



RUGBY BOROUGH COUNCIL
RURAL SUSTAINABILITY STUDY
DECEMBER 2024



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Village Hall

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CONTENTS

Contents	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Policy Context.....	5
3. Scope and Methodology	7
4. Findings & Recommendations	11
Appendix A: Sustainability Scoring Table	15
Appendix B: Recommended Rural Village Designations	17

1. INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW AND REPORT STRUCTURE

- 1.1. This document reports on a study of rural settlements within Rugby Borough which was conducted by the Council's Development Strategy team between September and December 2024.
- 1.2. The purposes of the study were to:
 - a) Identify all rural settlements that exist within the Borough;
 - b) Record the access that each settlement has to services and facilities, public transport and the internet;
 - c) Rank the sustainability of the settlements based on these criteria;
 - d) Recommend potential changes to the designation of settlements.
- 1.3. As a contribution towards the evidence base for the emerging local plan, the intention is that the study shall help ensure that the settlement hierarchy taken forward remains appropriate for directing Rugby's projected growth over the new plan period. The last study of this kind was undertaken in 2015 and is now considered to be out of date.
- 1.4. Following this introduction, chapter two outlines the policy context for the study, with a focus on the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the current local plan, and the outcomes of the prior study. Chapter three sets out the scope of the study and the methodology by which information has been gathered and assessed. Finally, chapter four sets out the findings of the study, comprising a ranking of settlements and brief written commentaries, and concludes with recommendations for the designation of rural settlements.

2. POLICY CONTEXT

NATIONAL POLICY

- 2.1. The Council’s emerging Local Plan will need to comply with existing national planning policy that is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The framework has a “presumption in favour of sustainable development”, which means that local authorities have to meet the development needs of their area unless adverse impacts from the development would significantly outweigh the benefits or, unless other specific NPPF policies indicate that development should be restricted, i.e. where the development would be deemed unsustainable.
- 2.2. The two paragraphs shown below highlight the key sections of the NPPF that relate to rural sustainability and thus form the context for this study:

Paragraph 88 of the NPPF

Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed, beautiful new buildings;
- b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and
- d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.

Paragraph 83 of the NPPF

To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby.

- 2.3. As can be seen from the two NPPF paragraphs above, the accessibility of services is an important consideration in determining where new development should be located for it to be deemed sustainable. This importance is heightened when considering villages in rural locations as, often, the lack of access to a service, or choice of a range of services, can make a village feel isolated from other settlements in a borough.

LOCAL POLICY

- 2.4. The primary policy relating to rural sustainability in the current local plan is policy GP2: Settlement Hierarchy, as reproduced in full below. This policy is currently the overall development strategy for the Borough, concerned with directing new development to the most sustainable locations.

Policy GP2: Settlement Hierarchy	
Development will be allocated and supported in accordance with the following Settlement Hierarchy, as defined on the Policies Map:	
Rugby town	Main focus for all development in the Borough. Development permitted within existing boundaries and as part of allocated Sustainable Urban Extensions.
Main Rural Settlements <i>Binley Woods, Brinklow, Clifton upon Dunsmore, Dunchurch, Long Lawford, Ryton on Dunsmore, Stretton on Dunsmore, Wolston, Wolvey.</i>	Development will be permitted within the existing boundaries of all Main Rural Settlements and on allocated sites.
Rural Villages	Development will be permitted within existing boundaries only, including the conversion of existing buildings where national policy permits.
Countryside	New development will be resisted; only where national policy on countryside locations allows will development be permitted.
Green Belt	New development will be resisted; only where national policy on Green Belt allows will development be permitted.

- 2.5. As mentioned in the introduction, a rural sustainability study was last conducted in 2015. The methodology employed was similar to that used for this 2024 study, although the number of rural settlements covered was limited to the 34 that are currently designated in the local plan, and the weighted scoring system did not account for internet access.
- 2.6. The 2015 study found that the nine settlements already designated as Main Rural Settlements were the most sustainable of the rural settlements, and that there were grounds to continue to distinguish between these settlements and those designated as Rural Villages. The report recommended giving consideration to whether these two categories could be nuanced by having ‘above average’ and ‘below average’ tiers within them. However, no changes to the Borough’s settlement hierarchy have occurred as a result of this suggestion.

3. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

SCOPE

3.1. This study covers all thirty four settlements that are designated as Main Rural Settlements or Rural Villages within the adopted local plan for Rugby Borough, as listed in the tables below.

