

2026

Creating a Healthier Food Environment – Hot Food Takeaways Supplementary Planning Document

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Contents

1. Purpose of this guidance	4
2. Definitions	4
3. Context	5
The built environment and health.....	5
National evidence.....	6
Local evidence	9
4. National Policy & Practice	12
National Planning Policy Framework	12
Planning Practice Guidance	13
5. Local Policy - Borough Plan Review.....	14
6. Requirements for Hot Food Takeaway applications	16
HFT1 – Proximity to schools	16
HFT2 – Concentration and clustering of Hot Food Takeaways.....	18
HFT3 – Environment considerations.....	18
.....	18
7. Monitoring.....	19
Appendix A – Do you require Planning Permission?	20

1. Purpose of this guidance

- 1.1 The primary purpose of this document is to help improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. Whilst the delivery of health and wellbeing improvements and services is multifaceted, planning has an important role to play in shaping healthy communities. One way of doing this is by controlling the locations of Hot Food Takeaways (HFT), ensuring they are positioned in appropriate locations.
- 1.2 The Council recognises the role that HFT can play in the economy. They provide a service to local people and can add to the vitality and vibrancy of defined centres. However, it should be noted that planning applications for HFT in the vicinity of residential properties often generate a number of objections.
- 1.3 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out how applications for HFT will be dealt with and elaborates on existing policy and evidence in relation to health and wellbeing. This SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and provides information and appropriate guidance to those submitting a planning application that involves an HFT. This includes applications for new-builds and changes of use to a HFT, as well as all forms of mixed-use facilities.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes)(Amendment)(England) Regulations 2020 defines HFT as Use Class Sui Generis. HFT are defined as establishments for the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.
- 2.2 Takeaways are differentiated from Restaurant and Café uses (Class E Commercial, business and service) because they can raise different environmental issues. These include litter, longer and sometimes later opening hours, extra traffic and increased pedestrian activity.

- 2.3 Accessibility to unhealthy food is not only confined to HFT, but also to retail and restaurants (Class E). However, this SPD relates only to uses that are deemed to be a HFT use, which will be determined at the planning application stage depending on the primary use of the property.
- 2.4 In deciding whether an application is for a HFT use, consideration will be given to the proportion of space designated for hot food preparation. For example, the number of tables and chairs to be provided to customers and the percentage of turnover attributed to the HFT use.
- 2.5 Where an application is submitted for a range of explicitly stated uses including Sui Generis (such as a Class E/Sui Generis hybrid application), it would be assessed against this guidance as if it was a Sui Generis use. Furthermore, it is also noted that certain other uses (such as Class E) may have an ancillary HFT element which would not need to be assessed against this SPD. Please note that planning permission will not usually be required where there is already an existing HFT use on the site.
- 2.6 Anyone intending to submit an application for a HFT is encouraged to read this SPD and contact the Council's Planning team for further advice and information if required (planning@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk). Further guidance can also be found in Appendix A – **Do you require Planning Permission?**

3. Context

The built environment and health

- 3.1 The World Health Organisation¹ defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. Barton and Grant's settlement health map (**Error! Reference source not found.**) brings attention to the role that the built environment can have on people's health and well-being,

¹ World Health Organisation (2025). *Constitution* [Constitution of the World Health Organization](#)

and allows us to understand how planning can play an important role in having a positive impact on people's health.

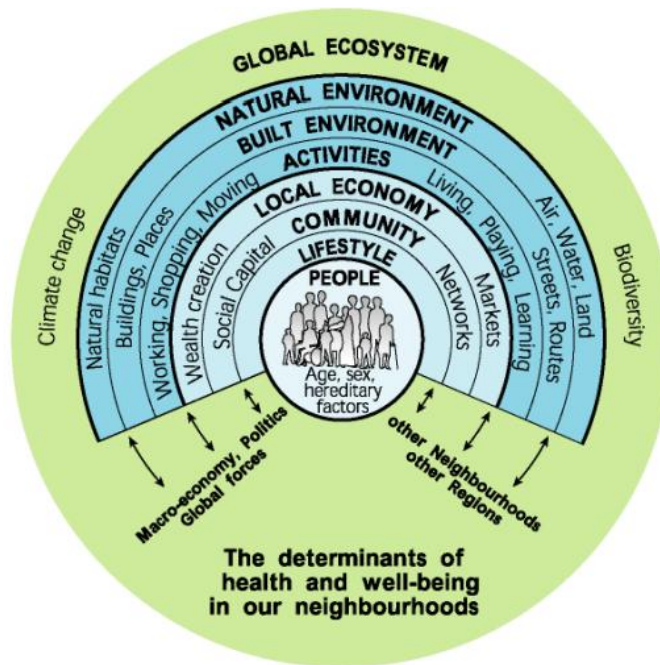


Figure 1: The Health Map

- 3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² sets out the relationship between planning and health. This relationship is also integrated into the Borough Plan Review (2021-2039)³ and is a key part of its vision and objectives. The following sections set out national and local evidence in relation to obesity and health.

