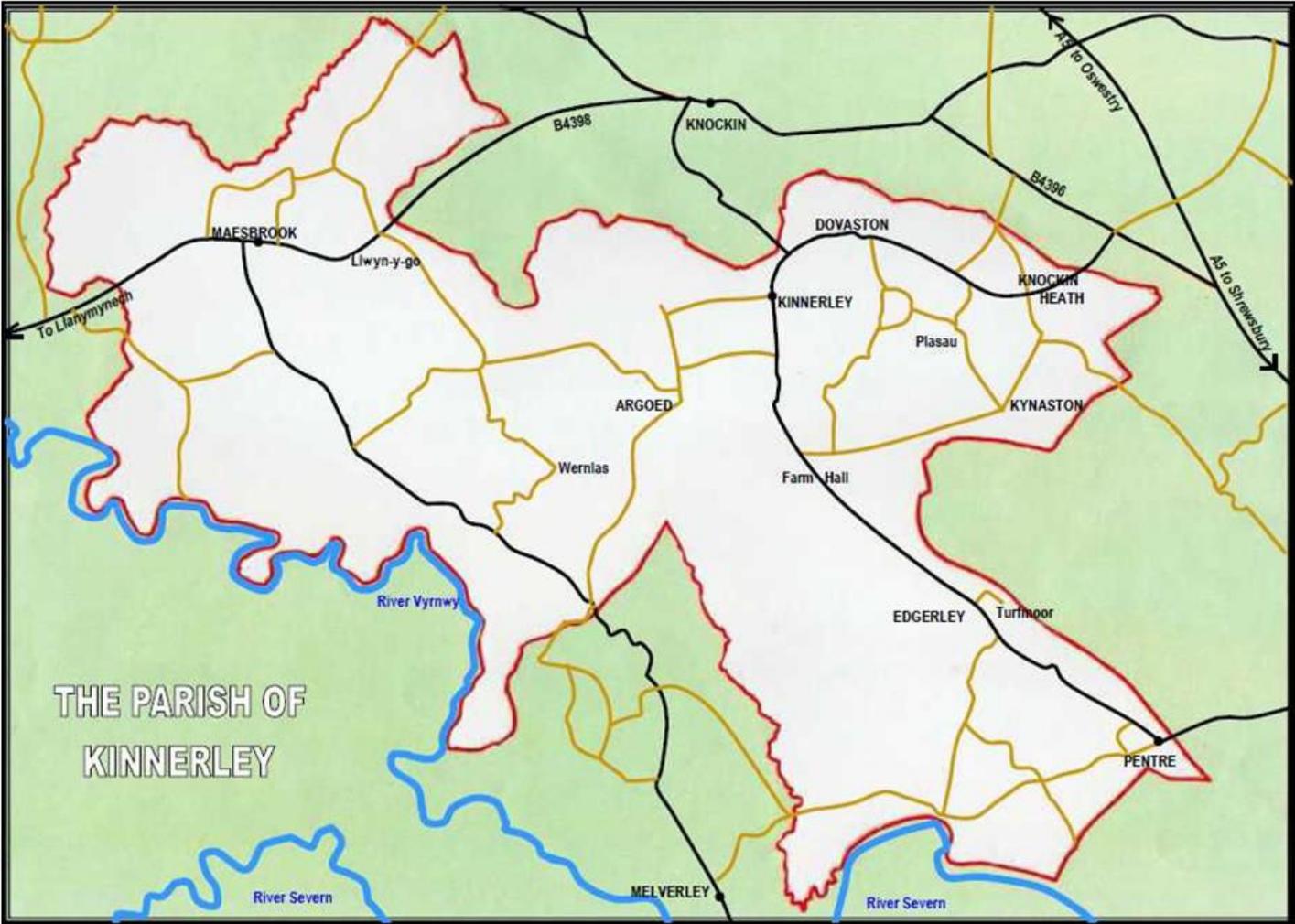


Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan



March 2013



'Frosty Severn morning' Photograph by David Slaughter, Maesbrook

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FOREWORDS

Foreword by the Chairman of Kinnerley Parish Council

The Parish of Kinnerley has a thriving community and a good reputation as a desirable place to live, work and visit, with its mix of villages and hamlets set in an attractive rural landscape. We are well served by various amenities, including the Primary School, Village Shop / Post Office, Village Halls, Public Houses, Churches and Chapels and a bus service.

In 2005 some excellent work was done to create a Parish Plan, which has guided the Parish Council during the past seven years. However seven years later the Parish has moved on and the demand for housing has continued. The government's Localism Act of 2011 provides a new framework for local decision making, the Neighbourhood Plan.

We were very pleased that in 2011 Kinnerley was selected by Shropshire Council as one of the first parishes to be given the opportunity, through a Neighbourhood Plan, to consult its residents about future housing developments and other aspects of living in the Parish.

The resulting Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan is not the end of the story but the beginning. Flowing from this are a development plan for new housing until 2026, and a range of environmental and community proposals that will need further action to bring to fruition, as detailed in this document.

The Parish Council has overall responsibility for this Plan and for overseeing the various actions that will need to be pursued by nominated individuals and task groups.

Naturally we would be delighted to hear from anyone who is keen to be involved in any of these initiatives, and to receive comments and updated information from you about any of the ongoing issues.

I hope that you find this Neighbourhood Plan helpful and that it provides an appropriate balance between the continued development and prosperity we seek for our community and the need to conserve the character of the area.

Thank you to those who took the time to complete our questionnaire in 2012 and to everyone who has been involved in the various working groups that have led to the production of this 2013 Neighbourhood Plan.

Sheila Bruce

Chairman, Kinnerley Parish Council

FOREWORDS

Shropshire Council's Endorsement of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Shropshire Council has fully embraced the Localism Agenda and is entirely committed to supporting communities in playing a greater, more pro-active and positive role in the planning of their local areas. We have actively participated with pioneering communities, like Kinnerley Parish Council, to experiment in new ways of devolving more choice, power and responsibility about land use planning to the local level and we endorse and support the formal Neighbourhood Planning as introduced in the Localism Act.

We have, however, been strong advocates for a slightly less formal approach, as exemplified by this new Neighbourhood Plan for Kinnerley. An approach, which started with our innovative Core Strategy signalling that Community led planning would have more say in future decision making here in Shropshire, has formed the basis for Parish or in this case Neighbourhood Plans to thrive.

Kinnerley Parish Council and the community volunteers that have made this plan possible need to be congratulated for producing a high quality document that Shropshire Council has had no hesitation in endorsing, for use alongside its own formal development plan documents, as the basis for local decision making around settlement designation, site allocations and development (planning application) decisions.

Shropshire Council has already given full backing to the Housing and Development and Economic and Tourist Development section of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood

Plan, giving it full weight in decision making “as a material consideration”.

Shropshire Council will continue to work alongside the Kinnerley community to help them to achieve their remaining plan ambitions through our Place Plans and the application of the new Community Infrastructure Levy, (CIL). Unlike the Government's formal rules, where only between 15 and 25% of the CIL is for community use, in Shropshire 90% of CIL monies is being made available for shared local ambitions to meet the needs locally of new growth.

A great achievement by Kinnerley Parish and an approach that we would recommend to others in Shropshire; well done to all concerned.

Malcolm Price, Planning Portfolio Holder and Jake Berriman, Internal Consultant, Strategic Delivery

OVERVIEW

Overview of Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Introduction

1. In September 2011, following a request from Kinnerley Parish Council, Shropshire Council granted Kinnerley Parish “Vanguard Status” and awarded it £18,000 to carry out a Neighbourhood Plan.
2. In 2005 the existing Kinnerley Parish Plan was published, but this is now out of date. The Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan has been designed to examine in much more detail those areas considered by the community to be of particular importance to the wellbeing of the Parish; planning and housing development, economic development and tourism, the environment and community issues.
3. The Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan (KPNP) is the result of much hard work by people from across the Parish. It reflects the aspirations of its residents, with over 70% of them taking part in the Questionnaire; many also attending open meetings and other consultation events to help shape the ideas on which this final document is based.
4. The KPNP now provides us with a comprehensive record of what is currently happening in the Parish and, more importantly, describes future improvements which you as

residents of the Parish feel would enhance your enjoyment of living in this Parish

5. It is important to note that the ‘planning’ part of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan, including the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment, has been formally adopted by Shropshire Council. This means that potential developers as well as planning officers are bound by all of the planning policies and site allocation recommendations which are described in detail in the full report. This Overview is only an abbreviated version of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan. Developers and Planning Officers should refer to the full document.
6. Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan is a large document; it is being made available as:
 - A printed copy of The Overview has been delivered to every household in the Parish.
 - The complete document, including the six annexes, providing a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the results; this will be available on the Kinnerley Parish Council website:
<http://www.2shrop.net/kinnerleyparishcouncil>
 - There will be a paper copy of the full KPNP for reference in Maesbrook Village Hall and Kinnerley Parish Hall; a full copy may also be borrowed by contacting the Parish Clerk, any Parish Councillor, Kinnerley C of E Primary School, or Oswestry Library or the library bus.

OVERVIEW

Summary of Results and Future Action

Section 1 Development and Planning

The detailed analysis of results from the questions asked in the Housing and Development section of the Questionnaire can be found in the Full Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan (please see page 6 for details of how to view a full copy). The key results are summarised below:

A. Planning for future housing

The evidence provided in your responses to the Questionnaire shows that you felt that:

- i. There should be moderate growth in Kinnerley Parish over the next 12 year period; particularly to support the school where pupil numbers are declining. 72% of respondents were in favour of more housing.
- ii. Generally the size of housing should be for smaller 2/3 bedroom houses to encourage young families and local people to come into the Parish. 92% of respondents showed a preference for 1-2 bedroom houses and 3 bedroom houses.
- iii. The number of houses which the majority of the respondents thought was needed for each village or hamlet and the size of development was as follows:

Village/hamlet	Weighted mean, based on information from the whole Parish, rounded to nearest whole number	Size of development
Kinnerley	23	A mix of sites but no single large sites
Maesbrook	10	Infill and a number of small sites
Dovaston	7	Infill development only
Knockin Heath	7	Infill development only
Edgerley	6	Infill development only
Total	54	

- iv. Kinnerley Village, which has a range of facilities including the school, the shop, a bus service, a Parish Hall and playing fields, should accept most of the proposed new houses (23). Maesbrook should have a limited expansion of new houses (10).
- v. The hamlets of Dovaston and Knockin Heath should retain their existing development boundaries, enabling any development to be restricted to infill only. All other areas should be treated as open countryside.

OVERVIEW

- vi. Over 90% of respondents thought that the existing Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment should form part of the KPNP to help to focus on design quality and ensure that new development is not damaging to the existing character of the area. See complete document on Kinnerley Parish website: www.2shrop.net/kinnerleyparish/kpnp
- vii. There was a substantial majority in favour of keeping development boundaries.
- viii. You were asked to indicate which sites within the Parish you considered the most suitable for development. No site was considered for inclusion for future development unless a majority of you supported it.

Action taken

1. The findings on Housing Development, Economic Development and Tourism were presented by the Parish Council to Shropshire Council as an Interim Report. On 14th November 2012 this Interim Report was approved by Cabinet and on 22nd November 2012 the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan, including the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement, was 'Adopted' by the full Shropshire Council. It now has to be taken into account as a material planning consideration by both the Parish Council and Shropshire Council on all planning issues in Kinnerley Parish.

Preferred Development Sites

In keeping with the stated planning policy that the majority view of the respondents to the KPNP Questionnaire should be used, the principle was adopted that the only sites which would be considered for development would be those in which the overall responses from the questionnaire showed more people in favour of developing a particular site than against developing it.

The consequence of this is that the great majority of sites put forward by landowners and identified on the five Maps are not considered further in this Plan, because the overall views of Parish residents did not consider them suitable. The remaining sites are considered in more detail below.

The recommendations given below are based not only on the "votes" from the questionnaire, but also on the answers to "open" questions in the questionnaire, on comments made at the Open Planning meeting held in Kinnerley Parish Hall on 28th June, and on responses from the Community Topic Group's informal consultations.

OVERVIEW

Kinnerley

Four sites had a “positive” vote (as defined above), namely (in ranked order, most popular first):

KNY0001 The site behind Coly Anchor

KNY0002 The site opposite to the school

KNY0007 Land off Church Lane

KNY0008 Land behind Jubilee House

(See map on page 11)

KNY0001: The extension to Coly Anchor

This site is RECOMMENDED for development. Vehicle access would be through the existing Coly Anchor estate.

KNY0002: The large site running south from the shop to Argoed Road

It is RECOMMENDED that part of this site should be allocated for development; the southern most part, between School Road and Argoed Road. This part of the site is bordered by hedges, which would make an attractive natural boundary to the site (see map), and it is RECOMMENDED that these hedges be retained.

KNY0007: Land to the east of Church Lane, running down to the Weir Brook

In view of the fact that the number of houses which are needed can be met from the other three favoured Kinnerley sites, and considering the access problems, this site IS NOT RECOMMENDED for development.

KNY0008: Land to the rear of Jubilee House

If the recommendations to develop the sites KNY0001 and KNY0002 (part) are accepted, this would provide a total of about 24 houses in Kinnerley Village over the period to 2026. This is in addition to any houses built at the Jubilee House site, or any infill development in the village. If the existing planning application for development of the Jubilee House site were to gain approval, there would be the possibility of holding the KNY002 site in reserve for limited development towards the end of the period 2016-2026.

It is felt that these recommendations would satisfy the housing needs for Kinnerley for the next 14 years as identified in the consultation process on which this report is based.

Development boundary

The existing development boundary should be extended to include the recommended sites.

OVERVIEW

Maesbrook

Two sites had a positive vote in Maesbrook, namely:

MBK0001: Land adjacent to the Village Hall

MBK0009: Land partly opposite MBK0001 on the other side of the road

(See map on page 11)

MBK0001

It is RECOMMENDED therefore that this site be developed.

MBK0009

This is a somewhat larger site than MBK0001, and lies partly behind existing houses. It is RECOMMENDED that the part of MBK0009 that fronts onto the road be developed (see map). That site would be sufficient for approximately 5 houses of the size supported by residents.

These two sites would therefore provide approximately 9 houses, which is sufficient for the needs of Maesbrook for the next 14 years.

It is RECOMMENDED that the existing development boundary be extended to include MBK0001, and that a new boundary be drawn around MBK0009 (part) to include the adjacent houses (see map).

Dovaston and Knockin Heath

No site in either village received a positive vote from the Parish residents.

(See map on page 12)

Therefore it is RECOMMENDED that only infill development be permitted in Dovaston and Knockin Heath.

Edgerley

Two sites only have been put forward for development in Edgerley :

EDGY0001: Land opposite Edgerley Hall

EDGY0002: Land between Penteg and Burnt House

(See map on page 13)

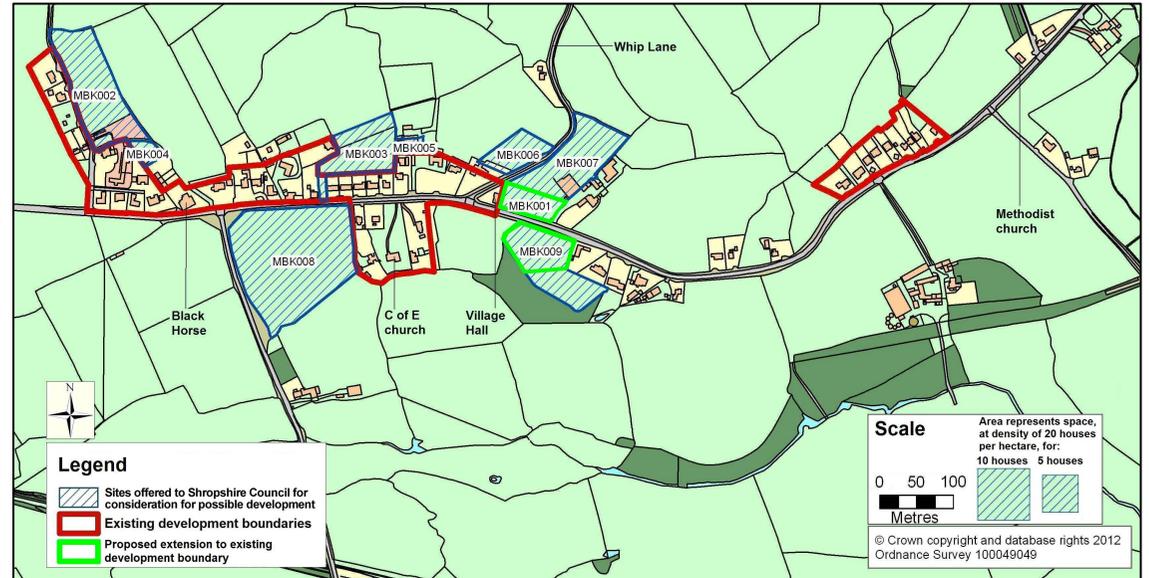
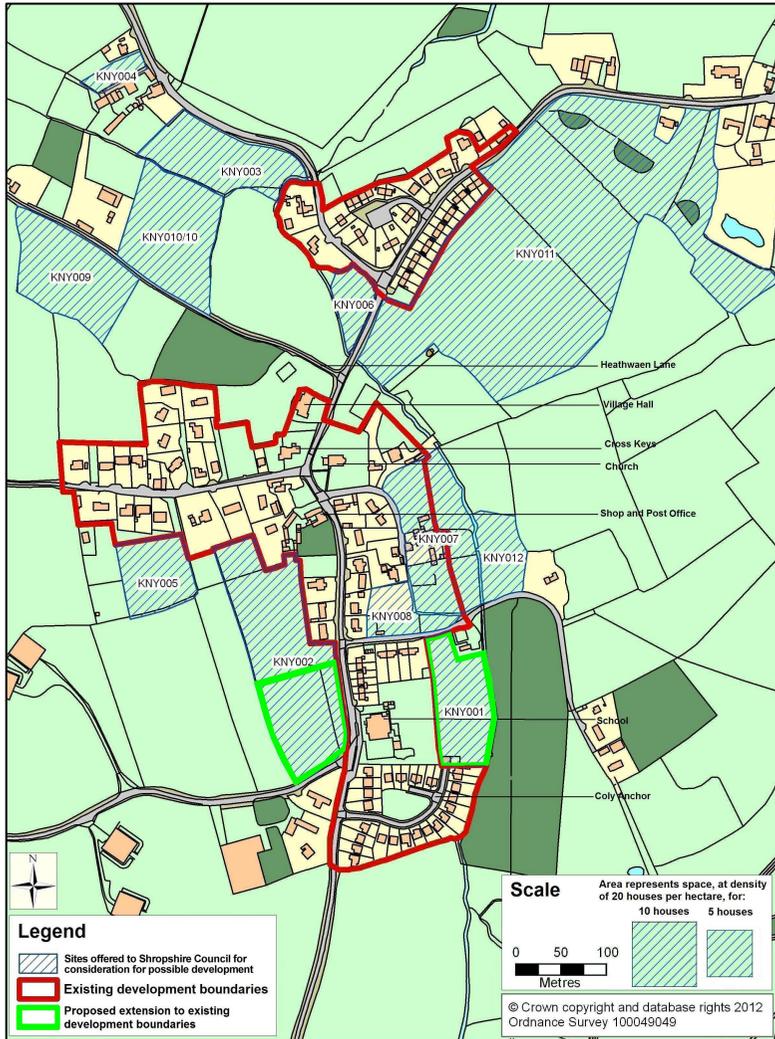
Because there is no clear majority of respondents in favour of housing development in Edgerley, it is felt appropriate to classify the ward of Edgerley/Pentre as **'Open Countryside'**.

OVERVIEW

Maps showing proposed extensions to existing development boundaries (outlined in green)

Kinnerley Village

Maesbrook

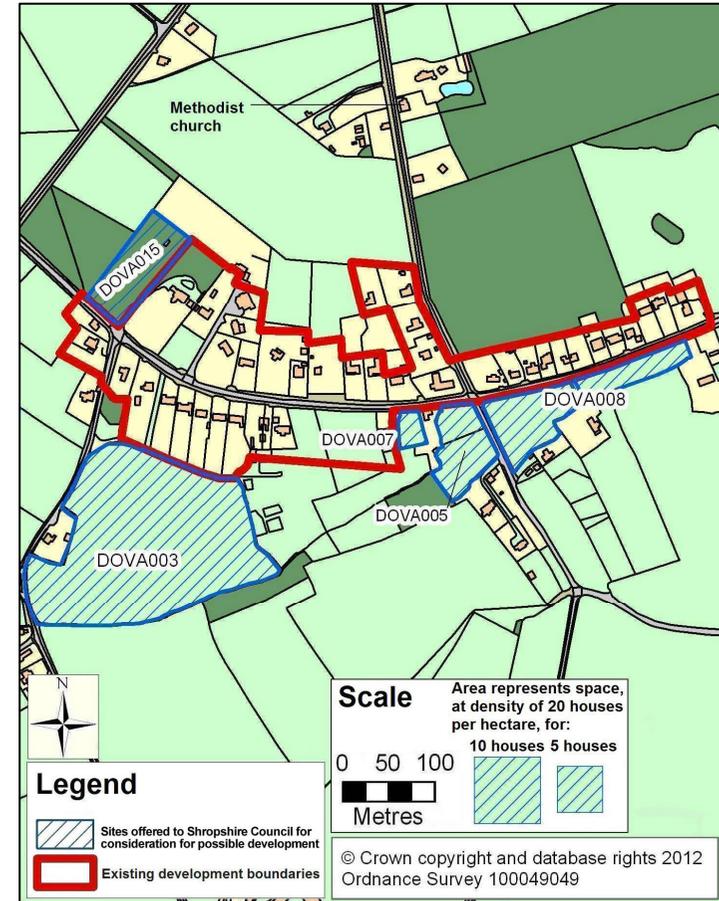
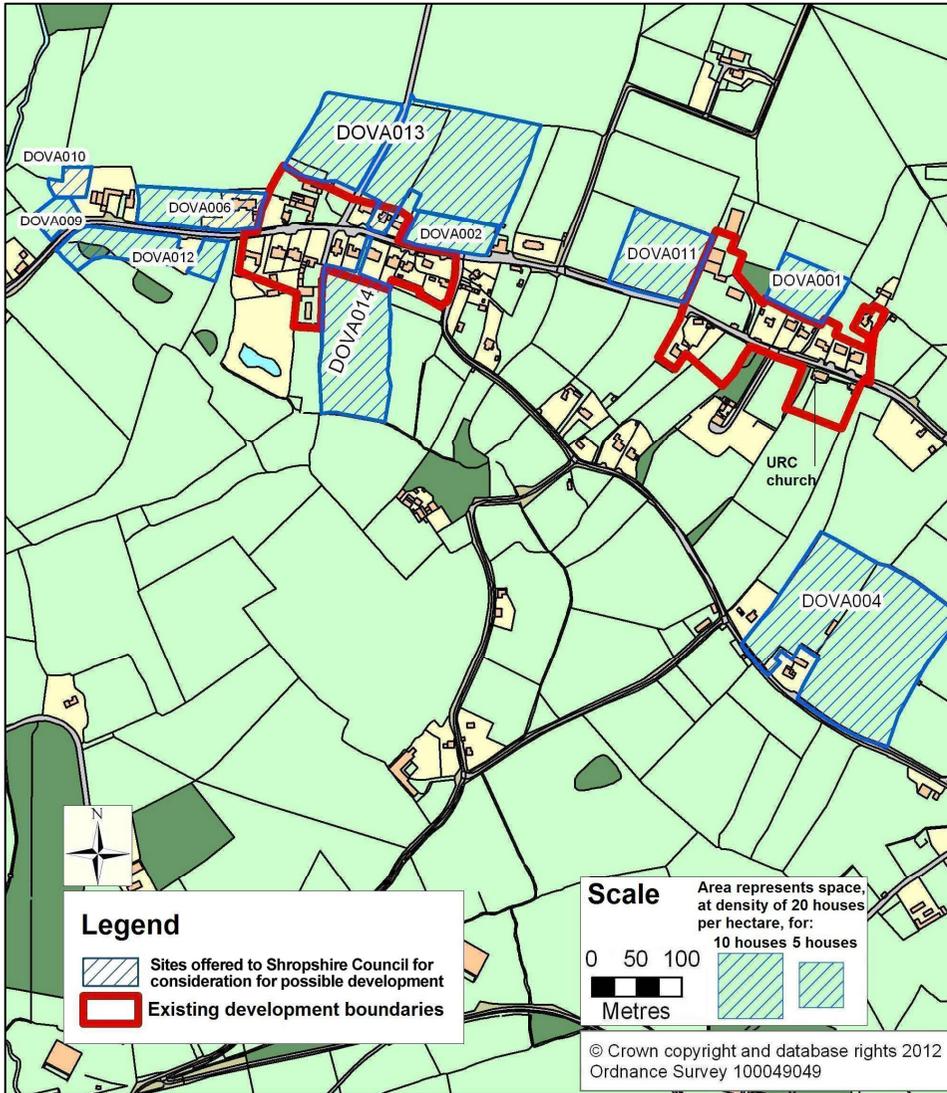


OVERVIEW

Maps showing existing, unchanged development boundaries

Dovaston

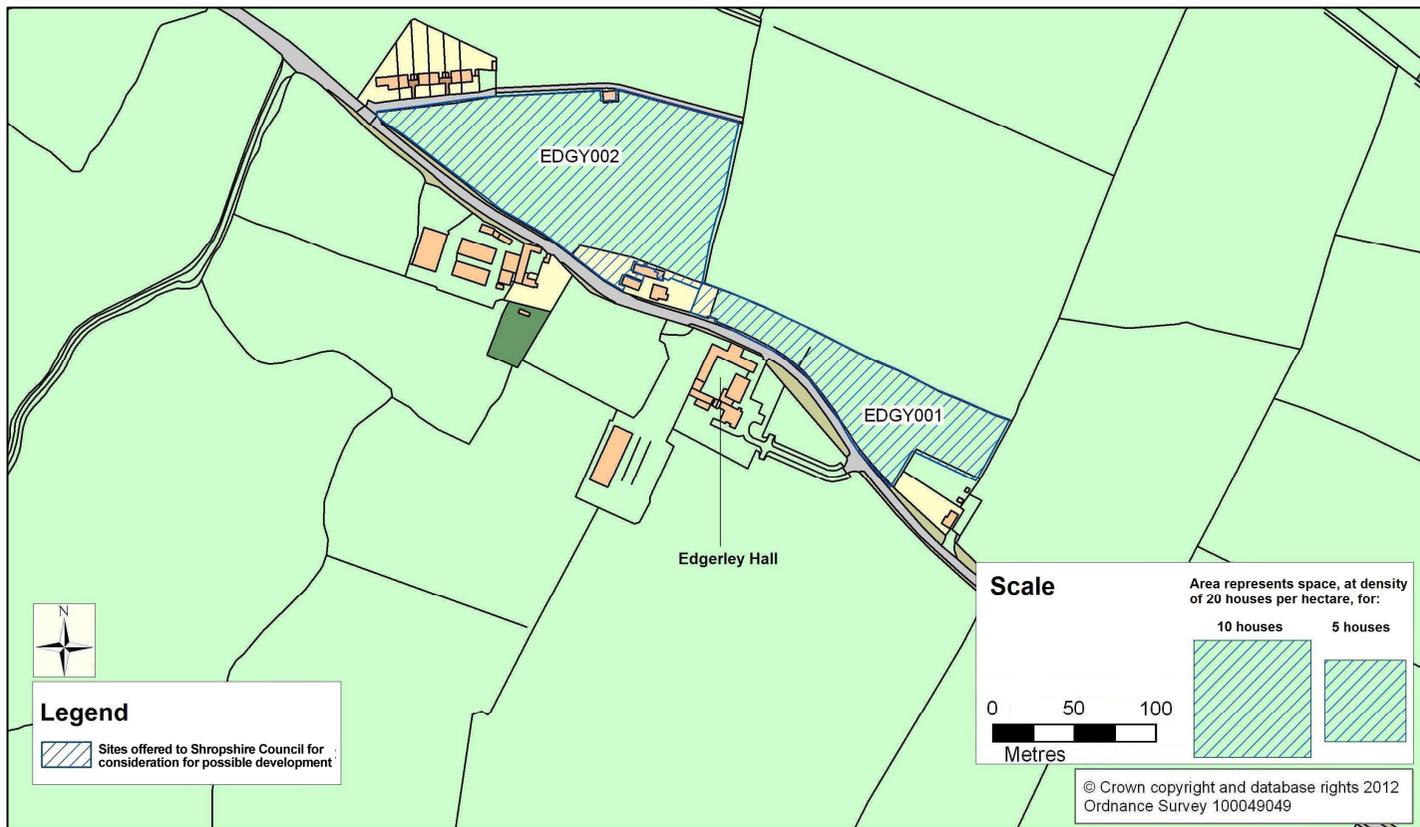
Knockin Heath



OVERVIEW

Map showing no development boundaries

Edgerley



OVERVIEW

B. Economic Development

The evidence from the Questionnaire showed that almost 70% of those of you whose work was based within the Parish were employed either in rural activities, construction, maintenance or home-based IT dependent businesses.

