2008.

Regional Spatial Strategy: Set out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land for a 15-20 year time period. It identified the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicated areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specified priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. The strategy formed part of the development plan for local planning authorities.

Scheduled ancient monument: Process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list (schedule). English Heritage takes the lead in identifying sites in England, which are placed on the schedule by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

Secondary frontages: Shopping frontages that include retail uses as well as non-retail town centre uses, such as banks and restaurants.

Section 106: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Section 278: An agreement of works to existing highways. Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 allows a developer to carry out works to the public highway. This is generally necessary where planning permission has been granted for a development that requires improvements to, or changes to, public highways.

Sequential approach: A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others. For example, previously developed land before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): An area of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Small scale wind energy: Is defined as having less than 100 kW, and typically comprise single turbines. They are considered to be viable at lower wind speeds (4.5 m/s at 10 m above ground level).

Social rented housing: Housing that is let at below market rents and on a secure basis to people in housing need, usually by local authorities or a registered social landlord.

Special area of conservation: European designation to protect habitats and species considered to be of European interest under the EC Habitats Directive.

Strategic environmental assessment: Procedure, set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): An assessment, at a strategic level, of all forms of flood risk, taking into account the impacts of climate change.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The SHLAA is a key tool in the development of local housing policy and proposals. It assesses whether a site is deliverable, developable or not currently developable. The definitions of these attributes is outlined below.

- Deliverable – the site is available now, offers a suitable location for housing and there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered within five years.
- Developable – the site is a suitable for location for housing and there is a reasonable prospect that it will be available and delivered for housing at a specific point in time – for example, by the end of the plan period.
- Not currently developable – it is unknown when the site could be developed.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): An assessment of the demand and need for market and affordable housing, as well as types of housing tenures in Nuneaton and Bedworth, in addition to associated housing market areas within the C2 housing market area.

Strategic sites: Large scale sites that are key to the successful delivery of the Borough Plan.

Sub-regional strategy: A wide reaching approach for managing growth within the sub-region. Relevant to Nuneaton and Bedworth are Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire (including all boroughs/districts).

Super Output Area (SOA): A small area used for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They can be used for statistical comparison because they are of consistent size and are not subject to frequent boundary change.

Supplementary planning document: Provide further detail on policies and proposals contained within a development plan document, and are a material consideration when determining planning applications.

Sustainability appraisal: A tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors), and is required to be undertaken on the Borough Plan.

Sustainable Community Plan: Required under the Local Government Act 2000, a Sustainable Community Plan (also referred to as a Sustainable Community Strategy) sets out the strategic vision for a place which aims to improve the social, economic

and environmental well-being of an area. It is produced by the Local Strategic Partnership. The Borough Plan can be viewed as a delivery tool for the Sustainable Community Plan, and therefore needs to be aligned with it.

Sustainable design: Design principles to reduce negative environmental impacts through skillful, sensitive design and connect people with open spaces, as well as being responsive to local context, adaptable, resource efficient and deliver value over its whole life.

Sustainable drainage systems: A management practice which enable surface water to be drained in a way which mimics, as closely as possible, the run-off prior to site development.

Acronyms

AQMA: Air Quality Management Area

BME: Black, Minority and Ethnic

BREEAM: Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method

CFMP: Catchment Flood Management Plan

CSW: Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire

DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

ELMOU: Employment Land Memorandum of Understanding

FTTP: Fibre to the Premises

LLFA: Lead Local Flood Authority

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework

NUCKLE: Nuneaton, Coventry, Kenilworth and Leamington

RBMP: River Basin Management Plan

SHLAA: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

SHMA: Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SNPP: Sub-National Population Projections

SOA: Super Output Area

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

WMCA: West Midlands Combined Authority

Statement on behalf of the Claimant
Sarah Matile – First Statement
Exhibits ‘SM1-SM3’
Dated: 16 October 2025

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING’S BENCH DIVISION**

Claim No: QB-2019-000616

BETWEEN :

**(1) Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
(2) Warwickshire County Council**

Claimants

– and –

**(1) Thomas Corcoran
(2)-(53) Other Named Defendants
(54) Persons Unknown Forming Unauthorised Encampments within the Borough of
Nuneaton and Bedworth**

Defendants

Exhibit ‘SM2’

Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD

2021 - 2037



Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

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Adopted January 2024

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council adopted a Borough Plan on 11th June 2019 which planned for new development in the borough until 2031. The Borough Plan plans, principally, for new commercial, employment, and residential uses. In terms of residential uses the Borough Plan must plan for all parts of the community and thus deals with provision for Gypsies and other Travellers.
- 1.2 Policies DS4 – Overall development needs and H3 – Gypsies and Travellers set out the need for new pitches by 2031/2032 to be at least 39 residential and 5 transit pitches. Policy H3 does not set out where the new pitches would be provided but sets out the criteria that will be used to identify potential locations for residential and permanent pitches through the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD). It is through this DPD that land is identified and allocated for future traveller sites. Policy H3 of the current adopted Borough Plan (2011-2031) is superseded entirely by the DPD and in the emerging Borough Plan Policy H3 will purely refer to the DPD for Policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Showperson pitches and plots.
- 1.3 The current Local Development Scheme (2020) sets out the timetable for the production of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD which is as follows:
- May 2021 – consultation on an Issues and Options document;
 - January 2022 – consultation on a publication document;
 - July 2022 – submission of the document to the Secretary of State;
 - January 2023 – receipt of Inspector’s report on the examination of the document; and
 - February 2023 – adoption of the document.
- 1.4 This adopted DPD was preceded by the Publication version of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD; which was the formal document required by Regulation 19 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This was consulted on between 28th January 2022 and 25th March 2022. A consultation on the previous version of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD, the Issues and Options consultation draft, took place between 11th June 2021 and 6th August 2021. This document was that required by Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A consultation statement has been produced which sets out the responses received and how they were considered in producing the DPD.
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- 1.5 The document is set out in four subsequent chapters addressing the vision and objectives of the DPD, followed by the need for new pitches, the locations of these new pitches and a monitoring schedule for the DPD.

- 1.6 To support this document the Council has commissioned a consultant to produce a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpersons Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and this can be viewed alongside this document. The most recent study prior to this new GTAA dates from 2016 and it concluded that the evidence base is refreshed on a five-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate. The DPD is also supported by a 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document, a Sustainability Appraisal Report, and an Appropriate Assessment, the contents of which have been considered in the production of this DPD. All supporting documents can be seen on the Borough Council's website alongside this DPD as part of the formal consultation.

2.0 Vision & Objectives

Vision

- 2.1 The vision was contained within the Issues and Options consultation draft of the DPD. Since that document the vision has been amended so that reference to the environment is made thereby linking the vision more to objective 3.
- 2.2 The vision for this DPD is for the needs of the travelling community in and visiting the borough to be provided with sufficient pitches so that they can live, work, and rest in the borough. Pitches will be well located and integrated into the environment and the local community thereby providing good access to essential services.

Objectives

- 2.3 The following objectives will help achieve the vision for the DPD. Three objectives were consulted upon and although no issues were raised by consultation responses on the content of the objectives, objective 3 has been amended. The intent of the objective remains the same, but the terminology has been changed so that it aligns better with the language used in the adopted Borough Plan.

Objective 1 - to provide sufficient pitches for the needs of the travelling community.

Objective 2 - to provide provision in sustainable locations with good access to local services.

Objective 3 - to provide provision in such a way that the local environment is protected and, where appropriate, enhanced.

These objectives are interrelated and in combination they will contribute to realising the vision for the DPD.

3.0 Need

Introduction

- 3.1 The evidence base that supported the formation of the need for new pitches in the Borough Plan was the 2016 Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpersons Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). Since the 2016 GTAA was produced the 2016 Housing and Planning Act introduced the need to conduct a wider assessment of all caravan and houseboat accommodation needs, not just those from Gypsy and Traveller ethnicities. A new assessment of accommodation needs has been produced, dated from 2021. This assessment updates the need for new pitches to those published in the Borough Plan and addresses the implications of the 2016 Housing and Planning Act.
- 3.2 The Issues and Options consultation proposed four options for the number of pitches to provide ranging from that in the 2021 GTAA through to figures above those in the GTAA from 2016 (and published in the Borough Plan). After careful consideration it is considered that the figures from the 2021 GTAA should be used as the basis for the need. Even though representations on the DPD were low, the newer figures were clearly preferred over those that were now nearly six years old by respondents. Not only are these figures more recent, but the interview rate was also much higher giving greater confidence that the assessment of need is more robust and closer to that actually required. These four options were assessed in the accompanying sustainability appraisal to the issues and options document and these four options all came out the same, partly because all reasonable options considered would achieve the number of pitches set in the 2021 GTAA as a minimum (which is the most recent data source) but also because there were many unknowns of the likely impacts that would result from these different sets of figures for new pitch numbers.
- 3.3 Using the requirement for new pitches from the 2021 GTAA as a minimum rather than the higher figures in the extant Borough Plan means that this document will need to supersede the requirements for new pitches set out in Policies DS4 and H3 of the Borough Plan.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 3.4 The first part of the 2021 GTAA was to assess the current occupancy of pitches within the borough, then to assess how much capacity remains above this, so, how many pitches are unoccupied but are available, followed by calculating how many more pitches are needed to fulfil the need for new pitches within the borough. The new GTAA advises that with the current
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occupied and vacant pitches within the borough there is a need for 16 additional residential and no transit pitches to meet the needs of those who meet the definition of travellers as set out in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, August 2015; this increases by four to a total of 20 additional residential pitches to meet a cultural need (that is, people who do not meet the definition of a traveller but nevertheless live on pitches). For travellers, this is change of 23 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches from those figures published in the Borough Plan (both decreasing). Table 1 below repeats the figures from Table 6.3 of the 2021 GTAA in which the need for new pitches is set out.

Table 1 - Plan period Gypsy and Traveller pitch need 2021/22 to 2036/37.

Time period	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2026/7 to 2030/31 (B)</i>	4	3
<i>Over period 2031/32 to 2036/37(C)</i>	8	7
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL to 2036/37 (12 years) D=(B+C)</i>	12	10
NET SHORTFALL 2021/22 to 2036/37 (A+D) (11 years)	20	16

PPTS = Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) within which the definition of Gypsies and Travellers is provided.

- 3.5 The 2021 GTAA assumes that some of this provision for additional pitches can be found through turnover on the site at The Griff and by a combination of intensification and expansion of three existing sites to provide 11 pitches. Table 2 below repeats the figures from Table 6.4 of the 2021 GTAA which sets out these assumptions. Thus, the table shows that through the provision of 11 new additional pitches the need up to 2036/37 is met and, therefore, this meets the need evidenced in the 2021 GTAA.

Table 2 - Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need.

Time period	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6

Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (C)	6	6
Residual need 2021/22 to 2025/26 after turnover and potential intensification/expansion (D) = A-B-C	-5 Need met	-7 Need met
Longer-term need 2026/27 to 2036/37 (E)	12	10
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (F)	15	15
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (G)	5	5
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (H) = E-F-G	-8 Need met	-10 Need met
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I) = D+H	-13 Need Met	-17 Need met
Summary	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2036/37) (J = A+E)	20	16
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (K) = B+F	22	22
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (L)=C+G	11	11
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover (M=J-K-L)	-13 Need met	-17 Need met

- 3.6 Although turnover has been considered and has the potential to meet need based on past trends, this cannot be wholly relied upon as the future level of turnover at The Griff is not guaranteed. Instead, turnover is one element of supply but there remains a need to take positive steps to increase the number of pitches available to households across the borough to meet the needs identified and to plan positively for the area. This is particularly important for the Council to achieve a 5-year land supply of new pitches. So, turnover can be relied upon to meet some of the forecast need but not to the exclusion of allocating new pitches. The GTAA of 2021 identified 11 pitches that could be found in the Borough and this should be used to form

the basis of the minimum new pitches to provide, the remainder will be met by turnover.

Travelling Showpeople

- 3.7 The GTAA from 2021 states that there is 1 occupied and 3 vacant pitches in the Borough for use by Travelling Showpeople. The 2016 GTAA set out that there were 4 private owned pitches, and plots on site/yards of which 4 were occupied and 0 were vacant. Therefore, plot numbers have remained the same but vacant plot numbers have increased. No additional provision is recommended by the current GTAA.

Bargee Travellers

- 3.8 In the 2016 GTAA bargee Travellers were accounted for by one family present in the borough. No change to bargee Traveller numbers are contained within the updated GTAA.

Future Need

- 3.9 In the 2021 GTAA it is recommended that the *"...evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth."* This is an important element of confirming that the need in this DPD remains as required. It is therefore the Council's intention that the number of new pitches will be assessed each year at the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) stage and landowners contacted to encourage the sites to come forwards. The DPD will be reviewed five years after adoption and subsequently five years thereafter on an ongoing basis, to ensure the document meets the current needs. The update of the GTAA is referenced in Table 3 of Chapter 5.0 on Monitoring of this document. Should need be found to have changed beyond that set out in this DPD (or indeed for another reason such as undeliverability of a site or sites) then this should trigger a review of this DPD.

Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need

The following levels of development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2021 and 2037:

- At least 6 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2025 and
- At least a further 5 permanent residential pitches beyond those required by 2025 so that, in total, at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers by 2037.

This Policy supersedes the third bullet point of DS4 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).

4.0 Location of Pitches

Green Belt

- 4.1 Two of the sites to receive new pitches are within the Green Belt, namely Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough sits within the wider West Midlands Green Belt and Green Belt forms a large part of the borough. The Green Belt is mostly located to the south of Nuneaton, but also surrounds the main areas of Bedworth, Bulkington, and Ash Green. Nationally, the government attaches great importance to the Green Belt. The five key purposes of Green Belts are:
- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- 4.2 Alterations to the Green Belt boundary are only approved in exceptional circumstances and must be done during the local plan making process. In reviewing land to be released from the Green Belt for development, the exceptional circumstances should be weighed up against any potential adverse effects on the overall integrity of the Green Belt, according to an assessment of the whole of the Green Belt based around the five purposes set out above. Traveller sites are inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Furthermore, subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances, and unmet need Traveller sites in the Green Belt are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the Green Belt.
- 4.3 Sunrise Cottage and The Old Nursery are not currently being considered for the removal of their Green Belt status. The removal of the two sites from the Green Belt would not be consistent with Policy DS7 of the current Borough Plan (and would be noncompliant with Regulation 8(4) of the 2012 Regulations) which is the Part 1 plan. Notwithstanding this, the Borough Plan is currently being reviewed and the Green Belt status of these two sites may be revisited, if necessary, when the Borough Plan is updated as part of a wider review of the Green Belt. However, the Site Assessments and the Green Belt document explains how the Green Belt sites may be considered suitable for development subject to meeting national policy for the Green Belt.
- 4.4 If future planning applications on these sites are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, then it would be necessary to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' in accordance with the
-

Framework. In this regard, the allocation of these sites for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches in this DPD will be an important consideration in any such assessment.

Sustainability

- 4.5 Beyond the issue of the Green Belt, which is a significant matter, there are other factors that may need consideration for the locating of new Gypsy and Traveller pitches. Sites should have reasonable access to services, such as shops, schools, GP surgeries, and pharmacies, and this access should be capable of being done by modes of transport other than private car. Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to access services and thus is the focus for accessibility. However, many of the current sites are limited by their options for modes of travel.
- 4.6 Sites should also avoid locations that would impact upon land that has been designated for its interest, so, sites of ecological, heritage, or geological value. Similarly, contaminated land, land prone to flooding, and land in a sensitive landscape should also be avoided. These and other criteria for selecting new Gypsy and Traveller sites are set out in Policy GT2 – Strategy.

Locational Strategy

- 4.7 The fundamental purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD is to allocate land to provide for the number of pitches identified for the required need to 2037. The Issues and Options consultation draft proposed four strategies for allocating new pitches. These were all assessed within the accompanying sustainability appraisal and two of the options were found to be the most sustainable, namely the following:
- A. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted area of existing sites and/or adjacent to these sites, then based on walking distances to services, and then by existing Policy H3.
 - D. Seek to allocate new pitches firstly within the permitted site area of existing sites, then adjacent to these existing pitches, then based on the criteria set out in the latter part of the policy.
- 4.8 Respondents to the issues and options selected only options A and D – with an even split of numbers to these two options from respondents. Options A and D – the first difference is that option A uses extant Policy H3 to assess sites at the outset whilst option D only uses extant Policy H3 once insufficient sites have been found via other means. The second difference is that option D separates out the permitted areas of existing sites from land adjacent to existing sites whereas option A does not and treats them together. It is considered that option D should form the basis of the

allocation of new pitches as it allows for the consideration of the permitted site area of existing sites first (and in isolation) and this has the potential for the least impact. However, in hindsight, the use of the word 'adjacent' could give rise to some ambiguity and the word 'adjoining' will be used instead to emphasise that there should be a physical relationship between the new and the existing. It should be noted that should planning applications be made for new pitches on unallocated sites then the strategic policy in this DPD would be used as the starting point to assess their suitability.

