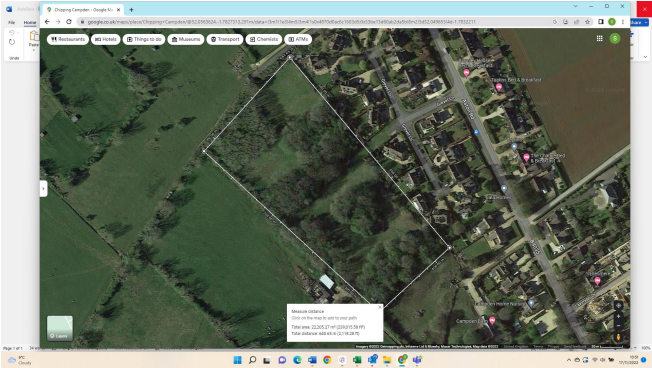

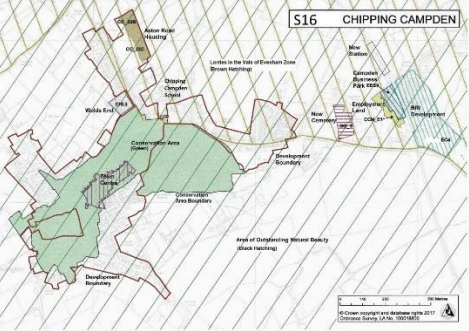


CHECKLIST AND CRITERIA FOR LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION
The Cley (or Clay)


1	General Information	Tick if relevant evidence Provided
1.1	Name and address of site <i>Some sites have several names and all known names should be given</i>	
	The Cley, (also known as The Clay) Grevel Lane, Chipping Campden GL55 6HS	
1.2	Site location plan <i>The plan can be at any scale, but must show the location and boundaries of the site. Please indicate the scale.</i>	
	<p>Google Earth map showing measured area</p> 	See larger version at App 1
1.3	Organisation or individual proposing site for designation <i>This will normally be a Town or Parish Council or a recognised community group</i>	
	Chipping Campden Town Council	
1.4	Ownership of site if known <i>Information on land ownership can be obtained from the Land Registry. Some land parcels are not registered however local people may know the owner.</i>	
	Mackenzie Miller Homes	
1.5	Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation? Do they support the designation? (Sites may be designated as Local Green Spaces, even if there are objections from the site owners)	
	Yes – but they do not support the designation.	

1.6	Photographs of site	
	<p style="text-align: right;">Att 1.2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Clay Grevel Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, GL55 6HS</p> 	See larger version at App 2
1.7	Community served by the potential Local Green Space <i>i.e. does the site serve the whole village/town or a particular geographic area or group of people?</i>	
	The site serves the whole community. A well-used footpath runs along the boundary on the Hoo side.	
2	Planning History	
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site? If permitted/allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	<i>Further Information – Cotswold District Council – planning applications</i>	
	There is no current planning application on this site.	
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan? If allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space? <i>Further Information – Cotswold District Council – planning policy.</i>	

	<p>The site is not allocated for development.</p> <p>The Chipping Campden Site Assessments Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment 2021 states under CC64 Land off Grevel Lane "Unsuitable – the whole of this site is covered by a Tree Preservation Order – Discount".</p> <p>The site is outside the Development Boundary.</p> 	<p>The Chipping Campden Site Assessments Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment</p> <p>See larger version map at App 3 showing Development Boundary</p>
3	Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space	
3.1	<p>Area of proposed site</p> <p><i>It is unlikely that a site of over 20ha (50 acres) would be considered suitable for designation.</i></p>	
	5.66 acres	See Map at App 1
3.2	<p>Is the site an “extensive tract of land”?</p> <p><i>(Extensive tracts of land cannot be designated as Local Green Space) e.g. how large is it in comparison to other fields; groups of fields; areas of land in the vicinity etc.? Does the site “feel” extensive or more local in scale?</i></p>	
	It is not an extensive tract of land.	See map at App1
3.3	<p>Is the proposed site “local in character”?</p> <p><i>e.g. does the site feel as though it is part of the local area? And why? How does it connect physically, visually and socially to the local area? What is your evidence?</i></p>	

	<p>The Cotswold AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 states at Policy CE1 (Landscape) paragraph 2, “Proposals that are likely to impact on, or create change in, the landscape of the Cotswold AONB, should have regard to the scenic quality of the location and its setting and ensure that views and visual amenity are conserved and enhanced.”</p> <p>This parcel of land, which makes a positive contribution to the setting of Chipping Campden, can be viewed from a Public Right of Way and from the wider landscape beyond. It is visible to the public from the Aston Road and from the well used footpath along the northern boundary of the site, which connects the Aston Road to the Cotswold Way National Trail. The land and trees in particular form a backdrop to the Aston Road and can be seen from various vantage points in and around Chipping Campden. The Cley is visible from the opposing valley to the East with many views from roads and paths around Hidcote and the surrounding area to Ebrington. It is a notable feature on the approach to the town.</p>	The Cotswold AONB Management Plan 2018-2023
4	Need for Local Green Space	
4.1	<p>Is there a need for a local green space in this location? <i>e.g. is there a shortage of accessible greenspace in the area? Is there a village needs survey or parish plan that provides evidence of that need.</i> <i>Further information – Natural England (Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard)</i> <i>Cotswold District Council - Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation Study</i></p>	
	No. The need is not for generic green space but is specific to this site, in light of its position and its status as a key element of the environmental setting of the Town. This area of green space is an area of natural pasture and wild woodland, one of the last in the area, which occupies an elevated position.	
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves” <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
5.1	<p>How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community? <i>Possible evidence – a map to show that distance</i></p>	
	It is adjacent to existing dwellings in the town (See map and plans referenced in 1.2 above)	See maps at App 1 and App 2
5.2	<p>Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes? <i>e.g. railway line; main road</i> <i>Possible evidence – a map to show any potential barriers and how those can be overcome.</i></p>	
	The site is in private ownership.	

