

Radway Parish Plan

1. Introduction

The beautiful village of Radway is situated in Warwickshire, on the edge of the Cotswolds, at the foot of Edge Hill approximately 9 miles north west of Banbury and 12 miles east of Stratford and Warwick. It is surrounded by fields, woodland and hedgerows.

The people of Radway appreciate the tranquillity, openness and unique identity of this village. It is these key features together with the sense of community and village pride that this Parish Plan aims to safeguard. Although Radway has a lively and interesting history, it is with the current and future needs and opportunities in the village that this document is chiefly concerned.

This Parish Plan supersedes the previous Plan of 2002. This plan sets out a vision of what is important, how new developments, if any, can best be fitted in, the design and quality standards it should meet, how to preserve valued local features and to map out the facilities which the community needs to safeguard for the future. The plan should identify key facilities and services, set out the problems that need to be tackled and demonstrate how distinctive character and features can be preserved.

Radway's Parish Plan of 2002 contained much material compiled from the Village Design Statement. The Village Design Statement although never published, was produced at the request of Stratford on Avon district Council. It was intended to act as Supplementary Planning Guidance; to be taken into account when planning applications are assessed.

As was the 2002 Parish Plan this 2013 Parish Plan is updated from the questionnaire published in 2012 which identified the key points as mentioned above with regard to the current population of the village.

Although the Parish council has undertaken to write the Parish Plan, it is a document by and for the people of Radway. For the Parish Plan to have any impact it must outline how "the community as a whole" wants to see itself develop over at least the next decade. It aims to identify local problems and opportunities and long-term vision for the future. An Action Plan sets out the steps needed to achieve this vision. This document was produced from the survey as mentioned above and amended following a public open meeting for residents to view the draft document.

The Parish Council is in a unique position to collate the Parish Plan: as an executive body elected by the villagers, it represents and leads the village; it is bound by a Code of Conduct which governs its actions; it was elected to act on any problems and issues that arise, to ensure that the best interests of the villagers as a whole are upheld; it has access to information on local issues and resources and is a conduit for information, policies and decisions coming from the District and County Councils.

The Parish Plan will be of significant value in making any future funding bids for enhanced facilities in the village. It will help to show links between service providers and where there may be overlaps or gaps in provision. It should also stimulate us all to be active in improving our local environment

and, by bringing people together within the village and the surrounding villages, to help us get the services we need, to share our thoughts and enjoy being part of this community.

2.1 The Village and its Setting

The origins of the village lie in Saxon times when the `Church of Coventry` owned the land and the name Radway is believed to be a corruption from Readan, Redweii, Radweis meaning "red way or road" probably referring to the red coloured soil. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 the population was 153. It is recorded that the area of the Parish was 6 hides and ownership was then 3 hides to the Church of Coventry, 2 hides to Earl Alneric and one hide to Richard Forestarious. The village has evolved across the centuries and has been very fortunate in avoiding the pressures of the late 20th century for expansion and the results of the village surveys carried out (lastly 2010) show that general population has changed little and the wishes of over 80% of the residents is to resist development including infill development.

The village contains many listed buildings as detailed in appendix 1 and a number of historically interesting sites.

The view from the top of the hill is well known. The Malvern Hills, Clee Hills and Bromsgrove Lickey and the spires of Coventry are frequently visible. Occasionally, when visibility is exceptionally good the Welsh mountains can be seen. The top of the hill is 700-720 feet above sea level and the ground falls steadily from the village of Radway to Kineton. The top step of the shallow flight of stone steps leading to what used to be the front door of the Grange is on a level with the top of the Kineton Church tower, that being the highest ground in Kineton.

The approach to Radway is by three lanes. The Tysoe Lane which leads into the Banbury to Stratford road, the Longlands Lane (now called Langdon lane) and Farnborough Lane both lead to the Kineton to Banbury road which ascents the hill via Knole End road. This used to be a turnpike road made about 1800.

Radway is concentrated in two parts, separated by the grounds of Radway Grange. The larger part is to the west around the junction of Langdon Lane, Farnborough Road and Tysoe Road. The original focus of the village is the much smaller area of West End which branches off Tysoe Road, south of the Grange. The site of the original church and graveyard and their Victorian replacements are all in this part of the village.

It is a general characteristic in the older parts of the village that plots are relatively deep and narrow, typically 50 to 60 metres by 10 to 20 metres wide. Most buildings face the road and garaging, outhouses, yards and secondary activities are accommodated at the backs of the plots. This contributes to reasonably continuous frontages, even though in places such as Tysoe Road houses are set back up to 40 metres. On Langdon Lane they are right on the roadside and in West End they are set back only 5 metres or so, but in these locations they front generous green spaces.

