

Consultation Report

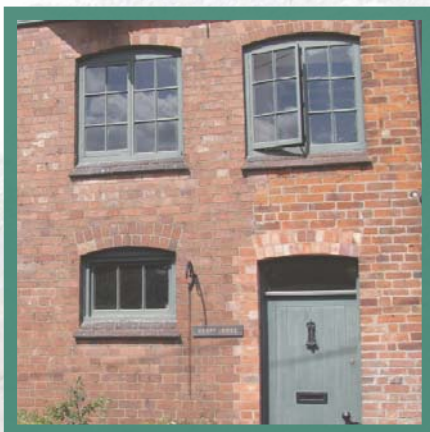
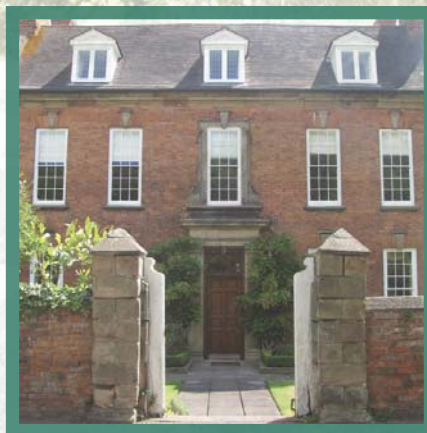
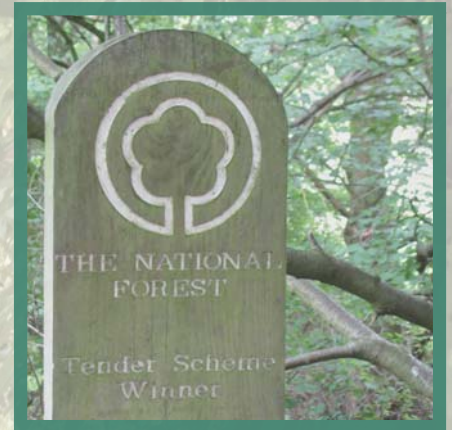
**In support of the
Tatenhill Neighbourhood
Development Plan**

Submitted May 2014

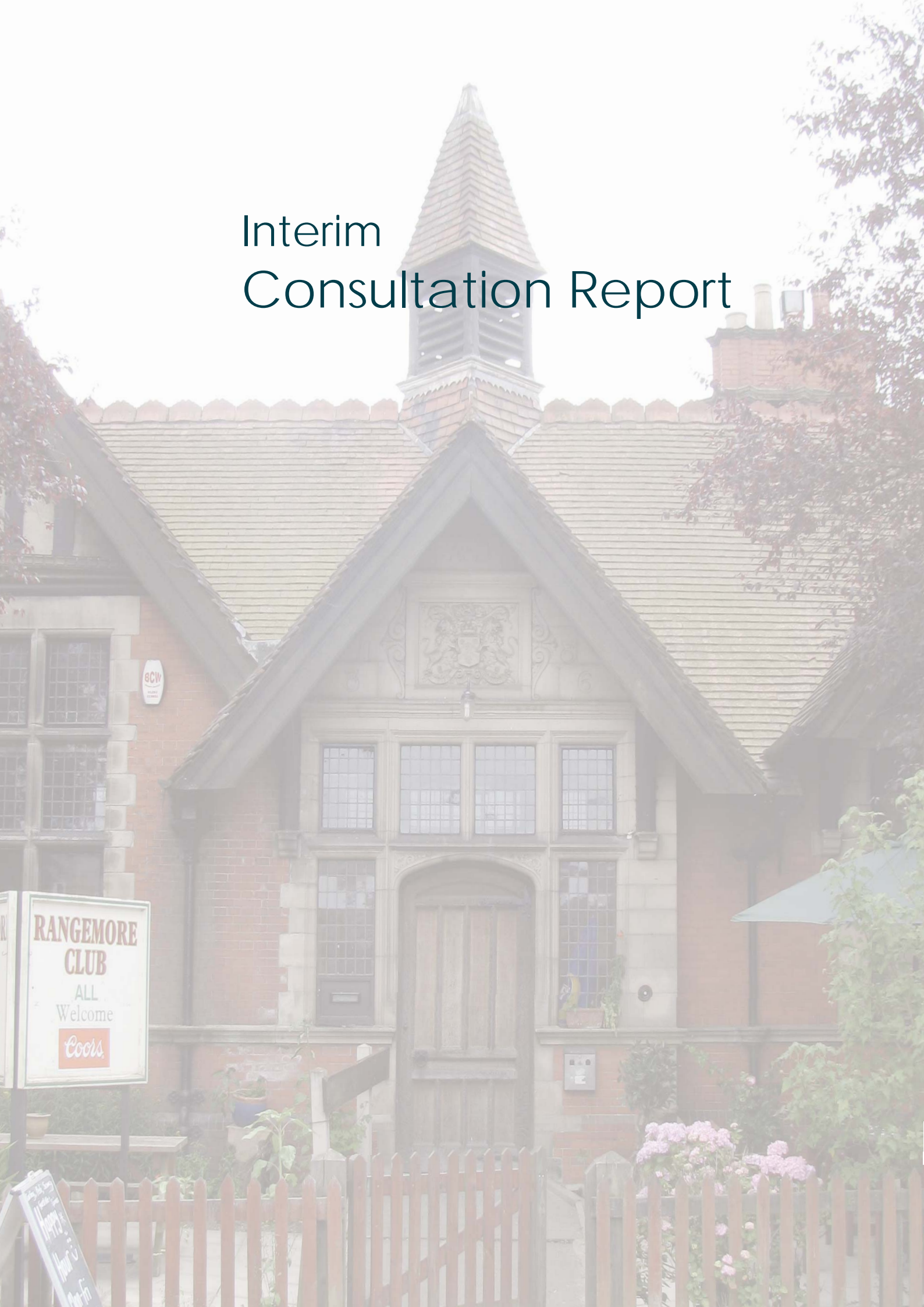
N.B. This document consists of the Interim Consultation report (covering consultation up to the production of a draft plan) and the Addendum Consultation Report (covering consultation undertaken once a draft plan had been prepared).

Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Interim Consultation Report
March 2013



Interim Consultation Report



Community Consultation Report

The following report provides a comprehensive overview of the community consultation events leading up to the production of the first draft Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan in March 2013. The report is compiled of briefing notes detailing each consultation event (attached as appendices) which present the findings and analysis. The notes also explain how each event has directly will input into the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan.

1.0. Introduction and Overview

- 1.1. The East Staffordshire rural parish of Tatenhill is currently in the process of writing a Neighbourhood Plan in response to Central Government's new focus on localism and empowering communities to have more control over planning decisions in their local area. The project began in summer 2012 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.
- 1.2. The first stage of the project has been to engage local residents in the process by collecting their thoughts, feelings, ideas and suggestions (Issues and Ideas) on what is good about the Parish and elements that could be improved. In order to achieve this seven individual engagement events have been held. Each of these events has been carefully designed for a different purpose.
- 1.3. The table below outlines all of the events that have been held to date:

Event	Date	Venue	Attendance
Issues and Options Workshop	14 th November 2012	Tatenhill Village Hall	40
Capacity Building: Youth	22 nd November 2012	St George's Park	16
Capacity Building: Women's Institute	28 th November 2012	Tatenhill Village Hall	9
Capacity Building Workshop	6 th December 2012	Rangemore School Hall	11
Development Charrette: Part 1	12 th January 2013	Rangemore School Hall	62

Schools Workshop	24 th January 2013	All Saint's Primary School	20
Development Charrette: Part 2	16 th February 2013	Tatenhill Village Hall	50

1.4. The following note will provide an overview of this period of consultation, outlining how findings will be used and the next stages for the project. This note is accompanied by detailed commentaries on all seven events and how each has specifically inputted into the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan.

2.0. Overview of Consultation Events:

Early Events

2.1. The series of consultation events held to date have each had an individual role to play in the formulation of the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Issues and Options workshop was designed to draw out and identify the initial issues affecting the Parish. Using Edward De Bono's Six Thinking Hats as the method, the community were able to carry out what was essentially a SWOT analysis of their Parish. The session also aimed to introduce the project to the residents and explain to them how Neighbourhood Planning has developed, what the process involves, what the end product will be and how it will be used.

Capacity Building Workshops

2.2. Secondly the consultant team undertook a series of Capacity Building workshops. These sessions aimed to provide the community with a greater understanding of neighbourhood planning and how it fits into the wider planning system. Three capacity building sessions were held. One specifically targeted the younger/teenage residents (Youth Workshop) while another targeted the Women's Institute who are quite active within the local community and represent an older age-group. The third session was open to all Parish residents.

2.3. Attendance to the youth event was good; this was helped by the free tour given around St George's Park. Attendance to the Women's Institute session included a good portion of residents from both villages. All Members of the Women's Institute had been made aware of the meeting but few were particularly interested in planning issues. That said, the women

who did attend benefitted greatly from the session and have since attended all other meetings becoming particularly engaged.

- 2.4. The wider community session was poorly attended, mainly comprising of members of the public who had contributed throughout the session. These half dozen committed members have formed the backbone of the process to date spreading the word and encouraging others to attend later workshops. After the main session a meeting was held between the consultant team and the steering group to discuss strategies for encouraging more residents to come to the meetings. It was felt that promotion of events needed to be altered in order to be appeal to residents and to ensure that people recognised the importance of their attendance.
- 2.5. It was agreed that members of the steering group (and community champions) were to visit every house in the parish to personally invite residents and explain the importance of the Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, it was decided that a series of leaflets be delivered to each house in the run up to each event. This change in approach was extremely effective as can be seen by the numbers that attended both of the Development Charrette sessions in January and February 2013.

Development Charrette

- 2.6. The Development Charrette sessions directly led on from the Issues and Options workshop and the capacity building events. The purpose of the Charrettes was to start to formulate key policies to tackle the key issues that had been identified and discussed in former sessions. For these sessions we brought in key members of the wider consultant team, each with different specialisms, in order to discuss in depth some of the issues faced by the Parish. The specialists worked with residents to discuss and devise ways in which the Neighbourhood Plan could start to tackle the principle issues. The first session dealt with planning at a strategic level in terms of services and infrastructure, and traffic and transport. The second session looked at more detailed planning matters such as land allocations, landscape impact and design and conservation issues.

3.0. Neighbourhood Plan Policy Topics

3.1. The product of the Development Charrette has been a comprehensive list of Neighbourhood Plan policy topics and likely content put forward and supported by the community. These policies will now be used to write the first draft of the Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan which will be in the format of a series of topic based policies with accompanying explanation and justification. The following section provides an overview of these topic areas and how they might lead into specific policies.

3.2. *Services and Infrastructure*

- A. The removal of planning barriers to enable community buildings to change to or incorporate A1, A2 and A3 uses.
- B. To require, through s.106 agreements, for any new development to contribute towards enhancement of Parish cycle routes and footpaths (either funding maintenance or new routes).
- C. To actively encourage and promote the presence of mobile shops and services within the Parish by ensuring there are safe and legal places for them to stop and serve customers.
- D. To require housing developments of 3 or more houses to provide an outdoor gym and play area for the use of the whole community.

3.3. *Transport and Highways*

- A. Option of closing Tatenhill Lane to motor vehicles in order to reduce speeds and volume of traffic through the villages.
- B. Introduction of traffic calming features within the villages including entry features at the gateways into each village. Funding to be sought from CIL contributions.
- C. Introduction of an environmental weight limit (dependent on support of SCC and local police).
- D. Seek to a review the speed limits with the Parish maybe using the community speed gun, with particular focus on the area outside Rangemore Primary School, Tatenhill Crossroads and Rangemore Hill junction.
- E. Review existing footpaths/footways and seek, where possible to upgrade them. Look to provide additional sections of footway to improve routes along local roads, linking

with existing footpaths where possible. Aim to provide a safe walking route to school and the churches.

- F. Liaise with the Highway Agency concerning provision of signs on the A38 junctions to discourage drivers from using unsuitable roads through the villages.
- G. Look to restrict visibility through the Tatenhill crossroads and restrict views of the 'derestriction signs' along Tatenhill Lane.

3.4. *Housing, Employment and Leisure*

- A. The Parish is considered to be able to accommodate some limited development in order to sustain the community, circa 30 – 35 dwellings over the plan period to 2031.
- B. Housing should be either a) Affordable, b) Low cost/shared ownership starter homes or c) Elderly accommodation (In Tatenhill only).
- C. A settlement boundary is to be drawn around Rangemore and Tatenhill in order to stop linear development. Clusters of 1-3 dwellings will be allowed subject to the scale of the plot on which they are proposed.
- D. Only 'small scale' development will be permitted i.e. only on sites under 1hectare.
- E. Redevelopment of redundant farms and agricultural buildings should be supported. Where this is outside the settlement boundary this should be for employment and leisure use only, subject to highways and landscape impact.
- F. The Neighbourhood Plan supports the improvement of recreation and tourism uses within the countryside – especially those relating to the National Forest, farm diversification and sports, subject to highways and landscape impact.
- G. New development will be required to demonstrate high quality eco-design, insulation and on-site renewables, subject to design guidance within the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan and landscape impact.

3.5. *Design and Conservation*

- A. All new homes built will be required to meet a minimum level of heat efficiency and insulation as standard.
- B. To ensure that the Plan emphasises that 'high quality' design doesn't mean expensive design and so good design should be sought by all new development.

- C. The Parish Design Guide includes some very useful design guidance and policies should be made of the summaries where relevant – especially ‘Contextually Responsive Design’, ‘Landscape Features’ and ‘Local Detailing’.
- D. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to offer special protection of the Parish’s medieval heritage.
- E. Traffic calming techniques are supported but design is to be sympathetic to heritage assets within the Parish.
- F. Amenity space to be created by setting aside part of the new community forest.
- G. The Neighbourhood Plan supports the installation of a sympathetic off-road history trail through the Parish and villages.
- H. Shared surfaces are an option that the Neighbourhood Plan will seriously consider.
- I. The installation of village ‘gateways’ will be sought to narrow the road, slow traffic down and giving the sense of having arrived somewhere.
- J. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to prevent the removal of front boundaries for parking spaces due to the detrimental impact this has on the street scene and loss of historical character (guidance on this to be sought from the Rangemore and Tatenhill Conservation Area Appraisals).

3.6. *Landscape Character*

- A. Environmental Improvements within Tatenhill Village, such as improvements to the boundaries, street surfaces will seek to both improve visual quality and deliver traffic calming.
- B. Wind turbine, hydroelectricity and solar power will be supported subject to not impinging on key views in to or out of conservation areas (guidance on this to be sought from the Rangemore and Tatenhill Conservation Area Appraisals) and being related with an existing farmstead. Community led schemes should be encouraged which ring-fence profits for other improvements to the villages.

- C. The green gap between the Parish and Burton is to be retained and enhanced – particularly bearing in mind the edge between the Parish and the proposed Lawns Farm development. Promotion of a visual physical gap created by green infrastructure.
- D. The Parish Design Guide includes some very useful guidance regarding key landscape features which should be protected and enhanced as part of the conservation area. ‘Landscape Features’:
- E. The Neighbourhood Plan supports and seeks to preserve the National Forest and its designated status. The role of the National Forest in preserving the rural edge is especially important.
- F. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to improve legibility of Parish footpaths to encourage enjoyment of the local landscape setting.
- G. The opening up of some private land for public use and inclusion as part of the wider national forest is promoted.
- H. The Neighbourhood Plan is to provide detail on where it is and is not appropriate to provide wind turbines and other renewables with a high visual impact within the valued landscape. All proposals to meet outlined criteria regarding noise and sound.

4.0. The Next Stages:

- 4.1. The first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan will be launched in late March 2013. A series of display boards will be produced providing information on each policy topic area including the policies that have been developed. It is intended that there will be a launch event in the Parish where the steering group and consultant team will introduce the first draft to residents, explain each section and answer any questions. There will be the opportunity for residents to comment on the draft plan in a number of different formats – in order to give everyone the chance to provide feedback.
- 4.2. As part of this process the plan will also be subject to key stakeholder consultation based around the East Staffordshire Borough Council’s central consultation database - this will include key government and third sector groups, as well as the local highways, planning and Environmental Health departments.

Cover Note

- 4.3. Following the launch there will be a six week period of consultation where the boards will be displayed around the village for residents to study in more detail and make further comments. These comments will then be used to make changes and amendments to the plan in order to ensure that it fully represents the feelings of the Parish residents. The plan will then be submitted for examination by an independent Planning Inspector.

JES 06/03/13

APPENDIX

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Issues and Options Briefing Paper

Appendix 2: Youth Workshop Briefing Paper

Appendix 3: Women's Institute Briefing Paper

Appendix 4: Capacity Building Briefing Paper

Appendix 5: Schools Workshop Briefing Paper

Appendix 6: Development Charrette Part 1 Briefing Paper

Appendix 7: Development Charrette Part 2 Briefing Paper

Appendix 8: Promotion of Events Briefing Paper

Appendix



Appendix 1: Issues and Options Briefing Paper

- 1.2. Once this first exercise was complete the main session began with a short presentation explaining what the Neighbourhood Plan is and giving a brief overview of the role it plays within the Planning System.
- 1.3. 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?"
Green Hat	Creativity	Ideas, Solutions, Policies	"What policies and strategies can we put in place?"
Blue Hat	Summarise	Summary and Next Steps	"What can we do to make this happen?"

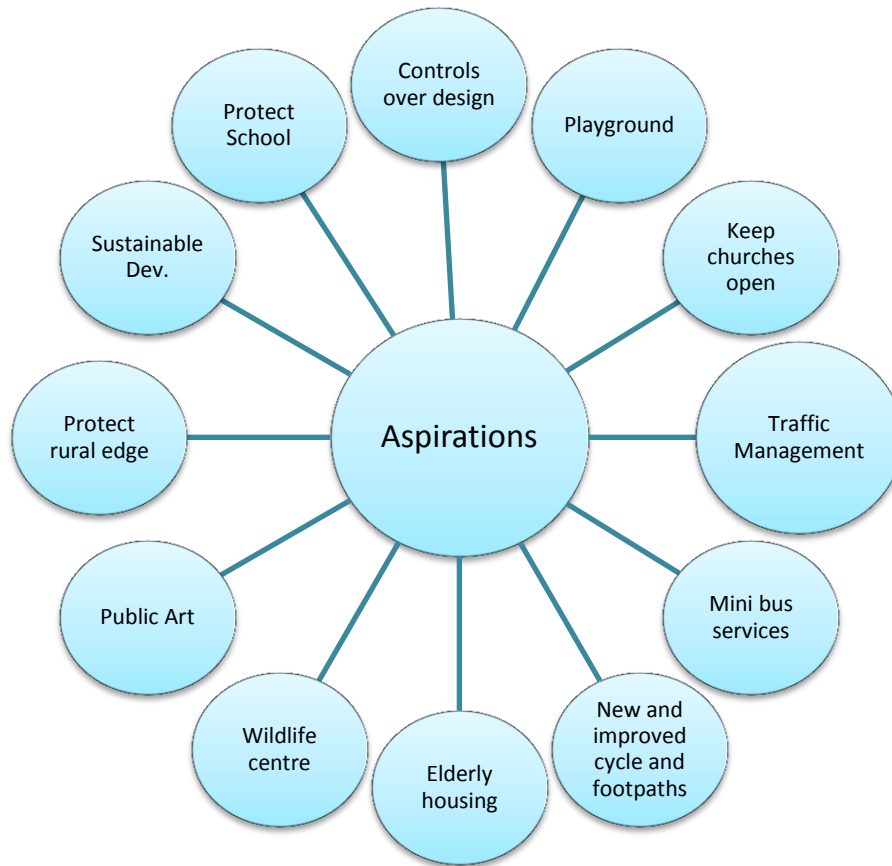
2.0. Findings and results

Timeline Exercise and Devising a Vision

2.1. 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 dominant architectural styles and secondly, more recent events such as opening of new roads, businesses and in turn the closure of local shops and services.



