



Consultation Report

for the delivery of

Stapenhill Neighbourhood Plan

on behalf of:

Stapenhill Parish Council

September 2014





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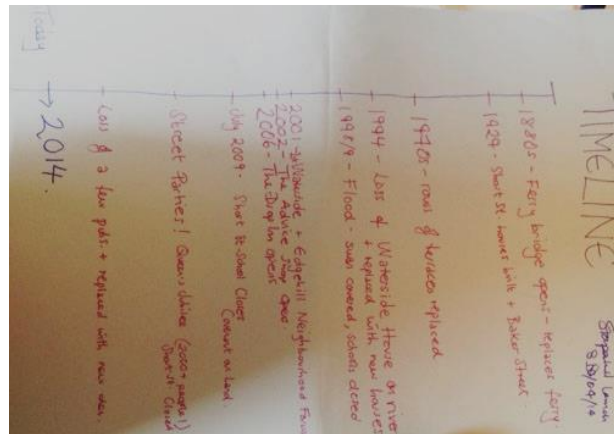
1. Introduction

- 1.1. The East Staffordshire parish of Stapenhill is currently in the process of writing a Neighbourhood Plan in response to Central Government's focus on localism and empowerment of communities to have more influence in planning decisions in their local area.

- 1.2. The project began in January 2014 and since then a team of consultants have been working closely with local residents, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and the Parish Council to formulate the Neighbourhood Plan in order for it to be adopted as an additional tier to local planning policy in the determination of planning applications. The first stage of the consultation strategy has been to engage local residents and groups in the process by collecting their thoughts, feelings, ideas and suggestions on what is good about the Parish and elements that could be improved. Consultation of local residents and businesses has taken a number of forms to engage as representative a sample as possible. A series of targeted meetings, surveys and community events have been held. Each of these events has been carefully designed for a different purpose with certain deliverables to contribute to different stages of the plan.

2. Launch Event

2.1. As the community came into the hall and began to circulate, we asked them to complete a simple timeline exercise plotting important events/changes that they remembered and thought were of specific historical importance within the history of the Stapenhill Parish. This exercise enabled us to highlight the key facts about the Parish that the community were most aware of and equally the historical events they knew little about. It also enabled the community to begin to think about their Parish and what makes it important to them. The community were also asked to think about the future development of the Parish and what they might like to see appearing on the timeline in the future. The aim of the timeline exercise was to devise an overall Vision for the Neighbourhood Development Plan and help towards developing objectives based on what the community feels is most important to them.



Group 1's Timeline

2.2. Once this first exercise was complete the main session began with a short introduction to the BPUD team and the Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group. This was also an opportunity to invite members of the community to join the steering group and have more of a say in future meetings.

2.3. The next exercise was to introduce to the community what exactly Neighbourhood Planning is. This involved splitting the event attendees down into 3 groups and explaining to them the processes involved in Neighbourhood Planning. It was important to get across that a Neighbourhood Plan relates directly to wider plans and policies such as the council's Local Plan and the NPPF. The idea of localism means that what the community write will in the future directly determine planning applications and that the plan will have significant weight within the Parish's policy hierarchy. One of the key ideas of this exercise was to encourage people to get involved and to spread the word that the Neighbourhood Plan is being written. This was also a

chance for the community to ask questions about any aspect of the Plan and the process that they were unsure about. This presentation process was important in order to clarify to the public exactly what the Neighbourhood Plan aims and objectives were and clear up any uncertainties regarding the development of the plan.

2.4. We then moved on to Edward De Bonos’ Six Thinking Hats exercise. The activity is designed to help groups plan their thinking process to work together more effectively. By making the whole group focus on one set approach at a time, cohesion between individuals and progress towards a solution is greatly aided.

Blue Hat	Discuss Process	Technique, Process, Timing	“Stick to the Hat!”
White Hat	Information	Facts & Figures	“What do we know about the Parish?”
Red Hat	Emotions	Emotional Gut Reaction	“What should the NP do?”
Black Hat	Discernment	Risks, Drawbacks and Constraints	“Barriers to achieving the vision.”
Yellow Hat	Optimism	Opportunities, Benefits, Rewards	“What assets can help achieve the Vision?”
Blue Hat	Involvement	Key Stakeholders	“Who should we involve to help deliver the plan?”
Green Hat	Creativity	Ideas, Solutions, Policies	“What policies and strategies can we put in place?”

Findings and Results

Timeline Exercise and Devising a Vision

2.5. The first half of the Timeline exercise asked the community to identify key aspects of the Parish’s history which have helped shape it. The key influencing events can be split into two groups; the historical development of the Parish and its villages in terms of their origin and heritage and secondly, more recent events such as the development of new housing and the sale or closure of local businesses, shops and services.



Six Thinking Hats

2.6. The second exercise focused on key issues and options for the Parish following the Six Thinking Hats method. The participants were split into two groups of around 6-8 people. Findings are summarised in the table below:

Blue Hat	“Stick to the Hat!”	Explanation of the exercise and its aim.
White Hat	“What do we know about the Parish?”	Groups listed key facts about the Parish such as the high number of elderly people living within the area and that this age structure must be considered within the development of the plan. The groups also listed a high level of community knowledge within the Parish as being an important figure to consider. They recognised that there was a need for affordable housing and improvements to public transport. Stapenhill Park was also listed as a key asset that was relevant to knowledge of the Parish.

Red Hat	“What should the NP do?”	The groups clearly demonstrated that they felt the NP should make a difference within the community, providing improvements and delivering what the local people actually want. They recognised that there was a need for development but that the plan should aim to minimise the traffic resulting from any such development. Any such development should also be sensitive to current housing trends within the Parish. Older buildings should be preserved as well as the green infrastructure within the area. The area should be kept clean with a good quality public realm and environment taking into account the asset that the river provides. Providing for the community was one of the key things that the groups came up with, with better provision of services and facilities for all members of the communities being mentioned.
Black Hat	“Barriers to achieving the vision”	The lack of interest from the local community and a sense of apathy was cited as a major problem within the groups and this lack of public knowledge and involvement should be addressed. There was a general feeling of fear that politics and developers create a threat and that there is a danger of clashes of interest. Funding was cited as a major issue with people worrying where the money for such schemes might come from. People generally wanted the community to have more say rather than the council and politicians.
Yellow Hat	“What assets can help achieve the Vision?”	The strong heritage and conservation within the Parish was listed as a major asset that the NP should utilise. The strong community itself and the growing population within the area were seen as one of the most important assets with the involvement of local businesses, schools and community groups being able to provide valuable knowledge. However the community did recognise the need for the addition of stronger assets, through providing support for existing businesses.
Blue Hat	“Who should we involve to help deliver the plan?”	The community identified local groups and forums such as the Neighbourhood Form and Women’s Institute as being key stakeholders in the development of the plan. The Parish Council was also listed as being key to involve as much as possible. Local businesses and shops should also be involved as well as other companies such as Trent and Dove. People from all areas of the community should be involved including as many people from different ethnic backgrounds such as the large numbers of Polish, Latvian and Romanian cultures within the Parish. The Youth and younger generations within the Parish were also seen as key stakeholders that should be consulted due to them having an important future stake in the development of the Parish.
Green Hat	“What policies and strategies can we put in place?”	Ideas and solutions included: sensitive development policies that provide housing but only the correct type, cost and in the right location. Solving the issue of congestion within the area and providing traffic monitoring and safer roads in order to make pedestrians and cyclists feel more comfortable was seen as being important to form a policy. The open spaces, green spaces and heritage assets within the Parish such as the river area should be preserved and usage of these