- 4.9 Policy GT2 identifies that new Gypsy and Traveller pitches will generally be supported within the sites allocated within GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites. In addition, to ensure that consideration is given to sustainability, any new sites that come forwards within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan). In addition, land adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites will be considered as long as these are in proportion appropriate to the scale of the existing site. The intention is to supersede entirely Policy H3 in the current adopted Plan (2011 – 2031). Within the emerging Borough Plan (2024 – 2039) emerging Policy H3 will simply signpost to the adopted DPD for guidance on any new pitches or plots.

Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy

Planning permission will be granted for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches subject to compliance with other policies of the development plan and with national policy, including in relation to Green Belt, on the following land:

- a) Sites allocated in Policy GT3 or within the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites;
- b) Sites within the urban area (as shown within the settlement boundary of Policy DS2 of the Borough Plan);
- c) Extensions adjoining the permitted area of existing lawful, authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites that are proportionate in scale to the existing site.

Any proposed sites considered must comply with all of the following:

- a) The site should have reasonable access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops;
- b) The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and scale of the site;
- c) The number of pitches or plots is in proportion to the size and density of the nearest settled community;
- d) The site is not located in areas of high flood risk;

- e) The site avoids adverse impact on historic and important open spaces, landscape or local nature conservation designations, ecology and biodiversity assets;
- f) The site is located where the privacy, visual and residential amenity for both site residents and neighbouring land uses are protected;
- g) The site has suitable access to the highway network;
- h) The site is located where air or noise pollution will not significantly affect the health and well-being of site residents; and
- i) The site has suitable connection to the foul sewage system or can demonstrate that connection is unviable and alternative arrangements can be made.

This Policy supersedes Policy H3 of the adopted Borough Plan (2011-31).

- 4.10 Where alternative methods for foul water treatment such as septic tanks or cesspits are required; consent will be required from the Environment Agency for an Environmental Permit (Regulations 2016). This is to enable the discharge of polluting substances (including sewage effluent) into surface waters or the ground. It is the Applicants responsibility to make the appropriate enquiries regarding any Environmental Permit requirements. (Environmental Permitting Guidance can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/environmental-permit-check-if-you-need-one>)

Allocation of Sites

- 4.11 Using the strategy above as the basis for allocating new pitches, the starting point is within existing sites. The 2021 GTAA identified two privately owned sites within the Borough which had the potential to accommodate new additional pitches within their existing approved extent. These are Winter Oak, Watling Street, Nuneaton and Sunrise Cottage, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington. The GTAA indicated that these could accommodate up to 11 additional pitches. These have been independently assessed and it was concluded that they could accommodate 9 additional pitches without detriment to the existing occupiers. The sites have also been assessed by the Council, with input from key technical stakeholders, and there are no outright technical reasons why this form of development would be unacceptable in these locations (this can be viewed in the 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document).
- 4.12 The 2021 GTAA also identified another site that had the potential to accommodate new pitches through the physical expansion of the site. This was the privately owned site at Fella's Acre, Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington which it was considered could accommodate an additional two pitches. This was also independently assessed and following this the site was deemed to be unsuitable for expansion – mainly relating to deliverability. However, the

landowner expressed an interest in developing another site for new pitches, namely The Old Nursery, Parrotts Grove, Coventry. This has been independently assessed and it was concluded that the site could be developed to provide five to six new pitches. The site has also been assessed by the Council, with input from key technical stakeholders, and there are no outright technical reasons why this form of development would be unacceptable in this location.

- 4.13 The number of pitches provided by the three sites found acceptable for allocation would provide 14-15 pitches which would, firstly, meet the minimum 11 pitches required and, secondly, build in some resilience should the anticipated levels of turnover at The Griff not take place.
- 4.14 To support the production of this document the Council ran a call for sites between 17th September 2021 and 22nd October 2021 which included Gypsy and Traveller sites. No sites were put forward for this type of use as a result of this call for sites. Therefore, the three assessed independently for the Council remain the only sites for consideration.
- 4.15 Further to the independent assessment and the Council's 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document the sites (and the policies) were assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the Habitats Regulations Assessment. This latter document is a risk assessment to decide whether the full subsequent stage known as Appropriate Assessment is required. The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that due to the location of the allocated sites and the general absence of realistic linking impact pathways that there would be no likely significant effects on either Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or the River Mease SAC either alone or in combination.
- 4.16 The need for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches set out in Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need is for at least 11 permanent residential pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers. The sites that have been found acceptable to allocate would provide up to 15 pitches at three locations and these are set out in Policy GT3 – Site Allocations. Below the policy an accompanying plan is provided showing the area to which the allocation relates.
- 4.17 As a result of the assessments of the sites a number of matters are considered important for any subsequent planning application to address, and these have been set out as key development requirements in the relevant policy. The basis of these principles are the responses received
-

during the informal consultation with key technical stakeholders on the three sites (the details of which can be viewed in the supporting 'Site Assessments and the Green Belt' document) and analysis of the site's context.

- 4.18 It is considered that to make additional use of the accesses at The Old Nursery and Sunrise Cottage sites some key development principles are required to ensure the use of the access is safe. Related to this is a requirement to ensure any new layout encompasses suitable bin storage to ensure these do not end up being stored outside the site. The sites have been assessed against the Wildlife Assessment Check tool as advised by the Open Spaces and Green Infrastructure SPD and in all cases a Preliminary Ecological Assessment is required to ascertain if further ecological survey work is required. The sites of Winter Oak and The Old Nursery both have boundary hedgerows and these help in reducing the site's impact on the local landscape and, thus, any development of the site should not result in these being affected.
- 4.19 The 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller sites: good practice guide' of 2008, although withdrawn on 1st September 2015 and replaced by the 'Planning policy for Traveller sites' document remains a useful guide setting out broad principles to consider in Traveller and Gypsy sites. With regard to communal recreation areas for children the good practice guide set out that it is considered that such areas should be provided where suitable provision is not available within walking distance on a safe route or using easily accessible public transport.
- 4.20 The independent assessment of the sites highlighted that the site at Sunrise Cottage already had provision of a small play area within the site. The Winter Oak site does not but on the other side of the A5 land is being developed for residential uses (reference 034076) which includes a play area, and this would be accessible nearby and thus provision within the site is not considered essential. However, the new site at The Old Nursery has no obvious communal play area in proximity to it and, thus, should be provided within the site – the independent assessment set out that there was sufficient space to accommodate it.
- 4.21 The matter of flooding is not addressed because at this time it is not considered to be relevant as sites are in flood zone 1 and there is no indication that they suffer inundation. However, climate change means that this could change and should this be the case then extant Policy NE4 – Managing flood risk and water quality (Borough Plan) would be used.
-

Policy GT3 – Site Allocations

Planning permission will be granted for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches at the following sites and as denoted with a solid red line on the accompanying site plans:

GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage for three additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

GTSA2 – The Old Nursery for five to six new pitches within the site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

GTSA3 - Winter Oak for six additional pitches within the existing site as shown as a solid red line on the accompanying plan.

Key Development Requirements

Planning applications at the allocated sites shall contain the details as set out below:

GTSA1 – Sunrise Cottage

- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.

GTSA2 – The Old Nursery

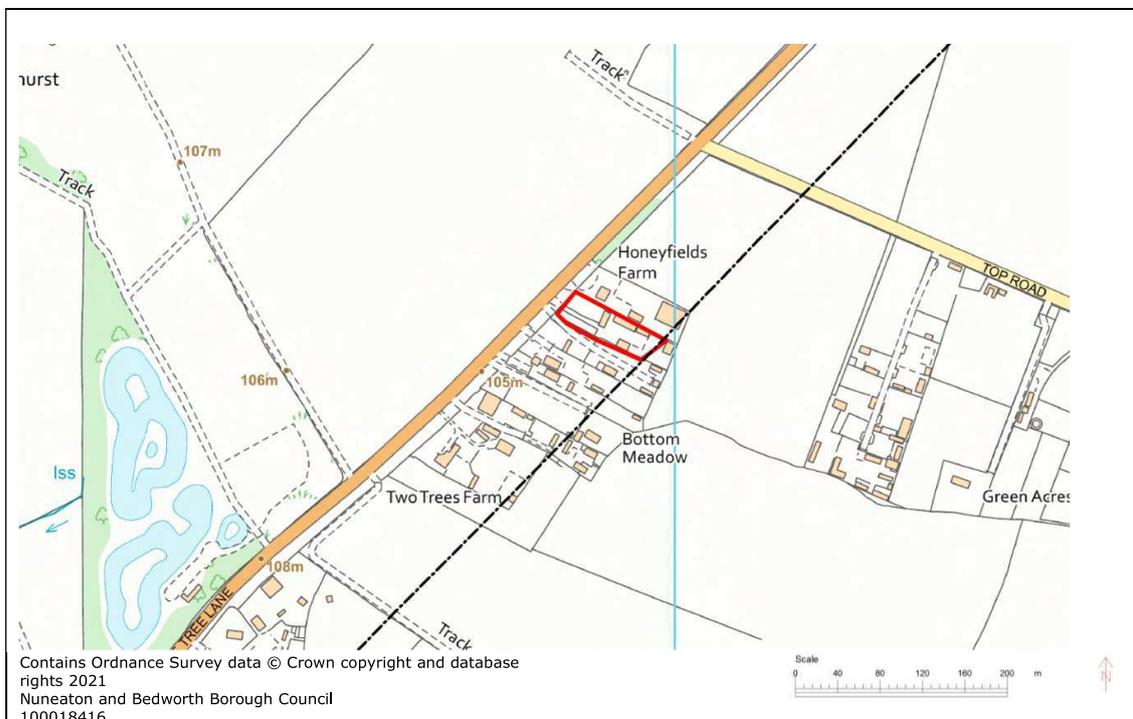
- Closure of the northern access within the site.
- Access to be made in and out of the site from the southern access within the site.
- Configuration of an access that allows for sufficient manoeuvring room for any vehicles entering/exiting the site.
- Any gates within the access to be setback sufficient distance to allow any vehicle entering the site to exit the highway completely whilst the gates are opened or closed.
- Provision of visibility splays of 160 metres.
- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Landscaping of the site boundary to soften the appearance of the pitches from external views.

- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- Provision of communal play area within the site.
- Address any contamination on the site.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water environment will need to be considered.

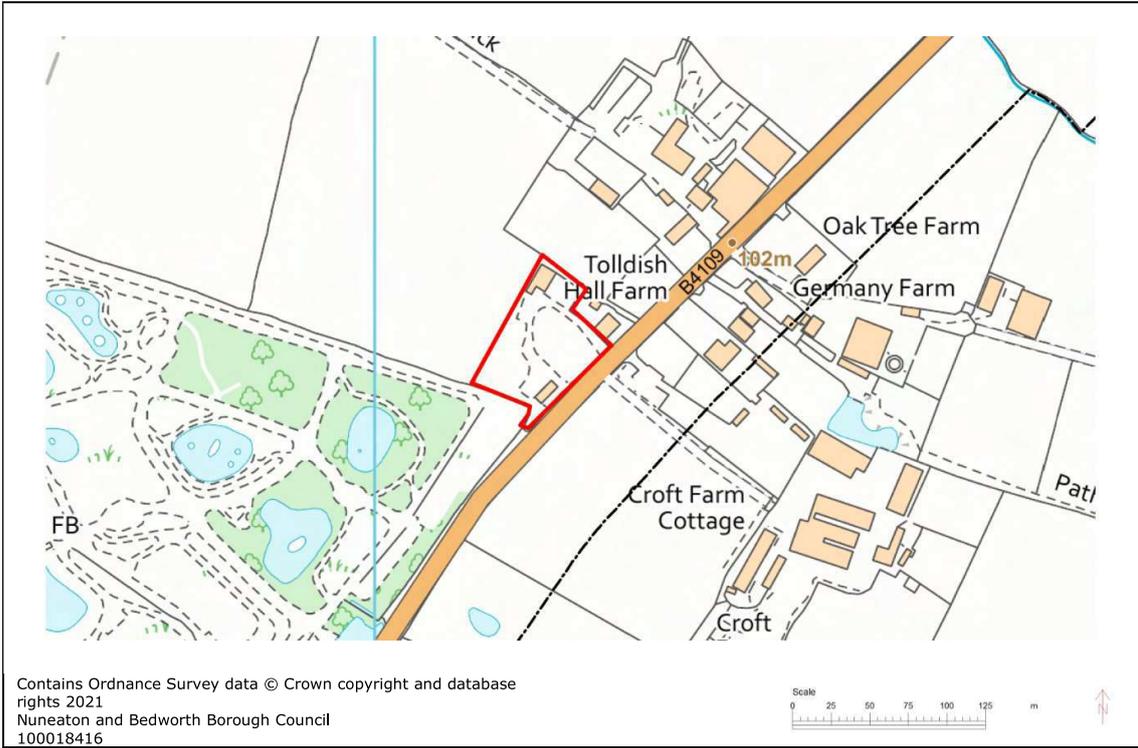
G TSA3 – Winter Oak

- Suitable bin collection points should be provided within the site so that bins are not stored within the highway.
- Preliminary Ecological Assessment.
- Retention of existing boundary vegetation.
- Provision of communal play area within the site.
- Ensure air and noise quality to future residents of the site is acceptable.
- Where possible foul sewage for new pitches/plots should connect to existing foul mains drainage. Where connection to mains drainage is not possible, the potential impact on the water quality will need to be considered.

G TSA1 – Sunrise Cottage



G TSA2 – The Old Nursery



G TSA3 – Winter Oak



- 4.22 For site G TSA3 – Winter Oak, it is suggested that prior to any submission of a planning application, that the Applicant contacts National Highways to discuss the access and the information they may require to be submitted for any formal submission. In addition, for this particular site, an Air Quality Exposure Assessment and Noise Assessment may be required to determine any formal planning application to inform of any mitigation required.

Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding

The Travelling Showpeople site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton as denoted on plan GTS4 with a solid red line will be safeguarded for use by Travelling Showpeople.

Alternative uses will only be permitted if it is clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for Travelling Showpeople accommodation.

GTS4 – Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton



- 4.23 As well as the allocation of sites for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches the Council has considered the ongoing need for a Travelling Showperson's yard within the Borough, currently at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton. This is the only such type of accommodation in Warwickshire and thus has considerable importance to the County as an asset and also by ensuring continuity and availability of these plots within the Borough it contributes towards provision. The issues and options consultation document proposed the safeguarding of the site for its current use given its special status in the County. Comments were sparse on this matter, but no responses were received stating that safeguarding of this site for this purpose was

incompatible with surrounding land uses or unacceptable. The Habitats Regulations Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report both conclude that there would be no significant adverse impacts from the identified land continuing to be used for its current use.

5.0 Monitoring

- 5.1 The Council produces annually an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Within the AMR the performance of the policies in the Borough Plan are reported as well as those in other DPDs (Development Plan Documents). Therefore, the AMR will need to report on the policies of the performance of this DPD once it has been adopted. Table 3 below sets out the indicators and targets that will be used to monitor the policies of this DPD.

Table 3 - Monitoring indicators and targets for the policies of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).

Policy	Indicator	Target
Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need	Monitor the continued need for additional pitches.	Within five years of adoption of this DPD undertake a new Gypsy, Traveller, and Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.
Strategic Policy GT2 – Strategy	Sites permitted in accordance with the criteria mentioned in policy GT2.	100%. Timescales as below.
Policy GT3 – Site Allocations	Monitor the supply and delivery of allocated sites and report annually through the Authority Monitoring Report. Contact the proposed sites on a yearly basis after the AMR to encourage the sites to come forwards and answer any concerns the owners may have on bringing the sites forwards at that time.	A minimum of six additional residential pitches permitted and available for use by 2025 and a minimum of 11 additional residential pitches permitted and available by 2037.
Policy GT4 – Site Safeguarding	Monitor the use of the safeguarded site.	The identified site at Spinney Lane/Whittleford Road, Nuneaton to remain used for Travelling Showpeople unless it is clearly demonstrated that the site is no longer required for Travelling Showpeople accommodation.

Appendix 1

Relationship between the policies in this DPD and the extant Borough Plan.

Existing Borough Plan policies	Effect of Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD policies
Policy DS4 – Overall development needs (third bullet point only).	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT1 – Overall Need.
Policy H3 – Gypsies and Travellers.	Superseded by Strategic Policy GT2– Strategy.