These features of the older village layout generate a feeling of spaciousness and with many strong lines of mature trees and field boundaries elsewhere defined with walls and layered hedges. The survey results demonstrate the importance of these features with over 84% of the respondents identifying these features as “very important”. There is good continuity and containment of village form and space. However, the shortage of off street parking results in many vehicles being parked on verges in the evenings and weekends, to the detriment of the overall appearance of the village.

The success of newer development in the village can be judged against this “natural” morphology. The council houses on “The Green” have a comparable plot shape to the older properties, giving continuity of frontage, although their angle is at variance to the linear appearance of the village. The most recent houses, some 14 Years ago in Langdon Lane, keep to rectilinear plot shapes, but their three-sided court arrangement conflicts with more traditional plot shape and layout. Most new housing has, however, been sympathetically integrated into Radway.

The natural tranquillity and sense of space were stated as highly valued. 90% and 89% respectively in addition to 77% stating the openness of the village should be maintained. It is therefore important that the open spaces within the village are kept with any infill being given much consideration to the effective loss of such spaces. Boundaries of a natural soft planting scheme mixed with the stone should be encouraged to avoid the possibility of creating an overwhelming stone walling effect which may reduce the fluid rural feel of the village and keeping the rural aspect prominent. The green areas of the village should be protected.

Residents overwhelmingly stated the need to preserve and protect trees, ponds, streams, hedges, woods, ditches and open spaces. The results show 85-98% supported these views.

2.2 Brief History

The three hides mentioned previously belonging to `Church of Coventry` later came to the Bishop, Roger de Clinton who gave two of these hides to the Monks of Radmore in King Stephen's time. The other hide went to Geoffrey de Clinton who then presented it to the Monks for the sake of his soul and his ancestors. There was much passing around of these hides which eventually settled with the Monks of Stoneleigh who had "Egge Grange" in Radway (grange meaning farm, house or land) on the lower part of Edge Hill. The monks at Radway were given free warren and were granted sanction to the appropriation to the Abbey of Radway and the vicarage.

Radway was divided as Uptown and Downtown with the middle, where the church and old school house still stand was `the City`.

The old church stood at the upper end of the village at the corner of the small village Green. When the old church was demolished, foundations of a previous one were discovered, a Norman Piscina and two Gargoyles which were dug up are now fixed to the tower of the present church.

There was unusually a significant population of Quakers in Radway with a separate register kept. The first birth registered was Dec. 1701. There was a meeting room and a burial ground in the Downtown part of the village. In 1937 this meeting house was owned by Mr William Elliott with the burial ground in his back garden.

The water supply to Radway was quite naturally from the hills and wells. The monks were careful to secure the water supply from St Thomas' well not far from where the Obelisk now stands. They also created four fish pools to aid food supply.

At the time of the battle of Edgehill 1642 Radway Grange was owned by John Washington, probably a great-uncle of George Washington – the first President of the United States of America. From him it went to the Goodwins and sold to a Sanderson Miller in 1715 for £3,671. The second Sanderson Miller planted the woods and built the Tower. In 1918 Mr Cox bought the Grange but was forced to split and sell off the estate by auction in 1922 due to losses. The grand sale included Radway Grange, described as Tudor Manor House, Park and Parklands as Lots 1 and 2 sold together as 140a. Great Grounds Farm of 208 Acres as lot 5. We know that Colonel Starkey bought Radway Grange.

Radway has a history of being community spirited. It is understood that until the early 1870's when there was general social unrest, an annual festival including a flower show, was held in the Grange gardens with a marquee erected for teas and a band. This festival was connected to the dedication of the old and new Church to St Peter on `Wake` Sunday, the first Sunday after St. Peter's Day and the celebration was the Wednesday of that week. Colonel Starkey permitted a fete and flower show to be held in the Park where there were sports, teas and dancing. This was not connected to the `Wake`.

