



CALVERT GREEN NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2026 – 2036



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Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

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A Guide to Reading this Plan

Of necessity, this Neighbourhood Plan is a detailed technical document. The purpose of this page is to explain the structure and help you find your way around the plan.

Forward

This section provides an introduction to the Parish of Calvert Green.

1. List of Policies

This table details the policies with supporting images where appropriate.

2. Introduction & Background

This section explains the background to this Neighbourhood Plan and how you can take part in and respond to the consultation.

3. The Neighbourhood Area

This section describes the key features of the village and of the wider designated area.

4. Planning Policy Context

This section relates this Plan to the Government's National Planning Policy Framework and to the planning policies of the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan 2013-2033.

5. Community Views on Planning Issues

This section explains the community involvement that has taken place.

6. Vision, Objectives & Land Use Policies

This is the key section. Firstly, it sets out the Parish Council's Vision and Objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan. It then proposes a small number of planning policies to address the issues outlined in Sections 3 and 4. There is a Policy Map at the back of the document showing where the policies will apply in and around the village.

7. Implementation

This section explains how the Plan will be implemented and future development guided and managed. It suggests projects which might be supported by future infrastructure funding and identifies several issues that were raised by the local community that could not be directly addressed by the Neighbourhood Plan that may be taken forward separately by the Parish Council.

8. Environmental

This section sets out to identify areas within and surrounding Calvert Green which have significant flora and fauna contributing to the wellbeing of residents.

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FOREWORD

Calvert Green is a small civil parish in North Buckinghamshire, comprising mainly of the village of Calvert Green. It is located approximately 14 miles from Aylesbury, 8 miles from Buckingham, and close to the Oxfordshire border.

As a rural parish, Calvert Green has limited amenities. Residents rely heavily on neighbouring villages for shopping and accessing services. Calvert Green is currently surrounded by open countryside.

In 2020, following Royal Assent, the Government issued a notice to proceed on High Speed Two (HS2) which will pass very closely to the north-eastern side of the village. The construction of this railway is immense, and the impact is significant and will continue for many years to come.

Although the current Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan only supports minimal development in our area, Calvert Green village is surrounded by land owned by property developers, and there have been a number of outline plans for vast property expansion in our area. Other local villages are expanding, and the aftermath of HS2 construction will likely provide more accessible land to developers.

Producing a neighbourhood plan will allow for the definition of village boundaries, establish protection for open green space, and provide clarity for future development. In addition, a range of policies can be established to ensure as far as possible the protection and character of the settlements within the Parish.

Neighbourhood plans are part of the Government's reforms to devolve greater power to local communities to manage development in their area. They form part of the statutory development plan, which must be considered in reaching planning decisions. Our Neighbourhood Plan provides a proactive approach to managing change based on the local community's priorities, rather than relying on a reactive approach, often in the form of resisting change, in response to developer pressure which we currently see regularly.

In February 2021, the Neighbourhood Area was designated by Buckinghamshire Council. This followed an application by Calvert Green Parish Council. With agreement from Charndon Parish Council, and following a period of publicity by Buckinghamshire Council, an area of land in its parish, adjoining Calvert Green village has been included in the designated neighbourhood area to help protect and define existing village interests.

Work on the Neighbourhood Plan started in 2019 and has included public engagement surveys, face-to-face, and virtual public events. A steering committee was set up and we obtained funding for additional consultation.

The Parish Council approached the Neighbourhood plan process with two options – embrace potentially significant development with benefits in amenities, - or protect the existing rural and tranquil nature of the parish with minimal development growth, but with little or no additional benefits. The feedback results from public consultation were showed a majority in favour of protecting our existing village and providing for only minimal development.

Calvert Green Parish Council believes that based on what the community has said during the public engagement process, there is a strong wish to protect and enhance village life by influencing future development by reflecting the wishes of the community, using the policies outlined in this Plan. It also recognises the rural character and tranquil setting of our Parish and the need to protect it.

Thanks are given to Parish Councillors, the Steering Group, and the community for making this Plan come to fruition so that future development in the Parish is no longer left to the developers and the local authority. Our Plan gives us a voice and a means to shape our future development.