You told us that:

- i. Small scale employment and business opportunities within the Parish should be encouraged.
- ii. Employment opportunities should be encouraged in agriculture, horticulture, hospitality, tourism and home based professional services.
- iii. Any large scale industry requiring development of greenfield sites, and an increase in traffic, especially HGVs, would negatively affect Kinnerley Parish.
- iv. Access to reliable broadband and mobile telephone connections was a serious constraint in some areas.

Recommendations

1. Develop a Parish campaign to lobby for improvements to broadband and mobile 'phone reception, including:
 - i. Identifying the extent of the problem through creating a map of poor coverage.
 - ii. Investigating the feasibility of community satellite broadband provision.

- iii. Contacting other rural communities experiencing the same problem to learn from their approaches to tackling this problem.

C. Tourism

Evidence from the Questionnaire showed that you supported the encouragement of tourism provided that it respected the rural and environmental values of the Parish. You told us that:

- i. Small scale enterprises such as an increase in bed and breakfast facilities and small campsites for touring caravans were supported.
- ii. Efforts should be made to improve communication between camp sites and existing facilities within the Parish and to give visitors opportunities for walking, riding, cycling and using the facilities available in the Parish.
- iii. Large scale development with static caravans and chalets was considered to be inappropriate.

Recommendations

2. Produce a 'What's in Our Parish Information Pack' in virtual and paper format to inform tourists of facilities and amenities available in Kinnerley Parish. This should include maps and identify areas of particular historic or other interest.

OVERVIEW

Section 2 The Community

Environment

A. Flooding

For residents living on the flood plains of the rivers Vyrnwy, Severn and Morda, and the Weirbrook flooding is a real concern.

You told us that:

- i. Detailed, reliable and timely advance warnings of imminent floods are of critical importance.
- ii. Given timely flood warning, residents could move their vehicles to higher ground; however at present there are inadequate parking bays provided on the roadside.

Recommendations

3. Produce a flood information pack on the website and in paper form to be distributed to residents living on the flood plain; especially to new residents moving into these areas.
4. Continue to review with the Environment Agency the effectiveness of the Flood Warning System.
5. Creation of a local support network in isolated areas where people might need help. Ensure that incomers to the area know where to seek help in an emergency and know how to access the Environment Agency warning system.

6. Lobby for improving parking bays alongside the roads but above the flood zone, for use during the floods.

B. Biodiversity

You told us that the riverside meadows of the Severn and Vyrnwy flood plains make up increasingly rare habitats. The landscape of the remainder of the Parish is largely pastoral with some arable and retains an unusually good network of hedges and wildlife corridors.

- i. The biodiversity and environmental networks were important and were a major reason for your enjoyment of the Parish.
- ii. There was a strong desire to learn more about Kinnerley Parish's natural environment.
- iii. A significant number of people would like to become further involved in conservation activities.

Recommendations

7. Establish a local environmental action group.
8. Find out local priorities by undertaking an environmental action audit.
9. Identify and undertake small scale projects.
10. Create and update local information packs about the natural environment in Kinnerley Parish, including leaflets, website information, and a wildlife 'first spot' information system.

OVERVIEW

C. Countryside Access

Kinnerley Parish is fortunate in having a large network of footpaths linking the hamlets and villages. They form one of the most important assets within the Parish, helping residents to enjoy the environment in which they live. You told us that:

- i. The footpaths are used both for recreation and also as an alternative way of moving around the parish.
- ii. The footpaths are an important Parish asset and part of the infrastructure; they should be maintained and signposted.
- iii. There was a need for some of the well used footpaths particularly those around hamlets and those linking hamlets and villages to be made more user-friendly for older walkers and also for dog walkers.

Recommendations

11. Encourage those who use the footpaths to form pressure groups and working parties with the aim of working with Shropshire Council to maintain and improve the footpaths.
12. Map all priority footpath routes within the Parish, particularly those related to Kinnerley School, those connecting with bus routes and those linking the different villages and hamlets.
13. Identify opportunities for “permissive” routes to link important and well used footpaths.

14. Lobby for well used paths around villages and hamlets and linking villages and hamlets to be upgraded so as to be user friendly for all ability access and for dog walkers. Examples are:

- i. The Knockin Heath and Dovaston to Kinnerley footpaths.
- ii. Pentre to Kinnerley via the route of the Old Potts railway (this will depend on successful negotiations with the M.O.D. for a permissive pathway).
- iii. Discuss with horse owners to identify the actions needed to enable them to enjoy riding along the country lanes.

D. Sustainable living

Recommendations

15. Lobby for action to be taken to improve local recycling, including cardboard.
16. Provide Information on opportunities for increasing domestic renewable energy production and domestic insulation, including funding support.
17. Reinstate the ‘litter-picks’ started up as a result of the Parish Plan.

OVERVIEW

Living in Kinnerley Parish

Your responses to the Questionnaire were very positive, showing that there was a general appreciation of the lovely rural area in which we live. You also commented on the vibrant community.

You told us that you wanted a Parish with appealing places to meet and socialise, places where it is safe to walk, cycle or ride and where the natural environment can be enjoyed. You also wished for improved travel options so that whatever your form of travel, whether it be bus, car, bicycle or walking, it could be easily and safely accessed.

A. Traffic and Road Safety

You told us that the existing local facilities met most of your needs but also identified issues where improvements should be made:

- i. Transport was a most important issue, the unsuitability of the narrow lanes for HGVs receiving a large number of comments.
- ii. There was a need to have an improved bus service to Maesbrook and better bus links to Shrewsbury.
- iii. Speeding traffic on all main roads particularly through Maesbrook was a matter of grave concern.
- iv. Disorderly parking in the centre of Kinnerley especially by customers using the shop was felt likely to cause a

serious accident; there is a blind corner by the shop, yet parked cars obstruct both the road and the narrow pavement.

Recommendations

18. Encourage walking and cycling and use of public transport to reduce car use.
19. Implementation of a variety of traffic management and road safety measures including:
 - i. Installation of permanent electronic speed warning signs.
 - ii. Installation of a mirror opposite Kinnerley Shop.
 - iii. Installation of “Children Crossing” warning signs by the BMX track.
 - iv. Campaign to encourage local drivers to use the car park in the centre of the village and to refrain from parking on the road or pavement outside the shop.
 - v. Reduce the height of the hedge next to Kinnerley Shop.

B. Activities for young people

Consultation with children at Kinnerley School showed that they enjoyed the peace and quiet, the playing fields, the open spaces and the BMX track. They generally feel safe in the village but some of them felt intimidated by the behaviour of a few older youths, who congregate in the centre of the village.

OVERVIEW

It was felt that more activities were needed, particularly for the older children.

Concerns were expressed over the lack of green space and playing areas in the outlying villages and hamlets. As a result families from those areas had to find their way to Kinnerley Village for recreation.

Recommendations

20. Upgrade the derelict football pitch.
21. Research the need for open spaces for recreation and allotments in other villages in the Parish.
22. Investigate the options for an informal drop-in centre with suitable recreational activities for the older children.

C. Promoting community activity

Many people expressed a strong sense of “belonging” to the Parish. Encouragingly some 10% of respondents to the Questionnaire expressed a willingness to volunteer for various community activities.

Recommendations

23. Further investigation into the potential for activities to support the development of local pubs as additional venues for community activity.
24. Following up offers of voluntary help, as a first step towards compiling a database of potential volunteers related to particular interests.

25. Establishment of a community group to oversee and monitor the planning and implementation of activities related to the Neighbourhood Plan recommendations.

The Way Forward

The results from the KPNP consultation have identified a number of issues and recommendations for possible follow up activities, which residents believe will improve the Parish in which we live. Some are obvious and will be comparatively easy to action; others are more complex, long term and likely to be more expensive; and some are dependant on circumstances outside the control of the Parish.

All of the issues identified have been recorded but not prioritised as it is not possible to judge which activity will be seen as a priority in a few years time. The enthusiasm, energy and drive of those who have put their names forward as volunteers will be needed to ensure that changes will happen.

In 2005 Kinnerley Parish completed its Parish Plan. Whilst its consultation throughout the Parish raised a list of concerns, desires and ambitions, many of these were not carried through as no structured mechanism for managing and monitoring progress to achieve these goals was put in place.

OVERVIEW

The fact that so many people have put their names forward as potential volunteers during this KPNP consultation process suggests that this time something more long lasting can be put in place.

We recommend that:

- i. The Parish Council will hold responsibility for overseeing the implementation and ongoing monitoring of the proposed actions identified from the results of the Questionnaire and the consultation events; therefore the nomination by the Parish Council of a Neighbourhood Plan Co-ordinator who would be assisted by a small team of volunteers representing each of the key topics identified in the Neighbourhood Plan.
- ii. The co-ordinator would identify a leader for each of the possible seven topic groups, who would then draw on the list of volunteers to help achieve the objectives described in the KPNP.
- iii. Possible Topic Groups:
 - a. Literature, website, map production
 - b. Environmental activities
 - c. Flooding
 - d. Access and rights of way
 - e. Youth activities
 - f. Community facilities
 - g. Broadband pressure group

And finally, thank you

We would like to extend our gratitude to many people who have helped to bring this Neighbourhood Plan to fruition. In no particular order, thank you to

- All members of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, Topic Groups and Communications Group
- Parishioners who compiled 'Kinnerley Facts', finalised the questionnaire maps and analysis, and compiled and formatted this report
- Those who distributed and collected the Questionnaires
- The team who provided and served refreshments whenever needed
- Kinnerley Parish Councillors and the Clerk
- Shropshire Council Community Action Team
- Shropshire Council Planning Policy Team
- The team from Resources for Change
- Local residents, who took time to fill in the questionnaire, have taken part in additional consultation activities and who attended the open meetings

For further information please contact the Kinnerley Parish Clerk via the Kinnerley Parish website

www.2shrop.net/kinnerleyparishcouncil

E-Mail: kinnerleypc@btinternet.com

BACKGROUND

Introduction

1. Following a request from Kinnerley Parish Council, Shropshire Council granted Kinnerley Parish “Vanguard Status” in September 2011, as part of a national programme. Kinnerley Parish Council was awarded £18,000 by Shropshire Council, from funds allocated by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) to carry out a Neighbourhood Plan.
2. The existing Parish Plan was published in 2005, but there have since been major changes in planning legislation. Our Neighbourhood Plan has been designed to examine in much more detail those areas considered by the community to be of particular importance to the wellbeing of the Parish. Planning and housing development, economic development and tourism, the environment and community issues were considered to need a more exacting and detailed analysis than had been possible when the Parish Plan was written.
3. Our Neighbourhood Plan describes what the people living in Kinnerley Parish value, as well as aspects that need improvements. It sets out our community’s aspirations for Kinnerley Parish, based on comprehensive consultation through a household questionnaire and additional consultations. The findings have enabled us to understand what the priorities of the residents of the Parish are and then, using this knowledge, to outline recommendations to make improvements.
4. Our Neighbourhood Plan gives our community the opportunity to have a greater say in planning decisions made in this Parish. This is because the planning priorities outlined in our Neighbourhood Plan have become a “material planning consideration”, so that when planning and other development decisions are made by Shropshire Council, it must take into account what has been said in the Neighbourhood Plan.

The context of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan (KPNP)

5. There have been fundamental changes to the national and county planning systems in the last twelve months. The National Planning Policy Framework and the Localism Act have been introduced by Central Government, and Shropshire Council is in the process of completing its own Local Plan introducing its local planning strategy and guidelines for the whole of Shropshire.
6. The new Localism Act 2011 gives parishes the right to make their own policy about housing needs and development, through a process of community consultation and neighbourhood planning. Nonetheless, all neighbourhood plans still need to fit into the planning policy and structures of both Central Government and Shropshire Council.

BACKGROUND

7. **The Local Development Framework (LDF)** is a group of documents which sets out the planning policies and guidelines for Shropshire for the period 2012 – 2026.
8. **The Core Strategy** is the main LDF document, which sets out Shropshire Council's strategic objectives for future development and growth, and was formally adopted by Shropshire Council on 24th February 2011. It is the starting point for planning decisions for Shropshire and is supported by the following two documents: -
 - i. **Place Plans.** There are 18 Place Plans covering the whole of Shropshire. Kinnerley Parish is included in the Place Plan centred on Oswestry and the area previously included in the old Borough of Oswestry. This Place Plan is a partnership between Shropshire Council, Kinnerley Parish Council and the communities in our Parish. Place Plans are intended to identify local priorities and infrastructure requirements for each of Shropshire's communities. Our Place Plan provides the forum for Kinnerley Parish to influence development in our area, building on requirements identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, Parish Plan and other community based workshops. It melds together the "bottom up" aspirations of local communities and "top down" policies originating in Shropshire Council and gives a voice to all community led plans.
 - ii. **SAMDev**, working alongside the Core Strategy, sets out to identify, amongst other things, appropriate sites for future housing development, direction of growth and scale of development.
9. **The Community Infrastructure Levy.** This new national levy seeks to ensure that any development contributes to the cost of any infrastructure it will rely on. Shropshire Council brought it into effect on 1st January 2012, at a rate of £80 per square metre on all new rural housing, apart from affordable or social housing which is exempt. They have agreed to allocate 90% of the levy to the Parish Council where development takes place. Local infrastructure priorities will become part of the annual review of the Place Plans, using information in the Neighbourhood Plan and needs identified through consultation with the Parish Council and members of the public. These could then be funded from the levy.
10. As well as supporting formal Neighbourhood Development Plans, Shropshire Council is promoting implementation of the Localism Act's requirement for neighbourhood planning through the 'LOCALised' approach. This is a less formal, but nonetheless robust, approach which builds on Shropshire's legacy of community led planning. Through this approach, a community's neighbourhood plan is submitted for inclusion within the local Place Plan, and through adoption in the Place Plan, becomes a material planning consideration. There is a requirement for thorough community consultation.

BACKGROUND

11. It was agreed between Kinnerley Parish Council and Shropshire Council that the official SAMDev consultation should not take place in Kinnerley Parish, but that the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan should undertake this planning investigation on its own, as it had the capacity to carry out a more extensive and thorough consultation. In order to fit in with the SAMDev timetable, the planning report had to be completed before the other sections of the Neighbourhood Plan. This was adopted by Kinnerley Parish Council in August 2012 and then submitted to Shropshire Council in September 2012. It was presented to Cabinet for approval in November 2012, and 'Adopted' by the full Shropshire Council on 22nd November 2012. The adopted Planning Report now forms part of our full Neighbourhood Plan.
12. **The Consultation Process.** The credibility of our Neighbourhood Plan depends on widespread consultation and the quality of that consultation. The numerous meetings, workshops and group discussion groups are described later in this report; however the most important consultation process in relation to planning and housing development was the Household Questionnaire. 919 questionnaires were distributed to residents in all 486 households in the Parish. Kinnerley Parish is made up of a number of villages and hamlets; all members of the Parish, wherever they lived, were asked to comment on all or any questions asked in the Questionnaire. The response rate of 75% of the residents of the Parish can only be considered remarkable and shows the interest and involvement people take in their Parish. We consider that a response rate of this magnitude gives considerable authority to our Neighbourhood Plan. The data and the conclusions drawn from our analysis of the questionnaire are presented later in this report.
13. **Methodology.** The full methodology used in producing the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan is set out in Annex 6.

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Findings

14. The findings are presented in this report in the following sections:
- Housing and Development
 - Economic Development and Tourism
 - Environment
 - The Community

Housing and Development

15. The complete analysis of the results from the Housing and Development Section of the Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire is presented as Annex 1.

The interpretation of the results of the Housing and Development section of the Questionnaire

16. Four sources of data were used to help with the interpretation of the results from the questionnaire:
- i. The results from the questionnaire itself
 - ii. Shropshire Council's Core Strategy
 - iii. Kinnerley Parish Design Statement
 - iv. Information from the public workshops and consultations

17. The Spatial Vision of Shropshire Council's Core Strategy states (on page 29) that, by the year 2026: "Rural areas will stay rural and villages will retain their separate, distinctive and varied character." and that: "High priority will have been given to the provision of housing to meet the local needs of all households, including the elderly."

The Planning Criteria

18. Having regard to Shropshire Council's Core Strategy, the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and the results of the Neighbourhood Plan Consultation, the following policies are established, which:
- i. propose to address the need for smaller housing to restore the balance over the period 2012 – 2026, acknowledging the fall in average household size over the last 20-30 year period.
 - ii. propose that larger 4/5 bedroom houses should be built only on an infill site and only if the developer can demonstrate a particular community need.
 - iii. propose that housing development should be phased over the 2012-2026 period to ensure that the needs of local families can be met over this period.
 - iv. propose that new construction conforms to the principles in the Parish Design Statement, is built to a high standard

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

- of sustainability, and is carefully assimilated into the environment.
- v. set out to encourage the construction of housing for people who will live in the Parish and either work in the Parish, or in the nearby towns, using the local school and other facilities.
 - vi. acknowledge the importance of protecting the distinctive and separate identity of the different villages and settlements within the Parish. The following open countryside should therefore be given protection:
 - a. between Knockin Heath and Dovaston,
 - b. between Dovaston and the Mountside bungalows in Kinnerley, and
 - c. between the Mountside bungalows and Kinnerley Parish Hall
 - vii. acknowledge the value placed on the views to the hills, especially to the Breidden Hills, and propose that these views should be maintained.
 - viii. note that the development pattern for the villages and hamlets is linear and propose that this should be maintained to avoid backland development, i.e. behind existing dwellings. This would result in a cluttered suburbanised development pattern which would overlook and reduce the visual amenities of existing dwellings.
 - ix. discourage development which leads to further ribbon development, which is defined as the outward spread of a settlement along both sides of transport routes.
 - x. define infill sites as one or two dwellings occupying a site within an otherwise extensive development frontage and confirm that private residential gardens are excluded from any definition of previously developed land. Sites in open countryside outside a development boundary are not considered to be infill sites.
 - xi. consider that Kinnerley Village, which has a school, pub, shop, post office, Parish Hall, extensive open space and playing fields and is on a bus route, is by definition a “Community Hub” (within Policy CS4 of the Core Strategy). For sustainability reasons, in particular reduction of the number of car journeys, it was felt that approximately half of the new housing required in the Parish as a whole should be within this Hub village and that the remainder of the new dwellings should be shared between the other smaller villages and hamlets
 - xii. consider that the majority view of the respondents to the questionnaire should be used when deciding:
 - a. the number of new houses needed
 - b. the location of any new development
 - c. the size of any new dwellings

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Results from the Questionnaire

19. The detailed analysis of results from the questions asked in the Housing and Development section of the Questionnaire can be found in Annex 1 of this document. However the results of these questions are summarised below:

Question 42: Do we need more houses in the next 15 years?

72% were in favour of more housing

Question 43: How many more houses do you think are needed?

The number of houses which the majority of the respondents thought was needed for each village or hamlet was as follows:

Village/hamlet	Weighted mean, based on information from the whole Parish, rounded to nearest whole number
Kinnerley	23
Maesbrook	10
Dovaston	7
Knockin Heath	7
Edgerley	6
Total	54

Question 44: What size houses do you think are needed?

92% of respondents showed a preference for 1-2 bedroom houses and 3 bedroom houses

Question 45: Do you or your family hope to rent, buy or built a house in the parish in the next 10 years.

20% of respondents thought that they or their family might have a need in the future.

Question 46: Should the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment be part of the Neighbourhood Plan?

Over 90% of respondents thought that the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement should form part of the Neighbourhood Plan. **The Recommendations and Guidelines taken from the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment are included as Annex 5. The full document can be found on the Kinnerley Parish website at: www.2shrop.net/kinnerleyparish**

Question 47: In which villages/hamlets should there be new housing?

The majority of respondents thought that some development was necessary at each location listed in the questionnaire. While the responses from the residents of Knockin Heath, Dovaston and Edgerley showed that a majority of people do not want more new housing, their answers to Questions 43 and 49 showed that infill development within the existing development boundaries would be acceptable for a small number of new houses.

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Question 48: Should development boundaries be retained, be extended to enclose any new development, or be removed?

There was a substantial majority in favour of having development boundaries.

Question 49: What size of development site do you think is appropriate in the various settlements?

The results showed that the preferred options were:

- Kinnerley Village – a mix of sites but no single large sites
- Maesbrook Village– favoured infill and a number of small sites
- Dovaston, Knockin Heath and Edgerley – infill development only

Preferred Development Sites

(See Maps on pages 11 - 13)

20. In keeping with the above stated planning policy that the majority view of the respondents to the KPNP Questionnaire should be used, the principle was adopted that the only sites which would be considered for development would be those in which the overall responses from the questionnaire showed more people in favour of developing a particular site than against developing it. Thus, only if the number of respondents answering “Develop” or “Develop Part” of a site was greater

than the number saying “Do Not Develop” would a site be considered suitable for further consideration.

21. The consequence of this is that the great majority of sites put forward by landowners and identified on the five Maps are not considered further in this Plan, because the overall views of Parish residents did not consider them suitable. The remaining sites are considered in more detail below.
22. The recommendations given below are based not only on the “votes” from the questionnaire, but also on the answers to “open” questions in the questionnaire, on comments made at the Open Planning meeting held in Kinnerley Parish Hall on 28th June, and on responses from the Community Topic Group’s informal consultations.

Kinnerley

23. Four sites had a “positive” vote (as defined above), namely (in ranked order, most popular first):

KNY0001 The site behind Coly Anchor
KNY0002 The site opposite to the school
KNY0007 Land off Church Lane
KNY0008 Land behind Jubilee House

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

KNY0001: The extension to Coly Anchor

24. A preliminary application has already been made for 12 houses on this site, situated at the western edge, furthest from the stream.
25. This site is RECOMMENDED for development. Vehicle access would be through the existing Coly Anchor estate.
26. It is RECOMMENDED that there should be pedestrian access from the new development into Bankfields Lane, to discourage the use of cars for journeys to the centre of the village.

KNY0002: The large site running south from the shop to Argoed Road

27. This site is quite large, and it would therefore only be necessary to use part of the site to meet the target for the number of houses which it is agreed should be built in Kinnerley Village.
28. It is RECOMMENDED that part of this site should be allocated for development; the southern most part, between School Road and Argoed Road. This part of the site is bordered by hedges, which would make an attractive natural boundary to the site (see map on page 11), and it is RECOMMENDED that these hedges be retained.
29. The safest vehicle access to the site is from Argoed Road. It is RECOMMENDED that there should be no vehicle access to this site from School Road.

30. Many comments have been made during the KPNP consultation exercise stating that there is a serious parking problem near the school entrance. It is felt that there is sufficient land on this site to allow the building of approximately 12 houses, together with the provision of a number of parking spaces allocated for the school use, adjacent to the hedge bordering School Road, and so it is RECOMMENDED.

KNY0007: Land to the east of Church Lane, running down to the Weir Brook

31. Approximately half of this land is in the current Development Boundary, and we understand that previous planning applications have been rejected on the basis of poor access from Church Lane into School Road. Access to the southern part of this site could also be gained from Bankfields Lane, but this is likely to meet resistance from the residents of that lane, which is very narrow (see below) and has poor access on to the main road.
32. In view of the fact that the number of houses which are needed can be met from the other three favoured Kinnerley sites, and considering the access problems, this site IS NOT RECOMMENDED for development.

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

KNY0008: Land to the rear of Jubilee House

33. This site is contained within the existing development boundary. We understand that a planning application for 7 houses, 4 of them semi-detached, is currently being considered by Shropshire Council, but that there are highways issues.
34. If the recommendations to develop the sites KNY0001 and KNY0002 (part) are accepted, this would provide a total of about 24 houses in Kinnerley Village over the period to 2026. This is in addition to any houses built at the Jubilee House site, or any infill development in the village. If the existing planning application for development of the Jubilee House site were to gain approval, there would be the possibility of holding the KNY002 site in reserve for limited development towards the end of the period 2016-2026.
35. It is felt that these recommendations would satisfy the housing needs for Kinnerley for the next 14 years as identified in the consultation process on which this report is based.

Development boundary

36. The existing development boundary should be extended to include the recommended sites (see map on page 11).

Maesbrook

37. Two sites had a positive vote in Maesbrook, namely:

MBK0001: Land adjacent to the Village Hall

MBK0009: Land partly opposite MBK0001 on the other side of the road

MBK0001

38. This is a small site, sufficient for about 4 modest sized dwellings. It does not encroach on neighbouring houses, and is centrally located in the village. It is also on a straighter, and therefore safer, part of the road through the village.
39. It is RECOMMENDED therefore that this site be developed.

MBK0009

40. This is a somewhat larger site than MBK0001, and lies partly behind existing houses.
41. The part that fronts onto the road is partly opposite MBK0001, but staggered, and has the same advantages as MBK0001. It would not be appropriate to develop that part of MBK0009 which lies behind the existing properties, as this would be backfill development and would be out of character with the village layout. Therefore it is RECOMMENDED that the part of MBK0009 that fronts onto the road be developed (see map). That site would be sufficient for approximately 5 houses of the size supported by residents.

THE FINDINGS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

42. These two sites would therefore provide approximately 9 houses, which is sufficient for the needs of Maesbrook for the next 14 years.
43. It is RECOMMENDED that the existing development boundary be extended to include MBK0001, and that a new boundary be drawn around MBK0009 (part) to include the adjacent houses (see map on page 11).

Dovaston and Knockin Heath

44. No site in either village received a positive vote from the Parish residents.
45. Therefore it is RECOMMENDED that only infill development be permitted in Dovaston and Knockin Heath.

Edgerley

46. Two sites only have been put forward for development in Edgerley :
EDGY0001: Land opposite Edgerley Hall
EDGY0002: Land between Penteg and Burnt House
47. For these two sites in open countryside there was no clear cut answer. Votes for EDGY0001 were split exactly 50/50. The total number of people giving an opinion on this site was 270, whereas the population of Edgerley is recorded as only 94, of whom 74 responded to the Questionnaire. Of these 74, only

45 expressed an opinion on this site and only 22 voted for it to be developed. Votes for EDGY002 had slightly more respondents against development than for it.

48. Because there is no clear majority of respondents in favour of housing development in Edgerley, it is felt appropriate to classify the ward of Edgerley/Pentre as '**Open Countryside**'.

The Royal Hill pub, Edgerley



THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development

49. **The Core Strategy** recognises that small scale economic development, agricultural and non-agricultural farm diversification schemes, green tourism and leisure are areas of economic activity for which policy provision needs to be made. However, any development proposals in the countryside should be consistent in their scale and impact with the character and quality of their location. The Core Strategy has as one of its aims supporting home-based enterprise. Further details of the use of residential properties for home working are to be set out in the SAMDev documents.