Main Rural Settlements	Dwellings 2024
Long Lawford	1,782
Binley Woods	1,223
Wolston	1,158
Dunchurch	1,080
Ryton on Dunsmore	726
Brinklow	464
Stretton on Dunsmore	446
Clifton upon Dunsmore	421
Wolvey	357

Rural Villages	Dwellings 2024
Pailton	196
Shilton	194
Brandon	176
Marton	176
Willoughby	159
Newton	147
Monks Kirby	141
Ansty	136
Harborough Magna	131
Birdingbury	121
Church Lawford	115
Thurlaston	109
Grandborough	105
Frankton	101
Barnacle	96
Princethorpe	89
Broadwell	72
Churchover	70
Bourton on Dunsmore	64
Stretton Under Fosse	61
Burton Hastings	60
Easenhall	56
Flecknoe	55
Leamington Hastings	38
Willey	34

3.2. The new study also covers an additional six settlements. Bretford (30 dwellings) was accounted for in the 2015 study in combination with the larger village of Brandon. However, while the two settlements share a parish council, the fact that they are almost two kilometres apart (a greater distance than separates many other villages) means that assessing them as a single unit makes little sense. Therefore, for the purposes of the 2024 study, Brandon and Bretford have been assessed as separate settlements, bringing the total number of settlements assessed up to 35.

3.3. The following settlements were absent from the 2015 study but are present in the 2024 study:

- a) Coton House Estate (87 dwellings)
- b) Withybrook (59 dwellings)
- c) Lawford Heath (57 dwellings)
- d) Draycote (34 dwellings)
- e) Wibtoft (23 dwellings)

- 3.4. The rationale for including these additional settlements is twofold. Firstly, they are of a comparable size to some of the smaller settlements that are currently designated as Rural Villages, such as Willey (34 dwellings). Secondly, they are all located within rural settings outside the boundaries of Rugby town, and are either a considerable distance from other settlements, or are separated from them by significant infrastructure (such as the M6 in the case of the Coton House Estate). With the inclusion of these settlements, the total number covered by the 2024 study is therefore 40.
- 3.5. The locations that have remained excluded from the study, or which have continued to be accounted for in combination with nearby larger settlements are as follows:
- a) Bramcote (military settlement)
 - b) Copston Magna (too small, 13 dwellings)
 - c) Hill (hamlet of 29 dwellings accounted for by Leamington Hastings)
 - d) King's Newnham (hamlet of 15 dwellings accounted for by Church Lawford)
 - e) Kites Hardwick (too small, 19 dwellings)
 - f) Little Lawford (hamlet of 11 dwellings accounted for by Long Lawford)
 - g) Nethercote (hamlet of 8 dwellings accounted for by Flecknoe)
 - h) Sawbridge (hamlet of 14 dwellings accounted for by Grandborough)
 - i) Toft (hamlet of 30 dwellings accounted for by Dunchurch)
 - j) Wolfhampcote (too small, only four dwellings)
 - k) Wolvey Heath (82 dwellings accounted for by Wolvey)

METHODOLOGY

- 3.6. For the purposes of this study, the sustainability of settlements has been judged according to their access to services, access to public transport, and access to the internet. Prior studies have focused exclusively on access to services and access to public transport, both of which remain vital and are common components of recent studies undertaken by other authorities. However, given its importance for work, recreation and social connections¹, access to the internet has been introduced as a third category for this iteration of the study.
- 3.7. Data was initially gathered about the 40 rural settlements from the following sources:
- a) Google Maps
 - b) The Ordnance Survey 'Premium Stack' GIS layer
 - c) Aerial photography
 - d) Bus route maps and timetables hosted by Warwickshire County Council
 - e) Mobile library information hosted by Warwickshire County Council
 - f) Ofcom's Connected Nations report
 - g) The Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) pubs & clubs directory
- 3.8. 36 parish councils or parish meetings were then invited to correct lists of services identified for settlements within their boundaries, based on their specialist local knowledge (e.g. where a business may have recently opened or closed). 12 responses were received.

¹ 'Internet access: essential utility or human right?', Good Things Foundation, April 2023: <https://www.goodthingsfoundation.org/policy-and-research/research-and-evidence/research-2024/internet-is-essential-utility-and-human-right>

3.9. Finally, a weighted scoring system (explained in detail below) was applied to the corrected data to determine a total sustainability score for each settlement. Settlements are ranked according to their sustainability scores and a brief commentary is provided focusing on a) changes in the provision of services since the 2015 study was completed, and b) a comparison of the positioning of settlements relative to prior studies.