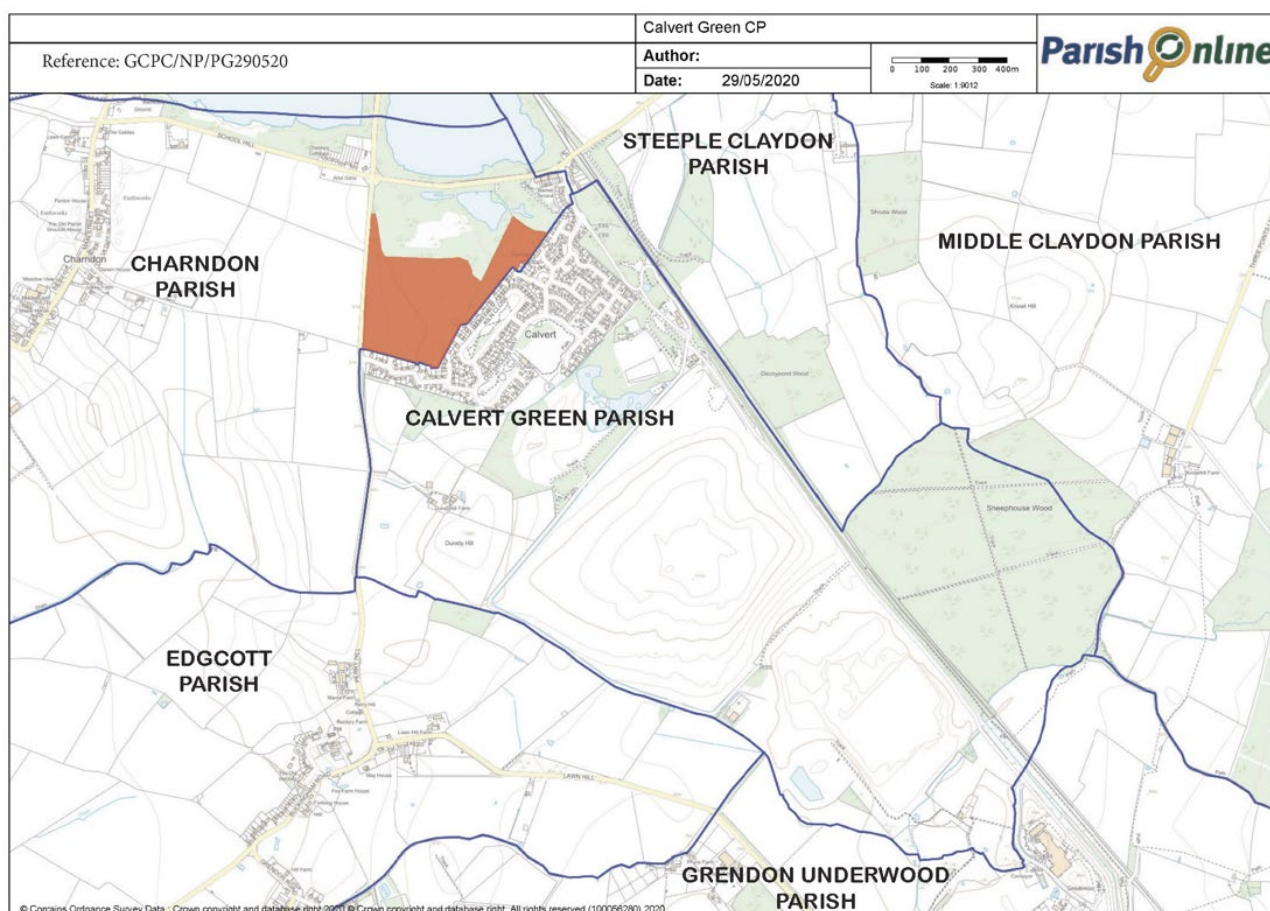
LIST OF POLICIES

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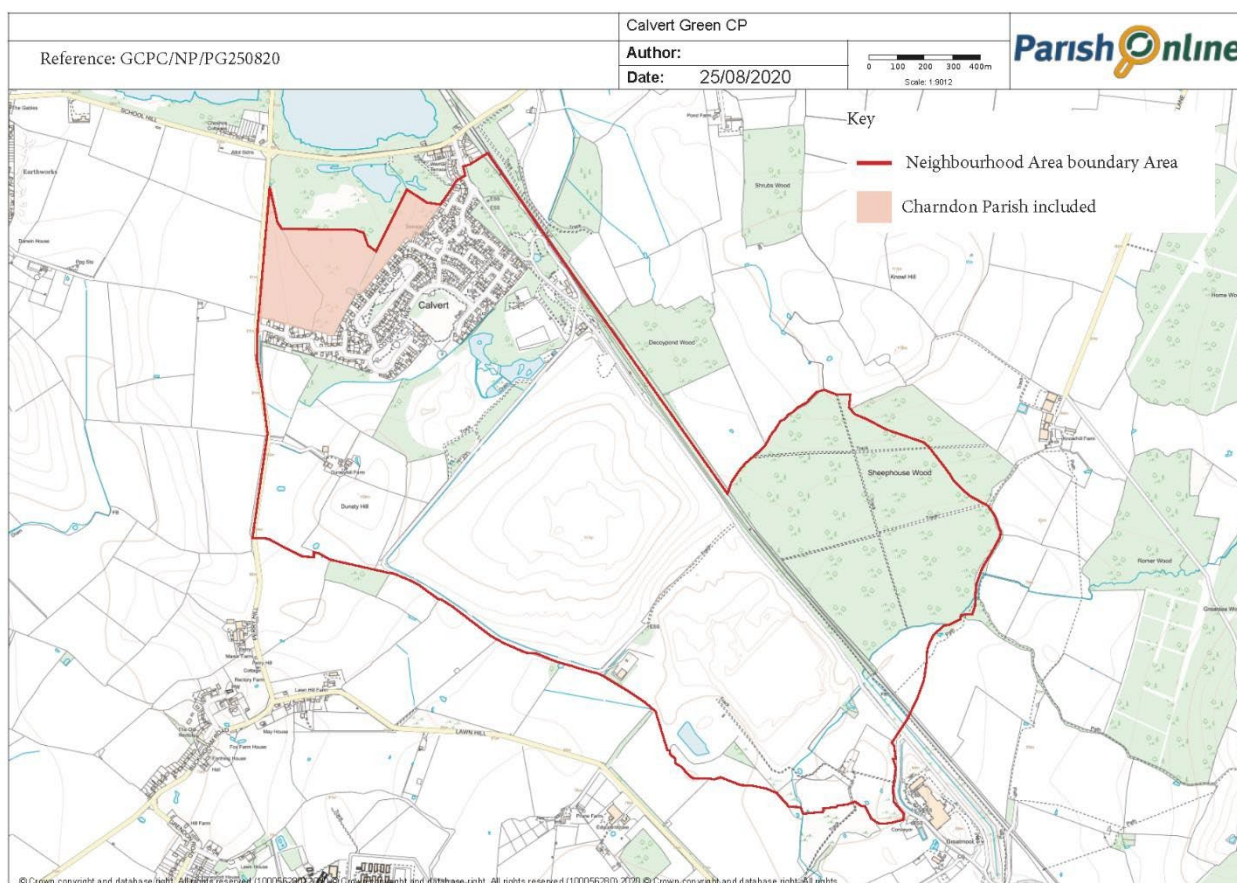
1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1.1 Calvert Green Parish Council is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan for the area designated by the local planning authority, Buckinghamshire Council, on 3 February 2021. The plan is being prepared in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations of 2012 (as amended).

1.2 The designated Area primarily coincides with the Parish boundary of Calvert Green (see Plan A below) and is centred on the village. However, with the agreement of its neighbour, Charndon Parish Council, the Area also includes a small area on the northern edge of the village that lies, and will continue to lie, in its Parish (shown in red on Plans A & B).



Plan A: Local Parish Council Boundaries



Plan B: Designated Calvert Green Neighbourhood Area

1.3 The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to set out a series of planning policies that will be used to determine planning applications in the designated area in the period to April 2033. Once approved at a referendum, the Neighbourhood Plan will form part of the development plan for the Parish, alongside the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan ('VALP'), which cover the same period. The new Buckinghamshire Council has begun to prepare its first Local Plan for the county that will replace the VALP.

1.4 Neighbourhood Plans provide local communities with the chance to manage the scale and quality of development of their areas. Once approved at a referendum, the Plan becomes a statutory part of the development plan for the area and will help determine how planning applications are decided. Plans must therefore contain only land use planning policies that can be used for this purpose. This often means that there are important issues of interest to the local community that cannot be addressed in a Plan if they are not directly related to planning.

1.5 Although there is considerable scope for the local community to decide on its planning policies, Neighbourhood Plans must meet some 'basic conditions'. In essence, the conditions are:

- Is the Plan consistent with the national planning policy?
- Is the Plan consistent with local planning policy?
- Does the plan promote the principles of sustainable development?
- Has the process of making the plan met the requirements of UK law?

1.6 In addition, the Parish Council will need to demonstrate to an independent examiner that it has successfully engaged with the local community in preparing the Plan. If the examiner is satisfied that it has,

and considers the Plan meets the above conditions, then the Plan will go to a referendum of the local electorate. If a simple majority of the turnout votes in favour of the Plan, then it is 'made' by Buckinghamshire Council.

Future Changes to the Planning System

1.7 In May 2022 the Government published its Levelling Up & Regeneration Bill, which proposes to make changes to both the development plan and management system. Importantly, it strengthens the purpose and role of neighbourhood planning in that system.

The Pre-Submission Plan

1.8 The Pre-Submission Plan was completed and was an opportunity for the Parish Council to formally consult the local community and others on the proposed vision, objectives and policies of the Plan. The proposals have been informed by the community engagement carried out so far and by an analysis of national planning policy and the policies of the VALP so that they can be refined to best fit the future of Calvert Green.

Strategic Environmental Assessment & the Habitats Regulations

1.9 Buckinghamshire Council has confirmed in its screening opinion that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Neighbourhood Plan is not required (as per the Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004). It has consulted the statutory bodies – Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency – they have agreed that the Neighbourhood Plan policies do not have the potential to lead to significant environmental effects. The Plan does contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in that it recognises the rural, undeveloped natural environment around Calvert Green and seeks to protect and enhance this. Construction of a Solar Park on brownfield land within the Neighbourhood Plan area would also be supported. The Plan encourages and enables the reuse, refurbishment and extension of existing dwellings in the village and one-for-one replacement of derelict residential properties within the Neighbourhood Plan boundary. The Plan reflecting the wishes of the local community does not provide for any further large scale housing development. The Plan seeks to maintain and respect the existing character of the village through the protection of valued green spaces within the village and requiring extensions to existing homes, or any new residential property, to meet minimum design standards.

1.10 Buckinghamshire Council has also confirmed that the Neighbourhood Plan proposals do not have the potential to lead to significant effects on any internationally designated habitats site in the wider area. Its screening opinion, as per the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), setting out this conclusion has been agreed with Natural England and therefore no Habitats Regulations Assessment has been required.

The Process So Far

1.11 The consultation of Parishioners took place in 2020 and the feedback received from the 75 respondents was used to produce final version of the Plan. This will be submitted to Buckinghamshire Council to arrange for its independent examination and then the referendum.

2. THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

Calvert is a village in Buckinghamshire, England, near the village of Steeple Claydon.

Calvert Green is a civil parish in Aylesbury Vale, Buckinghamshire, England. It was created in 2003 from parts of Charndon and Steeple Claydon civil parishes. The new housing estate is built upon an old brick works and the village hall, in the centre of the development, was erected above the old kilns.

Originally named after a wealthy local family who had inherited property at Claydon House, Middle Claydon, on condition that they changed their surname to Verney, the village was founded as a hamlet in the Victorian era to house workers for the brick works that were constructed in the area. The Calvert Brick works was opened in 1900 by Arthur Werner Itter, a brick maker from the Peterborough area, but have since been closed in 1991 and turned into a nature reserve and landfill. All that remains of the hamlet is a small group of red brick terrace houses.

At the start of the 21st century a new housing estate was built called Calvert Green, greatly enlarging the original hamlet of Calvert. In 2007 Calvert Green was detached from Charndon and formed into a new civil parish. The hamlet comprises 420 homes with an estimated population of 2,300. Half of the homes are detached and a third are semi-detached, with a small number of terraced homes. Around 10% of homes are rented. There are limited amenities within the village comprising a village shop, several playparks and a village hall. There are several local primary schools in nearby villages and parents living in Calvert Green have chosen a variety of different schools for their children.

The Calvert Green Community Association (CGCA) was formed at the creation of the new village. It operates the Village Hall and runs other community services. There are no employers in the village other than the village shop and the only other employment in the Parish is the Greatmoor Energy from Waste facility on its southern edge. HMP Grendon Springhill lies just beyond the Parish boundary near Edgcott village.

The Parish is bounded in part by the HS2 railway project forming the eastern edge of the village. The HS2 route is crossed by the East West Rail project (connecting Oxford to Milton Keynes) half a mile to the north of the village (beyond the Calvert Jubilee Nature Reserve) and a major maintenance depot will be constructed near that junction.

The Nature Reserve is managed by the Berkshire Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust. Its large lake was created by clay extraction for the brick industry. Later, part of the site was a municipal rubbish tip. Steep banks were carefully sculpted to form shallows in front of two bird hides while the creation of three floating raft islands have enabled common terns and waterfowl to nest away from local foxes. The scrubby area around the lake contains a surprising range of wildflowers, including delicate orchids. The flowers support a range of butterflies including the grizzled skipper and green hairstreak.

There has been no further growth of the village since the last phase of development in 2014. Proposals have been made by local landowners for housing and other schemes outside the village but have been refused. The HS2 operations have been a prominent issue for the last few years, as have been plans to grow the incinerator and prison sites.

3. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 The Parish lies within the Buckinghamshire Local Planning Authority (LPA) area, formerly Aylesbury Vale District. Local government reorganisation in April 2020 created the new Buckinghamshire Unitary Council ('Buckinghamshire Council').

National Planning Policy

3.2 The latest National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Government in 2024 is an important guide in the preparation of local plans and neighbourhood plans (see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>) The following sections of the NPPF are considered especially relevant to Calvert Green:

- Achieve sustainable development including environmental objectives to mitigate and adapt to climate change (§8)
- Size, type and tenure of housing (§63)
- Networks of high-quality open space and Local Green Spaces (§103)
- Achieving well designed places (§131)
- Planning for climate change (§162)
- Conserving and enhancing natural environment (§187)

3.3 The NPPF also provides a system for neighbourhood plans to meet local housing needs (§67 and §68). The local planning authority is able to provide an indicative housing figure as a target for neighbourhood plan makers to reach through site allocations if they wish. For Calvert Green, that target is zero for the plan period to 2033 as the VALP has provided for all the former Aylesbury Vale district housing needs. Any targets set by the emerging Local Plan for Buckinghamshire will cover the period to 2045 and the Parish Council may review the Neighbourhood Plan to take into account any target for the Parish in due course.