areas encouraged. Sustainability and protecting the needs of the younger age groups was also seen as being an important recommendation for policy development.



2.7. Using the above feedback, the following Vision has been devised.

“Stapenhill Parish should aim to be an inclusive and thriving community which supports and encourages local business whilst celebrating its cultural and strong heritage. All members of the community should be provided for in the best way possible with facilities and assets being created for the youth and elderly generation within the Parish. The needs of the community should be listened to and new development should be sensitive to its surroundings as well as helping to alleviate issues of traffic within the area.”

2.8. This Vision will form the overarching focus of the Neighbourhood Plan and provide an overall aim and focus for the document. All policies must be in line with the overarching Vision which will be subject to both community consultation (to ensure that we have interpreted views correctly) and a sustainability assessment by a member of the consultant team.

2.9. These findings were then translated into seven key objectives designed to support and help implement the overarching Vision. As with the Vision these objectives will be subject to a sustainability assessment and community consultation.

1. Housing

The community at the launch event felt that there was a need for housing policy within Stapenhill and that this should be able to control where housing was placed, what type of housing, and what the general cost of the housing would be eg affordable or specialist housing. The high percentage of elderly within the area and also younger generation should be provided for through the creation of specialist housing. Housing should also be in keeping with the area and its surroundings. There was also a fear within the community that new development would bring with it increased traffic flow, something that policy can also help to alleviate.

2. Traffic/Road Network

The NDP should introduce more traffic calming measures into the Stapenhill area which will help to alleviate the issue of congestion. Provision of traffic calming measures will also help to make the roads safer for pedestrians and cyclists. Any new housing development should be considered sensitively as to what effect it will have on the already existing traffic flow within the area. Improvement of the quality of the road infrastructure is also necessary.

3. Retention of Existing Assets

The Plan should aim to protect and enhance the existing assets within the Parish and support existing businesses and groups within the area. Heritage assets and older buildings should be preserved and the creation of new accessible local services should be supported where possible. The plan should utilise the assets that are already available within the Parish such as the strong heritage and conservation.

4. Public Transport

Public transport should be encouraged within the area and improved where possible. This will help to improve the sustainability within the area and hopefully minimise the amount of car usage. There is already an above average percentage of people who make use of public transport within the parish and this should be even further improved through the encouragement and provision of more connections.

5. Green Infrastructure

The plan should utilise its strong conservation assets, open spaces and green spaces within the plan and encourage more use of these public facilities. The river should be preserved where possible and usage of the river area encouraged.

6. Sustainability

The NDP should promote sustainability through the provision of sustainable methods of transport as well as improving the quality of the public realm. Protecting the needs of the younger age groups within the area is important and all development should aim to be as sustainable as possible in order to achieve this.

7. Providing for the Young and Elderly

The provision of services and activities, as well as housing, for the younger generation and elderly generation within Stapenhill is important due to the high percentage of this demographic living within the area. The creation of more community assets and employment opportunities is important and should be supported whenever possible.

- 2.10. The vision and the objectives will be the subject of future consultation with the community before they are finalised as part of the draft plan at the end of the session. They will also be the subject of a Sustainability Assessment.



3. Timetable of sessions

3.1. The original approach followed the more traditional consultation method of hiring a local space and inviting residents to come and give their ideas and feedback by taking part in organised workshops. The Steering Group felt that this approach would not attract enough people and that something different would be needed. Instead of community workshops the project has undertaken a local business survey, has met with key local groups and arranged a Community Fete to engage residents with the Neighbourhood Plan process. The table below provides the schedule of these meetings and sessions.

Time	Location	Contact
Tuesday 8th April 2-04		
6.30 pm – 9pm	Immanuel Church Hall	
Tuesday 10th June		
10am	95 Hawthorn Crescent	Local Historian, Arthur Roe
Wednesday 11th June		
1pm	The Drop Inn, Short Street	Julie and Barbara
Thursday 12th June		
8-10am	Immanuel Church, Business Breakfast	
Monday 7th July		
11am	Burton Community Trust	Matthew Hancock
Afternoon	Shopkeepers and local business survey	
Wednesday 16th July		
6pm	Waterside Resident's Association	Julie and Barbara
Tuesday 29th July		
9am	Neighbourhood Officers	Cheryl Maxim and Andy Mason
10.30am	ESBC Civil Enforcement Team	Carol Flannery and her team
1pm	Local police	PCSO Ben Harrison
Saturday 13th September 2014		
10-1pm	Community Family Fun Fete	
Thursday 12th February 2015		
2.45-3.30pm	The Crown Pub	Mick Fitzgerald, Borough Councillor

		Peter Davies, County Councillor
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4. Meetings with key groups

- 4.1. The consultants met with a range of local groups including local places of worship, community centres and local charities. In addition to these local groups the local police, Civil Enforcement team and Neighbourhood Officers were also consulted.
- 4.2. Not all the groups we spoke to wanted to contribute to the project but were made aware of the different ways in which they could get involved in the future, and with consent added to the mailing list.
- 4.3. There follows a summary of the groups consulted and the key issues they raised:

Local Historian: Arthur Roe

- There is a lack of listed buildings and he would like to see more locally listed.
- Local assets should be made more of: specifically the Roman Villa, Ferry Bridge and House and Barley Maw.
- Stapenhill Garden's history should be better understood.
- Interpretation boards for educational use.
- Local history trails.