For reference Policy DS4 Overall development needs should now read:

The following levels of housing and employment development will be planned for and provided within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough between 2011 and 2031:

- *At least 14,060 homes*
- *At least 107.8 ha of employment land*
- ~~*At least 39 residential pitches and 5 transit pitches to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers*~~

Statement on behalf of the Claimant
Sarah Matile – First Statement
Exhibits ‘SM1-SM3’
Dated: 16 October 2025

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING’S BENCH DIVISION**

Claim No: QB-2019-000616

BETWEEN :

**(1) Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
(2) Warwickshire County Council**

Claimants

– and –

**(1) Thomas Corcoran
(2)-(53) Other Named Defendants
(54) Persons Unknown Forming Unauthorised Encampments within the Borough of
Nuneaton and Bedworth**

Defendants

Exhibit ‘SM3’

Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment 2021 Update

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Final Report
December 2021

Main Contact: Dr Michael Bullock
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Please note that in this report some of the tables include rounded figures. This can result in some column or row totals not adding up to 100 or to the anticipated row or column 'total' due to the use of rounded decimal figures. We include this description here as it covers all tables and associated textual commentary included. If tables or figures are to be used in-house then we recommend the addition of a similarly worded statement being included as a note to each table used.

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) provides the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the borough.

The GTAA updates the study of 2016 and has included:

- A review of existing (secondary) data.
- Stakeholder consultation; and
- A household survey. Survey data for 46 out of 52 Gypsy and Traveller households living on pitches (an 88.5% response rate) and a survey response from the Travelling Showperson household living in the borough were obtained.

These data have been analysed to provide a picture of current provision and activity across the district and an assessment of future need. The findings of the study provide an up-to-date, robust and defensible evidence base for policy development.

Population and current accommodation provision

The 2011 Census identified a total of 29 households in Nuneaton and Bedworth where the Household Reference Person had a 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnicity. Of these 13 lived in a caravan and 16 in bricks and mortar housing.

The bi-annual DCLG Traveller caravan count (July 2019 reported a total of 85 caravans (54 social rented and 31 private) and an average of 58 caravans over the last nine counts starting in January 2016. The annual Travelling Showperson caravan count (undertaken each January) has consistently showed zero caravans on Travelling Showperson's yards but there is one occupied Showperson's yard which currently has 1 occupied caravan.

In terms of Gypsy and Traveller site provision there is one county council site (25 pitches), 12 private authorised sites (41 pitches). There is one Travelling Showperson yard (4 plots).

Planning policy requirements for needs assessments

The 2019 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states in Paragraph 61 '*the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policy (including travellers)*'. A footnote in the NPPF then states '*Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document*'.

The 2015 Planning Policy for Traveller Site (PPTS) document states that ‘local planning *authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning*’ and ‘*ensure that their Local Plan includes a fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply*’.

In the absence of further guidance on preparing GTAAs, the methods adopted by arc⁴ reflect the PPTS, build upon those methods established through previous guidance, our practical experience and decisions made at planning inquiries and appeals.

‘Cultural’ and ‘PPTS need’

In order to reconcile the requirements of national policies, the GTAA establishes an overall ‘cultural’ need for pitches which accords with the overall need for the Travelling community and takes into account the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equalities Act 2010 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124. A PPTS ‘policy filter’ is then applied to identify the level of need associated with those households meeting the definitions set out in the PPTS Annex 1. It is our understanding that the needs arising from the PPTS analysis establishes the level of need against which a 5-year land supply is assessed, but the Council should be mindful of a wider obligation to consider overall ‘cultural’ need.

Analysis of the travelling behaviour of households or emerging households planning to move residential location indicates that 80% meet the nomadic habit of life/travelling behaviour criteria set out in PPG.

Plan periods

Need has been assessed over a short-term 2021/22 to 2025/26 and longer-term 2025/26 to 2036/37.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements

Overall need

For the period (2021/22 to 2036/37) the GTAA has identified the following Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs: a cultural need of 20 pitches of which the PPTS need is 16 pitches. Needs figures are broken down into time periods as show in Table ES1.

The main drivers of need are net-in migration and household formation. This level of need should be recognised in the Local Plan.

Table ES1 Gypsy and Traveller pitch need: Nuneaton and Bedworth 2021/2 – 2036/37		
	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2026/7 to 2030/31 (B)</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Over period 2031/32 to 2036/37 (C)</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>
Longer-term need TOTAL 2021/22 to 2036/37 (11 years) D=(B+C)	12	10
NET SHORTFALL 2020/21 to 2036/37 (A+D) (17 years)	20	16

Meeting the need

The GTAA analysis needs to take account of the potential additional supply of pitches before a final shortfall figure is calculated. This supply can come through turnover of pitches on The Griff County Council site – that is pitches becoming vacant and available for new households to move onto them; through existing sites being extended or intensified (more pitches within the site); and through new site development.

Turnover

Based on household survey evidence, 7 pitches became available on The Griff County Council site in the past 5 years, or 1.4 pitches each year. Over the next five years and estimated 7 pitches will come available based on past trends and over the period 2026/7 to 2036/7, a further 15 pitches are expected to become available to meet identified need.

Expansion/intensification of existing sites

There is potential for an additional 11 to 13 pitches across Nuneaton and Bedworth through site expansion (increasing the size of a site to accommodate new pitches) or site intensification (increasing the number of pitches on an existing site).

Overall impact on need

Table ES2 considers the impact of turnover and site expansion/intensification on overall pitch need to 2036/37.

Table ES2 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (C)	6	6
Residual need 2021/22 to 2025/26 after turnover and potential intensification/expansion (D) = A-B-C	-5 Need met	-7 Need met
Longer-term need 2026/27 to 2036/37 (E)	12	10
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (F)	15	15
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (G)	5	5
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (H) = E-F-G	-8 Need met	-10 Need met
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I) = D+H	-13 (Need Met)	-17 Need met
Summary	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2036/37) (J = A+E)	20	16
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (K) = B+F	22	22
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (L)=C+G	11	11
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover (M=J-K-L)	-13 Need met	-17 Need met

Transit site/stop over need

There is currently no provision to address transit need but given unauthorised encampment activity, the Council will need to consider appropriate responses. These include transit pitches, stopover places and negotiated stopping arrangements. The Council should work with other Warwickshire local authorities to establish a coordinated response to the delivery of appropriate temporary accommodation options. The need to identify land for negotiated stopping¹ is a priority.

Travelling Showperson plot requirements

There is currently one Travelling Showperson yard in the borough accommodating 1 household on 4 plots. The GTAA has evidenced no additional need but it does

¹ See <https://www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk> for further details

recommend that the Council safeguards the current yard for Travelling Showperson use.

Temporary stopping places and transit provision

There are a number of ways to deliver temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. There is currently no provision to address transit need but given unauthorised encampment activity, the Council will need to consider appropriate responses. These include transit pitches, stopover places and negotiated stopping arrangements. The Council should work with other Warwickshire local authorities to establish a coordinated response to the delivery of appropriate temporary accommodation options. The need to identify land for negotiated stopping² is a priority.

Regarding Bargee Travellers, the 2016 GTAA identified at least one family and the council needs to explore the potential of establishing at least one affordable permanent mooring within Nuneaton and Bedworth

Policy recommendations

The Local Plan should recognise an overall cultural need for 20 pitches of which 16 is from households who meet the PPTS household definition over the period to 2036/37. However, anticipated turnover on The Griff and the potential expansion and intensification of existing private sites is expected to meet the identified need.

The level of turnover on The Griff should be monitored through site management data. The Council should also carry out technical appraisals of the expansion/intensification of existing sites to confirm that additional pitches can be delivered.

The analysis would indicate there is no overall strategic need for additional sites. It is however recommended that the Local Plan sets out criteria-based policies to inform future planning applications for small private sites.

The Council should work with other Warwickshire local authorities to establish a coordinated response to the delivery of appropriate temporary accommodation options. This includes identifying land for Negotiated Stopping arrangements.

Although there is no additional need for Travelling Showperson plots, it is recommended that the existing yard is safeguarded for Travelling Showperson use.

² See <https://www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk> for further details

1. Introduction

Overview

- 1.1 In January 2021, arc⁴ was commissioned by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council to update the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment which had also been carried out by arc⁴.
- 1.2 The overall scope of the study is to ensure that the Council has a robust evidence base to determine an appropriate level of residential pitch and transit provision over the period to 2036/37 and to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers to meet both the PPTS-defined need and the Council's obligations under Section 124 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016.
- 1.3 The Council are also looking to develop a site allocations documents to sit alongside the Borough Plan which is based on up to date evidence. The 2021 GTAA replaces the 2016 GTAA.
- 1.4 The 2021 GTAA will:
 - Inform the development of future pitches across the borough.
 - Provide information on Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople's accommodation needs – both temporary and permanent (including bricks and mortar accommodation).
 - Help gain a better understanding of the pattern of movements and encampments in the Council's administrative area.
 - Consider key health, education, employment and social care considerations to feed into a community development strategy.
- 1.5 The needs of Bargee Travellers/Houseboat dwellers will also be considered in this GTAA and build upon the evidence base established in the 2016 GTAA.
- 1.6 This GTAA has assessed pitch needs based on the overall requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller community. It then takes into account the definitions in Annex 1 of the PPTS relating to travelling behaviour in line with government guidance. This is discussed in further detail in Chapter 2 of this report.
- 1.7 This GTAA forms part of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan.
- 1.8 This study has been carried out during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown. We are extremely grateful to the help and support provided by the Council in preparing this GTAA.

Who the study covers

- 1.9 This GTAA adopts the definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers' set out within *Planning policy for traveller sites (PPTS)*, which was published by the government in August 2015. This sets out the following definition of 'Gypsies and Travellers':

‘Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.’³

- 1.10 In addition, PPTS 2015 provides the following ‘clarification’ for determining whether someone is a Gypsy or Traveller:

‘In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:

- a) *whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life*
- b) *the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life*
- c) *whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.’⁴*

- 1.11 The following definition of ‘Travelling Showpeople’ is set out in PPTS 2015:

‘Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.’⁵

- 1.12 In addition:

‘For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use pitches for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.’⁶

- 1.13 For the purposes of this study, therefore, Gypsies and Travellers live on pitches on sites, whilst Travelling Showpeople live on plots on yards.

- 1.14 This GTAA expresses two levels of need for pitches: a ‘cultural’ and ‘PPTS’ need. This is to ensure that the overall needs of the Travelling community are fully reflected in the evidence base which needs to accord with planning and wider policies.

³ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 1

⁴ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 2

⁵ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 3

⁶ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 5

Report structure

1.15 The GTAA 2021 report structure is as follows:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction:** provides an overview of the study.
- **Chapter 2 Policy and local context:** presents a review of the national policy context which guides the study and the key findings from the 2016 GTAA.
- **Chapter 3 Methodology:** provides details of the study's research methodology.
- **Chapter 4 Review of current Gypsy and Traveller population and provision of pitches/plots:** reviews estimates of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across the study area and existing site/yard provision.
- **Chapter 5 Household survey:** presents relevant data obtained from the household survey research.
- **Chapter 6 Pitch/plot/transit requirements:** focuses on current and future pitch/plot requirements. This chapter includes a detailed assessment of drivers of demand, supply and current shortfalls across the study area.
- **Chapter 7 Conclusion and strategic response:** concludes the report, providing brief summary of key findings and recommendations.

1.16 The report is supplemented by the following appendices:

- **Appendix A** Household questionnaires;
- **Appendix B** Glossary of terms.

2. Policy and local context

- 2.1 This study is grounded in an understanding of the national legislative and planning policy context that underpins the assessment and provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- 2.2 This chapter sets out the policy context within which this GTAA has been prepared, including a consideration of the previous GTAA for the borough.

Government policy and guidance

- 2.3 The 2019 National Planning Policy Framework states in Paragraph 61 *'the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies'* It then lists a number of groups including Travellers. A footnote to the paragraph states *'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out how travellers' housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document'*.
- 2.4 The 2015 Planning Policy for Traveller Site (PPTS) document states that *'local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning'* and *'ensure that their Local Plan includes a fair, realistic and inclusive policies to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply'*.
- 2.5 Policy A of the 2015 PPTS relates to evidence needed to plan positively and manage development. This states *'in assembling the evidence base necessary to support their planning approach, local planning authorities should:*
 - *pay particular attention to early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities (including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups);*
 - *co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups; other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas over the lifespan of their development plan, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities; and*
 - *use a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of local plans and make planning decisions.*
- 2.6 In the absence of further guidance on preparing GTAAs, the methods adopted by arc⁴ reflect Policy A of the PPTS; build upon those methods established through previous guidance; our practical experience and findings from planning inquiries and appeals.
- 2.7 The calculation of pitch/plot requirements is based on established DCLG modelling methodology, as advocated in *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Guidance* (DCLG, 2007). Although this guidance was

formally withdrawn in December 2016, in the absence of any updated guidance on the subject, it continues to provide a good practice approach for needs modelling.

- 2.8 Policy B of the 2015 PPTS relates to planning for traveller sites and requires Local Plans:
- to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and consistent with the policies of the NPPF; and
 - to set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for Travelling Showpeople as defined in Annex 1 which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.
- 2.9 Policy B (paragraph 10) sets out that local authorities should, in producing their Local Plan:
- a. identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against their locally set targets;
 - b. identify a supply of specific, developable sites, or broad locations for growth, for years 6 to 10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;
 - c. consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries);
 - d. relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density; and
 - e. protect local amenity and environment.
- 2.10 Policy B (paragraph 13) sets out that local authorities should ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally and therefore ensure that their policies:
- a. promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community;
 - b. promote, in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services;
 - c. ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis;
 - d. provide a settled base that reduces both the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment;
 - e. provide for proper consideration of the effect of local environmental quality (such as noise and air quality) on the health and well-being of any travellers who may locate there or on others as a result of new development;

- f. avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services;
- g. do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans; and
- h. reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles (whereby some travellers live and work from the same location thereby omitting many travel to work journeys) can contribute to sustainability.

Intentional unauthorised development

- 2.11 The planning policy statement issued with PPTS 2015⁷ (and confirmed by Ministerial Statement⁸) makes clear that if a site is intentionally occupied without planning permission this would be a material consideration in any retrospective planning application for that site. Whilst this does not mean that retrospective applications will be automatically refused, it does mean that failure to seek permission in advance of occupation will count against the application.
- 2.12 In addition, PPTS 2015 (Paragraph 12) makes clear that in exceptional cases where a local authority is burdened by a large-scale unauthorised site that has significantly increased their need, and their area is subject to strict and special planning constraints, then there is no assumption that the local authority will be required to meet their Gypsy and Traveller site needs in full. This is intended to protect local planning authorities with significant land constraints from being required to provide for additional needs arising directly from large sites such as Dale Farm (a large unauthorised site in Essex).

PPTS Definitions

- 2.13 The PPTS 2015 Annex 1 sets out definitions of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople for the purposes of planning policy:
- “Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.”⁹*
- 2.14 In addition, PPTS 2015 adds the following ‘clarification’ for determining whether someone is a Gypsy or Traveller:
- “In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters:*
- a) *whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life*
 - b) *the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life*

⁷https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457632/Final_Chief_Planning_Officer_letter_and_written_statement.pdf

⁸<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2015-12-17/HCWS423/>

⁹ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 1

c) *whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances.*¹⁰

- 2.15 The following definition of ‘Travelling Showpeople’ is used, also taken from PPTS 2015:

“Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.”¹¹

- 2.16 In addition:

“For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use pitches for “travelling showpeople”, which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment.”

Considering ‘Cultural’ and ‘PPTS’ need

- 2.17 Paragraph 61 of the 2019 NPPF recognises the need to assess a range of community needs including those of Travellers. The February 2019 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which accompanies the NPPF states, ‘the household projections that form the baseline of the standard method are inclusive of all households including Gypsies and Travellers as defined with Planning Policy for Travelling Sites’¹². The NPPF states that the PPTS sets out how travellers’ housing needs should be assessed for those covered by the definition in Annex 1 of that document. The planning policy therefore differentiates between ‘travelling’ and ‘non travelling’ Gypsies and Travellers.
- 2.18 For non-travelling Travellers, their needs should also be met by the requirements of the NPPF as non-travelling households are a component of overall housing need. The needs of non-travelling Gypsies and Travellers are therefore effectively contained within the general housing requirement that Local Plans will set out. Additionally, the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equalities Act 2010 protects the cultural choice of Gypsies and Travellers to live in mobile accommodation and therefore there is a need to plan for this type of accommodation. The Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124 also makes specific reference to the needs of households living in caravans.
- 2.19 Therefore, our GTAAs establish an overall ‘cultural’ need for pitches which accords with the overall need for the Travelling community and takes into account the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equalities Act 2010 and the Housing and Planning Act 2016 section 124. A PPTS ‘policy filter’ is then applied to identify the level of need associated with those households meeting the definitions set out in the PPTS Annex 1. It is our understanding that the needs

¹⁰ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 2

¹¹ DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* August 2015 Annex 1, para 3

¹² 2019 PPG Paragraph: 017 Reference ID: 2a-017-20190220

arising from the PPTS analysis establishes the level of need against which a 5-year land supply is assessed but the Council should be mindful of a wider obligation to consider overall 'cultural' need.