6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community” Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.	
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council <i>e.g. letter of support; Council minutes</i>	
	Included in Town Council proposal	
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals. <i>e.g. letters of support; petitions; surveys etc.</i>	
	<p>The character of Chipping Campden is to a large extent defined by its history, evidenced for instance by historic buildings and sites such as Old Campden House and Gardens, and its rural setting which tells the story and provides a physical link with its agricultural past. Sites such as the Cley are essential elements of the rural setting. The Cley is the last surviving unspoilt woodland in the town; it is also the last piece in the jigsaw of the circular paths around the town, being a green strip adjoining the footpath leading down from the Hoo to Aston Road.</p> <p>DEFRA specifically categorises the site as “Priority Habitat Inventory Deciduous Woodland” with regard to biodiversity and habitats. In addition, it is in an area categorised as “Environmentally Sensitive” and is included in the “Ground Water Vulnerability Map”</p> <p>Many letters of support were received by the Town Council,</p>	<p>Letter at App 4</p> <p>Source Material 5. referenced at end of toolkit</p> <p>Letters at App 5</p>
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders <i>e.g. letters of support from Ward Members; County Councillors; MP etc.</i> <i>Further information on contact details - Cotswold District Council, Gloucestershire County Council, House of Commons</i>	
	This submission is supported by local District Councillors Gina Blomefield and Tom Stowe.	
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups <i>e.g. letters of support from organisations such as Campaign to Protect Rural England; Cotswolds Conservation Board; Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust; Gloucestershire Rural Community Council; Cotswold Water Park Trust; local amenity societies; local schools etc.</i>	
	This submission is supported by The Campden Society.	Letter OS
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable) Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.	
7.1	Is this criterion relevant to this site ?	
	Yes	

7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance for its beauty.	
	<p>The Cley is the last remaining piece of wild woodland in Chipping Campden. The report from the Cotswold District Council Tree Officer to a meeting of the Cotswold District Council on the 20th October 2020 in support of the TPO on the site stated inter alia “Self-seeded trees grow as a result of natural regeneration, as opposed to being planted. A tree or trees that are self-seeded in such circumstances have grown naturally and are considered worthy of protection.” A report from Aspect Arboriculture Ltd said “In terms of the trees present within the Cley, the dominant species major on Ash and Sycamore, with occasional Oak, Elder, Beech and Birch, with an understory of Hawthorn and Elder. Again as is typical for the site’s current context, a varied range of ages are present, spanning from young natural colonization, through a large proportion of early maturing established components to a small number of mature individual trees. Taking the average across the entire population found a conservative useful retention span of 40-100 years”.</p> <p>Sam Southgate of the RHS said in a letter dated 8th July 2020 to the Tree Officer of CDC, “Working for the RHS gives me a privileged position to observe and hear how important increasingly diminishing areas of woodland are to the mental and physical wellbeing of the public. Removal of areas of woodland is an issue close to the heart of many members of the public”.</p> <p>As stated in 3.3 above, any change to the nature of this area of land would be extremely detrimental to the ecology of the town and would also have significant visual impact to the local population of Chipping Campden.</p>	Source Material 2 referenced at end of toolkit
7.3	<p>Site visibility <i>e.g. is it easy to see the site from a public place? Are there long-distance views of the site? Are there views of the site from any key locations?</i></p>	
	<p>This parcel of land, which makes a positive contribution to the setting of Chipping Campden, can be viewed from a Public Right of Way and from the wider landscape beyond. It is visible to the public from the Aston Road and from the well used footpath along the northern boundary of the site, which connects the Aston Road to the Cotswold Way National Trail. The land and trees in particular form a backdrop to the Aston Road and can be seen from various vantage points in and around Chipping Campden. The Cley is visible from the opposing valley to the East with many views from roads and paths around Hidcote and the surrounding area to Ebrington. It is a notable feature on the approach to the town.</p> 	<p>Photo showing view from from the top of the Sheppey, with Sheppey in foreground, the Hoo to the top left, and the Cley to the top right (larger version at App 6</p>

