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# Leicester and Leicestershire

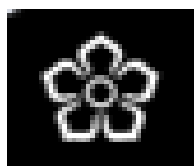
## Green Wedge Review Joint Methodology

July 2011



Hinckley & Bosworth  
Borough Council

*A Borough to be proud of*

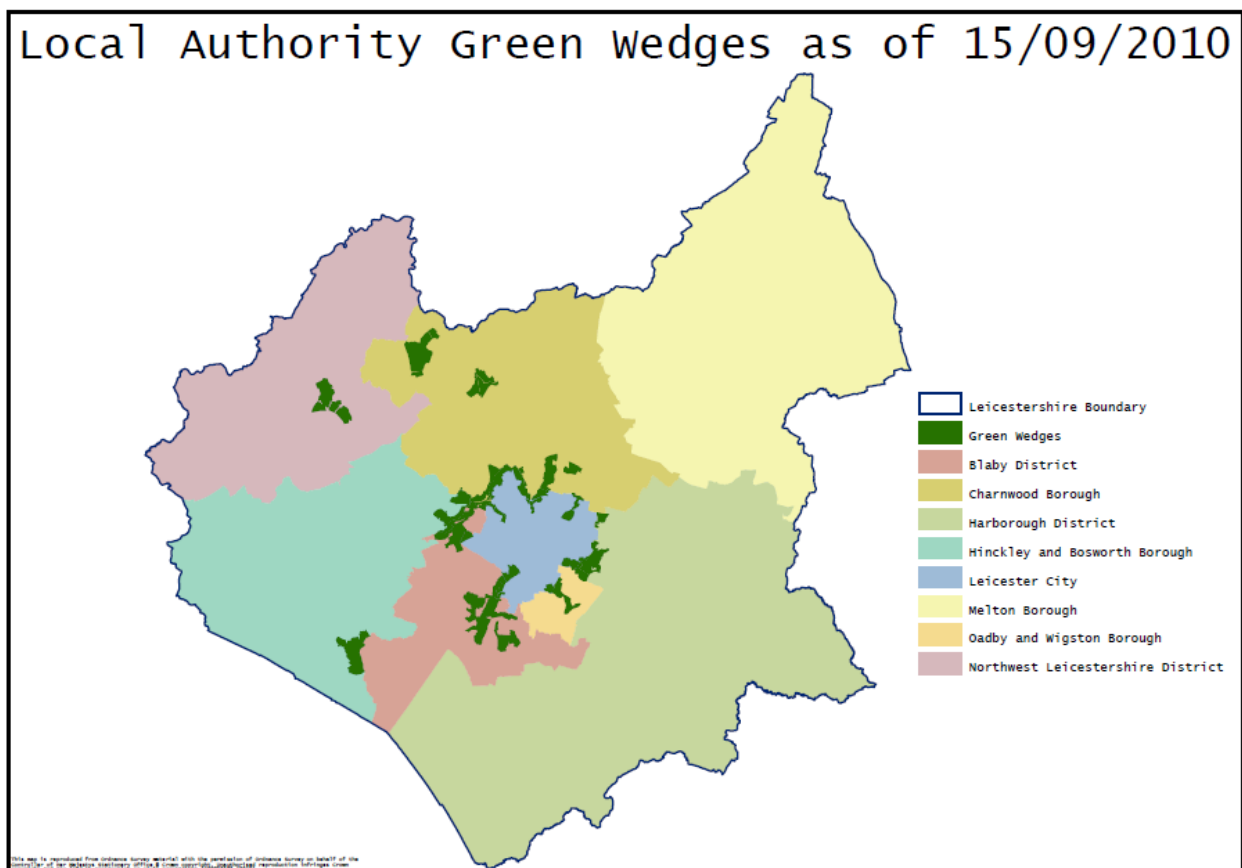


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## 1. Introduction and Purpose of the review

- 1.1 This Green Wedge Review Joint Methodology has been agreed by the following six local authorities of Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Leicester, North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston, which form part of the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area. Blaby District Council and Melton Borough Council are also part of the Housing Market Area but are not part of the joint methodology. Melton Borough Council do not have a green wedge within their administrative boundary.
- 1.2 The East Midlands Regional Plan emphasises that a review of existing green wedges should be carried out through Local Development Frameworks, and the need for such a review was underlined at the Examination in Public of the Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy in 2009.
- 1.3 Many authorities in Leicestershire have cross boundary green wedges (as shown in the map below), so a joint methodology has been agreed which can be used when/if each individual local authority carries out their Green Wedge Review. Having a consistent approach to such a review is considered vital to ensure the soundness of the DPDs prepared by each local authority.