Local employment within Kinnerley Parish

50. The 2001 census showed that the percentage of people working in agriculture and related land-based industries in Kinnerley Parish was over twice as high as in Shropshire and over seven times as high as in England. Nevertheless, in Kinnerley Parish, more people worked in retail and in health than in agriculture, and the proportion of people working in these sectors was found to be closer to the averages for Shropshire and for England (Kinnerley Facts).

51. The KPNP Questionnaire set out to identify:

- the scale and type of employment and economic activity carried out in Kinnerley Parish itself and the number of people who worked either from home or within the Parish

- the type and scale of economic activity considered suitable for expansion by the residents for the rural parish of Kinnerley

52. The census figures of 2001 showed that in Kinnerley Parish 20% of people worked from home, nearly twice as many as for Shropshire as a whole (Office of National Statistics), even though Shropshire is ranked second in the UK for the percentage of home-based enterprises (Core Strategy).

The Findings

53. The complete analysis of the results from the Economic and Development Section of the Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire is presented as Annex 2.

The Local Economy

54. The analysis of questions 20 to 24 in Annex 2 shows that Kinnerley remains a predominantly rural parish and that rural employment activity within the parish is unusually high. Agriculture, horticulture and allied jobs are the main economic activities within the parish, providing 35% of the employment. The construction and building industries provide another 13%. A further 20% of employment activities are those dependent on good internet communications, such as financial and consultancy services and the provision of administrative and business support services.

THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

55. 43% of respondents said they were either running a business or farm, or working from home in Kinnerley on a full or part time basis. These figures confirm that home-based economic activity in the Parish is more than double the Shropshire average and that it makes a much more important contribution to the economy and wellbeing of the Parish.
56. Of those working at home, 75% ran a farm, were employees, or were self-employed working on their own; 19% ran businesses which employed more than one person; and 6% had regular voluntary employment.
57. 24% of people living within Kinnerley Parish but working outside the Parish travel more than 20 miles to work, whereas in Shropshire the figure is only 14%. This reflects the longer journeys which have to be made to major centres of employment activity in the West Midlands. However, 25% of the working population in Kinnerley Parish travel less than 10 miles to work, which confirms that Kinnerley's traditional role as a dormitory area, serving the local market towns of Oswestry and Shrewsbury, continues. 22% of people work within the Parish.
58. **The constraints** The importance of the internet and broadband communication networks for successful economic activities in this rural parish was underlined by almost all respondents. Other factors also considered to be important were good road networks and the availability of workspace and office accommodation.
59. 19% of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the broadband networks; however, 81% reported some problems with the service. Only 10% thought that the mobile phone network was reliable, while 90% reported that they had some problems.
60. 87% of respondents considered that they were well provided with available work/office space, and 68% thought that the road network was adequate.

Developing Local Employment opportunities

61. The Core Strategy emphasises the need to encourage agricultural and horticultural activities in rural areas; in particular the continued importance of farming for food production and supporting small scale rural enterprises and diversification of economic activities associated with agricultural, forestry, green tourism, leisure and the promotion of local foods and supply chains. However, any development in the countryside should be consistent in its scale and impact with the character and quality of its location.
62. Small scale employment and business activities are important to the economic wellbeing of the Parish. The KPNP questionnaire set out to find what types and scale of economic development would be considered suitable for this quiet rural parish in order to create a sustainable pattern of development, which encourages employment opportunities within the parish, but at the same time safeguards the environment and reduces the need to travel.

THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

The Results from the Questionnaire

63. The detailed results of the questions asked in the Economic Development Section of the Questionnaire, questions 25-28, can be found in Annex 2 to this document. The results and conclusions reached are summarised below.

Question 25: Should more employment opportunities be created?

82% of respondents felt that there was a need to create more employment opportunities.

Question 26 : What type of employment should be encouraged?

Over 90% of respondents were in favour of encouraging farming, horticulture and land based industries, hospitality and tourism and professional services. 83% of respondents favoured light industry.

77% did not favour road haulage and logistic activities and 85% did not favour heavier industry.

Question 27: Important factors for the location of employment sites.

Question 28: Concerns if local employment opportunities were to be increased.

Traffic

Over 90% of respondents expressed concern about the negative impact on the Parish of any increase in general traffic and in particular HGV traffic.

The high levels of traffic on minor roads within the Parish of Kinnerley and Kinnerley Village itself have been recognised in previous planning guidelines (Policy LE14 OBLP). The view was that, while it is important that some economic development takes place, the need remains to protect the physical environment, the villages, the rural lanes and all residential amenities from the impact of HGVs.

Siting of new businesses causing significant increase in traffic

Many respondents felt that industrial development should not take place in rural areas. The road haulage industry is well represented within Oswestry, where it is connected to the country's trunk road network; any development dependent on a high number of traffic movements should be based outside the Parish. The existence of the Pentre Industrial Estate on the edge of the Parish was also given as a reason for not having any further development sites within the Parish.

Environmental Impact

92% of respondents were concerned that any increase in traffic and industrial buildings in the countryside would have a negative environmental impact on the Parish.

THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

Conclusion

Development Policy

64. While the respondents were strongly in favour of increasing the employment opportunities within the parish, it was felt that the thrust of such a policy should be to:

Encourage

- Agricultural services and other land-based employment activities.
- Tourism and other hospitality related opportunities.
- Home-based professional services, based on internet communications.
- Light industry based, for example on rural crafts and skills should be sited within or alongside existing buildings.

Discourage

- Any development which would increase traffic, particularly the frequent movement of large vehicles.
- Heavy industry, which should be located away from residential areas.
- Large-scale economic development, requiring the allocation of land for new sites and the construction of new buildings.

Recommendations

Develop a Parish campaign to lobby for improvements to broadband and mobile 'phone reception, including:

- i. Identifying the extent of the problem through creating a map of poor coverage.
- ii. Investigating the feasibility of community satellite broadband provision.
- iii. Contacting other rural communities experiencing the same problem to learn from their approaches to tackling this problem.



THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

Tourist Development

The Planning Criteria

65. **Tourism in Kinnerley:** Kinnerley Parish is a tranquil and rural parish with few tourist amenities or attractions, apart from the quiet countryside and some pubs. The historic route of the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire (Potts) Light Railway and its associated features, including the war-time ammunition bunkers, is an important landmark running through the Parish. Within a few miles of Kinnerley Parish are a range of tourist attractions, including the World Heritage Site at Llangollen, the market towns of Shrewsbury and Oswestry and, further afield, the hills of South Shropshire and mid Wales. As any visitors to the Parish are likely to travel outside the Parish for their recreation and shopping, the economic benefit of tourism to the Parish may well be limited.
66. There are touring caravan parks and campsites at four sites within the Parish, which between them have pitches for 106 caravans and 7 static caravans. There are additional campsites at Molverley, Knockin, Pentre and Crew Green.
67. Using the results of the KPNP consultation and the Core Strategy, the following list of policies was established:
- i. **The Core Strategy** aims to support schemes that diversify the rural economy for tourism and leisure uses, which are appropriate in terms of their location, scale and which are achieved without detracting from the intrinsic beauty and tranquillity for which Shropshire is renowned.
 - ii. Any tourism development should be designed to bring employment and economic benefits to the Parish, and do no harm to the residential and rural landscape.
 - iii. Proposals for any tourist development must be of an appropriate scale and in character with their surroundings.
 - iv. Touring caravans and small campsites are considered to be of appropriate scale, whereas chalets and static caravans are considered to be of a scale not easily assimilated into their surroundings.
 - v. Development should be close to or within an existing settlement or part of an established and viable tourist enterprise where accommodation is required.
 - vi. The policy does not aim to promote second homes and anticipates that guidance on chalets and static and touring caravans will be developed through SAMDev.
 - vii. Any proposed tourism development for Kinnerley Parish should be designed to show that it will bring employment and economic benefits to the parish, without placing an unacceptable burden on the narrow lanes and other infrastructure.

The Results from the Questionnaire

68. The detailed analysis of results from the questions asked in the Economic and Tourism Development Section of the Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire is presented as Annex 2 of this document. However, the results of these questions are summarised below:

THE FINDINGS: ECONOMIC AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

Question 29: Do you think it is a good idea to encourage tourism?

86% of respondents were in favour of encouraging more tourism.

Question 30: Those who were not in favour of more tourism were asked to comment.

Concerns included:-

- The number of campsites in the parish is sufficient.
- There are no tourist attractions in Kinnerley Parish.
- The tourist attractions outside the Parish are already served by their own local campsites.

Question 31: What opportunities for developing tourism do you think appropriate?

Proposals included encouraging the use of footpaths and cycling, more use of the river for recreation and fishing and the need to resource more local food. Written comments suggested a few other activities but these were all minor and showed how limited the opportunities were to attract tourists to this area.

Question 32: What type of tourist development do you think would be appropriate?

The respondents strongly supported the development of bed and breakfast facilities and small camp sites. There was very little support for larger sites with static caravans or chalets.

Question 33: What sorts of information improvement do you think would be most effective?

The improvement thought to be most effective was to have tourist information or a tourist information section on the

website, followed by having tourist information boards at key sites in the Parish.

Conclusion

69. Development policy

- The respondents strongly favoured the principle of encouraging tourism, but emphasised that this should be small-scale, based on an increase in bed and breakfast facilities and the development of small camp sites.
- Large scale tourist development such as static caravans, chalets and bigger camp sites were seen as out of character for Kinnerley Parish.

Recommendations

Create a 'What's on in Our Parish' information pack comprising a combination of maps, leaflets and sources of information on the internet.

- The pack to be available at appropriate community locations inside and outside the Parish.
- Topics covered could include the network of rights of way, useful services and facilities and features of heritage or environmental interest.
- Such an information pack would be useful for residents and newcomers to the Parish.

THE FINDINGS : ENVIRONMENT

Environment

The Results from the Questionnaire

70. The detailed analysis of results from the questions asked in the Environment section of the questionnaire can be found in Annex 3 of this document. However, the results are summarised here.

Flooding

Question 8: Have you or your property been affected by flooding? And,

Question 9: If yes, in what way?

19% of respondents across the Parish reported having been affected by flooding. This picture changes when looking at an individual village level. In Pentre, 95% of respondents have been affected, 47% in Edgerley and 23% in Maesbrook, and much smaller proportions in the remaining settlements.

The biggest effect reported was that respondents have had to park their car on non-flooded roads away from home (60% of respondents who had been affected), followed by damage to their garden (45%) and increases to the cost of home insurance (44%). 10% reported that flooding had made it difficult or not possible to sell their property.

Question 10: On a scale of 1 – 5, how would you rate the effect of flooding on your life? Where 1 is ‘not a problem at all’ and 5 is ‘an extreme problem’.

6% of respondents to this question rated flooding as ‘an extreme problem’ and 37% ‘not a problem at all’.

Question 11: On a scale of 1 – 5, how prepared do you feel in relation to flooding? Where 1 is ‘extremely well prepared’ and 5 is ‘not prepared at all’.

39% feel ‘extremely well’ prepared, but 13% reported feeling ‘not prepared at all’.

Question 12: What are the factors which help you to be prepared for flooding?

Information is the most important factor. ‘Detailed knowledge about how your property is affected when there is flooding’ is a helpful factor for 83% of respondents, and ‘warning information of pending flooding events’ for 76%.

Question 13: As a community, there may be things we can do within our community to help people cope with the threat of flooding or with flooding when it happens. What ideas do you have?

A variety of ideas was given. The most common theme (22 responses) was for local people to come together in some way to provide help, such as helping people to move their belongings, providing somewhere to stay, or helping with cleaning up. Another popular theme (15 responses) related to flood warnings, including better timing and reach. 9 responses referred to improvements in parking at times of flooding, and a further 9 responses to physical improvements to attempt to reduce flooding, e.g. raising argaes.

Biodiversity

Question 14: What aspects of your natural environment do you value most highly? Please tick the three things that are most important to you.

THE FINDINGS : ENVIRONMENT

The choices offered included specific elements of biodiversity, such as trees and woodland, watercourses, and roadside verges, as well as ‘the locally rich combination of all these’; this latter option proved the most popular option (464 responses), followed by trees and woodland (380 responses), wildlife (360 responses) and hedgerows (319 responses).

Question 15: Would you like to know more about the natural environment in Kinnerley Parish? And,

Question 16: If yes, what sorts of information/learning would you make the most use of?

63% of those responding to this question (387 people) said that they would like to know more about Kinnerley’s natural environment. Of the choices given, the most popular way to do this was an annotated map, showing features of interest (276 responses), followed closely by a leaflet (270 responses). Information on a website was also a popular choice (225 responses). 75 people expressed interest in learning through getting involved in practical management/conservation activities.

Local Footpaths and Countryside Access

Question 17: What are the main reasons that you use local footpaths, bridleways etc?

The most common response was ‘Walking for pleasure or exercise (no dog!)’ (362 responses), followed by ‘Walking the dog’ (310 responses). 217 respondents used the rights of way network for cycling, and 195 for purposeful use, ‘Walking to get somewhere else in the Parish’. 71 respondents ride horses on the network. Other reasons included for access during floods.

Question 18: Which of the following suggestions for improvements to footpaths are most important for you?

It is most important to respondents to keep the routes open and in good condition to use. Well marked routes are also important.

Sustainable living

Question 19: What key issues do you think are most important for encouraging sustainable living in our Parish? E.g. domestic renewable energy, recycling, domestic insulation.

The examples given featured strongly in the responses, with the majority of respondents (116) citing recycling and waste management as one of the most important issues for encouraging sustainable living. The availability of cardboard recycling was frequently noted as an issue. 44 respondents referred to domestic insulation and 33 to domestic renewable energy. There were 10 references to opportunities for increasing local food-growing, 7 in favour of increasing community energy production, and 5 supporting some form of sustainable transport improvement.

Conclusion

Flooding

71. Unsurprisingly, a significant proportion of the Parish’s population has been affected by flooding; the impact is strongly related to location. Although the considerable majority of respondents report feeling extremely well or well prepared for flooding, it is worth noting that there are some (25 responses) who do not feel well prepared or at all prepared. People’s ability to feel prepared for flooding is most

THE FINDINGS : ENVIRONMENT

strongly related to having sufficient information, of the right type, and at the right time (both advance warning of flooding events and updated information during events). People whose homes are not affected by flooding still need to have information, as it affects other aspects of their daily lives. There is considerable support from residents to offer help to other local people affected by flooding, in a wide variety of very practical ways.

Recommendations

- Information support for coping with flooding, to include:
 - A flood information pack in virtual and paper format
 - Helping local residents, especially new residents, to access the Environment Agency flood warning system. There may be a need to work with the EA to review the effectiveness and accessibility of the warning system.
- Creation of a local support network, linking people offering help with those likely to need help.
- Lobby for improved parking bays alongside roads but above the flood zone, as refuges in times of floods.

Biodiversity

72. It is the combination of the Parish's natural assets that is most highly valued. This is reflected in the level of interest in learning more about the area's biodiversity. An important part of meeting this interest is providing information, in a variety of web and paper formats, as well as getting actively involved.

Recommendations

- Establishing local environment action group(s) to:
 - Define local priorities through undertaking an environmental action audit

- Undertake small-scale projects
- Advise the Parish Council with respect to CIL
- Creation of local information about the natural environment, including:
 - Leaflets
 - Website information and updates
 - A wildlife/'first spot' information system.

Countryside Access and rights of way

73. There is a high level of use of the local networks of footpaths, largely for leisure but also as an alternative to cars for moving around the Parish. An improved footpath link between Dovaston and Kinnerley is seen as a high priority. There is also a notable level of use of local rights of way by cyclists and horse-riders. For all sorts of users, the most important thing is to keep the routes well marked and open. Creation of the Old Potts railway line as a green corridor is seen as a medium priority but is recognised as a long term project that would provide a traffic free route and green corridor through the Parish.

Recommendations

- Encourage those who use the footpaths to form pressure groups and working parties to work in partnership with Shropshire Council with the aim of maintaining and improving the footpaths.
- Map all priority footpath routes within the Parish, particularly those related to Kinnerley School, those connecting with bus routes and those linking the different villages and hamlets.

THE FINDINGS : ENVIRONMENT

- Identify opportunities for permissive routes to link important and well used footpaths.
- Lobby for well used paths around villages and hamlets and linking villages and hamlets to be upgraded so as to be user friendly for all ability access and for dog walkers. Examples are:
 - The Knockin Heath and Dovaston to Kinnerley footpaths.
 - Pentre to Kinnerley via the route of the Old Potts railway. (This will depend on successful negotiations with the M.O.D. for a permissive pathway.)
 - Discuss with horse owners to identify the actions needed to enable them to enjoy riding along the country lanes.

Sustainable living

74. The number of responses to this question suggests that encouraging sustainable living is important to many people living in the Parish, in particular recycling, domestic renewable energy and domestic insulation.

Recommendations

- Lobby for action to be taken to improve local recycling, including cardboard.
- Provide Information on opportunities for increasing domestic renewable energy production and domestic insulation, including funding support.
- Reinstate the 'litter-picks' started up as a result of the Parish Plan.

75. Development policies in the Parish should:

Encourage:

- High standards of domestic energy generation and domestic insulation in new properties.
- Maintenance and improvements to the local rights of way network.

While acknowledging that living in a rural area such as Kinnerley Parish makes access to a car almost essential, walking, cycling and use of public transport to reduce car use should be encouraged.

Discourage:

- Construction of new properties within the flood zone.
- Development that negatively impacts on the quality of local biodiversity, the green corridors or the rights of way network.

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

The Community

The Results from the Questionnaire

76. The findings for this section of the Plan are based primarily on the results from the questionnaire, but another important source of information has been the responses given as part of the additional consultation activities. Therefore, in this section, for several of the topics, the findings from the questionnaire are followed by a summary of responses from the additional community consultation activities.
77. Further sources of data were the targeted surveys completed with young people of secondary school age, with children at Kinnerley Primary School, and with their parents. All three surveys were carried out by the Community Topic Group. A summary of these findings is presented in the latter part of this section.

The first part of the questionnaire focussed on gaining an overview of people's opinions.

Question 1: What do you like most about living in Kinnerley Parish?

From the choices given, the most popular response was 'a relaxed place to live' (79% of respondents), followed by 'the local environment' (77% of respondents) and 'easy access to the countryside' (74% of respondents). 'Community activities' scored relatively poorly, as did 'places to play or relax' (26% of respondents for both).

The pattern of these responses was reflected in the additional consultation comments, where the aspect that people liked most about living in Kinnerley related to it being a lovely rural area with space and views (16 responses), and its peace and quiet (13 responses). Sense of community was important to both questionnaire respondents and community consultees (369 and 13 responses respectively).

Additional comments refer to finding Kinnerley a good place to live, for many different reasons, including for raising a family, its natural environment, and its location.

"We have only recently moved to the area, but have been touched by the warm welcome received".

"The lack of light pollution at night, (night blight), is fantastic and difficult to find in the UK".

"Good school". "Good village shop".

"Not overcrowded".

Question 2: What do you like least about living in Kinnerley Parish?

Overall, there were many fewer responses to this question than to Question 1 (1,996 responses compared to 3,561 responses), suggesting that, overall, respondents like more about Kinnerley Parish than they dislike. The elements that questionnaire respondents liked least related to communications and travel. The largest number of responses were 'poor mobile phone network' (52% of respondents), speeding traffic (49% of respondents), 'difficulty in travelling

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

elsewhere without a car (41% of respondents), 'inadequate broadband' (40% of respondents) and 'poor bus routing and timetable' (37% of respondents). Only a small proportion of respondents expressed an issue with facilities and services (6% of respondents).

A significant proportion of other comments on the questionnaire related to roads, traffic and transport. For example:

"A car or access to a car is almost essential; those without such access are seriously disadvantaged".

"Roads not suitable for heavy haulage 40 tons plus".

"Parking on the road outside Kinnerley village shop".

The additional consultation responses also highlighted dissatisfaction with travel and with speeding traffic (6 responses each). Another frequent response related to litter (5 responses), an issue which received just two mentions in the questionnaire's responses.

The questionnaire then focussed on services and facilities in the Parish.

Question 3: Does your household have access to the internet? If yes, is it broadband or dial-up?

85% of respondents have internet access, and of those 98% are on broadband.

Question 4: Which of the existing facilities and services in Kinnerley Parish do you or any members of your household use and how often?

The most heavily used service, and the one used most frequently, is Kinnerley shop, used several times a week by 328 respondents (48% of respondents), and about once a week by a further 144 respondents (21% of respondents). The household recycling service ranked as the next most popular service, with 225 respondents using it about once a week or more frequently. Pubs, churches and chapels are relatively well used, attracting around 80 – 100 weekly users. Kinnerley Parish Hall is used about once a month by 169 respondents; Maesbrook Village Hall showed much less use overall, with just 49 respondents recording use once a month or more frequently.

These responses were reflected in the findings from the additional consultation activities, where again the most important service was noted as Kinnerley shop and post office (21 responses).

Question 5 asked respondents why they had stopped using a service. Unsurprisingly, the response of nearly all respondents to this question was cessation of attendance at the school. The next most popular response related to pubs, with concerns about declining standards, however it is important to note that the pub in Kinnerley has since changed ownership.

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

***Question 6: To what extent are you satisfied with the local facilities and services that are available in Kinnerley Parish?
And,***

Question 7: Are there any improvements to services and facilities that you would like to see?

70% of respondents to this question noted that the local facilities and services met all of their needs or most of their needs. Just 2% felt that the services and facilities failed to meet their needs.

Nonetheless, people did want improvements. 69 people would like to see improvements to the bus service, including a service to serve Maesbrook, and better connections and a better service to Shrewsbury. 25 people want improvements to broadband provision, and 15 want improvements to the mobile phone signal. Other improvements suggested included: making it safer and easier for pedestrians (10 responses); provision of green spaces in places other than Kinnerley (8 responses); and provision of services and facilities for children and young people (7 responses).

Later on in the questionnaire, we asked for people's views about their vision for Kinnerley Parish.

***Question 34: If you had a magic wand and could change just one thing for the better in Kinnerley Parish, what would it be?
And,***

Question 35: If you only had £1,000, what one thing would you change?

There was a very wide variety of responses to Question 34, with the responses tending to reflect the findings from earlier questions about what they did and didn't like about Kinnerley Parish, and what improvements they thought were needed. The essence of these responses is about having a Parish with appealing places to meet and socialise, which is safe to walk and travel around, where the natural environment can be enjoyed, with good local facilities and travel options for people of all ages.

There were some other responses worth noting, including suggestions to tackle concerns about the BMX track (13 responses) and low level anti-social behaviour (12 responses), as well as 5 people prioritising changes to the helicopter training.

Having only an imaginary £1,000 to spend on improvements was intended to focus people's minds on potentially more achievable aims. In line with other responses, improvements related to road safety, speeding and parking were most frequently mentioned (74 responses). A wide variety of suggestions for improvements to community facilities was made (64 responses) including to Kinnerley Parish Hall, Kinnerley Church, play facilities for children and young people, and green spaces. 23 people favoured improvements to the local rights of way network, focussed on accessibility, condition and signage. 27 people had suggestions for improvements related to the look of the Parish, such as planting flowers and maintenance of grass verges.

As noted in the questionnaire, making any sort of improvements in the Parish will involve all sorts of people and

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

organisations, and it's the impetus from residents that will make things happen in future.

In Question 37, we asked, "If you were to give one hour a month to benefit your village or somewhere in Kinnerley Parish, what would you use the time for?"

We provided some 'starter' ideas, which dominated the responses. 115 people would volunteer on practical environmental or conservation tasks; 80 would give someone a lift; 60 are interested in helping to set up Neighbourhood Watch; 57 would help with activities for younger people and 45 with activities for older people.

Some of the other ideas for help included litter picking (9 responses), and a variety of individual responses such as running a bulk purchase food co-operative, supporting someone with a learning disability, loaning equipment for environmental tasks, and office based help.

The potential for community-led action is striking. 97 people provided their names and contact details, in order to offer help to turn improvement ideas into reality.

The targeted surveys with young people; Kinnerley Primary School children and their parents.

Young people (11-16 year olds) particularly liked living in Kinnerley Parish because of the peace and quiet and because they feel safe. The peace and quiet is also important to primary school children, as well as space for playing/walking/riding, the wildlife, the beautiful views and living close to their friends.

Young people tend to feel safe living in Kinnerley Parish, but at the same time reported feeling intimidated sometimes by the behaviour of a few youths who gather in the centre of the village. This is also the case for primary school children. They also have concerns about road safety. Both young people and primary school children are strongly in favour of having more activities available for them, in particular in places other than Kinnerley village. Primary school children would like to have more pavements and better road safety so they can be more independent, as well as better shopping (for toys) and more houses for children to come and live in so there are more children to play with.

The survey that primary school children carried out with their parents showed similar findings to the main Questionnaire. Kinnerley shop and post office was the most well used local service. The Parish Hall and the open space around it were also well used. The parents liked many things about where they lived; the most frequent response was 'the lovely countryside', followed by the local shop and post office.

Conclusion

78. A sense of community spirit comes across strongly from all respondents, both in terms of people's current experiences and their aspirations for the future. A striking 10% of the Parish's population have expressed an interest in volunteering for the benefit of their community.
79. Local services and facilities are appreciated, and the majority of respondents are satisfied with the level and nature of services available in the Parish, as fitting a rural area. However,

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

as expected, there is a strong desire for better bus services, including having a bus service in some places (Maesbrook in particular), but also improving connectivity to the important local employment and service centres of Oswestry and Shrewsbury. People are also keen to have welcoming, family friendly pubs that can act as focal points for the community.

80. There is considerable concern about a variety of road safety issues across the Parish, and with particular problems in the centre of Kinnerley village. Children and adults alike are worried about road safety for pedestrians; speeding cars are identified as a big concern, and there is considerable interest in improving footpaths and pavements for pedestrians. A spectrum of ideas for tackling these issues was suggested, which will require collaborative working with the relevant public sector organisations including the police.
81. Respondents are keen that there are appropriate services and facilities for older young people (secondary school age), which they hope will go some way to meeting young people's priorities and also tackling the problem of low level anti social behaviour experienced particularly in Kinnerley village.

Recommendations

Road safety – speeding, traffic, parking

- Implementation of a variety of traffic management and road safety measures including:
 - The installation of permanent electronic speeding warning signs.

- The installation of a mirror opposite Kinnerley shop to give greater visibility to pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.
- Request to reduce the height of the hedge at Kinnerley shop
- Installation of a 'children crossing' warning sign by Kinnerley Village Hall and the BMX track.
- Identification and implementation of suitable measures to control parking in central Kinnerley, e.g. limiting length of stay in car park by village green, encouraging the use of the car park instead of on-road parking by the village shop.

Activities for young people

- Investigate the option for an informal drop-in centre with suitable recreation activities for older children.
- Upgrade the derelict football pitch in Kinnerley
- Research the need for open spaces and allotments in other villages in the Parish

Promoting community activity

- Further investigation into the potential for activities to support the development of local pubs as additional venues for community activity.
- Following up offers of voluntary help for community benefit, with a first step of compiling a database of potential volunteers related to particular interests.
- Establishment of community group to oversee and monitor the planning and implementation of activities related to the Neighbourhood Plan action ideas.

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

Our community in the future

82. Four questions about the future of our community were included in the Planning section of the questionnaire but were not required to be reported on in the Housing and Development section of the Interim Report. The results of those questions are therefore included in this Community section of the report.

The Results from the Questionnaire

Question 38: Thinking about what sort of community you want Kinnerley Parish to be, what do you think the planning objectives for future housing in the Parish should be?

Respondents made it clear that future planning objectives for housing should be:

To help keep local people in the Parish (90%)

To provide a more balanced community (90%)

To emphasise the need for housing for small families with young children (81%)

To support only development which matches the capacity of the road network (77%)

Question 39: Are there any particular buildings, views or other places that you think are especially important to protect?