The Drop Inn:

- Recently opened community café.
- Currently running an advice centre.
- Community hall is on Short Street site.
- Would like some proposals made for the Short Street School site- including premises for the Waterside Residents Association.
- Flats are unsuitable for Stapenhill- they have been hard to sell in the past.
- People are happy to see social housing.
- Shortage of housing- people wanting to stay in the same area.
- Riverbank is well used.
- Improvements to Heath Road Park- lots of work has already been done with local children.
- Lots of mature trees at Heath Road Park.
- People don't have access to cars – big reliance on walking and cycling.
- Large population of elderly people living on their own.
- Resources for young people.
- Issues of dog fouling.

Parish Councillors:

- Deterioration of businesses' property (shop fronts).
- Spar is the new hub (post office and ATM).
- Lots of walking and cycling.
- Good open spaces but not used enough- want more events to be held here.
- More trees are needed.
- Nothing for teenagers.
- More benches for the elderly.
- Better use of the existing facilities, such as the church hall.
- Heath Road isn't inviting.

- Want a community to sell veg grown in allotments.
- Want an outdoor gym.
- Would like a park and walk to Burton town centre.
- Development pressure on the allotments.

PCSO:

- Vandalism at Short Street School.
- Anti-social behaviour at Sycamore Park.
- Split between Edge Hill and Waterside.
- Need better light by the river.
- Over grown paths- trees blocking CCTV cameras.

Civil Enforcement Team:

- Problem with parking outside Bookies.
- Anti- social behaviour at Heath Road Park.
- Dog fouling.
- Lots of visual amenity but less that's usable.
- Extend the cycle path.
- Play area by Waterside.

Burton Albion:

- Need better lighting and shelter at Heath Road Park.
- Poor quality of surface and grass flooding in Heath Road Park.
- Children need to feel ownership of the park.
- A new 3G pitch in every area would be perfect.

Emily Sendell (CAB)

- Stapenhill is considered 'the wrong end of town'.
- There's a good choice of shops but Tesco, Spar and Bargain Booze are taking over.
- Need for an evening economy for young adults (18-40).
- Bus routes are good.
- Good venues include: Stapenhill football and Stapenhill institute.
- Good takeaways and cafes.
- Opportunities to use schools as community hubs.

Mick Fitzpatrick (East Staffordshire Borough Council) and Peter Davies (Staffordshire District Council)

- Problem that some of the main planning-related issues for the ward (large housing developments just outside Burton neighbouring Stapenhill, and heavy traffic along Rosliston Road) are beyond the influence of a plan that only covers Stapenhill.
- Traffic is particularly a concern because of the number of schools in Stapenhill and the effect on the safety of pupils walking to school.
- Concerned about development of houses in back gardens – examples on Saxon Street and St Peter's Street.

Potential development sites:

- Short Street School site: county council are considering developing this site into 48 units of extra-care housing. Trent and Dove are also interested in the site.
- Old petrol station.
- Mick: if re-elected the local Labour group will seek to develop water transport on the river

- Empty shops are caused by absent owners who can't be traced. Solution may be conversion to residential.
- Notable local buildings for protection: Barley Mill, disused church on Ferry Street/The Dingle, Old St Peter's School, Stapenhill Institute. **Asked whether a survey of building ages has been/could be carried out.**
- No need for additional allotments.
- Need more benches.
- Recent housing developments have resulted in a loss of community and leisure facilities, e.g. bowling green. Risk of same thing happening to pubs on big sites.
- Protecting footpaths and public rights of way is important.

5. Local Business Survey

- 5.1. Stapenhill is home to a number of businesses ranging from business centres to pharmacies and traditional corner shops. It has therefore been considered particularly important to engage this sector of the community to ensure the local economic activity is maintained and encouraged.
- 5.2. The first event held was the Business Breakfast, 12th June, at The Crown (then moved to Immanuel Church). This was not very well attended despite distributing leaflets and posters around the parish. A new approach was taken and businesses were targeted in a survey of local businesses undertaken.

Calling all business owners & representatives! **Free business breakfast**

The Stapenhill Neighbourhood Development Plan will affect YOUR business.

Come along, find out more and share your views:

8 - 10am

Thursday 12th June 2014

The Crown, Rosliston Road, Stapenhill, Burton, Staffordshire, DE15 9RF



- 5.3. The findings of this survey are summarised below:

Businesses:

- Poor quality environment- specifically shabby shops and the gateway on Main Street.
- Improved cleanliness.
- Issues of congregating children.
- Newsagents struggling due to supermarkets and the reduced demand for newspapers.
- Insufficient parking.
- Ferry Bridge very busy- lots of walking and cycling.
- Main Street threatened by increased rent.
- Loss of the post office.
- Appreciate Stapenhill Gardens and the park.
- Area has a good range of facilities.
- New residential building

- Speed and weight of vehicles is a problem.
- Polish shop very popular but an unsympathetic design.
- The Stapenhill Garden's car park is too small.
- The service access to shops a problem.
- Poor disabled access.
- Litter.
- Decline in the Hill Street shops.
- Shops turned into houses- very strong rental market.

6. Community Family Fun Fete

6.1. The Stapenhill and Waterside Community Family Fun Fete was intended as an alternative way to engage the local community in a way which drew together different local organisations. It was an opportunity for local groups to have a stall and promote their work within the community. In attendance we had: Burton Albion Engage, Girl Guides, The Drop Inn, The Advice Shop, Burton Conservation Trust, Local Historian and author Terry Garner, the Women’s Institute, a local henna artist and the local darts club. The Neighbourhood Plan had a number of stalls throughout the room all with different interactive ways for people to engage with the project. The emerging draft Neighbourhood Plan was set out on eight A1 boards provided an outline of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan according to the key themes that had emerged through meetings with key groups and local businesses in the previous weeks. Attendees were given stickers and asked to vote on whether they supported each policy using a traffic light system. Post it notes were also available for attendees to make suggested amendments or additions. This method aimed to reach as many people as possible and to make the consultation more interactive and easier to digest. Long comments could also be made on the more formal feedback forms and placed in the feedback box.