- 2.20 Our assessment methodology is set out in Chapter 3 and the outworking of this approach for Nuneaton and Bedworth is set out in Chapter 7.

Previous GTAA

- 2.21 A Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment was prepared in 2016. This evidenced an overall need for 19 pitches over the period 2016/17 to 2031/32. However, this took into account potential supply of 20 pitches at Parrotts Grove which had been verified by Warwickshire County Council as potential pitches for occupancy. The need also assumed that 2 pitches would come available each year on The Griff, the County Council run site. A need for 5 transit pitches was also identified. There was no additional need for Travelling Showperson plots identified.

Responding to challenges

- 2.22 GTAAs are subject to intense scrutiny, particularly at planning inquiries and hearings. The methodological approaches taken by arc⁴ aim to maximise the robustness of evidence and measures include:
- An up-to-date assessment of the number of pitches on sites and the number of households living on pitches and any vacancies.
 - Maximising response rates from households.
 - Carefully considering the relationship between households and the pitches they occupy.
 - Sensitive analysis of the flows of existing households from and to districts.
 - Consideration of overcrowding and concealed households.
 - Careful consideration of turnover on council/housing association pitches, with clear assumptions over future potential capacity from households moving away from pitches.
 - Longer-term modelling of need using detailed demographic information contained from household survey work.
 - Reasonable assumptions around the number of households in bricks and mortar accommodation who may want to move to a pitch.

3. Methodology

Introduction

- 3.1 The GTAA research method is grounded in an understanding of the requirement of the NPPF and based on an established methodology which regularly withstands scrutiny at planning inquiries and hearings.
- 3.2 The methodology has comprised:
- a desktop analysis of existing documents, including data on pitches/sites, plots/yards and unauthorised encampments;
 - the collection of primary data, including a household interviews with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; and
 - an assessment of accommodation needs taking into account all available data and information.
- 3.3 The information gathering has been carried out in three phases, as outlined below:
- Phase 1: Literature/desktop review.
 - Phase 2: Survey of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the districts.
 - Phase 3: Survey of stakeholders.
 - Phase 4: Needs assessment and production of the GTAA 2021 report.

Phase 1: Literature/desktop review and steering group discussions

- 3.4 We have reviewed relevant literature, including legislative background and best practice information; and analysis of available secondary data relating to Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the borough.

Phase 2: Fieldwork survey and interviews with Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 3.5 Our aim is to obtain interviews from all households living on sites using a standard questionnaire (Appendix A). This questionnaire has been carefully designed in consultation with councils, feedback from community representatives and planning agents. Letters were sent to residents advising them that the study was taking place and inviting people to contact arc⁴ directly if they wanted the interview done over the phone. Site visits took place during early March 2021 and some interviews were conducted with appropriate social distancing taking place. Most interviews took place during late April following

the easing of lockdown restrictions, but social distancing measures were maintained.

- 3.6 Regarding the PPTS definition, the questionnaire asks if households have been travelling in the preceding year or within the past 5 years and/or intend to travel in the next year or in any year in the next five years. Note that households who cannot travel due to age or health limitations are excluded from analysis. If eligible households answer 'yes' to either question the household meets the travelling criteria set out in PPTS. By contrast, all households identifying as part of the Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople community are contained within a broader 'cultural' definition.
- 3.7 Analysis of the travelling behaviour of households or emerging households planning to move residential location indicates that 76.2% meet the nomadic habit of life/travelling behaviour criteria set out in PPG, These households meet the criteria by either travelling in the preceding year or within the past 5 years and/or intend to travel in the next year or in any year in the next five years. This is discussed further in the analysis in Chapter 7.

Phase 3: Stakeholder survey

- 3.8 The survey of stakeholders was conducted during January to March 2021, each stakeholder was contacted and provided with a questionnaire and invited to answer questions they felt were relevant to their knowledge and experience.
- 3.9 Stakeholders included representatives from all of the neighbouring local authorities, who were requested to provide information regarding their local situation and provision, including issues such as unauthorised encampment activity. This approach assists the Council in meeting their requirements under the Duty to Cooperate.
- 3.10 A total of three responses to the stakeholder survey were obtained and the findings of the online stakeholder survey are set out in Chapter 6 of this report.

Phase 4: Needs assessment and production of report

- 3.11 A detailed explanation of the analysis of pitch requirements is contained in Chapter 6 but briefly comprises analysis of the following:
- current pitch supply, households living in bricks and mortar accommodation; households planning to move in the next five years, and emerging households to give total need for pitches; and
 - supply based on the number of authorised pitches and turnover on sites on public pitches.
- 3.12 The overall need for pitches is then compared with the overall supply.
- 3.13 The need for transit pitches was calculated using unauthorised encampment data which set out how many encampments had taken place and the number of caravans on them. The survey also asked households if they felt there was a need for transit pitches.

Pitches and households

- 3.14 One of the key challenges faced when assessing Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirements is the actual nature of pitches and how this relates to the number of households they can support.
- 3.15 PPTS 2015 refers to the need for local planning authorities to *‘identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years’ worth of sites against their locally set targets’* and *‘relate the number of pitches/plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population’s size and density’* (PPTS 2015, paragraph 10).
- 3.16 Planning decision notices usually refer to the number of pitches on a site or the specifics of what can be on a pitch e.g. statics, tourers; or specific individuals and/or households.
- 3.17 As part of the GTAA, it is essential that the characteristics of sites, the number of pitches and how many households these can support is carefully considered. There are a range of issues which need to be considered when reviewing site and pitch characteristics and their potential implications for future pitch and site requirements which are now summarised.

Site and pitch size

- 3.18 There are no definitive parameters for site or pitch sizes. Previous Design Guidance (DCLG, 2008) states in paragraph 4.4 that *‘Gypsy and Traveller sites are designed to provide land per household which is suitable for a mobile home, touring caravan and a utility building, together with space for parking. Sites of various sizes, layouts and pitch numbers operate successfully today and work best when they take into account the size of the site and the needs and demographics of the families resident on them’*.
- 3.19 Paragraph 4.47 states that *‘to ensure fire safety it is essential that every trailer, caravan or park home must be not less than 6 metres from any other trailer, caravan or park home that is occupied separately’*.
- 3.20 Paragraph 7.12 states that *‘as a general guide, it is possible to specify that an average family pitch must be capable of accommodating an amenity building, a large trailer and touring caravan (or two trailers, drying space for clothes, a lockable shed (for bicycles, wheelchair storage etc.), parking space for two vehicles and a small garden area’*.
- 3.21 Paragraph 4.13 states that *‘smaller pitches must be able to accommodate at least an amenity building, a large trailer, drying space for clothes and parking for at least one vehicle’*.
- 3.22 As a general guide, it is suggested by arc⁴ that the minimum pitch size is 25m by 25m (625 square meters or 0.0625 hectares). This would support a twin-unit chalet/mobile home (15m x 6.5m), a tourer, an amenity shed/building (5m x 4m), two vehicle spaces (minimum 2.4m x 4.8m for each space) and turning circle for vehicles, amenity space and a small garden area/play space. Residential units need to be 3m from the pitch boundary and at least 6m apart. A slightly larger pitch of 25m by 30m (750 square meters or 0.075 hectares)

would be appropriate for larger household units requiring several residential units.

- 3.23 There is no guidance on the maximum size of a site but it is generally accepted amongst the Travelling community that sites of 6-10 pitches are appropriate.

Occupancy

- 3.24 A pitch may accommodate more than one family unit, for instance it could include a family, older children who have formed their own household and other family members. This could lead to potential overcrowding and this is considered as part of the GTAA household survey.
- 3.25 Private sites may restrict occupancy to close family/friends. This limits opportunity for others to move onto the site but this restrictive occupancy may provide for emerging needs within a household, for example as grown-up children (previously living within a parent(s) or grandparent(s) home) form independent households of their own.
- 3.26 Quality, size of pitch and proximity of caravans on pitches vary dramatically.

Response

- 3.27 For each site, a pragmatic and reasonable judgement should be made as part of the GTAA regarding the number of pitches or sub-divisions on sites. This may relate to the number of families living on sites, and could include a consideration of the potential intensification of sites (for instance through further sub-division, extension or use of vacant areas within the site). Capacity and layout of sites should be identified through site observation (directly or indirectly through Google maps or similar), planning history and local knowledge of planning, enforcement and liaison officers.
- 3.28 Pitches can become intensified or sub-divided once planning applications have been approved. These sub-divisions tend to be tolerated by councils. Often pitches become subdivided to provide space for newly-forming households, particularly from family members. The potential for pitch intensification/sub-division was considered on site visits and respondents were asked whether intensification/sub-division was possible on the site they lived on.

4. Review of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population and existing provision of pitches and plots

- 4.1 This chapter looks at the current picture in terms of the current population and demography of Gypsies and Travellers across the study area before going on to explore the extent and nature of provision across the area.

2011 Census population and household estimates

- 4.2 The 2011 Census (Tables 4.1 and 4.2) identified a total of 75 people and 29 households in Nuneaton and Bedworth with a Household Reference Person who identified as having a White Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnicity. 46.7% of households who identified as Gypsy/Traveller lived in bricks and mortar accommodation.

Table 4.1 People from households identifying as White Gypsy or Irish Traveller by accommodation type

Local Authority	Total: Accommodation type	House or bungalow	A flat, maisonette or apartment	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Nuneaton and Bedworth	75	31	4	40

Source: 2011 Census CT127

Table 4.2 Households identifying as Gypsy Traveller by accommodation type

Local Authority	Total: Accommodation type	House or bungalow	A flat, maisonette or apartment	A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
Nuneaton and Bedworth	29	12	4	13

Source: 2011 Census CT0128

Caravan Count information

- 4.3 Snapshot counts of the number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans were requested by the government in 1979 and have since been undertaken every January and July by local authorities. An annual count of Travelling Showperson caravans takes place every January. The counts provide a source of information on the number of caravans located on authorised and unauthorised sites but do not record the actual number of pitches on sites/yards.
- 4.4 The figures for the last nine Traveller caravan counts for Nuneaton and Bedworth are set out in Table 4.3. Data shows that an average of 58 caravans have been recorded on sites across the borough during the nine-count period. Of these, 63.8% have been on the county council site, 35.2% on private sites and 1% on unauthorised sites.

Table 4.3 Bi-annual Traveller caravan count figures January 2016 to January 2020 Nuneaton and Bedworth

Date	Authorised sites with planning permission		Unauthorised sites without planning permission	Total
	Social Rented	Total Private	Total Unauthorised	
Jan 2016	28	20	1	49
Jul 2016	37	17	0	54
Jan 2017	28	20	1	49
Jul 2017	28	3	1	32
Jan 2018	28	20	1	49
Jul 2018	54	31	0	85
Jan 2019	*	*	*	0
July 2019	54	31	0	85
Jan 2020	*	*	*	0
Nine-Count Average (excluding missing counts)	37	20	1	58
Nine-Count % Average	63.8	35.2	1.0	100.0

Source: MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count, Live Table 1 (January 2020)

*No data reported in MHCLG tables

Source: MHCLG Traveller Caravan Count, Live Table 1

- 4.5 Over the period 2015 to 2020 there were no reported Travelling Showperson caravans across Nuneaton and Bedworth in the MHCLG caravan count

statistics (Table 4.4). However, there is one Showperson's yard at Whittlesford which currently has 1 caravan .

Table 4.4 Annual Travelling Showpeople caravan count figures January 2015 to January 2020

Count	Authorised sites with planning permission		Unauthorised sites without planning permission	Total
	Social Rented	Total Private	Total Unauthorised	
2015	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0
Six-Count Average	0	0	0	0
Six-Count % Average	0	0	0	0

Source: MHCLG Travelling Showpeople Caravan Count, Live Table 3 (January 2019)

Local site and yards

- 4.6 Broadly speaking, authorised sites are those with planning permission and can be on either public or privately-owned land. Unauthorised sites are made up of either longer term¹³ unauthorised encampments¹⁴, that have been in existence for some considerable time and so can be considered to be indicative of a permanent need for accommodation (in some instances local authorities class these as tolerated sites and do not take enforcement action to remove them); and unauthorised developments, where Travellers are residing upon land that they own and that does not have planning permission (see Appendix B for more detailed definitions).
- 4.7 Table 4.5 sets out the range of sites and Travelling Showpersons yards across Nuneaton and Bedworth. The table also shows the number of household survey responses obtained. In summary there is one county council site (25 pitches), 12 private authorised sites (41 pitches) and one Travelling Showperson yard (4 plots).

¹³ Approximately three months or longer

¹⁴ Please note that unauthorised encampments also encompass short-term illegal encampments, which are more indicative of transit need, see para 7.10 for more information on these encampments.

Table 4.5 List of Gypsy & Traveller Pitches on Sites and Showperson Plots on Yards (as at April 2021)

Site Reference	Site Name	Site Location	Type of Site	Ownership	Total Number of Pitches	Total Occupied Pitches	Total Vacant Pitches	Number of households
Priv1	Tides Reach, Smorrall Lane	Smorrall Lane, Bedworth, CV12 0NL	Permanent	Private	1	1	0	2
Priv2	Bottom Meadow, Mile Tree Lane	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	8	8	0	3
Priv3	Fella's Acre, Mile Tree Lane	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	5	5	0	3
Priv4	Rosewood, Mile Tree Lane	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	1	1	0	1
Priv5	The Haven, Mile Tree Lane	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	3	3	0	3
Priv6	The Poppy's Mobile Caravan Park	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	6	5	1	5
Priv7	Two Trees	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	2	2	0	2
Priv8	Plot 5, Parrotts Grove	Parrotts Grove, Coventry, CV2 1NQ	Permanent	Private	2	2	0	1

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Priv9	Boundary Paddock, Withybrook Road	Withybrook Road, Bulkington, CV12 9JW	Permanent	Private	2	2	0	3
Priv10	Watling Street (also known as Winter Oak and The Paddock)	Watling Street, Nuneaton, CV11 6BQ	Permanent	Private	6	6	0	4
LA1	The Griff, Coventry Road	Coventry Road, Nuneaton, CV10 7PE	Permanent	Council	25	20	5	20
Priv11	Tara Park	Coventry Road, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	2	2	0	1
Priv12	Sunrise Cottage	Mile Tree Lane, Bulkington, CV2 1NT	Permanent	Private	3	3	0	3
Gypsy and Traveller TOTAL					66	60	6	51

Yard Reference	Site Name	Site Location	Type of Site or Yard	Ownership	Total Number of Plots on Yard	Total Occupied Plots	Total Vacant Plots	Number of households
TSP1	Fairways Showman's Site	Spinney Lane/Whittlesford Road, Whittlesford, Nuneaton, CV10 9HU	Permanent	Private	4	1	3	1

* The total number of completed surveys was 38. For some sites, one survey covered multiple households (Priv1 Tide households; Priv 2 Bottom Meadow 1 survey covered 3 households; Priv 3 Fellas Acre 1 survey covered 3 households; Priv 9 Boundary Paddock 1 survey covered 3 households. This results in data from 46 Gypsy and Traveller households (90.2%)

Table 4.6 Summary of Gypsy, Traveller pitches and Travelling Showperson plots

Summary		Total number of pitches/plots	Total occupied pitches/plots	Total vacant pitches/plots	Number of households on pitches/plots	Household interview achievement
Gypsy and Traveller	Private	41	40	1	31	27
	Council	25	20	5	20	18
	Total	66	60	6	51	46
Travelling Showperson	Private	4	4	0	1	1