THE WEIGHTED SCORING SYSTEM

3.10. Settlements have been awarded points based on their access to services (max. 44 points), public transport (max. 10 points) and internet coverage (max. 6 points), which combine to give a total sustainability score (max. 60 points). The precise method for awarding points and the weights given for certain criteria are explained below.

Access to Services

3.11. A settlement shall be assigned four points for each of the following essential services that are to be found within its boundary. Two or more instances recorded within the same category shall not result in additional points, i.e. if a village has two convenience shops, it shall still only be assigned four points.

Essential Services

- Community centre
- Convenience shop
- Doctor's surgery
- Pharmacy
- Post Office
- Primary school

3.12. Where a settlement does not contain an essential service from the list above, but still has good access to alternative provision, then two points shall be awarded instead of four. In such circumstances, 'good access' means that the service is within 1.5 miles of the settlement boundary along a bus route that runs at least several times a day Monday to Saturday. Such services might be located within Rugby town, other rural settlements of Rugby Borough, or settlements located within the boundaries of other local authorities, such as Bulkington (Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council) or Braunston (West Northamptonshire Council).

3.13. A settlement shall be assigned two points for each of the following desirable services that are to be found within its boundary. As with the essential services, two or more instances within the same category shall not result in additional points. However, there are variables to the scores to be gained from dentists and libraries, as seen below.

Desirable Services

- Bank, building society or free-to-use ATM
- Café or restaurant
- Dentist (+1 point for NHS provision)
- Garage or fuelling station
- Leisure centre or indoor sports facility
- Library (+1 point for permanent instead of mobile service)
- Nursery
- Place of worship
- Recreational open space

Access to Public Transport

3.14. Rural settlements with public transport connections are deemed to be more sustainable due to the access this provides to employment, retail and leisure opportunities, and because of the resulting reduction in the reliance on the private car. For the majority of rural settlements in the Borough the only public transport available is the bus, although certain settlements are within reasonable proximity of Rugby train station too. Points shall be awarded to settlements on the following basis:

Bus Service Type	Points
Hourly or better Mon-Sat, and some provision on Sundays	5 points
Hourly or better Mon-Sat, no provision on Sundays; OR Three or more times a day, Mon-Sat, and some provision on Sundays	4 points
Three or more times a day Mon-Sat, no provision on Sundays; OR Once or twice a day Mon-Sat, and some provision on Sundays	3 points
Once or twice a day Mon-Sat, no provision on Sundays	2 points
Once or twice a week	1 point

Distance to Rail Station	Points
Station within 1 mile	5 points
Station within 3 miles	3 points

Access to the Internet

3.15. Ample evidence is available which demonstrates the importance of internet access to our contemporary lives². It is vital for business, home-based leisure and social connections, and is increasingly relied upon to facilitate access to public services.

3.16. For the purposes of this study, those areas which are able to provide high quality broadband connections to wider numbers of residents shall be considered more sustainable. Points shall be allocated on the following basis:

- 95% or more premises within the settlement area with access to 'superfast' broadband: 3 points
- 50% or more premises within the settlement area with access to 'ultrafast' broadband: 3 points

² A councillor's guide to digital connectivity, Local Government Association, October 2019:
<https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/councillors-guide-digital-connectivity-0>

4. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

SETTLEMENT RANKINGS

4.1. The scores and rankings of settlements are shown in the table below. Main Rural Settlements are highlighted in blue, Rural Villages are not highlighted, and settlements that aren't designated at all within the current local plan are highlighted in orange.