2.3 History and development

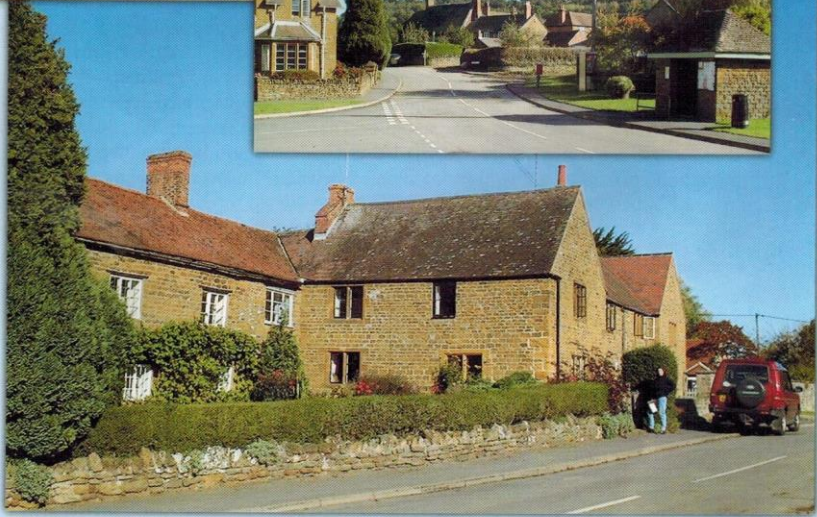
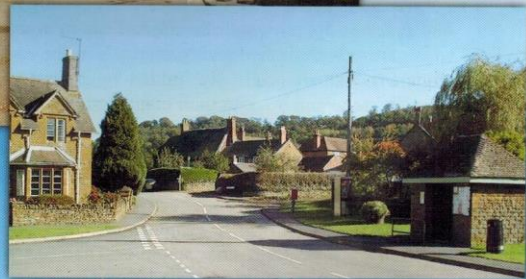
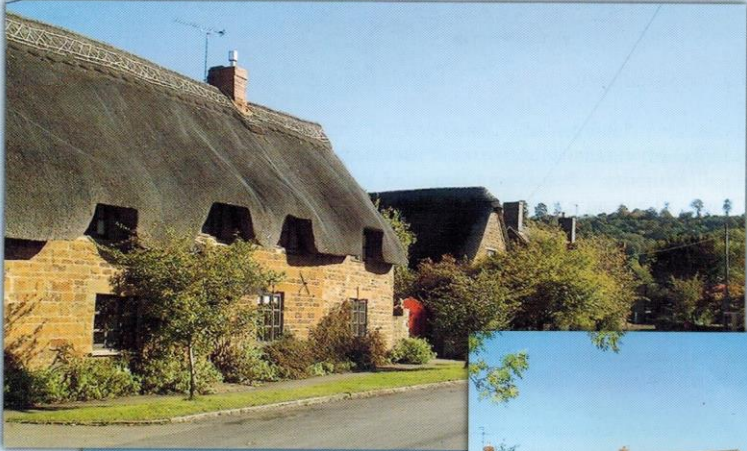
Some of the more significant features of the village's history are:

- **Early Saxon** it is assumed that King John's Lane was a Mercian boundary
- **Saxon** earliest recorded historic links are to Coventry when Radway was wholly owned by the Church
- **Radmore Monks** Edward 1 in 1284 grants a "free warren" (an enclosed area for the breeding of game), in Radway Manor
- **Church of St Peter** originally built in 1321, it was demolished when the present church was consecrated in 1866
- **Radway Grange** built in the 16th century by the Stoneleigh monks and redesigned and landscaped by Sanderson Miller in the 18th century
- **The Farmers** Spring line village with organised drainage. Grazed parkland, visible evidence of ridge and furrow, working farms within the village
- **The Quakers** significant Quaker tradition with a burial ground and Quaker Meeting House (Oriental Cottage) which was in use until 1850
- **Village Hall and Church School** commissioned by Charles and John Chambers in 1852 and 1854 respectively
- **War Memorial Lych-gate** erected in grateful remembrance of those belonging to the village who served in the Great War 1914 – 1918 and in sacred memory of those who fell in active service 1939 – 1945. Field Marshall Earl Haig is listed in the roll of honour
- **The Green** houses erected by the council in the 1950's in three phases on the "boundary" of "The Green"
- **Townsend Farm** adaptation of former farm buildings to create 5 dwellings in the late 1980's
- **Old Stable Yard Stable Mews** adaptation of former stables and new buildings to create 7 dwellings in the late 1990s

2.4 The Landscape Setting

The Parish mainly lies within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the key features that contribute most to the landscape of Radway are:

- **Radway Grange** the grounds are designated by English Heritage as a Registered Garden of historic interest and it has many listed features. Built on the site of a monastic grange at the end of the 16th century. It was modernised and lived in by Sanderson Miller in the mid 18th century. This Elizabethan manor house is a square two storied building built of Hornton stone set in a landscaped park, which provides a backdrop to the village.
- **Edge Hill** the most dominant local geographical feature rising in a steepening scarp from the village providing a densely wooded backdrop. The Castle Inn, former folly to The Grange, built in 18th century, provides a landmark on top of the hill. An obelisk was erected in 1854 by Mr Chambers in memory of Colonel Fiennes Sanderson Miller and his regiment, Enniskillen Dragoons, in connection with the Battle of Waterloo.
- **The Feldon** the undulating plain slopes away gently towards the Avon in the North West – the Edge Hill battle site.
- **West End** its focus is the green and duck pond surrounded by houses with simple stone elevations, some thatched roofs and the graveyard for the original church. It is believed West End may have been the original centre of the village.
- **Tysoe Road** the generous green spaces generate a feeling of spaciousness with many strong lines of mature trees emphasising the linear development. Walls and layered hedges define many boundaries, with good continuity and containment of village form and space.
- **Church of St Peter** the spire provides a prominent landmark from a considerable distance, it is the first public building when entering the village from the west and is located at a pivotal point.