Respondents confirmed that all village amenities, churches and chapels, should be protected.

Views of hills and landscapes were also seen as important and in need of protection when development is being planned.

The rural feel and the wildlife habitat of the Parish should also be protected.

Question 40: How important is it to you that we protect our existing public open green spaces?

A very large majority of respondents wanted the recognised public green spaces to be protected.

Question 41: Do you think that we need more spaces like these ones? If yes, where?

The result from this question is unclear; 48% thought that more green spaces are needed while 52% thought that no more green spaces were needed.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

83. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge that will be made on all new housing development (apart from affordable housing and employment-related housing), with the aim of raising money for local infrastructure projects. This will be at a rate of £80 per square metre in Kinnerley Parish, and Shropshire Council has committed to ensuring that 90% of funds that it receives as the CIL Charging Authority will be used in the settlement in which the development has taken place. We don't know how much money will be available, as the amount depends on how much housing is built. As a Parish, we need to identify our infrastructure needs and to decide which are priorities for the use of CIL funds. This will be done on an annual basis through the Place Plans. However, as this is the start of the new process, our Questionnaire provided a useful

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

opportunity to gather community views on CIL priorities, although they do not form part of our Neighbourhood Plan.

84. **Question 36** made some suggestions for the CIL priorities list and sought people's views on what priority they gave to each of these; it also sought other ideas.
85. By a small margin, the highest priority suggestion was 'Improving transport options for people without access to cars', followed by 'Improvements to the natural environment'. 'Improving facilities/services for children and young people' and 'More automatic speed control measures' were also relatively popular as high priorities.
86. The results are tabulated in the final page of Annex 2.
87. There were 23 other comments, some of which disagreed with the proposals, others making similar suggestions to those proposed. Different suggestions were wide ranging, including improvements for pedestrian safety, allotments and community gardening, natural environment improvements, street lighting, and gritting bins.

Taking the Neighbourhood Plan forward

88. This Neighbourhood Plan represents the culmination of much hard work by a dedicated group of Kinnerley Parish residents, complemented by the willingness to participate from such a large proportion of the Parish's population. The Kinnerley Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and Topic Group

members are determined that the Plan is not just a 'tome on file' but becomes a living document that is actively used to shape the future of the Parish. This is how residents will judge its success in the long-term.

89. The Neighbourhood Plan itself comes in two distinct sections: Planning for Housing and Development and Economic and Tourist Development, and then the Environment and Community issues.
90. The Housing and Development and Economic and Tourist Development section has already been adopted by the Parish Council and by Shropshire Council. It is now a material planning consideration. All future planning applications will be judged by both the Parish Council and Shropshire Council against the principles established in this document, and can be monitored by residents.
91. The Environment and Community issues identified in this plan will need to be 'actioned' by the residents themselves with the support of the Parish Council.
92. The Parish Council will use this Plan to support its own decision making. It will also be used in the decision making process by other tiers of Local Government and similar organisations
93. A Neighbourhood Plan Co-ordinator has been nominated by the Parish Council, who will be assisted by a small group of volunteers representing each of the key topics identified in the Neighbourhood Plan.

These groups comprising residents with particular interests will take on a commitment to making specific parts of the Plan happen.

THE FINDINGS: THE COMMUNITY

The Co-ordinator would identify a leader for each of the possible seven topic groups, who would then draw on the list of volunteers to help achieve the objectives described in the KPNP.

Possible Topic Groups will include:

1. Literature, website, map production
 2. Environmental activities
 3. Flooding
 4. Access and rights of way
 5. Youth activities
 6. Community facilities
 7. Broadband pressure group
94. The Neighbourhood Plan Co-ordinator will liaise with each group and keep the Parish Council informed of progress on a regular basis. Each of these groups can form as necessary to take forward their part of the Neighbourhood Plan recommendations.
95. The Parish Council will monitor the activity of the groups through the Neighbourhood Plan Co-ordinator, giving advice and direction as required. Interest Groups will also seek the support of officers in the public and voluntary sector organisations, in order to make their recommendations happen.

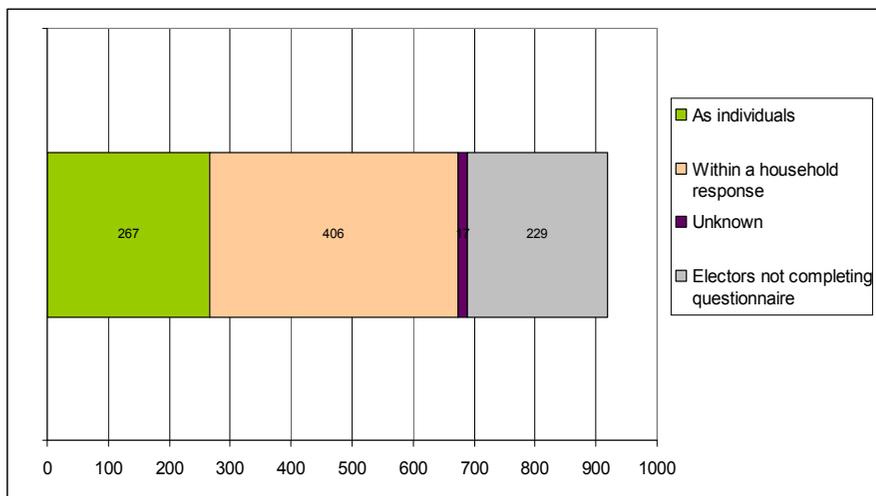
ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Annex 1: Analysis: Housing and Development

Analysis of the results from the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

The number of people who completed the KPNP Questionnaire

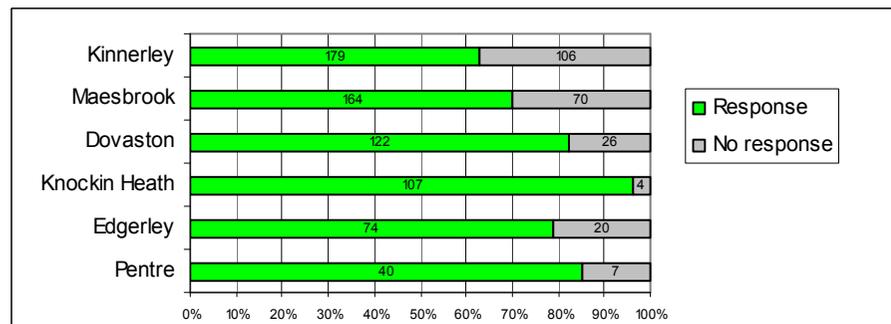


Results

Kinnerley Parish

Number of questionnaires distributed	919
Number of questionnaires completed & returned	460
Individuals represented	690
Percentage response	75%

Number and percentage of people, in each village who completed the KPNP Questionnaire

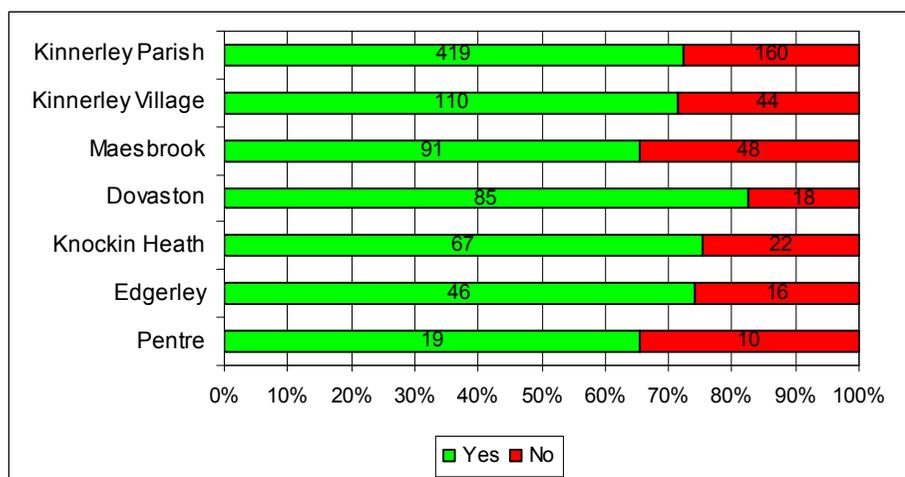
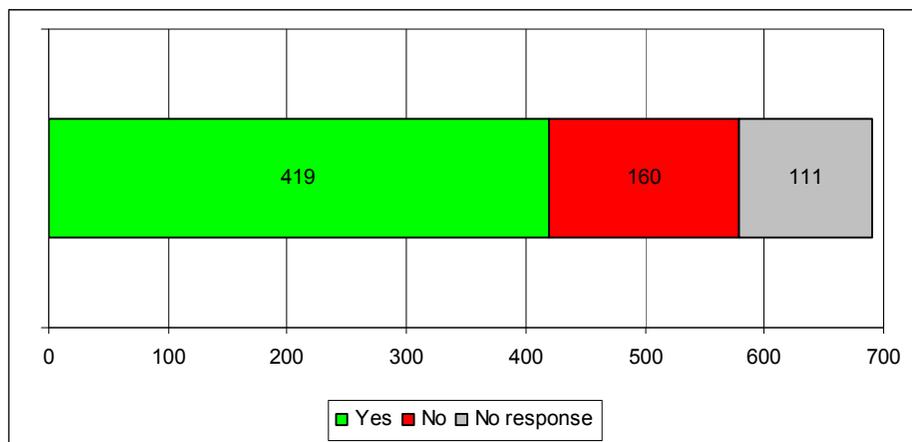


Percentage of people who responded to the questionnaire

Kinnerley	63%
Maesbrook	70%
Dovaston	82%
Knockin Heath	96%
Edgerley	79%
Pentre	85%

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q42: Housing Needs: Do we need more houses in Kinnerley Parish over the next 15 years?



Results

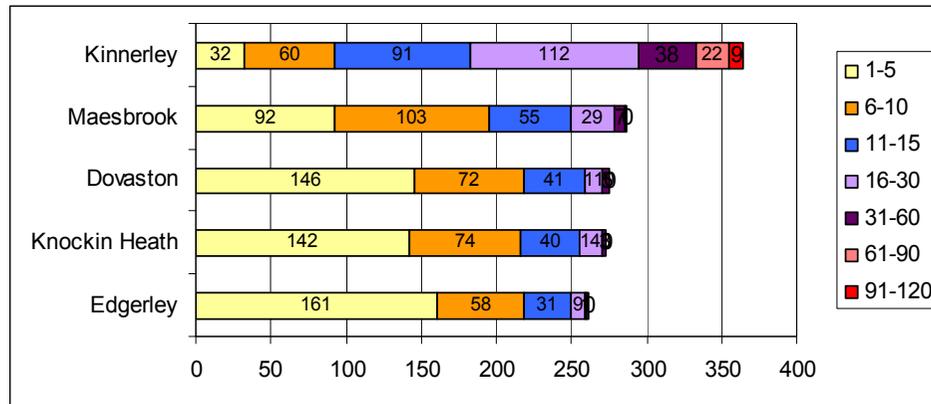
- i. The responses to this question were analysed twice, firstly for the whole Parish. The results showed that 72% of respondents felt that more houses were needed over the next 15 years
- ii. The results were analysed a second time, for respondents from each village/hamlet who answered this question. The results showed that the number of residents in each individual village in favour of more houses in the Parish over the next 15 years was between 65% and 83%.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q 43: Part 1: How many new houses do you think are needed in Kinnerley Parish?

The response from the whole Parish

The bar chart below shows the number of new dwellings that people thought were needed in the different villages/hamlets.



Results

The table below shows the weighted mean housing numbers thought to be needed for each village/hamlet from 2012 - 2026.

Number of new houses needed	
Village/hamlet	Weighted mean based on information from the whole Parish, rounded to nearest whole number
Kinnerley	23
Maesbrook	10
Dovaston	7
Knockin Heath	7
Edgerley	6
Total	54

An analysis of the responses from each village/hamlet is shown on the next page

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q43: Part 2: How many new houses do you think are needed in each village/hamlet?

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES BY EACH VILLAGE, FOR EACH VILLAGE									
Responding village	Percentage response			Weighted mean housing numbers thought to be needed for each village, rounded to nearest whole number					
	Overall	For Kinnerley	For own village	Kinnerley	Maesbrook	Dovaston	Knockin Heath	Edgerley	Overall
Kinnerley Village	39%	55%	55%	23	11	9	8	6	57
Maesbrook	42%	43%	54%	24	10	7	10	7	59
Dovaston	48%	62%	49%	21	8	6	5	5	46
Knockin Heath	40%	54%	40%	27	9	8	6	9	58
Edgerley	51%	58%	58%	22	11	8	8	5	54
Pentre	39%	43%	n/a	22	11	5	6	6	50
Kinnerley Parish	42%	53%	n/a	23	10	7	7	6	54

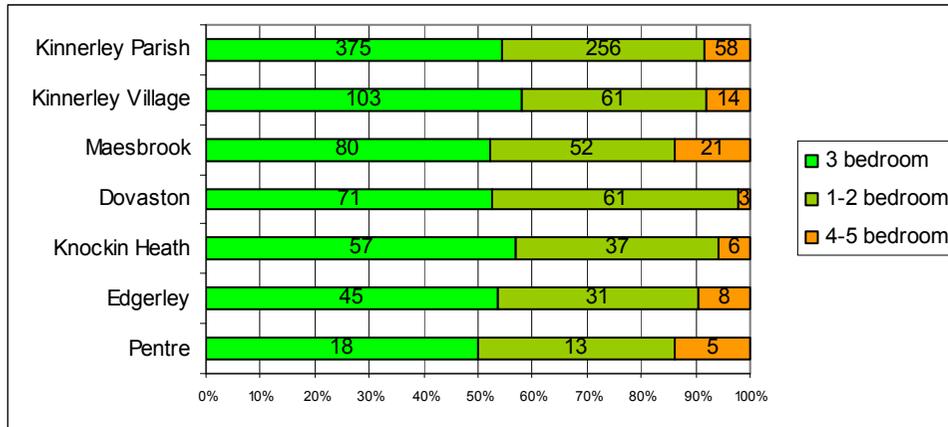
Further analysis was carried out to see if people from each of the individual villages and hamlets gave a different answer for their own village to that given by the Parish as a whole.

Number of new houses needed	
Village/hamlet	Weighted mean based on information from individual villages
Kinnerley	23
Maesbrook	10
Dovaston	6
Knockin Heath	6
Edgerley	5
Total	50

The analysis shows that there is little difference in response, whether expressed on a Parish wide basis, or for the respondents' own individual village/hamlet.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q44: What size houses are needed in Kinnerley Parish?



Results

1. Of those giving a view, the preference for either 1-2 bedroom houses or 3-4 bedroom houses was 92%.
2. Throughout each village and hamlet a similar need is expressed for smaller houses.
3. 4/5 bedroom houses are not seen as being significantly needed by any of the villages or hamlets in the Parish.

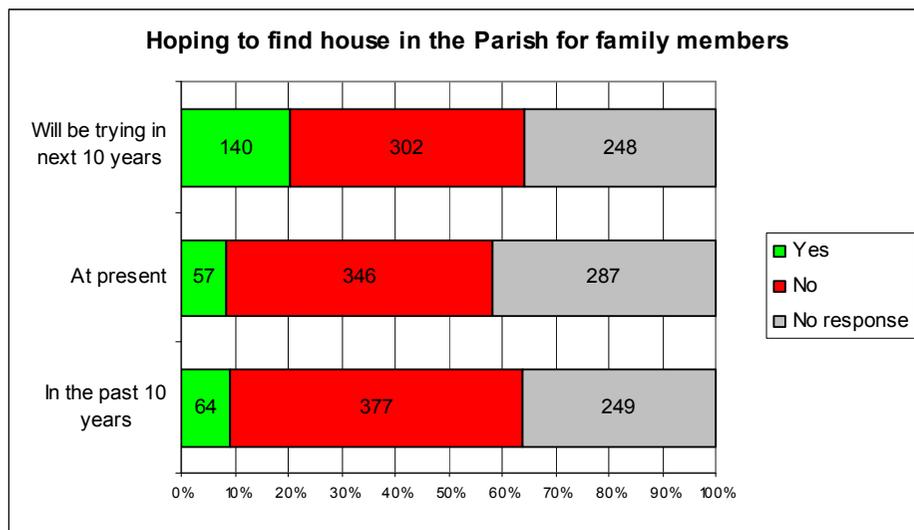
The bar chart above shows:

First line: the responses from the whole of Kinnerley Parish.

Subsequent lines: the responses (for the whole Parish) from each individual village/hamlet.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q45: Local need: Do you or any member of your family hope to buy, rent or build a house in Kinnerley Parish but were unable to find a suitable property or site?



Conclusion

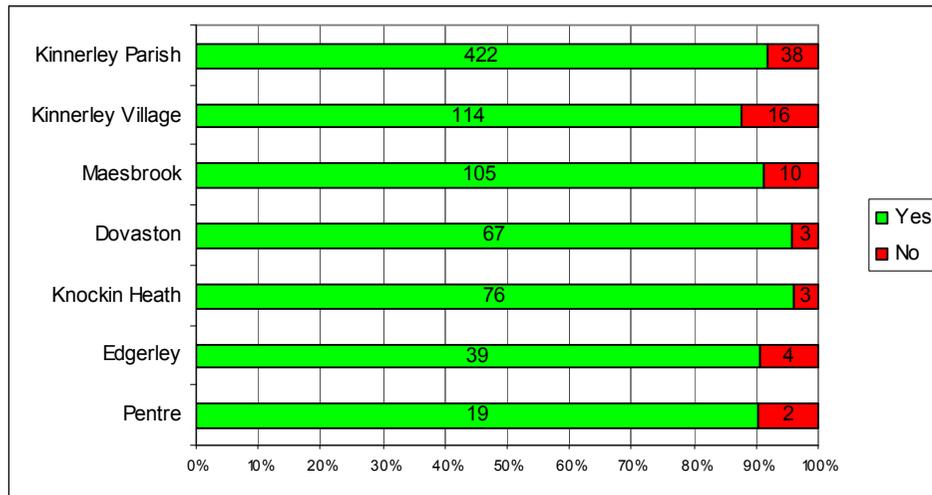
20% of respondents thought that either they or their family members might need to find housing in the Parish in the next 10 years.

Discussion

1. The figures are speculative as no one knows what demand there will be for housing in 10 years time.
2. These figures may reflect a pent-up demand caused by the high percentage of large houses which have been built in the Parish over the last ten years.
3. Statistics show that on average in Kinnerley Parish, eleven houses a year come forward for sale.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q46: Should the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement be part of the Neighbourhood Plan?



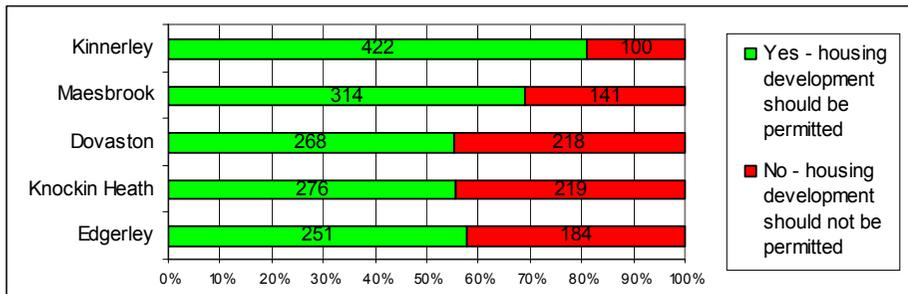
Results

There was an overwhelming request that the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement should be retained and included as part of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan.

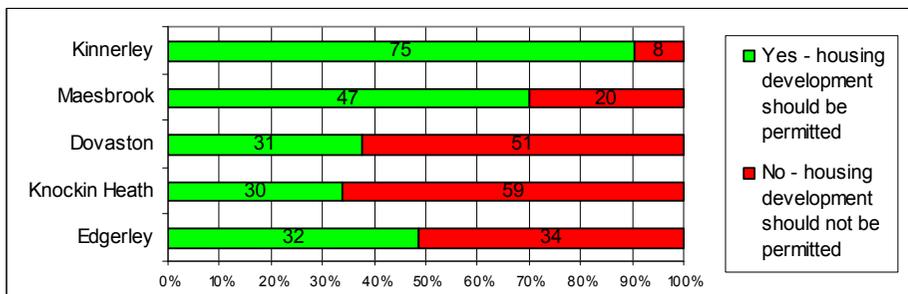
ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q47: In which villages should there be new housing?

a. The response from the whole Parish



b. The response from the residents of Knockin Heath



Conclusion

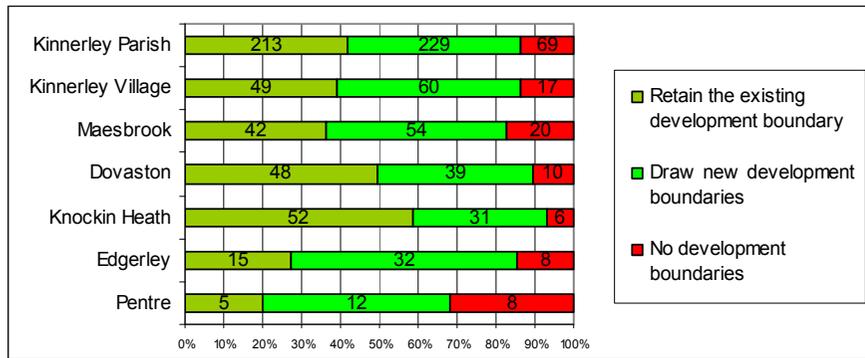
- a. The figures show that the majority of respondents in the Parish as a whole thought that some development was necessary in each location.
- b. Responses from Dovaston and Knockin Heath show that a majority do not want any more development in either Dovaston or Knockin Heath.

However, the responses to questions 43 and 49 show that inhabitants of Dovaston and Knockin Heath, and also Edgerley, feel that infill development within the existing development boundary would be acceptable in their villages.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q48: Development Boundary?

With which of the three options, shown in the legend of the chart below, do you most closely agree?

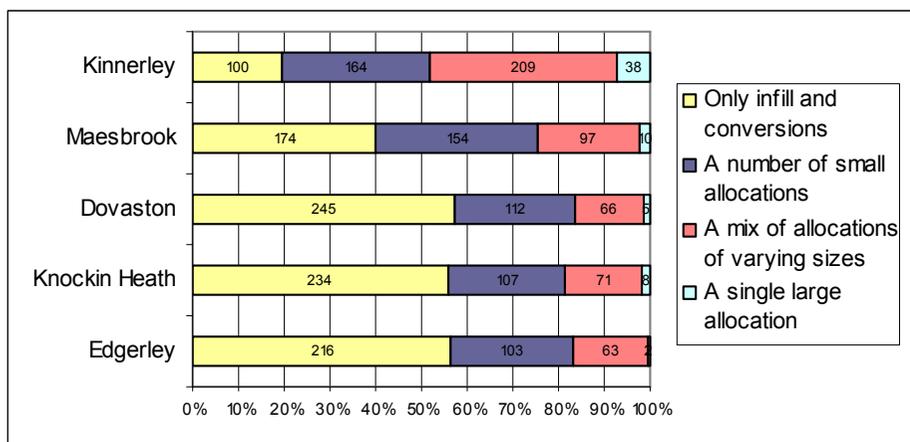


Results

The results show substantial majorities in all villages and hamlets in favour of having development boundaries.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Q49: What size of development site in the various settlements in the Parish do you think would be most appropriate?



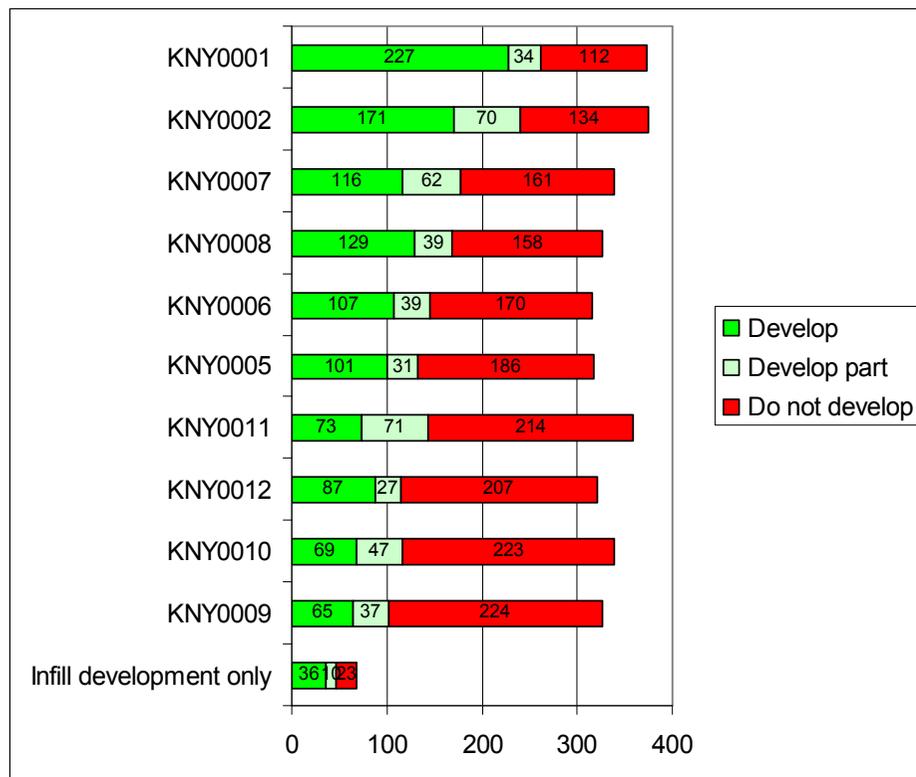
Conclusion

1. The majority of respondents from the Parish thought that only infill development was required in Dovaston, Knockin Heath and Edgerley.
2. For Kinnerley Village, Parish respondents favoured a mix of allocations of varying sizes but did not want a single large allocation.
3. For Maesbrook, Parish respondents favoured infill and a number of small allocations, but did not want a mix of allocations of varying sizes or a single large allocation

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Kinnerley Village Potential Housing Development Sites

Figures based on responses from the whole Parish



Analysis: Figures based on responses from the whole Parish

Four sites received a positive response (more than 50% of respondents in favour of development).

- KNY0001 (behind Coly Anchor) First choice
- KNY0002 (opposite school) Second choice
- KNY0007 (Land off Church Lane) Third choice
- KNY0008 (Land behind Jubilee House) Fourth choice

Analysis: Figures based on responses from Kinnerley Village only

Only sites KNY0001 and KNY0002 received a strong positive response.

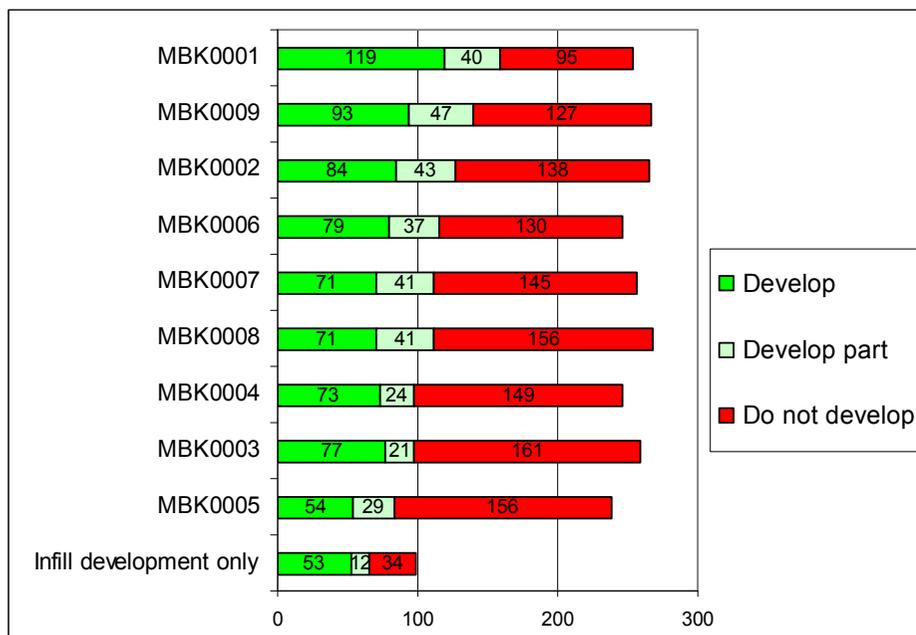
KNY0007 (Land off Church Lane) is a site which has been rejected twice by Shropshire Council Planning Officers due to highway constraints.