6.2. A full summary of the responses to the boards and feedback forms can be found below:

Topic	Board Summary and Supplementary Comments
1 – Housing and Development	
Objective: “To ensure that all new development is of a high quality design and meets the needs of local residents, is in keeping with the local area, and provides necessary specialist housing for the young & old.”	Total of votes cast: 9 Total green: 8 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0
Emerging Policy Theme 1: The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to encourage the development of specialist housing (for the young and old) and affordable	Total of votes cast: 9 Total green: 9 Total orange: 0

<p>housing which can be used for local people who, due to a current shortage of suitable housing, are unable to stay within the area.</p>	<p>Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: ‘More bungalows built for disabled and elderly’. ‘Suitable properties for both young and elderly’.</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: To promote high standards of design and flexibility at all times, new dwellings must meet certain criteria to ensure they are of high quality and are suitable for the area. This should include the density, architectural style, design, size, amenity space, open space provision, parking, bin storage, cycle storage, access and adapting to climate change through energy efficient technologies.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 5 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: ‘Height restrictions, got to be in-keeping’.</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The Neighbourhood Plan will seek a strategy for the redevelopment of the Short Street school site for a mixed use scheme which provides housing to meet local needs and community facilities.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 11 Total green: 11 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: “Protect Short Street School House if wider site is developed.”</p>
<p>2 – Transport and Access</p>	
<p>Objective: “To promote minimum reliance on the private car, encourage the use of sustainable methods of transport and also improve the existing transport network.”</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 7 Total green: 7 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 1: The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to support a parking strategy for the parish which improves parking provision and alleviates problems of congestion identified at key places such as Main Street and near local shops.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 7 Total green: 7 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: “.”</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the introduction of traffic calming measures which will help alleviate congestion, reduce the number of speeding and heavy vehicles on the roads within the parish. This may include the redesign of junctions, one way streets and an increased number of crossings in key locations such as Rolliston Road and Main Street.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 8 Total green: 7 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: “Hill Street – traffic calming measures – cut through. Not speed bumps.” “Crossing A444 to Violet Way School (Hill Street/Ferry Street).” “Long Street one way”.</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The residents within the parish already make excellent use of the bus service, however the plan supports the</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 5 Total orange: 0</p>

<p>encouragement of increased use of public transport and more sustainable modes of transport in order to reduce the reliance on the private car. Walking and cycling is to be encouraged further through improved routes to key destinations.</p>	<p>Total red: 0</p>
<p>3 – Heritage and Conservation</p>	
<p>Objective: “To celebrate local heritage assets and history within the area whilst safeguarding local buildings of significance and protecting the community’s existing assets.”</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 6 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 1: The plan supports the protection of existing heritage assets within the parish such as Ferry Bridge and St Peter’s church. The area’s rich history should be celebrated and protected through local listings and used as an educational resource for the children of the parish.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 7 Total green: 7 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: “Boards to interpret history – especially Tesco car park.”</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: It is important that the existing community spaces and designated areas are protected and conserved. The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to safeguard important spaces such as Stapenhill Gardens and enhance and expand the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 6 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The Neighbourhood Plan supports the creation of new history and conservation trails in and around Stapenhill for both recreational and educational uses. This may include the introduction of interpretation boards along the waterside and around areas of important heritage significance.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 5 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>4 – Green Infrastructure and Environment</p>	
<p>Objective: “To improve the quality and access to local open spaces within Stapenhill and make best use of recreational facilities provided and improve habitats and the biodiversity of the parish.”</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 5 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 1: The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to encourage the enjoyment and use of existing outside spaces for all residents including the improvements of sports and play facilities within the parish to encourage local residents and groups to make use of these areas for community activities.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 4 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: “Improve play activities for young and teenagers.” “Non-vandalising, different and interesting play areas to encourage people”.</p>

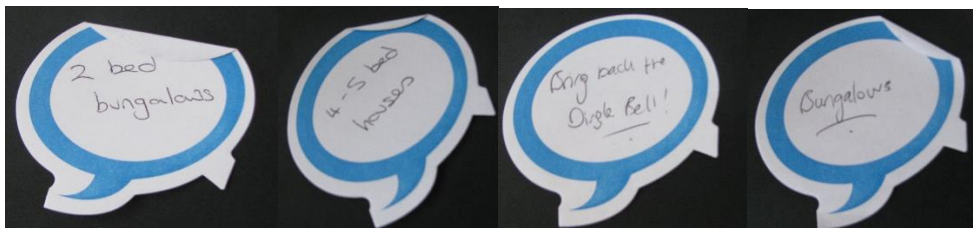
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: The plan will seek to make better use of the open spaces within the parish including Stapenhill Gardens and the River Trent. Preservation of these key assets is necessary as well as the promotion of them for more community based uses.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 4 Total green: 3 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to improve the network of green spaces and links within the parish to mitigate climate change, improve wildlife habitats in the area and encourage opportunities for increased biodiversity.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 5 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: "No more street trees please."</p>
<p>5 – Shops and Services</p>	
<p>Objective: "To enhance existing services within the parish and improve provision for the young and elderly whilst encouraging businesses and making better use of the existing facilities."</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 4 Total green: 2 Total orange: 1 Total red: 1</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 1: The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to designate a number of Local Hubs to provide a focus for community events and activities, such as the schools or around local shops. The encouragement of more flexible use of these facilities will also be promoted.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 3 Total green: 3 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: The Neighbourhood Plan supports and protects new and existing community facilities (specifically aimed at the young and elderly) through improved joint working of existing groups and the creation of more accessible places for residents to meet across the parish.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 5 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect and enhance existing shops and businesses by improving the appearance and functionality of local high streets and resisting conversion of shop and business units for residential use.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 5 Total green: 4 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: "Prefer residential than long-term derelict or as community spaces."</p>
<p>6 – Public Realm</p>	
<p>Objective: "To improve the quality and functionality of streets and spaces within Stapenhill to improve the general appearance and make outside spaces enjoyable places to be."</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 6 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>

<p>Emerging Policy Theme 1: The Neighbourhood Plan will seek to improve the Gateway into the parish by improving the appearance of Main Street and the St Peter's roundabout. This should include clear definition of public and private spaces and improved safety and security.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 6 Total green: 6 Total orange: 0 Total red: 0</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 2: Improvement of streets through the planting of street trees and placing of benches on key routes for people to rest. The creation of better lit and better maintained walking and cycling routes will encourage the use of more sustainable methods of transport.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 7 Total green: 5 Total orange: 1 Total red: 1</p> <p>Additional comments: "No more street trees". "Getting off bikes on the Ferry Bridge would encourage other walkers and cyclists."</p>
<p>Emerging Policy Theme 3: The Neighbourhood Plan supports schemes which aim to de-clutter the public realm and create a cleaner, more open, community space which can be enjoyed by all generations. The improvement of public spaces such as the Main Street and Stapenhill Gardens to encourage greater use of the existing parish assets. Consultation of local residents and key groups should be a key part of any proposals.</p>	<p>Total of votes cast: 8 Total green: 7 Total orange: 1 Total red: 0</p> <p>Additional comments: "What is a public realm?" "Equipment needed on Heath Road Park to cater for all ages".</p>

6.3. In addition, to the boards, attendees were asked 'if money was no object what would you change about Stapenhill?', contribute to the 'Cool Wall', set up for people to discuss a range of images of the built environment and then rate them. There was also an area with eight photos of key locations within Stapenhill where residents were asked 'What would you do with this space?' A summary of these activities and resident's responses is provided below:

If money was no object activity:

6.4. Residents focused on housing and requested bungalows, specifically 2 bedroom, 4-5 bedroom houses in addition to a request to bring back the Dingle Bell.