National evidence

- 3.3 The quantity of people, within the United Kingdom, who are overweight and obese is rising, which is a major health problem. Obesity is a consequence of a diet resulting in an energy imbalance, which is normally due to consuming too many calories and not

² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework* [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/national-planning-policy-framework)

³ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2025). *Borough Plan Review (2021-2039)* [Borough Plan Review \(2021-2039\).pdf](https://www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/borough-plan-review-2021-2039)

participating in enough physical activity. The reasons for this are due to a complex mix of environmental, cultural and behavioural factors. Therefore, there is no one solution to solving obesity and action is required across each of these areas.

- 3.4 “Obesity is a serious health concern that increases the risk of” developing a range of “health conditions including, Type 2 Diabetes, coronary heart disease, some types of cancer (such as breast cancer and bowel cancer) and [having a] stroke”⁴. Obesity has numerous other drawbacks, such as discrimination, which can lead to employee absenteeism from work⁵ and can negatively impact on mental health and wellbeing, as well as leading to feelings of social isolation and exclusion⁶.
- 3.5 One of the main risk factors for obesity is the food and drink environment. Public Health England (PHE) have reported that at a national level more than one quarter (27.1%) of adults and one fifth of children eat food from out-of-home food outlets at least once a week⁷. These meals tend to be associated with higher intakes of sugar, fat and salt. The increasing consumption of out-of-home meals has been identified as an important factor contributing to rising obesity levels⁸. The majority of HFT offer food which is energy dense and nutritionally poor. Out of home meals generally contain significantly higher intakes of sugar, fat, salt and portion sizes tend to be bigger, as well as usually being cheap and easily available⁹.
- 3.6 In 2022 to 2023, 64% of adults aged 18 years and over in England were estimated to be overweight or living with obesity, an increase since 2015 to 2016 of 2.8% (61.2%)¹⁰. In 2022 to 2023, 26.2% of adults were estimated to be living with obesity, an increase since 2015

⁴ NHS (2023). *Obesity* [Obesity - NHS](#)

⁵ Institute of Employment Studies (2019). *Obesity and Work: Challenging stigma and discrimination* [Obesity and Work: Challenging stigma and discrimination | Institute for Employment Studies \(IES\)](#)

⁶ BUPA (2023). *Is there a link between obesity and mental health?* [Is there a link between obesity and mental health?](#)

⁷ PHE (2023). *Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments.* [Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments](#)

⁸ PHE (2023). *Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments.* [Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments](#)

⁹ Public Health England (2017). *Health matters: Obesity and the food environment*

¹⁰ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (2024). *Obesity Profile: short statistical commentary May 2024* [Obesity Profile: short statistical commentary May 2024 - GOV.UK](#)

to 2016 of 3.6% (22.6%)¹¹. Furthermore, the prevalence of obesity is similar among men and women, but men are more likely to be classed as overweight¹².

- 3.7 Childhood obesity is also particularly important due to the adverse implications that childhood obesity has on the economy and society over the long-term. "Childhood obesity is a complex public health challenge with profound implications for both physical and psychological well-being"¹³. "Obesity may also affect children's school attendance through its detrimental impact on their physical and mental health"¹⁴.
- 3.8 Research and reports into the impact of HFT near schools is an area that continues to expand. Research by Engler-Stringer et al.¹⁵ indicates that children attending schools near fast food outlets are more likely to be obese than those whose schools are more inaccessible to such outlets. Further to this, Donin et al¹⁶ found that "more frequent takeaway meal consumption in children was associated with unhealthy dietary nutrient intake patterns and potentially with adverse longer term consequences for obesity and coronary heart disease risk."
- 3.9 Over recent years, the number of takeaways has been increasing, with 115.9 outlets per 100,000 population in England, in 2024¹⁷. This is