KNY0008 (Land behind Jubilee House), is within the existing development boundary and a planning application for 7 houses has been received by Shropshire Council. The result of this application is pending.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Maesbrook Potential Housing Development Sites

Figures based on responses from the whole Parish



Analysis: Figures based on responses from the whole Parish

Only two sites received a positive response (more than 50% in favour of development).

MBK0001 (next to Village Hall) First Choice

MBK0009 (opposite Village Hall) Second Choice

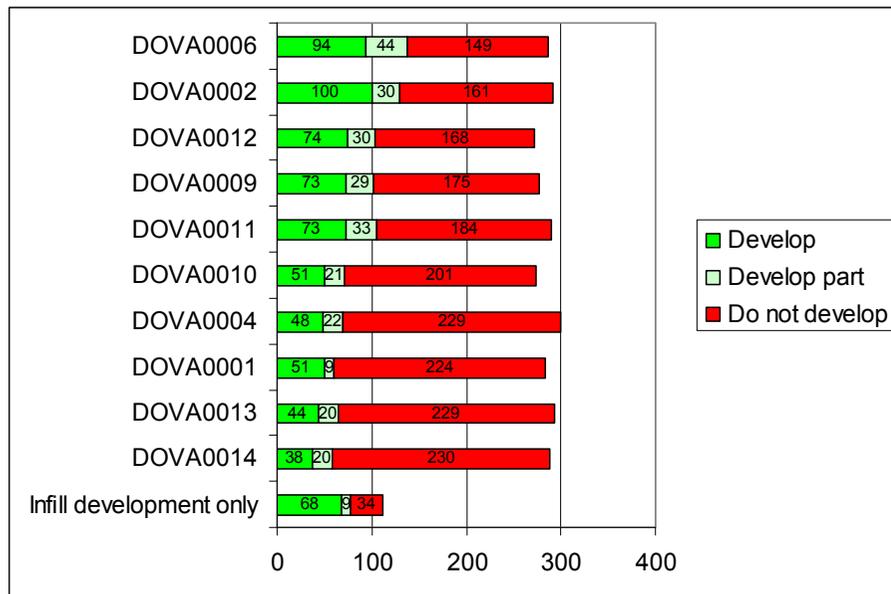
Analysis: Figures based on responses from Maesbrook Village only

Analysis of responses from people resident in Maesbrook shows that only one site, MBK0001, received a positive response.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Dovaston Potential Housing Development Sites

Figures based on responses from the whole Parish



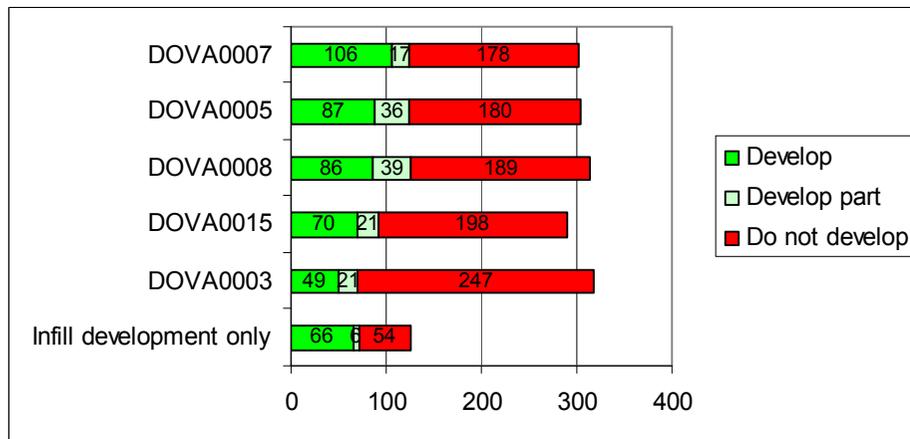
Analysis

The majority of respondents were against any development except for limited infill development.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Knockin Heath Potential Housing Development Sites

Figures based on responses from the whole Parish



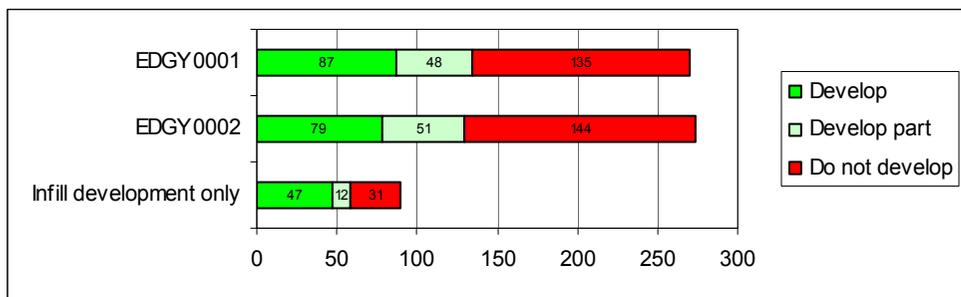
Analysis

The majority of respondents were against any development except for limited infill development.

ANNEX 1: ANALYSIS: HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

Edgerley Potential Housing Development Sites

Figures based on responses from the whole Parish



Analysis: Figures based on responses from the whole Parish

The sites put forward for development are in open countryside. The analysis showed that there was no clear cut answer; neither site had a positive answer, with EDGY0001 being exactly 50/50.

EDGY0002 showing a majority of respondents, 53%, objecting to development.

Analysis: Figures based on responses from Edgerley

These responses showed that infill and a small number of houses, 5 – 6 houses, were favoured.

If future applications for houses were to come forward in this area of scattered houses, then they should be reserved for people with strong local connections. Edgerley had a higher than average percentage of residents with expected local needs housing over the next ten years.

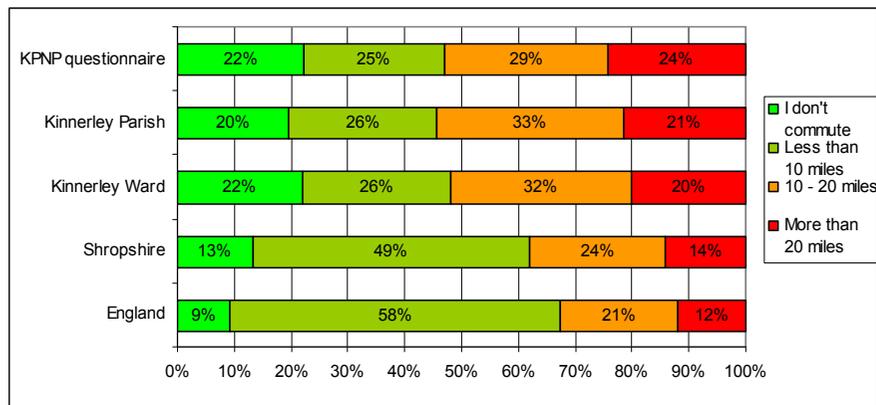
ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Annex 2: Analysis: Economic and Tourist Development

Analysis of the results from the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 20: If you are in work, how far do you commute to work, on average?



Results

Of those people who live in Kinnerley Parish and travel to work:

22% work within the Parish

25% commute less than ten miles

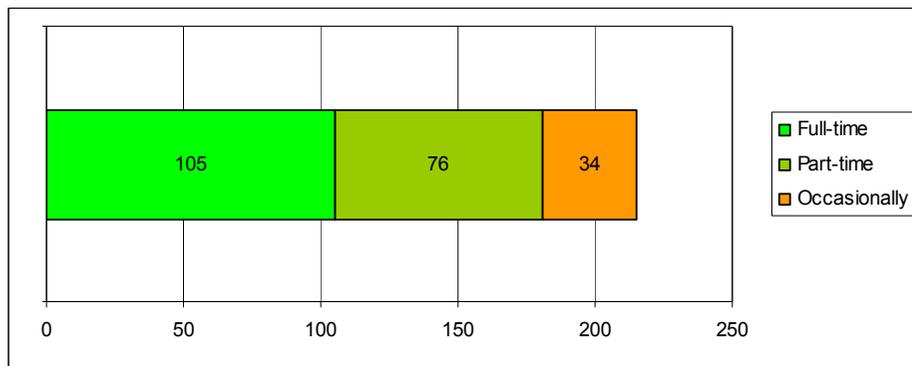
29% commute between 10 miles and 20 miles

24% commute more than 20 miles

The figures shown above are taken from both the KPNP Questionnaire and the Kinnerley Facts (and 2001 Census). They compare the distances travelled to work by people in Kinnerley Parish with the rest of Shropshire and England.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 21: Do you run a business or farm in Kinnerley Parish, do you work from home or are you hoping to do so soon?

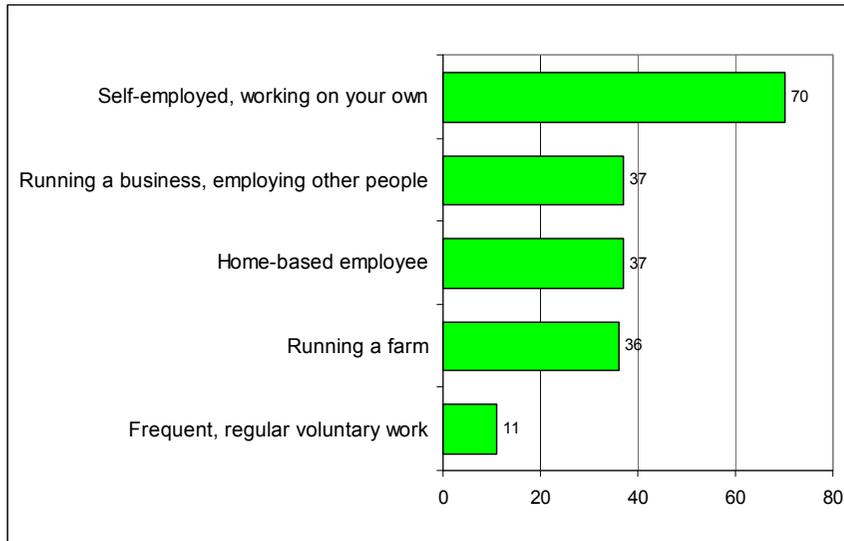


Results

690 people responded to the Questionnaire, of whom 499 answered this question. Of these, 215 people, or 43% ran a business or farm, or worked from home, either full time or part time

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 22: If you work from home, on what basis is this?



Results

Of those who worked in Kinnerley Parish:

19% of businesses employed more than one person

37% were self employed, working on their own

6% did frequent, regular voluntary work

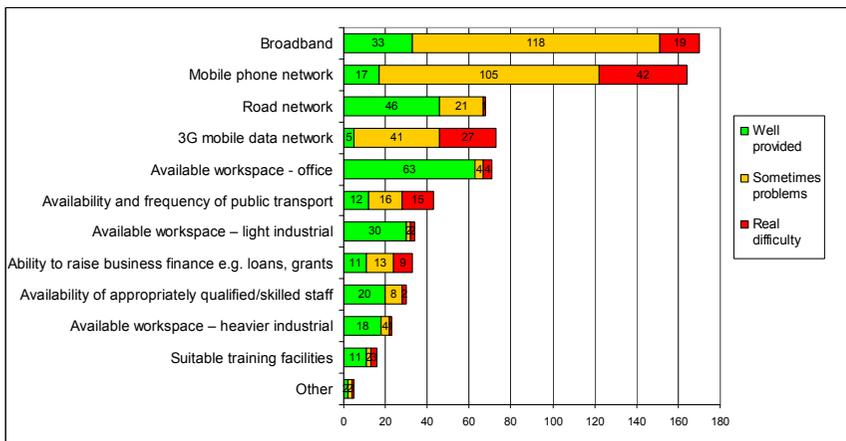
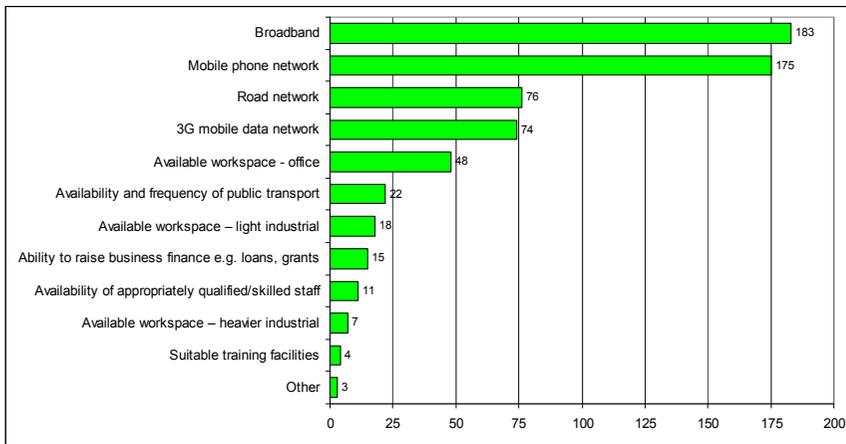
ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q23: What is the nature of your home based employment/local business?

Type of work	Percent
Agriculture (including horticulture and animal care)	35
Manufacturing	1
Construction	13
Retail	3
Hotel, Restaurant, Pub	3
Transport	1
Financial Services	5
Business and Administrative Services	15
Public Administration	1
Education	4
Health	6
Other e.g. Rural crafts, Publishing/Graphic Design, Cleaning Services, Art Work	13

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 24: What factors are important to you, in terms of making it possible to work from home or run a farm or other business in Kinnerley Parish? And how well are your business/home working needs met?



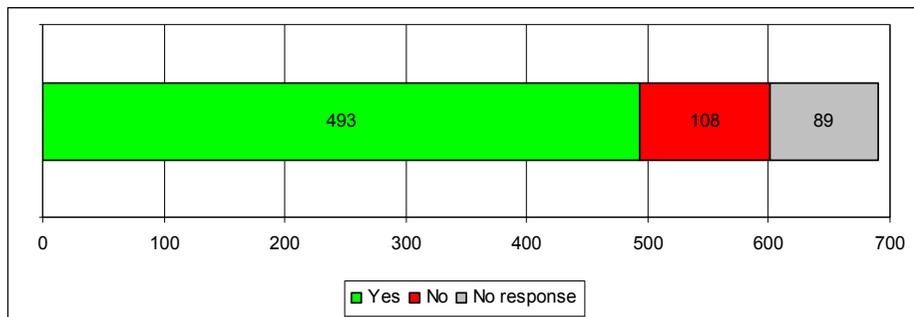
Results

The bar charts show the constraints experienced by some respondents when running a business in this rural Parish:

- 19% thought that broadband provision was satisfactory, **but**
- 81 % had problems with the service
- 10% had no problem with the mobile ‘phone service, **but**
- 90% had problems with the telephone networks
- 87% said that sufficient workspace was available
- 68% considered the road network to be adequate.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q25: Should more employment opportunities be created?



82% of respondents to this question felt that more employment opportunities should be created in Kinnerley Parish

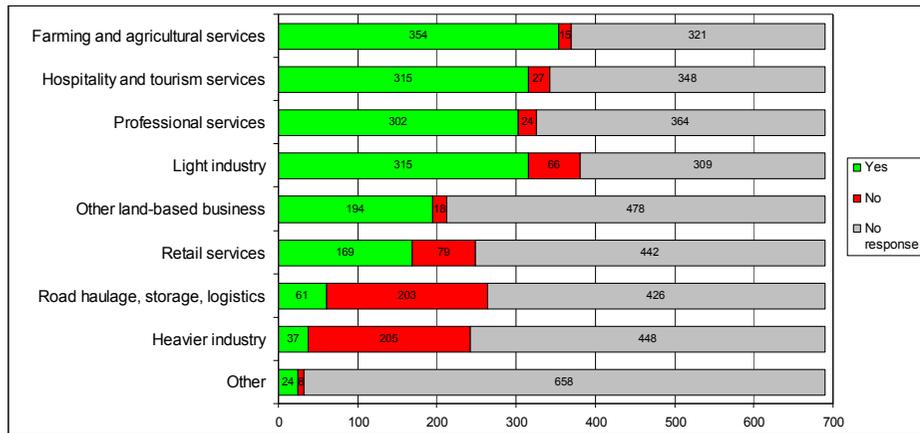
Written comments by respondents to this question

Those people who felt that no further employment should be created gave as their reasons:

- Increased traffic on narrow country lanes in our rural Parish
- The need to protect the countryside and rural environment
- The need to discourage more building and development in the countryside
- Oswestry and Shrewsbury already have Industrial and Business Estates within easy commuting distance

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q26: What employment should be encouraged?



Results

Over 90% of respondents were in favour of encouraging:

- farming, agricultural services and land based industries
- hospitality and tourism
- professional services

Respondents considered that light industry and retail services should be encouraged.

77% of respondents did not consider that road haulage and logistics were suitable for this Parish.

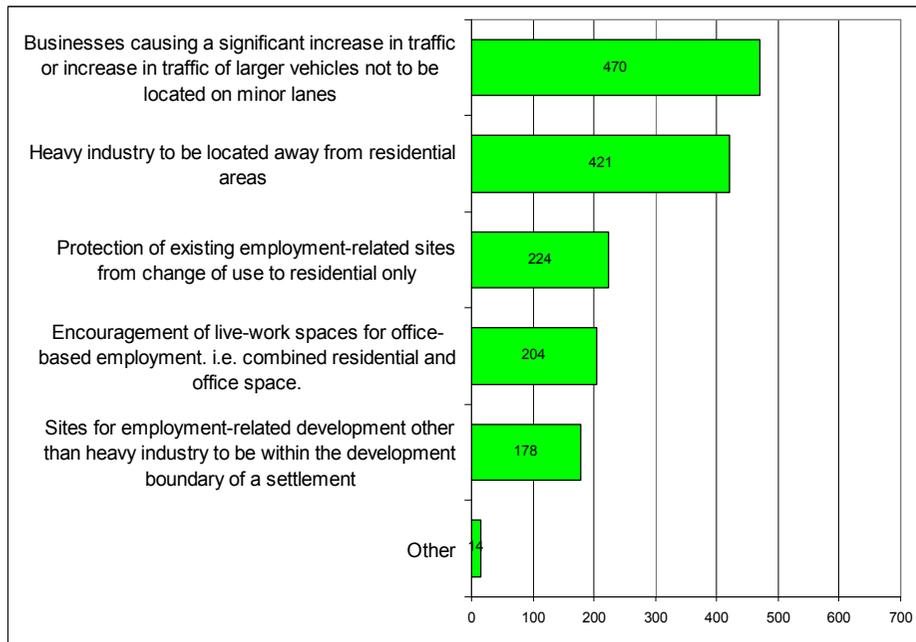
85% did not think that heavy industry was suitable for the area.

Written comments by respondents to this question showed that:

1. The noise and traffic problems likely to be caused by increased development activity in the countryside should be avoided.
2. Agriculture and especially horticulture, including market gardens, garden centres, wood lots and orchards were activities thought to be worthy of encouragement.
3. A small number of respondents considered the following activities to be suitable for a rural parish:
 - Riding school
 - Small care/residential homes
 - Rural crafts
 - Bakery/take away

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 27: Which of the following principles do you think are important in deciding where employment-related building development is located? Please tick the three that you think are the most important.



Results

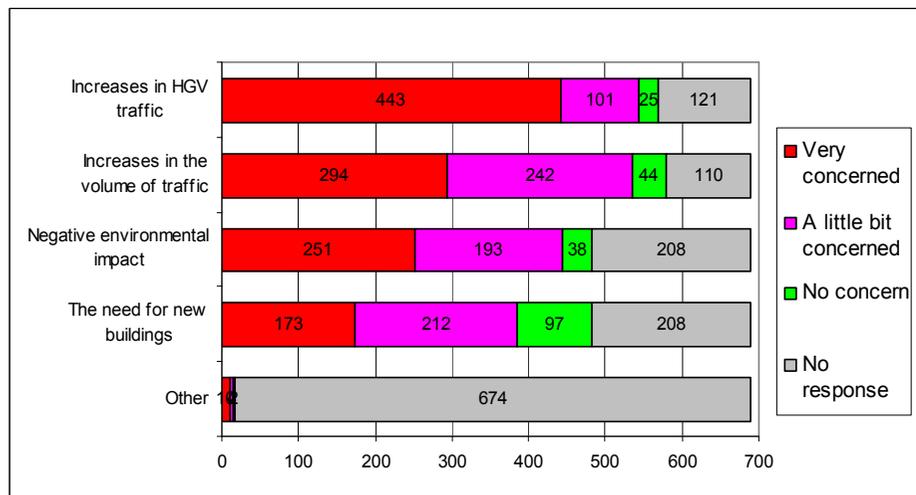
Any development which might lead to traffic impact and heavy industry was rejected.

Written comments by respondents showed that:

- Industrial development should not take place in rural areas.
- The poor and narrow network of roads and lanes makes large scale economic development impracticable.
- Many commented that there was no need for any employment sites.
- There is already has an industrial site at Pentre.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q28: Concerns if local employment opportunities were increased



Results

96% of respondents were concerned about any increase in HGV traffic. Of these 78% expressed great concern.

92% of respondents expressed concern about increase in traffic of any sort.

92% of respondents expressed concern about the negative environmental impact.

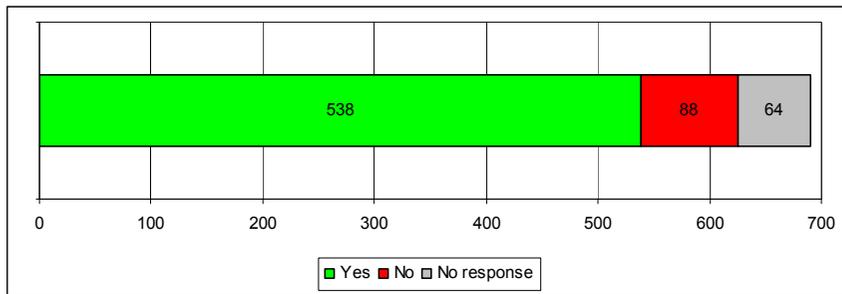
80% of respondents were concerned about the need for new buildings in a rural parish.

Written comments supported these concerns and added:

- Increased noise
- Light pollution
- Traffic pollution
- The need to protect the rural environment
- The need to avoid intensive poultry units near settlements

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q 29: Do you think it is a good idea to encourage more tourism in Kinnerley Parish?



86% of respondents were in favour of encouraging more tourism.

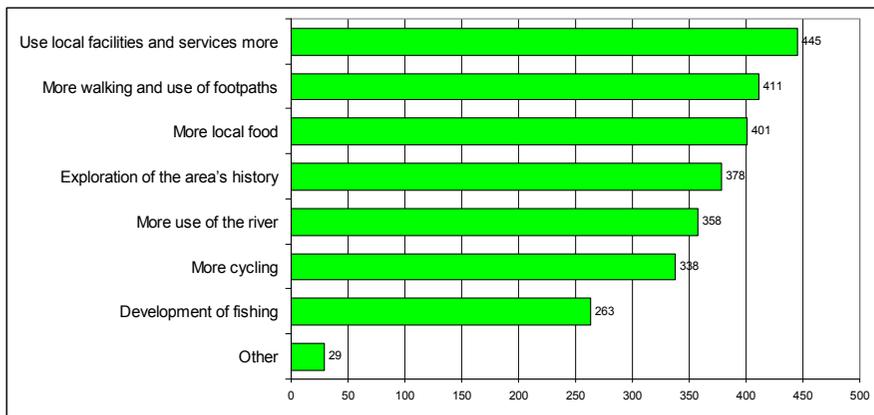
Q30: If the answer to Question 29 is NO, why not?

Written comments by respondents showed that:

1. Many of those who replied stated that there were already plenty of camp sites in the Parish.
2. Tourism would create extra traffic, noise and development in a rural parish.
3. Kinnerley Parish is a residential rural area and does not have tourist attractions.
4. Destinations which already have tourist attractions are outside Kinnerley Parish and they should have their own tourist facilities and campsites.
5. Tourist attractions and campsites already exist in towns such as Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Chirk/Llangollen.
6. Tourists who come to this parish will spend their money outside the Parish.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q31: What opportunities for developing tourism services do you think are appropriate for Kinnerley Parish? Please tick all those that you think are appropriate.



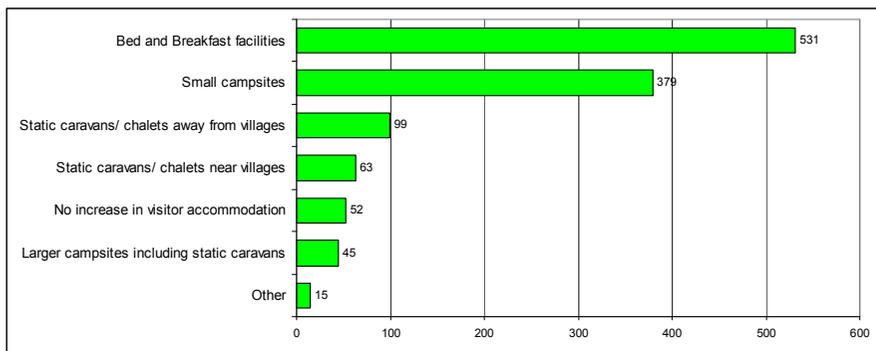
The responses reflect the limited tourism facilities.

Written comments by respondents showed that:

1. Additional accommodation should be provided in the form of extensions to existing houses.
2. Good quality B & B accommodation would be needed.
3. Advertise local natural environment and links with tourist, cycle and guided environmental tours.
4. Use the old S & M railway as tourist attraction based at Kinnerley Station and open up the Potts Railway for walking and cycling.
5. Many comments made on the need to upgrade the Cross Keys pub.
6. No opportunity to develop fishing tourism as most of the rivers are privately owned.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q32: Which of the following types of development do you think would be appropriate in Kinnerley Parish? Please tick all those that you think might be appropriate.



