Key	
	Added 23.11.17
	Added 6.12.17
	Added from another policy

1071	David Casas	Dalta Dlamaina	Dualasia III	ED4	June 1 Mary 2C - Dural a sia David	Dualasia Dutanasita	Describe the leasting within the Conse
1871	David Green	Delta Planning	Prologis UK	ED1	Inset Map 26 - Prologis Park,	Prologis Ryton site	Despite its location within the Green
			Ltd		Ryton has an extensive planning	should be removed	Belt, this site remains a strategically
					history and now benefits from	from the Green Belt on	significant employment site in the
					employment use planning	Inset Map 26.	Borough and is covered by proposed
					consent with developments		local plan Policy ED1. The site adjoins
					extending to over 2 million sqft of		the main rural settlement of Ryton on
					floor space and offers a major		Dunsmore between the village and the
					benefit to both Ryton and		urban area of Coventry; however the
					Coventry's employment markets.		site is separated by open greenfield land
					Local plan still shows the site as		to the north and west between the site
					within the green belt, however		and the main urban area. Whilst the site
					given the scale of the		is undoubtedly an urbanising influence
					development approved it makes		in this part of the Green Belt, it is
					no logical sense to remain in the		important that the Green Belt
					green belt as it serves no green		designation is retained to prevent, in
					belt purpose. As site not		particular, the unrestricted sprawl of the
					considered in Green Belt Review		urban area and the merging of
					then it appears that it was		settlements.
					considered such low value that		
					wasn't regarded as worthy of		
					consideration in Green Belt		
					terms. Removal from Green Belt		
					would assist from operational		
					point of view		

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1872	Rob Wells	Savills	Neyland Properties Ltd	ED1	We do not object to the overall objective of the policy to protect and renew existing employment sites but we consider that insufficient emphasis has been placed on their ability to contribute to achieving the qualitative demand for smaller units identified elsewhere in the plan. We therefore consider that the policy should be made more explicit in this regard which would then potentially reduce the burden currently being placed solely on Coton Park East to deliver such units.	For consistency of approach and unless existing sites can be proven to not be suitable or capable of delivering smaller units, there should be a requirement on all sites to do so as part of the redevelopment proposals. The following should be added: "Redevelopment of existing employment sites will be expected to provide smaller units in the range of 5,000 – 50,000sq, ft, in B1c, B2 and ancillary B8 employment".	It is acknowledged that existing employment sites in supply, through further investment and potential redevelopment, also offer an opportunity for provision of smaller employment units to help meet a qualitative need identified by the Rugby ELS (2015). Supporting text (para.6.5) to proposed Policy ED1 is made to reflect this, as indicated by modification LP54.66.

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1876	David Keene	David Lock Associates	Manse Opus LLP and Rolls Royce	ED1	Policy fails to recognise importance of Rolls Royce site and allow for its optimum regeneration and redevelopment. The policy gives some positive support for the intensification of existing employment sites. Major development proposals are being prepared to demonstrate how this can be done at Rolls Royce Ansty. Strongly consider that Policy ED1 should be framed in the most positive way possible to encourage major investment.	Add additional sentence to para.2 of ED1 - "The potential regeneration and redevelopment of Rolls Royce Ansty is of major significance to the local and regional economy; significant intensification of employment uses on the site will be specifically encouraged when a comprehensive outline planning application is prepared."	It is considered that proposed Policy ED1, which continues protection of the Rolls Royce - Ansty site as a strategically significant employment site in the Borough, is positively prepared in supporting the improvement, expansion, redevelopment or intensification of existing employment areas. Despite the Green Belt location of this site, the Council has a strong track record of working with landowners and developers to enable development to occur on major developed sites in the Green Belt where they are clearly an important part of the existing local and sub-regional employment supply, as indicated by their inclusion in Policy ED1.