2.2. The second part of the Timeline exercise sought the community’s ideas and aspirations for the future of the Parish. Key themes emerged surrounding transport and traffic, housing, design, rurality and the provision of shops and services.



2.3. Each group was then asked to use the ideas from the Timeline to complete the sentence ‘In 2031 Tatenhill Parish will be...’ Key words and themes recurrent within the responses are shown below.



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

“Tatenhill Parish should aim to be a strong, inclusive and accessible community which supports the needs of new and existing businesses and residents of all ages. It should utilise its landscape, history, leisure and tourism assets including, where appropriate, sympathetic new development to offer a sustainable and thriving rural lifestyle. “

2.5. 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.

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 three groups of 4 – 6 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 number of properties, key services and facilities, key landscape features and characteristics. It was clear that a lot of local knowledge was present in the group that could be used to shape the issues and options process.
Red Hat	“What should the NP do?”	All three groups mentioned a desire to protect the rurality of the Parish, a need for traffic management and for any new builds to be in keeping in terms of the design. Furthermore the NP was seen as a voice for the Parish and an opportunity to bring the community together. [N.B. The last point is not entirely the point of the NP but in light of the ‘Big Society’ and ‘Localism’ agendas this is entirely in accordance with wider strategies]
Black Hat	“Barriers to achieving the vision”	Problems associated with traffic through the village was cited as a major problem by all groups as was the fear of urban sprawl from Burton engulfing the villages (especially Tatenhill) and associated loss of wildlife habitats. Issues concerning the future of the Parish in terms of adequate infrastructure and service provision, the loss of farming communities and churches and a lack of investment were raised. Doing nothing was also seen as a threat.
Yellow Hat	“What assets can help achieve the Vision?”	The community felt that the rural, quiet character of the Parish, landscape and its rich history is a strength. In addition local facilities such as excellent schools, the National Football Academy, garden centre, National Forest and pubs were listed. The extensive sport and leisure offer of the parish was a particularly unique opportunity.
Green Hat	“What policies and strategies can we put in place?”	Ideas and solutions included: increased planting, traffic management, increasingly sustainable lifestyles, heritage preservation, village shop and youth facilities, improved footpaths and cycle routes. The need for all local residents to get involved was recognised by all.
Blue Hat	“What can we do to make this happen?”	In this final section residents started to think about funding and possible partners to seek financial support from. The use of other planning tools such as section 106 agreements and the Design guide was also discussed.

2.7. 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. Services and Facilities

The plan should preserve existing services (including schools and churches) and support the establishment of new accessible local services and community enterprises in both Rangemore and Tatenhill villages which meet the needs of the whole community.

2. Cultural Landscape

The plan should seek to preserve and enhance local landscape features including but not limited to, the Conservation Areas, the National Forest and the rural gap between the Parish and the Burton urban area.

3. Traffic and Transport

The plan should introduce attractive traffic calming measures into both villages, which are reflective of local historic character and are designed to accommodate improved parking, safety features and speed reduction, whilst creating an attractive and useable public realm for pedestrians and cyclists.

4. Sustainable Access

The plan should increase the number and quality of routes using sustainable modes (bus, foot and cycle) within the Parish, between Burton, and to the surrounding villages, including safe routes to schools, shops and services.

5. Leisure and Tourism

The plan should recognise the range of leisure sporting and landscape assets (including the National Forest) and seek to enhance public enjoyment of these whilst supporting proposals for open and inclusive new leisure and tourism developments.

6. Sustainable Residential Development

The plan should provide new small scale opportunities for residential development within the Parish to support local housing need that is well related to the villages and are of a high quality, responsive design.

7. Sustainable Economic Development

The plan should promote development opportunities for increased economic activity appropriate to the rural nature of the Parish, by encouraging small scale solutions in sustainable locations, including live-work, conversions, and farm diversification which make the most of local tourism assets.

2.8. 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.

JES 12/12/12

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Youth Workshop

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 22 November 2012

Venue: St Georges Park, Tatenhill Parish

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the Youth Workshop which took place at the National Football Academy, on the 22nd November 2012, 6.30-8.30pm.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how they will inform the Neighbourhood Plan.
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1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

- 1.1. The aim of the Youth Workshop was to seek input from the younger Parish residents as the issues and options session was dominated (as expected) by older residents. Socio-economic data demonstrates that teenagers are a minority age group within the Parish and so, as identified by the Communications and Consultation strategy, it is important to specifically target this age group in order to ensure their input.
- 1.2. The session began by asking each person to write a postcard from Tatenhill Parish some 20 years in the future outlining what it is like as a place to live and what they like about it.
- 1.3. Secondly, the group was split into two and each asked to compile a poster outlining their vision for Tatenhill Parish.



2.0. Findings and Analysis

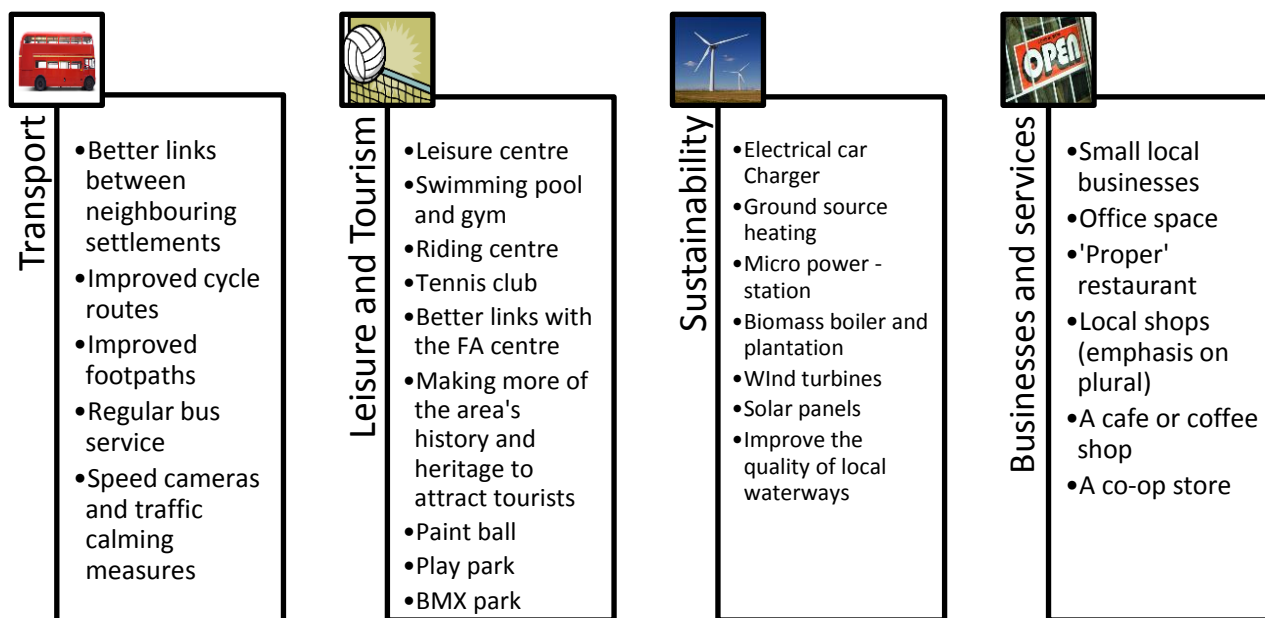
Postcard Exercise

- 2.1. The finished postcards received from the young people revealed some key points that affect their age group.
- 2.2. The Tatenhill of the future was a livelier place with good public transport, more shops and services and a greater sense of community. Transport is a core theme, and represents the affect on this age group more than the older members of the community. There was reference to improved bus shelters, a more regular bus service and improved cycle and footpath routes. Many of the youngsters expressed an interest in green energy and would like to see wind farms (or other renewable energy sites) in the Parish. Sports and leisure facilities were also strongly desired with references to parks, tennis clubs, running routes and a leisure centre. A couple of postcards also mentioned Saturday and summer jobs for future children and a desire to live in a grade II listed property. It was felt that there is a need for small locally-run businesses which employ local residents. Overall the postcards placed high value on the historical and cultural heritage the Parish offers.

Poster Exercise

- 2.3. Both groups focused on shops and services they would like to see in Tatenhill Parish and improved transport and communication connections. Transport was again a big issue and similar concerns to the older residents (Issues and Options workshop) about traffic speeds were voiced. However, the younger age group also highlighted the amount that they rely on their parents in order to spend time with their friends or visit the nearest shops and entertainment facilities. It was also mentioned that a lack of footpaths, signage and street lighting made it very unsafe to cycle or walk around the area. One group highlighted their awareness that the majority of Parish residents were considerably older than themselves and so referred to Tatenhill as the 'Home of the Geriatric'. Although intended as a joke this comment did reveal that the young people felt that there is little for them to occupy themselves with and they can at times feel forgotten.

2.4. The principle elements of the feedback are summarised below and have been thematically grouped for convenience.



2.5. Overall, the Youth Workshop has highlighted some key issues within the Parish which were not uncovered within the first Issues and Options Workshop. Two main focuses emerged – a lack of public transport and a need for new and improved, and crucially more accessible, sports facilities. In addition the role of sustainability and sustainable energy was a much higher priority for the young people than the adult age groups.

2.6. The findings of this session were reported back to the capacity building session with the community of 6th December by a member of the young persons group so that the older generations could be made aware of their thoughts and ideas.

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Women's Institute Workshop (Capacity Building)

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 28 November 2012

Venue: Tatenhill Memorial Hall

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the Women's Institute workshop, which took place in Tatenhill Village Memorial Hall, on the 28th November 2012.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how they will inform the Neighbourhood Plan.
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1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

1.1. The WI meeting was one of three capacity building events designed to target specific groups within the Parish (the open event and the Young Persons event being the others). The WI is very active within Tatenhill so those who live within the Parish were invited to attend the workshop with the hope that they would subsequently spread the message.

1.2. The aim of the meeting was to equip attendees with knowledge and understanding of the neighbourhood planning process needed to help them to make informed decisions in later sessions. A parallel aim was to encourage the women to become 'community champions' for the Neighbourhood Plan, i.e. to help us in promotion of future events and to spread the word about what the project is aiming to do.

1.3. There were seven attendees from the WI all who lived within either Tatenhill or Rangemore villages and so chairs were arranged in a circle and we went through certain key discussion points. Firstly, the mechanisms of planning:

- **What is a Neighbourhood Plan?** (elements, community involvement, relation to the wider planning agenda)
- **What is Town Planning?** (Historical perspective, plan-led system, hierarchy of plans and policies, allocations and sites, planning applications, limitations of sites)

- **Making Planning Decisions** (Role of the Council, Planning Committee, appeals, Localism)

- 1.4. Secondly, certain planning topics were discussed such as housing, employment and transport.
- 1.5. Throughout each part of the discussion attendees were encouraged to ask questions, raise further points and add to the discussion. This was to encourage their engagement and ultimately helped us to make sure they understood what was being discussed.

2.0. Analysis

- 2.1. Although the session could have been more highly attended it was very successful in communicating in a sense 'what the Neighbourhood Plan is all about' and why it is so important for the Parish to make the most of the opportunity it provides. Throughout the discussion all of the attendees contributed or asked questions.
- 2.2. This was especially useful as once the women understood something they would then relate it to something happening within the Parish further enhancing their understanding. This helped the project team to assess their level of understanding and brought up areas which needed explaining further. Additionally, this helped the rest of the group to understand the issue better and how it related to the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.3. A number of key issues were raised which concerned the WI members. These were similar to those raised in the first Issues and Options workshop and mostly surrounded traffic speeds and proposed Sustainable Urban Extension proposed for the site at Lawns Farm. However, they raised some additional issues regarding the need for more people within the area in order to support local churches and the school and to prevent their demise. The group discussed the role of public transport at length, especially for older members of the community who did not drive, and seeking opportunities to improve that.
- 2.4. In addition the group expressed concerns that some more recent development had not been in-keeping with the older properties – especially in Tatenhill. In Rangemore the concerns were more focused on the scale of any new development 'swamping' the character of the village. The project team were able to give some response to this based on the emerging Local plan prepared by ESBC which didn't envisage any significant development.

- 2.5. There was a general understanding that if more shops and / or services were to be provided they would have to be supported locally either through government subsidies or through development cross-subsidy from new proposals. Concern was raised specifically about the future of Rangemore School (especially given the potential new school on the Lawns Farm development), however, it was concluded that there was no easy answer to this solution without building a number of new family homes to bring more young people directly to the Parish.
- 2.6. By the end of the session a number of the women said that they were enthusiastic about the project and were happy to speak to their friends and neighbours about the Neighbourhood Plan to encourage them to engage in the project. This was the overall aim of the session and therefore it had fulfilled its role.

JES 13/12/12

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Capacity Building Workshop

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 6 December 2012

Venue: Rangemore School

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the Capacity Building Workshop, which took place at Rangemore School Hall, on the 6th December 2012.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how this will be inputted into the Neighbourhood Plan.
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1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

- 1.1. This final Capacity Building workshop was one of three events designed to equip attendees with relevant knowledge and understanding of the Neighbourhood Plan process needed to help them to make informed decisions in later sessions. A parallel aim was to encourage attendees to become ‘community champions’ for the Neighbourhood Plan, i.e. to help us in promotion of future events and to spread the word about what the project is aiming to do.
- 1.2. The aim was to run an informal discussion based session in which attendees felt able to contribute and ask questions. The attendance at the event was disappointing with only 10 attendees of which only 2 of these were either not directly involved on the steering group or as a Parish Councillor.
- 1.3. In addition to this, a teenager was invited to present to the adults the findings from the Youth Workshop and to raise any issues which the teenagers had felt were especially important. We also displayed the posters created by the teenagers at the Youth Workshop. Attendees responded positively to seeing the young people’s work and hearing their ideas and this helped spark discussions and new ideas amongst the older residents.

2.0. Analysis

- 2.1. The session began with a local teenager presenting the findings from the Youth Workshop which had taken place the week before. Many of the young people's views were similar to issues brought up in previous community events, i.e. concerns about traffic and broadband provision. However, the young people had a very different perspective on issues such as local connectivity in terms of public transport provision and the quality of cycle and footpaths.
- 2.2. It was emphasised that the heavy reliance on parents for lifts has a big impact on the extent to which local young people can spend time with their friends or visit local entertainment facilities (most of which are in Burton). Tatenhill was also compared to neighbouring villages which had more places for young people to spend time and meet each other i.e. an activity/playground and youth club at Barton.
- 2.3. One key idea well received by the workshop attendees was for some form of youth facility or study room for local teenagers within/beside the Memorial Hall. One member of our team was able to work one to one with the young group to ensure that this idea was developed into a more feasible scheme, please see 'Tatenhill Learning Commons' report.
- 2.4. Turnout to the Capacity Building session was disappointing and the majority of attendees were members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. Therefore a large section of the session was given over to discussing new tactics and techniques to encourage more people to attend future events. A number of ideas were discussed but there was a final consensus that leafleting had not been effective enough. It was thus decided that individually going and knocking on doors and speaking with as many residents as possible would be more effective. For the next two events (12th and 19th January) this will be the main form of promotion used. The teenage representative also volunteered to spread the word amongst his friends and peers.
- 2.5. Despite this poor turnout the session was very successful in providing attendees with a deepened understanding of the Neighbourhood Plan project, its purpose and ultimately its importance. The group was split into two and relevant planning topics covered. Firstly, the mechanisms of planning were introduced:

- 2.5.1. **What is a Neighbourhood Plan?** (elements, community involvement, relation to the wider planning agenda)
 - 2.5.2. **What is Town Planning?** (Historical perspective, plan-led system, hierarchy of plans and policies, allocations and sites, planning applications, limitations of sites)
 - 2.5.3. **Making Planning Decisions** (Role of the Council, Planning Committee, appeals, Localism)
- 2.6. This was followed by discussions surrounding certain planning such as housing, employment and transport in a similar format to that covered with the WI session a week earlier (28th November).
- 2.7. Throughout each part of the discussion attendees were encouraged to ask questions, raise further points and add to the discussion. This was to encourage their engagement and ultimately helped us to make sure they understood what was being discussed.
- 2.8. It was clear that this session played a crucial role in empowering attendees by both equipping them with vital planning understanding but also in really emphasising how and why the Neighbourhood Plan is so important for the Parish. Some attendees had what can only be described as ‘eureka’ moments when they grasped the gravitas of the opportunity.
- 2.9. Overall, despite the disappointing turnout this session proved to be a turning point in both recognising how the promotion of events needed to change and developing a new ‘plan of action’, and ensuring that key planning knowledge and the importance of this project were fully understood by all.

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Schools Workshop

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 27 February 2012

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the Schools Workshop, which took place at Rangemore School, on the 24th January 2013.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how this will be inputted into the Neighbourhood Plan.
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1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

1.1. The schools workshop was held by Roger and Debbie Lomas at Rangemore’s All Saints Church of England Primary School on Thursday 24th January 2013. A ‘Pattern Book’ has been produced to provide an overview of the session and its findings. This note will summarise and present those findings and outline how they will be inputted into the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan.

1.2. The schools session was held in order to engage the younger members of the community with the Neighbourhood Planning process in a fun and interactive way. The aim of the session was to encourage the pupils to think about where they live, what they like about it, what they like about other areas and what they feel could improve or add to their community further. It was important to provide some element of capacity building during the session in order to help pupils to understand their Parish, how it has evolved and why it is the way it is.

2.0. Findings and Analysis

A Postcard from Tatenhill

2.1. The first activity asked the children to discuss what they liked and disliked about their village and the wider area. In order to encourage the children to think deeply about this they were asked to design and write a postcard from Tatenhill. From the perspective of someone visiting the Parish they produced postcards describing what there is to do and see in their area. Many of the children drew what they felt were the best bits about the area and this included many

pictures of the countryside and wildlife. Some children drew their homes while others drew the local pub's play area.

'Chatter boxes'

- 2.2. The second activity used origami to make 'chatter boxes' or 'fortune tellers' with the children. The purpose of this activity was to help the children to record which places they felt were 'perfect' or their favourites. Each child was then asked to explain their reasons for each choice. These ideas and feelings were expressed by writing and drawing on different folded sections of the 'chatter boxes' to create an interactive record of the 'ingredients' that make a valued space or place.
- 2.3. Many of the children drew pictures of local historic buildings such as the church and the pub. Almost all of the children drew pictures of the landscape and flora and fauna. Many children drew the National Forest and the local adventure farm. Words used to describe why they liked these places included; fun, somewhere to hang out, lovely, place to play.