3.4 The Government published its first National Design Guide in autumn 2019 to encourage an improvement in design standards in development proposals. The Guide encourages local communities to engage in understanding the character of their areas and, where preparing Neighbourhood Plans, to prepare design policies specific to their local areas.

3.5 The Government has also published statements on its broad goals for tackling climate change and brought in the Environment Act 2021, which includes new provisions for delivery biodiversity net gain and local nature recovery. The Government is also expected to incorporate some proposals for changing how the planning system operates in its 'Levelling Up' policy programme.

Strategic Planning Policy

3.6 The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan, in this case with the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan (VALP) adopted in 2019. The separate Basic Conditions Statement explains how this has been achieved. In summary, the key strategic policies that are most relevant to this Neighbourhood Plan are:

- S3 Settlement Hierarchy and Cohesive Development
- D4 Housing Development at Smaller Villages
- BE2 Design of New Development
- I1 Green Infrastructure

- 13 Community Facilities

3.7 These policies establish Calvert Green as a 'Smaller Village' in the settlement hierarchy of the District (Policy S3), where limited housing growth should come forward through infill schemes and neighbourhood plan allocations. Beyond them the VALP makes clear that development in the countryside should be avoided.

3.8 Although not applicable in Parishes with made neighbourhood plans, Policy D4 of the VALP sets out guidance for how housing schemes should be located and designed to fit within the 'existing developed footprint' of the Smaller Villages. The VALP does not itself show 'settlement boundaries' on its Policies Map but the policy includes a worded definition that serves the same purpose. Neighbourhood plans across former Aylesbury Vale district have shown settlement boundaries on their Policy Maps, which has been considered an approach that is in general conformity with Policy D4.

3.9 The remaining development management policies cover a wide range of planning matters. The housing policies set out the general requirements for affordable housing and housing mix and continue to allow for 'rural exception sites'. The design policy is generic in setting out the principles for good design (further to Policy D4), which neighbourhood plans can refine in greater detail. Similarly, VALP includes green infrastructure and suchlike general policies that neighbourhood plans can refine in shaping the location and design of future development proposals.

3.10 There are other development plans – waste and minerals for example – that apply in the Parish, but none are considered relevant in this Neighbourhood Plan. There are two made neighbourhood plans in the vicinity at Steeple Claydon and Marsh Gibbon but neither include policies affecting Calvert Green.

4. COMMUNITY VIEWS ON PLANNING ISSUES

Calvert Green Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire (July 2020)

Over 400 questionnaires were distributed to every household in Calvert Green. Based on the results of 84 questionnaires returned, below are the prevailing themes of the community on local planning issues and how these play into the future development of Calvert Green:

Community Spirit and Assets

Some of the key qualities that residents identified as unique about living in the village were the quiet and peaceful environment, the common and open spaces and the countryside, with the majority hoping that the parish would be described as safe, friendly, attractive and tranquil in 15 years.¹ Based on these themes and responses, it is clear that Calvert Green residents value the rural position of the Village and wish to maintain this.

Parish Amenities

The Parish of Calvert Green has several amenities including a local shop, community bar, village hall, village green and children's play area, with 80 percent of respondents to the questionnaire stating that they use and value the local shop and village green the most.²

There were however, over 57% of respondents² who requested additional activities ranging from sporting facilities to community events, demonstrating an eagerness to provide more to the local village in light of its rural location.

Education

Overall, it is viewed that there is adequate provision of primary school education in the villages surrounding Calvert Green (Twyford, Steeple Claydon, Grendon Underwood, Marsh Gibbon, East Claydon). However, some respondents felt that there would be a growing need for education provision specifically in the areas of parent and toddler groups, pre-school groups, secondary education, and adult education/evening classes.³

Public Safety

Despite the secluded nature of the village, over 90% of responses stated that they felt safe in their home. However, 18% reported a direct concern with dog fouling and behaviour as well as speeding on local highways.⁴ Any future development to the village or surrounding areas, should reflect these public safety concerns.

Health Infrastructure

Despite its rural location, the local health infrastructure in the surrounding areas is well received, and primary care services are provided by other Parishes in the local area (Steeple Claydon, Buckingham, Winslow, and Bicester). Despite this, over 63% of respondents see a growing need for a health centre or doctors' surgery within the Parish in the coming years and this is supported by nearly 50% of respondents being between the ages of 51 and 80+.⁵

¹ Calvert Green Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire Responses, August 2020 – sections 2.1 and 2.2 ²

Ibid, section 3

² Ibid, section 3.6

³ Ibid, section 4

⁴ Ibid, section 5.2 and 5.3

⁵ Ibid – section 6 + 1.2

The Environment

As a green infrastructure network, the prevalent and preservation of wildlife, trees and green spaces is fundamentally important to the Village's character and to its residents. There is an awareness and growing concern by the local community of the impact which National projects such as HS2 and East West Rail have had on the biodiversity of the area. Where possible it is the residents hope that biodiversity can be maintained or re-established to previous levels.

Transport

As a predominantly isolated village that relies on personal vehicles for travel, the level of public transport is minimal and irregular and insufficient for the current need of many of the residents. Whilst 38.8% of respondents use trains frequently, they still rely heavily on a personal vehicle to access these services in neighbouring towns (Bicester, Milton Keynes and Winslow) ⁶. There is a prevailing request by respondents for more frequent and accessible bus services with connectivity to local villages and surrounding towns.

Climate Change & Sustainable Energy

In relation to new developments and major refurbishments, over 82% of respondents were open to solar energy capture as a means of energy generation despite the visible appearance and 36.9% were open to biomass boilers. Overall, there is an awareness of sustainable practice within the Parish, and this is reflected in the wish to preserve existing undeveloped land and to re-establish biodiversity.⁷

Housing

34.5% feel that if there was a need for more housing, it should exist outside of the neighbourhood plan boundary and just over 10% of respondents felt development could be achieved within the existing boundary.

5. VISION, OBJECTIVES & LAND USE POLICIES

Vision

5.1 A vision for Calvert Green in 2033 was created in 2019 by the community facilitated by the Calvert Green Parish Council. The vision has been updated for this plan.

The vision of Calvert Green in 2033 is:

"Calvert Green remains a safe, healthy, clean and caring place that people want to live in for the long term. It is inclusive, promoting a strong sense of community spirit every day. It is better connected with local transport and communication links fit for the future and its character and unique environment and open spaces have been protected."

Objectives

5.2 The key objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan are:

- To continue to support and improve the Village Greens and Play Areas.
- To seek to improve and maintain local beneficial facilities

⁶ Ibid – section 8.1

⁷ Ibid – section 9

- To protect the rural nature of the village whilst recognising the future housing, education and infrastructure needs of the residents in the future.
- To ensure all our geographical and natural assets are identified, promoted and protected so that they are preserved for the future of the village

Land Use Policies

5.3 The following policies relate to the development and use of land in the designated Neighbourhood Area of Calvert Green. They focus on specific planning matters that are of greatest interest to the local community, especially in seeking to maintain and improve the distinct character of the village.

5.4 Each policy is numbered, titled, and shown in ***bold italics***. Where necessary, the area to which it will apply is shown on the Policies Map at the back of the document. After each policy is some supporting text that explains the purpose of the policy, how it will be applied and, where helpful, how it relates to other development plan policies.

Policy CALV1: Calvert Green Village Boundary

The Neighbourhood Plan defines a Calvert Green Village Boundary, as shown on the Policies Map. Proposals for housing development within the Village Boundary will be supported, provided they adhere to the Housing Infill Design Code of Policy CALV2. Development proposals on land outside the defined Village Boundary will not be supported other than for uses that are suited to a countryside location such as appropriate agricultural, leisure and recreational uses.

5.5 Policy CALV1 establishes and defines the Calvert Green Village Boundary to distinguish the consideration of planning applications within the ‘existing developed footprint of the village’, as defined by Policy D4 of the VALP, from those outside the boundary. In doing so, it refines Policy D4 by showing where that footprint is drawn on the Policies Map so that the correct distinction is made between the village and the countryside when proposals are being made and determined. This approach removes the ambiguity in the definition used in the footnote to Policy D4 so that applicants, the local community and Buckinghamshire Council officers can all be clear on where the boundary lies.

5.6 As there was no drawn boundary for the Neighbourhood Plan to inherit, the new boundary has been drawn following the conventions used by the many local planning authorities in England that have used this approach for many years (and which are generally consistent with the VALP footnote). The boundary is primarily a visual device that divides the blocks of buildings that make up the village from the open countryside and dispersed farm and other buildings and structures that lie within the countryside.

5.7 The Neighbourhood Plan has made no provision in defining the boundary for extensions to the village to accommodate new housing. Not only is this not a requirement for the plan period, as noted in §3.3 above, but the village is remote from the highway network and lacks enough local services and facilities to be a sustainable location for housing growth (including rural exception sites and the like), relative to other larger villages in this part of the county. Should the spatial strategy of the emerging Local Plan for Buckinghamshire seek to shift this approach then the Parish Council will consider making modifications to the boundary in its first review of the Neighbourhood Plan after 5 years (circa 2028).

Policy CALV2: Village Design Code

Development proposals will be supported provided they accord with the Calvert Green Design Code as relevant to their location, scale and nature.

5.8 This policy responds to the Government's encouragement that neighbourhood plans should set out local design guidance by refining VALP Policy BE2 Design of New Development to provide village-specific design guidance in the form of a Code that sets out how successful infill schemes should be achieved.

5.9 This policy introduces the new design code for the village, which is attached as Appendix A. The code has been prepared as an integral part of the Neighbourhood Plan and has therefore been consulted on alongside its other policies. In the early survey work the community expressed a keenness to see the distinct character of the village retained when future, primarily householder, proposals were being prepared and determined.