What would you do with this space activity?



Location::	Comments:
1 – Short Street Shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs a facelift - Problem with dog fouling - Speed bumps don't work – need to look at alternatives. - More co-working – would like to run a sustainable café (with a makers studio to include activities such as 3D printing).
2 – The Waterside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved disability access - Not enough litter bins – they're overflowing - Over grown paths need clearing - Cycle paths - Need an adventure playground, picnic area, fishing pegs, bird watching area. - BMX track - Needs traffic calming
3 – Green Areas (Edgehill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better park facilities for younger kids. Would like slides and swings and more fun. - Cleaner, there is glass on the floor sometimes. - Extend park - Maintain greenery - Empty bins more - Better equipment and tidy up
4 – Garage Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better lighting and maintenance
5 – Main Street Shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parking is the real issue - Heritage walks and audio tours - Tour guides to talk about area - CCTV needed – get rid of gambling – shops open till late - Better crossings - Speed bumps don't work – look at alternatives - Empty shops need to be filled - Would like some clothes shops - Change colour of Polish shop

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better shop front designs
6 – Heath Road Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ice rink, roller skating and a butterfly garden - A shop - Dog fouling a problem - Paddling pool - Had plans for teenage equipment after consultation with young people but no funding - Need better equipment - Wider range of equipment for all ages - Ice cream shop, sweets and drinks
7 – Greenspace (Waterside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask local residents who live there - Skate park - More houses - Nice paths and benches with a small park
8 – Short Street School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lottery funded healthy living centre – including café, doctors surgery, art centre, computer training, job training, nursery - New base for Waterside Advice Shop - Park/green space - Allotments - Internet café - 2 bedroom bungalows - Park - We need more places to do things like bingo and a community area - Houses specifically bungalows and larger houses for big families

6.5. A key part of the event was the designated ‘kid’s corner’ where parents could leave their children while they go and look around the stalls. The children made their own miniature dream eco-homes.



7. Regulation 14 Consultation on a draft plan


7.1. Regulation 14 is a statutory consultation undertaken before submitting the emerging Neighbourhood Plan to the Local Planning Authority. The consultation must be undertaken by a qualifying body for a minimum of six weeks. Stapenhill Parish Council undertook this consultation for a six week period between Saturday 17th October and Saturday 28th November.

7.2. The consultation commenced with a launch event held on Saturday 17th October at the Immanuel Church Hall. The event was highly publicised to encourage community members to attend and have their say on the Draft Neighbourhood Plan. At the launch event there were 8 exhibitions boards which outlined what the Neighbourhood Plan is and how the community can have their say. The boards also outlined the Neighbourhood Plans objectives and policies in a non-technical manor for the local community (as shown below).

3. Housing and Design policies


Policy SH1: Housing for All

This policy aims to make sure that the right types of houses are built in Stapenhill, to meet local need. New dwellings should be two-bedroom houses or smaller, suitable for first-time buyers or elderly people. The policy also encourages building affordable and social housing.




Policy SH2: Previously Developed Land and Buildings

This policy aims to help bring empty land and buildings back into use. It also aims to prevent the ground floors of shops and offices being converted into dwellings.




Policy SH3: High Quality Design

This policy aims to make sure that new buildings and public spaces have high quality design that is appropriate to the local area. Planning applications will be required to show how they have considered the character of Stapenhill when designing their schemes. The policy also aims to encourage energy efficiency and carbon reductions, and to discourage anti-social behaviour and crime.



Policy SH4: Mixed Use and Other Uses

This policy encourages new mixed-use development (including residential and community facilities) on three specific sites around Stapenhill. These are at the former Short Street School, land off Rosliston Road, and the allotments behind Saxon Street. It also encourages applications for new facilities with community benefit.



8. Have your say

Please let us know what you think about the full policies in the draft plan, by talking to our team or by completing a feedback form, or filling out a questionnaire.

We want to know whether:

- You agree with the policies.
- You think they should be changed or removed
- You think the plan should deal with any other issues we've not identified

Next steps
 Submission of draft plan to East Staffordshire Borough Council

The plan will be amended in response to feedback from this consultation. Following approval from the Parish Council, the draft plan will be submitted to the local Borough Council, who will arrange for a formal public consultation.



Six week formal consultation period

The Council will then organise a six week formal consultation, where the public and statutory consultees (organisations like Historic England and the Environment Agency) will have the opportunity to give their comments on the final version of the plan. The Council will then make suggestions for the plan to be amended to address the consultation responses.



Independent Examination and Public Referendum

Once any amendments have been made to the final draft of the plan, an independent examiner will be appointed by the Council. This will be a planning expert who is not connected to the Council, the Parish Council or anyone else involved in the plan. They will then consider whether the final draft of the plan complies with all relevant laws and the principles of the planning system. They may require that parts of the plan are changed or removed.

This will result in the very final version of the plan, which will be put to a public referendum. All adults living in Stapenhill will be asked to vote on whether the plan should be 'adopted' into the planning system for the area. If a majority vote in favour, it will then come into force.



Stay in touch, keep up to date
 If you want to stay up to date on the progress of the plan, you can:
 Visit the Parish Council's website at stapenhillparishcouncil.gov.uk
 Friend us on Facebook - Search for Stapenhill NDP
 Follow us on Twitter @StapenhillNDP
 If you have any questions email our planning advisors BPUD: info@bpud.co.uk or phone 01625 26 29 24

7.3. Furthermore, the consultation was undertaken by making the Neighbourhood Plan publically available on the Parish Council’s website and at the launch. Hard copies of the Neighbourhood Plan could also be requested from the Steering Group to ensure the document is accessible to all. A survey was also issued to all residents in the neighbourhood plan area which enabled community members to have their say. This survey was accompanied with a summary of each of the 15 policies. The following designated drop-off points were then used to enable the surveys to be collected.

- Spar/Post Office, Rosliston Road
- Wendy News, Main Street
- Advice shop, Waterside Road
- Tesco, Stanton Road

In addition this survey was also made publically available on the internet to give residents an alternative method to submit their responses.