'The Cool Wall'

- 2.4. The third activity used 'The Cool Wall' where children rate different images of buildings, open spaces, colours, patterns and streets according to whether they are 'un-cool', 'lukewarm', 'cool' or 'sub-zero'. The children really enjoyed discussing each image and this generated some debate of opinion!
- 2.5. The 'un-cool' wall was filled with images of standard housing estates and large bare open spaces (usually had surfaced). The 'lukewarm' wall had some more traditional styles of housing, and some open spaces that had a little more greenery. Rated as 'cool' were some more contemporary housing designs, ornate landscaped gardens and a playing field. 'Sub-zero' and therefore most liked by the children were parks and gardens with flowers and interestingly some conversions of agricultural barns and buildings.

Conclusions

- 2.6. Overall, the workshop with the primary school highlighted how highly the children value the environment in which they live in particular its landscape setting and heritage assets. In addition to this the children raised the following points:
 - They would like there to be more shops within easy reach (particularly sweet shops!)
 - The children were highly aware of the Parish's traffic issues and said that they wanted cars to slow down through the villages.

Appendix 5: Schools Workshop Briefing Paper

- There was frustration about the lack of footpaths as many of the children would like to be able to walk to school but for safety reasons they always were driven.
- The children expressed how much they liked the 'peace and quiet' of the Parish and really enjoyed the woodlands, countryside and wildlife around them (including the National Forest).
- Many children stated that they would like there to be somewhere that they could 'hang out' together safely.

JES 27/02/12

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Development Charrette

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 30 January 2013

Venue: Rangemore School Hall

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the first Development Charrette, which took place on the 12th January 2013 at Rangemore School Hall.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how they will inform the Neighbourhood Plan.
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1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

1.1. The session aimed to deal with the strategic issues of Transport and Highways, Services and Infrastructure, and Policies and Compliance. We initially planned to hold three group sessions each discussing a topic. However, due to a lack of interest in the Policies and Compliance session this was combined with the Services and Infrastructure session. This worked well as Victoria Payne (Policies and compliance expert) was able to brief the community on the policy structure above the Neighbourhood Plan with which it must comply. She also highlighted key sustainability issues. Having two groups worked very well given the number of people who attended and so the second Development Charrette will also run two groups instead of three as previously planned.

1.2. The session began with a brief introduction which outlined the purpose of the session but also introduced the Neighbourhood Planning process to attendees who had not attended previous consultation events.

2.0. Services and Infrastructure

Structure and Content

2.1. This group focused on addressing the poor provision of local services within the Parish and the extent to which infrastructure could be improved to better meet the needs of the local community. In the format of an informal discussion residents were asked how various aspects

of these two issues impacted theirs and their neighbour's lives and how they felt improvements could be made. As a consultant team we provided some advice in terms of ways in which the planning system could help them achieve a certain goal (e.g. removing the need for key community buildings to seek planning permission for a change of use to A1 uses). These options were then discussed and the community expressed an opinion on whether or not each would be appropriate and/or effective.

2.2. The session followed the following format:

- Protecting existing local facilities (i.e. churches, schools, businesses)
- Local shopping facilities
- Youth services and facilities
- Renewable energy
- Links to Burton and other villages

2.3. These are all issues which were raised during the four 2012 consultation events and identified as key issues within the Parish which would benefit from being targeted with specific policies in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Findings and Analysis

Protecting existing community buildings

2.4. The future of the churches at Tatenhill and Rangemore is uncertain due to diminishing numbers and funding problems. This is of great concern to the community who fear the buildings may be converted into apartments and their value as community spaces lost. Residents also felt that perhaps the village hall could be used more in order to help revitalise the Parish. The possibility of community buildings diversifying in order to bring in funding by other means was discussed. Options included a café, post office or local shop. These alternative uses were supported by the group in theory however, once discussed further it was the general consensus that there was little demand for a shop or post office. It was pointed out that lack of demand caused the original village shops and post offices to close in the first place.

Local shopping facilities

- 2.5. Residents rely on retail facilities outside of the Parish and depend heavily on cars to access them. The idea of removing planning barriers for retail uses to start up in the village was liked by the community in theory however, it was stated time and time again that there would be little demand for such a service. Many residents admitted that they probably would not use a local shop enough to support its existence in the village because it is very convenient to simply drive five minutes down to Morrison's. This suggests that a convenience store is not viable for either Tatenhill or Rangemore due to competition from the nearby supermarket. However, it does suggest that alternative retail use such as a gift store or more specialist shop may be more suitable.
- 2.6. The general consensus however, was that mobile shops (such as the Monday chip van!) are a much more practical and viable solution to the lack of local retail offer. Many residents highlighted the fact that given the distance and poor quality of linkages between the two villages any service located in Tatenhill would be inaccessible for Rangemore residents and vice versa. Therefore it was seen as more viable for a service to be mobile and then it would be able to attract customers from all over the Parish.

Youth Facilities

- 2.7. In past consultation events younger Parish residents have expressed their frustration at the lack of youth facilities in the Parish. When this topic was raised at the Development Charrette a number of possible options arose from the discussion. A key factor was considered to be the poor quality of existing cycle and pedestrian routes which prevent young people from safely travelling around the Parish independently. Currently the young are dependent on their parents for lifts to visit friends and local entertainment facilities. It was agreed that better linkages would give younger residents more independence. This matter will be discussed in more depth later in this document.
- 2.8. Within the Parish there are little to no facilities for young people. One idea however, that was encouraged by the community was the provision of outdoor gym equipment. One mother of

young children added that her children would really enjoy having a play area nearby that they could visit after school. It was therefore considered that a combined outdoor gym and playground would provide local children and young people with a place to play, exercise but also interact with their neighbours. The adults also expressed an interest in using an outdoor gym.

Renewable energy

- 2.9. During previous consultation events there have been calls for the Parish to take a more sustainable approach to future development. This was particularly wanted by the younger residents. When this topic was raised at the Development Charrette there was very little support for visible solutions such as wind turbines and solar panels. However, invisible solutions such as ensuring that any new housing meets a minimum standard of insulation were more encouraged. Both villages are Conservation Areas and therefore strategies for wind turbines and solar panels will need to take account of the Conservation Area Management Plan.

Links to Burton and other villages

- 2.10. There is a high dependency on cars in the Parish due to poor local links. This increases the potential for isolation of younger and elderly residents. A number of residents did express concern that as they got older they were becoming less able to drive and therefore would be unable to continue their current lifestyle. Each group was asked whether they had cars and in all three sessions every single person did. A large number of people said that they were dependent on their cars because there were insufficient public transport options within the Parish (i.e. a bus that goes into Burton on a Tuesday and only returns on a Friday). However, a point was then made that the buses used to run through the Parish but due to lack of use the route was discontinued.
- 2.11. Different solutions to this problem were discussed:

- Dial a ride schemes
- Community run bus – but needs lots of volunteers

- St Georges Park employee buses taking a detour through the villages daily
- 2.12. The St Georges Park option is currently the matter of a previous planning application and is still under consideration.
- 2.13. Many people felt unhappy with the current extent and condition of the Parish's public footpaths and cycle routes. Both on and off routes were discussed and it was felt strongly that maintenance of existing routes was needed but also there is a strong demand for new off-road options. Residents were particularly keen for there to be better links between the two villages. One mother said that she would like to (and has attempted to) walk her children to school in the morning but the lack of pavement makes it too dangerous. Residents also expressed frustration with the condition of footpaths on and leading to Battlestead Hill.

3.0. Transport and Highways

Structure and Content

- 3.1. During the four Community Consultation events held to date, one of the most frequently discussed topics was transport and highways issues. A number of key issues and problems surrounding transport and highways were raised and these were then addressed in turn during the session led by Bill Booker (SCP Transport).
- 3.2. The session addressed the following two core topic areas under which the main issues fell:
- Traffic Calming and Management
 - Sustainable Transport Modes and Accessibility
- 3.3. The impact of new development on traffic was also discussed in addition to the impact of Lawns Farm. Since Lawns Farm is outside the Parish of Tatenhill it and associated impact is unable to be directly addressed through the Neighbourhood Plan.

- 3.4. These are issues which were raised during the four 2012 consultation events and identified as key issues within the Parish which would benefit from being targeted with specific policies in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Findings and Analysis

Traffic Calming and Management

- 3.5. Discussions with residents during the development Charrette highlighted that the Parish would benefit from some policies within the Neighbourhood Plan which specifically tackle the speed, volume and size of vehicles travelling through the villages but also within the wider Parish road network.

Speed

- 3.6. The Parish lacks a consistent approach to controlling the speed of vehicles. Many of the roads are long and straight which encourages drivers to travel at high speed. There have been a high number of traffic incidents within the Parish which does suggest that this is a key issue for the Plan to tackle.
- 3.7. The management of traffic speed within the Parish lies heavily within the remit of the Highways Authority and it is strongly suggested that a formal speed limit review is undertaken within the Parish of Tatenhill. Speed limits through the villages are considered inappropriate and should be reduced. Areas which should be of particular focus are Rangemore Primary School (where a 20 mph limit should be imposed), Rangemore Hill junction and Tatenhill Crossroads. Another key issue is the poor quality of signage (often not clearly visible to passing traffic) and the long straight nature of many of the Parish's roads (i.e. there is 'too much' visibility). Finally, there is a lack of police enforcement of speed limits within the Parish. Combined these three elements encourage drivers to often exceed speeds of 80mph.
- 3.8. During the Development Charrette a number of options to tackle the issue of speed within the village were discussed in detail. Implementing visual traffic calming features such as build-outs, reduced visibility splays, removal of lines on the road. This was an option which residents were in support of and it was felt that such measures would be particularly effective around Tatenhill Crossroads. Residents supported the installation of entry features for both villages

and felt these would make drivers more aware that they were entering a residential area and that lower speeds were required.

- 3.9. There are however, known flaws with this method and it is acknowledged that such features may only slow traffic down for a short while and speeds increase again once drivers become familiar with the road again. Additionally, traffic calming features may not be permitted by the Highways Authority without the re-instigation of street lighting, something that residents are opposed to.
- 3.10. SCP Transport have advised that the lack of street lighting within the villages may be a drawback when trying to slow traffic down. Street lighting announces to drivers that they have arrived somewhere and that this is where people live and associated hazards such as cars manoeuvring, pedestrians and children will be present. However, the Parish residents are opposed to street lighting and so it will not feature within the Neighbourhood Plan.

Volume

- 3.11. The volume of traffic travelling through the Parish is an issue raised many times by local residents. This is largely due to roads becoming an informal bypass when there incidents on the A38. To tackle this issue there is the option of closing Tatenhill Lane to the east of the village and only permitting pedestrians and cyclists to travel through. This would however, cut the village off from Burton and it would not stop north-south traffic through Tatenhill.
- 3.12. Another option favoured by residents was the provision of signs at A38 junctions discouraging drivers from using unsuitable roads through the villages. Signs stating 'Do not follow your SAT NAV' were also liked. Implementation of this would require liaison with the Highways Agency.

Size of vehicles

- 3.13. Often, but not always, as a result of incidents of the A38 there is a high level of HGV movement within the Parish. These vehicles are not suitable for the narrow Parish roads (as evidenced by the damage to verges caused when these large vehicles attempt to pass one another). Residents were in favour of an environmental weight limit being introduced to prevent these vehicles from using Parish roads. However, this would need to be enforced and sometimes there would need to be exceptions made. This would have to be implemented by Staffordshire County Council and would require police support.

Sustainable Transport Modes and Accessibility

- 3.14. When speaking with residents it is clear that there is a notable dependency on the private car within the Parish and public transport provision and cycle and pedestrian routes are poor. The ability of residents to access local services or neighbouring settlements without a car is close to nil. There is however a school bus which provides a crucial service for the younger residents. Key issues discussed during the development Charrette were the provision of public transport, and linkages to neighbouring settlements via PROW and cycle paths.
- 3.15. In terms of public transport provision the Parish is very poorly served. However, residents have stated that this is partly due to the lack of demand for such services within the Parish. Residents did however raise concerns about the isolation of youngest and oldest residents who do not have access to a car. The residents felt that a bus service would be entirely unviable but dial a ride or a community mini bus was a more realistic option.
- 3.16. Residents supported a review of existing footpaths and footways and to seek where possible for upgrading to the routes. The lack of footway along most roads was felt to be a severe disadvantage and strongly discouraged people from walking around the Parish. Linkages between Tatenhill and Rangemore were considered particularly poor.
- 3.17. In response to this many residents supported the provision of additional sections of footway and existing footways to be improved in order to make the roads safer for pedestrians and cyclists. It was felt that these routes would need to be suitable for both pedestrians and cyclists and therefore should be designed accordingly. Residents felt that a key aim should be to provide a safe walking route for local families to access the school and churches.
- 3.18. Off road pedestrian and cycle routes were also seen as below standard and in need of enhancement and routes to be extended. There was a consensus that there should be off road linkages between the two villages.

New Development

- 3.19. Of final consideration was the impact of new development on traffic in the Parish. Given that the Parish as a whole is only likely to experience growth of around 20-30 houses over the next 20 years the impact on traffic is likely to be minimal. However, it is felt important that

developers are required to mitigate the impact of their proposals. This is a key point which can be addressed and defined within the Neighbourhood Plan.

- 3.20. In addition, it is understood by the community that many of the changes and improvements that they would like to see within their Parish require funding. Therefore there is a willingness to accept a limited amount of development in order to seek contributions through CIL or Section 106 agreements.

Lawns Farm

- 3.21.** The impact of the proposed development at Lawns Farm on local traffic is an issue which is especially worrying for Parish Residents. While this development is not within the Parish boundary it will have a significant impact on Tatenhill Parish.

JES 30/01/13

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – 2nd Development Charrette

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 4th March 2013

Venue: Tatenhill Memorial and Thanksgiving Hall

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the second Development Charrette, which took place on the 16th February 2013 in Tatenhill Memorial Village Hall.
 - The final section outlines some individual comments received from residents after this session.
 - To analyse and present the findings of the workshop and explain how they will inform the Neighbourhood Plan.
-

1.0. Brief Overview and Structure

1.1. The aim of the second session was to deal with the more detailed issues of Housing, Employment and Leisure, Design and Conservation and Landscape. Each group looked into different types of land use and then discussed specific land allocations and numbers. We found in the first Development Charrette session that having two groups worked best given the number of people who attended and so the second Development Charrette also ran two groups instead of three as had previously been planned.

1.2. The session began with an introduction which outlined the purpose of the session. However, this aspect of the session was slightly taken over by discussions about the recent application submitted for 2500 new homes at Lawn's Farm. Residents are understandably highly concerned about the proposal and had a lot of questions for our consultant team. This application however, does not lie within the Tatenhill Parish boundary meaning that the Neighbourhood Plan is unable to directly address the proposed scheme.

2.0. Housing, Employment and Leisure

Structure and Content

2.1. This group tackled some of the most controversial and sensitive subjects that the Neighbourhood Plan is to deal with. Housing is considered by some to be a necessity while others want to more strongly protect the rurality of the Parish. Additionally, while the Parish is not a hub of economic activity it is home to some key business facilities and has the potential to accommodate some growth – particularly in live/work and small scale services. Similarly the Parish has some excellent leisure resources and a key function of the Neighbourhood Plan is to both protect and fully utilise these assets.

2.2. The session followed the following format:

- **Housing** – Amount and type, allocation, affordable housing and Section 106
- **Employment and Economy** – Agricultural diversification, tourism, the National Forest, employment within the villages, working from home
- **Leisure** – How to build on the sport offer, Tatenhill Aerodrome: Scope to increase on-site economic activity, what should the future be for the aerodrome?

2.3. These are all issues which were raised during the four 2012 consultation events and identified as key issues within the Parish which would benefit from being targeted with specific policies in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Findings and Analysis

Housing

2.4. There is concern that as the community ages key Parish facilities and services such as the school and pub will struggle, as has been seen with both of the Parish's churches which are facing closure and sale. Residents generally agreed that in order to promote a sustainable community there is a need for some limited development across the Parish. A guideline of 30 to 35 dwellings over the plan period to 2031 was put forward.

- 2.5. It was felt that younger families would be the best addition to the Parish in order to help support the school and inject some vitality into the villages. Therefore it was identified that the most appropriate housing type would be affordable, low cost or shared ownership starter homes. There was also a call for there to be some provision of accommodation for the elderly who either move into the Parish or move out of larger homes within the villages. Tatenhill was considered the most appropriate location for elderly accommodation due to its larger size and accessibility compared to Rangemore.
- 2.6. Once the type of housing had been determined the discussion moved onto where these dwellings could be best accommodated. All residents agreed that the linear form of growth seen particularly at Tatenhill over the past few decades has resulted in the settlement losing its central focus and becoming less and less sustainable as a village community. The residents agreed that infill development was most appropriate for the Parish and would help centralise the settlements again which would also encourage a stronger sense of community.
- 2.7. Linear development is therefore something that the Neighbourhood Plan aims to tackle by imposing a settlement boundary at both Rangemore and Tatenhill. New dwellings may be permitted within this boundary in clusters of 1-3 as long as the plot to scale ratio is correct in design terms. Another option is to limit the size of development plots permitted within the village. In other words development sites over 1 hectare are not to be permitted.
- 2.8. In terms of the sustainability of new development residents were in favour of the Neighbourhood Plan seeking high quality eco-design in terms of insulation and on-site renewables (preference for non-visible methods). It is therefore suggested that a specific policy be introduced which encourages higher standards of efficiency and sustainability in design terms but also in terms of the location of properties (i.e. the settlement boundary).

Employment and economy

- 2.9. Residents felt that the diversification and development of redundant farm and agricultural buildings should be supported. These brownfield sites were seen as appropriate for some changes of use as long as the character of the buildings was retained as they form a key historical part of the Parish. Within the settlement boundaries, discussed above, residential development may be permitted, however, outside of this employment and leisure uses would be most appropriate in sustainability terms.

- 2.10. Within these former agricultural buildings it was felt that small scale employment uses such as small consultancy firms or craft workshops would be most appropriate. Encouraging live/work dwellings within these developments was also seen as important in promoting a less car dependent community life.

Leisure

- 2.11. There was strong support from the community for the improvement of recreation and tourism uses within the Parish. In particular residents were keen for countryside and National Forest routes to be enhanced and enhanced as an asset for tourists as well as local residents. Residents recognised that their Parish was quite unique in its sports offer and that this should be built on and more fully promoted.
- 2.12. Tatenhill Aerodrome was seen differently by different residents. Those that had used the facilities for flying lessons were in favour of the site being encouraged to diversify and provide more leisure activities. However, residents who had not used the sites facilities were against the aerodrome's existence feeling that it had a negative impact in terms of traffic.

3.0. Landscape

Structure and Content

- 3.1. As a predominately rural Parish, Tatenhill has a valuable resource which could be better utilised to improve both the quality of life for residents and the tourism offer (potentially supporting new small local businesses).
- 3.2. The following key issues were covered:
- **Support for National Forest** – Recognising, protecting and utilising this valuable asset.
 - **New Development** – To manage the impact of new development on the surrounding landscape through appropriate protection of the rural edge, native planting, views and vistas and boundaries.
 - **Leisure** - The Parish is home to a wide range of high quality leisure resources and facilities (walking routes, football academy, rugby club etc.). However, some improvements could be made.