Settlement	Residential Dwellings 2024	Access to Services Score	Public Transport Score	Access to Internet Score	Overall Score
Dunchurch	1,080	41	5	3	49
Binley Woods	1,223	36	5	6	47
Wolston	1,158	37	5	3	45
Brinklow	464	36	5	3	44
Long Lawford	1,782	24	8	6	38
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	446	32	3	3	38
Clifton upon Dunsmore	421	24	6	6	36
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	726	30	3	3	36
Wolvey	357	32	3	0	35
Newton	147	22	6	6	34
Harborough Magna	131	20	5	3	28
Monks Kirby	141	16	4	6	26
Brandon	176	16	5	3	24
Bretford	30	18	5	0	23
Stretton-under-Fosse	61	18	5	0	23
Marston	176	16	3	3	22
Pailton	196	14	5	3	22
Shilton	194	16	3	3	22
Princethorpe	89	18	3	0	21
Willoughby	159	14	4	3	21
Church Lawford	115	12	5	3	20
Ansty	136	10	3	6	19
Thurlaston	109	16	3	0	19
Easenhall	56	10	3	3	16
Withybrook	59	12	1	3	16
Frankton	101	8	3	3	14
Grandborough	105	10	1	3	14
Birdingbury	121	10	3	0	13
Bourton on Dunsmore	64	10	3	0	13
Leamington Hastings	38	12	1	0	13
Willey	34	6	0	6	12
Flecknoe	55	10	1	0	11
Churchover	70	8	1	0	9
Broadwell	72	8	1	0	9
Wibtoft	23	2	0	6	8
Barnacle	96	6	1	0	7
Burton Hastings	60	2	2	3	7
Lawford Heath	57	2	1	3	6
Coton House	87	0	3	0	3
Draycote	34	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS

4.2. Although there have been some minor changes to the methodology used, it is still feasible to draw some comparisons between the results of the 2015 study and the 2024 study. The table below lists the services that have been recorded in 2015 and 2024 for the 34 settlements that are designated by the adopted local plan.

Service	2015	2024	Change
Community Centre	27/34	29/34	+2
Convenience Store	9/34	9/34	0
Post Office	9/34	7/34	-2
Doctors Surgery	5/34	5/34	0
Pharmacy	4/34	4/34	0
Primary School	11/34	12/34	+1
Leisure Centre/Indoor Sports Centre	2/34	2/34	0
Bank, Building Society or Free ATM	0/34	2/34	+2
Pub	23/34	19/34	-4
Café/Restaurant	23/34	14/34	-9
Library	20/34	20/34	0
Place of Worship	28/34	28/34	0
Recreational Open Space	22/34	26/34	+4
Dentist	3/34	3/34	0
Nursery	8/34	8/34	0
Garage/Fueling Station	4/34	8/34	+3

4.3. Some of the changes are due to amendments to the counting method instead of actual material changes. These are marked in grey, and the explanations are as follows:

- **Primary School** – The school at ‘Hill’ has been counted in the 2024 audit of Leamington Hastings, whereas previously it was not.
- **Bank, Building Society or Free ATM** – This category previously didn’t include free-to-use ATMs, of which there are only two: one at Long Lawford and one at Ryton-on-Dunsmore.
- **Café/Restaurant** – In the 2015 study, pubs which served food were counted twice as both pubs and restaurants, whereas in the 2024 audit they have been counted solely as pubs.
- **Recreational Open Space** – Playing fields in Ansty and Grandborough have been counted in 2024 which were overlooked in 2015. Furthermore, the playing field at ‘Hill’ has been counted for in Leamington Hastings, whereas previously it was excluded.
- **Garage/Fuelling Station** – This category has been interpreted more broadly in the 2024 study to include garages that undertake repairs to vehicles, rather than exclusively garages that provide fuel.

4.4. Conversely, the changes recorded in the above table highlighted in orange reflect actual material changes that have occurred between the two audits. The increase in settlements with recorded community centres is due to the opening of a new village hall in Harborough Magna, and because the hall in Newton has been picked up this time around. The closures of Post Offices and pubs in rural settlements that have occurred between the two studies are as follows:

Post Offices Closed	Pubs and Clubs Closed*
Long Lawford (2016) Marton (2016)	Long Lawford (Royal British Legion Club, 2021) Monks Kirby (The Bell Inn, 2016) Pailton (The White Lion, 2017; Ex-Service Man’s Club, 2021) Princethorpe (Three Horse Shoes, 2023) Ryton-on-Dunsmore (The Malt Shovel, 2023) Stretton-on-Dunsmore (Shoulder of Mutton, 2019) Willey (Sarah Mansfield, 2024) Willoughby (Rose Inn, 2023)