¹¹ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (2024). *Obesity Profile: short statistical commentary May 2024* [Obesity Profile: short statistical commentary May 2024 - GOV.UK](#)

¹² NHS England (2024). *Health Survey for England, 2022 Part 2* [Adult overweight and obesity - NHS England Digital](#)

¹³ Goel, A., Reddy, S. and Goel, P. (2024). *Causes, Consequences, and Preventive Strategies for Childhood Obesity: A Narrative Review* [Causes, Consequences, and Preventive Strategies for Childhood Obesity: A Narrative Review - PMC](#)

¹⁴ An, R., Yan, H., Shi, X. and Yang, Y. (2017). *Childhood obesity and school absenteeism: a systematic review and meta-analysis* [Childhood obesity and school absenteeism: a systematic review and meta-analysis - An - 2017 - Obesity Reviews - Wiley Online Library](#)

¹⁵ Engler-Stringer, R., Ha, L., Gerrard, A. and Muhajarine, N. (2014). *The community and consumer food environment and children's diet: a systematic review*. BMC Public Health. 14 (522)

¹⁶ Donin, A., Nightingale, C., Owen, C., Rudnicka, A., Cook, D. and Whincup, P. (2017). *Takeaway meal consumption and risk markers for coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes and obesity in children aged 9-10 years: a cross-sectional study*. Archives of Disease in Childhood.

¹⁷ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (2025). *Wider Determinants of Health: statistical commentary on the location of fast food outlets, February 2025* [Wider](#)

compounded by the growing evidence of how HFT can influence obesity. A study into the nutritional composition of HFT food in the UK shows a largely unfavourable nutritional content of the food they provide¹⁸. The research reviewed Indian, Chinese, kebab, pizza and English-style establishments and found that all were inconsistent with UK dietary recommendations.

- 3.10 By 2050, being overweight and obesity will cost the NHS an estimated £9.7 billion per year, with societal costs of £49.9 billion¹⁹. Therefore, “in November 2022, the Government launched the Obesity Healthcare Goals programme”, which “aims to maximise and direct global industrial investment for obesity innovation into the UK, through; bespoke partnerships, research investments and the development of pioneering and internationally replicable models of clinically and cost-effective models of care”²⁰.

Local evidence

- 3.11 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has higher-than-average measurements on the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), which measures the height and weight of children in Reception (aged 4 to 5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) in primary schools. Table 1 highlights the levels of excess weight in children at Reception age for 2023/24.

[Determinants of Health: statistical commentary on the location of fast food outlets, February 2025 - GOV.UK](#)

¹⁸ Jaworowska et al. (2013.) *Nutritional composition of takeaway food in the UK* *Nutrition & Food Science*, 44 (5). pp. 414-430

¹⁹ BMA (2024). *Improving the nation's diet: action for a healthier future* [Improving the nation's diet: action for a healthier future](#)

²⁰ Office for Life Sciences (2025). *Obesity Healthcare Goals* [Obesity Healthcare Goals - GOV.UK](#)

Area	Overweight (including obesity) %	Obese (including severe obesity) %
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	24.4	11.3
North Warwickshire Borough	25.8	10.8
Rugby Borough	20.8	8
Stratford-on-Avon District	20.6	6.3
Warwick District	17.1	6.3
Warwickshire	21.2	8.3
England	22.1	9.6

Table 1: Levels of excess weight – Reception 2023/24²¹

3.12 Table 2 illustrates that at Year 6 proportionately more children are either overweight or obese than those in Reception.

Area	Overweight (including obese) %	Obese (including severe obesity) %
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	38.1	24.1
North Warwickshire Borough	38.3	24.2
Rugby Borough	35	20.3
Stratford-on-Avon District	29.2	17.3
Warwick District	27.5	13.8
Warwickshire	33.3	19.6
England	35.8	22.1

Table 2: Levels of excess weight – Year 6 2023/24²²

3.13 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest level of deprivation in the County, shown in Table 3. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation

²¹ Department of Health and Social Care (2025). *Public health profiles* [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

²² Department of Health and Social Care (2025). *Public health profiles* [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

are a unique measure of relative deprivation at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England”²³.

Area	Indices of Multiple Deprivation value
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	23.5
North Warwickshire Borough	17.9
Rugby Borough	14.1
Stratford-on-Avon District	11.7
Warwick District	12.0
Warwickshire	15.6
England	21.7

Table 3: Indices of Multiple Deprivation values - 2023²⁴

3.14 In 2023, the life expectancy at birth for males was lower than in the West Midlands and in England, and for females it was lower than in England (Table 4).