- **Renewable energy** - Within previous consultation events there have been calls for the Parish to take a more sustainable approach to future development. This was particularly wanted by the younger residents.
- **Wildlife and Biodiversity** - Protecting and enhancing the Parish's wildlife habitats and making the most of the educational opportunities they offer.

Findings

The National Forest

- 3.3. In general there was support for the National Forest and it was felt that the Neighbourhood Plan should recognise, protect and utilise this valuable asset. It was strongly felt that the designation of the National Forest should be retained and expressly supported by the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.4. Residents felt that the National Forest benefitted the Parish by creating a rural edge. They therefore wanted to reinforce trees and hedges to protect and further enhance this role.
- 3.5. The community supports the efforts of the Parish Council in buying up land to create a community forest and felt that residents should be encouraged to plant strategically within their boundaries to reinforce the National Forest status of the local area.
- 3.6. The role of the National Forest as a recreational resource was felt to be a very positive asset for the Parish and it was felt that the Neighbourhood Plan could encourage increased access to private land/ forests in order to build upon the existing offer. There was discussion as to how would the landowner benefit from it and it was recognised that there have been some problems with this in terms of gates being left open and maintenance issues associated with the public using private land.
- 3.7. Finally, some residents have in the past had difficulties finding local routes and so felt that more the legibility and definition of local footpaths paths needed to be improved.

New Development

- 3.8. Even limited new development can have a significant impact on surrounding landscape and countryside. In order to lessen negative impact residents felt that the following issues should be considered by the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.9. A concern that has been voiced time and time again by the community is the danger of using the local roads for anything other than driving. Residents are very much in favour of

promoting safe footpaths, cycle routes and bridleways and feel that off-road routes are perhaps the only option.

- 3.10. Some residents stated that they felt the side lanes found in both villages are a key characteristic of the Parish and are features that should be retained and enhanced by new developments.

Leisure

- 3.11. The Parish is home to a wide range of high quality leisure resources and facilities (walking routes, football academy, rugby club etc.). However, some improvements could be made and existing assets more fully utilised.
- 3.12. Residents felt that the playing fields are a key asset and there is opportunity to support new playing pitches
- 3.13. People were very positive about the prospect of 15 acres of woodland being created in the new proposed forest that the Parish Council is promoting and this may include a possibility for children's play/ public green space.
- 3.14. Residents wondered if activities for younger people could be encouraged in the woodlands - perhaps in co-ordination of the Scouts / Guides?
- 3.15. Residents felt that the Parish has good outdoor opportunities however, these benefit the village little rather than for footballers/ visitors. There is little provided towards the Tatenhill village end of the Parish. (N.B. there is the opportunity to hire facilities at the FA Centre)

Renewable energy

- 3.16. Within previous consultation events there have been calls for the Parish to take a more sustainable approach to future development. This was particularly wanted by the younger residents.
- 3.17. There are opportunities to deliver renewable energy but these need to be carefully balanced against the highest valued landscape - such as Battlestead Hill and the Conservation Areas. The community would like to see wind turbines as part of a Neighbourhood Plan policy rather than not to be included. A policy should map out specific locations where it could be allocated. Any policy should set out the no-go zones for large scale wind turbines such as views that are not really well-known for the general public and put it in there. Any wind generation policy

should provide criteria for noise and scale. The community support small scale water turbines on some of the streams and rivers.

4.0. Design and Conservation

Structure and Content

4.1. The aim of Design and Conservation policies in the Neighbourhood Plan is to protect and enhance the significant heritage assets enjoyed by the Parish. Policies will aim to conserve the historical character of the area whilst ensuring any new development is sympathetic to that character. This session covered the following key topics:

- **History and Heritage** – Identifying what defines the Parish’s character and how this can be protected and enhanced.
- **Rural setting** – How to protect the rurality and the rural edge of the Parish
- **Public space** – Looking at public space and the public realm and how it could be improved to better serve the community.
- **Design for new development** - New development should makes a positive contribution to its setting.
- **Front boundaries** – The collective impact of the removal of hedges and front boundaries is having a negative impact on the aesthetics of the Parish and should therefore be addressed within the Neighbourhood Plan.

Findings

History and Heritage

- 4.2. The parish has a strong Victorian heritage resulting from substantial investment from the Bass brewing family in this period. As a result the villages each have a distinct character which would be (and to some extent have already been) undermined by unsympathetic new development. The residents highly value these assets and feel that they make an important contribution to the Parish.
- 4.3. Residents were also aware that the Parish contains some medieval archaeological assets and felt that the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to protect and preserve this history. In

particular residents wanted the Medieval Village in Tatenhill to be studied further and findings recorded.

- 4.4. It was agreed that some of the key views and landscapes within the Parish should be identified and protected as they are an important part of its history and heritage as they interact in a unique way with the built character.
- 4.5. In other sessions residents have been strongly in favour of traffic calming techniques being introduced into the Parish. This is supported but any design would have to be carefully developed to ensure that it support the historic environment (in both villages).

Public Space

- 4.6. Being a predominately rural Parish the relationship between the two settlements and their open space is an important factor to consider when thinking about design and conservation. Despite its rural setting residents felt that Tatenhill village has little open space and so it was suggested that portions of the new proposed woodland be set aside for amenity uses.
- 4.7. Residents also wanted access to more off-road public footpaths and in particular to be able to walk from Tatenhill to Burton without using the road and this route be linked up to further footpaths. As part of this there was support for the installation of a History Trail within the Parish /villages.

Public Realm

- 4.8. There is little designated public space within the Parish and the public realm is car dominated and unfriendly to pedestrians and cyclists. Traffic Calming is seen as a key necessity but residents complaints about noise from traffic bumps means that innovative solutions must be sought.
- 4.9. Shared surface is supported by some residents whilst others feel that this would unduly urbanise the villages. However, at the entrances to the village the community recommend narrowing the road to restrict heavy traffic coming down and slow traffic speeds

Design for New development

- 4.10. It is important that any new development is of a high design quality and makes a positive contribution to its setting. Residents particularly felt the wording of the Neighbourhood Plan policy should be in such a way that 'high quality' wouldn't be associated with too expensive design. It was also felt that the Plan should strongly reference and support the guidance set

out in the Parish Design Guide; in particular 'Contextually Responsive Design', 'Landscape Features' and 'Local Identity'.

Front Boundaries

- 4.11. The treatment of front boundaries has a large collective impact on the character of the Parish and it may be appropriate for controls to be put in place. It was highlighted as an issue that front boundaries and hedgerows were being removed and changing the character of the street.
- 4.12. It was agreed that there was an issue with converting front gardens to parking and perhaps a policy should set out precisely how much front space could be concreted over (width and height). However, it was also noted that people want to park in visible and safe areas and this was a particular issue in Rangemore where on street parking is difficult.

Other:

- 4.13. Other points of note not relevant to Design / Landscape but may be useful for other associated topics:
 - No bus service in Tatenhill
 - Preservation of Tatenhill Church was seen as a key issue - it was noted that its future and closure is now imminent but it is difficult to prepare a policy in this regard.
 - Concerns regarding metal thieves and the damage they might do (although none is reported at this time).
 - Tatenhill Crossroads is an accident blackspot that requires attention

5.0. Individual Comments

5.1. After the second Development Charrette, some members of the community took the time to formulate their own outlines of what they felt the Neighbourhood Plan should deal with and highlight some key issues within the Parish. Some comments came in which were not entirely related to the Neighbourhood Plan but have been included to ensure accurate records.

5.2. Some key points expressed by residents are outlined below:

- *Concerns raised regarding employment prospects for those that would live in affordable housing if it is built within the Parish. J.Allen*
- *“The village should remain the same with a very small number of additional buildings in the vernacular (only after the re-use or re-deployment of existing buildings in the parish).” J.Allen*
- *“I advocate the shutting off of Branston Lane to save our Parish becoming a bigger ‘rat run’”. J.Allen*
- *Provision should be made to support biodiversity within the Parish – especially badgers, birds and owls. E.Coleman*
- *“Grade verges to make them safer to walk on”. E.Coleman*
- *There is a need for traffic calming within the village – proposed pinch points. E.Coleman*
- *“It is difficult for young people to find affordable property” therefore “need a supply of smaller well designed properties”. B.Griffiths*
- *Manor Farm: “obvious site for new property”. B. Griffiths*
- *Increase opportunities for home working “thereby contributing to a lower carbon footprint”. B.Griffiths*
- *Encourage development of further industry adjoining Tatenhill Airfield. B.Griffiths*

5.3. The submitted comments can be seen in full below:

Jim Allen: 19th February 2013

Hello Bob,

Further to the meeting on Saturday 16th Feb. I have been thinking about what was said and the comments I heard about housing in the parish.

1. AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR YOUNG FAMILIES.

As there are no employment prospects in the parish, I don't feel that if provision is made for affordable housing any young family would take it up. They would need one if not two cars to access food, job, school, doctors and all the other amenities that a young family requires. Running cars on top of living expenses is a luxury that most cannot afford.

2. HOUSING FOR 'FIRST RUNG OF THE LADDER' BUYERS.

I am not aware of any young person who has finished college education for example, wanting to return to live in the parish, I have only heard of young people wanting to move away to cities in order to start their working life, usually with the burden of Student debts to pay off before buying property. After all, it's the cities which provide the job opportunities, along with, transport and infrastructure.

3. HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY.

The infrastructure is not in the parish to support an elderly community, I know of elderly parishioners who are actively seeking homes elsewhere in order to have the doctors, bus services and hospitals etc. more at hand, the borough councils cannot - especially in these cash -strapped times - afford to provide these services in rural areas. Elderly people who remain in the countryside recognise that in order to stay, they must accept the lack of services and rely on the good Samaritan actions of neighbours and family. When the time comes that more help is needed than is available, they will be forced to look either to the council or to family for alternative arrangements. BUT until that happens it is a choice that they make, in the full knowledge that rural living outweighs suburban life.

4. MIDDLE-AGED RESIDENTS OF THE PARISH

Having outlined my thoughts above, I come to the majority of people (age-wise) living in the parish ie. 40-65 years old. By and large these people have **chosen** to live in the parish **because of what it has got – not what it hasn't got**. They recognise and acknowledge that it is not convenient just to nip out for a pint of milk or anything else they may need, **BUT** they still chose to live here in the countryside because they had the **Choice** and chose not to live in towns – **IT is what they want**.

You mentioned that the villages in the parish may die without a plan to agree to new housing, I'm of the mind that most people like it the way it is and if that means a 'flat line', then so be it.

You also said that it is not acceptable to vote for a plan whereby nothing new happens, well I KNOW that something new and very big is about to happen on the edge of our parish which we can have very little say about – whether for or against. And to this end I am adamant that the villages should remain the same with a very small number of additional buildings in the vernacular (only after the re-use or re-deployment of existing buildings in the parish – as mentioned in the parish design plan- has been explored), and

stringently considered because this will be our only way of retaining the character our chosen environment.

In 2010, a proposed small development in Rangemore was vigorously opposed by 96% of parishioners, and representatives from Rangemore Estate (who tabled the proposal) were more or less ran out of the village. They (so far) have kept their word to the effect that 'if it's not wanted – then we won't build it'. This was the voice of the people, for once being heard.

I do not want anything built in the parish which can be accommodated at Lawns Farm, I advocate the shutting off of Branston Lane to save our parish becoming a bigger 'rat run' than it is now, on a lane that is not in any way suitable for HGV traffic or indeed a bigger volume of smaller vehicles.

The villages of Rangemor and Tatenhill underline the inherent differences between the rural communities next to National Forrest , conservation areas and areas of natural beauty and more suburban developments in the borough. The difference is already apparent in the topography and it is acknowledged and accepted by the residents of the parish. If the road is not blocked I can foresee that the parish will become the driveway for the new development and eventually it's suburb.

I believe that the status quo is what the majority wish for, and this has been borne out by the numbers attending recent parish meetings, thinking they may have some influence on the proposed development at Lawns Farm – but that's another deal.

Jim Allan – Rose Cottage, Church Road, Rangemore.

Tony Higgot: 4th March 2013

Tony,

Thank you very much for your response to the item in the newsletter. This is being forwarded to the consultants for consideration.

Kind regards,

Emma

From: Elaine Higgott
Sent: Monday, March 04, 2013 9:07 PM
To: neighbourhood.plan@tatenhillparishcouncil.org.uk
Subject: Site for neighbourhood planet

Parish council

I have a site that I would like to be entered into the parish plan. It is the plot of land at Tatenhill crossroads on the corner of Dunstall Road and Moors Hill.

Please contact me on email, telephone 01283 542632, mobile 07767 838954 if you require any further information.

Many thanks

Tony Higgot
2 The Grove
Tatenhill
Burton on Trent
Staffs
DE 13 9SL

Sent from Samsung tablet

.....

Emma Coleman: 6th March 2013

Can I add my personal thoughts that I keep carrying around but have not voiced?

In no particular order:

- Lawns Farm
- preserve 18 ton weight restriction through the parish, even if the canal bridge is circumvented
- Increase green buffer to screen the view from our parish, both visual, noise and light pollution
- Insist on joining up to Staffs Lighting scheme whereby lights are reduced strength and turned off over night
- Look at including Central Rivers Strategy to assist in green bio buffer up the Trent valley, not put a big "book end" in
- Impact on the Tatenhill Brook with a view to ensuring that base line water table is not raised. Officially I live in the environment agency "flood prone" area. When the water park was first created there was beach area which

has disappeared over the years - where has it gone, has the water table risen? If so what will impact be of building on this huge are? Maintain the historical road name "Anglesey Street (I think) runs through the site (Look at Church of England website - it was news to me too!) There are numerous badgers killed crossing the A38, on N bound heading to Lawns Farm site> So where is the set and can that be preserved? Erection of bird and Owl boxes in the "green fingers". I have vivid memories of a barn owl flying parallel to the car along Tatenhill Lane one evening.

TRAFFIC

50 mph across the parish
quiet lanes for Cuckoo cage, Callingwood lanes
grade verges to make safer to walk on, possibly kerbing them too
create "pinch points" and widen the narrow, single pavements in one move by widening the pavement for stretches so reducing the road width to a wider but single track. Aim to allow car to pass a cyclist but oncoming cars will have to wait. Not feasible for full lengths of villages but possible in one or two places. - In Rangemore could accommodate parking refuge outside school the pavement is much wider.
Raised pads - extended, wherever pedestrians cross the road. So outside the school (length of zig zags??)
In Tatenhill wherever the pavement crosses from one side to the other. - Thinking 6 - 10 metres long each time
A single raised pad across the cross roads. Not enough room for an island (which would look odd) but remove a through route so all have to stop and look and give way regardless of where they are coming from or going to

There you go.

Thanks,

Emma

.....

Donna and Tim Branson: 4th March 2013

Good Morning,

Thank you very much for your response to the item in the newsletter. This is being forwarded to the consultants for consideration.

Kind regards,
Emma

From: Donna Branson
Sent: Monday, March 04, 2013 5:45 PM
To: neighbourhood.plan@tatenhillparishcouncil.org.uk
Subject: Question.....

Hi - just reading the newsletter you popped through the letterbox, always really informative thank you.

One burning question my husband and I have is around the provision of mains gas in the parish? We live on Tatenhill Common and are on propane gas which is massively costly and keeps increasing! As we take walks along Tatenhill Common and beyond we find it really frustrating to see mains gas pipe points along the grass verge!

You may have already covered this issue, so apologies if you have and have a definitive view on this, however, if you are able to give us any more information on this issue we would be very grateful.

Many thanks
Donna and Tim Branson
Apple Tree Cottage

Berian and Julie Griffiths: 21st February 2013

Tatenhill Village Plan

Housing

Tatenhill enjoys a good mix of property types in architectural style, size and age. However it must be very difficult for younger people to find affordable property in the Community and there is a risk of developing a geriatric enclave. The term 'affordable housing' creates unfortunate impressions – at the end of the day the market will dictate prices but a supply of smaller well designed properties would attract younger families or single individuals.

The obvious sites for new property are at Manor Farm on both the West and East side of Main St and also possibly in the NE sector of the village to the North of the bridge.

Conservation Area Policies

It was suggested at the meeting on Saturday 16th Feb that Conservation Area Policies might be tightened. The design guide tabled at the meeting was excellent – however I would exercise caution over tightening policies unless there are well defined objectives. No suggestions were made at the meeting as to potential areas for tightening (Fenestration , non-native species ??) - any tightening of criteria would empower the LPA to make further subjective judgement when there must already be significant concern over their competence.

Employment

Tatenhill does not have the infrastructure or resources to host significant employment in any historic sense however the recent addition of reliable High Speed Broadband greatly increases opportunities for home working thereby contributing to a lower carbon footprint. Opportunities to find new uses for redundant building by establishing small scale starter business's should be encouraged. The business established at Calingwood are an excellent example of sympathetic use of buildings that would otherwise have fallen into neglect.

Tatenhill Airfield

The development of further industry adjoining Tatenhill Airfield is to be encouraged. As to the Airfield operation I must declare an interest as a keen light aircraft pilot though not one that flies often at Tatenhill.

Small airfields in the UK are closing down at an alarming rate – Panshanger near Welwyn Garden City being the most high profile potential casualty at present.

Small Airfields such as Tatenhill need to be viewed as a precious resource by their host community and not as is so often the case as a nuisance.

Tatenhill has one runway 26/08 some 1190m long – so circuit direction is simply a matter of wind direction with 26 being the prevalent circuit pattern.

The aviation operation supports a number of highly skilled personnel in airframe maintenance and avionics as well as few in training of both fixed wing and helicopter operations. The Midlands Air Ambulance bases one of its three helicopters at the airfield. By definition Tatenhill airfield supports an aviation community well beyond the local area and its facilities and operators are highly regarded in the sector.

Opportunities for further development of this valuable resource need to be sought out including

- Extending the surfaced runway – there is some 100m historic runway that is currently unsurfaced – bringing it back into operation would increase the range of aircraft that could use the airfield – no not 747's but light twin engine aircraft capable of carrying 8-12 persons.
- Hangarage – there is a paucity of hangarage at the site and building additional hangar capacity would attract more owners and greater utilisation.

Lawns Farm

The Parish Council is to be congratulated for its pragmatic stance on the Lawns Farm development.

If it's going to happen then let's wrest as much benefit to Tatenhill as possible.

It can only be to the benefit of Tatenhill for Lawns Farm to be an attractive, well designed desirable place to come and live.

Every effort needs to be made to reduce the level of light pollution from Lawns Farm – this is relatively easy to achieve – the lighting on the A38 is already intrusive.

There was discussion regarding access to Tatenhill from the A38 and potential for closing the road – whereas this is cheap and effective I'm not convinced that the inconvenience caused and the potential to slow down emergency service vehicles would be well received.

I feel sure that there are more imaginative hard landscaped solutions.

Once leaving the A38 roundabout for Tatenhill there is no obvious return path and I suspect that many of the large articulated vehicles we see marooned at the cross roads are victims of Sat Nav slavery.

A roundabout positioned at the current Lawns Farm Access would provide a ready return path – the road to Tatenhill from that point could have hard landscaped width restrictions and woonerf style chicanes making further advancement torturous for larger vehicles.