*Estimated dates of permanent closure sourced from CAMRA

- 4.5. The sustainability rankings of the 2024 study (p.11) and the 2015 study are broadly similar. The nine Main Rural Settlements have come out on top, and their order has only shifted marginally. Likewise, most of the Rural Villages have retained similar rankings to those received previously. However, there are a handful which have seen significant increases or falls in their rankings, as commented on below.
- 4.6. Newton has climbed up the rankings (from 21/34 to 10/40) for several reasons. Firstly, the village hall, which was overlooked in the last study, has been accounted for. Secondly, a new children’s play area and recreational field has been created in the north of the village. Thirdly, the access that residents have to the Post Office, doctors surgery and pharmacy of Brownsover via bus has resulted in points being awarded which were previously absent. And, lastly, the village has scored the maximum for internet access.
- 4.7. Harborough Magna has climbed the rankings (from 16/34 to 11/40) because a village hall was constructed there in 2020, and because a garage (GR Auto Services) began trading in 2023.
- 4.8. Willoughby has climbed the rankings (from 25/34 to 20/40) despite losing a pub and garage between the two studies, partly because it has received some points for internet access while ten other Rural Villages have received none.
- 4.9. Easenhall has dropped in the rankings (from 12/34 to 24/40) primarily because services in Brinklow that were previously counted as accessible (convenience shop, Post Office, doctors surgery and primary school) have not been this time around. Although a bus route connects them, the boundaries of the two villages are farther apart than 1.5 miles apart by road.
- 4.10. Likewise, Shilton has primarily dropped in the rankings (from 10/34 to 18/40) because services that were previously counted as accessible (convenience shop, Post Office, doctors surgery and primary school) have not been this time around. It is presumed that the services of Bulkington were previously accounted for, however, despite being under 1.5 miles away from Shilton, the bus route between the two settlements is not direct (routing via Wolvey) and therefore does not qualify as ‘good access’.

- 4.11. Lastly, Flecknoe has fallen considerably in the rankings (from 23/34 to 32/40) simply because it has relatively poor internet accessibility – no material change in the services located in the village has occurred.
- 4.12. As may be expected, most of the six non-designated settlements have ranked very low in the sustainability rankings, with the notable exception of Bretford. This is because, despite its small size, the settlement has a village hall, pub and recreational open space, as well as a frequent bus service (no. 86) that offers good access to all the services and facilities of Wolston.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.13. The current distinction between Main Rural Settlements and Rural Villages should be retained, with the former sitting above the latter in the settlement hierarchy on the basis that they are more sustainable locations.
- 4.14. It is recommended that Bretford, Coton House Estate, Draycote, Lawford Heath, Wibtoft and Withybrook be designated as Rural Villages. The grounds for designating these locations are: a) that they contain concentrations of dwellings of a comparable volume to currently designated Rural Villages; and b) that they are in rural locations separated from other settlements by considerable distances. Possible boundaries for these new designations are attached as Appendix B. So as to be consistent with the established practice for designated settlements, the areas within the boundaries set for Bretford, Lawford Heath, Wibtoft and Withybrook should all be removed from the Green Belt.
- 4.15. Given its high ranking within the sustainability rankings produced by this study, consideration should be given to whether Newton should be re-designated as a Main Rural Settlement. One factor that is likely to count against such re-designation is that the village's heightened sustainability is largely dependent on the access it has to services in Brownsover via bus. The provision of services within the village itself (church, pub, recreational open space, and village hall) are inferior to those contained within the current Main Rural Settlements, all of which have a convenience store and primary school of their own. A second factor that may potentially count against re-designation is that the number of dwellings in Newton (147) is less than a third of the smallest Main Rural Settlement of Wolvey (357).
- 4.16. It is recommended that a review of the boundaries of the Main Rural Settlements and Rural Villages be undertaken. There are numerous instances where boundaries do not account for contemporary developments that from a lay perspective are likely considered as village extensions. For example, see King's Newnham View to the north of Church Lawford, Edward Cave Walk to the north of Newton, and Grange Farm Close to the south of Grandborough.