7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations? <i>e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Conservation Area; Special Landscape Area</i> <i>Further information – Cotswold District Council; Natural England; Cotswolds Conservation Board</i>	
	It is within the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and adjacent to the Conservation Area of Chipping Campden	
7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents? <i>e.g. Cotswolds AONB landscape character assessment. Further information – Cotswold District Council; Natural England; Cotswolds Conservation Board</i>	
	The Chipping Campden Site Assessments Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment 2021 states under CC64 Land off Grevel Lane "Unsuitable – the whole of this site is covered by a Tree Preservation Order – Discount". DEFRA specifically categorises the site as "Priority Habitat Inventory Deciduous Woodland" with regard to biodiversity and habitats. In addition, it is in an area categorised as "Environmentally Sensitive" and is included in the "Ground Water Vulnerability Map"	Source Material 4. referenced at end of toolkit Source Material 5. referenced at end of toolkit
7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?	
	No	
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art? <i>e.g. is the site mentioned in a well-known poem or shown in a famous painting?</i>	
	No	
8	Evidence to show that the green area "holds a particular local significance for example because of its <u>historic significance</u>" (if applicable) <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
8.1	Is this criterion relevant to this site ?	
	Yes	
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site? <i>e.g. listed buildings; scheduled ancient monuments ; registered parks and gardens; war memorials; other historic remains or structures.</i> <i>Further information – Cotswold District Council; English Heritage; Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record; Gloucestershire Archives; local history society;</i>	
	No	

8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site? <i>e.g. old hedgerows; ancient trees; historic ponds or historic garden features</i> Further information – Cotswold District Council ; English Heritage ; Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record ; local history society	
	It is the site of historical orchards and remaining fruit trees are still in evidence. In addition the site is dominated by wooded copses and semi-improved pasture, with amenity hedgerows and tree lines at the site boundaries and a stream along the majority of the northern boundary.	See letter at App 4
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town? <i>e.g. the old site of the town railway station; the old garden for the manor house etc.</i>	
	No	
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?	
	No	
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site? <i>e.g. well-dressing; maypole dancing etc.</i>	
	No	
9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its <u>recreational value</u> (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable) <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes	
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport? <i>If so what sport? How long has it been used for sports provision? Is this sports provision free or is a club membership required?</i> Further information – Sport England	
	No	
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site? <i>e.g. are there any public rights of way across the site? Or adjacent to the site? Has access been allowed on a discretionary basis? Is there public access to the whole site or only part? Is there good disabled access to the site? (A site can still be designated even if there is no public access.)</i> Further information – Gloucestershire County Council	
	There is a well used public footpath, a right of way, adjacent to the Cley. At present, the abundant wildlife in the site flourishes undisturbed due to the absence of human activity and dog walkers in particular.	