The Lawns farm development does not take away the ridge that separates Tatenhill from the A38 corridor but it does mean that there will be more people and dogs using the footpath network which is already poorly designed and abysmally maintained. Potentially 7 times more people and dogs.

The development is a real opportunity to fund a good quality footpath (and cycleway) infrastructure through S106 agreements – it must not be missed.

Disabled access to the ridge must also be achieved.

Having established a network it must be maintained – East Staffs will gain at least £2.5M per annum of additional rates income from Lawns Farm – why not demand a guaranteed hypothecated precept of say £100k pa for maintenance (>5%).

The obvious maintenance organisation is the National Forest but their performance on infrastructure maintenance at Tatenhill (and elsewhere) is abysmal – the PC should consider establishing a dedicated Conservation Trust to maintain the footpath network and take control of this valuable resource.

Berian and Julie Griffiths
Orchard House
Main Street

Appendix 8: Promotion of Events Briefing Paper

Project Title: Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Promotion of Events

Job No.: 12-026

Date: 06 March 2013

Purpose:

- To provide an overview of the techniques used to promote the consultation events discussed in Appendices 1-7.

1.1. In order to encourage as many people as possible to attend the consultation events the Neighbourhood Plan team used a number of promotion and advertising techniques in order to reach as wide an audience as possible. Throughout the period of consultation we have utilised the following promotion tools:

- Parish Newsletter



Neighbourhood Planning & Review of the Conservation Areas
A planning application has now been submitted for the development of 2500 new homes and employment on the Lawns Farm Site. We are battling to reduce this number, gain a green buffer zone against Tatenhill Lane and obtain traffic mitigation measures. We hope to be speaking to the developers soon.

Work on the review of the two conservation areas is progressing well, with all historical research and practical survey work completed. We have been including conservation issues in the recent public meetings and now have a good idea about what you think is important. We will consult you on the first draft proposals in the New Year, so look out for the notice and have your say.

We have now had two general public meetings to obtain views on what is important to include in our Neighbourhood Plan and in addition there have been two focus groups so far, one with the Women's Institute and the other with young people at St Georges Park. So far there have been a range of views expressed, but overall opinions have been very positive. In the New Year, there will be a discussion with primary school children at Rangemore School.

Please make a note to attend as this is where we begin to share with you the ideas that have been brought forward. It is your chance to shape the future of your Parish for the next 20 years.

The next two public meetings are musts to attend if you want to learn about the Lawns Farm proposals, how traffic will affect our villages and where houses will be built over the next 20 years. Give up just an hour of each of two Saturday afternoons in January to help shape what happens around you.

If you don't take part, please don't complain later about what you get!

Saturday 12th January at Rangemore School. 1pm-4pm.
About how to reduce and slow traffic through our roads, where houses will go and providing employment

Saturday 19th January at Tatenhill Village Hall. 1pm-4pm
About Lawns Farm and what we can do about it, landscape and conservation

On both days, sessions will be repeated at 1pm, 2pm & 3pm, so drop in at your convenience

Look out for your personal invitation early in the New Year, but put dates in your diary now.

Appendix 8: Promotion of Events Briefing Paper

- Local Newspaper



- Leafleting

Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Let's take control of development in our Parish!

Neighbourhood Planning is Tatenhill Parish's chance to control future development in our area. The Neighbourhood Plan, when complete, will be used by the Council Planning Officers to decide on planning applications within the Parish. The Neighbourhood Plan can tackle any planning issues specific to the Parish – it is likely that for Tatenhill Housing, Traffic, Conservation and Heritage and Employment will be the main issues covered.

How can the Parish make sure it benefits from Lawns Farm?

What traffic management measures does the Parish need?

How can we ensure that the Parish's history and heritage is protected and preserved?

Tatenhill Parish has been given money by the government to write its own planning policy and we are one of the first communities to be given this opportunity. We must not miss this opportunity!

Our Vision:

"Tatenhill Parish should aim to be a strong, inclusive and accessible community which supports the needs of new and existing businesses and residents of all ages. It should utilise its landscape, history, leisure and tourism assets including, where appropriate, sympathetic new development to offer a sustainable and thriving rural lifestyle."

In order to succeed the Neighbourhood Plan must be written BY YOU, FOR YOU!

It is important that the WHOLE community gets involved. So come to the next event and bring your neighbours too!

Your next opportunity to get involved is in January 2013 at two Saturday sessions.

<p>12th January 2013, Rangemore School, 1-4pm</p> <p>Topic: Strategic Planning, Traffic management, Housing and employment...</p> <p>Specialists in strategic planning, highways and transportation and housing and employment will be on hand to assist you.</p>	<p>19th January 2013, Tatenhill Village Hall, 1-4pm</p> <p>Topic: Housing and Lawns Farm, Conservation and Heritage, Landscape...</p> <p>Part of this session will be devoted to Lawns Farm and the potential benefits for the Parish. Also on hand will be conservation and landscape specialists.</p>
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Appendix 8: Promotion of Events Briefing Paper

- Posters



- Twitter



- Facebook



- Email lists
- Door knocking

1.2. A core intention of all of these methods was to make people aware of our events and encouraging them to discuss the Neighbourhood Plan with their neighbours and thus encouraging more people to come.

1.3. Through using these techniques we have been able to recognise which are best received by the public and which gave us the best attendance numbers. One issue was that we wanted to focus all of our efforts on those that actually lived within the Parish. For this reason we found that physically knocking on every door in the Parish and personally inviting residents to the meetings was by far the most effective method. We combined this with posting leaflets through people's doors and putting up posters in prominent locations within the villages.

1.4. Twitter and Facebook were set up with the intention of reaching the younger audiences and this has been achieved to some extent however, it has been adult residents who have followed and interacted with these online pages most regularly. Our online presence has also been useful in

Appendix 8: Promotion of Events Briefing Paper



sharing Tatenhill's Neighbourhood Plan experience with other Neighbourhood Plan groups and we have had some recognition from the DCLG for in particular our Twitter page.

1.5. For the next stage of consultation all of these promotion techniques will be important in making the First Draft Neighbourhood Plan accessible online for residents to download. However, we will need other techniques such as leafleting and door knocking to ensure that people are aware of the Twitter and Facebook pages.

JES 06/03/13





Consultation Report - Addendum

Detailing Consultation undertaken at completion of the Draft Plan

Launch and Roadshows

The draft plan was launched at a consultation event in the Tatenhill Memorial and Thanksgiving Hall on the 9th October 2013 and was publicised in the local Parish newsletter and via posters in and around the villages. This marked the beginning of the six weeks of consultation period required by the statutes. Posters explaining the plan and the key issues were prepared along with copies of the plan being made available online and a CD for those interested to take away. The evidence base which supported the plan was also available to examine. A short tick box questionnaire was prepared to aid in gathering responses from those who did not wish to provide formal written feedback. An exit poll was also undertaken to ascertain, the proportion of the community who, in the plans current form would support the plan at referendum. The exit poll was 21 for the plan and 1 against the plan.

The turnout for the Launch Event was relatively low (28 residents) and therefore the Parish Council decided to take the exhibition around the parish for the next four Saturday afternoons. The venues were in both Tatenhill (Memorial Hall x2) and Rangemore (Rangemore Club and All Saints Church). One member of the steering group also volunteered to present the boards to the Women's Institute to gather responses and another visited the Rangemore School one afternoon to gather responses from parents.

The plan was also sent electronically to a number of statutory and non-statutory consultees, a list of which is provided in Appendix 1.

Extending the Consultation Period

The consultation period was originally scheduled to run from 9 October 2013 to 20th November 2013 (six weeks), however, the community wished for more time to consider responses and asked certain questions to which responses were published in a special 'Frequently Asked Questions' Parish newsletter in December 2013 in addition to the preparation of an Executive Summary as some members of the community were daunted by the full document.

The consultation was extended by one month to Friday 20th December, and then again to 10th January 2014.

In total the responses were as follows:

- 56 completed questionnaires (7% of overall population) (three spoilt)
- 18 written responses to the plan including responses from the National Forest, ESBC Planning, the Environment Agency and Branston Parish Council.
- Responses from the two major land owners in the Parish – the Burton Property Trust (Rangemore Estate) and the Duchy of Lancaster.
- A petition against certain policies in the plan signed by householders in the Parish. (Just over 50 households)

All written comments were recorded and presented to the steering group and community group from which responses were made. These comments and responses have been recorded and presented in Appendix 2.

The questionnaire responses were recorded and presented to the steering group and community group and are contained at Appendix 3.

Following this it was clear that whilst some minor amendments would be necessary to policies there was significant concern over Policy HE1 (Housing Strategy), SP4 (Contributions) and Policy LC4 (Wind Turbines). Both policies SP4 and LC4 were removed following the consultation and HE1 much revised.

For most other policies there was significant support both in the quantitative and qualitative responses.

Group Workshops

The recorded responses and raw data was presented to both the steering group and the community. It was determined that in order to represent as many views as possible that the decisions on the changes to be made include a wider group of people. The larger group sat over four evening sessions on 4, 11 and 18 April and the 16 March 2014.

The steering group / community group comprised of the following members:

Mr Nick Beach	Mrs Helena Pointer
Mrs Jane Bristow (PC Chair)	Mrs Gill Rowley
Mr Peter Cooper (Vice-Chair)	Mr Gerry Simpson
Ms Allie Dickins	Mr Ian Stephenson
Mr John Fawn (Chairman)	Mrs Vivienne Walker
Mr John Finney	Mrs Danielle Westlake (PC Vice-Chair)
Mr Rob Hill	Mr John Wren
Ms. Sam Kenyon-Smith	

The group comprised of a number of Parish Councillors, members of the community group (residents and representatives from the wider groups) and a representative from the Burton Property Trust (John Fawn).

The consultant team prepared a series of options for change which sought to address the comments raised by the consultation responses. These are enclosed in Appendix 4.

The community group (and members of the steering group) determined which of the options were to be accommodated. The response to the individual comments are made in light of the decisions made and the discussions surrounding the amendments to the plan.

Parish General Meeting

A final presentation on 14th April 2014 was given to the wider community at a Parish Council meeting summarising the changes that had been made and the next steps for the plan. A series of questions were asked from the floor as to the process from this point onwards. The community were informed that any additional comments on the soundness and content of the Neighbourhood development Plan should be submitted to the next 6 weeks of consultation undertaken by East Staffordshire Borough Council.

Submission

The Parish Council resolved that subject to some minor amendments – none which were substantive – that the plan should form the submission to ESBC and the Examiner. The plan was submitted to ESBC in early May 2014.

The submission plan therefore is the product of 14 public meetings and / or workshops, 13 weeks of consultation and 7 meetings with the steering group / community group. It is considered that the consultation requirements of the Neighbourhood Development Plan process have been met and exceeded.

Appendices – TNDP Addendum Consultation Report

Appendix 1

List of Statutory and Non-statutory Consultees:

Debra Roberts	The Coal Authority
Mr Pele Bedward	HCA
Mr Jamie Melvin	Natural England
Miss Sarah Victor	Environment Agency
Miss A Smith	English Heritage
Ms Diane Clarke	Network Rail
Mr Ominder Bharj	Highways Agency
Ms Sarah Meads	Abbots Bromley Parish Council
Mrs Jill Lanham	Anslow Parish Council
Ms Siobhan Rumsby	Barton under Needwood Parish Council
Mrs Dorothy Clarke	Blithfield Parish Council
Ms L Court	Brizlincote and Croxden Parish Councils
Mr Carl Smith	Burton/Shobnall Parish Councils
Mrs Emily Whitehead	Denstone Parish Council
Mrs R Hill	Draycott in the Clay Parish Council
Miss K Robjohns	Dunstall Parish Council
Rebecca Percival-Hughes	Ellastone Parish Council
Mrs A Andrew	Hanbury Parish Council
Mr Michael James Arch	Hoar Cross Parish Council
Kay Lear	Anglesey, Horninglow and Eton, Branston and Outwoods Parish Councils
Mrs K Pickett	Kingstone Parish Council
Mr B Boughy	Leigh Parish Council
Mrs Linda Hoptroff	Marchington Parish Council
Ms C Etherington	Mayfield Parish Council
June Bullingham	Newborough Parish Council
Ms S Bridgett	Okeover Parish Council
Ms Elaine Whitbread	Ramshorn Parish Meeting
Ms Sharon Farnell	Rocester Parish Council
Mrs Heidi Light	Rolleston on Dove Parish Council
Mrs P M Hanshaw	Stanton Parish Council
Mr R Young	Stapenhill and Yoxall Parish Councils
Mrs A. J Smith	Stretton Parish Council
Mrs Emma Coleman	Tatenhill Parish Council
Mr S Powell	Tutbury Parish Council
Mr M J Bagguley	Uttoxeter Rural Parish Council
Town Clerk	Uttoxeter Town Council
Mr S Taylor	Winshill Parish Council
Mrs P Fielding	Wootton Parish Council
Mrs W M Gough	Wychnor Parish Council
Mr Kevin Exley	South Derbyshire District Council
Mrs Carolyn Wilson	Mobile Operators Association
Mr Sharpe	National Grid
Planning	Severn Trent Water

Jonathan Topham	South Staffordshire PCT
Mr. Richard E. Smith	Western Power Transmission
Mr Corbett-Marshall	Staffordshire Wildlife trust
Mr Jonathan Bloor	Staffordshire County Council
Steve Grocock, Director of Property Services	Trent and Dove Housing (<i>and any other Registered Provider of Social Housing active in your parish</i>)
Phil Metcalf	National Forest
Maggie Taylor	Sport England
Local groups - civic trusts, volunteer groups, schools and local businesses and residents, neighbouring parishes and councils not in East Staffs	

Appendix 2

Draft Consultation NDP Feedback:

General Comments

Name/Group	Policy
	General Comments
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The document is 'daunting'.
John Finney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the NDP relate to Parish Council plans to change the land at the crossroads for parking? And a new public footpath?
Charlene Gethin (RM School)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School would like to add a further playground (if they grow), how will the Conservation Area boundary affect us?
Carol Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinstate some of the historic names of lanes e.g. Dark Lane and Mill Lane.
Feedback Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boards and feedback forms manipulated to produce false opinions.
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDP needs to recognise the existence and value of local 'Sites of Biological Interest'.
Rangemore Estate (RME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no need to extend the existing Conservation Area boundary to protect views and trees. What will protect and enhance the fields and woodland around Rangemore is the continuing stewardship of the Estate.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further explanation of 'Interpretation' on Proposals Map and how this relates to policy.
East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall the plan is very good with sound policies and a good evidence base. Plan is readable, clear and easy to understand Plan has appropriate regard for National and Local policies. Wording of policies throughout – do not feel it is necessary for policies to state 'The NDP.....'. Also in some policies consider more appropriate to say 'will be supported' rather than 'looked at favourably' Para 1.5 ESBC plan period is 2012-2031. Section 12 – Should the list be in order of priority? Maybe some more detail on the type of projects and estimated cost would be useful, not just for developers but for potential external funding also. Section 13 – Please see Steve Payne's response above Section 14 - Now needs to refer to the October 2013 pre submission Local Plan

Vision

	Policy
Name/Group	Vision
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support housing infill not green field development.
Peter Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this vision.

Objectives

	Policy
Name/Group	Objectives
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed residential development and economic development is too substantial for community to absorb.
Peter Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
Feedback Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 3 (Traffic and Transport) should apply throughout the Parish not just villages. Objective 6 (Sustainable Residential Development), concern over new small scale residential development.
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the seven Objectives include natural assets i.e. biodiversity, natural landscape or green and blue infrastructure (GI and BI). Para. 2 'Cultural Landscape' should be amended to include natural assets of the area.
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Objective 5 (Leisure and Tourism). Welcome support for leisure and tourism development - this rationale reflects NF aspirations to promote the forest as a sustainable tourism destination, potentially increasing visitor numbers. Support Policy RT4 (Tourism and Visitor Assets).

Strategic Policies

	Policy
Name/Group	SP1: Settlements
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to see natural growth in the village by infill only.
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend criterion 2 to include biodiversity e.g. preservation of trees, hedgerows as well as key biodiversity or landscape features. • Amend criterion 5 to ensure that flooding is neither created nor exacerbated as part of future development. • Steps must be taken to reduce risk of flooding as part of new development through use of flood risk mitigation measures, sustainable surface water drainage systems etc. in adherence to National and Local Policy on development and flood risk. • Please liaise with East Staffordshire Borough Council.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too vague in its intent and application. Does not provide sufficient certainty, clarity or consistency. • There is no measure of what will make a proposal acceptable or unacceptable. • Criteria, these unnecessarily repeat factors dealt with by Local Plan and NPPF.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objection to release of large development building blocks
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider deleting first part of policy 'The NDP specifies that'. Start Policy with 'The settlements...' • Consider tightening the definition of infill, either in the text of this policy or in the glossary. Other definitions of infill include: Development which fills a restricted gap in the continuity of existing buildings where the site has existing building curtilages, normally residential, adjoining on at least two sides; and development within a village area defined on the which would not involve outward extension of that area AND/OR 'infill sites will only consist of a site itself as a complete scheme and not the first stage of a larger development.' • Delete 'looked upon favourably' and insert 'be supported' in third para. Delete '(where appropriate)'. • Possibly cross reference table in section 13. Are there any instances where infill in not appropriate? E.g. front gardens?

Name/Group	Policy
WI	SP2: Landscape Features
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support this policy.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome further woodland planting to enhance, create views and replicate existing wooded character in new design.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambiguous and confusing in its intent and application. • Should clarify that proposals which comply with criteria will be approved. • Criterion 1 - not also appropriate. • Criterion 3 - these are not features which every new development outside the village boundary should be expected to deliver.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Features – consider all development not just that outside the settlements should be subject to the criteria.

	Policy
Name/Group	SP3: Contextually Responsive Design
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many conditions proposed in relation to extensions.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not want any development.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy is too negative. • It is more restrictive than NPPF and emerging ESBC Local Plan.
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have a problem with the 2nd of the extra points at the bottom - i.e. the bit about attic conversions. These conversions enable people to remain in their current housing without having to move, and are extremely popular. • Roof lights are the best option - this is basically replacing roof tile with glass, so has no outline change, and should be considered.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S Design – greater explanation in rationale may be required on what is meant by landscaped boundaries? Or what would be considered landscaped boundaries – soft landscaping, fences etc. • Consider replacing word ‘should’ to ‘must’ for criteria 6 due to importance of traditional buildings in the parish. • In relation to materials – there may be exceptions where different materials would be acceptable – such as when the design is exceptional and innovative. In some case studies with historic buildings, innovative modern design has proved to be more successful than replicating materials and existing style, particularly when some materials are no longer available. • Consider the case where exceptions will be made should go in the policy as it reflects the NPPF. • Suggested wording ‘schemes incorporating alternative materials may exceptionally be acceptable where there are innovative and do not have an adverse impact on the character of the area, historic asset or conservation area’

	Policy
Name/Group	SP4: Contributions
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheltered/affordable/low cost housing not supported or viable.
John Fawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See John's comments set out in HE1.
Jane Bristow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Small Affordable Housing (AH) to encourage families would help [the village survive] especially if we can make them feel part of the community'. Also applies to HE1
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No development Concern of suitability of location for AH as well as Care Home location with no Post Office (PO) or local services. How will this be delivered? We should seek 75% affordable housing
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We would seek development contributions towards flood risk management schemes. Suggest the following after the first paragraph... 'Where a proposed development benefits from flood risk infrastructure, we will seek contributions toward maintenance of such infrastructure'.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy is inconsistent with CIL Regulations or the application of S106 Obligations. Inconsistent with policies of emerging Local Plan. Policy should not seek 50% AH as emerging Local Plan only requires 25%. Housing Needs Survey does not justify 50% AH. SP4 is not consistent with HE1
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should be concentrating far more on affordable/smaller housing in the parish. There are plenty of average size family homes already. Where do our elderly go when they want to downsize but stay in the parish, where do our children go when they want to leave home but stay in the parish and get a flat/ one up/one down, of their own, where do they go when they're just starting a family? Not enough of this type of housing.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection to the release of large building development blocks Objection to the release of exceptions sites for affordable housing
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy should read 'Parish' rather than 'Parish Council'. Consider separating affordable housing element to a separate policy as this is a particular requirement on developments where as others may be projects to be delivered separately through collected contributions and other funding. It is the 1990 act, not the 1991 act. Consider the deliverability of 50% affordable housing with regards to small developments with possibly larger market housing and affordable units site by side. Is all affordable housing to be delivered on site – specify this.