2.5 Housing

The village questionnaire showed that 72% of respondents were owner occupied as opposed to 71% in 2001 and 56% in 1991. That 21% were rented from a mix of private and Housing Association properties.

There is a remarkable degree of consistency in building materials in Radway, including most of the more modern buildings, which does a great deal for the overall coherence of the village. Facing walls are almost entirely of Hornton stone, but range from rough rubble coursing to ashlar blocks. Boundary walls also use Hornton stone.

In terms of detail, simpler cottages are characterised by small window openings, spanned by plain timber lintels and painted metal or timber casements. Grander buildings have larger windows with stone mullions and leaded metal casements: The openings often have a traditional carved stone hood moulding.

Most buildings in Radway are no more than two full storeys (ground and first floors). The majority of buildings would originally have been thatched and a significant number of the older houses remain so. Roof structures are consequently steep, even where they are now tiled. A large number of roofs are also finished in brown clay plain tiles. Many houses have substantial attics within their large roof spaces, typically with a small casement window to light the space set high in the gable wall to one side to the chimney flue.

The few buildings which do not follow this pattern stand out. These include those which are pebble-dashed and painted white, the backs of some houses which have painted rendering, (albeit originally hidden by trees) and buildings which use a mixture of Hornton stone and brick in their construction.

In the 2012 village questionnaire there was an overwhelming response to show that they think the village cannot accommodate new houses.

Against	83% 1 bedroomed
Against	81% 2-3 bedroomed homes
Against	88% 4+ bedroomed homes

Of the respondents 60% stated that it would spoil the environment to have any development in the village.

In another question 29% stated that the village should consider affordable homes.

The need for housing should however be kept under review, especially if the population changes and if necessary a local housing needs survey were to be undertaken involving Warwickshire Rural Housing Association. Notes about planning changes can be found at the back of this plan.

2.6 Village Hall

The Village Hall, formerly known as “The Institute”, provides the village with its most valuable community asset. Owned by the village and managed by a group of Trustees and is a registered charity. It is centrally located providing easy access to all villagers.

Following refurbishment around 2001 there has been on-going fund raising and continued support from the Parish council, to maintain the Hall. The management group encompasses representatives from all user groups and the Parish Council actively encourages villagers to take up community groups, clubs and activities. This aids the village in community spirit and also assists in supporting the Village Hall. 31% of respondents would like to see more village groups operating.

The Parish Council has recently funded the broadband connection in the Village Hall to assist residents to keep in touch.

2.7 Services

The range of services is limited, as there is no shop, Post Office or school. A pub is located within the Parish but sited at the top of Edge Hill. As a result there is no focal point within the village for villagers to meet informally and chat. The Village Hall is well located in the heart of the village and villagers can meet there at organised events. From autumn 2012 a monthly Friday social evening has been added to the events available to residents. This is additional to Thursday club for older residents, meeting bi weekly and Gardening club which meets monthly,

The recent survey identified that the facilities available within the village were the least important factors to respondents, with Radway’s environment being the most important for 84% of respondents.

The range of services available within the village include:

2.7.1 St Peter’s church

The Rev Barry Jackson supported by Alan Cartwright provides a regular Church of England service rota with a variety of times in order to accommodate residents different life styles. This church is one of 6 in the benefice, the others being Ratley, Shotteswell, Combrook and Kineton.

A project showing the history of the area and church has been undertaken and will be housed in this church.

2.7.2 Primitive Methodist chapel

The Minister the Rev John Taylor provides regular services with other ministers on a circuit which includes Tysoe, Kineton, Fenny Compton, Northend, Oxhill, Knightcote and Radway.

2.7.3 Churchyard

The Parish Council is the burial authority and as such it may contribute towards the upkeep of a cemetery or crematorium. If a Churchyard becomes “closed” the PC will become responsible for its maintenance unless it requests the district Council to take it over within three months of it being closed. However, the PC remains responsible for maintaining trees in a closed churchyard. The church and the chapel have difficulties in financing their upkeep. The Parish council contributes towards the churchyard upkeep.

2.7.4 Health Care Services

Primary Health Care surgeries are available in Shenington, Fenny Compton, Kineton and Tysoe. There is no surgery in Radway.

Local general practitioners regularly refer villagers to hospitals in both Banbury and Warwick although Radway is within the south Warwickshire Primary Health Care Trust. Having two hospitals locally provides an element of choice for villagers.

The Parish Council organise a rota for the collection of prescriptions from Shenington surgery, from residents who put their names forward. Prescriptions are ordered and then collected on alternate Thursdays with the volunteer delivering prescriptions to villagers homes.