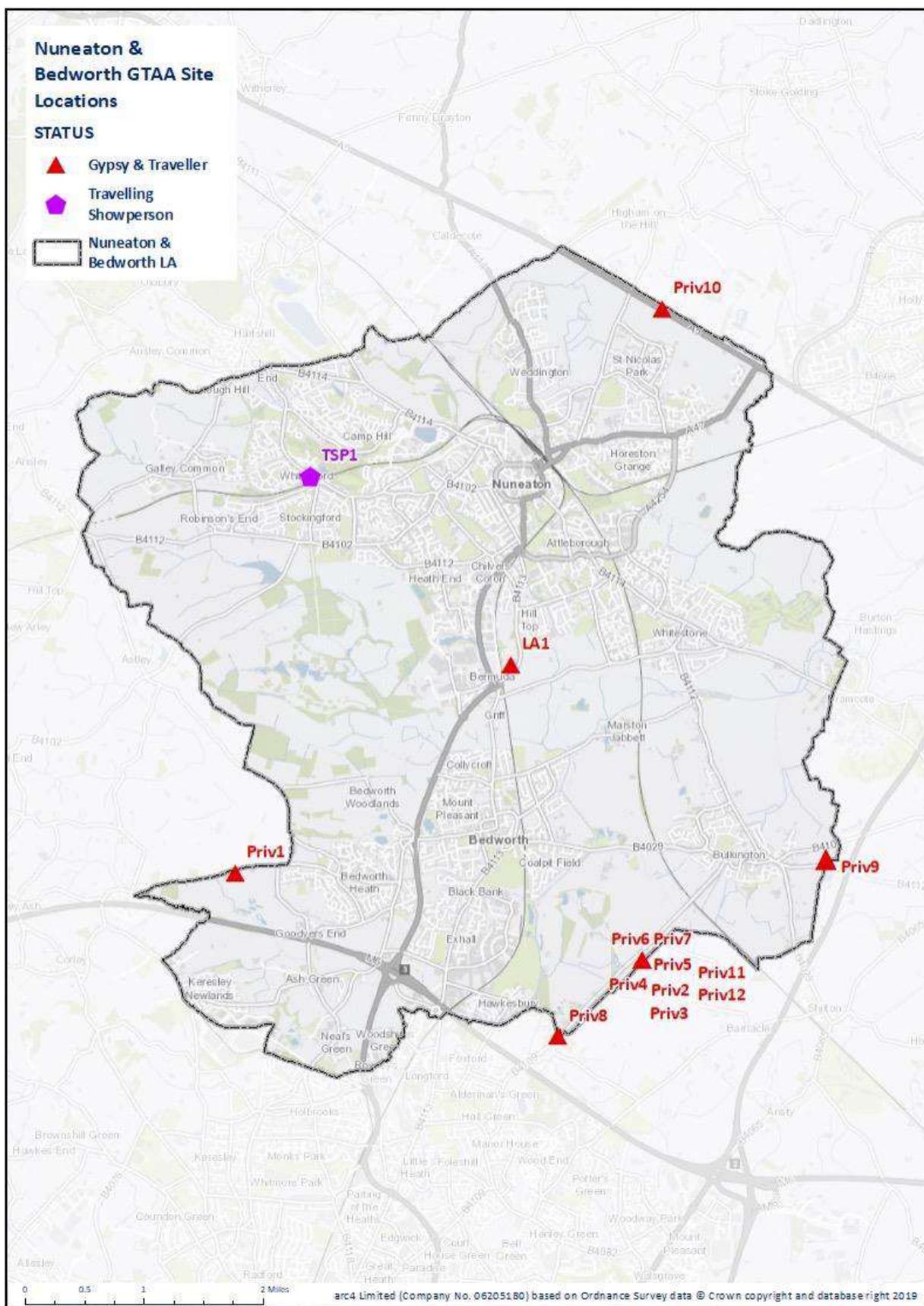
Source: Council data 2021, site survey fieldwork 2021

Note: the following sites are no longer assumed to be part of supply:

Parrots Grove CV2 1NQ: Sunny Acre, Half Acre, Plot 3, Gypsy Site No, 4

Punch Bowl Bridge, Stoney Road, Nuneaton, CV10 0JS

Map 4.1 Location of sites and yards in Nuneaton and Bedworth



5. Household survey and stakeholder findings

5.1 This chapter presents the findings of the household survey, which was carried out to provide primary data to inform this GTAA. The survey aimed to reach as many Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople living in the study area as possible. It was conducted using the questionnaire presented in Appendix A. Data from site management information is also included in the analysis where appropriate.

Gypsy and Traveller households living in Nuneaton and Bedworth

- 5.2 There were a total of 38 responses to the household survey. Of these:
- 19 surveys were completed by households living in the Griff County Council site.
 - 19 were surveys completed by Gypsy and Traveller households living on private sites. Some of these surveys included information for multiple households living on family sites. Information for 8 households was collected in this way.
 - The total number of Gypsy and Traveller household responses was therefore 46.
 - 1 survey was completed by a Travelling Showperson family.
- 5.3 It would not be appropriate to provide a detailed analysis of the survey information as this has the potential to identify individual responses. Broad summaries of the household survey data findings from all 47 households are presented below in order to maintain respondent confidentiality. Each question includes a 'base' number which is the number of households responding to a particular question.
- 5.4 Of household representatives interviewed (base=38), 34.2% described themselves as Gypsy (including Romany, Romany Gypsy and English Gypsy), 34.2% as English Traveller, 28.9% as Irish Traveller and 2.8% as Travelling Showperson.
- 5.5 Data from the household survey provided an insight into household size, type and the age of residents living on pitches/plots.
- 5.6 In terms of household size (base=38): 18.4% of households were single person; 15.8% were two person; 18.4% were three person; 7.9% were four person, 18.4% were five person, 13.2% were six person and 7.9% were six or more person households.
- 5.7 Regarding household type (base=38), 18.4% were singles, 15.8% couples, 31.6% couples with children, 18.4% lone parents and 15.8% other household types (for instance extended families).

- 5.8 Across the sites/plots there were a total of 132 people recorded living in 47 households. Overall, 34.1% of the Travelling population living on pitches/plots were aged 13 or under and 7.6% were aged 14-17. In addition, 22% were aged 18-34, 15.2% aged 35-49, 11.4% aged 50-64 and 9.8% aged 65 and over.
- 5.9 In terms of length of residence (base=35), 51.4% had lived at their current place of residence for less than 5 years, 11.4% between 5 and less than 10 years, 17.1% between 10 and less than 20 years and 20% for 20 years or more.
- 5.10 When asked about overcrowding (base=38), 18.4% of respondents said that their home is overcrowded and 23.1% said their pitch was overcrowded.
- 5.11 The consensus amongst respondents was that more pitches were needed (71.9%, base = 32). 15 respondents stated a number: 11 (73.3%) said less than 10 pitches, 2 (13.3%) between 10 and 20 pitches and 2 (13.3%) between 20 and 25 pitches.
- 5.12 19 respondents provided information on why they travel and they could state one or more reason for travelling. The most frequently mentioned reasons for travelling were work (52.6% mentioned) or cultural reasons (52.6%). Other reasons included visiting family/friends (15.8%), to attend fairs (5.3%) and limited opportunities to settle down (5.3%).
- 5.13 17 respondents provided further information on where they travel. Respondents tend to give general answers, with 6 saying 'all over' and 5 saying they travel to where fairs and religious conventions are taking place. Some gave specific responses such as Manchester and the North, Nottingham and Wales. But there was no specific pattern of travelling behaviour that could be ascertained from the responses.

Health and support needs

- 5.14 The household survey asked if the respondent or members of their family had particular health issues (base=38). The most frequently mentioned were: asthma (26.3% of respondents), depression (15.7%) and arthritis (7.9%).
- 5.15 The survey also asked if households needed their home to be adapted in any way (base=38). The need for insulation was most frequently mentioned (18.4%) followed by better heating (15.7%). There was one response for each of the following needs: adaptations relating to sensory needs, internal grab rails, external grab rails, lever door handles and wheelchair adaptations.
- 5.16 Regarding support needs, the survey (base=38) found that 15.7% of households included someone with the need for hospital medical treatment and 5.3% counselling. There was one response for each of the following: pregnancy support, post-natal support and occupational therapy.

Education and training support needs

- 5.17 Regarding educational support (base=38), 28.9% of respondents stated they needed educational support for primary school aged children and 13.2% required support for secondary school aged children.

- 5.18 Support was also needed for job-related training (base=38). 13.2% of respondents wanted help with English, maths and/or IT skills; 5.3% help with applying for an apprenticeship and 2.6% help with applying for a course at college/university.
- 5.19 As part of stakeholder consultation, the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison officer at Warwickshire police commented:
- “Many of the families that have established in the Borough are registered with health care providers Children are either home educated monitored by the County Traveller education team or attend local primary schools. There are challenges to secondary education that remains an issue to many families and then further education becomes difficult due to the often lack of literacy skills. Often this can lead to youngsters becoming bored and getting involved in less constructive activities leading to a more destructive path within the community. This impact on other parts of the community has been evidenced as detrimental to the cohesion process.”

Questions on site locations

- 5.20 The survey asked, when thinking about new residential sites, what was important to the respondent. The most frequently mentioned things of importance (base=38) were locations within walking distance of primary schools (42.1%), close to doctors (36.8%), walking distance to secondary schools (26.3%) and walking distance to shops (21%).
- 5.21 Regarding other important factors, 15.7% said visitors parking and room for visitors. 10.5% said child friendly/safe places to play and proximity to main roads. 7.9% said easy access to public transport/bus stops and community spaces/buildings. 5.3% said making sites accessible for people with disabilities and having different sizes of pitches for different types of household.

Stakeholder consultation

- 5.22 As part of the GTAA a range of stakeholders were contacted. The key points raised in consultation are now summarised.
- 5.23 Feedback from Rugby Borough Council:
- Nationally there is a shortage of provision for Gypsies and Travellers so there is likely to be a need in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough.
 - The land Gypsy and Travellers can afford to buy is often in the green belt where policy indicates provision should not be made. There is often conflict between the settled community and the Travelling community, so sites need to be close enough to facilities but far enough away from the settled community.
 - Council were not aware of any regular movements between the Rugby and Nuneaton and Bedworth council areas.
 - Council agreed that this questionnaire contributes to the requirement on the Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring authorities.

5.24 Feedback from Coventry City Council

- Not aware of any regular movement between Coventry and Nuneaton and Bedworth.
- Evidence base needs to comply with the NPPF.
- Council agreed that this questionnaire contributes to the requirement on the Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring authorities.

5.25 Feedback from Warwickshire Police Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer

- Over the last few years I have dealt with numerous families in Warwickshire some on unauthorised encampments and some who have a desire to settle in Nuneaton and Bedworth. There has often been no permanent provisions available and even with a waiting list this only provides limited prospects of availability for families to be near to relatives already residing in the area.
- The one County Council site in the borough is full and has a waiting list. Some of these families have had to take up residency in other areas due to the lack of permanent pitch availability. I would estimate that in addition to the pitches currently in the borough the identified 39 further pitches needed would greatly assist in meeting the short fall although that is at the present time. As time goes on this requirement will almost certainly increase as families themselves grow in size and youngsters become adults and need their own units but traditionally keeping close to family which often provide a reliable support mechanism.
- Permanent sites ideally should be located within the urban boundaries of the borough and giving access to services within a proportionate distance in line with that of other housing developments.
- Local Authority owned and managed sites need to be sited with easy access to schools, shops and recreational facilities. Where land is being purchased and developed privately there should not be a distance parameter in place that prevents the freedom of choice to families who may wish to be located in a more rural location where planning legislation is able to be conformed to. It is the freedom of choice that is important and one which is afforded to other communities.
- There are families who would be happy to reside in urban areas with easy access to facilities but as with all communities this is not the ideal for all and the planning criteria should ensure that it caters for the needs of all where possible within the parameters of legality.
- Key barriers to new site provision include the challenge of families obtaining planning permission; political pressure when local authorities try to identify suitable land for permanent and transit provision; a greater

understanding of the Travelling community as a whole may assist with understanding their accommodation needs.

- The officer provided useful background to transit need which is presented in Chapter 6.
- Nuneaton and Bedworth has well-established Gypsy and Traveller communities with families that have resided in the borough for generations. There are a mixture of Romany and Irish Traveller families on The Griff caravan site in Nuneaton. There are numerous private sites which are in the main English families and make up the largest visible Traveller community in the Bulkington area of the borough.
- There is transient movement between settled families and neighbouring districts and boroughs. There are many family links between the community residing in Nuneaton and Bedworth and neighbouring districts and boroughs which means a significant amount of travel across borders.
- With regards to unauthorised encampments in the past we have seen families moving in and out of the borough sometimes only just over the border within the county. This pattern seems to have changed over the last couple of years since numerous families have settled across the border into North Warwickshire or other areas of the country.

5.26 Key strategic messages from the Warwickshire Police Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer include:

- A realistic timescale for the delivery of new residential pitches.
- Some Traveller families would be happy to go into bricks and mortar and still lead a nomadic habit of life and this should be considered when new residential building is taking place.
- Delivery of a transit site is likely to take some time. Work should be undertaken to identify land to provide suitable transit site provision in the north and south of the county.
- In the meantime I believe that it is a priority to identify land that can be used for Negotiated Stopping and can be incorporated into the Warwickshire Countywide protocol for managing unauthorised encampments. This will allow for the temporary accommodation for suitable families. This process has many benefits and is something that can be achieved very easily by countywide partners with the relevant expertise.

6. Gypsy and Traveller pitch, Travelling Showperson plot and transit site requirements

Introduction

- 6.1 This section reviews the overall pitch and plot requirements of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across Nuneaton and Bedworth. It takes into account current supply and need, as well as future need, based on modelling of data. This chapter also considers transit pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers. Finally, it presents planning policy recommendations.
- 6.2 The calculation of pitch requirements is based on modelling as advocated in *Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Guidance* (DCLG, 2007). Although now formally withdrawn, the former DCLG Guidance still provides the best-practice approach towards the assessment of pitch and plot needs (see Chapter 2 for further discussion).
- 6.3 This approach requires an assessment of the current needs of Gypsies and Travellers and a projection of future needs. It advocates the use of a survey to supplement secondary source information and derive key supply and demand information.
- 6.4 The GTAA has modelled current and future need and current and future supply separately for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. For both groups, the modelling shows an overall ‘cultural’ need and then a ‘policy-on’ ‘PPTS need which takes into account those households who met the PPTS planning definition.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch requirement model overview

- 6.5 Pitch need is assessed for two time periods. A short-term 5-year model looks at need over the next 5 years (2021/22 to 2025/26). A longer-term model looks at need over the remainder of the plan period (to 2036/37) arising from children likely to need a pitch.
- 6.6 In terms of **cultural need**, the 5-year model considers:
- the baseline number of households on all types of site (authorised, unauthorised and temporary authorised sites) as at April 2021;
 - existing households planning to move in the next five years (currently on sites and also from bricks and mortar) and where they are planning to move to; and
 - emerging households currently on sites and planning to emerge in the next five years and stay within the study area on a pitch; to derive a figure for
 - total pitch need.
- 6.7 In terms of **supply**, the model considers:
- total supply of current pitches on authorised sites; and

- vacant pitches on authorised sites.
- 6.8 The model then reconciles total need and existing authorised supply over the next 5 years by summarising:
- total need for pitches; and
 - total supply of authorised pitches.
- 6.9 The longer-term model then considers the cultural need over the period to 2036/37. This is based on the age profile of children under 13 living in Gypsy and Traveller households on pitches (the longer-term model).
- 6.10 For each model, the likely pitch need from households meeting the PPTS definition is also calculated.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Gypsy and Traveller pitch need analysis: Description of factors in the 5-year need model

- 6.11 Table 6.1 provides a summary of the 5-year pitch need calculation. Each component in the model is now discussed to ensure that the process is transparent and any assumptions clearly stated.

Need

6.12 **Current households living on pitches (1a to 1e)**

These figures are derived from planning data and site observation data. There are a total of 20 households on the county council site and 31 households on private pitches. No households were identified as being concealed/doubled up on pitches.

6.13 **Current households in bricks and mortar accommodation (2)**

The 2011 Census suggested there were 16 households living in bricks and mortar accommodation.

6.14 **Existing households planning to move in the next five years (3)**

This was derived from information from the household survey for respondents currently on authorised pitches.

Of existing households currently on sites, 12 plan to move and in the next 5 years.

For households currently in bricks and mortar, based on national arc⁴ studies it is estimated that 5.3% of households living in bricks and mortar would prefer to live on a site which would equate to 1 household. A need from 1 household is therefore included within the modelling at 3e.

Regarding in-migration, analysis of household survey data indicates that 16 households have moved into the borough and onto a pitch in the past 5 years and shown at row 3g.

The factors presented in section 3 of the model result in an overall net requirement of +6 pitches from existing households planning to move in the next 5 years which includes an allowance for in-migration.

6.15 **Emerging households (4)**

This is the number of households expected to emerge in the next 5 years based on household survey information. The total number is +9 of whom 2 plan to live outside the district. This results in a net need from 7 emerging households.

If children old enough to form their own household were living with family and have not specified that they want to form a new household, this is assumed to be through choice and the model does not assume they want to form a new household.

6.16 **Total need for pitches (5)**

This is a total of current households on authorised pitches, households on pitches planning to move in the next five years and demand from emerging households currently living on pitches. This indicates a total need for 64 pitches (51 existing households on pitches plus a net need for 6 pitches from existing households planning to move including in-migration and a need for 7 pitches from emerging households).

Supply

6.17 **Current supply of authorised pitches (6)**

This is a summary of the total number of occupied authorised pitches and the number of vacant authorised pitches. This shows a total supply of 51 authorised pitches plus 5 vacant pitches on the county council site resulting in a total supply of 56 authorised pitches. Note that some households on private sites occupy more than one pitch.

Reconciling supply and demand

- 6.18 There is a total need over the next five years (2021/22 to 2025/26) for 64 additional pitches in Nuneaton and Bedworth (Table 6.1) compared with a supply of 56 authorised pitches (including vacant pitches). The result is an overall cultural shortfall of 8 pitches.