5.10 The village is different to all others in the county in its history, age and appearance. Its two phased development 2002 and then 2014 is clear in the strong pattern book approach used by the respective housebuilders. It is uniformly residential in character as well as use with a clear hierarchy of roads and spaces and regular plots and building forms and materials. There are some differences in character, but they are subtle, derived from the common use of building types in different roads. They range from larger detached houses to medium sized detached houses and smaller houses and flats. Similar detached house types form various 'cul de sac' layouts. In all but a few cases, rear gardens are short, although many front gardens are more generous in depth than in more recent housing developments. Together with the important green spaces onto which many of these houses front, this creates the type of 'arcadian' landscape appearance of a more traditional village.

5.11 The code seeks to strike the right balance between allowing householders flexibility in the design of their extension proposals (where planning permission is required) and maintaining the essential design features of the village. There are few opportunities for infill development; the village was laid out to make an efficient use of the former brickworks land so this is not a surprise. However, there will be scope for householders to make better use of their property through potentially extending outwards or upwards or redeveloping their side or rear garages for example. The code sets out the key principles that will apply in doing so.

5.12 Applicants will therefore be expected to have acknowledged, understood and responded positively to the Code as relevant to the location, scale and nature of their proposals. Where a proposal does not seek to follow the requirements of the Code then the applicant will be obliged to justify why an exception should be made.

Policy CALV3: Green Infrastructure Network

A. The Neighbourhood Plan identifies a Green Infrastructure Network, as shown on the Policies Map, comprising sites of biodiversity value, woodlands, significant trees and hedgerows, footpaths, water courses and bodies, green spaces and amenity land. As a parish in a rural environment the Green Infrastructure Network and the amenities it consists of are particularly valued by the community.

B. Development proposals that lie within or adjoining the Network are required to have full regard to creating, maintaining and improving the Network, including delivering a net gain to general biodiversity value, in the design of their layouts, landscaping schemes and public open space and play provisions. Elsewhere, all proposals should protect and maintain trees and hedgerows, and provide for the planting of new trees, hedgerows and bulb planting where it is compatible with the street scene.

5.13 This policy defines a network of well-connected green infrastructure assets within the Neighbourhood Area boundary, many of which extend well beyond the Parish, including to Calvert Jubilee Nature Reserve and Grebe Lake. Much of that infrastructure is a legacy of the former brickworks use of the land but is very well established, notably with the combination of woodland and lakes north and south of the village. Decoypond Wood within the boundary also has important biodiversity value and connects with the

Sheephouse Wood SSSI to its south along the former railway corridor. Although some significant assets have been lost to the HS2 works it is hoped that once complete that scheme will enable the restoration of some non-operational land and investment in compensatory improvements elsewhere in the network.

5.14 The policy requires that applicants consider how their proposals may have the potential to harm or improve the network through their layout and landscape design. Improvements could include the provision of footpaths connecting the Parish to neighbouring local villages. In some cases this will relate closely to the new biodiversity net gain (BNG) and local nature recovery provisions of the Environment Act 2021 though it is too early at this stage to be precise about how and where.

Policy CALV4: Local Green Spaces

The Neighbourhood Plan designates as Local Green Spaces the following sites that are part of the defined Green Infrastructure Network, as shown on the Policies Map:

- 1. Village green, Cotswolds Way parks***
- 2. Tudors Close park***
- 3. Kiln Close green space***
- 4. Rustics Close playground***
- 5. Chimney Meadows***

Proposals for inappropriate development on a Local Green Space will not be supported.

5.15  policy identifies five parcels of land that lie within the defined green infrastructure network of Policy CALV3 that are considered to each meet the tests of §102 of the NPPF for Local Green Space designation. Each space is very well used and cherished by the local community, given they are all very accessible to adjoining and residential areas in the village. None are considered 'extensive tracts of land'. [\(Appendix C\)](#) sets out the assessment of the green spaces and the justification for their designation in line with the criteria set out in the NPPF.

5.16 All five spaces were laid out as part of the original masterplan for the development to provide a mix of amenity and recreational uses. The village green is the largest and most informal; the others comprise a range of formal play spaces as well as surrounding amenity land.

5.17 The policy follows §103 of the NPPF in engaging the NPPF's provisions for managing development in the Green Belt, of which Local Green Spaces are the equivalent. In which case, although most development will be defined as 'inappropriate' there are some exceptions, including the provision of appropriate sports and recreation facilities as per §149(b) of the NPPF

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 The Neighbourhood Plan policies will be implemented through the determination of planning applications for development in the Parish by Buckinghamshire Council.

Development Management

6.2 Buckinghamshire Council will use a combination of the adopted Local Plan (VALP until the adoption of the new Local Plan) and Neighbourhood Plan policies to inform and determine its planning application decisions. The Parish Council is a statutory consultee on planning applications made in the Parish and it will be made aware of any future planning applications or alterations to those applications by the planning authority. It will seek to ensure that the Neighbourhood Plan policies have been identified and applied correctly by applicants and by officers in their decision reports.

Local Infrastructure Improvements

6.3 Although the scale of development likely to be consented in the Parish during the plan period is likely to be very limited, there may be opportunities through S106 agreements (or through future 'Infrastructure Levy'-type provisions) to secure financial contributions to invest in improving local infrastructure. Should an opportunity arise, the Parish Council will review the evidence base and community consultations for the neighbourhood plan to inform its view in liaising with Buckinghamshire Council.

Other Non-Planning Matters

6.4 During the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan, there have been some ideas for improving or addressing current problems in the village that lie outside the scope of the land use planning system to control. The Parish Council has noted these issues and will take them forward through its day-to-day business and in partnership with the local community and relevant parties.

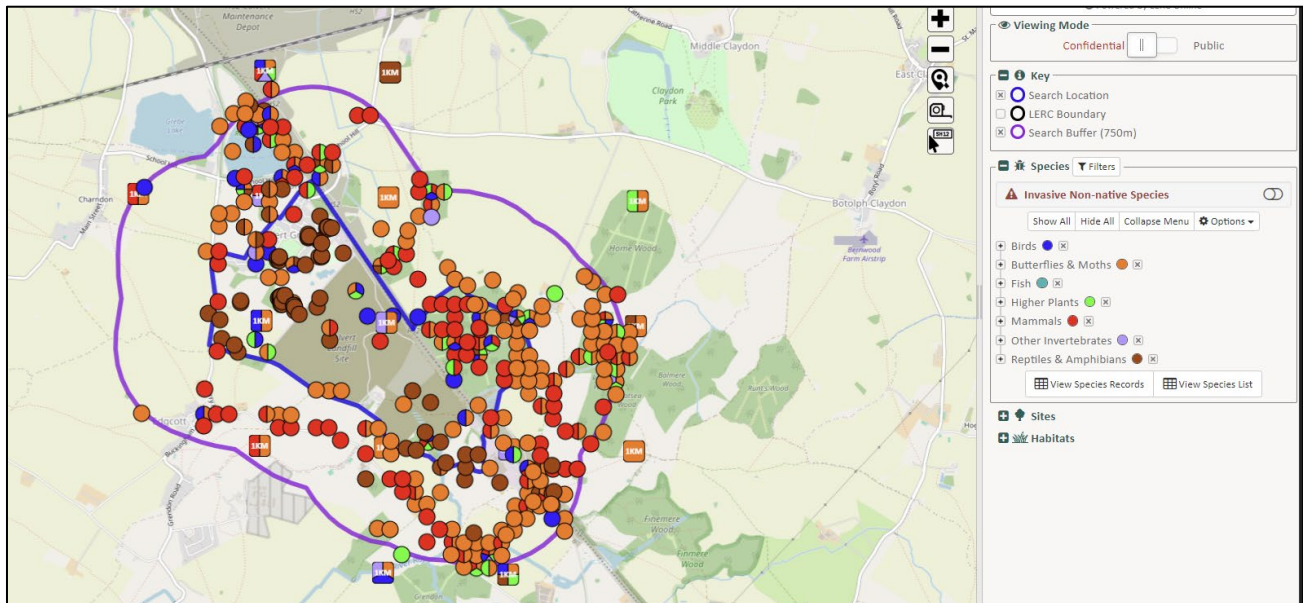
6.5 They include:

- Improved broadband to include a wider range of providers
- Improved public transport
- Connectivity with local villages via footpaths, public transport and cycle lanes
- Improved school transport to cover surrounding schools
- Childcare facilities
- Improved road infrastructure to increase speed awareness
- Outside sports clubs and for different age groups
- Allotments