- 1.4 The Joint Leicester and Leicestershire Green Wedge Methodology was first produced in August 2009 in accordance with the East Midlands Regional Plan. On the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010 the Government announced that it was to abolish Regional

Spatial Strategies and in light of this the Methodology was amended and republished in July 2010. Due to the ongoing changes to the planning system it has become necessary to amend the Methodology in light of the outcome of the CALA Homes High Court Judgement (February 2011) and the emerging Localism Bill (December 2010).

- 1.5 This paper sets out the background and proposes a methodology for the Green Wedge Review.

## **2. Background**

### **2.1 Structure Plan**

2.1.1 Green Wedge policies were introduced in Leicestershire in the Leicestershire Structure Plan (1987). The relevant policies, L/ST7 and L/ST8, are attached in appendix 1. The Secretary of State's approval makes it clear that Green Wedges were considered to be "*...policies for protecting structurally important areas of open land which influence the form and direction of urban development in Leicester...*"

2.1.2 The Leicestershire Structure Plan (1994) maintained Green Wedge policies. Environment Policies 3 and 4 are attached in appendix 2. Paragraph 3.21 of the Explanatory Memorandum usefully states the four specific aims of the policy.

2.1.3 The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan (2005), Strategy Policy 6, listed the purposes of Green Wedges. There were subtle differences to the aims given in the 1994 Structure Plan, particularly with regard to "strategic landscape and wildlife links". Strategy Policy 6 listed the general location of Green Wedges. The policy stated that "*The defined boundaries of Green Wedges in the following general locations will be reviewed as part of local plan reviews....*". The supporting text stated that this must not compromise any of the 4 purposes of Green Wedges set out in Strategy Policy 5. Both Strategy Policy 5 and 6 are in appendix 3. The 2007 Structure Plan was superseded by the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009).

### **2.2 East Midlands Regional Plan (2009)**

2.2.1 The East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) does not contain a policy on Green Wedges. Instead, it emphasises that a review of existing Green Wedges or the creation of new ones in association with development will be carried out through the local development framework process. Paragraph 4.2.18 of the supporting text (attached as appendix 4) stated that '*Green Wedges serve useful strategic planning functions in preventing the merging of settlements, guiding development form and providing a 'green lung' into urban areas, and acts as a recreational resource. Although not supported by government policy in the same way as Green Belts, they can serve to identify smaller areas of separation between settlements. Provision will be made in Green Wedges for the retention or creation of green infrastructure or green links between urban open spaces and the countryside, and for the retention and enhancement of public access facilities, particularly for recreation.*'

2.2.2 On the 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010 the Government announced that it was to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. A Judicial Review took place on the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, on the 7<sup>th</sup> February 2011. A judgement was made by the High Court in favour of the Secretary of State, meaning that the intended abolishment of Regional Spatial Strategies is a 'material consideration' which can be considered by local planning authorities and planning inspectors when making decisions. This has been reflected in the emerging Localism Bill which was

introduced to Parliament on 13th December 2010. The East Midlands Regional Plan will be formally abolished through the enactment of the forthcoming Localism Bill. At the time of writing this Methodology, the Regional Plan is still part of the Development Plan. The Regional Plan sets out key planning functions for green wedges namely:

- preventing the merging of settlements,
- guiding development form;
- providing a 'green lung' into urban areas; and
- acting as a recreational resource.

2.2.3 Taking account of the emerging Localism Bill outlined in December 2010, the Leicester and Leicestershire Green Wedge Review Steering Group met in June 2011 to discuss the implications this has on the Review Methodology. It was agreed that these planning functions will remain legitimate when the East Midlands Regional Plan is abolished in the future and provide the starting point for the green wedge review in Leicestershire. The methodology set out in this statement has been achieved through working collaboratively across the Housing Market Area. Partner local planning authorities have agreed a local definition and developed this methodology to interpret the role and function of existing green wedges and to assess candidate green wedge areas. The removal of the Regional Plan in the future will not preclude the need to carry out such a review or undermine the legitimacy of the approach taken. The need to undertake a review of green wedges is included in some adopted Core Strategies in Leicestershire.