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1907	Martin Herbert	Brown & Co	Edward Walpole Brown	ED1	Whilst there is reference to Ansty Park, consistent with comments which have been made before, there is no facility in the Plan for this to be increased in size to reflect its importance, not only in terms of the Borough but also regionally. This, coupled with associated housing growth, would produce a mixed use site that is consistent with NPPF Policies and which should be preferred in preference to other sites proposed through the Plan process.		The Local Plan target allows for flexibility in supply to deliver employment land requirements based on consideration of forecast jobs growth, increases to resident labour supply, and projections of past take-up rates of employment land. Policy is formulated in relation to the evidence base and is considered to be sound. The Local Plan sets out how completions, existing supply and proposed new allocations meet this target and therefore no further employment land allocations are considered necessary. The provision of employment land in Rugby Borough to address a shortfall in meeting subregional strategic employment needs, arising from the unmet needs of Coventry City, has been addressed through Duty to Cooperate and the Coventry & Warwickshire Employment Land MoU agreed in 2016.
1929	Martin Robeson	MRPP	Threadnee dle Pensions Ltd	ED1	The policy is based on NPPF paragraph 22's "No reasonable prospect test", which also states that "Land allocations should be reviewed regularly". The marketing period appears to be based on a 2007 DTZ study which identifies 21 factors in considering a planning application resulting in the loss of employment land- including marketing- but does not define a set marketing period- and marketing is one of only a	Paragraphs 3,4 and 5 of the Policy should be deleted. A new paragraph should be inserted stating "Proposals for the redevelopment or use of land currently or last used for B-Class purposes will be permitted subject to there being: No significant harm to the supply of remaining B-	Acknowledged that policies should avoid the long term protection of employment sites where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. The evidence base demonstrates that marketing of existing employment land is an effective way of showing there is no longer a demand for land to be used for employment purposes, however it is important to distinguish in marketing duration required between those employment sites that are designated in policy and are higher quality strategic sites, and

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					number of factors. Insufficient weight given to market signals. Marketing is 1 of only 6 test identified by GL Hearn. The 2007 study does not appear to be a part of the evidence base despite the policies reliance upon it. The GL Hearns study findings that 79ha of employment land is needed is conservative- the plans identified supply is sufficient to meet this. This should be monitored so that planning applications are assessed on the basis of up to date evidence. With information of market signals available there is no logic is delaying the delivery of development through the marketing exercise. Marketing exercises are problematic as every unit is incomparable and the delay they entail goes against the purpose of the planning system and the two years delay will affect investment and flexibility. The release of surplus employment land is crucial in meeting housing needs. The plan is unsound as ED1 is not positively prepared, justified, effective or consistent.	Class land and premises serving the borough in terms of qualitative and quantities considerations". The policy will then be positively prepared since it would seek to meet objectively assessed need, justified as it would be the most appropriate when compared with marketing, effective as it will support the plans deliverability and consistent with national policy.	other employment sites. Supporting text at para.6.8 provides flexibility for development proposals to demonstrate where other tests rather than marketing may be more appropriate to demonstrate there is no reasonable prospect of an employment site being used for that purpose.

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1911	Peter Wilkinson	Salisbury Investments Ltd	R Galey	ED1	NPPF Paragraph 22 states planning policies should avoid long-term protection of employment sites. NPPF Paragraph 51 states commercial to residential changes of use should normally be approved. Policy ED1 imposes onerous requirements on landowners to demonstrate that a site is no longer viable in B uses. Prolonged periods of marketing could be financially difficult for landowners to sustain.	Policy re-worded to: "For proposals that would involve the change of use or loss of any land used for employment purposes, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that the land or unit under consideration is no longer viable for a B-use class and/or that the loss of employment land would not have an adverse impact on the Borough wide supply of employment land. Evidence can comprise the results of the site being actively marketed with no serious interest shown by a B use class occupier or other appropriate tests, including a review of the supply of employment sites in the locality."	Acknowledged that policies should avoid the long term protection of employment sites where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. The evidence base demonstrates that marketing of existing employment land is an effective way of showing there is no longer a demand for land to be used for employment purposes, however it is important to distinguish in marketing duration required between those employment sites that are designated in policy and are higher quality strategic sites, and other employment sites. Supporting text at para.6.8 provides flexibility for development proposals to demonstrate where other tests rather than marketing may be more appropriate to demonstrate there is no reasonable prospect of an employment site being used for that purpose.
1986	Malcolm Hockaday	NA	NA	ED1	ED1 not consistent with the evidence base, NPPF and would have unsustainable consequences. Supporting text provides no justification for the 12 months marketing for nondesignated employment sites, the		Acknowledged that policies should avoid the long term protection of employment sites where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. The evidence base demonstrates that marketing of existing employment land is an effective way of