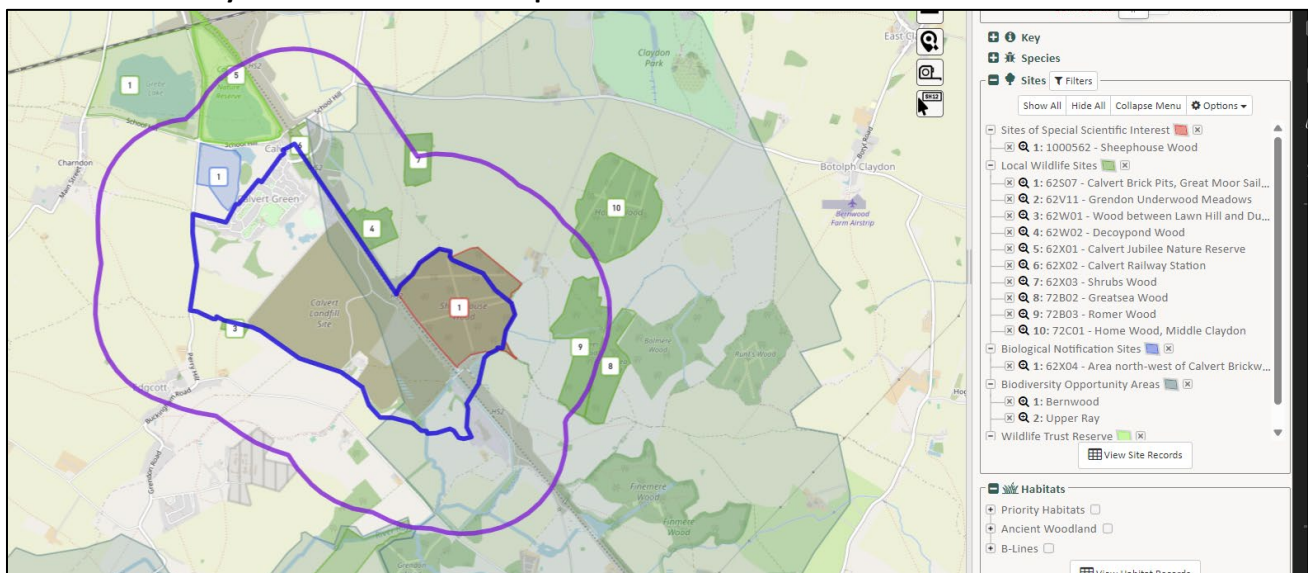
7. Environmental

7.1 Calvert Green is a rural village surrounded by beautiful countryside which is cherished by its community for its diverse wildlife, both flora and fauna. It has several woodland areas which provide many beautiful walks, and this contributes to the high level of satisfaction of living in the village and community cohesion. It is also blessed with several large green areas within the village boundary which are used by the villagers for leisure exercise and play.

7.1.1 Result of the BMERC search for Notable Species in the Area.



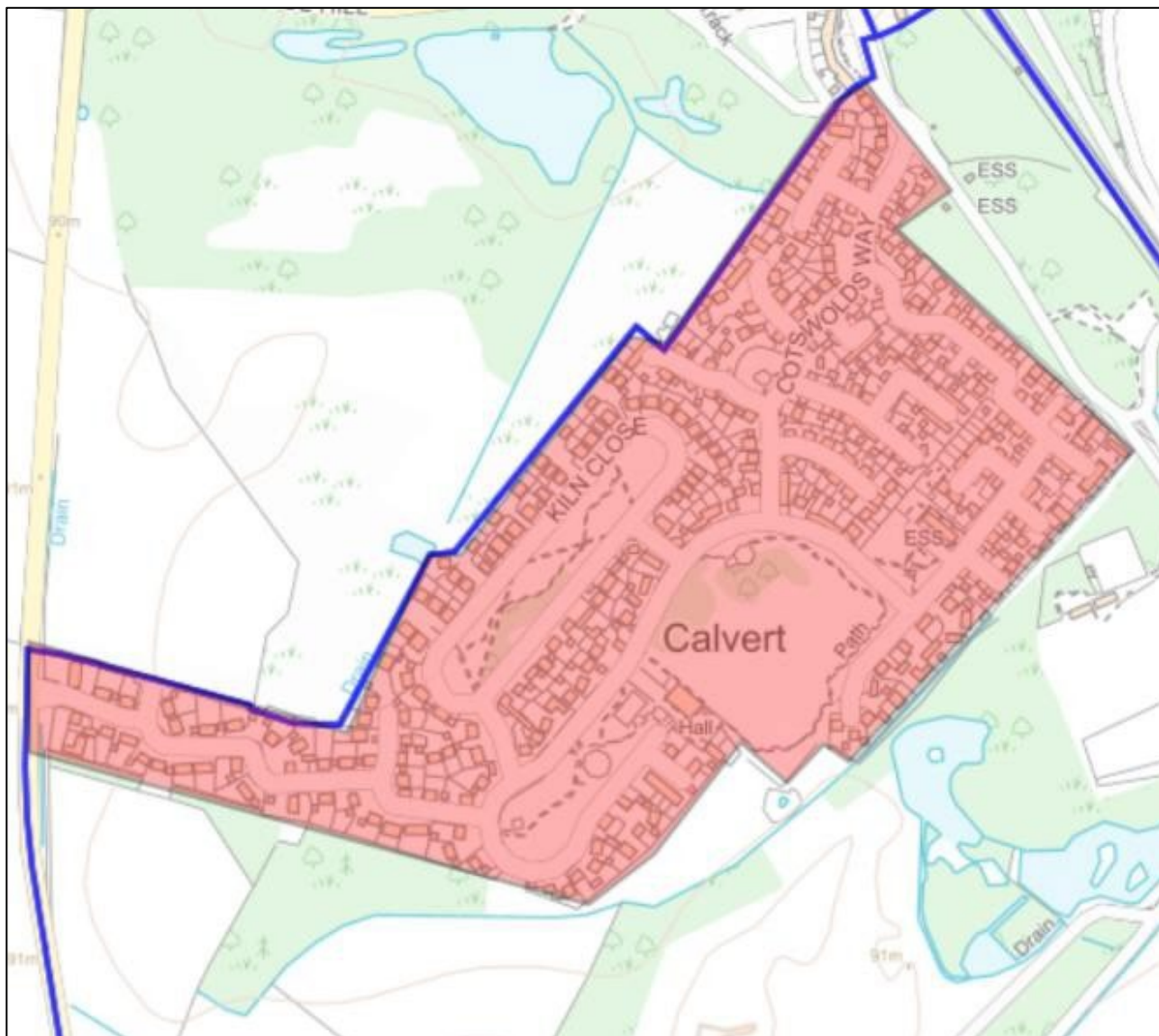
7.1.1 Result of the BMERC search for Notable Nature Sites in the Area. **N.B. Site 62X02 Calvert Railway Station has already been lost to HS2 Development.**



7.2 A BMERC Environmental Information Search was conducted to establish the areas of environmental interest and any wildlife that have been identified in the local area. As expected of a rural setting, there were many. These are shown in the tables at Appendix D and include 302 Notable Species of fauna identified in the locality highlighting the abundance of wildlife which should be considered when any future development is planned.

APPENDIX A: POLICIES MAP & INSETS

CALV1 - Calvert Green Village Boundary



Key:



Calvert Green Village



Calvert Green Parish Boundary (current)

The map shows a topographic representation of the Kiln Close area. A thick green line delineates the proposed green belt boundary. Key locations within or near the boundary include Rustics Close Park, Kiln Close, Village Green, and Tudors Close Park. To the south of the main green area is Dunrobin Farm and Dunrobin Hill. A large area of Sheephouse Wood is located to the east. The map also shows various roads, including Lawn Hill, and other geographical features like Kiln Hill and Sheeps Wood. The map is oriented with North at the top.

CALV4 - Local Green Spaces



Appendix B: CALVERT - CALVERT GREEN DESIGN CODE

The following design code operates as formal planning policy in the determination of planning applications. It is not supplementary planning guidance; it has been prepared and consulted on as an integral element of the Neighbourhood Plan and therefore carries the full weight of the development plan. While the design code primarily addresses infilling and extension to existing residential properties, the code would also apply to applications relating to any new residential property with the Neighbourhood Plan boundary. Any new development should be of a similar density and aesthetic to the existing village, and limited to a maximum of 3 story's, (i.e, ground floor plus 2 further floors).

PART ONE (INFILLING)

1A. Infilling

- The development of a gap in the otherwise substantially built-up frontage may be supported, where the gap is formed by a side (not rear) garden of sufficient size to be consistent with the other parts of the design code or by the redevelopment of one or more garage structures, provided there is no net loss of off-street parking spaces
- The proposal will comprise new buildings of the same or a lower height and the same architectural style as those adjoining the scheme
- The proposal should avoid the loss of any mature vegetation within the plot unless necessary, in which case the landscape scheme should propose the planting of net additional mature trees within the new plot boundary



1B. Frontage Intensification

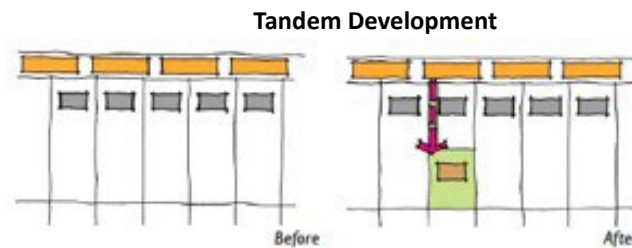
- The redevelopment of one or more adjoining plots will comprise new buildings of the same height and architectural style as those in the remaining streetscene and will result in the overall rhythm of that streetscene being maintained
- The proposal will maintain the existing plot depth and a gap of at least 1m with a common boundary
- Where the plot(s) to be redeveloped include off street parking, provision should be made in the new scheme for at least the same quantum of off-street parking spaces
- The proposal should avoid the loss of any mature vegetation within the plot unless necessary, in which case the landscape scheme should propose the planting of net additional mature trees within the new plot boundary

Frontage Intensification



1C. Tandem Development

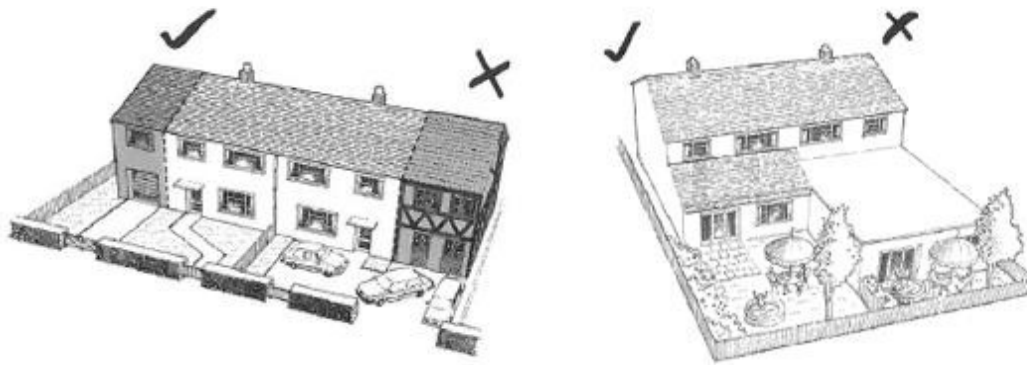
- The development of land within the rear of a plots will not be appropriate as the separation distances between front and rear elevations in the village are too short with no practical means of gaining new vehicular access without causing harm to the amenity of adjoining properties.