Table 6.1 Summary of demand and supply factors: Gypsies and Travellers – 2021/22 to 2025/26			
CULTURAL NEED		Nuneaton and Bedworth	
1	Households living on pitches	1a. On County Council Site	20
		1b. On Private Site - Authorised	31
		1c. Unauthorised	0
		1d. Total (1a to 1c)	51
2	Estimate of households living in bricks and mortar accommodation	2011 Census	16
3	Existing households planning to move in next 5 years	Currently on sites	
		3a. To another pitch/same site (no net impact)	0
		3b. To another site in district (no net impact)	1
		3c. From site to Bricks and Mortar (-)	0
		3d. To site/bricks and mortar outside borough	11
		Currently in Bricks and Mortar	
		3e. Planning to move to a site in LA (+)	1
		3f. Planning to move to another B&M property (no net impact)	0
		In-migrant households	
		3g. Allowance for in-migration (+)	16
3h. TOTAL Net impact (3g+3e-3c-3d)	6		
4	Emerging households (5 years)	4a. Currently on site and planning to live on current site	5
		4b. Current on site and planning to live on another site in the borough	2
		4c. Currently on site and planning to live outside the borough (no net impact)	2
		4d. Currently in B&M planning to move to a site in LA (+)	0
		4e. Currently in B&M and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4f. Currently on Site and moving to B&M (no net impact)	0
		4g. TOTAL (4a+4b+4d)	7
5	Total Need	1d+3h+4g	64
SUPPLY			
6	Current supply of authorised pitches	6a Current supply of authorised pitches	51
		6b. Current unoccupied authorised pitches	5
		6c. Total current authorised supply (6a+6b)	56
RECONCILING NEED AND SUPPLY			
7	Total need for pitches	5 years (from 5)	64
8	Total supply of authorised pitches	5 years (from 6c)	56
5 YEAR AUTHORISED PITCH SHORTFALL 2021/22 TO 2025/26			8

Longer-term pitch requirement modelling

- 6.19 Longer-term pitch need modelling has been carried out using known household structure information from the household survey of households living on pitches. On the basis of the age of children in households, it is possible to

determine the extent of ‘likely emergence’, which assumes that a child is likely to form a new household at the age of 18.

- 6.20 The year when a child reaches 18 has been calculated and it is possible to assess how many newly forming households may emerge over the period 2026/27 to 2036/37. A reasonable assumption is that half of these children will form new households, bearing in mind culturally women tend to move away on marriage and men tend to stay in close proximity to their families on marriage. The model therefore assumes that 50% of children will form households when they reach 18 and that these households remain in Nuneaton and Bedworth¹⁵. Analysis would suggest a total cultural need for 12 additional pitches over the period 2026/27-2036/37 (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Future pitch requirements in Nuneaton and Bedworth based on the assumption that 50% of children form households on reaching 18

Time period	No. children	Expected household formation
2026/27 to 2030/31	9	4
2031/32 to 2036/37	15	8
Total (2026/27 to 2036/37)	24	12

Planning Policy for Traveller Site definition

- 6.21 Analysis of household survey data establishes that from a total of 21 existing or emerging households who are planning to move :
- 1 household is exempt from the PPTS definition test because someone has a health issue which prevents them from travelling.
 - 4 households do not meet the PPTS travelling definition because they have not travelled in the past 5 years and do not intend to travel in the next 5 years.
 - 16 households meet the PPTS travelling definition.
- 6.22 Therefore 80% of respondents who are planning to move (either as an existing or emerging household) meet the PPTS travelling definition.

Overall plan period pitch need

- 6.23 Table 6.3 summarises the overall need for pitches across Nuneaton and Bedworth over the plan period to 2036/37. It presents the overall cultural need based on households identifying as Gypsy and Traveller and a ‘policy on’ PPTS need which is a subset of the cultural need and is based on those eligible households who meet the PPTS definition of need. Need has been assessed over a short-term 2021/22 to 2025/26 and longer-term 2026/27 to 2036/37

¹⁵ This approach has been tested at inquiry and the assumption has been corroborated by several Travelling interviewees

period. The overall need is 20 pitches of which 16 is PPTS need. The main driver of need in the first five years net in-migration and emerging households.

Table 6.3 Plan period Gypsy and Traveller pitch need 2021/22 to 2036/37

	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS need
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Longer-term need		
<i>Over period 2026/7 to 2030/31 (B)</i>	4	3
<i>Over period 2031/32 to 2036/37(C)</i>	8	7
<i>Longer-term need TOTAL to 2036/37 (12 years) D=(B+C)</i>	12	10
NET SHORTFALL 2021/22 to 2036/37 (A+D) (11 years)	20	16

Potential capacity for Gypsy and Traveller pitches on existing sites

Turnover on sites

- 6.24 Turnover relates to the number of pitches that are expected to become available for occupancy. Analysis only includes expected turnover on public sites as this is referenced in (former) CLG guidance and more accurate data on changes in pitch occupancy is likely to be available. Although there is likely to be turnover on private sites, the ability of households to move onto private sites may be more restrictive (for instance the site may be restricted to a particular family) and less likely to be recorded.
- 6.25 Household survey data indicates that in the past 5 years to April 2021, 7 households moved onto vacant pitches on the Griff or an average of 1.4 each year. Based on 20 occupied pitches, this is a turnover rate of 7% each year.

Potential capacity for additional pitches on existing sites

- 6.26 There is no additional capacity on the existing county council site. Across three private sites, additional potential capacity has been identified through the household survey:
- Priv 3 Fellas Acre – 2 additional pitches through site expansion.
 - Priv 10 Winter Oak – 6 additional pitches through site intensification.
 - Priv 12 Sunrise cottage – 3 to 5 additional pitches through site intensification.

There is potential for an additional 11-13 pitches on existing private sites through expansion and intensification. The council should carry out further investigation and a technical assessment of the feasibility of increasing supply from these sites.

Impact of turnover and intensification on pitch need

- 6.27 Table 6.4 illustrates the impact of a pitch turnover on overall pitch need. This includes an allowance for anticipated turnover which result in all cultural, and therefore PPTS need, being met.

Table 6.4 Addressing Gypsy and Traveller pitch need		
Nuneaton and Bedworth	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
5yr Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2025/26) (A)	8	6
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (B)	7	7
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (C)	6	6
Residual need 2021/22 to 2025/26 after turnover and potential intensification/expansion (D) = A-B-C	-5 Need met	-7 Need met
Longer-term need 2026/27 to 2036/37 (E)	12	10
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (F)	15	15
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (G)	5	5
Residual need 2025/26 to 2036/37 after turnover (H) = E-F-G	-8 Need met	-10 Need met
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover and potential pitch development considered (I) = D+H	-13 (Need Met)	-17 Need met
Summary	Cultural need	Of which: PPTS NEED
Plan period Authorised Pitch Shortfall (2021/22 to 2036/37) (J = A+E)	20	16
Anticipated minimum turnover on council site (K) = B+F	22	22
Potential intensification/expansion of existing sites (L)=C+G	11	11
Residual need 2021/22 to 2036/37 after turnover (M=J-K-L)	-13 Need met	-17 Need met

Tenure preferences

- 6.28 Respondents planning to move and form new households were asked to consider their preferred tenure of pitches (social rented or private). Responses tended to relate to their current place of work, with social renters preferring council sites and those on private sites seeking private site options.

Transit requirements

- 6.29 There are a number of ways to delivery temporary places where Travellers can stop whilst passing through a local authority area. These include transit pitches, stop over places and negotiated stopping arrangements¹⁶.
- 6.30 Transit sites are permanent sites intended for temporary use by Gypsies and Travellers. The length of stay is usually limited to a maximum of three months. In terms of pitches, 'Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Good Practice Guide' (CLG, 2008) states:
- Size of pitch – sufficient to accommodate two touring caravans, two parking spaces and private amenities;
 - Amenities should include electricity supply, toilet, wash basin and shower with hot and cold water supply for each pitch;
 - Depending on the level of use, portable facilities may be more appropriate, particularly if the sites are empty for lengthy periods of time and therefore at risk of vandalism.
- 6.31 A temporary stop over area is land which can be used on a temporary basis if unauthorised encampments occur or likely to occur. They can be fields, areas of hardstanding or a mixture of both. Temporary facilities can be provided when the temporary stop over is in use, for instance portable toilets and rubbish collection.
- 6.32 Negotiated stopping involves councils making an agreement with Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments. The terms of the agreement can vary but usually include the provision of portaloos, waste disposal, water; the length of the agreement can vary but tends to be around 28 days; and users agree to comply with rules for behaviour and use of the site.
- 6.33 Data on unauthorised encampment activity helps to establish the extent to which transit provision is needed.
- 6.34 The Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Office at Warwickshire Police provided a useful overview of unauthorised encampment activity across the borough which is now set out.

¹⁶ See <https://www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk> for more information

“Nuneaton and Bedworth have experienced a significant number of unauthorised encampments over the last few years, in the main these have been on the highway or on NBBC owned land. A small number have been on private land. Numbers of encampments and their general size has reduced over the last year and this is partly due to several families roadside acquiring land to settle. Last year saw the lowest number of encampments in Nuneaton and Bedworth at 12 compared to 24 in 2019 and 33 in 2018.

One of the main challenges is identifying land where negotiated stopping or transit provision can be offered for short stays and facilities provided. Another challenge is the political element that tries to influence the way that unauthorised encampments are dealt with contrary to the protocol.

Where disruptive groups trespassing on a highway there are currently limited powers available to expedite evictions. However consultation with government is in process and anticipated that further powers to deal with this will be brought into play in the near future. This will most likely provide additional powers under the criminal justice and public order act.”

- 6.35 A majority of household respondents (56.3%, base=32) said there was a need to provide places where people can stop whilst travelling.
- 56.2% (base=32) said transit pitches are needed, with 7 respondents saying up to 10 are needed and 3 more than ten, with council ownership favoured.
 - 43.8% (base=32) said stop over places are needed, with 6 respondents saying up to 10 are needed and 1 saying more than ten, with council ownership favoured.

- 6.36 Regarding transit site provision, the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Office at Warwickshire police commented:

“Like within the rest of the county, there is a need to provide transit provision for families who desire to travel to or through the borough and have nowhere else to set down for a short period effectively disadvantaging these recognised ethnic minority groups. It is recognised nationally and by government that Gypsies and Travellers have a right to a nomadic lifestyle, yet it becomes impossible for them to travel and set down with minimal provisions provided, meaning that families who wish to visit relatives or attend family or traditional events are forced to trespass. Transit provision would allow families to book on to established transit sites.

Transit provision also enables the ability for the police to instigate police powers under Sec 623A CJPO Act and enables the direction to groups who are occupying unsuitable land and having an evidenced negative impact on the local community to either accommodate the transit facility or vacate the county. This power is more effective than Sec 61 CJPO act that merely gives the police the power to move a group from a particular piece of land should it be proportionate.

Ideally a transit site with up to 15 pitches would suffice and should be located in an area that affords easy access to local facilities. The design and layout of such a site is something that needs to be considered carefully in the planning and consideration needs to be given to how the site will effectively be managed. With the relatively small number of transit sites nationally there are only a few that are effectively managed.”

- 6.37 Regarding stop over provision and negotiated stopping, the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Office at Warwickshire police commented:

“Temporary stopping places or negotiated stopping are a priority across the county including in Nuneaton and Bedworth, they are something that is relatively cheap and simple to establish. The land should ideally be hard standing although this could include grassed areas during the summer period. Basic provisions would need to be supplied in fresh water, toilets and refuse disposal units.

Negotiated stopping places have been successful across other parts of the country and when choosing the right families and locating appropriately there are many benefits. Nuneaton and Bedworth have had unauthorised encampments with families that would have been suitable for this type of temporary accommodation.

The benefits including removing unauthorised encampment, meeting the needs of the families wishing to reside in the area temporarily and this includes effectively engagement from service providers to the families. It also provides an environment to help build community cohesion.”

- 6.38 Regarding barriers to delivering transit/stop over provision, the Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Office at Warwickshire police commented:

“The barriers to this provision is effectively political and based on negative perceptions of the Travelling community. This is understandable based on the continuous negative press that is afforded to a minority within this minority community.

Applications to transit provision are often objected to and it is difficult identifying suitable land to be put forward for this purpose. Land that is often identified is clearly not suitable.

A lack of understanding on the how to create and effectively manage a transit site is also a barrier but there are excellent examples of transit provision across the county that can be learnt from. I believe that within Warwickshire there is the skill and expertise to make negotiated stopping work.”

Nuneaton and Bedworth: Showperson plot requirements

- 6.39 There is currently one Travelling Showperson’s yard occupied by one family. The household living on the Travelling Showperson’s yard is actively engaged in Showperson related work and therefore all meet the PPTS definition.

- 6.40 The yard has 4 plots and only one is currently occupied. There is sufficient capacity on the yard over the plan period to 2036/37 for 3 additional households. Having spoken to the residents on the yard, the only emerging need will be from within the household and they could be accommodated on the yard. There is therefore no additional Showperson need in the borough.

Nuneaton and Bedworth: Bargee Travellers

- 6.41 The definition of Gypsy and Travellers includes Bargee travellers and therefore Councils have a duty to consider their needs. arc⁴ was made aware of at least one Bargee Traveller family living within Nuneaton and Bedworth in 2016. An interview ascertained that the household was licenced by the Canal and Rivers Trust as a ‘continuous cruiser’ and the following key points were made:
- Affordable permanent moorings are required by households choosing to live on waterways (priced at around £150 each month);
 - Having permanent mooring allows the potential for households to have a postal address (which is needed to access the electoral registration system, health service and the potential to improve credit worthiness); and
 - Improved service points including water, toilets, dustbins, shower facilities are required.
 - It was suggested that the residential use of canals should be acknowledged in the Local Plan and that there is a need for at least one affordable permanent mooring in the Borough¹⁷. It is therefore recommended that the Council:
 - liaise with the Canals and Rivers Trust and local marina owners to establish the practical steps and policy tools required to meet the needs of Bargee Travellers in the area;
 - explore the potential of establishing at least one affordable permanent mooring within Nuneaton and Bedworth;
 - relevant agencies and the Council should consider whether further facilities along canals should be encouraged to provide services to households using riverboats/barges as their living accommodation;
 - liaise with CRT to better understand the implications and enforcement of their policies, and where the Council and the CRT may be able to work together; and

¹⁷ Existing moorings can be viewed at <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/directory> but these are primarily aimed at leisure use rather than for long-term residential use

7. Conclusion and response

- 7.1 This concluding chapter provides a brief summary of key findings and recommendations.

Current accommodation

- 7.2 There are well-established Gypsy and Traveller communities living in Nuneaton and Bedworth. Culturally appropriate provision includes one county council site (with 25 pitches) and 12 private authorised sites (with 41 pitches). There is one Travelling Showperson yard (4 plots).

Future residential need

- 7.3 The Local Plan should recognise an overall cultural need for 20 pitches of which 16 is from households who meet the PPTS household definition over the period to 2036/37. However, anticipated turnover on The Griff and the potential expansion and intensification of existing private sites is expected to meet the identified need.
- 7.4 The level of turnover on The Griff should be monitored through site management data. The Council should also carry out technical appraisals of the expansion/intensification of existing sites to confirm that additional pitches can be delivered.
- 7.5 The analysis would indicate there is no overall strategic need for additional sites. It is however recommended that the Local Plan sets out criteria-based policies to inform future planning applications for small private sites.
- 7.6 Although there is no additional need for Travelling Showperson plots, it is recommended that the existing yard is safeguarded for Travelling Showperson use.

Transit site/stop over need

- 7.7 There is currently no provision to address transit need but given unauthorised encampment activity, the Council will need to consider appropriate responses. These include transit pitches, stopover places and negotiated stopping arrangements. The Council should work with other Warwickshire local authorities to establish a coordinated response to the delivery of appropriate temporary accommodation options. The need to identify land for negotiated stopping¹⁸ is a priority.

¹⁸ See <https://www.negotiatedstopping.co.uk> for further details

Future updating

- 7.8 It is recommended that this evidence base is refreshed on a 5-yearly basis to ensure that the level of pitch and pitch provision remains appropriate for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population across Nuneaton and Bedworth.