Location	Life expectancy at birth (Males)	Life expectancy at birth (Females)
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	78.4	82.7
West Midlands	78.6	82.6
England	79.3	83.2

Table 4: Life expectancy at birth for Males and Females in 2023²⁵

3.15 Reducing obesity, particularly among children, is one of the priorities of PHE. PHE aims to increase the proportion of children leaving primary school with a healthy weight, as well as reductions in levels of excess weight in adults. PHE is working to significantly reduce childhood obesity, contributing to the delivery of the government’s Childhood

²³ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (n.d.). *The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – FAQs* [English Indices of Deprivation 2019 FAQs](#)

²⁴ Department of Health and Social Care (2025). *Public health profiles* [Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

²⁵ Department of Health and Social Care (2025). *Public health profiles* [Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

Obesity Plan²⁶. Tackling obesity is also a priority at a local level across Warwickshire, and particularly in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, as demonstrated in the Corporate Plan (2025-2029)²⁷

3.16 Warwickshire's Health & Wellbeing Board has prioritised the following areas within the latest Health & Wellbeing Strategy (2021-2026) to ensure that health and social care outcomes for Warwickshire residents are improved:

1. Help our children and young people have the best start in life
2. Help people improve their mental health and well-being, particularly around prevention and early intervention in our communities
3. Reduce inequalities in health outcomes and the wider determinants of health

3.17 Recognising that the causes of obesity are shaped by the environments in which we live, work, and play, the Board has also endorsed a whole system approach to healthy weight. This approach emphasises the importance of both the food and built environment in enabling residents to make healthier lifestyle choices.

4. National Policy & Practice

National Planning Policy Framework

4.1 National planning policy is set by the NPPF, which was first published in 2012 and has been subsequently updated multiple times with the latest iteration in 2024²⁸. At the core of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Paragraph 8 of the NPPF highlights the three overarching objectives of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The importance of health forms part of the social aspect of sustainable development:

²⁶ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (2022). *Childhood obesity: applying All Our Health* [Childhood obesity: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK](#)

²⁷ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2025). *Nuneaton and Bedworth Building Communities 2025-2029* [corporate-plan-april-2025-march-2029](#)

²⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework* [National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK](#)

- 4.2 *"to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and **support communities' health**, social and cultural well-being."*
- 4.3 Section 8 of the NPPF emphasises how the planning system can help facilitate social interaction and create healthy, inclusive communities. Paragraph 96 (c) states that planning policies should,
- 4.4 *"enable and support **healthy lifestyles**, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, **access to healthier food**, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling."*
- 4.5 Section 7 of the NPPF aims to ensure that planning policies protect the viability of town centre environments and encourages local authorities to create policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 4.6 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) emphasises the importance of promoting access to healthier food and the role that local authorities have in considering health and well-being in their plan making and decision taking. This is particularly apparent in the 'Healthy and safe communities' section of the guidance²⁹. Paragraph 004³⁰ of the PPG states that "planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce obesity and excess weight in local communities. Local planning authorities can have a role by supporting opportunities for communities to access a wide range of healthier food production

²⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2022). *Planning Practice Guidance – Healthy and safe communities* [Healthy and safe communities - GOV.UK](#)

³⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2022). *Planning Practice Guidance – Healthy and safe communities* [Healthy and safe communities - GOV.UK](#)

and consumption choices. Planning policies and supplementary planning documents can, where justified, seek to limit the proliferation of particular uses where evidence demonstrates that is appropriate (and where such uses require planning permission).” The PPG goes on to state that regard should be given to the following issues:

- “Proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds
- Evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation, health inequalities and general poor health in specific locations
- Over-concentration of certain uses within a specified area
- Odours and noise impact
- Traffic impact
- Refuse and litter”

5. Local Policy - Borough Plan Review

- 5.1 This SPD has been updated to support the Borough Plan Review (2021-2039), adopted on 10th December 2025. The main relevant policy is Policy HS7 – Creating a healthier food environment. Other policies that may be relevant include Policies TC1 – TC3.

Policy HS7 – Creating a healthier food environment

Hot food takeaways (use class sui generis), should be directed to town centres as set out in 'Policy TC3 – Hierarchy of centres (including district and local centres'.

Outside of Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres, hot food takeaway proposals will be permitted in district or local centres providing the proposal does not increase the number of units of hot food takeaways to over 20% of the centre's total usage.