	Policy
Name/Group	SP5: Renewables
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree; individual choice is required.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not want any development. Objects as this policy would allow the introduction of solar panels. Policy must ensure these are not visible.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy is over restrictive; it does not support specific renewable energy production where the device is visible from a public highway or footpath. Inference is that visible proposals will not be supported. The reference to views from highways and footpaths should be deleted. This should be amended to '...will be supported where they do not cause harm to the significance of heritage assets or views of acknowledged importance'.
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This says renewable energy production should not, 'be visible from the highway or public footpaths'. We have to look at creating our own energy. We are virtually a linear parish, most houses' roofs are of an elevation where cells would be seen, there are a couple of houses that have them, and it's not a problem It's a statement to the parish's commitment to sustainability. I don't have a problem with what is said about turbines.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection to the release of large development building blocks
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider an inspector would question the justification for the criteria on visibility from the highway/public footpaths. There may be some applications which may be visible but may not have an impact – maybe add caveat that they won't be allowed unless they can demonstrate no detrimental impact on the highway or footpath? Regarding the 10% on site renewable energy generation – consider removing this from this policy and adding it into policy DC1. It is important that the overall design/energy demand/source of energy is considered as a whole as it will influence the design rather than a 10% being an add-on later in the process. 10% may be difficult if the other criteria about visibility are adhered to, as Tatenhill is linear in nature most properties will be visible from the road and/or public footpaths.

Housing and Employment Policies

	Policy
Name/Group	HE1: Housing
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 houses is too many. • HE1 A and B are considered unsuitable development sites.
Debra Holmes (WI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will sheltered housing be for local need? • There already exist unsold houses in the area. • New development will increase traffic and parking issues.
Rachel Lowe (WI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against new build houses in the area. • Woodland development not in keeping with the area.
John Finney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not support conversions being made later in the plan periods as there already exists an oversubscription of housing.
John Fawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding Government Policy - a plan that does not include AH is likely to be dead in the water. • AH can include old folks sheltered housing and I do think we could do with some of that. (See John's comment SP4).
Peter Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefer to see more than six houses on land off Dunstall Road. • Agree this development should fund a footway to the new community woodland. • Support single plot for development next to Berryhill, Dunstall Road. • Support a terrace of three sheltered homes at the 'Crossroads Site'. Access from Moores Hill. • Support the need for starter homes at the 'Crossroads Site' • Support development of the yard at Manor Farm.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill housing only, not large plots of land. • Would like minimum housing figures, why have more? • Why are we proposing above our requirement for new housing?
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to the need for the Dunstall Road Site to deliver a footpath connection along Dunstall Road up to the new Community Woodland. • The policy should also expect the development to incorporate roadside tree planting, creating a gateway feature to the village adding to the NF character whilst also reflecting the need to improve gateways required by Policy LC1.
Rangemore Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy doesn't create an opportunity for RM Estate to create the type of accommodation our existing tenants need in the future. • We would hope to see the local community support nine new houses in RM over the Plan. Three would be affordable and remain as such in perpetuity. The other four (two pairs of semi-detached) to rent on the open market. In addition to two plots to sell on the open market - to assist funding of the others.
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although technically out of the parish, TAT002 is a good place to build, although buildings would be better on the higher ground, away from the stream. • TAT002a is a possible but is very high above Dark Lane, and would potentially therefore not be suitable for older people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAT002bis a long way behind the main residential area of the village, same with TAT003. • I think TAT004 is really good. It is high enough above the stream, and far enough back to not be a flood risk. However, access is a problem - how about utilising the area between the village hall and hedge as extra access? Great place here for older people - behind the village hall, a stone's throw from the pub, and next to the bowling green. • TAT005,6, 7 and 8 agree with comments. 7 also is on a very steep slope. 9 and 10, can't really comment, but 10 units would be far too many on 10, unless it was a row of 2 up/2 down, like new row.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objection to the release of large development building blocks • Objection to the findings of the Housing Needs Survey • Objection to the release of infill paddocks and two exceptions sites
East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues with Policy HE1 - the overall quantum is too high for the Parish. • Policy should either be re-written or spilt and the definition of windfall and infill (as there is no settlement boundary) strengthened. • This is a long policy and needs reading a few times to fully understand it. We assume that the windfall will only be allowed in infill sites? How will the plan control the phasing of windfall? The list of infill/windfall is buried in appendix 13.0 – is more reference needed to it in the main policy text? • The policy then goes on to mention two Greenfield allocations totalling 15 dwellings. Then there are the two possible brownfield sites. It may be helpful to put down a table of what numbers of each type of development the plan is proposing. • If all the development occurs, which it could do quite quickly, the parish could have 40 extra dwellings over the plan period, much more than anticipated in the Local Plan. Villagers need to be happy with this quantum. • Also phasing of dwellings – 5 per year is quite high as all development may be completed in the first few years. • Check NPPF – are farms brownfield? DC think not. This policy states 60% affordable housing but SP4 states 50%. Why the discrepancy? • From Development control: Have the infill and allocated plots been looked at in detail? Have they been assessed for highways access, and impact on landscape and built form? One of the allocations is accessed down a narrow drive and could be classed as backland development. • What happens if infill/windfall comes in over and above the identified infill sites?

	Policy
Name/Group	HE2: Disused Farms/Outbuildings
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed development of farm sites within the village envelope should be resisted.
Rachel Lowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In favour of making the use of farm buildings no longer in use to provide sympathetic and in keeping (with the area) residential properties.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex Policy. Objection to AH.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy supported but qualifications are overly restrictive and conflict with NPPF (para. 28). Delete requirements for mixed use and remove requirements to demonstrate lack of visibility before residential use will be supported.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With conversions of farm buildings there shouldn't be any need for enabling development as they are usually lucrative. Regarding new build to fund conversion of older buildings. Each application would need to be addressed on a case by case basis and so may not be appropriate to specify 'small'. <p>Suggested changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, where this is deemed unviable, residential or live / work units may be permitted. In exceptional cases where it is demonstrated necessary to support the conversion of traditionally built redundant complexes, additional new build dwellings may be permitted. Also question how sentence 'or to encourage users to choose more sustainable modes of transport' would be delivered – recommend deleting this part of the sentence. Delivery of footpaths may not be viable as it would involve possibly widening roads to provide safe access, not in keeping with village. Consider working with SCC Highways on 'softer' options such as PROW.

	Policy
Name/Group	HE3: New Employment
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist employment and business to prevent increases in traffic.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider adding mechanism into policy where developers have to provide necessary infrastructure where connection to the broadband network can be achieved. Classes are wide – consider the sustainability should such uses be in the village.

	Policy
Name/Group	HE4: Tatenhill Aerodrome
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warehousing should be restricted as the road network cannot sustain it.
Duchy of Lancaster (Savills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overly restrictive and not sufficiently supportive of uses appropriate to the aerodrome. No justification for restriction on B8 Storage and Distribution uses and no basis for a viability test as pre-justifications for B8 uses.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection to the development of Tatenhill Aerodrome resulting in more traffic through the village (which village is not specified though signatories are from both villages so assume both Tatenhill and Rangemore)
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider omitting class B2 – general engineering as this may affect nearby residents – noise.

Recreation and Tourism

	Policy
Name/Group	RT1: Footpaths/Bridleways/Cycle Paths
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footpaths not required, totally impractical and too expensive to construct for the few who may possibly use it.
Branston PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the viability/appropriateness of footpath and cycle links across the Parish – some may not be feasible with topography of the villages.

	Policy
Name/Group	RT2: Designated Trails
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree use the surrounding countryside for exercise.

	Policy
Name/Group	RT3: Growth of Existing Sporting Facilities
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not required.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than wording 'remove facility' rephrase to 'lead to a loss of outdoor open space, sport or recreation facilities' which would include a wider variety of such uses.

	Policy
Name/Group	RT4: Tourism and Visitor Assets
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not support casual sites and other facilities which will increase traffic.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like NF including in policy as a recreational asset; where will the camping go?
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support leisure and tourism development which reflect those comments made in relation to the Objectives and generally against the plan.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection to camping and caravanning sites
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add in exceptions where it would be allowed which would be when there is no further need or demand for the facility or the business has proved unviable.

Landscape and Countryside Policies

	Policy
Name/Group	LC1: Key Views and Vistas
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key views of Gateway to village along Dunstall Road and Branston Road should be included.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More protected views and vistas should be included. • Key views towards Dunstall Road and Branston Road to be preserved.
Rangemore Estate (RME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am sure you will appreciate the irony of your consultants seeking to protect views around RM which are only there because the Estate has created and maintained them. • There is absolutely no intention to change the setting of the village but even if there were the ESBCs countryside restraint policies would ensure this did not happen.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is meant by residential paraphernalia? Important that the policy only deals with those elements that are subject to planning – such as sheds etc which require planning permission in some areas due to removal of permitted development rights. Is the issue more about introduction urban forms into the rural setting?

Name/Group	Policy
WI	LC2: Protected Green Spaces
Carol Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this Policy.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field alongside the stream between Mill and Main Street/Branston Road should be included as protected green space.
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green space to be included towards Dunstall and Branston Road.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should include a statement with regards to protecting Local Sites of Biological importance. Suggested re-wording: Protected green spaces as marked on the Policies Proposals Map will be protected from all development types in order to preserve the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, the village townscape and to offer long term recreational opportunities. The NDP supports the purpose preservation of the strategic green gap, in accordance with the East Staffordshire Local Plan Green Belt and Strategic Green Gaps Local Plan policy SP31, (as identified marked on the Policies Proposals Map) between the Burton-Upon-Trent conurbation and the Parish. Any development permitted would have to preserve or enhance the view from Battlestead Hill in accordance with policy LC1.

	Policy
Name/Group	LC3: National Forest
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support this Policy.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where should new planting be introduced? • Should planting be used to preserve views? • 'Have we not enough trees?'
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome LC3 and wording of the third paragraph of policy 'Planning applications....ponds and streams!' • Plan may give the opportunity to protect and enhance watercourses in the area and wherever possible. • Reference to Blue Infrastructure (BI) should be added.
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of policy as mirrors NF aims. • Support as will ensure new development contribute to the creation of the Forest whilst also connecting existing green infrastructure features. <p>HAVE WE SPEC. MENTIONED CONNECTING GI LINKS/FEATURES?</p>
East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have provided a Flood Risk and Biological Interest Map of Parish which needs to be inserted into Plan. • This is the only policy where biodiversity is mentioned – maybe its importance could be beefed up and biodiversity would come before conversions, for example.

Name/Group	Policy
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very opposed to this policy.
Debra Holmes (WI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We actually like wind turbines.
Rachel Lowe (WI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against wind turbines unless situated where they would have no impact on the landscape/views.
Emma Coleman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NDP needs a policy on how to respond to future solar park applications such to the Newbold Quarry Scheme. • Protection of key views is vital.
Peter Cooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not support - 'reference to alternative energy should be linked to the ESBC policy in emerging Local Plan'.
East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assume this policy only refers to turbines within the Parish Boundary. • Would be better if the policy reference 'domestic' turbines only and let National policy control commercial wind farms. • Policy will need to justify the two criteria relating to height of turbines and number of turbines. • It may be necessary to delete these criteria as they could conflict with NPPF, as it could be viewed as not helping to increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy. • We believe this policy has some opposition amongst residents...

Design and Conservation Policies

	Policy
Name/Group	DC1: Eco-design
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagree homeowner's choice.
Environment Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code for Sustainable Homes (CFSH) is mentioned but there is no guidance as to what minimum code standard new dwellings will need to meet, we recommend specifying a minimum code standard.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider combining this with 10% criteria from SP5 as it is important to consider them together – happy to provide some examples of other authority's policies if it would be useful. Also consider taking out code – as this plan is for 18 years it may be superseded by future code updates. Could say 'latest code'?

Name/Group	Policy
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many specific acceptable details.
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria 5 - I agree that traditional materials should be used. However, we have quite a few timbered buildings - most listed - in the parish, so I can't see why there is a problem with half timbered buildings, neither render, if it was lime. • Glass as an extension material should be considered - although I do appreciate that most of DC2 applies to new build, glass can still be used as part of it, in an 'extension' design.
Feedback Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Object, no development wanted. • Query over Criteria 1. • Development cannot always face the roadside.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roofing in Tatenhill is predominantly blue clay, not slate • Suggested re-wording: <p>All new development should use high quality design and be contextually responsive and literate to the Conservation Area and settlement within which it lies. The following design features should are to be taken into account by all new developments, in accordance with the Tatenhill Design Guide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New residential developments should have active frontages and be orientated arranged to face the roadways and routes through the villages, with a setback increasing with the scale and height of the building; 2. New development, including extensions and backland development, should ensure that views, including the important glimpses and views out to the countryside are maintained; 3. New development should be appropriate in scale and mass for the local area; 4. New development should seek to deliver some of the locally distinctive details which are responsible for the area's character, including decorative roof details and finials, brick and stone banding and in many cases porches; and; 5. All new development should use the traditional vernacular materials which are in almost all cases, red brick, slate roofing and honey coloured stone detail. Half-timbered buildings, excessive rendered elements and buff brick are to be avoided unless they are a specific design detail. <p>Applications which fail to address the policy criteria where opportunity exists should be refused as it is considered that it does not deliver sustainable development.</p> <p>Rationale: Ensuring high quality design within the Parish is a key aim of the NDP as part of delivering sustainable development. By requiring all new development to comply with specific and informed design 'codes of conduct' it can be ensured that new development or alterations to existing properties and heritage assets contributes adds to, rather than detracts from, the special locally distinctive character of the Parish. The NDP strongly asserts that good</p>

	<p>design does not necessarily mean expensive design.</p> <p>The Tatenhill and Rangemore Conservation Appraisals and Management Plans (CAAMPs) and Tatenhill Parish Design Guide are key documents which provide guidance for new developments and alterations and extensions to existing Parish properties.</p> <p>As the policy emphasises high quality design does not mean expensive design. It simply means focused thought and informed consideration during the initial stages of the design process to ensure development makes a positive contribution to its surrounds.</p> <p>The NDP will look favourably on new developments and alterations to existing properties which utilise good design and contribute to the protection and enhancement of the special character of the Parish settlements. The Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and the Tatenhill Parish Design Guide both offer a comprehensive resource to guide in the design of new development.</p>
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	Policy
Name/Group	DC3: Front Boundaries
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
Melanie Bowesman-Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I agree that we want to try and limit the removal of our front boundaries as much as possible. However, we have to recognise that people have cars and it's a much better look to have them parked off the road, not to mention much safer, than have them cluttering up the road and blocking the pavement, so each case needs to be considered individually.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy may be difficult to enforce in existing dwellings – could be encouraged but would be more enforceable for new builds

Name/Group	Policy
WI	DC4: Heritage Assets
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy. <p>Suggested re-wording:</p> <p>In determining planning applications within the Conservation Area's or adjacent to listed buildings, the NDP supports applications which enhance or sustain a heritage asset, its role in contributing to a sustainable community and the positive contribution the new development makes to the local character and sense of place.</p> <p>A Planning applications which contribute to the long term management and wellbeing of heritage assets will be looked upon favourably. The acceptability of proposals against this policy will consider the wider benefits of the schemes in addition to localised heritage and conservation issues and the views of the community strongly acknowledged.</p> <p>Rationale: Tatenhill Parish is home to a number of both nationally and locally significant buildings and heritage assets. Both villages contain listed buildings (including some Grade II*) which hold particular historic and aesthetic importance interest in addition to the collective value of buildings, formally recognised by their Conservation Area statuses.</p> <p>All new development within the villages must demonstrate how it complements, protects and where appropriate enhances the setting and integrity of both the Conservation Area and any affected listed buildings.</p> <p>Development proposals which do not demonstrate high quality design and do not complement and protect such assets will not be supported.</p> <p>Where wider benefits of a scheme are noted these will have to be balanced against localised impact or issues. The policy ensures that this debate can occur but the community should form an important part of that discussion. This ensures that a conservation within the villages is living, community led in line with relevant guidance from English Heritage and policies within the East Staffordshire Local Plan.</p> <p>Further guidance and information on how to comply with this policy can be found within the Rangemore and Tatenhill Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans.</p>

Infrastructure Policies

	Policy
Name/Group	IN1: Community Buildings
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the implications of this policy been thought through – e.g. will residents be happy with a bank in a farm building (unlikely but it could happen!)

	Policy
Name/Group	IN2: Mobile Services/Facilities
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support temporary uses in the village hall.
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not a planning policy as such, could consider deleting it or adding it to a 'wish list' in the main body of the plan.

	Policy
Name/Group	IN3: Highway Works
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support this policy.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern over dangerous roads and accidents at Crossroads. Would like 'more detail as to what may be included.'
ESBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffs CC should comment directly on this policy – some kinds of traffic management may be more appropriate than others, get advice from them.

	Policy
Name/Group	IN4: Traffic Calming
WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support this policy.
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More detailed required. • Concern over appearance of traffic calming measures. • Support traffic calming. • No speed bumps.
National Forest (NF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Please bear in mind that we have grant funding available for tree planting within urban areas - such as for street trees, within a public realm scheme'.

Non-Planning Matters

	Policy
Name/Group	Non-Planning Matters
Feedback Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No road drain on Main Street Tatenhill. • Problems with road flooding. • More adherence to weight limit on Branston Road. • Better signage for foreign lorry drivers. • Creation and maintenance of a 'Tidy Street Scene'.