APPENDIX A: SUSTAINABILITY SCORING TABLE

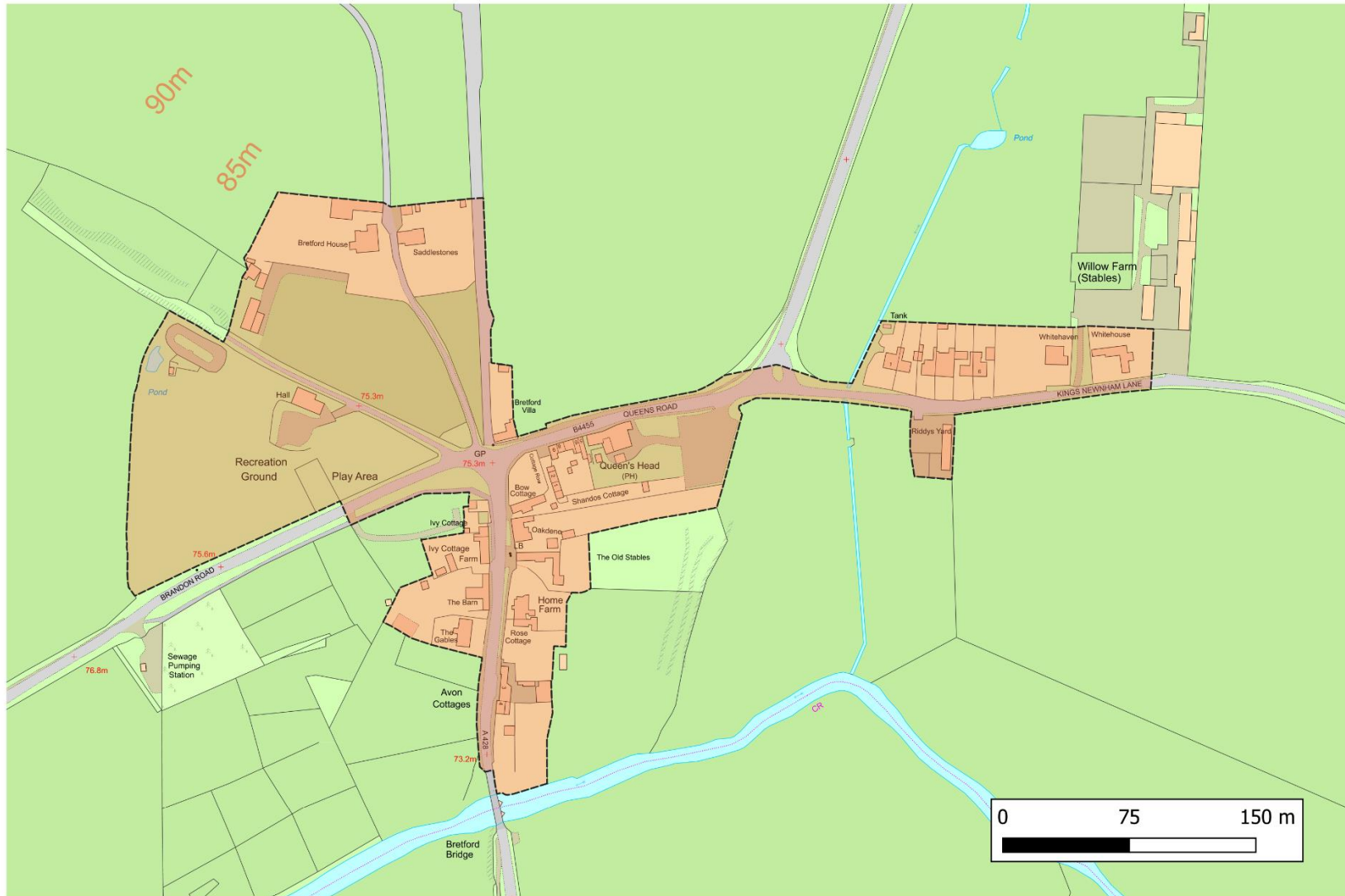
Settlement	Community Centre	Convenience Store	Post Office	Doctors Surgery	Pharmacy	Primary School	Leisure Centre/Indoor Sports	Bank, B. Society or Free ATM	Pub	Café/Restaurant	Library (Perm or Mobile)	Place of Worship	Recreational Open Space	Dentist	Early Years Nursery	Garage/Fuelling Station	Bus Service	Rail Station (within 1/ 3 miles)	Internet Access	Total Score
Dunchurch	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	0	3	49
Binley Woods	4	4	4	2	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	5	0	6	47
Wolston	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	45
Brinklow	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	5	0	3	44
Long Lawford	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	3	6	38
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	0	3	38
Clifton upon Dunsmore	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	6	36
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	4	4	4	0	0	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	36
Wolvey	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	35
Newton	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	6	34
Harborough Magna	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	5	0	3	28
Monks Kirby	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	6	26
Brandon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	24
Bretford	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	23
Stretton-under-Fosse	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	23
Marton	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	22
Pailton	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	5	0	3	22
Shilton	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	0	3	22
Princethorpe	2	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	21
Willoughby	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	21