Given the lack of public transport, it is not surprising that a small number of villagers have difficulties getting to the health care providers. The survey identified up to 3% of residents often have difficulty getting to health care with a further 12% occasionally having difficulties.

2.7.4 Education

There is no provision for pre-school education in Radway. This is available in Tysoe and Kineton.

The Primary School in Radway closed in 1966. Since then children from the village have attended Tysoe CE Primary for which a bus service runs. Children from the village also attend Kineton and Shenington primary schools as well as a number of private schools. There is no provision for after school clubs or holiday schemes and the survey did not identify a particular need however, there were no direct questions on this matter in the survey.

At Secondary level there is Kineton High School as well as Stratford upon Avon Grammar School for girls, Alcester Grammar School and King Edward VI Grammar school. A bus runs to enable attendance for Radway children.

The demand for adult education classes in Radway was not covered in the survey and the Parish council are not aware of any demand. There are limited courses in Kineton and Wellesbourne with some at Tysoe in the Old Fire Station. The local colleges of Banbury, Leamington and Stratford have a variety of courses accessible if the resident has transport.

2.7.6 Library

A mobile library visits Radway fortnightly and stands by the bus shelter for approximately half an hour. This mobile library has been calling for many years and appears to meet the needs of those who use it. It was not mentioned in the survey.

2.7.7 Shopping

As the village shop closed in the early 1990s a number of shopkeepers in neighbouring villages now deliver ordered groceries. A milkman delivers several days of the week and as well as dairy products it is possible to order bread and potatoes. There is a growing trend for residents to do shopping on the internet and have supermarkets deliver the groceries.

The 2001 survey showed 44% of residents would use a shop/post office once a week if available within the village. This was not covered in the 2012 questionnaire and is mentioned on the plan at the back of this document.

2.7.8 Utilities

Water, electricity and sewerage services are all available in the village. There is no mains gas supply. Power cuts are experienced during inclement weather but have reduced over the last 10 years.

Water drainage remains a recurrent problem. Manhole covers along Langdon Lane can have water gushing out of them and the road outside `Old School House` continues to have flooding issues. This is the area where `The Old Cartwash` is located and its preservation must be maintained.

There is a public card only telephone box and two post boxes. Mail is delivered and collected once a day except for Sundays. This service provides a vital link for many villagers and must be retained.

There are a number of professional and leisure users of the Internet in the village. There is however a problem with the speed of the connection. This is mentioned in the action plan at the back of this document.

2.7.9 External services

A range of services including hairdressing, chiropody, cleaning agencies and laundry services are used by villagers from visiting providers

2.8 Transport and Traffic

2.8.1 Car Sharing

Car sharing is undertaken for a range of activities from travelling to work, school runs and social/leisure activities. The 2012 survey identified 25% of respondents who experienced difficulties in getting out of Radway. This compares with 6% in 2001. This is despite the increase in bus services since 2001.

2.8.2 Bus Services

There is a bus service to Stratford upon Avon, Monday to Saturday. It leaves Radway mid-morning and allows only two and a half hours in Stratford. Similarly a twice-weekly service to Banbury on market days, Thursday and Saturday allows only two hours in town. In term time it is possible to use the school bus to and from Stratford upon Avon. This would allow a stay of approximately 7 hours in town. All these services are unsuitable for commuting, which might partially explain why bus use in Radway is limited. Although 5% of respondents use public transport weekly only 2% of respondents stated they often have difficulty in getting out of Radway and 23% stated they occasionally did. Mostly people rely on cars as their main means of transport. It is not concluded whether improved public transport could improve the local environment, given the diversity of requirements.

2.8.3 Parking

The majority of respondents replied that they use a garage or "off the road" parking for their vehicle. However, 61% of respondents would like more parking in the village while 53% of residents consider there is a lack of off road parking. This is mentioned in the action plan at the back of this document.

There continues to be an issue with residents on 'The Green' along Langdon Lane parking on the Orbit area of 'The Green'. The rules quite specifically state no parking on the grass and residents have been written to several times over the last few years, some of the car owners are not Orbit tenants. The Parish Council have offered to lease, purchase or arrange some form of solution. This is in the action plan at the back of the document.

2.8.4 Traffic Problems

The three roads into the village are narrow country lanes with restrictions on their use by heavy vehicles. However the approaches from Tysoe and Farnborough are used by commuter traffic to and from the M40, passing through the village at peak times, sometimes at speeds above the legal limit. Many cars park on the roadside and this exacerbates the situation.

Some danger spots on the roads in Radway were identified in the survey with the main areas of concern being; by Townsend Farm and around the bus shelter junction. The survey showed that 30% of residents would support "children at play signs" however almost half (46%) were not in favour of any of the suggested speed control measures in Radway.