Appendix 3

All Community:

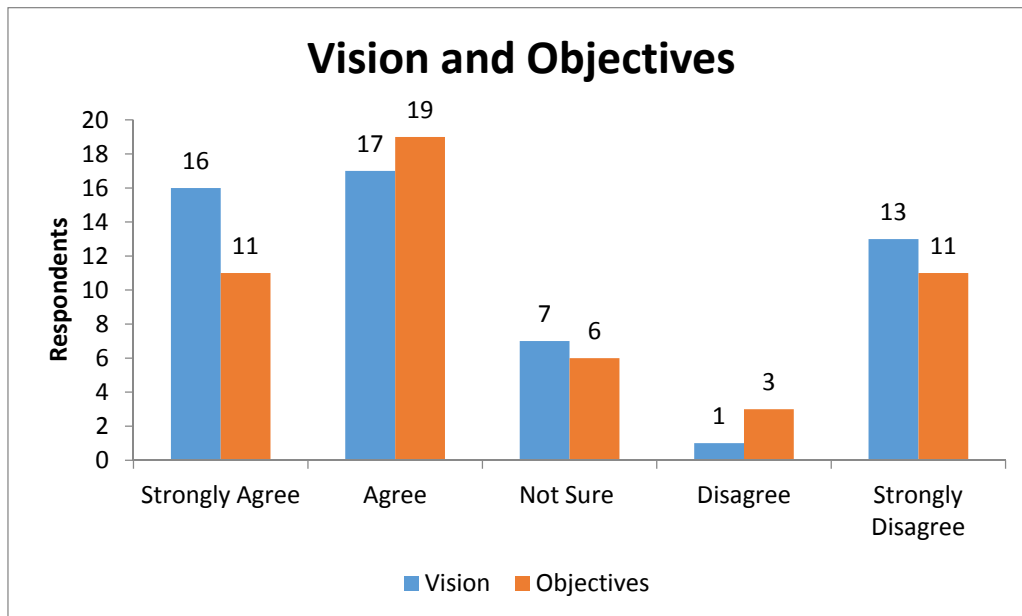
Summary of Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Plan's Feedback Form

Outlined below is an accumulation of the community feedback to the Tatenhill NDP. The analysis provides a broad, overarching examination of the respondents' views regarding the vision, objectives and each individual policy contained within the plan*. The quantitative data presented here will be analysed against the qualitative data so that evidence of respondent's opinions can be presented for each policy.

*Please note that not all respondents answered every question and so the total number of respondents to each policy varies.

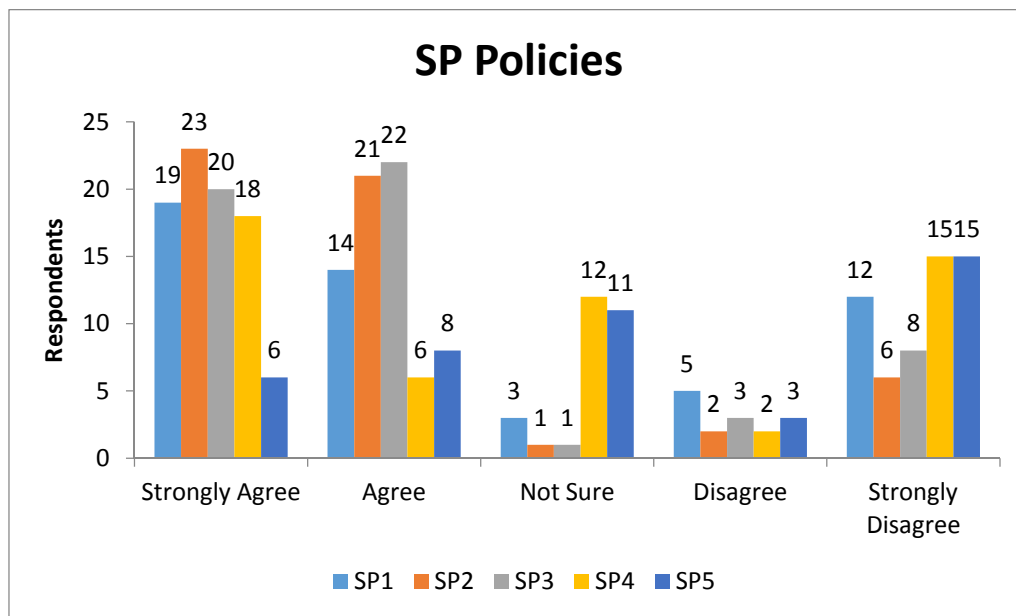
Quantitative Analysis

1.0) Vision and Objectives



Of the 54 respondent's, a total of 33 (61%) either Strongly Agree or Agree with the Vision of the NDP. When compared to those who Disagreed or Strongly Disagreed, 14 (26%), it is clear that overall respondents are in favour of the **Vision** set out in the NDP. Similarly the majority of the 50 who responded, 30 (60%), Strongly Agree or Agree with the **Objectives** contained within the NDP with only 14 (28%) registering in the Disagree or Strongly Disagree categories. Overall, it is clear that respondents are in favour of both the Vision and Objectives of the NDP.

1.2) Strategic Policies



As can be seen on the graph above, replies to **SP1 – Settlements**, shows strong support, 34 (62%) for the policy, with only 17 of the 53 who responded (32%) Disagreeing or Strongly Disagreeing.

There exists an almost unanimous support of **SP2 – Landscape Features** and **SP3 – Contextually Responsive Design** with 83% and 78% of respondents in favour of this policy respectively compared to 15% and 20% who object.

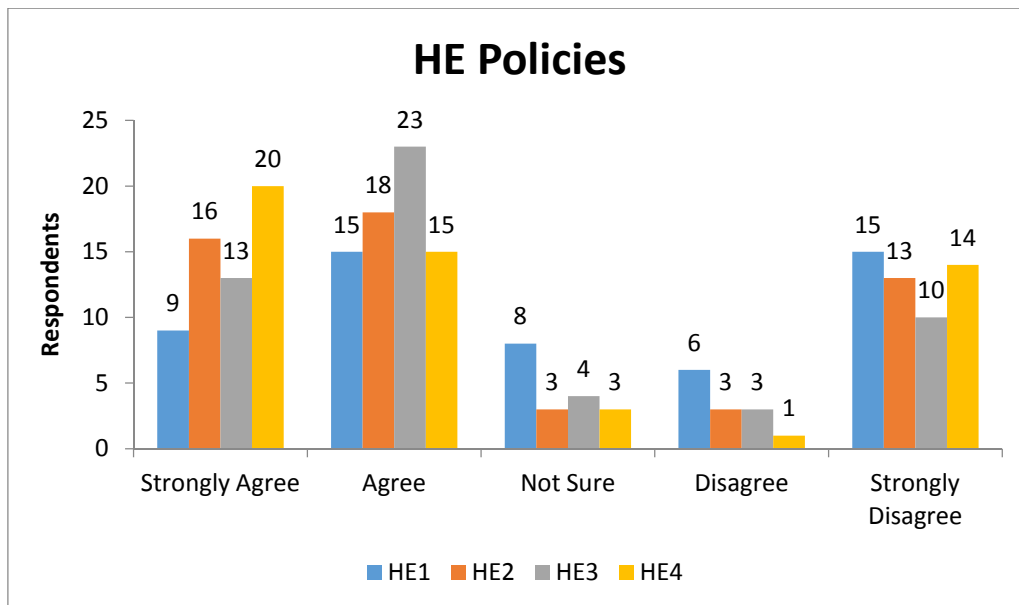
Of the 53 respondents to **SP4 – Contributions**, more Strongly Agree and Agree 24 (45%) than Disagree and Strongly Disagree 17 (32%). However, a sizable number of respondents are Not Sure of this policy (12; 23%), it is therefore recommended that following analysis of the qualitative responses this policy be **revisited/amended**.

Unlike SP's 1-4, the graph above shows a strong objection to **SP5 – Renewables** with 29 of the 43 respondents (67%) registering in the Not Sure, Disagree or Strongly Disagree categories. This policy will therefore need to be amended in order to make sure it is in line with the views of the community.

Summary:

The analysis above has highlighted quite clearly that SP1-3 are policies which are strongly supported. What has also been made clear is that SP4 despite more registering in favour than against will need to be revisited in order to tease out the reasons as to why 23% of respondents are Not Sure about with this policy. Similarly with the vast majority against SP5, the data would suggest, the policy may need to be amended or removed from the plan.

1.3) Housing and Employment Policies



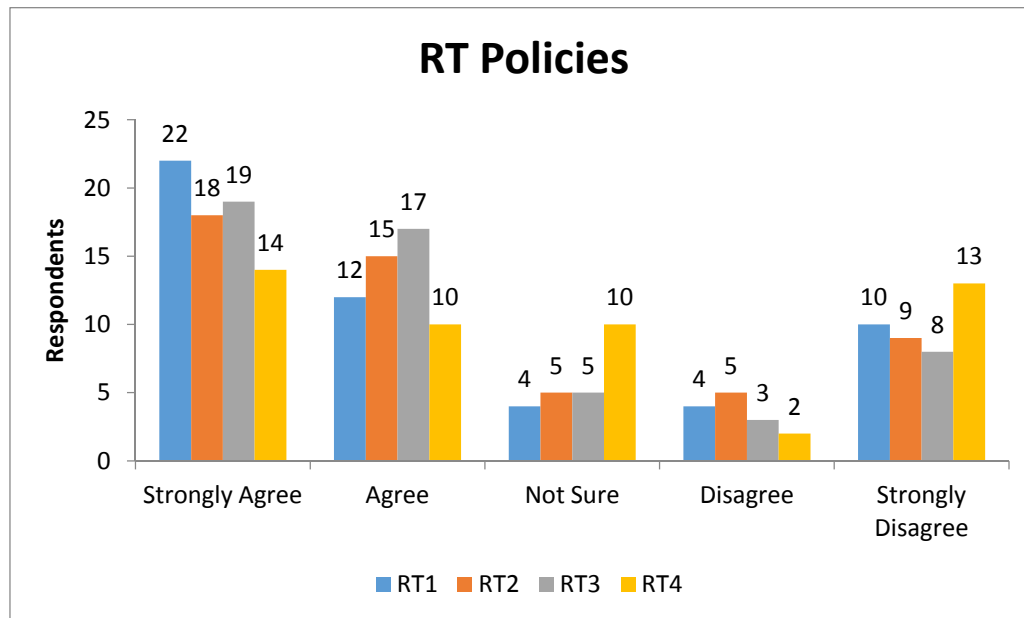
Of the 53 respondents to **HE1 – Housing**, on balance more Strongly Agree and Agree, 24 respondents (45%) than Disagree and Strongly Disagree 21 respondents (39%). While the trend does lean in favour of Policy HE1 there does exist a number of respondents who are Not Sure of this policy 8, it is therefore difficult to determine a unanimous agreement or disagreement with this policy. Therefore this policy may need readdressed with the community.

There exists strong support for policies **HE2 – Disused Farm/Outbuildings**; **HE3 – New Employment/Existing Employment** and **HE4 – Tatenhill Aerodrome** with 34 (64%), 36 (68%) and 35 (66%) of the 53 respondents supporting these policies compared to 16 (30%), 13 (24%) and 15 (28%) who object.

Summary:

The distribution of responses regarding policy HE1 highlights further investigation may be required in order to gauge the true opinion of this policy amongst respondents. Policies HE2–4, on the other hand, show the community is in strong support of the majority of the Housing and Employment policies contained within the NDP.

1.4) Recreation and Tourism Policies



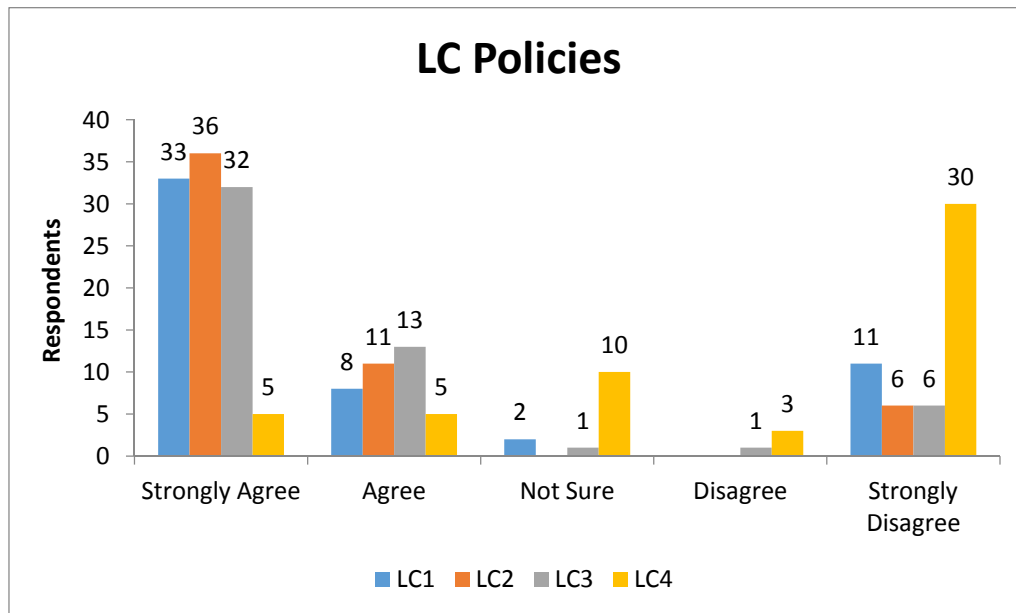
As shown by the distribution of the above graph the bulk of policies concerned with Recreation and Tourism are supported by the community. **Policy RT1 – Footpaths/Bridleways/Cycle paths; RT2 – Designated Trails and RT3 – Growth of Existing Sporting Facilities** register strong support from respondents with 65%, 63% and 69% respectively who Strongly Agree and Agree. Respondents who Disagree and Strongly Disagree only tally 27%, 27% and 21%; a range which is 38-48% lower than those who agree with the proposed policies.

Again, as has been the case for some policies contained within the plan, **RT4 Tourism and Visitor Assets** contains a distinctive number of respondents who are recorded as unsure 10 (19%). Whilst 24 of the 52 respondents either Strongly Agree or Agree with this policy compared with 15 who Disagree and Strongly Disagree the number of missing cases (those marked as Not Sure) make this policy difficult to interpret.

Summary:

Policies RT1-3 show the community agree with the proposals set out by the NDP, whilst this is also the case for RT4 the distribution of responses, suggests that this policy will need some more careful examination and possible changes.

1.5) Landscape and Countryside Policies



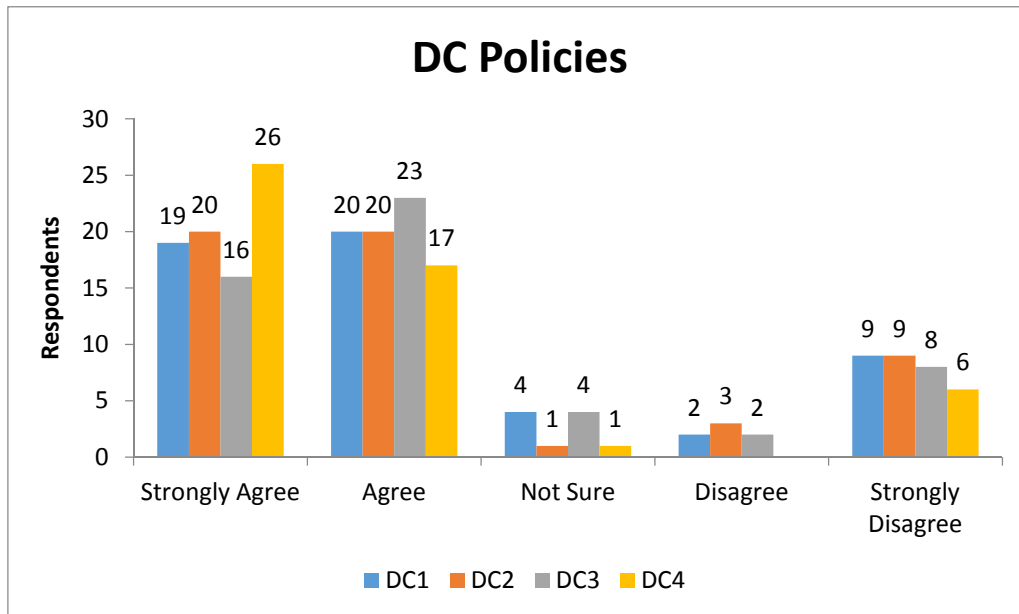
The graph above presents a somewhat obvious opinion regarding the communities view toward the landscape and countryside of Tatenhill. **Policy LC1 – Key Views and Vistas; LC2 – Protected Green Spaces and Green Gap and LC3 – National Forest** register very strong support from respondents with 41 (78%), 47 (90%) and 45 (87%) of the 54 replies falling in the Strongly Agree and Agree categories respectively. Respondents who Disagree and Strongly Disagree only combine to tally 11 (21%), 6 (12%) and 7 (14%); again highlighting the support for LC1-3.

LC4 posits a different story. Unlike L1-3, replies to LC4 show that there exists an undisputed objection to the NDP's Wind Turbine policy with 64% who Disagree and Strongly Disagree compared to 19% who Agree and Strongly Agree. Therefore a case could be made to remove or significantly alter this policy.

Summary:

Policies LC1-3 show the community strongly agree with the proposals set out by the NDP; no change recommended. Whereas, policy LC4 stresses the community strongly object to Wind Turbines; this policy will therefore need to be revisited.

1.5) Design and Conservation Policies

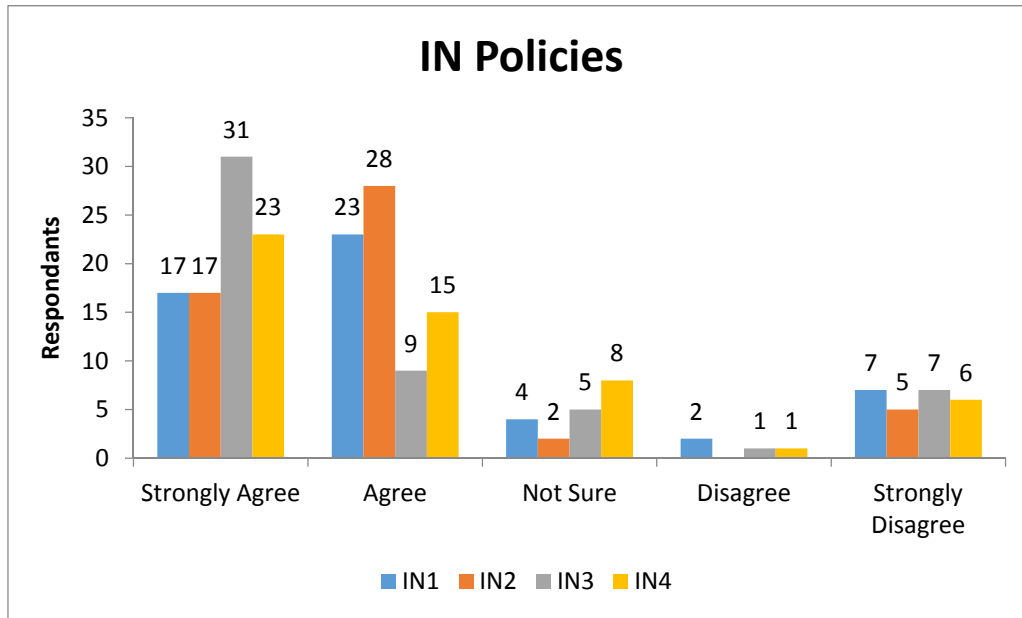


This distribution displayed above highlights a reoccurring opinion amongst respondents for all four policies. **Policy DC1 – Eco-design; DC2 – Design in Conservation Areas; DC3 – Front Boundaries and DC4 – Heritage Assets** all register very strong support from the 54 respondents with 39 (72%), 40 (74%), 39 (72%) and 43 (83%) falling in the Strongly Agree and Agree categories respectively. Respondents who Disagree and Strongly Disagree only combine to tally 9 (17%), 9 (17%), 8 (15%) and 6 (12%), emphasising the strength of support for these policies.