Settlement	Community Centre	Convenience Store	Post Office	Doctors Surgery	Pharmacy	Primary School	Leisure Centre/Indoor Sports	Bank, B. Society or Free ATM	Pub	Café/Restaurant	Library (Perm or Mobile)	Place of Worship	Recreational Open Space	Dentist	Early Years Nursery	Garage/Fuelling Station	Bus Service	Rail Station (within 1/ 3 miles)	Internet Access	Total Score
Church Lawford	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	20
Ansty	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	6	19
Thurlaston	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	19
Easehall	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	16
Withybrook	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	16
Frankton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	14
Grandborough	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	14
Birdingbury	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	13
Bourton on Dunsmore	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	13
Leamington Hastings	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Willey	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12
Flecknoe	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Churchover	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Broadwell	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Wibtoft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Barnacle	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Burton Hastings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	7
Lawford Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	6
Coton House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Draycote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N.B. Settlements are listed in descending order by total score. Main Rural Settlements are highlighted in blue, Rural Villages are not highlighted, and non-designated settlements are highlighted in Orange.

APPENDIX B: RECOMMENDED RURAL VILLAGE DESIGNATIONS

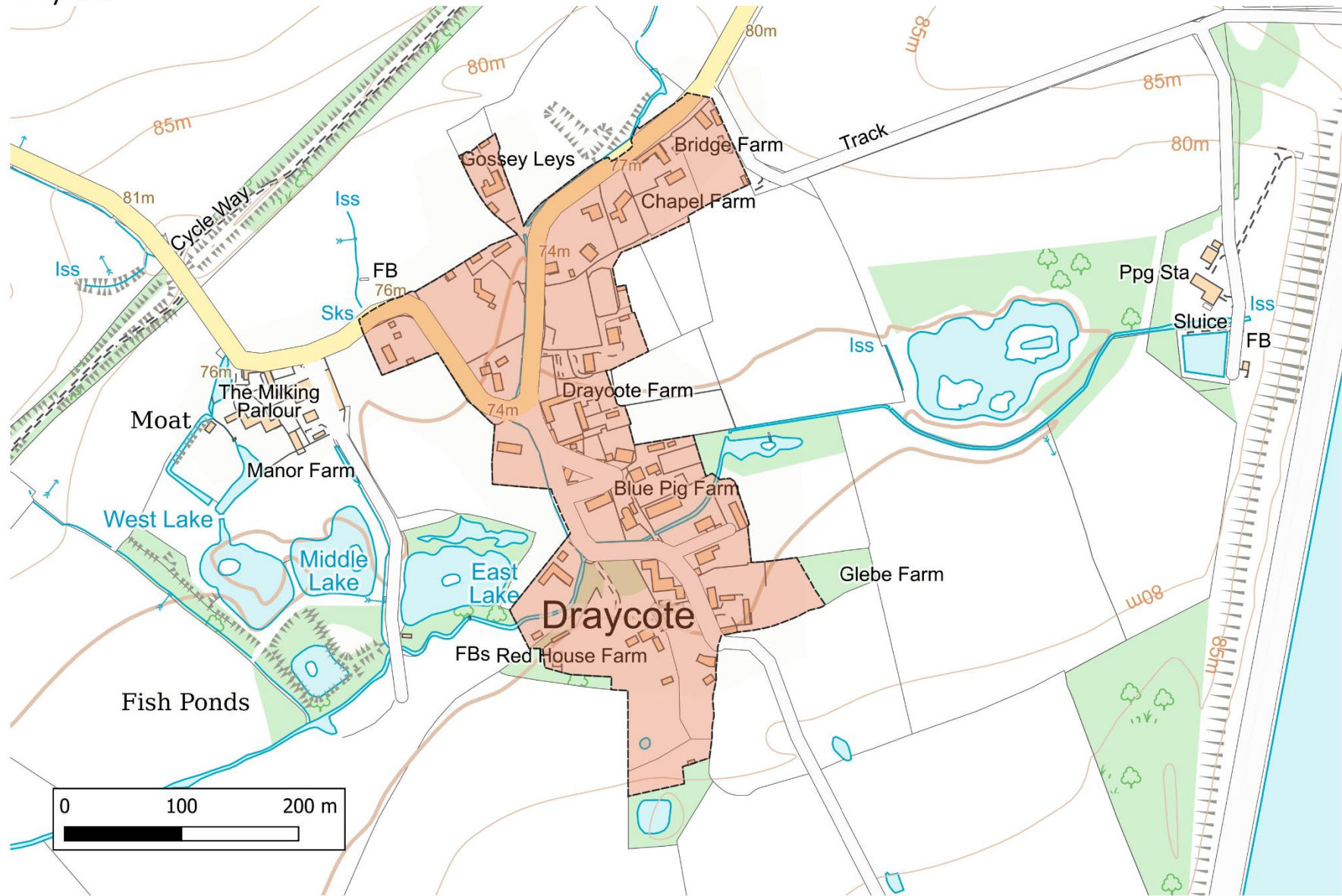
Bretford



Coton House Estate



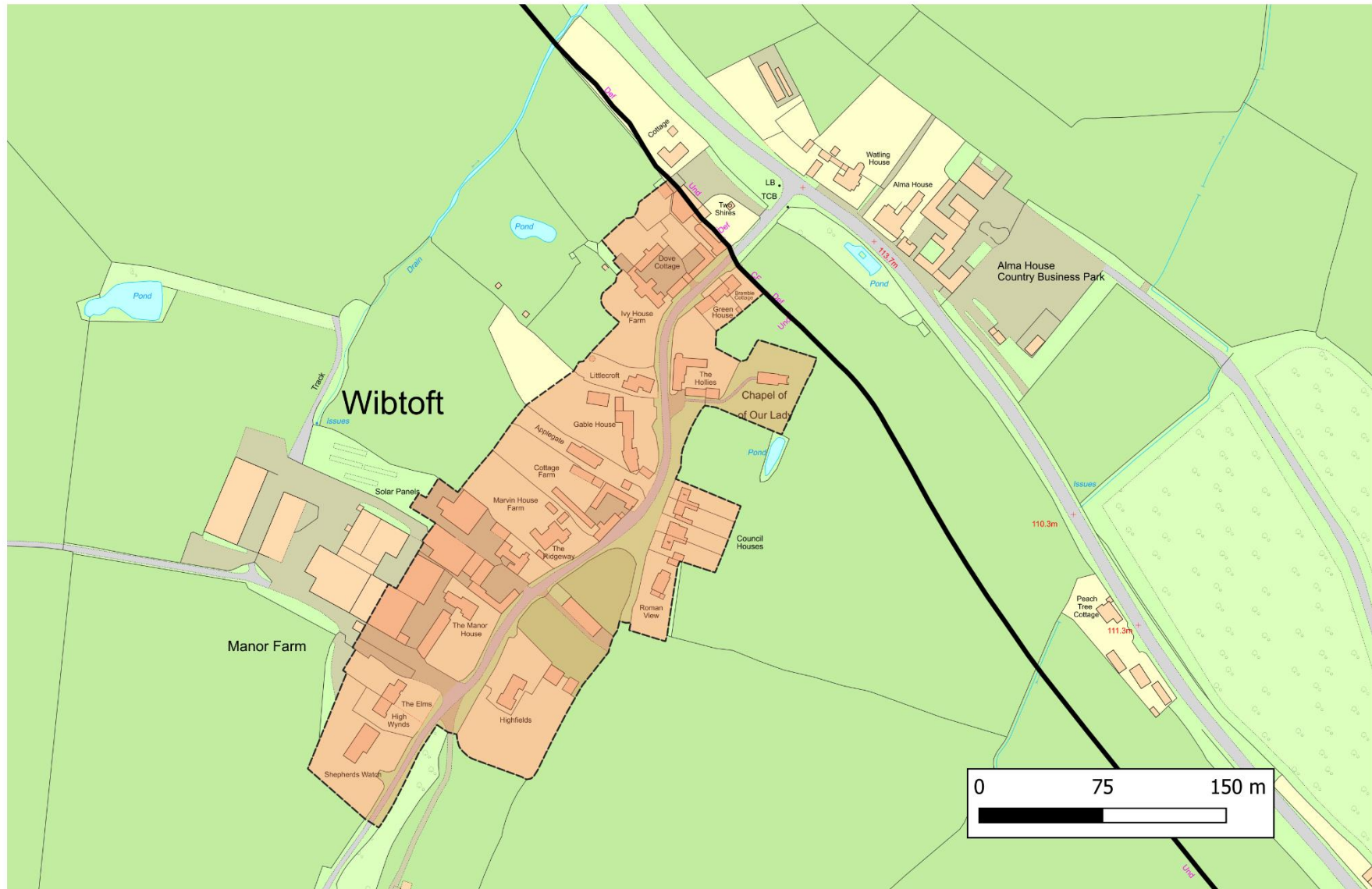
Draycote



Lawford Heath



Wibtoft



Withybrook