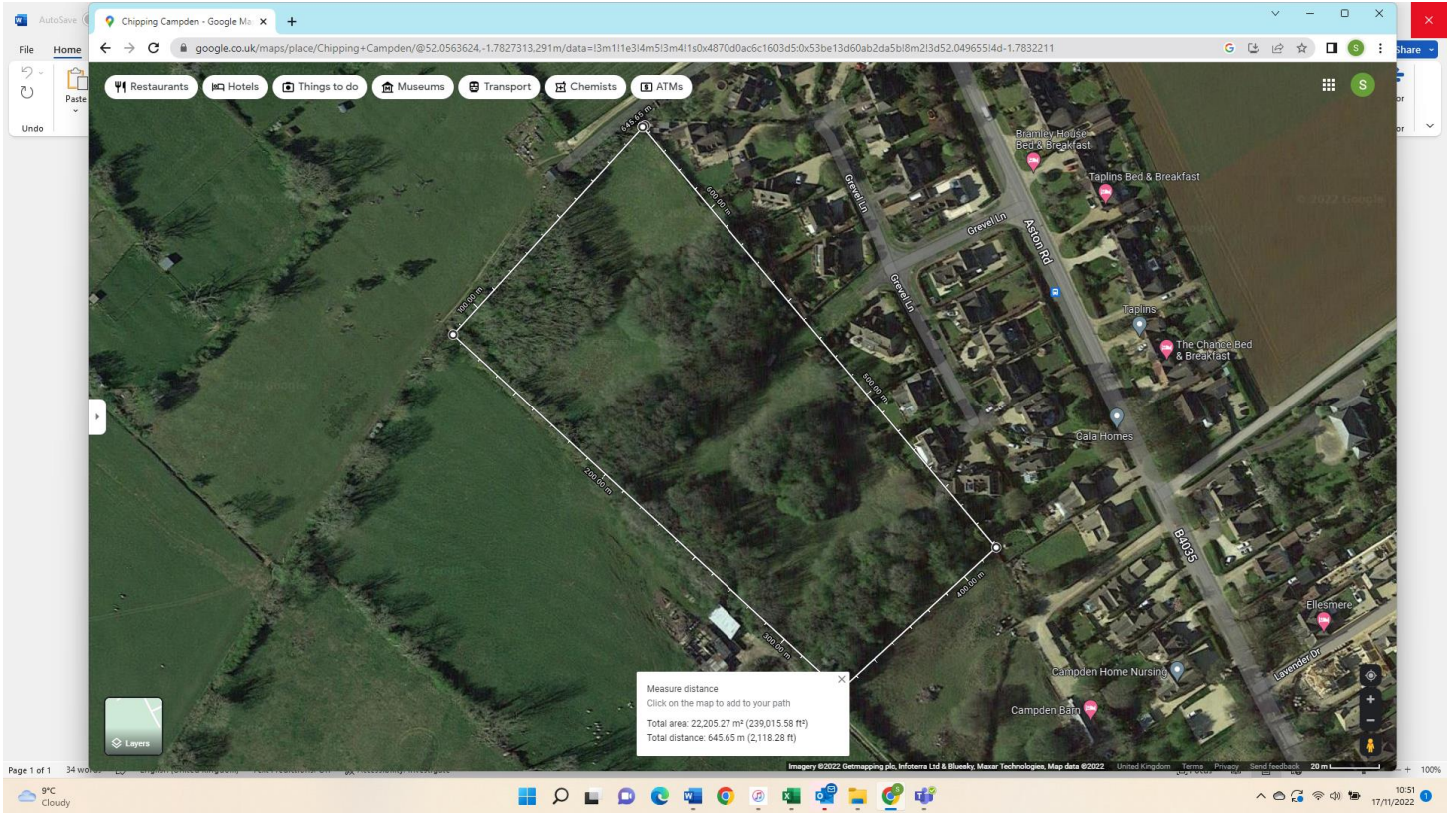
9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when? <i>e.g. dog walking; sledging; ball games etc</i>	
	No	
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its <u>tranquility</u>” (if applicable) <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
10.1	Is this criterion relevant to this site ?	
	Yes	
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil? <i>e.g. are there any roads or busy areas close by?</i>	
	The site is a calm green space away or shielded from the main road and is viewed from many footpaths across neighbouring fields.	
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area? <i>e.g. within the Campaign to Protect Rural England’s tranquility maps</i>	
	Yes – the CPRE tranquility maps show the wider areas as being very or mainly tranquil.	
11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the <u>richness of its wildlife</u>”; (if applicable) <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
11.1	Is this criterion relevant to this site ?	
	Yes	
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value? <i>e.g. as a site of special scientific interest; a key wildlife site etc</i> <i>Further information - Natural England; Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records</i>	
	No	
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site? <i>e.g. habitats and species listed in the UK priority habitats and species lists or in the Cotswold Water Park or Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plans or protected species or on the red/amber lists of birds of conservation concern.</i> <i>Further information - Natural England; Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records; National Biodiversity Network; Cotswold Water Park Trust; RSPB</i>	
	The Cotswold AONB Management Plan 2018-2023, Policy CE7, states that “biodiversity in the Cotswold AONB should be preserved and enhanced by establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network across the Cotswold AONB and in its setting, focusing on the priority species” which are listed in Appendix 8 to that document.	Source Material 1. Referenced at end of toolkit

	In a Natural Capital Evaluation, part of the Cley has been identified as a Woodland Stepping Stone.	
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site? <i>Further information - Natural England; Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records; National Biodiversity Network; Cotswold Water Park Trust</i>	
	The Biodiversity 2020 and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 114 states “Local planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure” The land the subject of this submission is home to an extremely wide variety of wildlife including hares, rabbits, moles, fieldmice, muntjac deer, roe deer, foxes, badgers and pipistrelle bats. Also jackdaws, rooks pheasant, cuckoo, owls (barn owls and tawny owls), green woodpecker, lesser-spotted woodpecker, great-spotted woodpecker, redstart, song thrush, chiff-chaff, nuthatch, tree creeper, goldcrest, chaffinch, bullfinch, greenfinch, and goldfinch. In addition nesting sparrowhawks are present, and red kites, buzzards, and peregrine falcons are regular visitors and hunt within this habitat.	Source Material 3. referenced at end of toolkit See photos at App 7
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community? <i>e.g. long-term monitoring of breeding birds.</i>	
	Not known	
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable) <i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
12.1	Is this criterion relevant to this site ?	
	Yes	
12.2	Are there any other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?	
	There is significant run-off flooding risk from the land above the Cley to housing in Grevel Lane, the Aston Road, and the surrounding area. It is included in DEFRA’s categorization as Lower Spatial Priority. The present nature of the Cley, with the existing woodland and its root structure, provides stability to the land and a protection to the clay soil system, and as such acts as a flood barrier. The Cley is identified as having a Moderate contribution to the Natural Flood Management stock. (CNL Natural Capital Survey May 21.)	v

Source Material referred to in the toolkit

1. Cotswold AONB Management Plan 2018-23
<https://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/planning/cotswolds-aonb-management-plan>
2. Cotswold Character Landscape (AONB) Landscape Character Assessments
https://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/7_Figures.pdf
https://www.cotswoldsaonb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/3_TheCotswoldsLandscape_2.pdf
3. Green Infrastructure Open Space and Play Strategy 2017
<https://www.cotswold.gov.uk/media/tnegerid/5406-green-infrastructure-open-space-and-play-space-strategy-part-1-aug-2017.pdf>
4. Chipping Campden Site Assessments Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment 2021
<https://cotswold.gov.uk/media/0mn/2mnb/2-2-04d-site-assessments-chipping-campden-pdf>
5. Defra categorisation
<https://www.magic.defra.gov.uk>