Summary:

Policies LC1-4 show the community strongly agree with the proposals set out by the NDP. It is therefore recommended that these policies remain unchanged.

1.6) Infrastructure Policies



Policy IN1 – Community Buildings; IN2 – Mobile Services/Facilitates; IN3 – Highway Works and IN4 – Traffic Calming In Villages all register very strong support from the 54 respondents with 40 (75%), 45 (85%), 40 (75%) and 39 (72%) of the replies falling in the Strongly Agree and Agree categories respectively.

Whereas, the total of respondents who Disagree and Strongly Disagree is much lower 7 (13%), 5 (9.4%), 7 (13%) and 6 (11%), emphasising the strength of support for Infrastructure policies contained within the plan.

Summary:

Policies IN1-4 show the community strongly agree with the proposals set out by the NDP. It is therefore recommended that these policies remain unchanged.

Appendix 4

Options for Amendments to the Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (First Draft - October 2013)

Assessment undertaken during January 2014.

The following pages detail the possible changes that could be made to the Tatenhill Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan following a thorough consideration of the feedback received from the general public, statutory consultees and key stakeholders. In many cases, opposing views have been highlighted and are reflected in the different options outlined. Some of the options are recommend the removal of a policy altogether.

These options must be read in conjunction with the quantitative assessment of the feedback forms, as well as the qualitative feedback received. The quantitative assessment highlighted that there was significant support for many of the policies, with only a very few policies receiving objection from the community. As a result, the majority of the amendments throughout are minor points of clarification or are designed to improve the robustness and soundness of the policies prepared following representations made from the statutory consultees.

In some cases there are different levels of amendments possible and these are indicated as necessary. Where there are a number of possible options / changes the consultant teams recommendation is indicated using ** prefixing the policy.

General Comments:

A number of general comments were received which cover a number of issues within the plan. The following recommendations are made:

- Some comments received reflected the difficulty in interpreting the planning policies within the plan and as such we recommend that where possible additional work on the 'justification' sections throughout is undertaken to enable the document to become more user friendly. In addition it is suggested that we expand the scope of the Glossary to help with the interpretation of the key town planning terms and topics.
- Comments regarding the Conservation Area boundaries are noted. The plan will reflect the boundaries as agreed at the time of the publishing of the second draft with reference made to any subsequent changes to the boundary. The justification of the boundaries of the Conservation Areas is not a matter for the Neighbourhood Plan.
- Comments were received that there was not enough reference to biodiversity and in particularly the Sites of Biological importance within the Parish. It is recommended that this be included where appropriate through the policies and recommendations include additional elements where it is considered practicable and relevant.

Vision:

- A. **No changes are recommended as there is considerable support for the Vision;
Or;
- B. Amend the Vision to state that only infill development and conversions will be acceptable, but this will undoubtedly limit other policies within the plan.

Objectives:

- A. **Amend Objective 2 to include reference to biodiversity, blue and green infrastructure;
And / Or;
- B. Amend objectives 6 and 7 and reference to '*small scale development*' to be replaced with '*limited, sustainable development to meet local need*'.

N.B. We have received many comments against the objectives on the specifics of quantum or type of development. There is no reference in the objectives to these specifics and therefore these comments are reserved for the appropriate detailed policies.

Policy SP1:

- A. **Amend criterion two to include a reference to biodiversity;
And;
- B. **Amend criterion five and replace 'flood risk' with 'ensuring that flooding is not exacerbated or created as a result of proposals.'
And;
- C. **Amend the second paragraph to include a caveat as to when infill development will not be considered appropriate such as in front gardens, adjacent to heritage assets or would lead to incongruity in plot sizes.

N.B. It has been suggested that a definition of infill development be included within the Glossary. It is suggested that this be linked directly with the definition provided by ESBC.

Policy SP2:

- A. **Remove the reference to 'outside villages' to ensure that the policy applies universally as it is important within the villages also.
Or;
- B. Remove the policy entirely as it is considered too unspecific and covered by the Local Plan or other legislation.

Policy SP3:

- A. **Amend the first line to replace "will only support" with "supports" to ensure that the policy is worded positively;
And
- B. **Amend the policy to include a reference to the acceptability of contemporary designs and materials subject to them being part of a high quality, contextually responsive, design;
And / or
- C. Remove all reference to the criteria for extensions and remain simply with criteria 1 -6 of the first part as it is considered too restrictive on individual home-owners;
Or:
- D. Leave the policy as is - it has gathered significant community support.

N.B There is a need to provide further clarity as to what is meant by landscape boundaries within the justification

Policy SP4:

- A. Remove the policy totally from the plan replacing it with a wish list of things sought by contributions as part of an appendix;
Or;
- B. **Disaggregate the policy into two separate components (or policies). One of these policies should deal with the provision of affordable housing levels with another policy which seeks contributions to mitigate against impacts from flood management, traffic and parking and community facilities. The latter component could be amalgamated with SP1 if deemed appropriate. It is recommended that an affordable housing percentage be agreed at 50%.
Or;
- C. Remove all reference to affordable housing from the policy in response to comments that there is considered no need for this within the Parish and that many residents have suggested that they don't want it - this approach would impact on a number of policies throughout the plan.

Policy SP5:

- A. Amend the policy to remove 'not visible from the highways and public footpath' and replace with 'do not impact negatively on key views and vistas or the landscape character or conservation areas.'
And;
- B. Remove the 10% threshold from the first paragraph replacing it with reference to ensure high energy efficiently and sustainable construction techniques;
And;
- C. Amend policy to include reference to a wider range of appropriate on-site renewable energy facilities with a preference for those of low visual prominence such as ground source heat pumps;
Or;
- D. Remove the policy entirely as there is some concern over the policy;
Or;
- E. **Consider a rewording of the policy and its aims to become a more generic policy which outlines the plans approach to sustainable design and development, energy efficiency and renewable energy generation. (See comments on LC4 and DC1)

Policy HE1:

See separate note

Policy HE2:

- A. **Amend the second sentence of the second paragraph to read “Where demonstrated unviable, additional new build residential or live work units may be permitted to support the conversion of traditionally built redundant complexes.”
And;
- B. **Amend the policy to suggest that footpaths links should be ‘sought’ rather than ‘required’ and remove reference to sustainable modes as it is unnecessary.

Policy HE3:

- A. **Amend policy to further limit the range of acceptable uses within the villages to office (B1a), retail (A1) and financial and professional services (A2) and Food and Drink (A3) to limit inappropriate development which would undermine the environmental quality or cause excessive traffic;
Or;
- B. Remove the policy entirely as it is considered by some that these uses are unsuitable and unsustainable.

Policy HE4:

- A. Retain policy as currently worded.
Or;
- B. **Amend policy to remove B2 (General Engineering) uses from the policy to ensure that amenity is preserved.
Or;
- C. Remove the restriction of storage and distribution uses (B8) as there is insufficient justification to restrict this;
Or;
- D. Remove the policy totally as it encourages additional traffic within the Parish.

Policy RT1:

- A. **Retain policy as it currently stands as there was considerable community support for the policy;
Or;
- B. Add in a series of deliverability and viability criteria or caveats to support comments that this was unwarranted and unviable to deliver.

Policy RT2:

- A. No change is recommended.

Policy RT3:

- A. Amend the second sentence to read “Applications that lead to a loss of open space or recreation facilitates would be opposed” to widen and clarify the types of facilitates that we wish to safeguard.

Policy RT4:

- A. **Amend the policy to include a viability test for the loss of visitor accommodation as it unsustainable to retain buildings without a viable use;
And / or
- B. Remove campsites from the list of acceptable / supported list of overnight accommodation
Or;
- C. **Provide additional caveats or criteria to control the visual impact and location of any new camping or caravanning sites
Or:
- D. Remove the policy entirely.

Policy LC1:

- A. **Amend to remove the final paragraph about residential paraphernalia as it is difficult to enforce as many elements are not matters of planning or permitted development;
And;
- B. Introduce additional protected views and vistas including the gateways to Tatenhill village and views from Cuckoo Cage Lane (additional views could be discussed at our meeting).

Policy LC2:

- A. No change as the policy is well supported
Or;
- B. Include additional sites including the field on Branston Lane and the site adjacent to the Mill Street and Main Street
And / Or:
- C. **Include a reference to Site of Biological Importance within the policy

Policy LC3:

- A. Amend the policy to include a greater reference to Biodiversity and Blue Infrastructure

N.B The terms listed above will need defining within the Glossary.

Policy LC4:

- A. Remove the policy entirely as the LPA and the community are concerned over the policy and leave the Local Plan and the national policy to address these issues;
Or;
- B. **Remove the policy and make reference to this as part of policy SP5 and our overarching sustainability and energy policy;
Or;
- C. Include an even more restrictive policy but care must not be taken to word it negatively;
Or;
- D. Leave unchanged as there was some support for the policy.

Policy DC1

- A. Remove the reference to 'heat efficiency and insulation' from the first paragraph;
Or;
- B. Include reference to the latest Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) level as it may change and we should not time limit the policy. The wording of this will be very difficult.
Or;
- C. **Remove the policy and amalgamate it with policy SP5 and the energy efficient, sustainability policy.

Policy DC2

- A. Change wording to replace 'slate' with 'blue clay' to make better reference to the typical roofing in the parish.
Or;
- B. **Total rewording of policy to bring in line with ESBC policies and advice (See ESBC comments)

Policy DC3:

- A. **No amendments to policy as it is universally supported
Or;
- B. Restrict the policy to new build properties only as it is easier to enforce

Policy DC4:

- A. No amendments to the policy
Or;
- B. **Total rewording of policy to bring in line with ESBC policies and advice (See ESBC comments)

Policy IN1:

- A. Amend policy to restrict to cover only community buildings rather than farms and farm diversification to avoid inappropriate uses in out of the way rural environments;
Or;
- B. **Add in further wording to focus the policy only on diversification of farm complexes within the settlements

Policy IN2:

- A. **Suggest deletion of policy as it offers little protection and is not a planning issue.

Policy IN3:

- A. No change to the policy as it is universally supported
Or;
- B. Create a more specific policy which specifies designs for the traffic calming measures which would require significant design work and liaison with the SCC Highways department
Or;
- C. **Remove the policy and make reference to it as part of policy IN4 and overarching public realm improvements to the public realm and streetscape as the points are interrelated.

Policy IN4:

- A. No change to the policy as it is universally supported
Or;
- B. **Include additional note regarding planting within the streetscene in line with the National Forest objectives.

N.B. If this policy is amalgamated with IN3 then it would require a more substantial reworking but the content would remain essentially unchanged but may be reordered with an additional paragraph on traffic calming added in.

Changes to policy HE1 - Quantum, type and location of new housing development

Policy HE1 was the most contentious policy within the emerging Draft Plan (October 2013). This is to be expected. It was highlighted as an issue throughout the plan making process. It is important that the community, stakeholders and the Council are happy with the final policy for it to be successful. If found wanting, in any way, it may be challenged at planning appeal and will cease to have any weight in the determination of planning decisions.

The principle issue for the redrafting of the plan is that the responses received have been varied and in many cases, diametrically opposed. Suggesting a clear 'winner' from the options possible available is not clear cut. It should be highlighted that the quantitative assessment did show support for the policy as originally drafted albeit with opposition to the quantum and location proposed. The other issue is defining what is meant by 'small scale' growth within the parish. Comments have been received to the effect that any growth or new housing would be unacceptable. This will be a decision that the steering group will need to agree on for this policy to be successful.

The NDP has to be in broad compliance with the emerging Local Plan. Both Rangemore and Tatenhill are the lowest level within the settlement hierarchy and are each to receive a share of growth 90 houses over to 2031. This is an average of 6 - 7 dwellings per village. However, the policy is not written around averages and there is NO guidance to restrict the deliver to simply 7 in each village. For example one village could have 10 - 15 if it was justified and another very few. This lack of guidance and specifics at the Local Plan level was something the policy HE1 was meant to firm up for the Parish.

ESBC are concerned that the policy is very complex and would pose delivery issues and as such there is need to add clarity to policy HE1. Complex policies are open to challenge by Inspectors and Applicants and should be avoided. The main issue with this is that HE1 was attempting to be both specific and strategic. They would also be concerned if the numbers were significantly above the combined total of the average for the villages. Please note that the Local Plan does not recognise Tatenhill Common, Wilmore Lane or Rangemore Hall / Mews as settlements even though the steering group has done in the past.

The other contentious issue raised by the representations has been whether the plan should include a provision for affordable housing (or not). Responses received prior to the draft (as part of the workshops) suggested that affordable housing for local people (homes for first time buyers and the elderly) would be sought, however, responses to the draft plan have objected to this. The Housing Needs Survey undertaken demonstrates some need but this conclusion has also been objected to as the response rate was considered low (around 20% of households). Furthermore, it also did not support affordable housing in Rangemore, which has received a strong objection from the Rangemore Estate who believe that this is not the case.

The NDP is able to set whatever level it likes within the plan as the Local Plan allows NDPs to set their own levels. Recommendations as part of policy SP4 suggest 50% (or 1 out of every two built) but other options are to reflect the Council's 25% target or go for either 100% or 0% targets. This is the steering group's decision.

The steering group will have to confirm a way forward on the following points:

- Determining the quantum of residential development regardless of type.
- Whether to restrict residential development to infill and conversions or to offer other opportunities
- The location of any additional housing that may be proposed
- Whether affordable housing is to be sought and if so what the percentage would be.

The following findings from the 'Call for Sites' and the subsequent minutes of the 'sites meeting' (20 May 2013) may prove useful in your ongoing deliberations. This information is provided simply as the 'facts' of the matter and is given to set the scene for the exploration of the options:

- A reappraisal of the capacity provided by submitted sites for conversion is 14 of which 6 could be affordable if using the 50% levy. There are 6 in Rangemore, 6 in Tatenhill and 2 at Tatenhill Common.
- There are few infill sites within either village that have been identified as being available from the call for sites. There is one in Rangemore between the rear of properties along Chapel Lane and the Recreational Ground (Ref: RAN003) and three in Tatenhill, one off Dark Lane (TAT002a), another of Mill Lane (TAT004) and the paddock at the crossroads (TAT008). Of these only TAT002a and TAT004 were considered acceptable by the consultant team and agreed as suitable at the steering group site meeting.
- The steering group site discussion meeting (20 May 2013) highlighted that there were a number of sites that would be considered suitable if required to deliver the housing numbers - these were sites RAN002, RAN003, RAN 005, TAT002a, TAT004, TAT010.
- Of course, the sites that have been submitted are a snapshot and it does not mean that a host of other sites and properties won't come forward.

Based on the above, the following seven options are set out below. These have been set out where relevant in a tabular format, showing the total numbers of dwellings, their location within the Parish and the possible delivery of affordable housing should the suggested 50% threshold be agreed. On this last point, if a site can only deliver three properties then it can only still deliver 1 affordable house at the 50% target.

OPTION 1 - No housing policy at all

The risks of this policy are outlined above. To clarify, there would be little or no control of the type, location, affordability of new housing within the parish.

OPTION 2 - Simple conversions and infill policy in line with Council policy

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- No locations or sites allocated and thus flexible if other sites come forward
- No affordable housing requirement (rely on the Council's policies)
- Housing Growth of 5% or 0.8 dwellings per annum

OPTION 3 - Simple conversions and infill policy with affordable provision

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- No locations or sites allocated and flexible if other site come forward
- Affordable housing requirement at 50% which studies suggest may equate to approximately 6 units but could equally result in zero if developers only convert and infill in single multiples.
- Housing Growth of 5% or 0.8 dwellings per annum

OPTION 4 - Infill and Conversions policy with affordable provision on set sites

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- Specific sites and their capacities set out along with affordable provision (See small sites list)
- Affordable housing requirement at 50% which studies suggest may equate to approximately 6 units but could equally result in zero if developers only convert and infill in single multiples.
- Housing Growth of 5% or 0.8 dwellings per annum
- Very rigid policy and cannot account for other sites coming forward

The table below shows the location and approx. capacity of allocations (All conversions are a maximum):

Settlement	Conversions	Affordable from Conversions	Other Sites	Affordable From Other sites	Total Housing	Total Affordable
Tatenhill	6	3	-	-	6	3
Rangemore	6	2	-	-	6	2
T. Common	2	1	-	-	2	1
				TOTALS	14	6

OPTION 5 - Infill and Conversions Policy in addition to limited growth

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- Single larger site in both Tatenhill (site 004 for 3 dwellings) and Rangemore (site 003 for 4 dwellings) to accommodate additional housing and affordable housing.
- Affordable housing requirement at 50% which studies suggest may be around 9 units but could equally result in less if developers only convert and infill in single units
- Housing Growth of 7.5% or 1.2 dwellings per annum
- Very rigid policy and cannot account for other sites coming forward

The table below shows the location and approx. capacity of allocations (All conversions are a maximum):

Settlement	Conversions	Affordable from Conversions	Other Sites	Affordable From Other sites	Total Housing	Total Affordable
Tatenhill	6	3	3	1	9	4
Rangemore	6	2	4	2	10	4
T. Common	2	1	-	-	2	1
				TOTALS	21	9

OPTION 6 - Infill and Conversions Policy in addition to some preferred sites (10% growth)

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- The additional sites from the preferred list taken forward to meet around 10% growth target (exact sites can be amended by this includes Tat 004, Tat 010 and Ran 003 for illustrative purposes)
- Offers a spread between settlements depending on size of each settlement.
- Affordable housing requirement at 50% which studies suggest may be around 12 units but could equally result in less if developers only convert and infill in single units
- Housing Growth of 10% or 1.6 dwellings per annum
- Very rigid policy and cannot account for other sites coming forward

The table below shows the location and approx. capacity of allocations (All conversions are a maximum):

Settlement	Conversions	Affordable from Conversions	Other Sites	Affordable From Other sites	Total Housing	Total Affordable
Tatenhill	6	3	9	4	15	7
Rangemore	6	2	4	2	10	4
T. Common	2	1	-	-	2	1
				TOTALS	27	12

OPTION 7 - Infill and Conversions Policy in addition to all preferred sites (12% growth)

- Up to 14/15 dwellings permitted delivered by conversions or building on infill sites
- The additional infill and preferred sites as outlined from the 'sites meeting' with the steering group (see above for the full list) with specific requirements and numbers
- Affordable housing requirement at 50% which studies suggest may be around 15 units but could equally result in less if developers only convert and infill in single units
- Housing Growth of 12% or 2 dwellings per annum
- Very rigid policy and cannot account for other sites coming forward

The table below shows the location and approx. capacity of allocations (All conversions are a maximum):

Settlement	Conversions	Affordable from Conversions	Other Sites	Affordable From Other sites	Total Housing	Total Affordable
Tatenhill	6	3	13	6	19	9
Rangemore	6	2	6	3	12	5
T. Common	2	1	-	-	2	1
				TOTALS	33	15

N.B. This was the strategy approach taken in the draft plan which sought to deliver additional affordable housing against the 25% affordable housing target. With the 50% target there is of course a much higher provision.