7.4. Below summarises the suggested recommendations from the regulation 14 consultation on a policy by policy basis. It also includes BPUDs responses which have been made on behalf of the steering group. BPUDs responses detail how the neighbourhood plan has changed as a direct result of the feedback received during regulation 14 consultation. The response by East Staffordshire Borough Council provided a greater level of detail, and has therefore been addressed separately in appendix 1.

Regulation 14 consultation responses

Policy	Regulation 14 response	BPUDs response on behalf of the steering group
SH1 – Housing for All	Robert Young suggest the policy is modified to include in the appropriate place “Family Homes”.	Agree – reference to family homes has now been included in the policy.
SH2 – Previously Developed Land and Building	Staffordshire County Council – Suggest the following statement is included in the policy; “schemes which incorporate the sympathetic reuse of buildings and are informed by the historic character of these buildings will be supported.”	Agree – the statement has been incorporated into the policy.
	Beverley Kim Mansell – Would prefer change to dwelling rather than be left empty for long period which could lead to vandalism.	The existing policy already includes a caveat which allows for change of use to a dwelling where the premises is no longer required and/or no other viable use.

	Martin Geoffrey Mansell – Provided there is demand for resale	The policy has been changed to ensure the property is actively marketed for a minimum of 6 months.
SH3 – High Quality Design	Sport England – suggests referencing Sport England and Public Health England active design guidance.	ESBC Local Plan already refers to the additional design guidance and therefore would not be necessary for the neighbourhood plan to repeat this.
SH4 – Mixed Uses and Other Uses	No comments	
ST1 – Access for All	Staffordshire County Council - Welcome aspiration to improve off road accessibility and path network protection. Transport policies in the neighbourhood plan support ESBC integrated transport strategy aims of improving sustainable	Noted.

	transport and mitigating impacts of development.	
ST2 – Parking and Servicing	No comments	
ST3 – Traffic Calming	Staffordshire County Council - Potential for traffic calming and the improved design/management of 'streets and spaces' to enhance historic character of area. Reference 'Streets for All: West Midland and where appropriate the relevant conservation area.	An additional paragraph has been added to direct readers towards the 'Streets for All: West Midlands'.
	Beverley Kim Mansell - ST3 Proper consultations with residents affected needed to stop inappropriate measures as surveys done may not give proper weight to those most closely concerned	The explanatory already states the need to engage with the community. However an additional sentence has been added to place greater emphasis on this point.
SC1 – Heritage Assets	Historic England - Concerned over the correct use of the terms 'historic asset' and	All references to 'historic asset' have now been changed to 'heritage asset'.

	'heritage asset', strongly recommend the use of the latter term throughout.	
SC2 – Community Heritage Assets	Staffordshire County Council - Welcome. All heritage assets should be listed and linked to NP proposals map. Section 9 may want to briefly highlight the early history of Stapenhill and any information from the Historic Environment Records (HER).	Having considered this response the decision has been taken that this is over excessive for the neighbourhood plan.
	Historic England - Merit in highlighting community heritage assets, possibility of inclusion in HER.	This is not part of the neighbourhood planning process, however it is an opportunity the parish council may wish to take up.
SC3 – Shopfront Design	No comments received.	

SC4 – Nature Conservation	Staffordshire County Council - Welcomed – good example of NP policy appropriate to area.	Noted
	National Forest – Is supported but could make reference to the important of ‘native planting within landscaping proposals’ or ‘delivering new green infrastructure as part of public realm proposals’ given the Parish’s position within The National Forest.	The policy has now been changed accordingly.
<i>SL1 – Streets and Spaces</i>	Staffordshire County Council - Potential for traffic calming to enhance historic character of area. Reference ‘Streets for All: W Mids’.	Reference has been made to this in policy ST3.
<i>SL2 – A network of Open Spaces</i>	National Forest - Could make specific mention of National Forest and green connections with neighbouring parishes.	The policy now specifically refers to the national forest and green connections between neighbouring parishes.

	<p>Environment Agency - Urban SuDS may be considered to soften the streetscape and reduce flood risk and improve biodiversity.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood plan does not consider SUDs however ESBC Local Plan supports the use of SUDs in a number of policies.</p>
	<p>Sport England - Policy focusses on what could be interpreted as informal recreation only as opposed to formal sport. Recommend reference to sport and recreation.</p>	<p>The policy now specifically refers to sport.</p>
<p><i>SL3 – Local Green Space</i></p>	<p>Staffordshire County Council - Welcomed. Area 11 falls within Staffs Riparian Alluvial Lowland character type.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>SL4 – The Trent Waterfront</p>	<p>National Forest - Support. Grant fund available for planting of specimen trees and small scale works.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

	Environment Agency - Any development should be resilient to flooding and not detrimental to the river environment.	This matter is dealt with by East Staffordshire Borough Councils Local Plan (2012-2031).
Other Comments	National Forest - The National Forest could be mentioned in the Background to the Parish section of the plan.	An additional section has been added into the background information referring to the National Forest.
	Environment Agency - Protection of controlled waters receptors – any development reference should be made to Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) document, and should only be granted planning permission where they will not give rise to or suffer from land instability and/ or unacceptable levels of pollution by noise, light or contamination of ground, air or water.	This matter is dealt with by East Staffordshire Borough Councils Local Plan (2012-2031).

	<p>Sport England - Commend the adopted ESBC 'Outdoor Sport and investment Plan 2013' to inform outdoor sport provision. Shortfall of playing fields in Burton catchment, therefore necessary to protect ALL existing sports facilities, including bowling green at Gardens Hotel and school playing fields which come under pressure from population growth and consequent school expansion plans. Sport England considers that facilities at school sites should be available for community.</p>	<p>Policy SL2 seeks to deliver a network of open spaces which includes sporting opportunities. However the specific protection of sporting facilities is covered by Strategic Policy 32 in ESBC Local Plan (2012-2031).</p>
	<p>Staffordshire County Council – The inclusion of 'Heritage and Conservation' statement within the plans objectives is to be welcomed in the objectives section.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
	<p>The Coal Authority – As you will be aware the Neighbourhood Plan area lies within the current defined deep coalfield. However</p>	<p>Noted</p>

	<p>there are no recorded risks from past coal mining activity in the NDP area. Therefore The Coal Authority has no specific comments to make on the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	
	<p>Highways England – We have no comments to make on the plan at this moment in time.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Appendix 1 – ESBC’s Regulation 14 comments and BPUDs responses

ESBC Comments on Draft Stapenhill Neighbourhood Plan - Regulation 14 consultation

PLEASE NOTE THE COMMENT IN BLUE UNDER POLICY SH4 BELOW.