Appendix 1



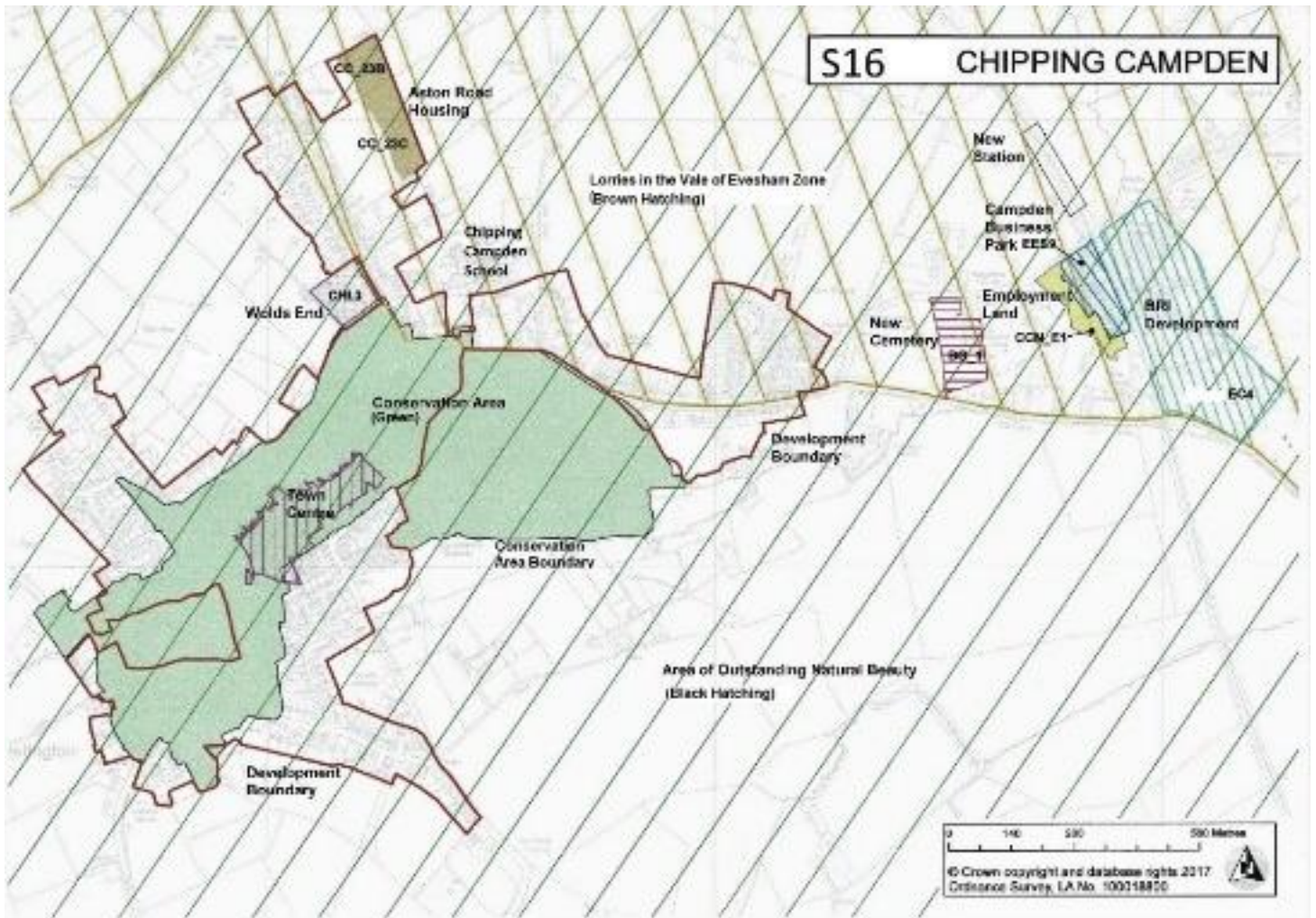
Att 1.2

The Clay
Grevel Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, GL55 6HS



Appendix 3

Map (from Local Plan) showing Development Boundary



Appendix 4

Chipping Campden History Society

Bringing local history to life



The Old Police Station, High Street
Chipping Campden, Glos GL55 6HB

Tel 01386 848840

Email: enquiries@chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

Website: www.chippingcampdenhistory.org.uk

2nd November 2022

Neighbourhood Development Plan – Green Spaces Consultation

Dear Mr Haines

Chipping Campden History Society (CCHS), formed in 1984, has always regarded the green spaces of Campden as important as the buildings that are appreciated by residents and visitors alike. We have a long-term research group investigating 'Campden's Changing Landscape' in its various formats – geology, ridge and furrow farming, pre-enclosure and post-enclosure fields, allotments since 1820 - and the impacts of the changes on the agrarian economy.

The two Gainsborough estate maps of 1722 and 1818, followed by the more recent OS maps, chart the changes in the fields which have names that mark their history and are part of the community's collective memory of the green spaces that surround us.