2.8.5 Lighting

The survey showed that 67% of the respondents were happy with the street lighting in Radway and 51% would like to see more environmentally sensitive street lights with some consideration of reduced lighting.

2.9 Local Green spaces and countryside access

The land surrounding the village is strongly hedged with prominent areas of ridge and furrow visible in areas of permanent pasture. The fields on the scarp slope are of medium size, whereas those on the vale side are much larger with geometric field patterns. The three approaches to the village, along narrow country lanes, have wide grass verges enhancing the rural appearance and helping to retain its strong farming character. The stabling of a large number of horses in the village together with a riding school, means that roads in and through the village must be negotiated with care at all times.

Although the village is dominated by Edge Hill, the heavily wooded slopes prevent one obtaining a panoramic view from above other than from the viewing platform at the Castle Inn. From most directions, Radway remains largely hidden until one is close to the village apart from a glimpse of the spire of St Peter's church. This is due to the high layered hedges on the approach roads and the many large trees in and around the village, particularly around West End. The trees, together with the extensive grassed areas (notably the recreation area) and the homogeneous nature of most buildings give Radway its special charm. Furthermore, these trees serve to restrict views outward from the village, with only the ridge of Edge Hill and the distinctive outline of the Castle Inn visible from most areas.

Many of the roads through the village have pavements, an important feature in view of the width of the roads and the proliferation of parked cars, especially after dark.

There are areas designated "village greens" in the village, owned by the Parish Council. These are maintained by the Parish Council and must not be misused, driven or parked on. They must be kept available for parishioners to use for sports and pastimes.

There are a number of walks from the village. The most interesting walks are within the wooded slopes of Edge Hill, reached by steep footpaths up the scarp slope, from alongside Townsend Farm and the Grange respectively. These all link with the National Trail and form part of the "Centenary Way". There is also a footpath from West End past the site of the original church and emerging into King John's Lane. This path is difficult for elderly people to negotiate whilst the regular use of the bridle path up the hill by horses makes it difficult to negotiate on foot in bad weather.

2.9.1 Footpaths

The response to the village survey indicated a general interest in the footpaths and bridleways as a way of enjoying and making the most of Radway's rural location. Since the Parish Plan of 2001 the footpaths have been improved to give better access to villagers. Most stiles have been replaced by kissing gates which allows them to be more accessible for older people to negotiate. The County Council are no longer able to give financial assistance for materials or tools to assist improvement schemes.

2.10 Tourism

There is a caravan site on the Tysoe Road which is designated by the Caravan Club of Great Britain for 5 caravans and rallies. A neighbouring field has the status of a field of Special Scientific Interest where guided walks occasionally take place.

Walkers often pass through Radway as part of a walk around the surrounding countryside and Radway is on a cycling route from Burton Dassett Hills Country Park, promoted by Warwickshire County Council. A booklet, normally available at St Peter's church, identifies historically interesting sights and information about the village. 'A walk around Radway'. Teas can be provided by arrangement in the Village Hall. The Castle Inn (situated on Edge Hill, but part of the parish of Radway) is well patronised by ramblers, day trippers and cyclists.

Guide Books and leaflets about the English Civil War and particularly 'The Battle of Edge Hill' are for sale at the Castle Inn. There are also a number of maps along the Centenary Footpath. Access to part of the battle site is not possible as it is now on MOD land.

The Grange has a very interesting history and is architecturally significant, privately owned, it is not open to the public. Upton House and Farnborough Hall, both National Trust properties, are nearby and open to the public.

2.11 Recreation and Leisure

Most people in Radway enjoy the access to the countryside, whether on horseback, walking dogs or just making use of the number of local footpaths.

The village has its own cricket pitch and pavilion. The pitch is well used by the cricket team, for junior teams and cricket practise. The Pavilion has been replaced since the 2001 survey with a more modern and practical usable building. The cricket grounds are leased from the Diocese of Coventry.

There is a "Recreation Ground" that contains a football goal and a number of pieces of play equipment. The equipment was new at the time of the last Parish Plan and Radway Parish Council is actively now encouraging the new recreation ground committee to obtain grants to update the equipment.

2.11.1

Many public social events take place in people's homes and gardens such as the biennial Church Fete, the Macmillan Coffee Morning and the Book Club

There have been a number of one-off events, open to the whole village. These have included the Millennium Fair, the Christmas Bazaar, the Harvest Supper, the Jubilee events and the Open Gardens.

The number of groups who use the Village Hall on a regular basis has increased; much of this is due to the positive support and encouragement of the Parish Council.

The Gardening club is well supported and meets regularly, with members coming from Radway and surrounding villages.

The Thursday Club is open to the older members of Radway.

The keep fit sessions once regularly held in the Village Hall has ceased.

The Friday Social Club meets once a month on 2nd Friday.