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					2007 DTZ study provides a range		showing there is no longer a demand for
					of criteria for assessment, only		land to be used for employment
					one of which mentions		purposes, however it is important to
					marketing, these are: whether		distinguish in marketing duration
					land is designated, whether the		required between those employment
					proposed alternative use fits with		sites that are designated in policy and
					other strategic aims, whether		are higher quality strategic sites, and
					there is adequate supply of		other employment sites. Supporting text
					employment sites, suitability of		at para.6.8 provides flexibility for
					vehicular access, would loss be		development proposals to demonstrate
					detrimental to local economy and		where other tests rather than marketing
					whether there is suitable		may be more appropriate to
					alternative accommodation- the		demonstrate there is no reasonable
					policy limits the assessment		prospect of an employment site being
					purely to marketing evidence.		used for that purpose.
					The evidence base indicates a		
					policy basis which includes a wide		
					range of criteria for assessing		
					applications for alternative-		
					which 2015 GL Hearn study		
					indicates is still relevant. Local		
					Plan making should reflect the		
					three strands of sustainable		
					development- social aspects a		
					well as economic. NPPF		
					Paragraph 22 suggests only		
					protection for allocated		
					employment sites, not non-		
					allocated sites- thus ED1 goes		
					beyond the NPPF. Rugby already		
					has a lot of employment land		
					allocated. Unallocated land could		
					be used for housing delivery,		
					especially as there are numerous		
					disused employment sites.		

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1467	Clare Siddaway	NA	NA	ED2	Concerns over an increase of traffic and pollution at Dunchurch crossroads. Population projections are too high as they don't take into account reduction of immigration due to Brexit. Warehouse development at the A45 near Thurlaston is inappropriate and will change the nature of the area. There is currently a lack of GPs and schools in the Dunchurch and Bilton area.		The STA June 2017 updated the September 2016 STA by increasing the modelled area so that it extends south to the of the A45 and into Daventry DC, it has incorporated updated travel to work assumption, junction counts and queue surveys, to identify the strategic transport infrastructure to support the Local Plan. The measures contained within the IDP and DS9 informed by the STA mitigate the impacts of the SW Rugby allocation. Consequences of Brexit on household projections not yet clear. Government maintains that local planning authorities must ensure continue working towards up to date adopted local plan. Household projections are the starting point for arriving at housing need. WCC Education and Highways, UHCW and CCG, and Highways England have all been fully engaged in development of the Local Plan and infrastructure measures as contained within IDP. None have raised objections to the plan. Detail of infrastructure to be provided to support local plan growth is contained in policies and the IDP which is a live document and has been updated at modifications LP54.116-140.