BPUDs responses on behalf of the steering group to ESBC Regulation 14 comments are in **pink**.

1) Plan needs to be updated to reflect adoption of the ESBC Local Plan in October 2015.
The appropriate changes have now been made.

2) Parish map – is poor quality. Please contact ESBC if you would like us to produce a clearer one.
The decision has been taken that the current parish map is suitable.

3) Para 2.10 NDPs are not necessarily a ‘new tier’ of the development plan but will be part of the statutory development plan once made. This ‘new tier’ is also referenced in 2.12.
The changes have been made and the NDP is no longer referred to as a ‘new tier’.

4) Para 3.7 second line “barring”
The change has been made.

5) Para 3.8 - Perhaps a little more on the Burton upon Trent Town Centre (nos 2&3) Conservation Area and the part of the parish included in the CA –Stapenhill Gardens.
Additional information referring to the Burton on Trent conservation area has been added to paragraph 3.8.

6) Para 3.14 1st line “...benefits from an excellent bus services...” and second line should be “**Swadlincote**” not “Swadlingcote”
Relevant changes have been made.

7) Approach to Development (Para 4.3) Principles B,C,D are Policies. Principle A should appear in introductory text, perhaps in Section 6.

Principle B could be assimilated into Policy SH1. Principle C could be assimilated into Policy SH3. Principle D may be unnecessary, since s.106 requirements have to relate directly to the development, and so are most likely to be spent on local works. If it is considered the Principle is still required, then suggest it is a stand-alone policy as it relates to several of the topic areas.

The decision has been taken to keep the existing approach to development as this is the wishes of the parish council.

Not sure what "...and applications should consider these early." means in Principle B. Applicants should contact social housing providers before submitting an application?

The policy has been amended to define what is meant by early.

8) Para 5.1 - The Annual Monitoring Report is now called an Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) - (strictly, a *Local Planning Authority's Monitoring Report*). (The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012).

The changes have been made to paragraph 5.1.

9) Para 5.4 – Design Guide – add SPD so that it is consistent with the others.

The word SPD has now been added.

10) Para 6.4 From para 6.4 one would expect a policy to be followed by its explanatory section. However, it appears that most (all?) policies are preceded by the paragraphs that relate to them.

This approach has been taken to make the policies more accessible to the local community. Therefore this change will not be made to the neighbourhood plan.

11) Para 7.2 – perhaps add onto the end of the last sentence "...if there is a demand identified for this type of dwelling."

The paragraph has been amended accordingly.

12) Para 7.3 last sentence – "Neighbourhood Plan"

The change has been made.

13) **Policy SH1** – Development Control officers have a concern that someone may make an application for a normal sized house with two mega bedrooms which will later be adapted to, say, 4 rooms, without the need for permission, but generating more parking demand. A suggested insertion is made below to overcome this.

The Housing Strategy Manager welcomes the emphasis on housing for elderly people which evidence does suggest to be needed, although points out that there is a comparative lack of 4 and 5-bedroom housing in the parish so that it is less about downsizing than moving to more suitable housing. He is not aware of particular need for smaller starter homes in Stapenhill. He suggests:

*New residential development will be supported ~~if e-it can demonstrated that~~, where appropriate, it is focused on the delivery of smaller residential dwellings **with one or two bedrooms (that are incapable of being sub-divided)** suitable for ~~first time buyers or elderly persons wishing to~~ **move to more suitable housing.** ~~downsize.~~*

The policy has been changed in light of the Housing Strategy Managers recommendation.

14) **Policy SH2** last line "the premises **are** no longer required..." How will demonstration be assessed? It may be useful to include reference to active marketing of the premises and/or a time limit.

The policy has been changed to include “following the active marketing of the property for a minimum of 6 months.”

15) Para 7.7 – talks about a minimum of 25m/sq of garden space per bedroom but this is not in any of the policies. In addition if this were to be in a policy the justification for this figure is required.

The garden space requirements have been included in explanatory rather than policy because of experience with Outwoods Neighbourhood Plan. The examiner recommended that the garden space requirements were moved from the policy to the explanatory.

16) **Policy SH3** – respond to unique character – quite unlikely it will be unique. Suggest ‘the general surrounding area context’ or something to that effect. Overall the policy does not add anything locally specific over and above the design policies in the Local Plan.

The reference to unique has been removed.

17) **Policy SH4** – (i) 10 or more units = a major development in E. Staffs. Was it this threshold you were trying to replicate?
- change to 10

The policy has been changed to ensure it is in line with ESBC definition of major development.

(ii) Should be made clearer that this Policy applies to these 3 sites only, and not to any other sites with a capacity of 11+ (if that is, in fact, the case).

The policy now makes this clearer.

(iii) Do the owners know/have they been consulted on proposals for development? Have the sites been assessed for suitability for development/density/housing mix/accessibility? – tried to people haven’t come forward. SA

The owners have been contacted but haven’t come forward. Additionally the sites have been assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal.

(iv) What happens if the site comes forward with a proposal of less than 11 units? Or a proposal keeps some of the nicer bits of Short St School but does not do much in the way of non-residential facilities? Cross refer to Policy SC2 with regard to Short Street School House. – its more flexible now

(v) Housing Strategy Manager comments: What is meant by “proportionate community facilities” is not sufficiently clear. The NP refers to three small sites and that they should deliver “mixed use”, implying community buildings and housing, unless they can show this to be unviable or impracticable. This policy would create challenges which it is worth thinking about now. Viability has to be assessed against existing use value and permissible alternative use value. The existing use value of the Short Street site is arguably nil because there is unlikely to be demand for D1 use. I cannot determine the existing use of the land adjacent to the health centre. In principle permissible alternative use is determined by the development plan, including the NP. Hence if the NP is based on robust evidence of need for community facilities, it could presumably insist that they be provided on these sites, and viability would not be an issue. However there is no such evidence in the NP itself and so I question whether the policy is sound.

The wording of the policy has been changed to ensure it is more flexible.

(vi) The Allotments site was not included in the draft version of this Plan and therefore was not in the SEA Screening Report. Given that there are significant environmental effects involved in losing allotments, the Council will now have to reconsider whether or not an SEA is required, with regard to the new allocated site. We have now re-consulted the environmental statutory consultees and we will await their replies before issuing the screening report.

(vii) The Allotments are identified in the ESBC SHLAA as site 103 – but only part of the site so some of it is left as allotments.