PART TWO (EXTENSIONS)

2A. Residential Extensions (General)

- the extension respects the scale and proportions of an existing building and relates well to the characteristics of a site in terms of its size and shape.
- the extension respects prevailing gaps and spaces between buildings and existing patterns of development.
- the extension has a roof style and pitch which matches the original roof
- the extension comprises design features which complement a building and avoid using features which conflict with its existing design, including avoiding creating poor linkage between an extension and the original building e.g., using clumsy roof junctions or disjointed roof forms and replicating external features, such as timber or stone panelling in an extension when they are present in the existing building
- the extension uses materials, windows and doors to match or harmonise with those on the existing building
- the scale and massing of the extension does not appear overbearing or intrusive
- the extension considers the need to store wheelie bins within the curtilage of the property, including maintaining or creating adequate access to the rear of the property for this purpose.



2B. Residential Extensions (Single Storey)

- If at the rear of the property, the extension should not occupy a disproportionate amount of garden space; where a garden depth measures 15 metres or greater the extension should not reduce this overall depth
- If projecting from the front of a building, the extension should not be a disproportionate addition, nor should it be so deep that it disrupts existing patterns of development or the general set-back of buildings from the street as this can be harmful to the street scene
- to prevent overlooking to neighbours, the extension should not include windows in a side wall if it is built close to a common boundary
- where built up to the common boundary, the extension should give consideration to the location of foundations or guttering to prevent encroaching onto neighbouring land.



Large scale flat roof extension projects beyond the common building line at the front of properties

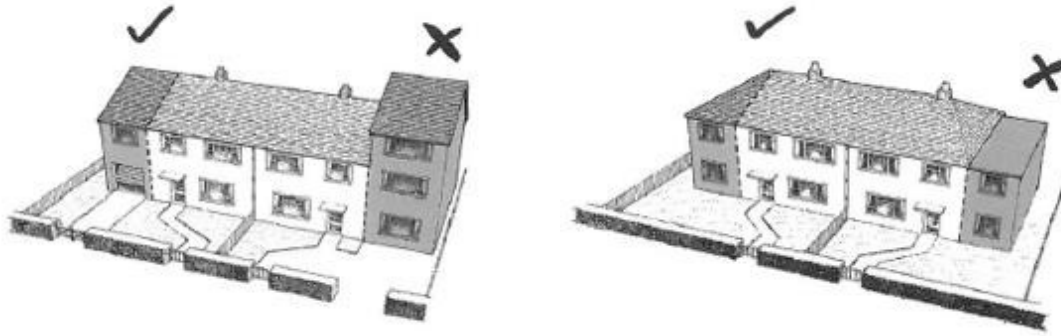


Scale, form and roof pitch appropriate to the original property



2C. Residential Extensions (Two Storey Side)

- the extension should be designed having regard to the gaps and spaces between existing buildings in the area, in order to respect the surrounding pattern of development
- where buildings are in a definable visual row with a consistent forward building line, the first floor of an extension (including roof overhang) should be set in from the boundary in order to prevent visual coalescing between buildings or an uncharacteristic terracing effect.



- in areas where there are modest spaces between buildings, the extension should be set in from the side boundary at first floor level by at least 1 metre
- in areas where the spaces between buildings are greater, the gap left to the boundary should be significantly more than 1 metre
- The eaves and ridge heights of the extension should integrate with those of the existing building and ensure that the proportions of the existing building are respected
- Side extensions should ensure that the design properly integrates with the existing building and replicates any external features which are locally distinct with its materials harmonising with the existing building.

2D. Residential Extensions (Two Storey Rear)

- The extension should avoid using a flat roof unless it will not be prominent and is a feature on the existing building
- The extension should avoid appearing excessively large in depth, particularly when flank walls are visible in the street scene as this can result in a building which appears disproportionately bulky; where an extension could add to the visual bulk and depth of a building then attempts should be made to add visual breaks to an extension
- The extension should avoid creating a sense of unacceptable enclosure in neighbour's gardens.

PART THREE: ROOFS

3A. Changes to Roof Form

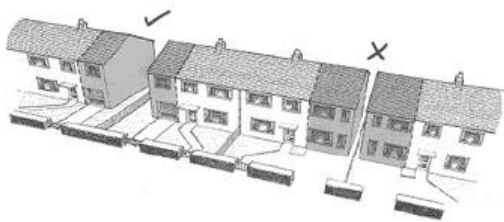
- The use of a flat roof for a single storey extension may be suitable for a single storey rear extension or other location where the roof form would not be prominent
- The use of a flat roof on a two-storey extension will not be supported
- The formation of a 'crown' roof will result in a building which appears bulky and will not be supported
- Roof alterations should take into account the ridge height of nearby buildings and should respect the general character and height of other nearby buildings or by such a degree that it does not result in the building appearing more prominent in the street scene.
- An extension that involves an alteration to the style or form of a roof, for example changing a hipped roof to a gable ended roof, will only be supported where the new roof form is already common in the surrounding area

- The introduction of dormer windows should respect the scale and proportions of the roof including any existing windows which form part of the roof of the building
- The introduction of dormer windows should match the location within the roof form of others in the streetscene and should be designed to avoid any excessive horizontal or vertical emphasis
- The external finishing materials of a dormer window should match existing materials in the original building
- Large flat roof dormer windows will result in a window which appears bulky and overly dominating in a roof slope and will not be supported.

PART FOUR: RESIDENTIAL AMENITY

4A Protecting Residential Amenity

- The extension should not dominate a neighbouring property, or result in important windows serving habitable rooms being presented with a building that appears visually intrusive or overbearing
- The extension should not appear overbearing or visually intrusive when viewed from neighbouring dwellings and/or their gardens
- The height of the extension should not loom over neighbouring dwellings or their amenity areas, nor should enable direct overlooking into neighbouring habitable rooms (including kitchens) or to the private amenity space of neighbouring gardens



- The extension should provide for a buffer zone between the rear walls of a neighbouring property and its garden which is not overlooked by an extension to provide existing neighbours with an area of privacy in their gardens
- The use of a balcony (including a roof terrace) will not be supported, unless the property is set in very spacious grounds and the balcony or terrace will not facilitate overlooking and where the balcony has obscure screens to the sides
- The use of a 'Juliet' type balcony will only be supported where it is not in a side elevation directly facing neighbouring dwellings
- The use of decking and raised terraces should not be at a height which allows neighbours to clearly overlook the private amenity space of neighbours

The introduction of windows in an extension or improvement that could result in a loss of privacy of neighbouring properties or their gardens will only be supported where they comprise permanently obscured glazing and are non-opening up to a height of 1.7 metres above the internal floor level.

Appendix C: NPPF Greenspace Criteria and Justification

	Local Green Space	Description and purpose/current use	Demonstrably special	Local in character
1	<i>Village green, Cotswolds Way parks</i>	<i>Open green space with woodland centrally located in the village which also contains a play park for children of all ages.</i>	<i>This area is the main recreational hub of the village, providing an playground for children's play, a play field for football etc, an area for dog walking, and a village green used for community events such as Calvert Fest and Firework displays that greatly enhance the community cohesiveness. The wooded areas provide a rich haven for wildlife as well as tranquil paths that greatly enhance the psychological wellbeing of people.</i>	<i>The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</i>
2	<i>Tudors Close park</i>	<i>Green space with MUGA and Remembrance Garden.</i>	<i>This area is not an open green space but has areas of grass land that winds it way through trees, provides picnic tables for socialising, and a remembrance garden that lets people reflect on departed loved ones as well as those who fell in the wars. It also has a MUGA which is extensively used for exercise and play and a Table Tennis Table.</i>	<i>The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</i>
3	<i>Kiln Close green space</i>	Green Space with woodland.	This is an area that provides a green space for leisure activities such as football, as well as woodland that is a haven for wildlife with meandering paths that are extensively used for dog walking and recreation.	<i>The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</i>
4	<i>Rustics Close playground</i>	A toddler's playground with a grassed area and trees.	This is a fenced off playground that provides a haven for toddlers to play safely and socialise away from the older age group children that they might find intimidating.	<i>The site is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land</i>
5	<i>Chimney Meadows</i>	An open green space with	This is a small open area which provides a n area of ornamental planting and benches that	<i>The site is local in character</i>

		footpaths and social area.	encourage people to relax in a social environment. Being close to the village shop it affords a nearby place for people to enjoy food and drink purchased there in relaxed, beautiful surroundings.	<i>and is not an extensive tract of land</i>
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Photos of Local Green Spaces:

Chimney Meadows



Village Green (both images)



Tudors Close Park



Rustics Close Park



Kiln Close



APPENDIX D: Notable Location of Interest and Species Identified by BMERC Environmental Information Search