The Clay – Grevel Lane

The fields now known as The Clay were converted to allotment use in the 1830s, after local working people petitioned the Earl of Gainsborough for land to grow their own vegetables. Initially there were two areas, known as Middle and Little Ground, providing 33 and 29 plots respectively.

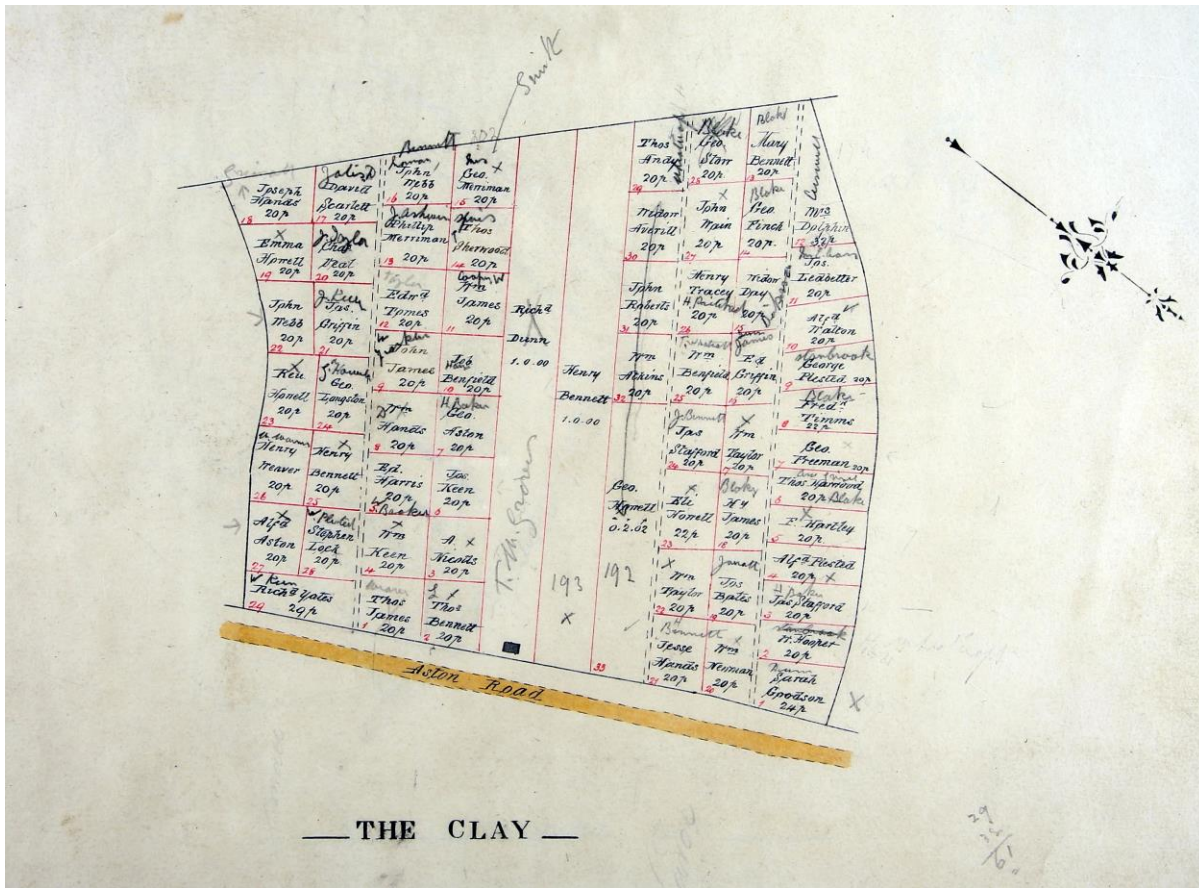
By the 1890s the areas had been combined to form 'The Clay', (not CLEY) evidenced by the attached 1890s plan from the Exton Archives (the archive of papers of the Gainsborough estate). The allotments continued into the new century, but demand fell away after WWI and eventually part of the field was converted to housing called Grevel Lane. As with Badgers field, our members have spoken about the importance of retaining at least part of the original fields, with their abundance of wildlife.

Yours sincerely



Jennifer fox

Chairman



Att 6.2.

From: Tim Jones <tjones@host-rhm.com>

Subject: Proposed sites in Chipping Campden for green space designation in neighborhood development plan

Date: 13 October 2022 at 11:01:27 BST

To: "clerk@chippingcampden-tc.gov.uk" <clerk@chippingcampden-tc.gov.uk>

Dear Victoria

Thank you for posting the update and the information regarding the above.

This is of particular importance to me and my family and I write in support of inclusion of The Cley into the plan as designated green space.

I provide a list of reasons why I believe this to be beneficial to me and the residents of Chipping Campden.

The Cley is one of the largest wooded areas in the town and as such should be protected to afford all the environmental benefits we know we require as a society and to mitigate the effects of climate change. The wooded area has particularly dense mature trees which should be protected under the scheme.

The Cley is on an elevated part of the local landscape and can be seen from the surrounding areas and plays a key part of the town character. An item which has designated the area as within "an area of outstanding natural beauty". This requires protection.