## **2.3 National context**

2.3.1 Green wedges are different to green belt and they are not recognised at a National level. In identifying the function of a green wedge however, Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) is helpful in stating that local authorities should use criteria based policies in Local Development Documents (LDDs) rather than restrictive local landscape designations, as it is considered the role of a green wedge should not be seen as a landscape designation. The following quote is taken from PPS7: *'The Government recognises and accepts that there are areas of landscape outside nationally designated areas that are particularly highly valued locally. The Government believes that carefully drafted, criteria-based policies in LDDs, utilising tools such as landscape character assessment, should provide sufficient protection for these areas, without the need for rigid local designations that may unduly restrict acceptable, sustainable development and the economic activity that underpins the vitality of rural areas'*.

2.3.2 In line with PPS7 it is not the function of the green wedge to act as a landscape designation; this will be achieved by other planning policies where necessary in accordance with the national policy.

### **3. Proposed Methodology for Review of the Green Wedge**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The purpose of the review is to assess the extent of the green wedges currently shown on the relevant Local Plan Proposals Map in the context of the East Midlands Regional Plan (paragraph 4.2.18). The green wedge principles as set out in the Regional Plan have been tailored to reflect the local circumstances in the Housing Market Area.

3.1.2 Areas of green wedge primarily seek to guide the development form of urban areas but it is recognised that rural settlements nearby may also be affected by green wedge due to their proximity to larger urban areas. In these cases, the presence of green wedge helps to maintain settlement identity whilst providing a green infrastructure link between settlements.

#### **3.2 Green Wedge Review Assessment**

3.2.1 As a minimum the green wedge review should be undertaken at a macro scale, however can be looked at in more detail through a micro scale review.

3.2.2 When assessing a green wedge (on a macro scale) in its entirety, or when identifying a new green wedge; a green wedge should achieve all of the mentioned evaluation criteria, or be capable of fulfilling all criteria in the future.

3.2.3 A micro-scale review, could be undertaken by an Authority through the creation of sub-areas within the green wedge to enable a detailed analysis. If this type of review were to be undertaken the smaller areas would be determined by the Local Authority. Sub areas within a green wedge may not meet all of the four functions. The four functions were established for the purposes of evaluating the strategic designation of an entire green wedge. When assessing these sub areas, the Authority should identify how these smaller areas function in the context of the wider strategic designation and make a judgment using the evaluation criteria below. The Authority would need to consider the relationship that individual sites have on the role and function of the green wedge as a whole.

3.2.4 The four evaluation criteria are as follows:

##### Preventing the merging of settlements

3.2.5 Green wedges will safeguard the identity of communities within and around urban areas that face growth pressures. The coalescence of settlements should be considered in terms of both physical separation and the perception of distance between the settlements.

##### Guiding Development Form

3.2.6 Green wedges will guide the form of new developments as urban areas extend. Consideration will be given to designating new green wedges or amending

existing ones where it would help shape the development of new communities such as potential sustainable urban extensions.

#### Providing a Green Lung into urban areas

3.2.7 Green wedges will provide communities with access to green infrastructure and the countryside beyond. They are distinct from other types of open space in that they provide a continuous link between the open countryside and land which penetrates into urban areas. Green wedges could also provide multi-functional uses such as:

- Open space, sport and recreation facilities
- Flood alleviation measures
- Improving air quality
- Protection/improvement of wildlife sites and the links between them
- Protection/improvement of historic/cultural assets and the links between them
- Links to green infrastructure at both a strategic and local level
- Transport corridors

#### Acting as a recreational resource

3.2.6 Green wedges will provide a recreational resource. This could include informal and formal facilities now and in the future. Public access will be maximised.

3.2.7 The review could inform the preparation of each Local Authority's Core Strategy and subsequent Allocations DPD. The Core Strategy could show the broad location and extent of green wedges in a "Key Diagram", the Allocations DPD could show the precise areas subject to Green Wedge policy on the Proposals Map.



## **4. The Assessment**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 Local authorities within Leicester and Leicestershire will carry out individual assessments, utilising the following agreed methodology<sup>1</sup>. Where green wedges cross local authority boundaries, a commitment has been made for a joint working approach to be established.

4.1.2 The detailed methodology is set out below.

### **4.2 Data collection/ Desk top survey**

4.2.1 To form the basis of the green wedge review a data collection process should be undertaken to inform a desk top survey. The data collection exercise could include the following elements:

- Public rights of way/permissive routes (footpaths/bridleways/cycleways). Degree of access to/from surrounding urban areas and access to strategically important access routes
- Historical landscapes and archaeological remains
- Findings from the Minerals and Waste Plan
- Land use within the Green Wedge including open space, sports and recreation, the location of Sites of Scientific Interest, Local Wildlife Sites and Nature Reserves
- Ecology (assessing whether green wedges form part of an important wildlife corridor)
- Development Control decisions within the green wedge since adoption of the Local Plan, including Appeals.
- Socio-economic data (Proximity to areas of multiple deprivation).
- Agricultural land quality (the opportunities for use of the land as a recreational resource).
- Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) and the proximity of the green wedge to these (the ability of green wedges to act as a 'green lung')
- Water management (areas of flood risk)
- Connection to green infrastructure in the wider area
- Evidence of development pressures
- Transport routes and infrastructure.