Sites - 15 records	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest intersecting 750m buffer	Sheephouse Wood (1000562) (0m)
Local Wildlife Sites intersecting 750m buffer	Wood between Lawn Hill and Dunsty Hill (62W01) (0m), Home Wood, Middle Claydon (72C01) (643m), Grendon Underwood Meadows (62V11) (700m), Shrubs Wood (62X03) (527m), Calvert Railway Station (62X02) (3m), Calvert Jubilee Nature Reserve (62X01) (105m), Romer Wood (72B03) (298m), Calvert Brick Pits, Great Moor Sailing Club (62S07) (581m), Decoypond Wood (62W02) (16m), Greatsea Wood (72B02) (741m)
Biological Notification Sites intersecting 750m buffer	Area north-west of Calvert Brickworks (62X04) (15m)
Biodiversity Opportunity Areas intersecting 750m buffer	Upper Ray (677m), Bernwood (0m)
Wildlife Trust Reserve intersecting 750m buffer	Calvert Jubilee (055) (104m)

Local Wildlife Sites					
Site Code	Site Name	Rationale	Broad Habitat Type	Priority Habitats	Key Features
62W01	Wood between Lawn Hill and Dunsty Hill	Small wood with Ancient Woodland indicators.	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	None	<Null>
72C01	Home Wood, Middle Claydon	Wet ancient woodland with good diversity.	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (WB36)	<Null>
62V11	Grendon Underwood Meadows	Set of consecutive fields support a superb diversity of typical unimproved meadow flowers.	Neutral Grassland (GN0)	Lowland Meadows (GN1)	<Null>
62X03	Shrubs Wood	Ancient woodland site, relatively intact, good structure and diversity	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (WB36)	<Null>
62X02 NOW LOST DUE TO HS2 DEVELOPMENT	Calvert Railway Station	Old railway station with wet grassland and scattered scrub supports good invertebrate and bird communities and some rare plants.	Neutral Grassland (GN0)	None	Scattered scrub
62X01	Calvert Jubilee Nature Reserve	Important site for overwintering wildfowl. Interesting variety of habitats host some rare plants.	Standing open water and canals (AS0)	None	Disused clay pit
72B03	Romer Wood	Ancient woodland site, with good structure and rides.	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	None	<Null>
62S07	Calvert Brick Pits, Great Moor Sailing Club	Large site with huge central lake, used for sailing. Very species-rich glades with lots of butterflies. Mosaic of habitats.	Standing open water and canals (AS0)	None	Lake with scrub and grassland

62W02	Decoypond Wood	Small wood with Ancient Woodland indicators.	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland (WB36)	Old decoy pond
72B02	Greatsea Wood	Ancient woodland site, with good structure and rides.	Broadleaved, mixed, and yew woodland (WB0)	None	<Null>

Priority Habitats					
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location	
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	0m - 613m	67.048ha	6.324%	No	
Reedbeds	635m	0.086ha	0.008%	No	
Lowland meadows	740m	0.012ha	0.001%	No	

Ancient Woodland					
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location	
Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	0m - 740m	77.34ha	7.295%	No	
Ancient Replanted Woodland	0m - 747m	28.357ha	2.675%	No	

B-Lines					
<i>The B-Lines are a series of 'insect pathways' running through our countryside and towns, along which Buglife are restoring and creating a series of wildflower-rich habitat stepping stones. They link existing wildlife areas together, creating a network, like a railway, that will weave across the British landscape. This will provide large areas of brand new habitat benefiting bees and butterflies– but also a host of other wildlife.</i>					
Habitat	Distance	Area	Coverage	At Search Location	
B-Lines	0m	982.729ha	92.692%	Yes	

Species Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Total Records
Bird	Aix galericulata	Mandarin Duck	2013	2016	2
Bird	Anser caerulescens	Snow Goose	2011	2014	6
Bird	Anser indicus	Bar-headed Goose	2000	2000	1
Bird	Cygnus atratus	Black Swan	2000	2019	2
Bird	Psittacula krameri	Ring-necked Parakeet	2003	2003	1
Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)	Cyprinus carpio	Common Carp	1991	1991	1
Flowering Plant	Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	Variegated Yellow Archangel	2011	2013	2

Terrestrial Mammal	Hydropotes inermis	Chinese Water Deer	2011	2011	1
Terrestrial Mammal	Neovison vison	American Mink	1999	2012	6
Amphibian	Bufo bufo	Common Toad	1976	2021	17
Amphibian	Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	2008	2011	4
Amphibian	Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	2008	2023	296
Amphibian	Rana temporaria	Common Frog	2008	2018	4
Amphibian	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	1995	2023	219
Bird	Acanthis flammea cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	2003	2015	11
Bird	Acanthis flammea flammea/rostrata	Common (Mealy) Redpoll	1969	1975	2
Bird	Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	1980	2023	73
Bird	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	1969	2019	52
Bird	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	1964	2020	128
Bird	Alauda arvensis	Skylark	1969	2014	10
Bird	Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	1969	2020	76
Bird	Anas acuta	Pintail	1968	2020	23
Bird	Anas crecca	Teal	1968	2020	75
Bird	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	1968	2020	122
Bird	Anser anser	Greylag Goose	1969	2020	64
Bird	Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	1999	1999	1
Bird	Anser fabalis/serrirostris	Bean Goose	1947	1947	1
Bird	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	1969	2020	30
Bird	Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	1964	1993	4
Bird	Apus apus	Swift	1969	2019	34
Bird	Ardea alba	Great White Egret	2018	2020	5
Bird	Ardea ibis	Cattle Egret	2013	2018	20
Bird	Aythya ferina	Pochard	1968	2020	135
Bird	Aythya marila	Scaup	1964	2012	4
Bird	Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	2001	2020	258
Bird	Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	2011	2011	1
Bird	Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	1980	2020	31
Bird	Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	2000	2016	7
Bird	Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye	1969	2019	31

Bird	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	2009	2009	1
Bird	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	1964	2017	36
Bird	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	1964	1975	3
Bird	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	1998	2011	3
Bird	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	2009	2020	246
Bird	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	1964	2017	51
Bird	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	2002	2017	15
Bird	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	1969	2019	9
Bird	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	1969	2010	12
Bird	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	1973	2020	136
Bird	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	2013	2019	2
Bird	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	2016	2016	1
Bird	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	1964	1975	5
Bird	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	1969	2020	25
Bird	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	1964	2020	39
Bird	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	1975	2014	19
Bird	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	1993	1993	1
Bird	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	1969	2019	112
Bird	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat	1969	2020	77
Bird	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	2000	2000	1
Bird	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	2000	2017	2
Bird	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	1969	2020	81
Bird	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin	1969	2019	41
Bird	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	2014	2014	1
Bird	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	1969	2015	8
Bird	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	1969	2023	139
Bird	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	2006	2020	3
Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	1998	2020	18
Bird	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	2003	2019	32
Bird	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	1969	2017	19
Bird	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	2012	2013	3
Bird	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	2006	2015	2

Bird	Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	1964	2020	73
Bird	Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	1969	2020	60
Bird	Gavia arctica	Black-throated Diver	1998	1998	1
Bird	Gavia immer	Great Northern Diver	1964	2020	10
Bird	Gulosus aristotelis	Shag	1998	1998	1
Bird	Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	1999	2020	37
Bird	Hydrobates leucorhous	Leach's Petrel	2016	2016	2
Bird	Hydrobates pelagicus	Storm Petrel	2013	2013	4
Bird	Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	2007	2018	4
Bird	Ichthyaelus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	2009	2020	46
Bird	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	1973	2020	82
Bird	Larus cachinnans	Caspian Gull	2002	2020	258
Bird	Larus canus	Common Gull	1973	2020	26
Bird	Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1973	2020	88
Bird	Larus glaucoides	Iceland Gull	1969	2018	105
Bird	Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	2000	2014	21
Bird	Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	1973	2020	60
Bird	Larus michahellis	Yellow-legged Gull	2008	2020	102
Bird	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	2004	2015	4
Bird	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	1999	2015	6
Bird	Linaria cannabina	Linnet	1969	2013	23
Bird	Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	1964	2011	15
Bird	Luscinia megarhynchos	Nightingale	1979	2017	46
Bird	Mareca penelope	Wigeon	1968	2020	84
Bird	Mareca strepera	Gadwall	1969	2020	92
Bird	Melanitta nigra	Common Scoter	2000	2018	7
Bird	Mergellus albellus	Smew	2004	2004	1
Bird	Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	1979	1979	1
Bird	Milvus milvus	Red Kite	2000	2023	61
Bird	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	1975	2020	29
Bird	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	1969	2018	16
Bird	Motacilla flava flavissima	Yellow Wagtail	2002	2010	7

Bird	Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	1969	2018	17
Bird	Netta rufina	Red-crested Pochard	1973	2020	13
Bird	Numenius arquata	Curlew	1964	2015	14
Bird	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	2011	2015	2
Bird	Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	1969	2019	28
Bird	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	2003	2003	3
Bird	Panurus biarmicus	Bearded Tit	2012	2020	14
Bird	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	1964	2015	11
Bird	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	1969	2010	4
Bird	Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	1980	2010	3
Bird	Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart	1964	2019	20
Bird	Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	1964	1975	3
Bird	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	1969	2019	127
Bird	Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	2007	2011	3
Bird	Podiceps auritus	Slavonian Grebe	1981	2011	2
Bird	Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	1990	2005	2
Bird	Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe	1964	2019	18
Bird	Poecile montanus	Willow Tit	1969	1999	5
Bird	Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	1969	2019	40
Bird	Prunella modularis	Dunnock	1969	2010	18
Bird	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	1969	2020	112
Bird	Rissa tridactyla	Kittiwake	1973	2018	10
Bird	Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat	1964	2013	9
Bird	Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock	2009	2018	24
Bird	Spatula clypeata	Shoveler	1968	2020	68
Bird	Spatula querquedula	Garganey	2019	2019	5
Bird	Stercorarius parasiticus	Arctic Skua	1983	1983	1
Bird	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	1969	2020	151
Bird	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	2000	2019	5
Bird	Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove	1969	2014	31
Bird	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	2000	2023	14
Bird	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	1969	2020	57