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1530	Dr Edmund Hunt	NA	NA	ED2	Overall I believe there is a lack of transparent information, notably the fact that prospective logistics developments that may support the South West Expansion have not been articulated or mentioned. Objectives - would support Economic objective 4 for no over reliance on logistics DS5 - defines strategic housing areas >100 but Coton House is at 100 yet this site meets very few of the criteria for 100 above even though it is so close to a strategic development (sceptically convenient?!). I appreciate a line has to be drawn but Coton House does little to meet sustainable development objectives and there should be limits to any further development at Coton House to mitigate against it becoming a large scale development with no sustainable benefits. DS8 - With strategic objective to not rely on logistics, there appears contradictions with the proposed Symmetry Park application near Dunchurch. Considerations need to be given to how this development would invest in the local road network to support the entry to South West Rugby and mitigate against Dunchurch travel flow. ED2 - Support this and would request	Ensure transparency of call to action for development sites Be more thorough and committed to how you will ensure the success of Rugby Town Centre It is disappointing that, within your duty to cooperate, I am not aware of you informing adjacent Parish Councils, whose residents use rugby, about the consultation more actively. Also see previous comments.	South West a proposed allocation-landowners are able to promote land outside of the Local Plan process. The Local Plan seeks to allocate 110 hectares of employment land based on a number of factors identified within the evidence base such as average rates of past employment land take-up. Employment mix is informed by the Employment studies contained within the evidence base. All sites submitted to the council through the SHLAA call for sites have been considered against the same SHLAA methodology to identify the most suitable, available and achievable, deliverable and developable. Coton House has been subject to an SA. The STA June 2017 updated the September 2016 STA by increasing the modelled area so that it extends south to the of the A45 and into Daventry DC, it has incorporated updated travel to work assumption, junction counts and queue surveys, to identify the strategic transport infrastructure to support the Local Plan. The delivery of the South West spine road is a necessity infrastructure requirement to support the delivery of the Local Plan. There is nothing before the Council that would suggested that the road will not be delivered. STA has shown that proposed mitigation schemes reduce traffic flows through Dunchurch crossroads compared to the existing levels.

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					the policy goes further to ensure		
					that large scale logistics		
					developments close to the town		
					would be closely considered by		
					RBC. The policy therefore needs		
					to ensure Rugby and its Local		
					Plan have influence on Magna		
					Park and any prospective		
					developments, notably 6.12 and		
					the proximity of employment		
					land to residential areas given the		
					lack of close, viable residential		
					amenity to Magna Park H2 - Do		
					not agreed given the prospective		
					increase in logistics in SW Rugby.		
					Would suggest an increased		
					proportion of affordable housing		
					in particular at any sites close to		
					employment land (e.g. New		
					South West Rugby to		
					accommodate potential logistics		
					expansion for lower income		
					employees) TC3 - not quite clear		
					how this prioritisation of retail		
					allocation will be delivered in		
					reality - the current trend for		
					rugby (and many other) citizens is		
					for out of town convenience,		
					therefore RBC will receive		
					developer interest for large scale		
					retail areas. Should a policy not		
					focus on limiting out of town		
					allocation, in other words,		
					categorised between in town and		
					out of town TC3 - I could not		
					clearly understand how the local		

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					plan is going to commit or ensure improvements are made to the town centre. Surely a call for sites, or at least evidence of a similar process, should be done to transparently identify the town centre long term plan and sustainable future according to NPPF. D1 - some evidence behind to validity / success of Travel Plans and the rationale for including them should be provided as there is very mixed success of them D1 - it appears slightly surprising there is not a specific or clear policy that identifies key strategic routes around Rugby (e.g. A45 / A426) and how these need to be assessed an invested in as the Town grows significantly in the coming years. There is little emphasis on driving new technologies or lower carbon emission transport infrastructure to support a cleaner, quieter, safer town centre and surrounding traffic routes.		

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1900	Louise Steele	Framptons	DB Symmetry, Taylor Wimpey, Gallagher Estates, Richboroug h Estates and Warwickshi	ED2	The Parties consider that this policy is consistent with national policy as it will enable the delivery of sustainable development.		Support noted
			re County Council				