The Computer Club meets twice a month on 2nd and 4th Thursday.

The Parish council meets on average 8 times a year.

There is also an opportunity to ring the bells in the Parish Church of St Peter's.

2.12 Business and employment

For the majority of the working population it is necessary to have one's own transport to access employment. Equestrian, farming and financial businesses offer limited employment within the village. There are also several residents who work from home. Some residents undertake part-time work. A number of villagers commute on a daily or weekly basis, some as far as London. This demonstrates that the village has a very diverse working population.

2.13 Recycling and Waste Management

The District Council empties dustbins fortnightly alternating between the recycling and general rubbish bins. The District Council also provides a street cleaning service and a green bin which is emptied fortnightly for composting items. The Parish Council provides litter and dog fouling bins and has the power to prosecute anyone for dropping litter or allowing dog fouling in the parish.

The 2001 village survey asked for views on enhancing the local environment with 46% asking for more recycling. This has been accommodated over the last few years and the container for recycling now allows bottles, cans, hard plastics, small electrical appliances, card board, magazines and clean textiles. In the 2012 survey 50% of respondents thought that even more recycling would help protect and enhance the local environment. Other factors considered to enhance the environment were, improved public transport, (40%), and community composting (22%). For those with transport the local tips provide facilities for more recycling including oil from cars, shoes, clothing, glass, cans, plastics and batteries. The local tips at Shipston and Wellesbourne have a shop where people can buy items which have been discarded. Many residents use Alkerton tip which actually is in Oxfordshire.

Radway Parish Council commissions a village skip twice a year for larger items the villagers can dispose of. This is a much appreciated facility.

2.14 Energy Saving

29% of respondents considered that one of the measures to enhance the environment of Radway was to implement energy saving measures.

2.15 Crime

The latest report issued by the District Council on Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy shows that this district has a lower than average crime rate. The main concern of the wider district is the rise in violent crime. The District Council is promoting traffic calming initiatives. The village survey showed that 46% of respondents would not support any of the suggested measures to reduce speed through the village.

The most common offences in Radway are dog fouling, parking on greens and verges and speeding vehicles. Other crimes at present appear to be seasonal and occur in clusters when other local villages are also targeted. These offences have been theft of garden equipment, cars and items from sheds and houses. The village does not have a neighbourhood watch scheme however the close nature of the community spirit helps to protect the residents.

2.16 Communication

The Parish Council currently issues a monthly newsletter "Radway Village Newsletter" and the Edgehill Benefice, of which St Peter's is a part, issues a monthly information sheet called 'Parish Link'. A group of volunteers in the village distribute both these forms of information to each house in the village, thus providing villagers with a range of information about village life and events. This process facilitates the spread of information within the village regarding current issues and activities. The development of the monthly news by the Parish Council followed the results of the 2001 village survey at which time there was a 6 monthly newsletter.

2.17 Local Development Plan and Core Strategy Plan

Warwickshire County Council together with Stratford District Council are in the process developing a plan to take the District and County forward for the next 20 years. It will provide the framework within which most day-to-day development control decisions are normally made. The Government plan to overhaul the development planning system giving more authority to local councils is currently raising many concerns. The progress of these issues can be found on the web sites of each authority.

The Parish Plan itself will provide local authorities with detailed information on the concerns wishes and needs of the village which will be taken into account in their future plans. The District Council may adopt the Parish Plan as 'material consideration' and as a local information source.

All planning matters are now dealt with via the internet and no hard copies of plans are sent out. This means that access for those without a computer is limited. The new computer club in the village will provide some access for those residents.

3 Action Plan

Design Guidance

The Parish Council guided by the results of the survey and the wishes of the residents will ensure the use of sympathetic building styles, materials and colours in any future building.

Any future development must make adequate provision for discreet parking away from the grass verges.

It is vital that the relatively unspoilt appearance of the village be preserved. Large groups of similar or estate-type houses must be avoided.

Developments, which increase the amount of traffic in the village, should be avoided.

The open spaces within the village are to be preserved in order to maintain the rural character and feel of the village. Ensuring open spaces remain within the main body of the village.

The Parish Council will make the feelings of the residents of Radway as a whole, known to the planning authorities.

Village Community Facilities

The Parish Council continues to support to the Village Hall. It will continue to encourage and support current and future groups to utilise this facility.

The Parish Council continues to support the Cricket Club and will encourage and support groups to utilise this facility.

The Parish council will re assess a need for a Village Shop following the large support there previously was and the problems which brought the project to a halt.

The Parish Council will endeavour to exchange information about products and services available in surrounding villages in an attempt to improve attendance for each and discover possible cost saving areas by working together.

After School and Holiday Clubs needs will continue to be re assessed by the Parish Council with appropriate action.