Appendix A: Gypsy and Traveller Fieldwork Questionnaire

	Date and Time			
	Site Reference			
	Address			
	General Data Protection Regulation (2018) and Data Protection	GDPR came into effect from 25th May 2018. This provides new rights for EU citizens to control personal data held about them by organisations		
		This study is being done for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council to identify if there is a need for more residential pitches and transit provision in the area. A report will be prepared based on the findings of these surveys. The information you provide will not be used for any other purpose.		
		The information you provide will not be used to identify you personally, will be kept strictly confidential		
		Can you please say if you are happy to carry on with the questionnaire on this basis?	Yes	No
1	Pitch/Property Type (and tenure if B&M)			
2	No. Statics/mobiles/chalets or bricks and mortar			
3	No. tourers/caravans			
4	Description of pitch occupancy			
5	No. households			
6	No. concealed households			
7	No. doubled up hhs			
8	Anyone else use this pitch as their home? If so, who			
9	Household characteristics			
		Gender	Age	Relationship to respondent
	Respondent			
	Person 2			
	Person 3			
	Person 4			
	Person 5			
	Person 6			
	Person 7			
	Person 8			
10	Ethnicity			
11	How many bedspaces are there on your pitch?			
12	Overcrowding of home	Y / N		
13	Overcrowding of pitch	Y / N		
14	Thinking back to when you were 15, were you living on a site, on the roadside or living in bricks and mortar housing	S, R, B&M		
15	Where were you living? Record district/settlement name			

Travelling questions					
	In 2015, the Government changed its definition of Gypsies and Travellers for planning purposes. To be recognised as a Gypsy Traveller you or someone in your household has to travel. I'm now going to ask a few questions about whether you or someone in your household travels				
16	In the last year have you or someone in your household travelled	Y / N			
17	Previous to the last year, did you or someone in your household travel?	Y / N			
18	Reason(s) for travelling				
19	Please describe when and where do you travel? (if relevant)				
20	Do you or a member of your household plan to travel next year?	Y / N			
21	Do you think you or a member of your household will travel in the next two to five years?	Y / N			
22	What reasons do you or your household have for not travelling now or in the future?				
Where you plan to live in the future					
23	Are you planning to move to another place to live in the next 5 years?	Y / N			
24	Why are you planning to move ?				
25	Where are you planning to move to? (Same Site, Private Site in District, Council Site in District, Outside District (if so where), Bricks and Mortar housing)				
26	What type of dwelling (caravan, trailer, chalet, house, flat, bungalow)				
If in B&M housing					
27	If you live in bricks and mortar housing, are you happy to live here or would you prefer to live on a pitch?	Happy Here / Prefer pitch			
28	If you would prefer to live on a pitch is this because you have a 'cultural aversion' to living in bricks and mortar (this means it affects your mental health and makes you unhappy/ depressed)	Y / N			
Emerging households					
29	Emerging households: Are there any people in your household who want to move to their own pitch in the next 5 yrs?	Y / N			
		HH1	HH2	HH3	HH4
30	Where are you planning to move to? (Same Site, Private Site in District, Council Site in District, Outside District (if so where), Bricks and Mortar housing)				
31	What type of dwelling (caravan, trailer, chalet, house, flat, bungalow)				
32	Have they travelled / plan to travel	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
33	If living in bricks and mortar do you have a 'cultural aversion' to living in bricks and mortar? (this means it affects your mental health and makes you unhappy/ depressed)	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Additional residential pitches					
34	Scope to expand site (extend the boundary of the site)	Y / N			
35	No. additional pitches				
36	Scope to intensify pitches (put more pitches on the existing site)	Y / N			
37	No. additional pitches				
38	Are there any vacant pitches on the site which could be used by another family? If so how many pitches				
39	In general, is there a need for more authorised pitches (for people to live on all the time?) in this district?	Y / N			
40	If so, how many are needed?				
41	Who should own them (Council, people from the Traveller Community, non-Travellers)				
42	Do you own any land or know of anywhere within the district which could be considered for development as a site?				

Transit and temporary stopover need				
43	Is there a need to provide places where people can stop whilst travelling through the district? This can include transit pitches or stopover places	Y / N		
44	Is there a need for transit pitches (for people stopping over temporarily) in the district? A transit pitch is intended for short-term use and usually includes space for two caravans, parking space and access to electricity, a toilet, washing facilities	Y / N		
45	If so, how many are needed?			
46	Who should manage them (Council, Traveller Community)			
47	Where should they be located?			
48	Is there a need for stopover places? A stopover place is land which can be used on a temporary basis and usually include access to portaloos, waste disposal and water	Y / N		
49	If so, how many are needed?			
50	Who should manage them (Council, Traveller Community)			
51	Where should they be located?			
Residential history				
52	How many years have you lived here?			
Routing	If more than five years	Go to Q58		
	If five years or less	Go to Q53		
53	Where did you move from? (District)			
54	Were you living on a Private Site, Council Site, Roadside or Bricks and Mortar housing?			
55	When you moved here, was the pitch vacant, a brand new pitch or had the pitch been created by dividing up an existing pitch?			
56	What were the reasons for moving here?			
57	Did you already have a connection with the area (e.g. family or friends living here; or you used to live here?)			
Support needs				
58	Is there a need for your home to be adapted in any way?	Go though list of adaptations		
59	Are you or someone in your household in need of any support because of health reasons?	Go thorough list of support		
60	IF RELEVANT: Do you need any support with the education of your child(ren)	Go thorough list of support		
61	IF RELEVANT: Do you require any support with job-related training	Go thorough list of support		
Final questions				
62	Is there anything else you'd like to tell us about your housing or support needs?			
63	Do you know anyone in bricks and mortar housing looking to live on a pitch? If so, can you provide contact details			

Note: A similar questionnaire was prepared for Travelling Showpeople, replacing 'pitch' with 'plot' and 'site' with 'yard'

Appendix B: Glossary of terms

Caravans: Mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as trailers.

CJ&POA: Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994; includes powers for local authorities and police to act against unauthorised encampments.

CRE: Commission for Racial Equality.

DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government; created in May 2006. Responsible for the remit on Gypsies and Travellers, which was previously held by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (O.D.P.M.).

Gypsies and Travellers: Defined by DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* (August 2015) as “Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such”. The planning policy goes on to state that, “In determining whether persons are “gypsies and travellers” for the purposes of this planning policy, consideration should be given to the following issues amongst other relevant matters: a) whether they previously led a nomadic habit of life b) the reasons for ceasing their nomadic habit of life c) whether there is an intention of living a nomadic habit of life in the future, and if so, how soon and in what circumstances”.

Irish Traveller: Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Irish Travellers have a distinct indigenous origin in Ireland and have been in England since the mid nineteenth century. They have been recognised as an ethnic group since August 2000 in England and Wales (*O’Leary v Allied Domecq*).

Mobile home: Legally a ‘caravan’ but not usually capable of being moved by towing.

Pitch: Area of land on a Gypsy/Traveller site occupied by one resident family; sometimes referred to as a plot, especially when referring to Travelling Showpeople. DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* (August 2015) states that “For the purposes of this planning policy, “pitch” means a pitch on a “gypsy and traveller” site and “plot” means a pitch on a “travelling showpeople” site (often called a “yard”). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for “gypsies and travellers” and mixed-use plots for “travelling showpeople”, which may / will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment”.

Plot: see pitch

PPTS: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012 and 2015 editions)

Roadside: Term used here to indicate families on unauthorised encampments, whether literally on the roadside or on other locations such as fields, car parks or other open spaces.

Romany: Member of one of the main groups of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Romany Gypsies trace their ethnic origin back to migrations, probably from India, taking place at intervals since before 1500. Gypsies have been a recognised ethnic group for the purposes of British race relations legislation since 1988 (*CRE V Dutton*).

Sheds: On most residential Gypsy/Traveller sites 'shed' refers to a small basic building with plumbing amenities (bath/shower, WC, sink), which are provided at the rate of one per pitch/plot. Some contain a cooker and basic kitchen facilities.

Showpeople: Defined by DCLG *Planning policy for traveller sites* (August 2015) as “Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above”.

Site: An area of land laid out and used for Gypsy/Traveller caravans; often though not always comprising slabs and amenity blocks or ‘sheds’. An authorised site will have planning permission. An unauthorised development lacks planning permission.

Slab: An area of concrete or tarmac on sites allocated to a household for the parking of trailers (caravans)

Stopping places/stopover sites: A term used to denote an unauthorised temporary camping area tolerated by local authorities, used by Gypsies and Travellers for short-term encampments, and sometimes with the provision of temporary toilet facilities, water supplies and refuse collection services.

Tolerated site: An unauthorised encampment/site where a local authority has decided not to take enforcement action to seek its removal.

Trailers: Term used for mobile living vehicles used by Gypsies and Travellers; also referred to as caravans.

Transit site: A site intended for short-term use while in transit. The site is usually permanent and authorised, but there is a limit on the length of time residents can stay.

Unauthorised development: Establishment of Gypsy and Traveller sites without planning permission, usually on land owned by those establishing the site. Unauthorised development may involve ground works for roadways and hard standings. People parking caravans on their own land without planning permission are not Unauthorised Encampments in that they cannot trespass on their own land – they are therefore Unauthorised Developments and enforcement is always dealt with by local planning authorities enforcing planning legislation.

Unauthorised encampment: Land where Gypsies or Travellers reside in vehicles or tents without permission. Unauthorised encampments can occur in a variety of locations (roadside, car parks, parks, fields, etc.) and constitute trespass. The 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act made it a criminal offence to camp on land without the owner’s consent. Unauthorised encampments fall into two main categories: those on land owned by local authorities and those on privately owned land. It is up to the land owner to take enforcement action in conjunction with the police.

Wagons: This is the preferred term for the vehicles used for accommodation by Showpeople.

Yards: Showpeople travel in connection with their work and therefore live, almost universally, in wagons. During the winter months these are parked up in what was traditionally known as ‘winter quarters’. These ‘yards’ are now often occupied all year around by some family members.

Certificate of service

Name of court High Court of Justice King's Bench Division	Claim No. 587 QB-2019-000616
Name of Claimant (1) Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council (2) Warwickshire County Council	
Name of Defendant (1) Thomas Corcoran (2)-(53) Other Named Defendants	

On what day did you serve? 2 0 / 0 2 / 2 0 2 5

The date of service is 2 4 / 0 2 / 2 0 2 5

What documents did you serve?

Please attach copies of the documents you have not already filed with the court.

Order of the Honourable Mr Justice Cotter dated 17th December 2025, amended under CPR 40.12 and re-sealed on 28th January 2025 ("the Order")

On whom did you serve?

(If appropriate include their position e.g. partner, director).

Defendants (1) to (53)

How did you serve the documents?

(please tick the appropriate box)

- by first class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day
- by delivering to or leaving at a permitted place
- by personally handing it to or leaving it with (.....time left, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)
- by other means permitted by the court (please specify)
- by Document Exchange
- by fax machine (.....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (you may want to enclose a copy of the transmission sheet)
- by other electronic means (.....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)

Give the address where service effected, include fax or DX number, e-mail address or other electronic identification

Addresses of Defendants (1) to (53) as per Schedule 1 of the Order - posted 1st class on 20.02.25 as per paragraph 4 of the Order.

- Being the** claimant's defendant's
 solicitor's litigation friend
- usual residence
 last known residence
 place of business
 principal place of business
 last known place of business
 last known principal place of business
 principal office of the partnership
 principal office of the corporation
 principal office of the company
 place of business of the partnership/company/corporation within the jurisdiction with a connection to claim
 other (please specify)

I believe that the facts stated in this certificate are true.

Full name Amy Pittam

Signed  Position or office held Solicitor to the Council

(Claimant) (~~Defendant~~) (~~'s-solicitor~~) (~~'s-litigation friend~~) (If signing on behalf of firm or company)

Date 2 4 / 0 2 / 2 0 2 5

Rules relating to the service of documents are contained in Part 6 of the Civil Procedure Rules (www.justice.gov.uk) and you should refer to the rules for information.

Calculation of deemed day of service of a claim

A claim form served within the UK in accordance with Part 6 of the Civil Procedure rules is deemed to be served on the second business day after the claimant has completed the steps required by CPR 7.5(1).

Calculation of the deemed day of service of documents other than the claim form (CPR 6.26)

Method of service	Deemed day of service
First class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day	The second day after it was posted, left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Document exchange	The second day after it was left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Delivering the document to or leaving it at a permitted address	If it is delivered to or left at the permitted address on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day
Fax	If the transmission of the fax is completed on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was transmitted
Other electronic method	If the email or other electronic transmission is sent on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was sent
Personal service	If the document is served personally before 4.30pm on a business day, it is served on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day

In this context 'business day' means any day except Saturday, Sunday or a bank holiday; (under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the UK where service is to take place) includes Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Certificate of service

589

Name of court High Court of Justice King's Bench Division	Claim No. QB-2019-000616
Name of Claimant (1) Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council (2) Warwickshire County Council	
Name of Defendant (54) Persons Unknown	

On what day did you serve? 1 2 / 0 5 / 2 0 2 5

The date of service is 1 2 / 0 5 / 2 0 2 5

What documents did you serve?

Please attach copies of the documents you have not already filed with the court.

Order of the Honourable Mr Justice Cotter dated 17th December 2025, amended under CPR 40.12 and re-sealed on 28th January 2025 ("the Order") and Notice

On whom did you serve?

(If appropriate include their position e.g. partner, director).

Defendants (54)

How did you serve the documents?

(please tick the appropriate box)

- by first class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day
- by delivering to or leaving at a permitted place
- by personally handing it to or leaving it with
- (.....time left, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)
- by other means permitted by the court (please specify)
- Affixed to all sites except 21, 73, 142 defined as the Land in para 3(a)(ii). On Claimant's website 28.01.25
- by Document Exchange
- by fax machine (.....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (you may want to enclose a copy of the transmission sheet)
- by other electronic means (.....time sent, where document is other than a claim form) (please specify)

Give the address where service effected, include fax or DX number, e-mail address or other electronic identification

Affixed in a transparent envelope in a prominent position on 139 sites as per Schedule 3 of the Order (all sites save for 21, 73 and 142)

Being the claimant's defendant's
 solicitor's litigation friend

- usual residence
- last known residence
- place of business
- principal place of business
- last known place of business
- last known principal place of business
- principal office of the partnership
- principal office of the corporation
- principal office of the company
- place of business of the partnership/company/corporation within the jurisdiction with a connection to claim
- other (please specify)

Sites as per Schedule 3 of the Order in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Order

I believe that the facts stated in this certificate are true.

Full name Amy Pittam

Signed  Position or office held Solicitor to the Council

(Claimant) (Defendant) (solicitor) (litigation friend)

(If signing on behalf of firm or company)

Date 2 5 / 1 1 / 2 0 2 5

Rules relating to the service of documents are contained in Part 6 of the Civil Procedure Rules (www.justice.gov.uk) and you should refer to the rules for information.

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Method of service	Deemed day of service
First class post or other service which provides for delivery on the next business day	The second day after it was posted, left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Document exchange	The second day after it was left with, delivered to or collected by the relevant service provider provided that day is a business day; or if not, the next business day after that day
Delivering the document to or leaving it at a permitted address	If it is delivered to or left at the permitted address on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day
Fax	If the transmission of the fax is completed on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was transmitted
Other electronic method	If the email or other electronic transmission is sent on a business day before 4.30pm, on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after the day on which it was sent
Personal service	If the document is served personally before 4.30pm on a business day, it is served on that day; or in any other case, on the next business day after that day

In this context 'business day' means any day except Saturday, Sunday or a bank holiday; (under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the UK where service is to take place) includes Good Friday and Christmas Day.

To: All Persons Unknown forming Unauthorised Encampments Within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth

In the matter of :-

Claim No: QB – 2019-000616

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE – KINGS BENCH DIVISION

BETWEEN :

(1) Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2) Warwickshire County Council (Claimants) – and –

(1) Thomas Corcoran and (2)-(53) Other Named Defendants and (54) Persons Unknown Forming Unauthorised Encampments within the Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth (Defendants)

On the 17 December 2024 The Honourable Mr Justice Cotter granted a continuation of the Interim Injunction Order against Person Unknown (amended and sealed 28 January 2025). In accordance with paragraph 5, the Order and Power of Arrest is enclosed by way of service:-

Take Note that:-

Until and including 17 December 2025, the 54th Defendant (Persons Unknown) are forbidden from :

1. **Terms of Order:-**
 - a) **Entering and/or occupying any part of the Land (as defined below) for residential purposes (temporary or otherwise) including the occupation of caravans/mobile homes, storage of vehicles, caravans and residential paraphernalia, save for where the Land is occupied in accordance with a lawful planning permission from the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State, or written consent from the Local Planning Authority or in accordance with statutory permitted development rights.**
 - b) **Setting-up an encampment (as defined below) on any part of the Land (as defined below) unless authorised to do so by the owner of the Land and provided the encampment does not breach planning control, save for where the encampment is authorised by Written Permission from the Local Planning Authority (as defined below).**
 - c) **Setting-up an encampment (as defined below) on any part of the Land (as defined below) without Written Permission from the Local Planning Authority, or planning permission granted by the Secretary of State or in accordance with statutory permitted development rights.**
 - d) **Bringing on to any part of the Land (as defined below) or stationing on any part of the Land any caravans/mobile homes other than when driving through the highways on the Land or in compliance with the parking orders regulating the use of car parks or with the express permission from the owner of the land, save for where the Land is occupied in accordance with a lawful planning permission from the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State, or with Written Permission from the Local Planning Authority or in accordance with statutory permitted development rights.**
 - e) **Depositing or causing to be deposited, Controlled Waste (as defined below) in or on any part of the Land (as defined below) unless a waste management licence or environmental permit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence or permit.**

2. Power of arrest

There shall be a power of arrest attached to prohibitions 1(a) to 1(e) (inclusive) of this

The Court documents and supporting evidence can also be found on the Council website at www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/injunction.