As the Cley is heavily wooded it provides ideal habitat for animals and birds which are not served in other areas of the town notably large roost, nesting sparrow hawks, Peregrine falcon, Kites, Buzzards, Cuckoos and Ravens. Bats are regularly observed in the area and should be allowed to exist without disturbance. Muntjac deer and hedgehogs are resident in The Cley.

The Cley borders the footpath to The Cotswold Way, a key part of Chipping Campden history and income to the town from visitors, we should protect the green space to maintain the appeal and the essence of the town.

It is vital we as a society protect wild places within our community to allow nature to exist alongside the town. The Cley is such an area and has not been intensively farmed which has allowed it to become an area in which wildlife exists bringing the benefits to the local community of such a space. Leaving it undisturbed is important to the local community.

The topography of the Cley is raised leading up to the elevated hill of The Hoo. If it is not protected and development follows this will change the appearance of Chipping Campden for all its residents and to visitors who return to the area because of its appearance.

I hope this conveys the importance of The Cley and allows decisions to be made which will ultimately affect its future and the wildlife within.

Kind regards

TIM JONES

Att 6-2-

Dr Abbie S. A. Chapman
57 Anyards Road
Cobham
Surrey
KT11 2LW

Chipping Campden Town Council
Old Police Station
High Street
Chipping Campden
Gloucestershire
GL55 6HB

17th October 2022

Dear Sir or Madam,

Re: Chipping Campden Town Council Local Green Spaces (LGS) Consultation

I am writing to provide a letter of support for your proposals to designate Local Green Spaces in Chipping Campden, with particular reference to the unique importance of maintenance, protection, and enhancement of the green space labelled in the Town Council site map as 'The Cley'. My strong support for the designation of the proposed Local Green Spaces (including The Cley) comes for the reasons outlined below:

- The trees in The Cley are visible from nearby roads and footpaths, adding beautiful, natural features that contribute to the character of the skyline of Chipping Campden and the surrounding area. The trees contribute significantly to the appearance of the area and are characteristic of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), of which they are part. Furthermore, The Cley is characteristic of the 'High Wold' landscape type (Garrand *et al.*, 2003), which, in addition to the tranquility of the area, is one of the 'special qualities' of the Cotswolds (Cotswold District Local Plan, 2011-2031).
- The trees and greenspace in The Cley hold significant amenity value to residents, including schoolchildren who have a view of the trees and landscape on their way to school. They also have strong amenity value for members of the public, who also receive the mental and physical wellbeing benefits associated with the trees and surrounding green space of The Cley (e.g., see Turner-Skoff and Cavender, 2019). Whenever I visit my parents in Chipping Campden, I find the trees themselves restorative and calming, with a sound like no other as the breeze rattles their leaves. I also spend many hours peacefully observing the diversity of wildlife to which these trees are home. The trees bring joy to the residents and visitors of Chipping Campden alike and are a key, longstanding part of the feel of this green town's community.
- The wooded areas mapped in the site labelled 'The Cley' comprise deciduous woodland - a habitat of principal importance, or Priority Habitat, under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41, according to maps available through DEFRA. The broadleaved trees found here are also noted as a 'special quality' of the Cotswolds AONB in its Management Plan (2018-2023).
- This country, and indeed planet, is dominated by forest loss and associated pressures on biodiversity. Land-use change from natural to anthropogenic is the

leading cause of biodiversity loss globally (Maxwell *et al.*, 2016). The trees in The Cley therefore provide a rare example of woodland expansion in a world dominated by forest loss and associated pressures on biodiversity (see [‘GlobalForestWatch’](#)).

The trees provide habitats for: wild birds and their nests (including barn owls, which I have seen flying over the area from a nearby pasture field, and kites, settling on the branches of these trees in between circling flights); mammals (including protected bats, based on amateur bat surveys that I have conducted from my parents’ home on Grevel Lane); reptiles and amphibians (witnessed in my parents’ pond, right by The Cley, from which they likely originate); and a rich diversity of invertebrate species (e.g. butterflies, bees, hoverflies, beetles, dragonflies, damselflies, etc., many of which are pollinators to encourage).

- The Cley has a sizeable mosaic of trees, varying in form and function, providing important habitat heterogeneity in an otherwise increasingly fragmented, urban and agricultural/grassland wider landscape (thereby making an important contribution to the aims of the Biodiversity 2020 national strategy and the Natural Character Area of the Cotswolds). The woodland, associated trees, and habitats of The Cley function as ‘stepping stones’ for the migration and dispersal of wild species (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora), which may be especially important given potential connectivity to the National Trust Dover’s Hill woodland.
- The trees and natural land in The Cley also provide important ecosystem services. For instance, as many of Chipping Campden’s residents live downhill of this area and have a high surface water flood risk, these trees will provide the important regulating service of flood management. In addition, the trees: reduce road noise; benefit human wellbeing; increase resilience to climate change (noting that Chipping Campden currently has medium climate-change vulnerability, according to MAGIC map data); and improve local water (wherein Chipping Campden falls in a Countryside Stewardship Water Quality High Priority Area, according to MAGIC map data), soil, and air quality (e.g. as described in the Parliamentary report on securing the value of nature).