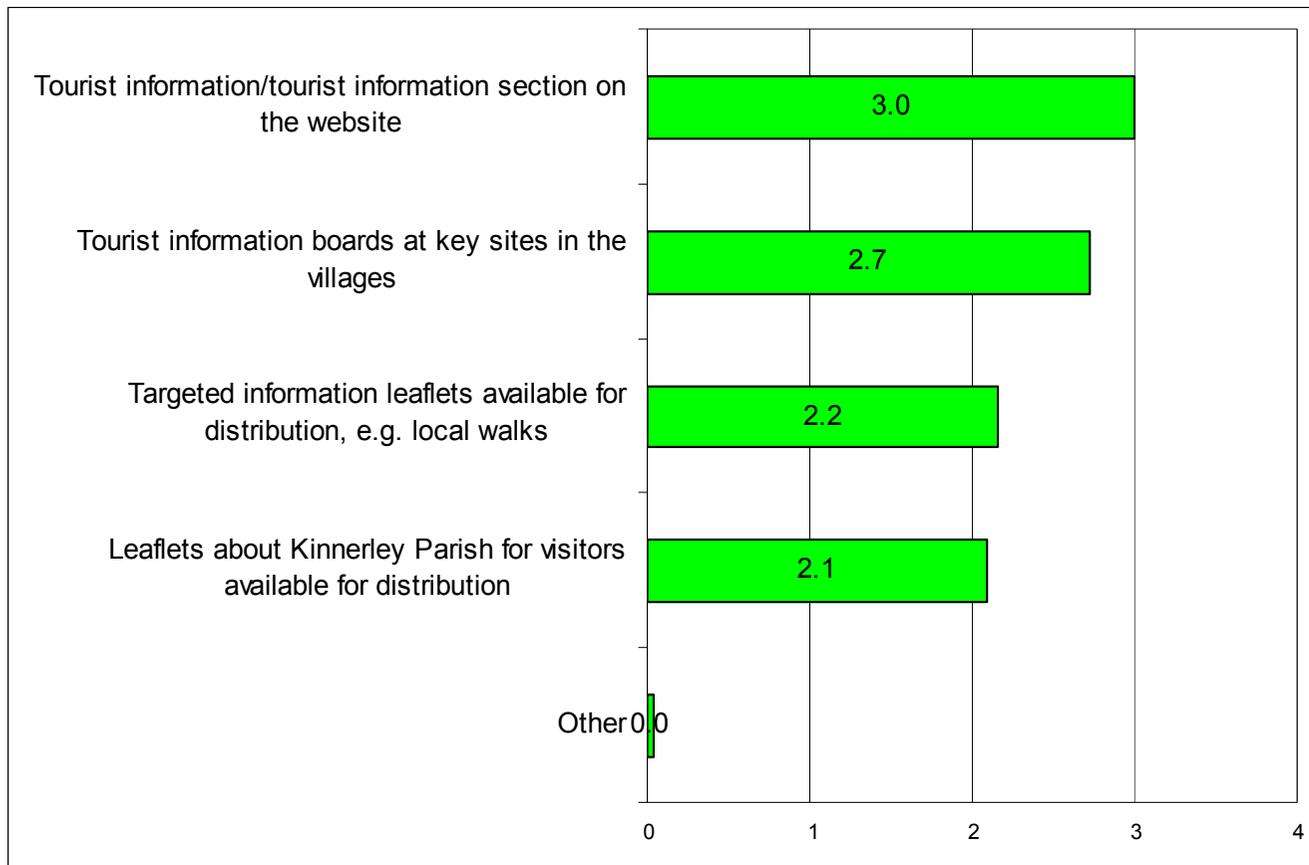
Respondents favoured small scale tourist development based on bed and breakfast facilities and small campsites.

Written comments by respondents:

1. Many stated that there were already ample campsites.
2. There are already several houses in the Parish which could run a B & B if the owners so wished.
3. The need to improve the Cross Keys was commented on several times.
4. Other comments made by individual respondents included:
 - Log cabins alongside existing settlements
 - Provide public toilets
 - Youth hostel type accommodation in barn conversions.

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

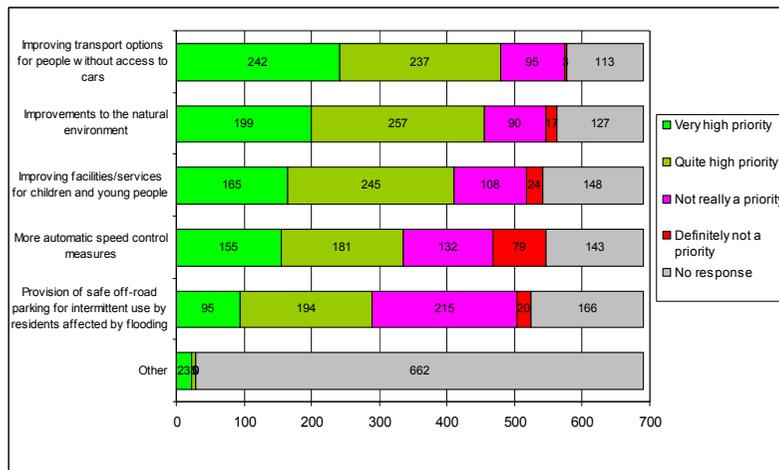
Q33: What sorts of information improvements do you think would be most effective? Please rank them, where 1 is the most effective and 4 is the least effective.



Relative effectiveness where 4 is most effective and 1 is least effective (unranked responses given a weighting of 3)

ANNEX 2: ANALYSIS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Q36: The table below makes some suggestions for the CIL priorities list. Please tick each one according to how high a priority you think it should have



Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

How best to use any CIL money

83% wish to improve public transport (*this is unlikely to come under CIL regulations*)

81% wish to use it to improve the natural environment

76% wish to use CIL money to provide better facilities for the young

61% wish to use CIL money for speed control measures

55% wish to provide off-road parking for those areas which flood

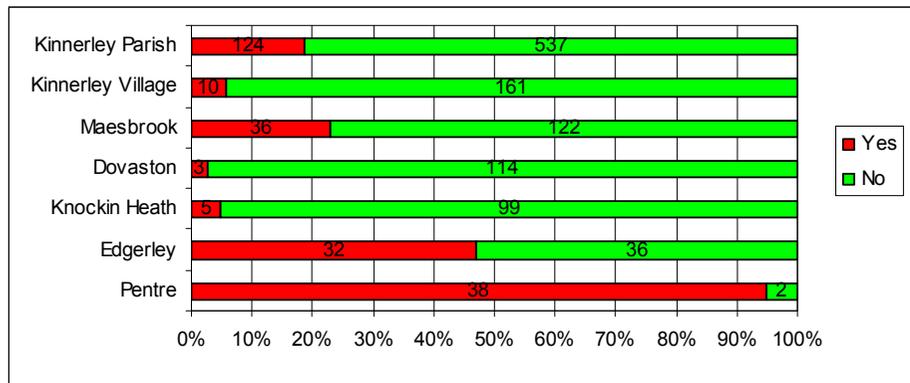
ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Annex 3: Analysis: Environment

Analysis of the results from the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q8: Have you or your property been affected by flooding?



Results

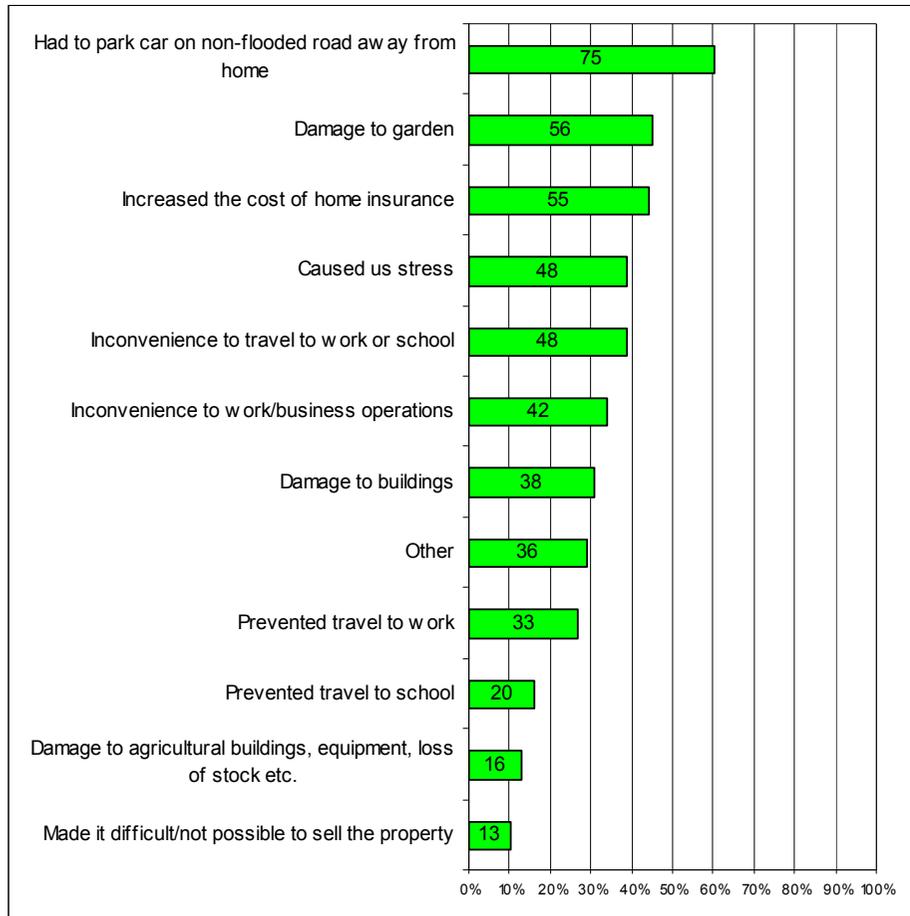
Across the whole Parish 124 people (19% of respondents) have been affected by flooding, but in individual villages those affected were:

- Pentre 95%
- Edgerley 47%
- Maesbrook 23%

Between 2% and 6% were affected in the other villages

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q9: If you or your property have been affected by flooding, in what way?



Results

Of the 124 people across the whole Parish who have been affected by flooding, the numbers and percentages affected in the different ways are shown in the chart to the left.

60% have had to park their car on non-flooded roads away from home

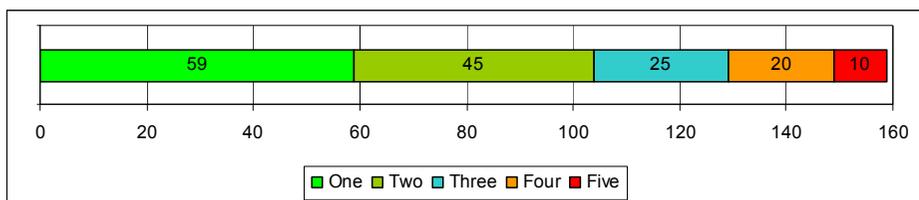
45% have suffered damage to their garden

44% have suffered increases to the cost of home insurance

10% reported that flooding had made it difficult or not possible to sell their property

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

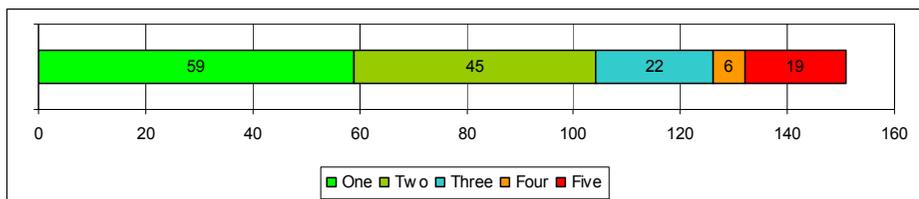
Q10: On as scale of 1 – 5, how would you rate the effect of flooding on your life? Where 1 is ‘not a problem at all’ and 5 is ‘an extreme problem’



Results

Of the 159 people who responded to this question:
 6% rated flooding as ‘an extreme problem’
 37% rated it as ‘not a problem at all’

Q11: On a scale of 1 – 5, how prepared do you feel in relation to flooding? Where 1 is ‘extremely well prepared’ and 5 is ‘not prepared at all’



Results

Of the 151 people who responded to this question:
 39% felt ‘extremely well prepared’
 13% felt ‘not prepared at all’

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q12: What are the factors which help you to be prepared for flooding?



Results

Of the 134 residents who responded to this question:

77% thought having detailed knowledge was the most important factor

70% thought having warning information was the next most important factor

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q13: As a community, there may be things we can do within our community to help people cope with the threat of flooding or with flooding when it happens. What ideas do you have?

Results

22 responses suggested that local people should come together in some way to provide help, such as helping people to move their belongings, providing somewhere to stay, or helping with cleaning up

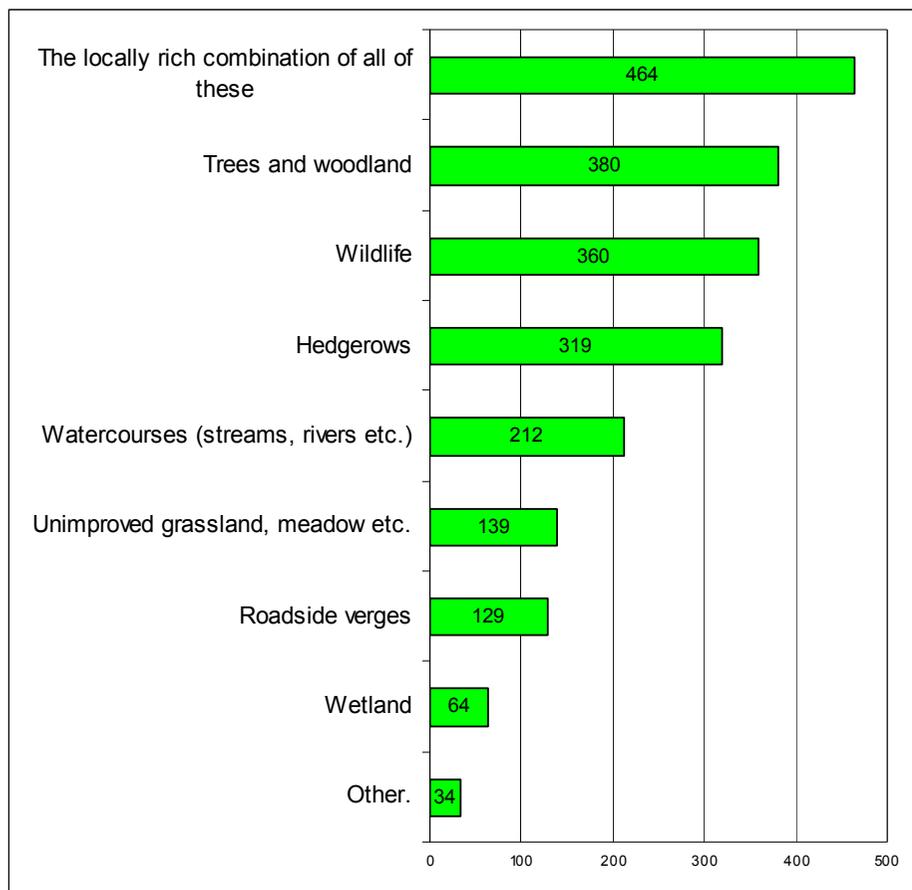
15 responses related to flood warnings, including better timing and reach

9 responses referred to improvements in parking at times of flooding

A further 9 responses referred to physical improvements to attempt to reduce flooding, e.g. raising argaes

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q14: What aspects of your natural environment do you value most highly? Please tick the three things that are most important to you.



Results

Of the 660 residents who responded to this question:

70% valued most highly the locally rich combination within the natural environment

58% valued trees and woodlands

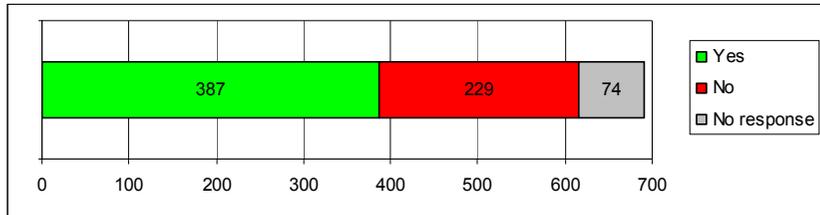
55% valued wildlife

48% valued hedgerows

32% valued watercourses and 10% valued wetlands

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

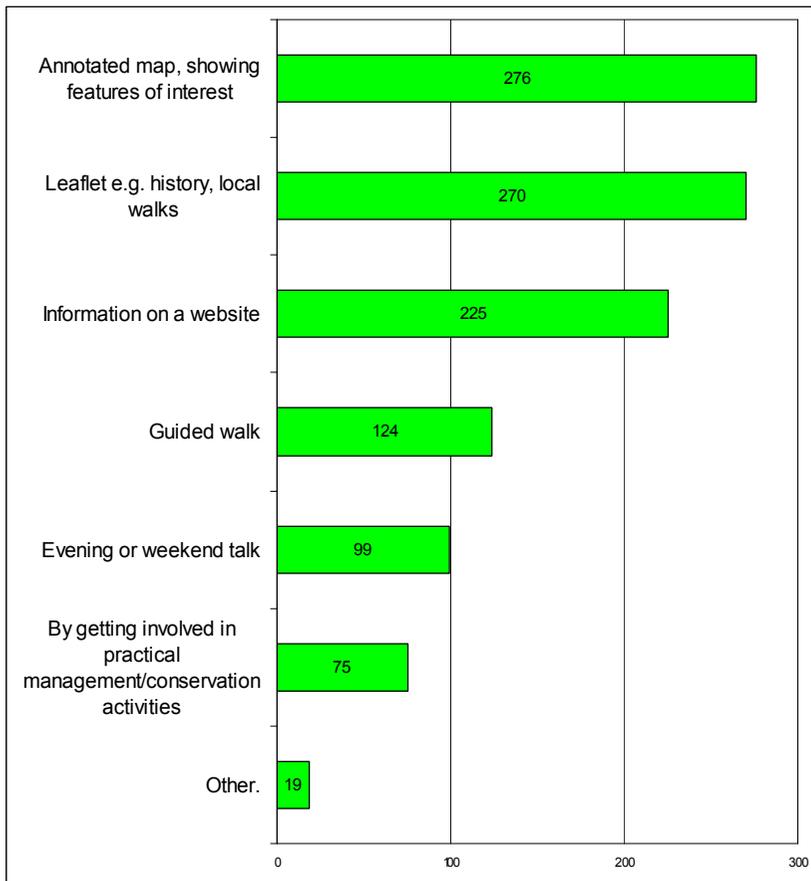
Q15: Would you like to know more about the natural environment in Kinnerley Parish?



Results

Of the 616 residents who responded to this question:
63% would like to know more about the natural environment

Q16: If yes, what sorts of information/learning would you make the most use of?

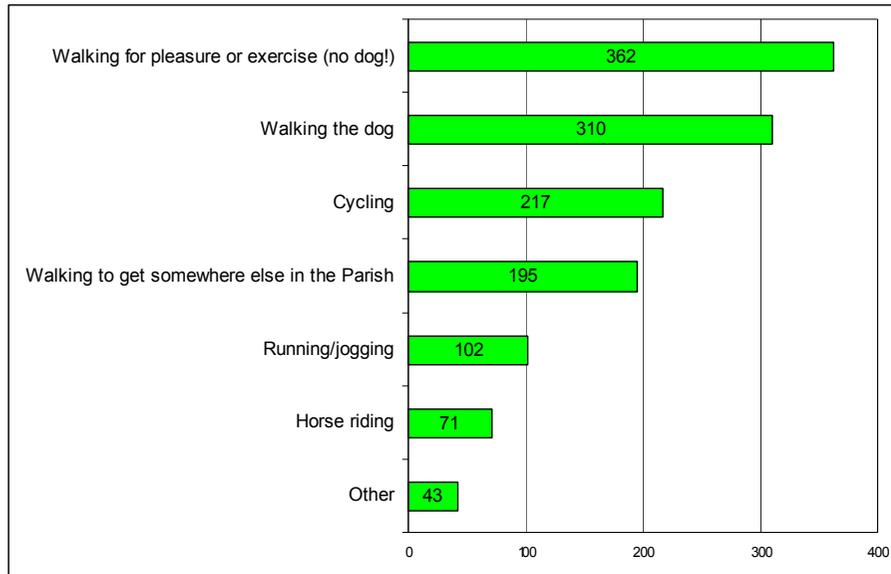


Results

The most popular ways those 387 residents would like to know more was:
71% via an annotated map
70% via a leaflet
58% via a website
Only 19% wanted to know more by getting involved in practical management/conservation activities

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q17: What are the main reasons that you use local footpaths, bridleways etc?



Results

Of the 602 residents who responded to this question, the main reasons for using local paths were:

60% for walking for pleasure or exercise (no dog!)

51% for walking the dog

36% for cycling

32% to get somewhere else in the Parish

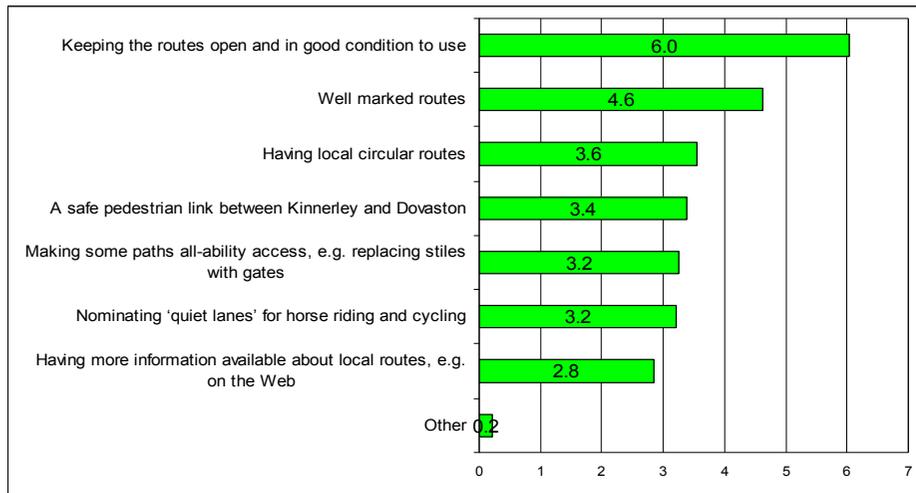
17% for running/jogging

12% for horse riding

Other reasons were given including that footpaths provided additional access during times of flood

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q18: Which of the following suggestions for improvements to footpaths are most important for you?



Relative importance where 7 is most important and 1 is least important (unranked responses given a weighting of 6)

Results

Out of a maximum weighting of 7 the relative importance of the suggested improvements was:

- 86% Keeping the routes open and in good condition
- 66% Having well marked routes
- 51% Having circular routes
- 46% Having better accessibility
- 46% Nominating quiet lanes for horse riding/cycling
- 40% Having more information

ANNEX 3: ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT

Q19: What key issues do you think are most important for encouraging sustainable living in our Parish? E.g. domestic renewable energy, recycling, domestic insulation.

Results

Responses to this question were given on 183 Questionnaires, representing 278 people.

The examples given above featured strongly in the responses, with the majority of respondents (116) citing recycling and waste management as one of the most important issues for encouraging sustainable living. The availability of cardboard recycling was frequently noted as an issue. 44 respondents referred to domestic insulation and 33 to domestic renewable energy. There were 10 references to opportunities for increasing local food-growing, 7 in favour of increasing community energy production, and 5 supporting some form of sustainable transport improvement.

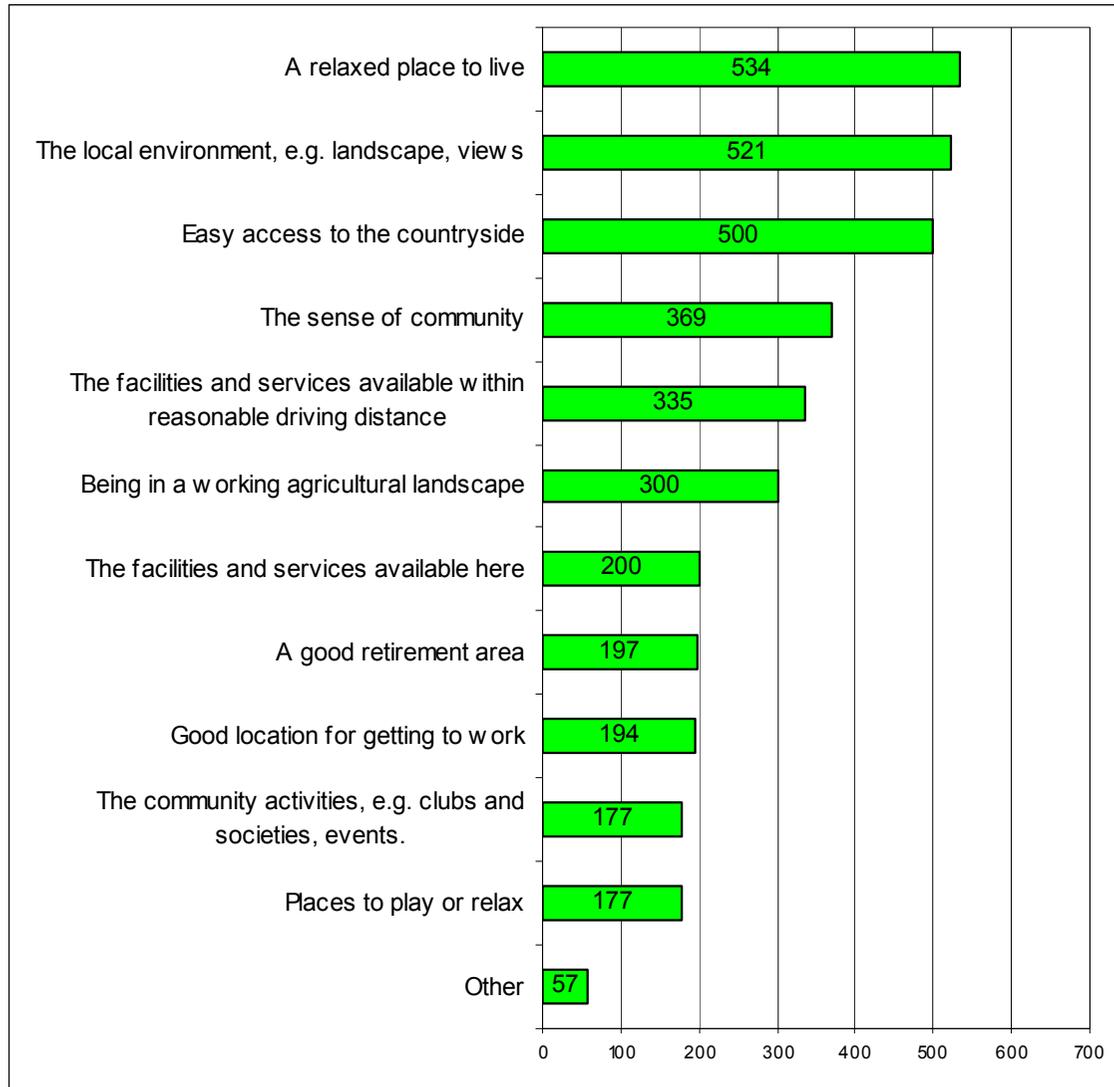
ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Annex 4: Analysis: The Community

Analysis of the results from the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q1: What do you like most about living in Kinnerley Parish? *Please tick all those that apply.*



Results

Responses were made to this question on all but 11 questionnaires, representing 13 people.