### **4.3 On site surveys**

4.3.1 Officers should undertake a visual appraisal on site of the Green Wedge this could include the following:

- topography
- identification of key physical features within and out of the Green Wedge

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes Blaby District Council and Melton Borough Council (see paragraph 1.1).

- Significant hedgerows/hedgerow trees/woodlands.
- the extent of built development within Green Wedges;
- perception of separation from several points within and on the boundaries of settlements
- Visible informal uses through the Green Wedge
- Consideration of whether the green wedge could fulfil other functions not yet identified.

4.3.2 An example of a site proforma that could be used is in appendix 5.

#### **4.4 Consultation**

4.4.1 Local Authorities may wish to undertake some form of consultation to inform the evaluation of their green wedge review. This is to the discretion of the individual local authorities to ensure that a consistent approach is taken in relation to previous evidence base documents which the Local Authority has undertaken.

4.4.2 The Local Authority will decide upon the level of consultation that is required and who they wish to consult. Key stakeholders who could form part of the consultation are those who have been consulted previously in the preparation of the Methodology and may consist of:

- Leicestershire County Council Policy Team
- Leicestershire County Council Access Team
- Adjacent District/Borough Councils i.e. Melton Borough Council (officers);
- Appropriate local authority departments
- National Forest Company
- Leicester and Rutland Wildlife Trust
- 6C's coordinator
- National Farmers Union
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Stepping Stones;
- British Waterways;
- Leicestershire Local Access Forum.
- House Builders Federation
- Natural England
- East Midlands Councils
- Country Land And Business Association

4.4.3 A Local Authority could expand upon this list to ensure that the consultation undertakes a localised approach.

4.4.4 Considering the emerging national policy context the Steering Group are committed to ensuring that the 'duty to cooperate' is followed between the local authorities where a green wedge crosses two or more administrative districts.

4.4.5 As the green wedge review form part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework, the findings of the review will be consulted upon as part of the preparation of a Core Strategy and/or Site Allocations DPD depending on what stage the Local Authority is at in the preparation of their LDF. This will provide the opportunity for commenting on the Green Wedge reviews.

## **4.5 Evaluation**

4.5.1 When assessing the Green Wedge the data collection/desk top survey, on site surveys and where relevant findings from the consultation should be used to inform the evaluation using the following criteria:

- Preventing the merging of settlements
- Guiding development form
- Providing a green “lung” into urban areas
- Acting as a recreational resource

## **5. Outputs**

- 5.1 The assessment will form an important part of the evidence base for future development plan documents.
- 5.2 The green wedge review can be the first step in a process which could conclude with a more detailed policy approach or management plan.

## Appendix 1

### Leicestershire Structure Plan (1987) policies L/ST7 and L/ST8

#### Policy L/ST7

“The character of Green Wedge areas between the built-up areas of the fringes of Leicester and Loughborough and adjoining physically separate communities will be protected and, wherever possible, improved. There will be a presumption in favour of land in agricultural, horticultural, community or recreational use remaining in its present use. There will normally be a presumption against the introduction or intensification of development for other purposes.”

#### Policy L/ST8

“The general locations of Green Wedges are:

- (i) Leicester (Beaumont Leys) / Birstall / Thurcaston / Anstey
- (ii) Birstall / Leicester / Thurmaston (Soar Valley North)
- (iii) Thurmaston / Syston
- (iv) Leicester / Scraptoft
- (v) Thurnby / Leicester / Oadby
- (vi) Oadby / Leicester / Wigston
- (vii) Whetstone / Blaby / Countesthorpe
- (viii) Whetstone / Enderby / Glen Parva / Braunstone (Soar Valley South)
- (ix) Ratby / Groby / Glenfield
- (x) Beaumont Leys / Glenfrith (Leicester)
- (xi) Hamilton
- (xii) Loughborough / Shepshed
- (xiii) Loughborough / Quorn
- (xiv) Loughborough / Hathern

Detailed boundaries of Green Wedges will be defined in local plans.”