Bird	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	1999	2012	8
Bird	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	1972	2020	23
Bird	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	1964	2011	4
Bird	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	1964	2013	5
Bird	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	2010	2011	4
Bird	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	1998	2017	31
Bird	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	1964	2020	76
Bird	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	1964	2015	21
Bird	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	1969	2020	34
Bird	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	1970	2020	35
Bird	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	1969	2018	62
Bird	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	1969	2020	47
Bird	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	1969	2016	8
Bird	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	1999	2020	18
Bird	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	2018	2018	1
Bird	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	1964	2019	159
Conifer	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	1978	2011	8
Flowering Plant	<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	1970	1985	2
Flowering Plant	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass	1974	2013	6
Flowering Plant	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell	2016	2016	1
Flowering Plant	<i>Carex vulpina</i>	True Fox-sedge	2010	2010	1
Flowering Plant	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Common Eyebright	2013	2013	1
Flowering Plant	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	1974	2017	20
Flowering Plant	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea-buckthorn	1998	2013	4
Flowering Plant	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	1977	2005	21
Flowering Plant	<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>	Marsh Ragwort	1979	1985	3
Flowering Plant	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort	1974	1998	3
Flowering Plant	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	1979	2011	6
Flowering Plant	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	1979	1979	1
Flowering Plant	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	1978	1978	1
Flowering Plant	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	1988	2010	3
Flowering Plant	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	1974	2010	11

Flowering Plant	Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	1979	2004	6
Flowering Plant	Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's-broom	2011	2011	1
Flowering Plant	Salix aurita	Eared Willow	1986	1986	1
Flowering Plant	Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin	1981	2010	11
Flowering Plant	Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious	1979	2011	14
Flowering Plant	Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime	2011	2011	1
Flowering Plant	Utricularia vulgaris	Greater Bladderwort	2002	2002	1
Flowering Plant	Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell	1981	2010	6
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Acupalpus exiguus		2013	2013	2
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Aleochara moesta		1978	1978	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Anaglyptus mysticus		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Atheta laevicauda		1978	1978	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Magdalis cerasi		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Microplontus campestris		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Neocoenorrhinus interpunctatus		1985	1985	2
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Polydrusus formosus		2013	2013	3
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Protapion varipes		1978	1978	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Pterostichus anthracinus		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Rhinocyllus conicus		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Stenus pusillus		1978	1978	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Temnocerus coeruleus		2013	2013	1
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)	Temnocerus longiceps		2013	2013	1
Insect - Butterfly	Apatura iris	Purple Emperor	1974	2021	91
Insect - Butterfly	Argynnis paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary	1978	2023	117
Insect - Butterfly	Boloria euphrosyne	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	1905	1905	3
Insect - Butterfly	Boloria selene	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	1905	1905	3
Insect - Butterfly	Callophrys rubi	Green Hairstreak	1986	2019	88
Insect - Butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	1970	2024	461
Insect - Butterfly	Cupido minimus	Small Blue	1999	2019	3
Insect - Butterfly	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper	1976	2020	220
Insect - Butterfly	Euphydryas aurinia	Marsh Fritillary	1973	1973	1
Insect - Butterfly	Fabriciana adippe	High Brown Fritillary	1905	1978	4

Insect - Butterfly	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	1970	2010	37
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Wood White	1979	1997	8
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White Admiral	1977	2023	148
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	Large Tortoiseshell	1986	1986	1
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper	1976	2020	307
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Satyrrium pruni</i>	Black Hairstreak	1960	2023	391
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	1970	2019	12
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Speyeria aglaja</i>	Dark Green Fritillary	2010	2020	25
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown Hairstreak	1905	2023	60
Insect - Butterfly	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex Skipper	1992	2022	62
Insect - Dragonfly (Odonata)	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Common Hawker	1990	1990	1
Insect - Moth	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	1983	2011	5
Insect - Moth	<i>Adscita statices</i>	Forester	2007	2024	7
Insect - Moth	<i>Aethes margarotana</i>	Sea Holly Straw	2013	2013	1
Insect - Moth	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	2011	2011	3
Insect - Moth	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent	2006	2012	6
Insect - Moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	1983	2012	3
Insect - Moth	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	Large Nutmeg	1991	2011	3
Insect - Moth	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	2011	2011	2
Insect - Moth	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	2011	2018	4
Insect - Moth	<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>	Six-belted Clearwing	2011	2020	12
Insect - Moth	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor Shoulder-knot	2007	2012	4
Insect - Moth	<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>	Bulrush Veneer	1996	2018	7
Insect - Moth	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	1991	2011	5
Insect - Moth	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	1991	1991	1
Insect - Moth	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	2006	2006	2
Insect - Moth	<i>Chilodes maritima</i>	Silky Wainscot	2012	2012	2
Insect - Moth	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	2007	2012	4
Insect - Moth	<i>Coleophora hemerobiella</i>	Black-spot Case-bearer	2011	2012	4

Insect - Moth	Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot	1983	2012	4
Insect - Moth	Diloba caeruleocephala	Figure of Eight	2005	2011	9
Insect - Moth	Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix	1983	2012	8
Insect - Moth	Eilema sororcula	Orange Footman	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	Elachista stabilella	Southern Grass-miner	2011	2011	2
Insect - Moth	Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn	1983	2012	2
Insect - Moth	Ethmia dodecea	Gromwell Ermine	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	Euxoa nigricans	Garden Dart	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	Graphiphora augur	Double Dart	1991	2011	2
Insect - Moth	Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald	2012	2012	1
Insect - Moth	Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth	1991	1991	1
Insect - Moth	Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic	1991	2012	6
Insect - Moth	Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	Idaea rusticata	Least Carpet	2007	2007	1
Insect - Moth	Leucania comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	1991	1991	1
Insect - Moth	Malacosoma neustria	Lackey	1983	2020	13
Insect - Moth	Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth	2012	2012	1
Insect - Moth	Panalia leuwenhoekella	Violet Beauty	2019	2019	1
Insect - Moth	Phalonidia manniana	Water Mint Straw	2011	2011	1
Insect - Moth	Photedes fluxa	Mere Wainscot	1996	2012	6
Insect - Moth	Rhizedra lutosa	Large Wainscot	2011	2011	2
Insect - Moth	Schoenobius gigantella	Giant Water-veneer	2012	2012	6
Insect - Moth	Scotopteryx bipunctaria	Chalk Carpet	2011	2011	2
Insect - Moth	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Shaded Broad-bar	1983	2023	29
Insect - Moth	Sesia apiformis	Hornet Moth	2022	2022	1
Insect - Moth	Sitochroa palealis	Sulphur Pearl	2005	2012	3
Insect - Moth	Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine	2006	2011	5
Insect - Moth	Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine	2007	2007	1
Insect - Moth	Synanthedon flaviventris	Sallow Clearwing	2020	2020	3
Insect - Moth	Tholera decimalis	Feathered Gothic	2012	2012	2
Insect - Moth	Timandra comae	Blood-vein	1985	2013	10
Insect - Moth	Trichiura crataegi	Pale Eggar	2006	2011	3

Insect - Moth	Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar	1977	2020	46
Insect - Moth	Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip	1983	2011	6
Insect - Moth	Xanthorhoe ferrugata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	1983	1983	1
Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)	Catoplatus fabricii		2011	2011	1
Insect - True Bug (Hemiptera)	Drymus (Sylvadrymus) pumilio		2011	2011	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Atylotus rusticus	Four-lined Horsefly	2020	2021	2
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Atypophthalmus inustus		2021	2021	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Choerades marginatus	Golden-haired Robberfly	2020	2021	3
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Cistogaster globosa		2020	2020	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Dicranomyia chorea		2021	2021	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Limonia nigropunctata		2021	2021	2
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Limonia trivittata		2021	2021	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Myolepta dubia		2020	2020	1
Insect - True Fly (Diptera)	Tipula helvola		2021	2021	1
Reptile	Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm	2010	2021	4
Reptile	Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake	1985	2023	19
Reptile	Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard	1996	2011	8
Terrestrial Mammal	Arvicola amphibius	Water Vole	2000	2000	1
Terrestrial Mammal	Barbastella barbastellus	Barbastelle	2020	2022	5
Terrestrial Mammal	Chiroptera	Bat	2007	2015	6
Terrestrial Mammal	Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	2016	2019	2
Terrestrial Mammal	Lepus europaeus	Hare	1976	2013	8
Terrestrial Mammal	Lutra lutra	Otter	2019	2020	12
Terrestrial Mammal	Meles meles	Badger	1993	2019	24
Terrestrial Mammal	Mustela putorius	Polecat	2006	2011	2
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis	Myotis Bat species	2007	2022	55
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis bechsteinii	Bechstein's Bat	2010	2022	22
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis brandtii	Brandt's Bat	2011	2011	1
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	2004	2022	83
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis mystacinus	Whiskered Bat	2011	2020	3

Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis mystacinus/brandtii	Whiskered/Brandt's Bat	2011	2011	2
Terrestrial Mammal	Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	2010	2022	26
Terrestrial Mammal	Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's Bat	2007	2022	3
Terrestrial Mammal	Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	2007	2022	21
Terrestrial Mammal	Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle Bat species	2015	2021	18
Terrestrial Mammal	Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	2020	2020	1
Terrestrial Mammal	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	1976	2022	168
Terrestrial Mammal	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	2007	2022	87
Terrestrial Mammal	Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	2011	2022	116