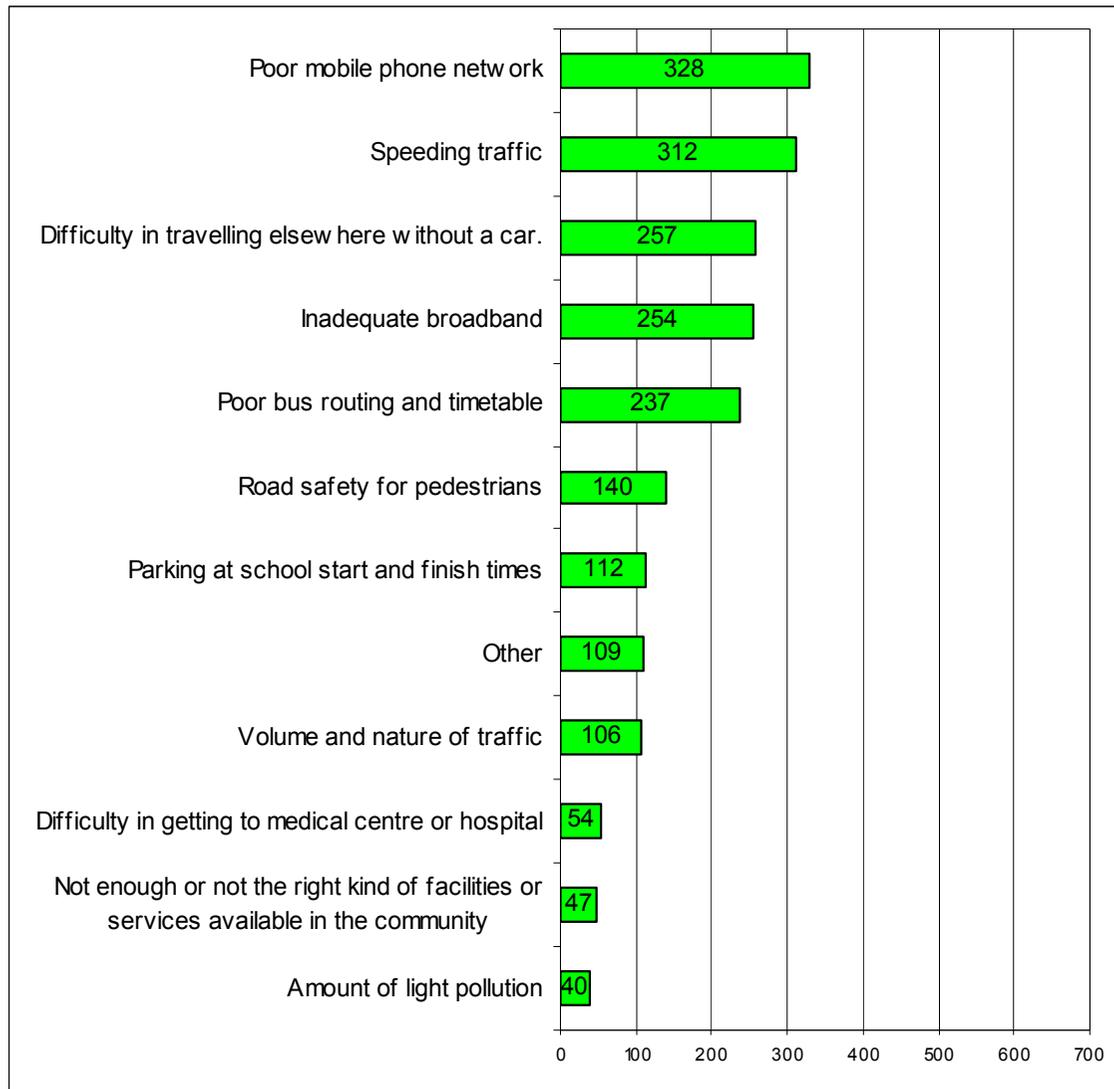
The total number of ticks against the various choices offered was 3,504. That represents an average of just over 5 items ticked per respondent.

The 534 people who most liked the fact that Kinnerley Parish is a relaxed place to live represented 79% of respondents.

The 177 people who most liked the fact that Kinnerley Parish has places to play or relax represented 26% of respondents.

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q2: What do you like least about living in Kinnerley Parish? *Please tick all those that apply.*



Results

For this question, there were no responses on 39 questionnaires, representing 58 people.

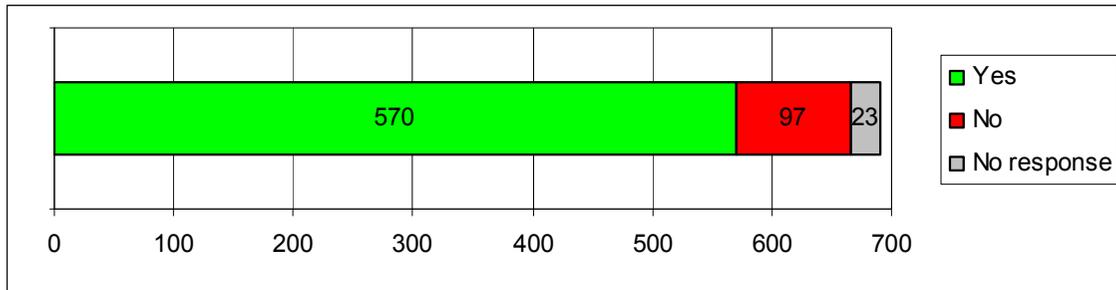
The total number of ticks against the various choices offered was 1,887. That represents an average of just under 3 items ticked per respondent.

The 328 people who least liked the fact that there is a poor mobile phone network represented 52% of respondents.

The 40 people who least liked the fact that there is too much light pollution represented 6% of respondents

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

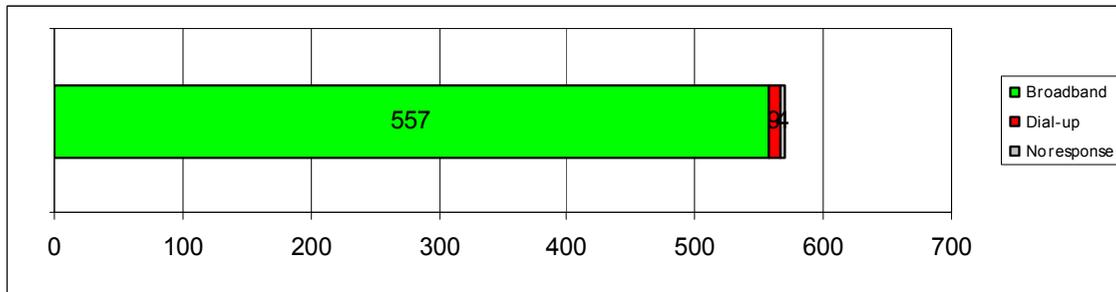
Q3: Does your household have access to the internet?



Results

85% of respondents have internet access.

If yes, is it broadband or dial-up?



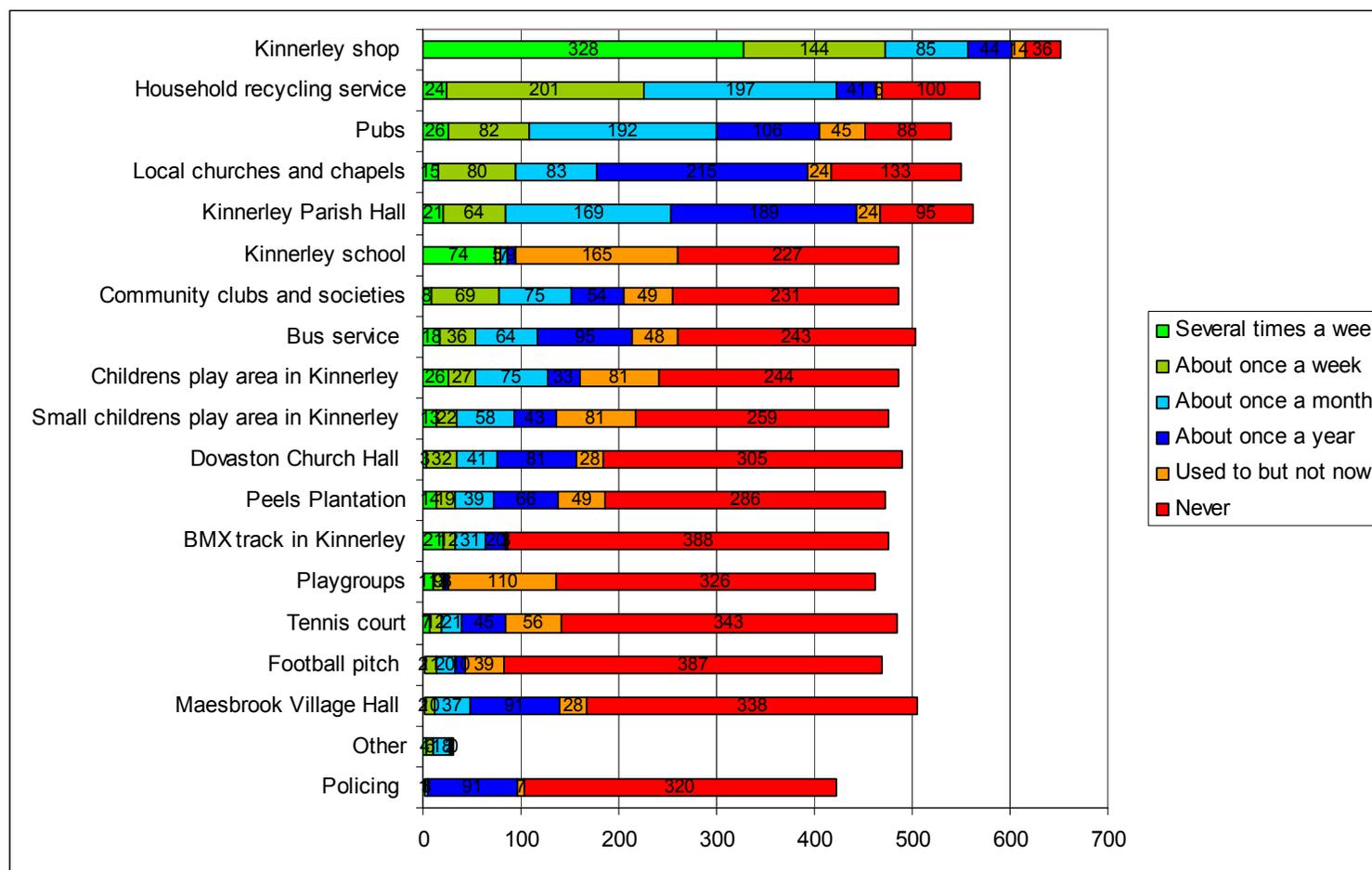
Results

Of those, 98% are on broadband.

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q4: Which of the existing facilities and services in Kinnerley Parish do you or any members of your household use and how often?

Responses are ranked by at least weekly use



Results

For this question, there were no responses from 11 people.

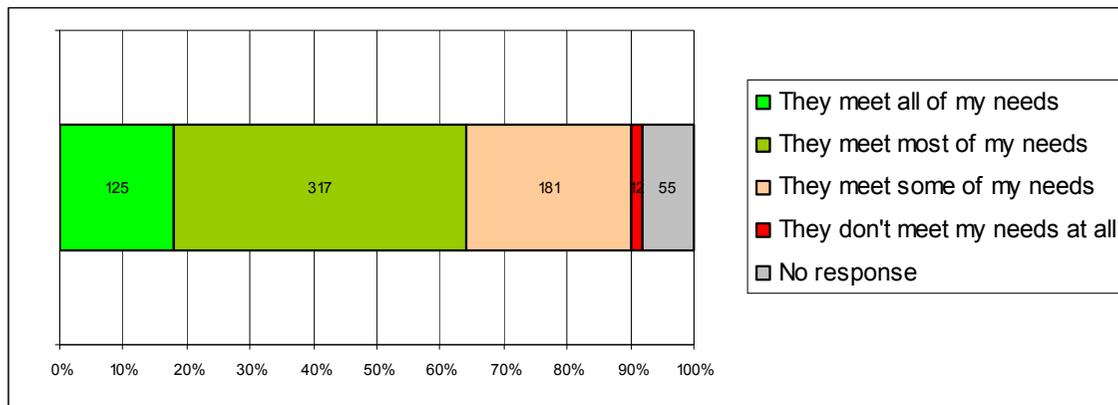
The total number of ticks for weekly use was 1,460. That means that people are using an average of over 2 of the facilities or services at least once a week.

The best used facility is Kinnerley shop, which is used at least weekly by 70% of respondents. By village, the percentage of use at least weekly is:

Kinnerley	92%
Maesbrook	29%
Dovaston	90%
Knockin Heath	73%
Edgerley	76%
Pentre	38%

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q6: To what extent are you satisfied with the local facilities and services that are available in Kinnerley Parish?



Results

Of those responding: about local facilities and services:

20% felt they met all of their needs

70% felt they met all or most of their needs

Only 2% felt that they didn't meet their needs at all

Q7: Are there any improvements to services and facilities that you would like to see?

Results

69 people would like to see improvements to the bus service, including a service to serve Maesbrook, and better connections and a better service to Shrewsbury. 25 people want improvements to broadband provision, and 15 want improvements to the mobile phone signal. Other improvements suggested included: making it safer and easier for pedestrians (10 responses); provision of green spaces in places other than Kinnerley (8 responses); and provision of services and facilities for children and young people (7 responses).

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q34: If you had a magic wand and could change just one thing for the better in Kinnerley Parish, what would it be?

Results

There was a very wide variety of responses to Question 34, with the responses tending to reflect the findings from earlier questions about what they did and didn't like about Kinnerley Parish, and what improvements they thought were needed. The essence of these responses is about having a Parish with appealing places to meet and socialise, which is safe to walk and travel around, where the natural environment can be enjoyed, with good local facilities and travel options for people of all ages.

There were some other responses worth noting, including suggestions to tackle concerns about the BMX track (13 responses) and low level anti-social behaviour (12 responses) , as well as 5 people prioritising changes to the helicopter training.

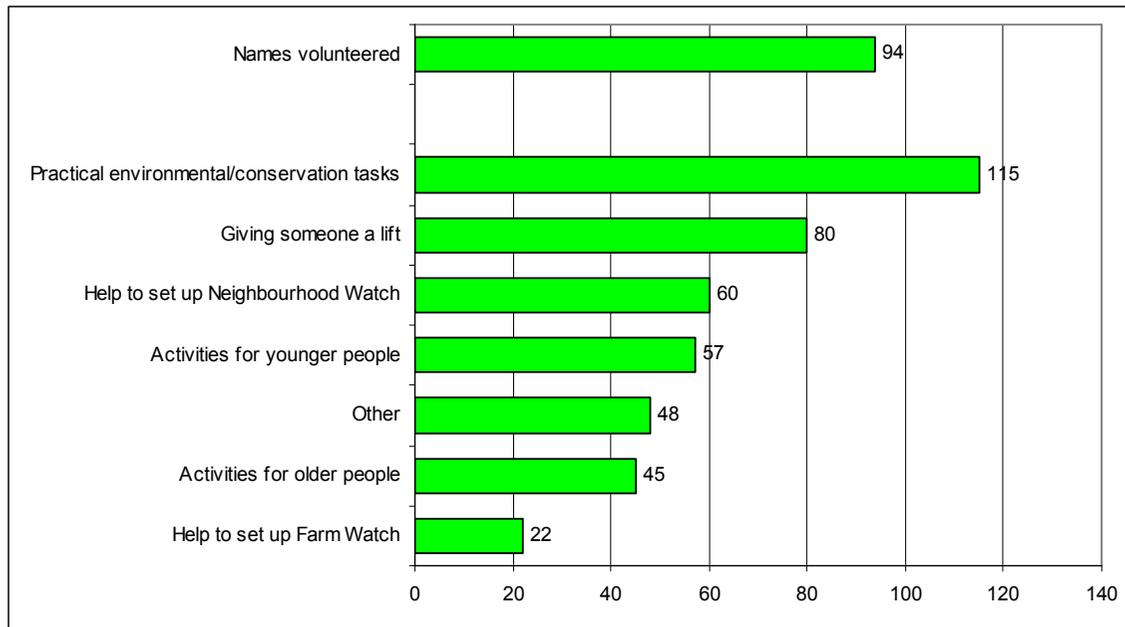
Q35: If you only had £1,000, what would it be?

Results

Having only an imaginary £1,000 to spend on improvements was intended to focus people's minds on potentially more achievable aims. In line with other responses, improvements related to road safety, speeding and parking were most frequently mentioned (74 responses). A wide variety of suggestions for improvements to community facilities were suggested (64 responses) including to Kinnerley Parish Hall, Kinnerley Church, play facilities for children and young people, and green spaces. 23 people favoured improvements to the local rights of way network, focussed on accessibility, condition and signage. 27 people had suggestions for improvements related to the look of the Parish, such as planting flowers and maintenance of grass verges.

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q37: If you were to give one hour a month to benefit your village or somewhere in Kinnerley Parish, what would you use the time for?



Results

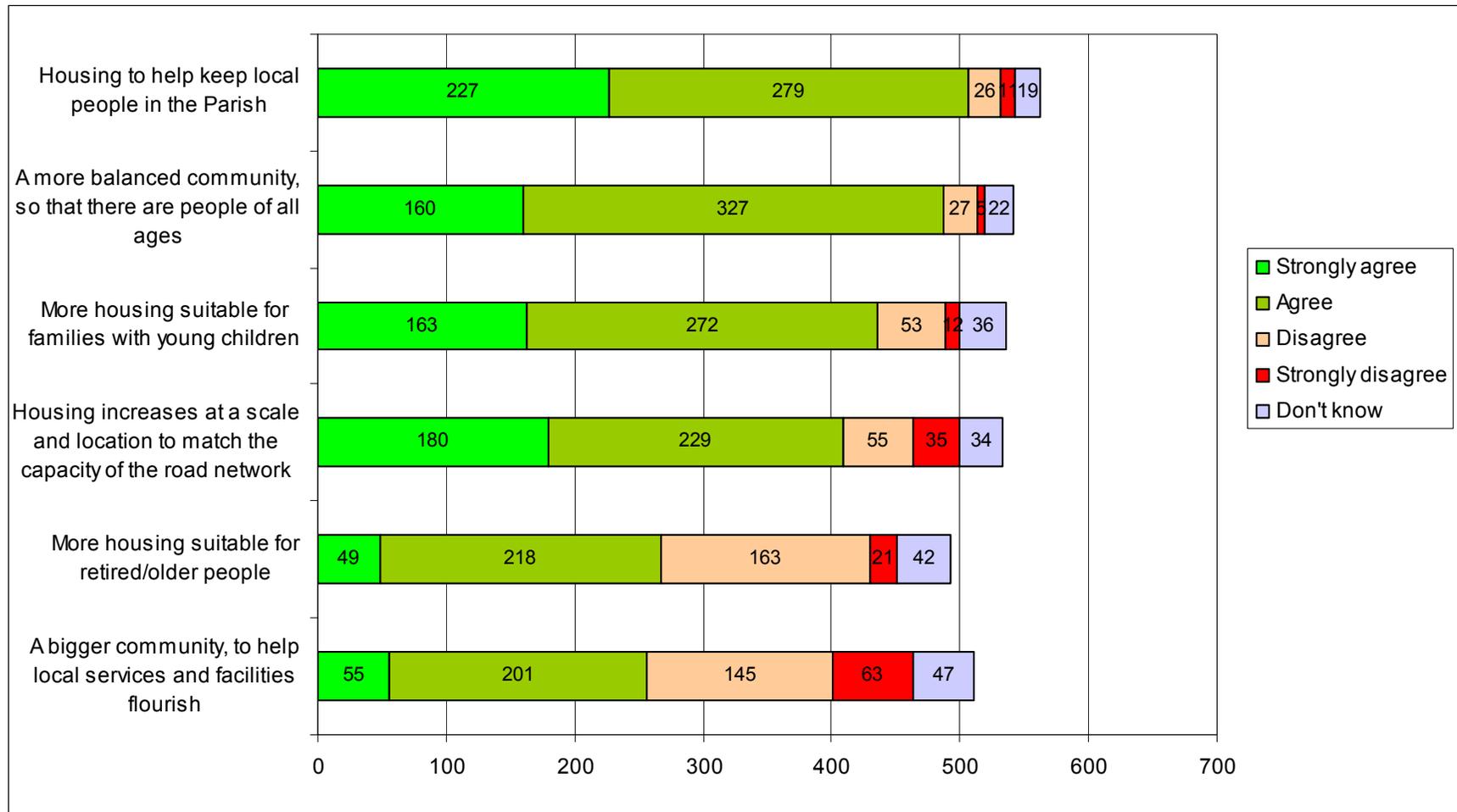
The analysis of volunteers’ responses to the ‘starter’ ideas is shown to the left.

Some of the other ideas for help included litter picking (9 responses), and a variety of individual responses such as running a bulk purchase food co-operative, supporting someone with a learning disability, loaning equipment for environmental tasks, and office based help.

The potential for community-led action is striking. 94 people provided their names and contact details, in order to offer help to turn improvement ideas into reality.

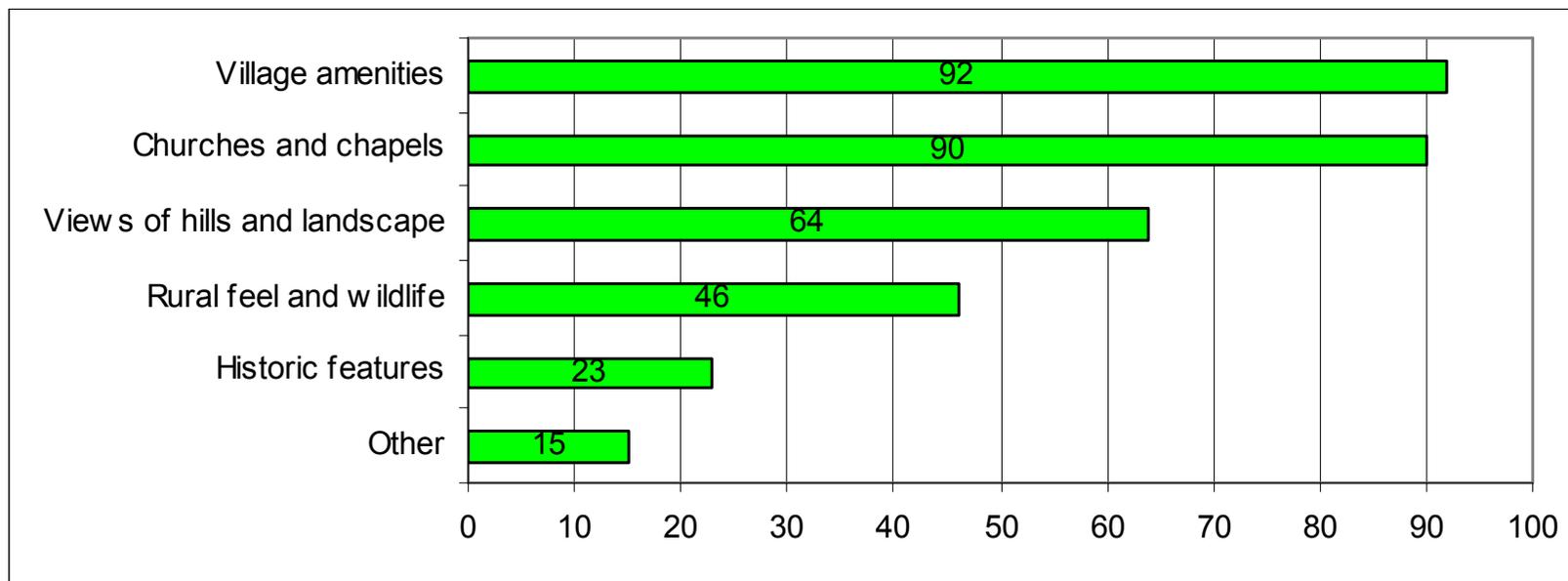
ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q38: Thinking about what sort of community you want Kinnerley Parish to be, what do you think the planning objectives for future housing in the Parish should be?



ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q39: Are there any particular buildings, views or other places that you think should be protected?

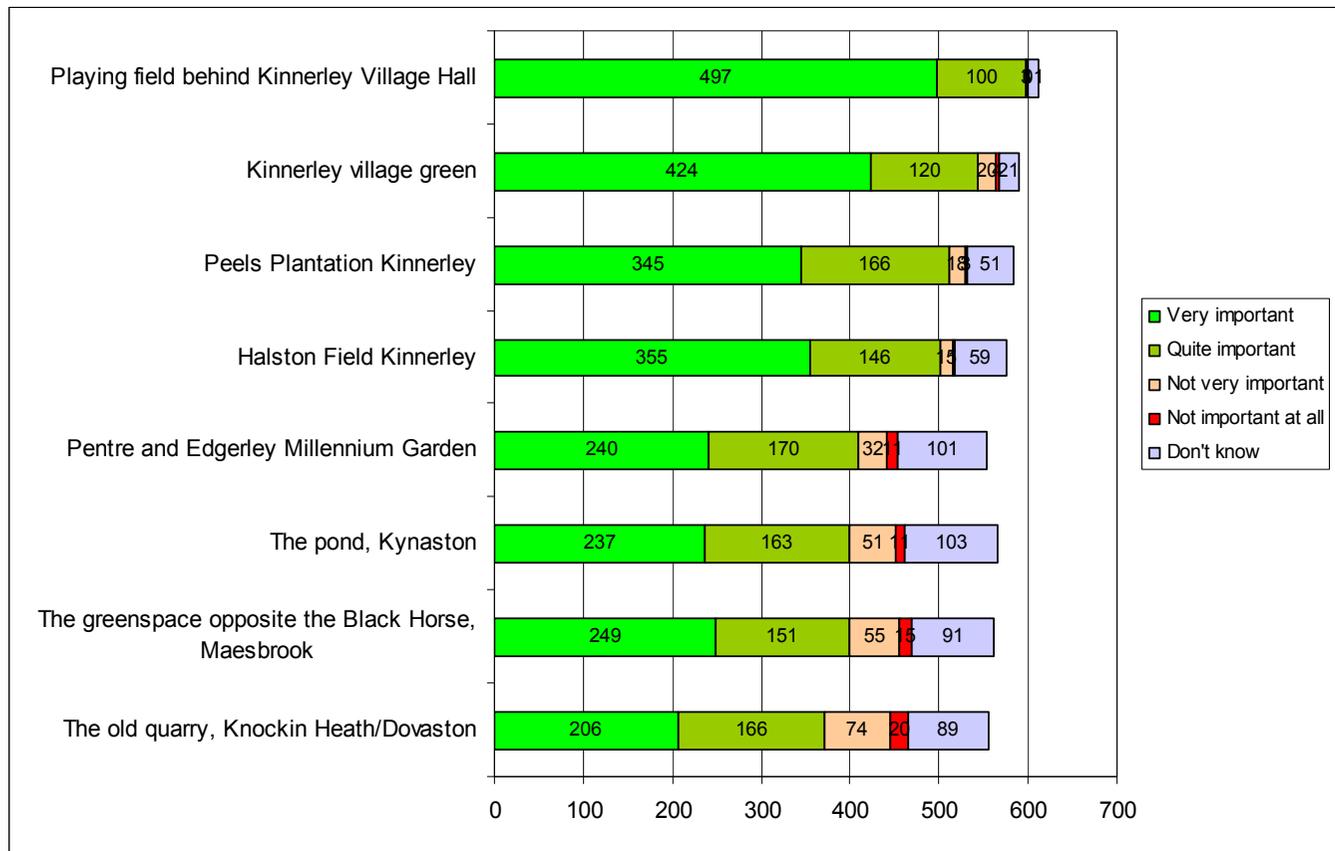


Results

Respondents identified the need to protect village amenities and the churches and chapels, and also placed considerable importance on protecting views of hills and landscape. The need to protect the rural feel of the area and its wildlife was also given a high priority.

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q40: How important is it to you that we protect our existing public open green spaces?



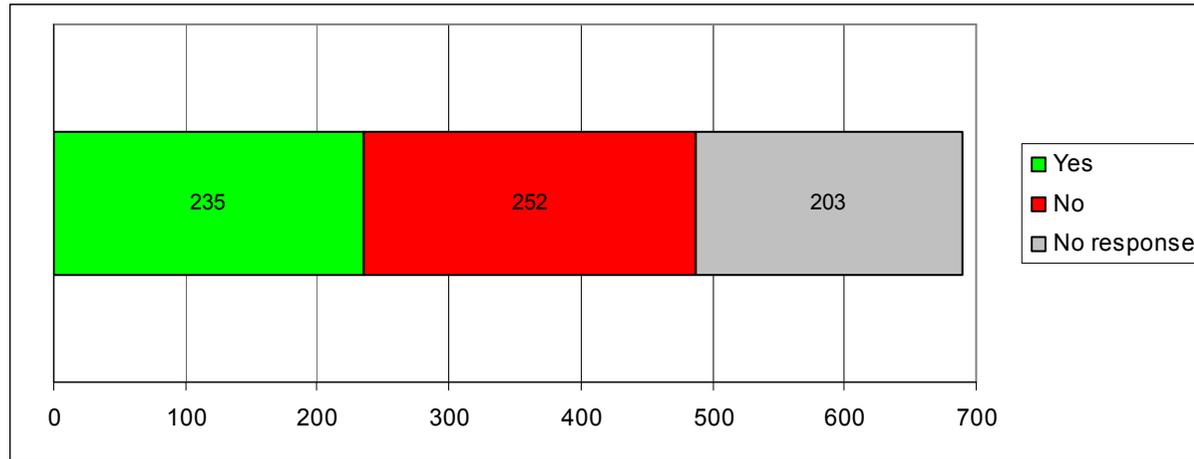
Results

Respondents made it clear that all public green spaces within the Parish should be protected.