## Appendix 2

### Leicestershire Structure Plan (1994) Environment Policies 3 and 4

#### Environment Policy 3: Green Wedges

*The open and undeveloped character of Green Wedge land between built up areas on the fringes of Leicester and its adjoining settlements, Loughborough, Coalville and Hinckley will be protected and wherever possible improved.*

*Planning permission will normally only be granted for agriculture, recreation, forestry, transport routes and mineral uses, provided the new development associated with these uses does not damage the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge.*

Supporting text to above policy

#### Paragraph 3.19

Green Wedges around Leicester and Loughborough have proved to be effective in retaining open areas both between settlements and extending into the main built-up areas. They also provide essential access to open space. Green Wedges do not constitute a Green Belt in the accepted sense, in that they do not seek to restrict the growth of an urban area. Instead Green Wedges seek to ensure that, as urban development extends, open land is incorporated within it. For this reason it is not necessary to provide for additional development at the inner edges of the Green Wedges. An integral part of the function of Green Wedge areas, however, is to prevent the coalescence of settlements and maintain their physical identity. The detailed boundaries will be defined and reviewed in local plans.

#### Paragraph 3.20

Environment Policy 3 continues the established policies for protecting structurally important areas of open land that influence the form and direction of urban development.

#### Paragraph 3.21

The policy has the following aims:

- a) To protect structurally important areas of open land that influence the form and direction of urban development, prevent coalescence and maintain the physical identity of adjacent settlements;
- b) To ensure that open areas of land extend outwards from urban centres to preserve links with open countryside;
- c) To provide appropriate recreational facilities within easy reach of urban residents;
- d) To promote the positive management of such wedges to ensure that they remain or are enhanced as attractive environmental features with good public access.

#### Paragraph 3.22

The policy gives a presumption for Green Wedge land in favour of agricultural, forestry, transport routes or recreational use. Mineral uses are also likely to be acceptable where they do not permanently damage the character of the Wedges. There will be a presumption against the introduction or intensification of development for other purposes.

#### Paragraph 3.23

The policy emphasises the need for land to remain in an open state and makes provision for positive management and environmental improvement. Acceptable land uses within Green Wedges are those that maintain the open quality of the area and do not damage their undeveloped character. The policy does not allow for any building which would damage the character of the area and only minor ancillary built development, for example for recreation facilities, may be granted permission.

#### Environment Policy 4: The General Location of Green Wedges

*The general locations of Green Wedges will be:*

##### *In and around Leicester*

- a) Leicester (Beaumont Leys) / Birstall / Thurcaston / Anstey / Cropston
- b) Birstall / Leicester / Thurmaston (Soar Valley North)
- c) Thurmaston / Syston
- d) Hamilton
- e) Leicester / Scraftoft
- f) Thurnby / Leicester / Oadby
- g) Oadby / Leicester / Wigston
- h) Whetstone / Blaby / Countesthorpe
- i) Blaby / Glen Parva (Sence Valley)
- j) Whetstone / Enderby / Glen Parva / Braunstone / Blaby / Narborough / Cosby (Soar Valley South)
- k) Ratby / Groby / Glenfield / Kirby Muxloe / Kirby Fields / Kirby Frith
- l) Beaumont Leys / Glenfrith / Anstey / Groby

##### *Other areas*

- n) Loughborough / Shepshed
- o) Loughborough / Quorn
- p) Loughborough / Hathern
- q) Coalville / Whitwick / Swannington
- r) Hinckley / Barwell / Earl Shilton

## Appendix 3

### Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan (2005) Strategy Policies 5 and 6

#### Strategy Policy 5: Green Wedges

*Green Wedges may be designated in local plans in association with planned urban extensions proposed in such plans. The purposes of Green Wedges are:*

- (a) *Protecting structurally important areas of open land which influence the form and direction of urban development;*
- (b) *Ensuring that open land extends outwards between the existing and planned development limits of the urban areas;*
- (c) *Preserving strategic landscape and wildlife links between the countryside and urban open spaces; and*
- (d) *Preventing the coalescence and maintaining the physical identity of settlements adjoining the main urban areas.*

(e)

*Within Green Wedges uses will be encouraged that provide appropriate recreational facilities within easy reach of urban residents and promote the positive management of land to ensure that the Green Wedges remain or are enhanced as attractive contributions to the quality of life of nearby urban residents.*

*The following land uses will be acceptable in Green Wedges, provided the operational development associated with such uses does not damage the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge:*