Outside of the defined town, district and local centres, hot food takeaways will only be supported where:

- It is demonstrated that the proposal will not have a significant adverse impact on residential amenity through odour, noise and litter.
- Deliveries or customer visits by car would not have an unacceptable impact on existing or proposed public transport provision, traffic movements, road or pedestrian safety.
- The proposal is not within a 400m radius, of any access points of an existing primary or secondary school (including any special school, sixth form college or academy). This will not apply when the buffer zone overlaps with a town or local centre.
- The proposal does not jeopardise the provision of an essential local service.
- A Sequential Assessment is provided, which demonstrates that there are no other sequentially preferable sites.

Proposals should be in accordance with the Council's adopted Planning for a healthier area – hot food takeaways SPD (2020).

- 5.2 Outside of defined town, district and local centres, HFT will only be supported where, amongst other things, a sequential assessment³¹ is provided which demonstrates that there are no other sequentially preferable sites.
- 5.3 A HFT proposal falls under the Sui Generis use class. Table 24: Hierarchy of centres, under Policy TC3 – Hierarchy of Centres (including district and local centres), in the Borough Plan Review (2021-2039)³², outlines the hierarchy that should be used to undertake any sequential assessment of town centre uses such as Sui Generis.

³¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2020). *Planning Practice Guidance – Town centres and retail* [Town centres and retail - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/town-centres-and-retail)

³² Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2025). *Borough Plan Review (2021-2039)* [Borough Plan Review \(2021-2039\).pdf](#)

- 5.4 A sequential assessment should consider whether there are any other sequentially preferable sites within town centre boundaries, locations at the edge of centres or within district centres. Please ensure sites are not discounted due to a lack of market penetration/distance of centres from the proposed development site. There is no provision in local or national policy which states that a sequential test should be conducted on the basis of market penetration.
- 5.5 This SPD should be read in conjunction with other Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council SPDs and wider local planning policies that are available on the Council's website³³.

6. Requirements for Hot Food Takeaway applications

- 6.1 All applications for HFT premises should contain information to demonstrate that they meet the following requirements, HFT1 – HFT3.

HFT1 – Proximity to schools

Planning permission will not be granted for new Hot Food Takeaways or fast food outlets within a 400m radius, of any access points, of an existing primary or secondary school (including any special school, sixth form college or academy; or within a 400m radius of any premises or land used primarily for activities directed at children or young people under the age of 18 including but not limited to public parks with play equipment, leisure centres, sports centres, skate parks, youth centres or other similar recreational sites unless the location is within a designated town, district or local centre.

Planning permission will also not be granted in locations where there is evidence that a concentration of such uses is having an adverse impact on local health, pollution or anti-social behaviour.

³³ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (2025). *Information on Planning Policy* [Planning policy – Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council](#)

6.2 Where a HFT application falls within a 400m exclusionary zone, which is understood to equate to a walking time of approximately five minutes, but will be located within a defined town, district or local centre, planning permission will be granted as long as the proposal is in accordance with the relevant Borough Plan Review policies and HFT2 and HFT3 of this SPD (Figure 3). If any part of a building is in contact with the 400m exclusionary zone, then that building will be covered by HFT1.

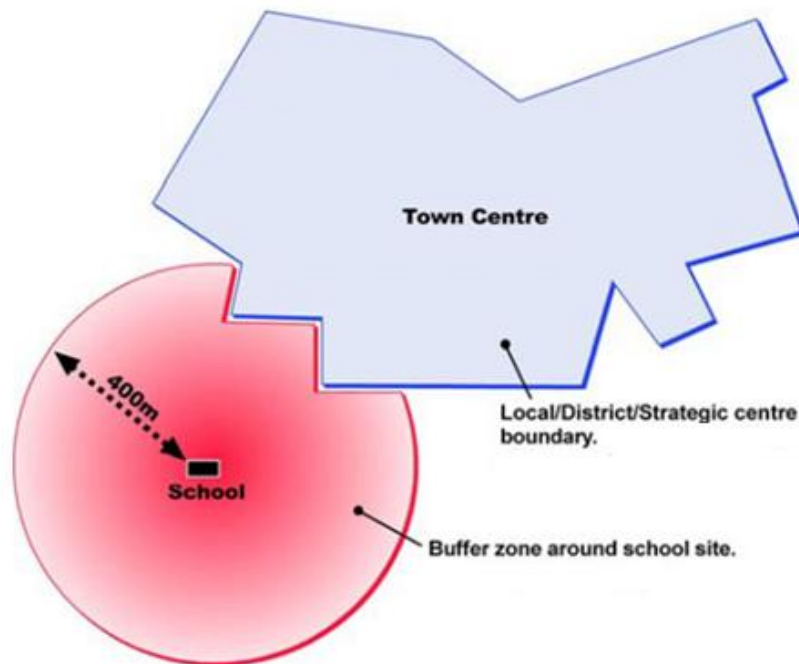


Figure 3: Example of how buffer zone will work with existing defined town centres