Job ID	Status	Completed Date	Photos	Location
J/0073810	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 07:58:25	1	Trinity Court Flats (Car Park)
J/0073807	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 08:27:54	1	Riversley Park Climic, Coton Road, aka Orchard Street Car Park
J/0073810	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:15	1	Pingles Leisure Centre Carpark
J/0073822	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:15	1	Wembrook Primary School aka land on the north side of avenue ro
J/0073808	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:17	1	Land north Avenue Rd (Heritage Centre& Pingles show ground)
J/0073811	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:27:07	1	Dunns Close
J/0073807	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:33:08	1	Land south Avenue Rd (Gala Fields)
J/0073810	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 09:55:29	1	Sorrell Land
J/0073816	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 10:11:27	1	Bedworth Leisure Centre
J/0073818	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 10:15:17	1	Oakwood Primary & Secondary School
J/0073816	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 10:25:04	1	Bedworth Leisure Centre Car Park, MWP Rye Piece Ringway
J/0073816	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 10:28:14	1	Miners Welfare Car Park
J/0073819	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 10:54:23	1	Whitestone Infant School aka land on the SW side of Magyar Cresc
J/0073806	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 11:20:35	8	Nuneaton Rec North Queens Road / Pool Bank
J/0073808	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 11:22:42	1	Meadow Court aka Meadow Street Car Park
J/0073809	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 11:38:59	1	South side Marston Lane aka Bailey Park
J/0073819	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 11:50:24	1	Johnson Road Rec
J/0073814	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 12:12:23	2	Land adjoining St Thomas More Catholic School
J/0073814	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 12:15:52	2	St Thomas More Catholic School
J/0073816	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 12:19:31	1	Newdigate Rec - land at Smorrall Lane
J/0073818	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 13:30:21	1	Land on North and South side of Newtown Road aka Heath Road
J/0073808	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 13:58:53	2	Land NE Braemar, SW of Greenmoor Road aka Jubilee Sports Cent
J/0073817	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:00:23	1	Land at Arbury Avenue aka Arbury Road POS
J/0073808	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:21:43	2	Land car park south side Corporation Street / Upper Abbey Street
J/0073822	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:41:48	1	Land at George Eliot Primary School
J/0073810	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:41:55	1	Land east of Raveloe Dr; east Marston Lane; east & West of Marsto
J/0073815	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:09	1	Chetwynd Junior School
J/0073808	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:14	1	Recreation Ground aka Attleborough Recreation Ground
J/0073809	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:19	1	North of Donnithorne (Caldwell Grange
J/0073817	Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:26	1	Middlemarch School

J/0073807: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:33	1 Land at Bradestone Road
J/0073811: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:42	1 Also land at Slingsby Close, & Attleborough Fields Industrial Estate
J/0073806: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 14:54:53	2 Stanley Road Rec / Northwest Vernons Lane
J/0073808: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 15:19:48	1 Land at Coton Road aka Riverside Car Park
J/0073810: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 15:20:13	1 Riversley Park
J/0073810: Completed	24 Mar 2025, 15:20:13	1 Riversley Park Car Park
J/0073812: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 09:52:05	1 Heckley Rec north of School Lane Exhall
J/0073806: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 09:58:35	1 Horsetone Grand & Camborne Drive Land South & West
J/0073821: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 10:47:24	1 Land on east side of Windermere Avenue (private)
J/0073821: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 10:47:26	1 Playing field adjoining St. Nicholas Primary School, Windermere A
J/0073821: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 10:47:26	1 St. Nicholas CofE First School, Windermere Ave
J/0073806: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 10:55:43	3 Land east side of Changebrook close & Land west and east of Pall
J/0073808: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 11:24:34	2 South Bermua aka Bermuda Balancing Lake
J/0073809: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 11:37:42	1 Spitalfields Car Park 1 & 2
J/0073820: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 11:38:35	2 Bermuda Road Community Centre, Bermuda Road aka Phoenix C
J/0073813: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 11:44:14	1 St Francis Roman Catholic School
J/0073823: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 11:53:02	2 Stockingford Primary School aka land south side St Pauls Road
J/0073817: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:14:48	1 Bedworth Railway Station north side of Bulkington Road, Bedworth
J/0073811: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:22:17	1 Land car park south side Corporation Street / Upper Abbey Street
J/0073811: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:32:03	1 Brewer Road / Eustace Road
J/0073810: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:37:33	1 South Barnacle Lane
J/0073814: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:42:37	1 St James School & Playing Field
J/0073823: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 13:52:01	1 Land North Bulkinrtong Road and South Johnson Road, West Woo
J/0073812: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 14:06:34	1 Land west side Blackberry Lane
J/0073813: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 14:26:17	1 Land south of SMorall Lane, Goodyears End
J/0073815: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 14:29:12	1 Land south side Cardigan Road aka Anderton Road POS
J/0073810: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 15:15:56	1 Crowhill Recreations Ground
J/0073816: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 15:16:01	1 Milby Primary School
J/0073812: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 15:16:38	1 Nicholas Chamberlaine School
J/0073812: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 15:17:15	1 Race Leys Infant
J/0073817: Completed	25 Mar 2025, 15:24:16	1 Colleycroft rec land to east of Amos Jaques Road and to west of N

J/0073808: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 07:14:26	3 Pauls Land
J/0073806: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 09:20:28	2 Land at Horsetone Grange & South of Hinckley Road (Tiverton & T
J/0073806: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 10:48:28	1 Land south of Hinckley Road & Clovelly Way
J/0073823: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 10:48:28	1 North Warwickshire & Hinckley College, Hinckley Road, Nuneaton
J/0073818: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 10:54:32	1 Land lying North of Buttermere Avenue
J/0073822: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 11:05:18	1 Higham Lane School, Nuneaton
J/0073807: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 11:31:30	2 Land south side of Church Lane (Cleaver Gardens/Sandon Fields)
J/0073810: Completed	26 Mar 2025, 14:50:24	2 Land north side of St Georges Way and land north side of St Georg
J/0073816: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 11:04:43	1 Land lying to West of Blackhorse Road aka Ironbridge Way
J/0073822: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 11:43:31	1 Eton College, Leicester Road, Nuneaton,
J/0073807: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 11:43:33	2 Land north of Brookdale Road & land north of Ryde Avenue (Coron
J/0073821: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 11:43:37	1 Weddington Primary School aka land lying to the NE of Oakdene C
J/0073812: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 11:51:00	1 Ash Green School
J/0073809: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 12:46:30	1 Park Road Car Park
J/0073806: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 13:20:58	1 Recreation ground on The Long Shoot
J/0073809: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 13:35:04	1 North side Marston Lane aka Marston Lane Rec
J/0073810: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 13:40:59	1 Acacia Crescent
J/0073814: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 13:45:19	1 St Micheals Primary
J/0073812: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 13:59:26	1 Goodyears End First School
J/0073813: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 14:09:06	1 The Cannons C of E
J/0073814: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 14:20:04	1 St.Giles Junior School
J/0073814: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 14:32:50	1 Land east of Nicholas St
J/0073815: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 14:43:51	1 Land at Market End Farm and Orchard Farm Smorrall Lane
J/0073813: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 14:51:23	1 Land south side of Vicarage Lane, south West St. Giles Road Exha
J/0073820: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 15:00:07	1 Bedworth Heath Nursery, Glebe Avenue, Bedworth
J/0073812: Completed	27 Mar 2025, 15:17:38	1 Arden Forest Infant School
J/0073813: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 12:59:47	1 Land north east of Howat Road
J/0073813: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 13:19:34	1 Keresley Newland Primary & School
J/0073813: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 13:37:10	1 Land NW of Rowleys Green Lane aka Silverstone Drive
J/0073819: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 13:38:30	2 St Davids Way Hub, St. Davids Way, Bermuda Park, Nuneaton
J/0073813: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 13:51:44	1 Exhall Cedars Infant School

J/0073813: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 14:16:23	1 Wheelright Lane Primary
J/0073818: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 14:16:23	1 Exhall Grange School, Wheelright Lane
J/0073811: Completed	28 Mar 2025, 14:28:56	1 Lymington Drive
J/0073818: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 10:54:51	1 St Anne's Roman Catholic Primarty School x 2
J/0073814: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 11:06:11	1 Land SE Hickman Road aka Chaucer Driver
J/0073818: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 11:33:18	1 Land on the east and west side of Sherbourne Ave aka Frensham D
J/0073815: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 11:39:05	1 Land S/W Selby Drive, land North Frenhsam Drive, N/E Merlin Ave,
J/0073818: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 11:46:53	1 Poplar Tree Farm
J/0073812: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 11:55:48	1 Land south side Willow Road
J/0073811: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 12:00:54	1 Land S/W of Queen Elizabeth Road
J/0073816: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 12:10:44	1 Land on north Side of Ansley Road
J/0073819: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 12:14:27	1 Land north side of Ansley Road
J/0073822: Completed	31 Mar 2025, 12:22:32	2 The Nuneaton Academy, south of Arbury Road, Nuneaton
J/0073814: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 09:06:56	1 Nun & North Wark Group Riding for the Disabled, Valley Road / lan
J/0073816: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 09:12:14	1 Land west side of Westbury Road, land north east side Grove Road
J/0073818: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 09:17:31	2 St Pauls CofE Primary School
J/0073823: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 11:48:41	1 Quest Academy north side of Griff Lane, Nuneaton
J/0073811: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 14:25:27	1 Land S/E Green Lane lying on East Side of Ramsden Ave
J/0073811: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 14:36:45	1 Land east side Camp Hill Drive aka The Dingle
J/0073807: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 14:54:41	1 East side Broad Street, North Queens Road aka Abbey Street Car P
J/0073805: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:00:20	2 Corporation Street
J/0073817: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:08:06	1 Our Lady of the Angels Infant School x 2
J/0073821: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:21:53	1 Attleborough Mills, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton aka Holman Wa
J/0073807: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:31:54	1 Land Vicarage Street aka Justice Walk Car Park
J/0073808: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:31:56	1 Marlborough Rd Recreation Ground
J/0073807: Completed	01 Apr 2025, 15:31:58	1 West & East Vicarage Street / Pool Bank Street Car Park
J/0073817: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 08:50:42	1 Park Lane Primary School & Land north side of Ansley Road
J/0073822: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 08:51:35	1 Oakwood School, Morris Drive
J/0073815: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 09:59:43	1 Land on Galley Common, land on South side of Plough Hill Road a
J/0073816: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 10:28:36	1 Galley Common Infatn School
J/0073815: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 14:03:15	1 Camphill Primary

J/0073819: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 14:43:51	1 The Discovery Centre aka Manor Park Community School, Beaumont
J/0073815: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 14:44:09	1 Chilvers Coton Community Infant School
J/0073806: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 14:56:26	1 Victoria Street Car Park / Victoria Street Car parks 1&2
J/0073817: Completed	02 Apr 2025, 15:07:35	1 Queens County Junior & Infant
J/0073817: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 08:42:24	1 Stockingford Junior & Infant School
J/0073814: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 09:41:45	1 Abbey CofE Infant School
J/0073815: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 09:41:47	1 All Saints CofE Primary School
J/0073817: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 09:42:07	1 Miners Welfare Car Park
J/0073814: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 10:19:01	1 Land north of Rye Peice Ringway
J/0073817: Completed	03 Apr 2025, 11:02:43	1 Glendale Infant School
J/0073808: Completed	04 Apr 2025, 10:38:38	1 Land east Westbury Road, North Herbert Street aka Marsdale Drive
J/0073819: Completed	04 Apr 2025, 11:21:48	1 Race Leys Junior School, Bedworth aka land lying to the west of Leys
J/0073819: Completed	04 Apr 2025, 11:31:35	1 Race Leys Middle School, Barton Road, Bedworth
J/0073818: Completed	04 Apr 2025, 12:20:47	1 Land at Exhall Grange School, Wheelright Lane, Coventry
J/0073813: Completed	11 Apr 2025, 14:31:37	1 Land south side of Church Lane (Cleaver Gardens/Sandon Fields)
J/0073807: Completed	11 Apr 2025, 14:32:32	1 Land east Coton Road aka Town Hall Car Park
J/0073806: Completed	07 May 2025, 09:43:41	1 Regent Street Car Parks 1& 2
J/0073820: Completed	07 May 2025, 09:52:21	1 Halfords - Land and buildings on south Side Newtown Road Nuneaton
J/0073806: Completed	07 May 2025, 10:02:03	1 Land car park south side Corporation Street / Upper Abbey Street
J/0073815: Completed	07 May 2025, 10:08:39	1 Judkins Quarry (Recycling Centre)
J/0073815: Completed	07 May 2025, 10:49:39	1 Land south side Sherbourne Avenue
J/0073819: Completed	07 May 2025, 10:57:41	1 Stockingford Primary School aka land on south side of St Pauls Road
J/0073816: Completed	07 May 2025, 11:06:58	1 Croft Junior School
J/0073807: Completed	07 May 2025, 14:39:17	1 Land Church Street, aka Church Street Car Park
J/0073820: Completed	07 May 2025, 14:39:17	1 King Edward 6th College, King Edward Road, Nuneaton, CV11 4BE
J/0073812: Completed	09 May 2025, 11:57:13	2 All Saints Bedworth C of E Primary School
J/0073818: Completed	09 May 2025, 12:11:24	1 Exhall Grange Special School, Wheelright Lane, Coventry
J/0073823: Completed	12 May 2025, 06:56:10	2 Land north side of Ansley Road Stockingford aka Grove Farm/Thorn

Amy Pittam

From: David Truslove
Sent: 12 May 2025 09:41
To: Amy Pittam; Arran Sian
Subject: RE: Travellers packs for distribution
Attachments: export.csv

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Morning, spreadsheet attached along with screenshots to show the photos as they don't carry over into the spreadsheet.

☰ Schedules for Nuneaton & Bedworth BC (Service request, 01 Mar 2025 to 3

<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Date ↑	Photos	Issues	Area	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 07:58:25	(1) 	0	Attleborough	Trinity Court Flats (Car
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 08:27:54	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Riversley Park Climic, (
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:15	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Pingles Leisure Centre
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:15	(1) 	0	Attleborough	Wembrook Primary Sc
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:22:17	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Land north Avenue Rd
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:27:07	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Dunns Close
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:33:08	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Land south Avenue Rd
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 09:55:29	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Sorrell Land



Schedules for Nuneaton & Bedworth BC (Service request, 01 Mar 2025 to 3



<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Date ↑	Photos	Issues	Area	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 11:20:35	(8)   	0	Abbey	Nuneaton Rec North C
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 11:22:42	(1) 	0	Abbey	Meadow Court aka M
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 11:38:59	(1) 	0	Slough	South side Marston L
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 11:50:24	(1) 	0	Bedworth	Johnson Road Rec
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 12:12:23	(2)  	0	Nuneaton	Land adjoining St Tho
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 12:15:52	(2)  	0	Nuneaton	St Thomas More Cath
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 12:19:31	(1) 	0	Heath	Newdigate Rec - land
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 13:30:21	(1) 	0	Slough	Land on North and So



Schedules for Nuneaton & Bedworth BC (Service request, 01 Mar 2025 to 3



<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Date ↑	Photos	Issues	Area	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:09	(1) 	0	Nuneaton	Chetwynd Junior Sch
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:14	(1) 	0	Whitestone	Recreation Ground ak
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:19	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	North of Donnithorne
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:26	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Middlemarch School
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:33	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Land at Bradestone R
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:42:42	(1) 	0	Whitestone	Also land at Slingsby
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 14:54:53	(2)  	0	Abbey	Stanley Road Rec / N
<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Mar 2025, 15:19:48	(1) 	0	Wem Brook	Land at Coton Road a
<input type="checkbox"/>					

Schedules for Nuneaton & Bedworth BC (Service request, 01 Mar 2025 to 3						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed Date ↑	Photos	Issues	Area	Location	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 10:47:26	(1) 	0	St Nicolas	St. Nicholas CofE Fir	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 10:55:43	(3)   	0	St Nicolas	Land east side of Cha	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 11:24:34	(2)  	0	Arbury	South Bermua aka Be	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 11:37:42	(1) 	0	Bede	Spitalfields Car Park 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 11:38:35	(2)  	0	Abbey	Bermuda Road Comr	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 11:44:14	(1) 	0	Bedworth	St Francis Roman Cat	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 11:53:02	(2)  	0	Galley Com...	Stockingford Primary	
<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2025, 13:14:48	(1) 	0	Poplar	Bedworth Railway Sta	