The Parish council will continue to provide a recreation facility for the residents for the use of all residents. This is by leasing the ground from The Chambers Trust, safe guarding it for leisure activities and enlisting the aid of a user group to ensure the equipment provided is of a varied and balanced nature.

Health Care Services

A small number of villagers experience problems in accessing health care. The Parish Council will continue to assess the need for a prescription rota to all nearby surgeries and to the possible demand for transport.

The current prescription rota for Shennington surgery will be continued by the Parish Council and advertised in the newsletter.

3 Action Plan continued

Flooding

Flooding continues to be an issue by `The School House`. The Parish Council will continue to liaise with all appropriate bodies and persons to alleviate this problem.

There is also a flooding issue on the junction to Kineton road and the Parish Council will pursue the repair works required for the broken drain. The Parish Council wants all landowners to be proactive in the maintenance of their ditches and will continue to encourage good practice.

Housing

The need for a `local housing needs survey` will be periodically reviewed and if required Warwickshire Rural Housing Association will be invited to conduct the survey. The village survey on which this Parish Plan is based did not identify a particular need. The Parish council would like to have a portfolio of experts in light of the proposed planning changes in order to aid the maintaining of the existing character of Radway.

Transport and Traffic

The survey shows that residents are reluctant to have more signs around the village. The Parish Council will therefore encourage car sharing and the options of community links and Tysoe community bus.

Tensions sometimes arise between residents with regard to parking issues. The Parish council will endeavour to facilitate more provision for parking – being mindful of the fact that their funds are public funds and not for private improvements in general.

Pathways and Bridleways

The Parish council ask the footpaths warden to report to them any issues they find. Footpaths are on private land and any clearance work must bear this in mind. The reduced services provided by District will require the Parish council and residents to be more actively involved.

Recycling and Waste Management

The Parish council encourages recycling activities as well as eco-friendly measures to aid the environment.

Neighbourhood Watch

The Parish Council will review the practicality of re-establishing the neighbourhood watch scheme within the village.

Communication

The Parish Council will endeavour to continue to provide the monthly newsletter covering all aspects of village life, delivered to each house in the Parish. The delivery via email will be encouraged.

St. Peter's church Information Hub

A project to display a history of the area within St Peter's church is well under way by a group of residents. The Parish Council support and encourage this venture.

Broadband

A growing number of residents are using the internet. There is general unhappiness regarding the speed of the connection in the village. The Parish Council will endeavour to raise the issue where it can in order to facilitate an improved speed. The Parish council have recently funded the installation of a communal broadband facility in the village hall.

Travellers

Whilst not specifically mentioned in the survey the Parish Council have received views from residents who are not in favour of any such sites in this area as it is no appropriate place.

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LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE PARISH

Barn Approximately One Metre South of Townsend Farmhouse

Grade DL

Farnborough Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Beech Cottage# Pear Tree Cottage

Grade II

Norton's Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Chestnut Cottage

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Church of St Peter

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Dale Cottage Rose Cottage

Grade II

Radway

Dovecote and Attached Wall and Gate pier at Radway Grange

Grade II

Radway

Drive Cottage

Grade II

The Green, Radway, Warwickshire

Egge Cottage

Grade II*

Radway

Falkland House

Grade II

Norton's Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Garden Wall and Gate pier Approximately 15 Metres North of Dovecote at Radway Grange

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Gardeners Cottage

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Gatehouse to Forecourt and Attached Walls at Radway Grange

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Ha Ha at Radway Grange

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Headstone Approximately 4 Metres South West of Dale Cottage in Old St Peter's Churchyard

Grade II

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Headstone Approximately 5 Metres South West of Dale Cottage in Old St Peter's Churchyard

Grade II

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Hemp Cottage

Grade II

Langdon Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Hill Cottage

Grade II

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Jasmine Cottage Mole End Cottage Rose Cottage Sunbeam Cottage

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Lees House

Grade II

Norton's Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Obelisk at Sp 3741 4759

Grade II

Radway, Warwickshire

Oriel Cottage

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Pitt's Urn

Grade II

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Radway Grange and Attached Stable Block

Grade II*

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Radway Institute

Grade II

The Green, Radway, Warwickshire

Ruby Cottage and Attached Cottage

Grade DL

W End, Radway, Warwickshire

Smithy Cottage

Grade II

Norton's Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Stable Approximately 7 Metres South of Lees House

Grade II

Norton's Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Stable Cottage

Grade II

Langdon Lane, Radway, Warwickshire

Statue and Garden Walls at Radway Grange

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Sundial Approximately 5 Metres East of East Front of Radway Grange

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

The Castle Inn

Grade II*

Radway, Warwickshire

The School House

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Townsend Farmhouse

Grade II

Farnborough Road, Radway, Warwickshire

Walnut Thatch

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

War Memorial Lych Gate

Grade II

Tysoe Road, Radway, Warwickshire

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