- (a) *Agriculture, including allotments and horticulture not accompanied by retail development;*
- (b) *Outdoor recreation;*
- (c) *Forestry;*
- (d) *Footpaths, bridleways and cycleways; and*
- (e) *Burial grounds*

*The following development will only be acceptable if appropriate measures are taken to minimise severance and adverse effects on the amenity of the Green Wedge:*

- (a) *Mineral extraction;*
- (b) *Road proposals or dedicated public transport routes referred to in the Development Plan, or where there is no alternative route available outside the Green Wedge;*
- (c) *Park and ride facilities, if no suitable site outside a Green Wedge is available.*

#### Supporting text

##### Paragraph 2.27

Existing Green Wedges have been an established part of the Leicestershire Structure Plan for many years. They are structurally important areas of open land that influence



the form and direction of urban development, their primary functions being first, to maintain the physical separation between communities and help protect their individual identities and, second, to contribute towards the quality of life for all people living in the urban areas. To this end, any land use or associated development in Green Wedges should:

- (a) Retain the open and undeveloped character of the Green Edge;
- (b) Retain and create green networks between the countryside and open spaces within the urban areas; and
- (c) Retain and enhance public access to the Green Wedge, especially for recreation.

#### Strategy Policy 6: Review of Green Wedges

*The defined boundaries of Green Wedges in the following general locations will be reviewed as part of local plan reviews, and such reviews shall have regard to the sequential approach to new development in Strategy Policy 2A and to the criteria in Strategy Policy 2B:*

##### *In and around Leicester:*

- (a) *Leicester (Beaumont Leys) / Birstall / Thurcaston / Anstey / Cropston;*
- (b) *Birstall / Leicester / Thurmaston (Soar Valley North);*
- (c) *Thurmaston / Syston;*
- (d) *Hamilton;*
- (e) *Leicester / Scraptoft;*
- (f) *Thurnby / Leicester / Oadby;*
- (g) *Oadby / Leicester / Wigston;*
- (h) *Whetstone / Blaby / Countesthorpe;*
- (i) *Blaby / Glen Parva (Sence Valley)*
- (j) *Whetstone / Enderby / Glen Parva / Braunstone / Blaby / Narborough / Cosby (Soar Valley South);*
- (k) *Ratby / Groby / Glenfield / Kirby Muxloe / Kirby Fields / Braunstone Frith;*
- (l) *Beaumont Leys / Glenfield / Anstey / Groby;*

##### *Other areas:*

- (m) *Loughborough / Shepshed*
- (n) *Loughborough / Quorn*
- (o) *Loughborough / Hathern*
- (p) *Coalville / Whitwick / Swannington*
- (q) *Hinckley / Barwell / Earl Shilton*

## **Appendix 4**

### **Paragraph 4.2.18 of the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009)**

*Some parts of the Sub-area have established Green Wedge policies. Green Wedges serve useful strategic planning functions in preventing the merging of settlements, guiding development form and providing a 'green lung' into urban areas, and acts as a recreational resource. Although not supported by government policy in the same way as Green Belts, they can serve to identify smaller areas of separation between settlements. Provision will be made in Green Wedges for the retention or creation of green infrastructure or green links between urban open spaces and the countryside, and for the retention and enhancement of public access facilities, particularly for recreation. A review of existing Green Wedges or the creation of new ones in association with development will be carried out through the local development framework process.*

## Appendix 5

### Green wedge site visit proforma

Green Wedge:

Location:

Time and date of site visit:

Land use description		
Adjacent land uses		
Landscape features (high hedgerows etc)		
Topography		
Can more than one settlement be seen from current position?	Yes	No
Details		
Perception of distance to neighbouring settlements		
Does the current green wedge have a strong defensible boundary?	Yes	No
Details		
Does an alternative strong defensible boundary exist?	Yes	No
Details		
Extent of built development within the Green Wedge		
What effects would built development in the		

green wedge in this location have?		
Does this green wedge provide green open space in a predominantly urban environment?	Yes	No
Details		
Does this green wedge provide recreational opportunities? (including footpaths / cycle ways / bridle paths)	Yes	No
Details		
Can this green wedge be accessed by the public?	Yes	No
Details		
Are the footpaths and bridleways of a good quality? (signposted, stiles / gates, surface condition etc.)	Yes	No
Details		
Is there any evidence of the level of use on the footpaths / bridleways?		
What visible informal uses are there?		
Could the integrity and quality of the recreational opportunity be maintained if the green wedge boundaries were moved?		