ANNEX 4: ANALYSIS: THE COMMUNITY

Q41: Do you think that we need more spaces like those in Q40?

If yes, where?



Results

These show that of those who responded 48% felt that more green spaces were needed but 52% felt that there was no need for further green spaces.

**ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF
KINNERLEY**

Annex 5

Summary of Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment for The Parish of Kinnerley

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

The Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment

Introduction

In 2005 the Kinnerley Parish Plan was prepared and then adopted by the Parish Council. During the consultation 97% of the respondents requested that a Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment should be produced.

Subsequently Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment was completed by the Parish Plan Steering Group. It was adopted by the Parish Council on 15 January 2007 before being formally adopted by Oswestry Borough Council. A copy of this document was given to every household in the Parish.

The question “Should the Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment be part of the Neighbourhood Plan” was asked in the KPNP Questionnaire which was distributed in May 2012. 92% of respondents said that it should be included as part of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The Kinnerley Parish Design Statement and Landscape Character Assessment is divided into three sections:

- i. A description of the built environment within the Parish
- ii. Recommendations and Guidelines: These describe “best practice” to ensure that all development which takes place in the Parish is of good quality, in scale, visually attractive and sensitive to the environment into which it is being placed.
- iii. Landscape Character Assessment: This describes the key features and characteristics of the various micro-landscapes within the Parish. It is used to influence individual planning decisions on the scale, quality and location of any new development.

The complete document can be downloaded from:
The Kinnerley Parish Council website:

<http://www.2shrop.net/kinnerleyparishcouncil>

Section ii, Recommendations and Guidelines is attached as the remainder of Annex 5. Some of the original text has been updated where appropriate.

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Policy CS6, Sustainable Design and Development Principles, of Shropshire Council's Core Strategy stresses that all development should be designed to a high quality. The Kinnerley Parish Design Statement forms part of the Development and Planning section of the Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan, which has been adopted by Shropshire Council. This is in line with the Core Strategy statement that "Particular regard should be paid to Village and Town Design Statements" (paragraph 4.83).

3.1 The Setting of the Villages and Hamlets within the Landscape

The landscape around and within the various villages and hamlets gives them their own unique characteristic. The views from within these settlements, to the countryside beyond, also highlight how, throughout their long existence, they have continued to co-exist with the open countryside. The visually distinct countryside around the settlements reflects their place in the agricultural landscape, as all of them are bordered by small fields, open spaces, trees and hedgerows. The wide views of the hills, which border the Parish, are a valued characteristic. Many hamlets and dwellings are affected by narrow lanes, lack of public transport and absence of services. Kinnerley is the only village in the Parish with the services of a school, shop and pub. However, the road into the village has a dangerous, narrow entrance between high stone walls, and two blind corners. Traffic on this road can be considerable at peak periods.

G1 Guidelines

- i. *Planning applications should conform to the policies of the Local Development Plan or its successor, the Local Development Framework.
- ii. When applications for Outline Planning Approval are considered, fundamental design and style considerations should be agreed at this Outline stage.

- iii. The characteristic linear form of the settlements should be respected by any development to retain the feeling of open space and to maintain the views.
- iv. *Backland development should be avoided.
- v. The design policy should be for variable building lines and houses of different sizes and designs as:
 - housing on both sides of a road creates the feeling of a uniform, suburban street scene; this is out of place in the countryside.
 - any new development on approaches to villages and hamlets should not be in a suburban, uniform and ribbon style.
- vi. All sites put forward for development should be adequately serviced, including foul water drainage.
- vii. Housing development should be resisted outside the existing settlements of Kinnerley, Maesbrook, Dovaston and Knockin Heath.
- viii. The open spaces between villages and hamlets have important landscape characteristics. They are vital to the appearance and integrity of these individual settlements and should be respected.
- ix. All views in and around a development site deserve special consideration. Development of the site should respect and maintain these views. The remaining, visually important open spaces within the village of Kinnerley, particularly those associated with the flood plain of the Weir Brook, should be respected and retained, as should the spaces between the five areas of development at Dovaston and Knockin Heath (see Section 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).

3.2 New Houses

The Importance of Good Design

Good design should be a part of the development process. The appearance of any new development should be a material consideration and should blend in with its setting, having its own distinctive layout. Good design should respect and enhance the adjacent houses, should not dominate the natural landscape and should upgrade the Parish's Built Environment. Materials and design

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

features should be sympathetic to the established character of the village.

Local Housing Needs

The Shropshire Council Core Strategy aims to redress the housing imbalance so that “in rural areas the provision of new housing should generally be restricted to meeting local needs”. Local Needs are defined as “needs arising from the immediate area, excluding migration from elsewhere”.

During the last thirty years there has been a gradual upgrading and enlargement of the original housing stock in this area, as well as a trend, in recent years, to build larger “executive” style houses. These two factors have caused a shortage both of housing for young people and of homes that are within the price range of many of the local community. This has been exacerbated by the sell-off of rented homes under the policy of ‘right to buy’. A range of housing to sustain our community may be needed; however, houses should be built to meet identified local needs and not for the speculative market.

There is no dominant style of housing in Kinnerley Parish; development over the years has been either as small scale, planned sites or as one-off, piecemeal development. This small scale development of affordable or rented accommodation met much of the needs of local people, and is considered to have been a success.

G2 Planning guidance for new build

- i. All development, however small, should make some contribution to the local infrastructure..
- ii. There must be room for innovation and scope for the use of new materials, but in a fashion sympathetic to the character of the village.
- iii. *Houses should be designed to a high quality in sympathy with the scale, height, and details of the surrounding properties.
- iv. Smaller houses are in keeping with the particular character of the area. All development should consider the need for a range of house sizes to meet known local demand for smaller houses (see Parish Plan, Housing and Development).

- v. An overall design strategy for the development of any site of more than one potential plot should be agreed before any planning approval is given for that site.
- vi. Where a decision has been made to restrict the size of a dwelling for design reasons, relevant permitted development rights should be removed.
- vii. Future expansion of houses designed and designated as low cost houses should not be permitted, safeguarding their original purpose and avoiding the use of affordable housing allocations for general market housing purposes.
- viii. *All planning applications should have specific landscaping proposals attached.
- ix. *Consideration should be given to the potential impact of any change to the street scene and the surrounding areas
- x. Standard, “off the shelf”, urban houses that do not reflect the character of the area should be avoided.
- xi. *The density of any development must be carefully balanced to provide an acceptable level of adjacent green/amenity space.
- xii. Any future development should be designed in a manner which respects the existing small settlement patterns and continues the sense of evolutionary growth.
- xiii. Site plans should show ratios of buildings, open spaces, verges and planted areas. Layout and scale of adjacent housing and its relationship to the new development must be described.

3.3 Infill Development

While the same criteria apply to infill development as for new build, the primary design requirements for infill development are to avoid a cramped appearance and to retain important gaps, views and open spaces.

G3 Guidelines

- i. *The size, shape and orientation of the site should be sufficient to enable

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

its development without significantly prejudicing the residential amenity of the locality. In particular, any substantial loss of privacy to the neighbouring properties should be avoided.

- ii. *The development of a site should not involve the loss of those open spaces, which make a special contribution to the character of the area.
- iii. *The development should not affect the setting of the original dwelling or the character of the street or village scene.
- iv. *Cramped development and that which dominates the neighbouring properties should be refused.

3.4 Building Appearance

While there remain some vernacular buildings within the Parish, the overall impression, in those areas where development has taken place, is either of recent, piecemeal, infill development, with individual houses built almost at random, or small groups of houses, built to a common design as social or low cost housing.

The predominant appearance of the buildings is of the unfussy use of red brick as the main building material. The use of different coloured brick or stone, to pick out detail, is not characteristic. The brick outlines of the houses are generally simple, with the roof shape or windows giving any architectural interest. Dentilated brickwork at the eaves, usually the only decorative use of brick, adds to the appearance of the building.

Roofs on the older houses were, almost without exception, made from slate, and were low pitched with modest eaves. New houses generally have grey cement tiles.

Developers should be aware of the recent initiatives by the Government to raise the environmental efficiency of housing. They should also be aware of the Government's goal to achieve zero carbon new homes within a decade.

G4 Guidelines

- i. Modern architecture is to be encouraged, but should be of high quality design and of good design principles.
- ii. Building should meet the highest possible insulation and environmental

standards. New houses, including low cost houses, should be designed to be energy efficient.

- iii. Roof pitch and height should respect those examples of the local vernacular in the locality and, where appropriate, the surrounding buildings. Flat roofs will not be acceptable.
- iv. New brickwork should match existing shades and styles used in the neighbourhood. This will usually be good quality red brick or sandstone. Use of other colours should be avoided, unless chosen to match the existing dwelling or immediately adjoining buildings.
- v. Within the historic core of Kinnerley Village, traditional building materials should be used; these are sandstone or red brick, slate or slate substitute roofing tiles and traditional casement or sash windows.
- vi. Dormer windows, for both new buildings and extensions to existing buildings, should not dominate and should be in scale with the other windows. Two dormer windows often appear more pleasing than one.

Advisory

- Before painting, rendering, cladding or otherwise covering original brickwork, consideration should be given to the potential impact of the change on the local street scene.
- When windows, doors or boundary walls, which are part of the street scene, are replaced, care should be taken to use materials which retain the harmony of the building and the street.

3.5 Extensions to Buildings

The visual impact of extensions or conservatories can be great, affecting the appearance of the street and the privacy of neighbours.

G5 Guidelines

- i. *An extension, including conservatories, should fit into the curtilage of the existing building, without significantly affecting the amenities, outlook or privacy of its neighbours.

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

- ii. *The site should not be overdeveloped so that essential amenity and parking spaces are lost.
- iii. *The extension should not, because of scale and design, result in a building which subordinates the original.
- iv. *The extension should use materials and be of a size and appearance to harmonise with the original dwelling and the character of its surroundings, including adjacent houses.
- v. Dormer windows should be smaller than the windows on the lower storey and should have gabled or hipped roofs. Two dormer windows are often more pleasing than one.
- vi. The design should be in conformity with existing proportions of window to wall and design of roof.
- vii. *The extension should not significantly alter the established street scene.
- viii. Porches should not be out of scale with the façade.

3.6 Conversions of Buildings to Dwellings

During the last 30 years, the proportion of people finding jobs within the Parish has dropped. Every effort should be made to help people to work from home, as it is important that the Parish develops as a place where people work as well as live. Farmyards and farm conversions are, for planning purposes, considered to be greenfield sites.

G6 Guidelines

- i. To avoid the Parish and its Villages becoming a dormitory or commuter area, encouragement should be given to housing designs with work space attached or incorporated, to encourage small businesses to set up within the Parish. These would only be approved in residential areas if the uses were appropriate, quiet and unobtrusive.
- ii. *Conversion of existing buildings should be allowed only if the applicant can show that every reasonable effort has been made to secure business reuse. Any application should be supported by a statement to this effect.
- iii. The buildings must be in a sound state and capable of conversion without

extensive alteration, rebuilding or extension.

- iv. Farm buildings erected after the Second World War are generally unsuitable for conversion.
- v. *The external appearance of the development should respect the original appearance of the building.
- vi. New farm buildings or stables should be sited and designed in such a way as to reduce their apparent mass. Their impact should be reduced by careful location, wherever possible, close to existing buildings.

3.7 Boundaries

As the road enters the centre of Kinnerley Village, it narrows and passes between the high sandstone walls of the churchyard and the Cross Keys pub. In the older parts of the village, particularly Vicarage Lane, sandstone walls also front on to the road. However, most boundaries are of traditional hedging (hawthorn, holly, privet and some laurel). The widespread use of hedges, some clipped, some less manicured, has helped to give the village a feeling of privacy. Mountside has more formal boundaries, having attractive, well maintained privet hedges, while the more recent housing often has fencing and brick wall boundaries.

The Coly Anchor development, with its open fronted gardens without boundaries, and its central green, has a pleasant, spacious feeling. In other parts of the Parish, the type of boundary differs from house to house; however, the traditional roadside boundaries are native hedges, stone walls and, occasionally, picket fences. Panelled fencing, high walls, tall leylandii hedges or high ornamental gates are usually associated with more recent developments.

G7 Guidelines

- i. Boundaries, hedges, walls or fences, for any new development should blend with those of adjacent properties, reflecting the general landscape character of the area.
- ii. Where screening is necessary, a hedge of native hedgerow species is preferred. Exotic species, such as leylandii, should be avoided.

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

- iii. Roadway boundaries, walls, gates or fences should be no more than 1.2 metres high to maintain and reflect the open aspect of the housing within the Parish. Secondary boundaries between dwellings should be no more than 2 metres.
- iv. All development should be landscaped in a manner appropriate to the rural character of the area. Where no landscape proposals are made at the time of the application, a condition may be appropriate, requiring approval of landscaping before development commences. The Parish Council may wish to be consulted in such cases.

3.8 Garaging and Driveways

Throughout the Parish, the front gardens and boundaries of the different properties form an important feature of the landscape. Where houses have been set back from the road, a feeling of space and openness has been maintained. Garages are usually at the side or rear of the houses.

G8 Guidelines

- i. Prominent garages are a suburban feature, out of character in a rural area. Houses should have unobtrusive garages, ideally positioned behind the dwelling.
- ii. New garages or extensions to existing garages should use materials that match or relate to the existing buildings. Pitched roofs are desirable.
- iii. Garages should be in scale with the house and the plot.
- iv. The location of the garage, the size and design, as well as the hard standing areas, should be clearly shown on all planning applications.
- v. A large area of hard landscaping with parking areas, dominating the front of the property, is not desirable.
- vi. Driveways should preferably be gravelled rather than tarmaced or brick-paved.

3.9 Gardens

In the villages and hamlets, the gardens and the trees within them create important open space, not only around the dwellings themselves, but also for the adjacent houses and neighbourhood. They form an important part of the village landscape.

Settlements often contain larger dwellings, set in their own grounds, which make a significant contribution to the character of that settlement. The subdivision and development of their curtilage should not be allowed if it affects the setting of the original building or the character of the landscape or street scene”.

G9 Guidelines

- i. New houses should have gardens appropriate to their size and that of their neighbours.
- ii. *Building a dwelling within a garden should not involve the sub division of the curtilage in such a way that this adversely affects the setting of the original dwelling, the adjacent houses or the character of the village or hamlet.
- iii. *The size, shape and orientation of the site should be sufficient to enable its development, without significantly prejudicing the residential amenity of the locality.
- iv. *The use of a garden as a building site should not involve the loss of any open space, which makes a special contribution to the character of the area.

3.10 Trees

Throughout the built area, there are many examples of mature native trees, particularly oak, ash and alder, which add greatly to the rural ambience of the built environment. These trees are in the hedgerows along the roadside, on the approaches to the villages, on the boundaries of the houses or within the gardens themselves. They are of particular importance, as they give a sense of place and add greatly to the atmosphere of a rural village.

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G10 Guidelines

- i. Important trees and hedges which contribute to the site should be incorporated into the design of the site and retained.
- ii. The planting of native, broad-leaved trees should be encouraged in the landscaped areas around any new development.

The act describing **Tree Preservation Orders** places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to ensure that adequate provision is made for the preservation and planting of trees when granting planning permission, by imposing conditions and making Tree Preservation Orders.

3.11 Open Spaces

Kinnerley Village is fortunate to have a number of public open spaces owned by the community. The protection and enhancement of these open spaces, together with the network of footpaths in the Parish, is an important responsibility.

The playing fields:- a large open space behind the Parish Hall, used as a children's playground and site for the village fete.

Peel's Plantation:- a community woodland, which is both a recreational and wildlife area.

Halston field (and the Brook Piece):- a public tennis court with space for a bowling green.

The Green:- an open, grassed area in the centre of the village.

The football field:- a rented facility.

Coly Anchor:- a green in the centre of the housing development.

The cemetery:- a peaceful oasis in the centre of the village.

In addition there are:

a disused quarry at Dovaston and **a small pond at Kynaston**, which are common land, owned by the Parish Council.

As well as these formal open spaces, the informal open spaces within the

villages and hamlets contribute to the amenity and character of the area.

All of these open spaces are well maintained; the Parish is fortunate to be largely free of graffiti, litter, fly tipping and vandalism.

G11 Guidelines

- i. New developments should give a priority to landscape design. Important landscape features such as trees, hedgerows and walls should be protected.
- ii. If any new development is to be located alongside rural roads, it should be screened by areas of landscaping between the development and the surrounding countryside. Plantings should include native trees and shrubs.

3.12 Roads, Pavements, Verges, Footpaths and Street Furniture

The management of the roads, verges, pavements and footpaths is the responsibility of the Highways Authority of Shropshire County Council. However, their appearance, upkeep and improvement has considerable visual impact on the rural and built environment of the Parish. Their upkeep, in a way that reflects the rural nature of the Parish, is an important issue for residents of the Parish and the Parish Council.

3.12.1 Roads

The majority of the working population commute from the Parish, almost exclusively by car. In addition, there is a considerable amount of traffic generated as children are taken to and from school and as customers visit the local shop. While cars make up most of the traffic, there is also a regular passage of heavy goods vehicles, visiting the storage depots on the far side of Kinnerley Village or passing through Maesbrook.

The narrow road from Kinnerley, which passes through Dovaston and Knockin Heath is, consequently, busy.

The B4398, which passes through the centre of Maesbrook, links Llanymynech with the A5 trunk road. It is a fast road with a lot of traffic, no

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

enforceable speed limit and inadequate pavements

The lanes from Kinnerley to Pentre are narrow and carry commuter and local traffic, some of which travels at unsafe speeds. Some speed control systems on the road from Knockin Heath to Kinnerley are anticipated shortly.

G12 Guidelines

- i. The Highways Authority should ensure the preservation of the character of minor roads and verges, incorporating layouts suitable to the rural environment.
- ii. The Highways Authority should avoid urbanisation of the appearance of the roads, resulting from installation of concrete kerbs and other inappropriate constructions, including obtrusive signs and road markings.
- iii. All development proposals should be accompanied by a "Transport Impact Assessment", giving thought to pedestrian access to the local facilities and to children accessing the school. Any proposals which give rise to unnecessary levels of traffic should be refused.
- iv. New development which is likely to give rise to a marked increase in the volume of heavy goods vehicle traffic should be avoided.
- v. Ways of improving the safety of the roads in the Parish for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians should be an important consideration. Particular thought should be given to improving access to school by children on foot or bicycle.
- vi. The speed limits on the road through Maesbrook, the B4398, should be enforced..

3.12.2 Pavements

The lanes within Kinnerley Village are narrow and some are unadopted. Wherever there are pavements they are narrow; however, due to the narrow roads, widening the pavements is not an option.

Maesbrook Village, where development has stretched along the main road, has only intermittent pavements. The busy, dangerous highway and the lack of pavements at the peripheries of the village, have isolated the outlying houses

and discouraged those residents from walking into the village centre.

Question 23 of the Parish Plan: 63% of the residents of Maesbrook supported an extension to their existing pavement.

Question 23 of the Parish Plan: Over 60% of residents, living in other areas of the Parish, did not want to have any pavements.

G12 Guidelines(cont)

- vii. Maesbrook needs a safe pedestrian and cyclist access for those people living on the outskirts of the village
- viii. No other hamlet or village requires any further roadside pavements as these would represent unsightly urbanisation of this rural Parish.

3.12.3 Verges

Throughout the Parish the wide verges along the roadside are a landscape feature and are often the only safe pedestrian refuge along these narrow roads. They are also a valuable wildlife corridor and need protecting. The edges of these verges are being steadily eroded by heavy traffic, particularly, but not only, on the roads through the Dovaston and Knockin Heath area.

G12 Guidelines(cont)

- ix. The encroachment of the road onto the grass verges, caused by traffic damage, should be halted. When Shropshire Council Highways Authority repairs the edges of the roads, the verges should also be repaired, care being taken so that the width of the grass verge is not reduced.
- x. The road entrances to dwellings should not be kerbed across the grass verges, as this creates a hazard for walkers.
- xi. Developers should return grass verges to their original condition after construction has been completed.

3.12.4 Footpaths

There is a good network of stiles and footpaths, which are generally in good condition and are regularly used.

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DESIGN STATEMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

G12 Guidelines(cont)

- xii. Ways should be sought of making one or two of the footpaths suitable for pushchairs and young children.
- xiii. Ways of increasing the use of footpaths, and providing safe pedestrian access to the school and shop should be investigated.

3.12.5 Street Furniture

Appropriately for such a rural area, there is limited street furniture both in Kinnerley Village and the outlying villages and hamlets. The centres of the villages and hamlets do not look cluttered. A postbox and telephone box, a bus shelter and bench, some unobtrusive street signs, and some sign posts with attractive finials are characteristic. The street lighting in the newest development, Coly Anchor, has been designed to different standards to that of the rest of the village.

G12 Guidelines(cont)

- xiv. The existing signposts, with their attractive finials, should be copied, if any more sign posts are considered necessary.
- xv. Any future need for street or road signage should be carefully assessed and kept to a minimum. There is no demand for further road signs or road names in the Parish. All road signs should use the correct, vernacular name.
- xvi. The need for additional street furniture should be considered with care. Standardised items, more appropriate to urban areas, should be avoided.
- xvii. The Parish is in one of those areas where light pollution is limited. Care should be taken to ensure that future developments do not alter this.
- xviii. The need for street lighting, in all but a few selected places, should be queried. The level of street lighting provided at the newest development, Coly Anchor, seems more suited to an urban area.
- xix. New or replacement street lights should adopt best practice to reduce glare and light pollution.

- xx. Replacement or renewal of street lights should use energy efficient systems.

Advisory

- Private security lights should be activated only by movement within the curtilage of the property, and should shine down and not into the road, as this creates a hazard. All security lights should be on a short time switch.
- The traditional post boxes should be retained, as should as many of the telephone kiosks as possible.
- New speed restriction signs should be sensitively placed so as to be as unobtrusive as possible, although visible enough to inform speeding drivers.

ANNEX 6: METHODOLOGY

Annex 6

Methodology

ANNEX 6: METHODOLOGY

Starting the process

1. The Parish Council is the body formally responsible for the Neighbourhood Plan. The formal resolution to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan for Kinnerley Parish was made at the Parish Council meeting on 19th September 2011. A working party was formed to organise a community event and an information drop-in event was held at Kinnerley Parish Hall on 24th November 2011.
2. The Parish Council delegated the responsibility for producing the Plan to a Steering Group under Terms of Reference approved at the Parish Council meeting on 16th January 2012. The Steering Group is made up of members of the community as well as a small number of Parish Councillors and is chaired by a non-Parish Councillor. Parish Councillors met Shropshire Council officers on 23rd February 2012 to ensure that Kinnerley Parish Neighbourhood Plan was linked to the Shropshire Council Development Planning Process.
3. On 1st March 2012 over 30 people attended the important open evening which started the process in earnest. Volunteers opted to join one of the four topic groups of Planning and Development, Communities, Environment, and Economic Development and Tourism,
4. A website, www.kpnp.co.uk, was set up to inform the community about the progress of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Producing the Questionnaire

5. The first task of the Topic Groups was to devise the production of a questionnaire designed to ask residents the questions

necessary for producing the Neighbourhood Plan. At the same time the Topic Groups also interviewed key people or groups within the community.

6. The draft questionnaire was approved by the Parish Council at its meeting on 8th May. It was decided that residents should be given the option of completing the questionnaire as individuals, or as a joint response for a household. It was also decided that the questionnaire should not be available electronically; all questionnaires were completed manually.
7. Once printed, the questionnaire was distributed by volunteers to 919 residents of 16 years and over, in all 486 households within the Parish. This was done on the weekend of 25th-27th May. The majority of completed questionnaires were collected in by 10th June although stragglers were accepted until 19th June. 460 wholly or partially completed questionnaires were returned, representing 690 individuals. This was a response rate of 75%. Each household also received a printed copy of the “Kinnerley Facts” booklet, which provided valuable facts and figures about the Parish, to keep if they so wished.

Analysing the Questionnaire

8. All questionnaires were channelled back to the Project Manager, Irene Evison of Resources for Change Ltd. She used her team of paid workers to input the questionnaire responses through SurveyMonkey, a widely used internet survey analysis engine, which had previously been set up to mirror the questionnaire. Each questionnaire took about 15 minutes on average to input, including transcribing all hand-written

ANNEX 6: METHODOLOGY

comments. Primary inputting took place from 10th-16th June and refinements to that were completed by 4th July.

9. The reports that SurveyMonkey produced were based on the total of 460 Questionnaires. Because there was a mixture of individual and household responses it was necessary to interrogate the data further to be able to state the results in terms of total individuals. The responses represent a total of 690 residents of Kinnerley Parish, i.e. 75%. The SurveyMonkey data was exported to Excel spreadsheets and the data was re-sorted to “count” the total numbers of individuals represented by the returned questionnaires. Data was also re-sorted for relevant planning questions to establish the separate responses from each of the six identified villages where appropriate. Open questions were listed and categorised as necessary.
10. The numerical data produced within these spreadsheets was converted to bar-charts, and re-sorted by rank where appropriate, to make the results clearer and to aid in their interpretation.
11. Analysis initially concentrated on the planning section because of the requirements to report those as part of the SAMDev process. Preliminary planning results were presented at the public planning workshop meeting on 28th June. Further analysis and validation of the planning and other questions continued, and analysis of all closed questions was completed by 25th July.
12. Although 25% of residents chose not to respond to the questionnaire, and not all of those who did respond gave

answers to all questions, the data obtained from analysis of the questionnaire is likely to be the best representation obtainable of the views of the whole Parish.

13. Over the summer, each Topic Group (Housing, Environment, Community, Transport and Economy) reviewed the consultation data relating to their topic.
14. The material from the consultation and the two workshops has also been used in the compilation of this Plan.

Further Consultation

15. Feedback from residents was also received from additional qualitative consultation exercises carried out by the Communities Topic Group who organised a variety of community activities and meetings in the Parish. At these events, Group members conducted informal interviews, group discussions and one to one conversations, based on a small number of questions drawn from the topics covered in the main Questionnaire. The topics covered at any one event were chosen in advance and targeted to the particular audience.
16. The Communities Topic Group also carried out a survey with secondary school children, and worked with children from Kinnerley Primary School to help them design and complete a survey for themselves and another one for their parents. 77 young people from across the Parish completed the secondary school survey; 66 pupils aged between 5 and 10 years old completed the primary school questionnaire, and 22 adults completed the parents’ questionnaire.

ANNEX 6: METHODOLOGY

17. In addition, a petition, specifically concerned with planning issues, was received from some of the residents of Knockin Heath.
18. At the public meeting on 28th June, the preliminary planning results were presented in a PowerPoint presentation. After questions, the meeting was then split into smaller groups to discuss any points of uncertainty arising from the analysis to date, and then into village groups to discuss matters pertinent to each village. The results of these discussions were collated to aid in the interpretation of the questionnaire data and the compilation of the Planning Report element of the Neighbourhood Plan.
19. A second public meeting was held on October 25th where, using the same format as before, headline findings relating to each of the Topic Groups were presented, and questions answered. Through follow-up group work, attendees were asked to comment on proposed community actions resulting from the analysis of the findings.

Writing the report

20. The findings from the Household Questionnaire, the additional consultations and the two open community workshops have been used to compile the full Neighbourhood Plan.



The picture above shows some members of the public who attended the Planning Workshop, which was held in Kinnerley Parish Hall on Thursday evening, 28th June 2012



'Kinnerley Parish and More from Llanymynech Rocks'
Photograph by David Slaughter, Maesbrook



Looking towards the Breidden hills from Dovaston