(viii) Do the PC manage/own the allotments? All ESBC allotments were transferred to the parishes, but there are also some private allotments in the Borough. There is considerable protection for allotments in legislation and the proper procedures would need to be followed to release this site from this use. The Local Plan in Strategic Policy 32 aims to protect open spaces and states that should areas should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the opens space to be surplus to requirements, the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location. The plan is not accompanied by an assessment of allotment uses within the parish to demonstrate that the allotment is surplus to requirements. In addition Policy SP24 and SP34 encourage the creation of new allotments (and other types of community growing spaces). Evidence base supporting the Local Plan shows the allotment as a ‘value’ score of 25.7% which whilst seems low is not the lowest scoring allotment. The study also summaries the fivelands allotment as *Private allotments. Originally this site had 75 plots (now 45). However, parts fell into disrepair when demand for allotments was low (5 years ago¹) and the company sold part of the site for development. Plots/tenants still exist on this land; however, the developer is seeking planning permission. It is unclear where these tenants can be relocated.* Overall across East Staffordshire there is a demand for allotments and so in principle they should be protected unless sufficient spaces can be provided elsewhere.

It is believed that the allotments are currently underused, but since usage of allotments in general tends to fluctuate considerably over the years, possible future demand needs to be taken into consideration, as once the resource is gone, it cannot be brought back. They are of particular value in built-up areas to increase health and wellbeing but this is precisely where the opportunity to create new ones in the course of new development will be most difficult.

The allotments are no longer included in the policy and therefore the above comments are no longer relevant.

18) Para 8.2 “**Swadlincote**” not “Swadlingcote”

The error has been corrected.

19) **Policy ST1** – Perhaps a reference to working with SCC on schemes that may be delivered through s.106 money, and those that could be delivered with funding outside the planning system, could be added to the explanatory text (not the Policy) almost as a marker to the PC that they should be pursuing schemes directly with SCC, and seeking alternative ways of funding, in order to meet their NP objectives. The sentence ‘where there is a demonstrable impact on flows within the Parish’ – not sure how this can be monitored / determined and recommend this sentence be removed or revised.

20) para 8.4 ~~The standards are broad goals set for market housing, as affordable housing and housing for older people may not be required to meet the same standards.~~ **The standards may need to be applied with flexibility in certain circumstances, where it is clear that the type of development proposed will need less, or more, than the standard, or there will not be parking capacity or manoeuvring problems in surrounding streets or service areas.**

¹ At the time of the report, 2009

The amendment has been made.

21) **Policy ST2** – (i) In view of change above, delete “market” from line 3. **This has been changed.** The last paragraph is dependent on views of individual proposals by SCC Highways and not something we could commit to in a policy. Recommend removing this part of the policy.

This has been removed from the policy.

(ii) Parking provision seems low – normally parking provision = Number of bedrooms +1. Cf. standards used in other Burton urban Neighbourhood Plans.

This is believed to be an over excessive approach. However, the parking standards have been changed to be in line with Newborough neighbourhood plan which was deemed acceptable by county council.

22) Para 8.8 “measures” and “publically” “publicly”

The change has been made.

23) **Policy ST3** – Wording is not clear and English is poor in places, so suggest changes as follows:

“New development will be supported where it can **required to deliver include measures that mitigate any adverse effect on highway flow, highway safety or improvements to highways safety, including those elements required to mitigate for traffic impacts, and the public realm within the parish, specifically in areas around the schools and the Local Centres, Traffic calming measures and landscape designs which define gateways, improve safety and influence driver behaviour will be encouraged. Where these require planning permission these will be supported subject to compliance with other policies within the development plan.**

~~Developer contributions, including the use of the Parish receipts from CIL and / or other obligations as appropriate, may be used to deliver these works. * Appropriate contributions will be sought from **major** planning applications for development (inside or outside the Parish) which are likely to increase traffic flows through **on** routes and **through** junctions within the Parish, to implement traffic calming **or other** measures where ~~these are negatively impacted~~ **there is a negative impact.**”.~~

* Delete because developer contributions are the only means of funding these anyway, as ESBC unlikely to bring in a CIL Charging Schedule.

The wording changes have been made to the policy.

24) **Policy SC1** – Not confident this policy is required as heritage assets are required to be considered in planning decisions in any event. Appreciate the aim of the ‘local understanding’ but how would this work in practice over and above the usual consultation on planning applications?

The policy adds more detail and local specificity to existing planning policies, therefore will remain in the development plan

Policy SC2 – Cross refer “E. Short Street School House” to Policy SH4.

A cross reference has been added

25) **Policy SC4** In second para: “...green infrastructure network (as set out in the Proposals Map) as part of their submission.”

The change has been made

26) Para 10.1 – first line – “...highlighted the importancece of the relationship...”
 The change has been made.

27) **Policy SL1** – second para. “...and directly adjacent to, the parish...” may be better to delete “and directly adjacent to” since Plan cannot include policies that involve land outside the Neighbourhood Area.
 The change has been made.

28) **Policy SL2** – para 2 –slightly confusing. The overall theme for LGS should be, in general, no development unless it meets the criteria in para 89 of the NPPF. Children’s play areas etc are acceptable development on a LGS, but to say that LGSs will be “used to deliver” these facilities hints of allowing developments *on the LGS* that will deliver improved play and recreation facilities via s.106. The next sentence seems to support this view - development of these LGSs will be alright if it results in better provision [of children’s play facilities?] elsewhere. This seems to run counter to the very strict protection of LGS from development. A statement that children’s play areas etc would be acceptable on a LGS should be sufficient, without any text on how they might be provided on the back of development.
 The wording of the policy has been changed as a result of the above recommendation.

Para 3 - threshold for contributions? Is this supposed to be the same as in the Local Plan/Open Space, Sport & Recreation SPD?
 An additional sentence has been added referring to the Local Plan and SPD.

29) Glossary – definition of Neighbourhood Plan –

“ A Plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under ~~the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004~~ **Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011**) which sets out specific planning policies for the Parish which are the primary policies for determining planning applications within that parish.”

The change has been made.

There are some typos in other parts of the Glossary e.g.

Affordable Housing – “...Intermediate Housing...”; ...”Registered Providers of Social Housing...”;

AMR – now “**Authority’s Monitoring Report**” - a better definition would be:”**The Report monitors the performance of the Local Plan policies and all other documents within the Development Plan (which includes ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plans), in particular the progress made towards achieving the housing requirements, and whether or not changes to policies will be required in order bring forward sufficient housing.**”;

Brownfield Land – “Land that is classed as **previously developed land** is often known as **brownfield land.**”

Localism Act “was a ~~feature~~ **statute...**”;

Local Plan – “...It is the policy **document** against...”;

Local Planning Authority “...~~or~~ **Council...**”

All the above changes have been made.