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1429	Gemma Basterfield	Coventry & Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce	NA	ED3	Concern that local authorities process for establishing employment allocations relies too much on demographic and labour force projections and not enough on market signals and market intelligence. The C&W subregional target of 714ha (cf. MOU) is grossly inadequate. Due to plan periods beginning in 2011, a time when the economy was still impacted on by the recession, levels of demand relied upon to set employment allocations are significantly understated against real business needs and land supply figures are already out of date. Supply indicates there is only one site (Coventry Gateway) in or near Coventry that could be available for major manufacturing inward investment to 2031. RBC should plan for significant growth of employment land available by removing land from the Green Belt near existing Ansty Park site (between Ansty/Rolls Royce site, M6, A46 and planned housing site at Walsgrave) through the Local Plan process, or as a minimum safeguarding this land for additional sub-regional employment needs beyond		RBC's local employment needs evidence, which informs RBC's contribution to the 714ha employment land target for the sub-region, considers the performance of the local economy in the context of the recession of 2008-2013. For example, forecasts used from Cambridge Econometrics in December 2014 were consistent with actual jobs growth observed by ONS between 2011-13; in this respect RBC are confident that the methodology for projecting labour demand did not underestimate jobs growth for the entire plan period due to the effects of the recession. Whilst a plan period of 2011-31 does mean a proportion of the employment target will have been delivered prior to adoption of the plan and does not therefore represent future land supply, there is still a significant amount of land proposed in supply for the remainder of the plan period, particularly via existing undeveloped permissions and new local plan allocations. With regards to subregional needs, the C&W Employment MOU shows that RBC is in fact over providing on employment land provision for the needs of Coventry City based on the overall shortfall identified and redistribution attributed to Rugby Borough. No change.

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1451	Anna Stocks (Jasbir Kaur)	WCC Archaeoloy	NA	ED3	Supports the need for conversion of a building for employment purposes being subject to its historic or architectural merit being suitable for the proposed use.		Support noted
1909	Paul Hill	RPS	St Modwen	ED3	Policy should be slightly amended to allow for the provision of employment provisions on allocated sites which do not form part of those sites listed on page 48 or fall with the urban area of Rugby. For example, as included within the comments for a revised policy DS10, employment provision on the Lodge Farm site is an important part of providing a vibrant and mixed community. It is necessary therefore to ensure that this policy reflects that employment provision on such sites and does not cause complications at the Development Management stage.	The first sentence of the policy should be amended as follows: With the exception of those sites allocated for employment purposes in this Local Plan, or with a current B use class, or employment provision included as part of a mixed use within strategic sites, employment development will not be permitted outside the Rugby urban area except in the following circumstances:	The Local Plan target allows for flexibility in supply to deliver employment land requirements based on consideration of forecast jobs growth, increases to resident labour supply, and projections of past take-up rates of employment land. Policy is formulated in relation to the evidence base and is considered to be sound. The Local Plan sets out how completions, existing supply and proposed new allocations meet this target and therefore no further employment land allocations are considered necessary.
1928	Tony Collins	Collins and Coward Ltd	Moto Hospitality Ltd	ED3	Policy ED3 should allow a further exception to allow for MSAs (motorway service areas)		Proposed Policy ED3 applies to proposals for only B use class development outside the urban area, and not other forms of development. A relatively rare development proposal in Sui Generis use class such as a motorway service area would not be suitable for inclusion in the exceptions to Policy ED3 for assessing general proposals for B use class development.

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1.453	Dublic Heelth	Dublic Health		ED1 0	Duesto sting and an accuracing		Manufakahira Cauntu Caunail ara putting
1452	Public Health	Public Health		ED1 &	Protecting and encouraging		Warwickshire County Council are putting
	Warwickshire	Warwickshire		ED2	employment in Rugby will have a		together a Public Transport Strategy. No
					direct impact in health. A		change to Policies
					secondary care or mental heath		
					facility may be required.		
					Strategies for workers without		
					the need for private motor		
					vehicle should be devised. This		
					should include sustainable modes		
					such as frequent and reliable bus		
					routes and dedicated cycle lanes.		
					Those who use the bus will be		
					likely to walk at least part of the		
					journey, whilst those who cycle		
					will be undertaking an		
					intrinsically healthy commute.		