In the list above, I summarise several key reasons for my support of your proposals to designate Local Green Spaces in Chipping Campden and Broad Campden, making particular reference to the area I know best. I am fortunate to feel part of the community of Chipping Campden, having delivered newspapers with my Dad as a volunteer for the town during Covid-19 restrictions, and having got to know shop owners, the volunteers in the Tourist Information Centre where my Mum volunteers, and simply having enjoyed countless walks with my family and our dog. I split my time between densely populated urban environments (in London and Cobham, for my work at the Institute for Sustainable Resources and Centre for Biodiversity and Environment Research at University College London) and the peaceful, rural environment of Chipping Campden. I fully appreciate the benefits of nature’s contributions to people, with trees such as those on The Cley providing a soundscape rare in today’s increasingly urbanised England. To hear such a strong dawn chorus, beautiful birdsong, and the flutter and buzz of a variety of insects (including valuable pollinators), and to witness birds building nests and small mammals scurrying, is something I have only been fortunate to experience when visiting my parents at Grevel Lane in Chipping Campden. The Ernest Wilson Garden is a place of solace and contemplation unlike any other, with dappled light and shade, and a unique collection of species appreciated by horticulturalists (including my husband) and public alike. The Coneygree is a stretch of green landscape offering an important, welcome view of natural land, open to walkers and providing the associated health and wellbeing benefits of this. These examples, and the

Att 6.2

Cley, are areas of natural beauty to protect for present and future generations. As someone who focuses her career researching impacts on biodiversity, promoting conservation and management strategies, I cannot emphasise strongly enough my support for these plans, and I cannot speak more highly of your work to protect beautiful, rare greenspaces in the town which promote such tranquility, joy, and wellbeing.

Chipping Campden, and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty of which it is part, has a precious opportunity to conserve trees and green spaces for the benefit of people and wildlife through your proposals, which I hope will be approved.

Yours faithfully,



Dr Abbie S. A. Chapman
Research Fellow, University College London Institute for Sustainable Resources
abbie.chapman@ucl.ac.uk

Att 8.3.

From: jane kirby <e.j.kirby@hotmail.co.uk>

Subject: Campden consultation on green spaces : The Clay

Date: 11 October 2022 at 17:12:50 BST

To: "clerk@chippingcampden-tc.gov.uk" <clerk@chippingcampden-tc.gov.uk>

Dear Ms Bates,

The Clay (Labelled as such - see Cotswold District Council TPO Plan No. 20/00003/ Area,10.06.2020) to be

included as a Local Green Space.

In the past I was a resident of Grevel Lane for 16 years and knew the Clay extremely well. I still do, as I continue to be a resident of Chipping Campden. As a student of biology and botany I recognized that it was a richly bio diverse habitat, which it continues to be. It has been undisturbed animal pastureland since the World Wars. Previous to that it had been planted with fruit trees including Pershore yellow egg plum, Victoria plum, Bramley apple, crab apple, and a few beautiful old specimens of Pyrus. In addition, there were gooseberry and currant bushes all planted to help with widespread food shortages and rationing in times of national need.

The vast majority of trees/bushes on the Clay are fruit trees, hawthorn and blackthorn. There are a small minority (probably under a dozen) of sycamore and ash. It's unimproved soils (mostly clay) are rare these days and have, over many years produced the ecologically valuable environment of the Clay. The growth of spotted orchids gives evidence to this.

As the Clay lies within the Cotswolds AONB in truth an SSI should be carried out as there are very few parcels of open grassland and woodland that have been left unimproved by agriculture or horticulture for the past 60+ years. It remains a valuable ecological resource as a wildlife corridor around the north western reaches of Chipping Campden. Many species have been observed making the Clay their home, including badger, fox, rabbit, hare, deer, and a plethora of bird species.

Its elevated topography adjacent to paths linking with the Cotswold Way gives unrivalled views across town and farmland.

This being so, it makes a positive contribution to our settlement as part of a green amenity corridor to help offset the continual new building developments, especially to the north eastern side, which are scheduled to be continually squeezing around our beautiful town. What is the point of having a fantastic ancient High Street and amazing Church if they are marooned amidst a sea of upmarket housing estates aimed primarily for second home owners and financially out of reach of young local home buyers. So we have to decide what we want Chipping Campden to look like.....

Sadly, some people would want to build on every piece of green space around the town, but I think the value of our natural world is worth more than the money that building developers strive to make. In the light of the pandemic lock down, through which we have all suffered, it must surely have crossed minds that our outside spaces and wooded pasture lands are soothing to the spirit and the eye, and their destruction should, under no circumstances happen. The Clay should be designated as a Local Green Space.

When the Clay is gone, it's gone.

The decision lies in our hands.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Kirby.

Appendix 6

Photo showing view from from the top of the Sheppey, with Sheppey in foreground, the Hoo to the top left, and the Cley to the top right



Appendix 7



The Clay



Att 7.2
Att 11.4