HFT2 – Concentration and clustering of Hot Food Takeaways

Outside of Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres, Hot Food Takeaways will be permitted in district or local centres providing the proposal does not increase the number of units of Hot Food Takeaways to over 20% of the centre's total usage.

No more than two adjacent units should be utilised as Hot Food Takeaways and should this be exceeded (e.g. three units or more together) then the application will not be permitted due to excessive clustering of these types of units together.

- 6.3 With evidence showing that HFT sell predominantly unhealthy food, the proliferation of HFT in district and local centres increases the access to unhealthy food items whilst also reducing the choice to healthier food options. A cap has therefore been put on the proportion of units within defined district and local centres that can be in HFT use.
- 6.4 Furthermore, the clustering of HFT together creates areas in district and local centres that are dominated by one use, which are only open and active at certain times of the day. By reducing the clustering of these types of units, there should be an increase in the variety of different shop fronts and therefore improve the perception and vitality of the centre.

HFT3 – Environment considerations

When considering suitable opening times for Hot Food Takeaways, the following will be taken into consideration:

- a) The impacts on residential amenity;
- b) Whether there is an existing night time economy in the area;
- c) The existing character, levels of activity and level of noise in the area.

- 6.5 HFT can have adverse impacts on the surrounding area, and this should be taken into consideration when a new HFT is being proposed.

The potential negative impacts on residential amenity include, but are not limited to:

- Odours
- Noise
- Litter

6.6 The Borough's Environmental Health team should be consulted for advice in relation to the environmental impact of proposals for new HFT.

6.7 The hours of operation of HFT will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The opening times can have both positive and negative impacts on the surrounding area, and two key considerations are whether there is an existing night time economy in the area and the general existing character, levels of activity and levels of noise in the area. The proposed hours and days of opening should be specified in planning applications for HFT. Any agreed opening times will be made a condition of any planning permission that is granted and, in some cases, planning permission will only be granted if opening times are restricted.

7. Monitoring

7.1 The successful implementation of this SPD will be assessed through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will note when the SPD has been used in determining planning applications, as well as the number and location of new HFT permitted and refused.

Appendix A – Do you require Planning Permission?

This list provides answers for some common queries, including when planning permission is required. However, if you are in any doubt as to whether you require planning permission you should consider applying for pre-application advice. For more information please visit: [Pay for pre-application planning advice | Pre-application planning advice | Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council](#)

New premises

If the intention is to build new premises for use as a HFT (Sui Generis use class) then planning permission is required. The submission of a planning application does not guarantee permission.

Change of use to Hot Food Takeaway

If the intention is to change the use of an existing shop, restaurant, pub, office, house or other use to a Hot Food Takeaway, then planning permission is required.

External building works or alterations to an existing Hot Food Takeaway

Such alterations may affect your existing permissions. Please contact the planning team to clarify your obligations / restrictions if you are unsure.

Advertisements

There are a number of signs that require advertisement consent before they can be erected. In particular, all externally located illuminated signs require advertisement consent. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government produced a user-friendly booklet entitled "Outdoor

advertisements and signs: a guide for advertisers”³⁴, which provides detailed information and guidance on the nature of deemed and expressed consent of advertisement proposals.

Extraction

Where an existing system is already in place and the intention is to replace this with a larger system, planning permission is required.

Change to opening times

If the intention is to extend the hours of operation beyond the times listed on an existing planning consent, a planning application to vary the conditions on your opening hours may be required and may not be granted in some circumstances. You will also need to contact the Licensing team if you wish to offer hot food and drink between 11:00pm and 5:00am on 024 7637 6222 or email licensing@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk

³⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2007). *Planning Practice Guidance – Outdoor advertisements and signs: a guide for advertisers*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/outdoor-advertisements-and-signs-a-guide-for-advertisers>

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planning.policy@nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk
