



OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2019-2031

ABSTRACT

A plan to support the future development of Otterton as a community.

Otterton NPSG

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DRAFT OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

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1 A VISION FOR OTTERTON

Our beautiful village of Otterton, set in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Conservation Area, is cherished by those that live here. Our vision for the Parish of Otterton is to retain the integral character of our village through the thoughtful, sustainable, creative development of the social, emotional, physical, economic and environmental needs as valued by the community. We wish to preserve and protect what is best and distinctive about the Parish, whilst recognising the need for evolution, measured growth and careful development that will allow our friendly community to thrive.

Our Overall Aims

- Ensure that Otterton continues to be an outstanding place to live, work and visit.
- Promote a healthy, thriving and harmonious community and a sustainable future, for generations to enjoy.
- Preserve and enhance Otterton's historical significance and built environment.
- Cherish, protect and enhance the natural environment with careful consideration to its AONB and World Heritage Site status.
- Ensure that any future development (should it ever be required) is of the highest quality and design, in accordance with the Otterton Design Statement 2004.
- Insist that any new development should meet the needs of the local inhabitants first.
- Reduce the volume and speed of traffic through the village and reduce heavy goods vehicles.
- Support and encourage the reduction of pollution, global warming and our carbon footprint within the Parish of Otterton.

In this document:

- A list of acronyms used is at Appendix A on page 54.
- A number of appendices are provided as separate documents since they provide background to the main body of the report.
- The pictures in this document were taken by the people listed in Appendix O, identified by the number at the bottom left of each picture.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 History of Otterton Neighbourhood Plan Registration

Neighbourhood planning gives a community the power to develop a shared vision for their area. The plans can shape, direct and help deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan.

Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategy policies (Ref: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 29 quote). This Neighbourhood Plan is fully evidenced and is the result of close collaboration within the community. It reflects local aspirations and priorities.

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, Neighbourhood Planning Regulations came into force in April 2012. This enables local communities to have more influence over the future development of their area. Otterton Parish Council (OPC) decided to register the parish of Otterton as a Neighbourhood Area in June 2014, and this was approved by East Devon District Council (EDDC) in December 2014 (Docs on the EDDC website under NP → Otterton).

2.2 Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

A Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group was set up in late 2016, involving members of OPC and the community, and meetings held to progress the project.

This Neighbourhood Plan is the result of their work.

The plan is in the form of this main document and a number of separate appendices. Appendix O contains a list of the component documents provided as part of the overall submission.

2.3 Major events during the project

	Event	Date
1	Launch meeting	23.11.16
2	Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire	Jun 2017
3	Questionnaire Feedback Events	Feb 2018
4	Production of first Draft Plan, initial review by EDDC NP Team and for consultation within Otterton	Mar 2019
5	Review within village	Jun - Jul 2019
5	Approval by Parish Council and submission to EDDC	Aug 2019

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	Event	Date
6	Circulation of draft Plan by EDDC	Aug – Sep 2019
7	Formal Plan Inspection and revision	Sep - Oct 2019
8	Referendum	Nov 2019
9	Publication and adoption of approved Neighbourhood Plan	Nov 2019

2.4 Village Consultation – Questionnaires

We circulated questionnaires to every household in the village. A total of 209 adults' questionnaires were received and analysed.

As well as giving the adults in the Parish a Questionnaire for their views, we felt that it was very important to ask the children and young people for their views. They are one of the keys to the continued vibrancy of the village and we valued their opinions.

There were two children's questionnaires; one for children up to the age of 11 and one for young people aged 12 to 17. (Appendix H)

There were 17 returns from the Under 11s and 16 returns from the 12-17 age group (making nearly 14% of the total returns).

Ottertton Parish
Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire

The future of Ottertton in your hands! 

Please complete this very important Questionnaire to shape the future of your Parish

The Parish Council has formed a Steering Group of volunteer Ottertton residents to invite your opinions on living in the Parish, now and in the future. This questionnaire is the first step in this community-led process. The results will clearly show how Ottertton people feel about living here and how much and in what ways they would like to see the Parish develop over the coming years.

This is your opportunity to offer your views on important subjects including development, transport, employment, infrastructure, communication and facilities within the village. What you say will influence the future of the Parish of Ottertton.

We will analyse all responses and present the results for discussion at a series of public meetings. We will then present the final plan to our local District Council for approval. Once the plan has been approved, a referendum of Ottertton Parish residents will be held and if more than fifty percent vote in favour **the plan will become a legally binding document, covering the period up to 2031.**

Please use one questionnaire for each adult
There is a separate questionnaire enclosed for under-11s.
Please return your completed questionnaire to the village shop, or post using the enclosed SAE.

Questionnaires need to be returned by _____ Thank you

If you need extra copies of either questionnaire, please visit the Village Shop, or the Ottertton website www.ottertton.info. If you would like help filling in this Questionnaire or would like a copy in large print, then please email the Steering Group at otterttonnps@gmail.com or contact the village shop. The Ottertton Neighbourhood Plan status is also on Facebook at www.facebook.com/OtterttonNP.

If you would like to be entered in the **Free Prize Draw for one of two £25 meal vouchers at The Kings Arms, Ottertton**, then please leave contact details below.

I wish to be entered in the **Free Prize Draw - £25 Meal Voucher at The Kings Arms**

Name (in capitals please): _____ Signature: _____

Telephone/email: _____

1

Young people and children, have your say too!



You are part of our village so we would like to hear your views as well.

For children aged up to 11 we would like to hear your views on the following:

How important is it to keep places in and around Ottertton where you can enjoy: (Circle 1 very important through to 5 not important at all)	
Walks along the footpaths by the river, hills and cliffs.	1 2 3 4 5
Seeing our wildlife such as birds, insects, animals and river life.	1 2 3 4 5
Looking at our plants, trees and woods.	1 2 3 4 5
If you could have an extra play area, what would you like to see on it?	
Are there any activities or Clubs you would like to see in the village for your age group?	
If you have a mobile phone, how important is it that it works in the village?	Please circle your choice: Very important / important / quite important / not important
What do you LOVE about living in Ottertton?	
What do you NOT like about living in Ottertton?	
Is there anything else you would like to say about Ottertton?	

Thank you for sharing your thoughts with us.

For young people aged 12-17 Please turn over for your questions ➡

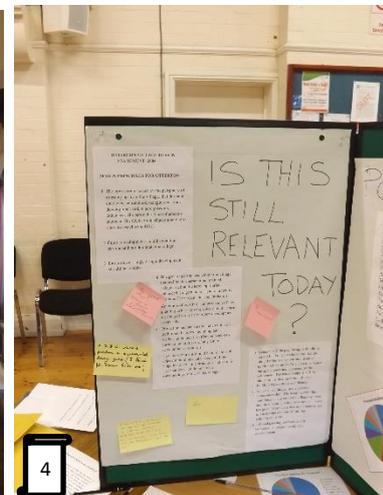
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2.5 Village Consultation – Feedback Sessions

Two feedback sessions were held in the Village Hall in February 2018. Preparatory work summarised the results of the questionnaires and posed additional questions, and the sessions provided further feedback which is incorporated in this plan.



 **Otterton** 
Neighbourhood Plan
feedback meeting.
At the Village Hall
Tuesday 13th February 7.00-9.00pm
Saturday 17th February 2.00-4.00pm
Come and join us to see and hear what you said in your Questionnaires.
This is an informal display and chat about your responses and an opportunity to have a further say about your community. Please come and join us at one of the above sessions.
(They are the same presentation. Children welcome.)
Your village, your say, your views matter!



2.6 Process

Neighbourhood plans must meet certain 'basic conditions' and other legal requirements before they can come into force. These are tested through an independent examination before the neighbourhood plan may proceed to a referendum. For the Plan to be adopted, a simple majority of those voting in the referendum must approve it

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2.7 Otterton and the EDDC Local Plan

Otterton is identified as not being a sustainable settlement under Strategy 27 of [EDDC's Local Plan 2013-2031](#). This means that it is not an area to be allocated development, and therefore, the village does not have a Built-up Area Boundary defined (Reference : [East Devon Villages Plan - Proposed Built-up Area Boundary Criteria – Revised February 2016](#)).

Following this work, Otterton is not mentioned in the [EDDC Villages Plan 2017](#) (adopted July 2018). This Neighbourhood Plan fully supports the Local Plan view.

If additional development sites (including infill) are required *in the future* then no development would be allowed to have a detrimental impact on the landscape and character of Otterton village and the Parish as a whole by virtue of its location, scale, density and design.

Any future development should support only proven local needs for those with a strong connection to the area. In this case only small-scale housing developments which would include affordable housing and properties for downsizing would be allowed, and only then with all the necessary improvements to village infrastructure. Any new developments must meet environmental standards of the highest level including insulation, and take account of solar, wind, and other renewable technologies. Developments should respect the desires as outlined in [The Otterton Village Design Statement 2004](#).

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3 MAP AND STATISTICS

For the purpose of The Neighbourhood Plan, the area included is defined by the Parish boundary, as shown below.



3.1 Otterton as a Place and Community

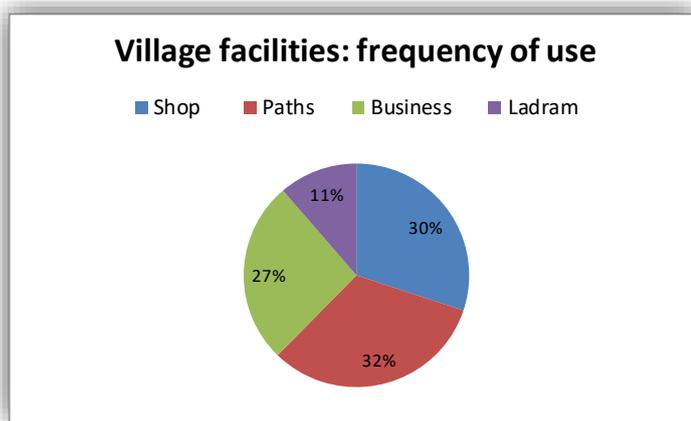
Otterton is an attractive, vibrant, rural coastal parish in East Devon, lying mostly on the East side of the River Otter, surrounded by open rolling hills and farmland. It is situated between Budleigh Salterton and Sidmouth. The resident population is about 740, mainly living within the village, but there are a number of outlying farms and hamlets scattered throughout the parish. There are 327 dwellings (2011 Census).

Otterton has a beautiful, historic large church, a thriving primary school, an established busy pub, a hairdressers, a highly-regarded community shop, a popular working mill and a well-used village hall; but no Post Office.

The shop is used on a regular basis by 83% of questionnaire responders, with a further 10% using the shop a few times per year. In addition to supplying parishioners with a range of goods, the community shop provides a focal point in the village. Parishioners now walk to the community shop rather than driving to the nearest facility. This has brought life back to village and enhanced community spirit.

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Ottertton is a very sociable place to live and a variety of activities are currently enjoyed by parishioners, the most popular being the general social activities, gardening club and fitness activities, all of which take place in the village hall. The church members form a particularly active group in the village: they organise a number of very popular events, often to raise money to maintain the church in a good state of repair.



The village hall is reliant on income generated from the regular hire of the hall, and without this income it would not be able to sustain itself. The lack of car parking has been an issue deterring people from hiring the hall or organising events that would attract people from outside of the village.

Ottertton also has a recreation field to the east of the village (known as Stantyway field), with a small pavilion and changing rooms, and there is also a small playground with play equipment for younger children within the village.

In the Children’s Questionnaire, nearly 65% of children wanted a skate park/ramps with other ideas to further improve facilities. Keeping the children involved and satisfied with their community adds to its vibrancy. So any planning requirements relating to play areas should be viewed favourably.



The adjacent responses are charted so that the larger font represents a greater number of responses.

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Taking account of what the children have expressed should be factored in to any planning developments. They love their environment, want to keep safe and have facilities to keep their families in the village.

The children (11 and under) when asked if there was anything else, they would like to say about Otterton, offered some thoughtful comments, as seen opposite.

I'm happy living here.	I would like a road crossing.
We have lots of friends.	I would like more places to cycle/scoot safely.
It's a lovely place.	I would like better broadband.
It's quiet at night.	Do not build any more houses so roads aren't busier.
It is joyful.	
It is the best place I could live.	
It is full of laughter.	

There is a much-visited historic working water mill, with an interesting shop, art gallery, very popular café/restaurant and an artisan bakery and deli.

The historic core of the village was designated as a Conservation Area in 1972 and enlarged in 1993. There are 58 listed structures, including 3 Grade II* (see Appendix J).

At Ladram Bay, to the east of the village, is a large award winning 5 star holiday park, which increases the population in the summer by about 3000. The only access to this park is through Otterton village, along narrow country lanes, some with a 6' width restriction and the rest directly through the village centre.

In the responses to the Questionnaire it is noted that 57% never used the site at Ladram Bay, but 37% do use the facilities and out of those, 11% do so more than once a month. It also provides a place for local employment (within 10 miles).

3.2 Statistics

Name of Parish	Otterton
Size (land area)	1080 Ha (~4.2 sq miles)
Local Planning Authority	East Devon District Council
Ward	Raleigh (Budleigh and Raleigh from May 2019)
Population – permanent residents	743 (LGA Research document)
Population - seasonal	+ ~3000 (due to Ladram Bay occupancy)

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Number of Households	327; 300 within the settlement
Main settlement	Ottertton Village
Hamlets	South Farm (includes 10 small business units); Pinn, Burnthouse and Passaford

3.3 Age Demographics

(Source Patient and Practitioner Services Agency (PPSA0 2013 – Doctors records, supplied through EDDC; referenced in Appendix F).

- Ottertton has a higher % of 11-15 year olds (7.1%) compared to E Devon (5.2%) and slightly more 16-17 year olds 3.00% compared to E Devon at (2.3%). The number of children aged 0-10 years is comparably similar.
- There are 135 children aged 0-17 which represents around 18% of the total population of Ottertton.
- We have quite a low % of 20-34 year olds (9.5%) compared to E Devon at 12.1%.
- Almost 48% of Ottertton's population is aged over 50, with 25.5% of the population being 65+.

As Ottertton has a significant number of children and young people (20% of population) and almost half the population aged over 50 years of age, planning for housing needs should take this into account.

3.4 Existing Housing

(Source: Office for National Statistics 2011, published under Open Government Licence)

3.4.1 Housing Types

The types of housing occupied has been analysed as follows:

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Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Purpose built flat	Flats in converted or shared house	Flat in commercial building	Caravan
116	102	99	2	5	2	1

A Freedom of Information request (Information and Complaints Officer EDDC Feb 2017) also revealed that:

- 28 homes are listed as second homes for the purpose of council tax (class B dwellings).
- A further 5 properties are registered as self-catering 'hereditaments' for the purpose of Business Rates.

(Together, this is 33 homes – that is 10% of the total number of dwellings (327) that are second or holiday homes.)

- Clinton Estates have over 40 residential properties in the village, let under affordable housing for local people (Source: Clinton Devon Estates).

3.4.2 Duration in Village and Tenure

The questionnaire asked villagers how many months a year they lived in Otterton Parish, and the results are shown in the table below:

	12 months	Part year	No response
Number	196	7	6
Percentage	94%	3%	3%

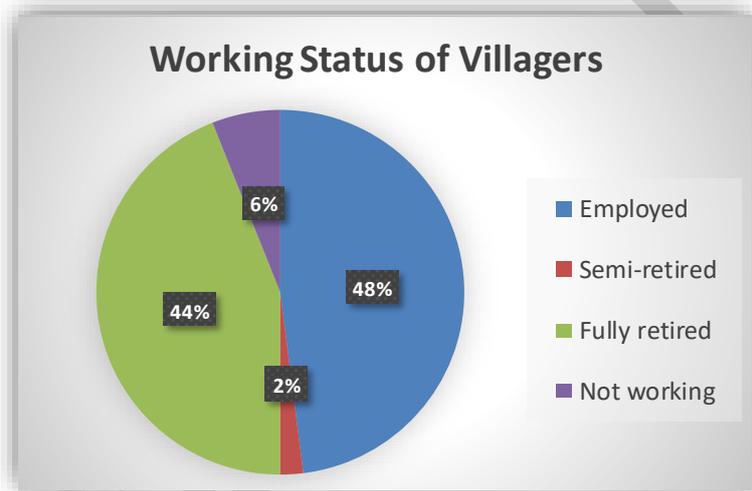
Of those responding to the questionnaire, the following tenure status was derived (Source: Office for National Statistics 2011, published under Open Government Licence):

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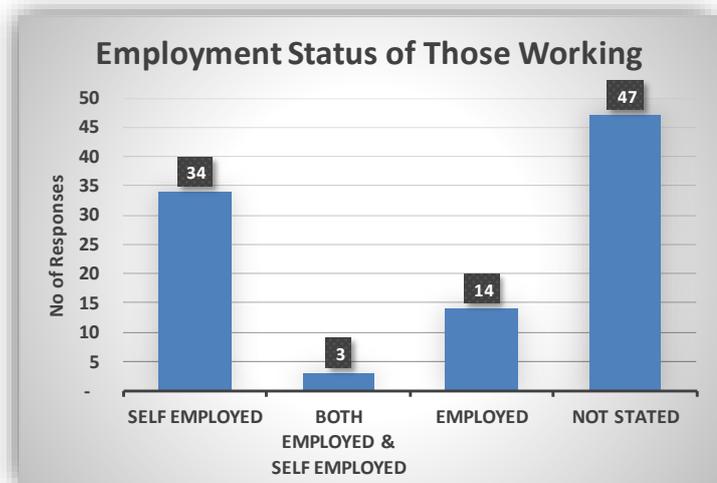
Owned outright	Owned with mortgage or loan	Shared ownership	Rented from Council	Other social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
108	77	0	20	4	61	9

3.5 Employment

The working status of those completing the questionnaire was as follows:



Out of those working and were willing to say, the majority said they were self-employed:



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For those that responded to the questionnaire, a substantial proportion (44%) were retired. This may have implications for any housing that might be required in the future.

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4 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

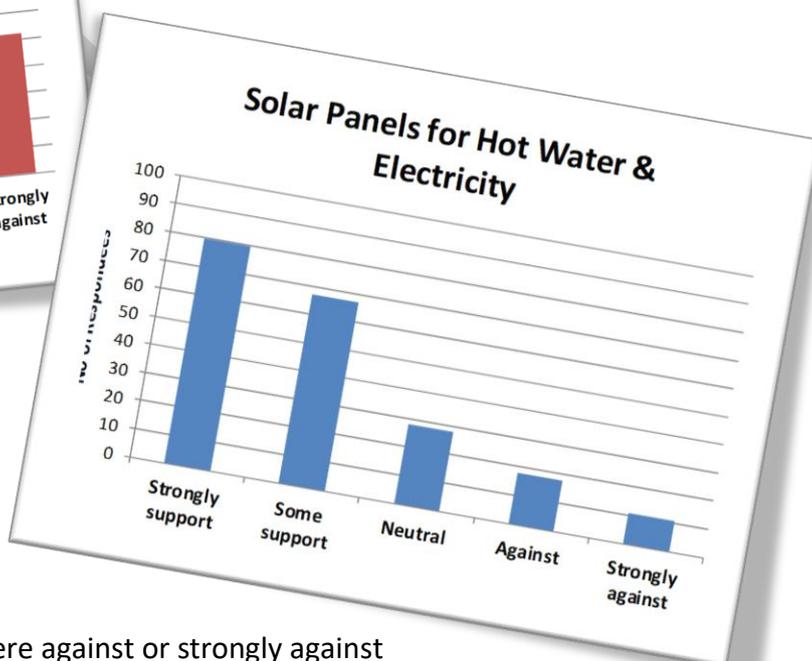
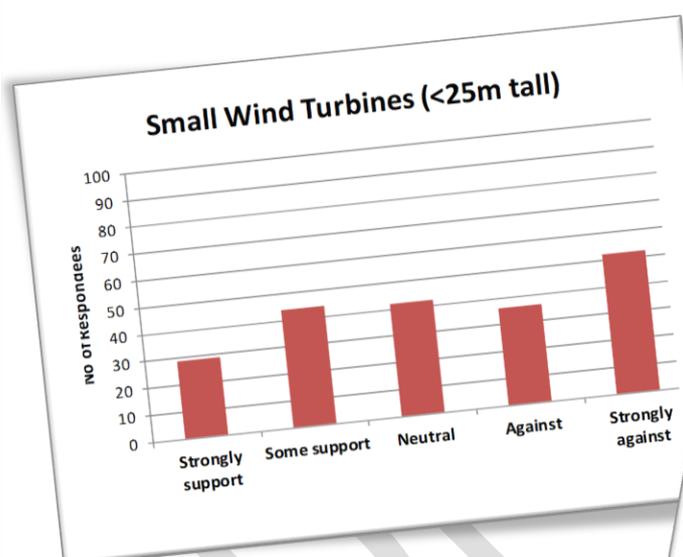
4.1 Sustainability

4.1.1 Development Sustainability

In 2013 EDDC carried out a sustainability audit of the smaller settlements. (Reference: [Small Towns and Villages Sustainability Assessment 2013 Part 1 – Pages 1 – 99](#) and [Pages 100-204](#)). Even though it has some public transport, a primary school and a small community shop, Otterton did not meet sufficient criteria to be considered a sustainable settlement for the allocation of development. Most of the community have to travel to work and to access other facilities using private transport.

4.1.2 Energy Options

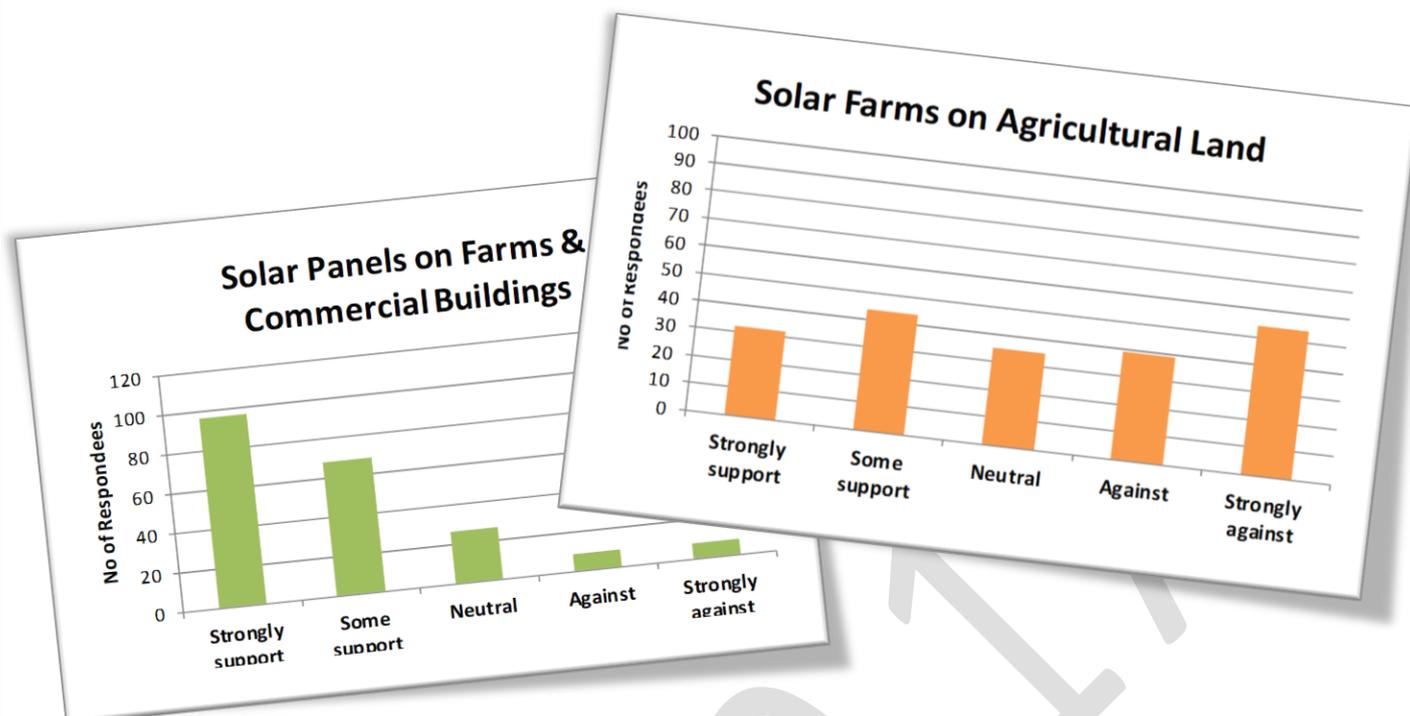
In general terms as to whether Otterton Parish Community were in favour of sustainable sources of heat and power, when asked how supportive of different technologies that might be used, the response was as follows:



Around 45% of parishioners were against or strongly against any small wind turbines with 37% giving some support or strong support for them.

On the other hand, 72% strongly supported or supported the idea of using solar panels on houses for hot water and electricity with only 12% being against such use.

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By far the greatest support for solar panels was for use on farms or commercial buildings. 86% strongly agreed or gave some support for this use. But there is little support for larger solar arrays on agricultural land. These preferences should be considered if there are any planning applications for renewable energies, whether on homes, agricultural buildings or land.

4.2 Housing

4.2.1 Housing Needs

In July 2012 a Housing Needs Survey commissioned by Greendale Investments concluded that Otterton needed 10 affordable homes over the next 5 years. This was done as part of an approved planning application for 15 new homes at a site known colloquially as North Star, at the northern end of the village (ref: [Planning application 11/1597/MFUL](#)). At the time of writing, this development has not been built, although EDDC currently deem it to have started.

That survey is now out of date, and there is no new information on housing needs in the parish. However, Otterton is not allocated any future development in the Local Plan, so no other housing site has been identified.

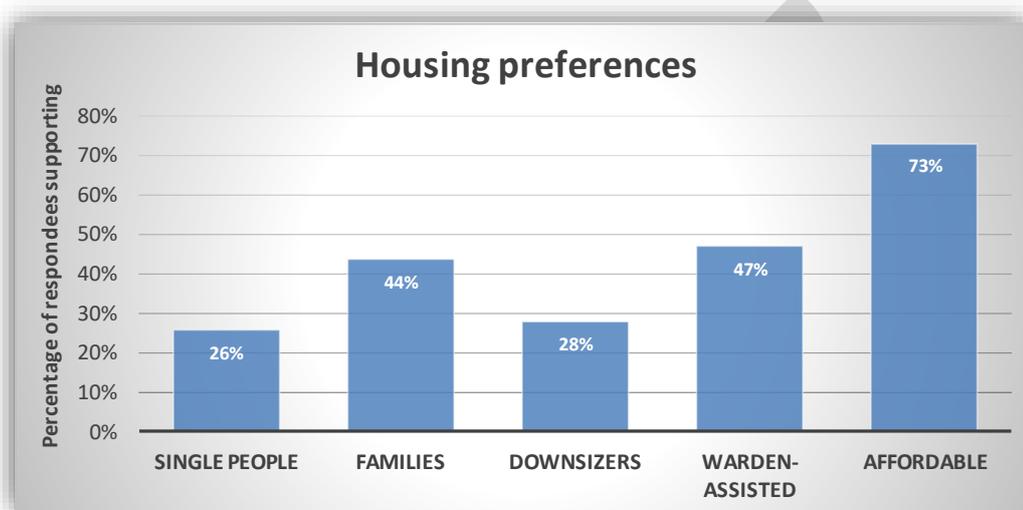
4.2.2 Future Development

Should any future housing be allocated or thought necessary, the questionnaire identified that there was a preference for affordable housing (over 70% of those answering), but other types of housing, such as warden assisted accommodation, were also identified (47%). Respondents were asked to identify suitable sites for

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housing, but the majority either did not want further development, or suggested the North Star site, which already has planning permission for 15 homes (Ref Questionnaire results in Appendix F).

Those in the Parish were asked whether the parish should support improved housing for single people, families with children, people wanting either to downsize or to live in warden assisted accommodation and people wanting affordable housing. The results of this are shown on the bar chart below:

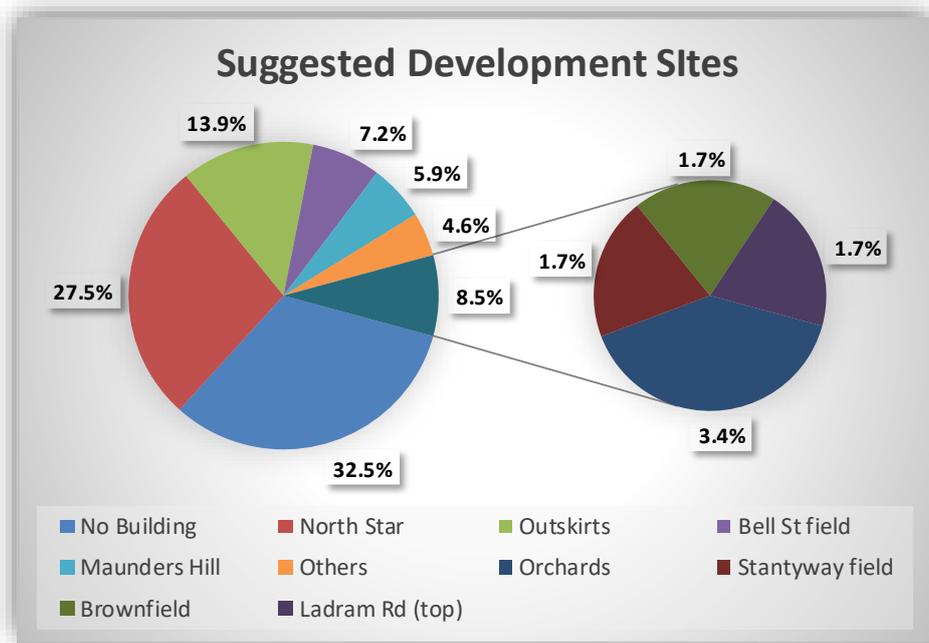


4.2.3 NO MORE DEVELOPMENT

A third of responses regarding locations for future development were from residents who specified strongly that they wanted no more building in the village. Some left the section blank or felt that they were not qualified to answer as they had not lived here long enough to comment. This may be related to the age profile of the questionnaire responders.

The pie chart below shows the percentage of responders supporting each of the location options listed:

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Considering any potential future building, a majority of suggestions from villagers mentioned the North Star site. Other sites were also suggested as shown in the pie-chart above.

This aligns fairly closely to the sites identified in the (now-superseded) 2011 'Land Banking' exercise undertaken by EDDC.

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4.3 The Built Environment

Ottertton is a quintessential Devon village of many cob and thatched cottages, nestling in a side valley of the River Otter at a bridging point. The main part of the village is a Conservation Area, designated in 1972 and extended in 1993.



View from St Michael's Church roof looking ENE towards Peak Hill

The village has a variety of building styles, as illustrated below:



Terraced thatched cottages, The Green



1904 cottages

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Houstern Farm



Modern terraced houses – Vieux Close



Terraced maisonettes – Cross Trees



Houses on The Green



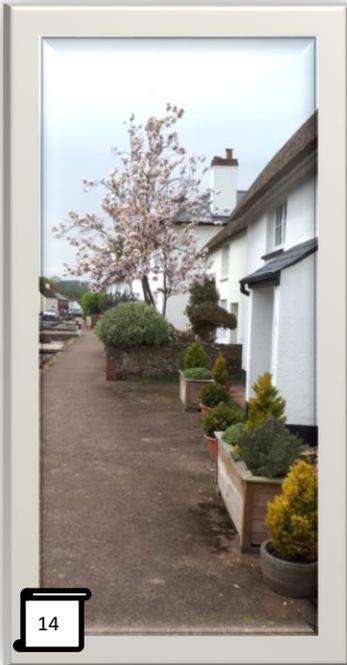
Houses on Fore Street



Houses on Fore Street

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4.3.1 Built Environment – Background



Houses on Fore Street,
Otterton

There are 58 listed structures in the parish (Ref: Historic England and Appendix J), plus other listed features (22 tombs and headstones, land). The oldest farmhouse dates back to 1580. The church tower may have Saxon origins. There is also a wealth of local heritage assets from the Victorian and later periods which are not yet locally listed (ref EDDC policy EN9 and policy EN10; also listed in Appendix J).

The protection and enhancement of the unique character of the village was identified in the questionnaire responses (Ref Appendix F).



St Michael's Church,
Otterton



Mid-C19 barn conversion, Ottery Street

In 2004 a Village Design Statement for Otterton (OVDS) was adopted as supplementary planning guidance. This has been reviewed as part of the neighbourhood planning project: the ten design principles stated in it (see Appendix C) are still considered relevant and hence are adopted by this Plan. It stated that the village should retain a rural feel:

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View looking NNE to Anchoing Hill from St Michael's Church roof

"The effect of fields and former orchards reaching down into the village is to divide the built environment and give glimpses of the surrounding countryside. Otterton is defined by green spaces, traditional narrow lanes, trees and hedgerows. The retention of such features and avoidance of further development in large clusters are considered important or very important by 90% of residents. Walls of flint, brick and cob enhance the character of the village. Future development should take this into account. Integral to the village is that there are few tall buildings. The use of local stone, cob, clay, slate and thatch predominate and should be emulated."

The majority of villagers are still in agreement with this.

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4.4 The Natural Environment



View from Budleigh Salterton shoreline to Otterton Point (mouth of the River Otter)

The parish is within the designated [East Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#), and its coastline forms part of the [Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site](#) (WHS). The Otter Estuary and the coastline east of Ladram Bay is designated a [Site of Special Scientific Interest](#) (SSSI).



View towards Budleigh Salterton from the Coast path near Danger Point

The landscape is of exceptional, unspoilt quality, and rises from the riverside valley eastwards towards High Peak and the hills adjoining Mutters Moor.

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Our Neighbourhood Plan takes the issue of climate change very seriously and wants to mitigate its impact through careful management of planning issues relating to the natural environment.

4.4.1 Landscape Character Assessment

This analysis is based on the draft East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment and Management Guidelines published for consultation in September 2018. It has been used to understand the distinctive character of the parish, and what makes it special. In turn this forms the basis of a positive planning approach while highlighting what needs to be protected.



Banks and trees alongside back lane to Sidmouth

The description below is summarised from the draft Guidelines, which are referenced in full in Appendix K:

Ottertton is within the National Character Type Area 148, the Devon Redlands, which lies to the West of Sidmouth. It is almost entirely within the Sidmouth and Lyme Bay Coastal Plateau Devon Character Area. Ottertton Parish has been assessed to have the following Landscape Character Types (LCT): Open Coastal Plateau (1B); Sparsely Settled Farmed Valley Floor (3C); Cliffs (4H); Estate Wooded Farmland (5B).

The chief planning guidelines suggested by this assessment, and the landscape types they apply to are as below. These actions are referenced in this Plan's policies.

- 1) Keep undeveloped character and avoid incursions of development onto the high ground, skylines and ridges (1B).

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- 2) Stop expansion of coastal caravan sites and encourage greater landscaping (1B and 4H).
- 3) Protect the river valley from development and allow it to regain its natural flood plain function (3C).
- 4) Improve recreational access without harming biodiversity (3C).
- 5) Keep nature in control, but encourage education with appropriate access.
- 6) Resist future coastal development in this LCT or adjacent LCTs (such as caravan site expansion), and enable existing inappropriate development to relocate (H4).
- 7) Protect the very distinctive character of Otterton as an 'estate village' (5B).
- 8) New buildings should be sympathetic to existing buildings (for example in terms of scale and materials) but not necessarily a pastiche (5B).
- 9) Require any new farm buildings to be very carefully sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the wider landscape. For example, they should not be sited on ridgelines or prominent slopes, and should use visually-recessive and non-reflective materials (5B).
- 10) Identify opportunities to inform local people and visitors of the history and importance of the estate landscapes (5B).
- 11) Ensure that visitor infrastructure remains subordinate to the wider landscape (5B).

4.4.2 Land Use and Survey responses

The predominant land use is agriculture; the land is mostly Grade 2 and down to arable, with the best land lying in the river valley (Ref: Agricultural Land Classification ALC006).

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View N towards Lower Pinn Farm from coast path

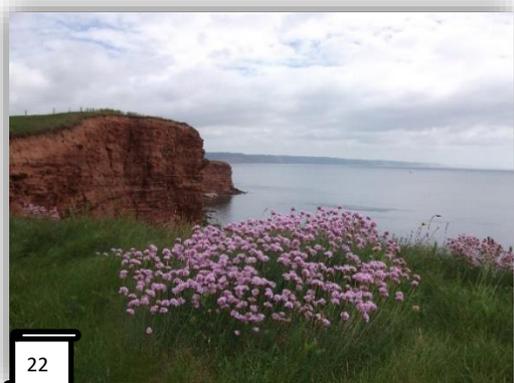


Arable cultivation near Black Head

The natural environment is highly valued by residents and visitors alike, and attracts many people, including walkers, nature lovers and cyclists, to the area because of its special character.

The parish has a wealth of footpaths (20 miles) which are very well used, as evidenced by responses to the questionnaire. The table below shows that when asked to order a number of features of the parish in importance (1 being most important and 14 the least important) then riverside footpaths is clearly the outstanding category (reference Appendix F).

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Cliffs at Danger Point, part of the World Heritage Coast



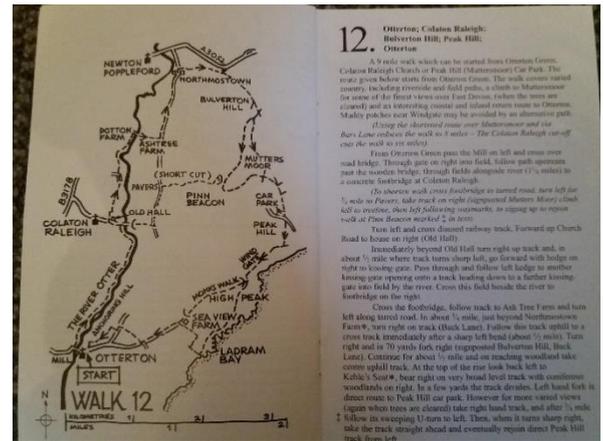
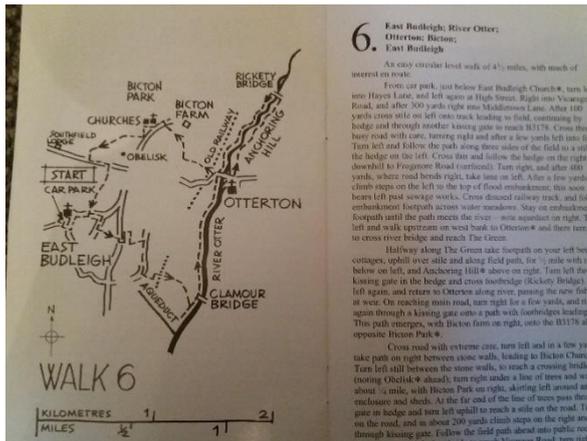
River Otter looking N from Otterton bridge
March 2018

Ranking	Heading
1	Riverside Footpaths
2-4	Village Footpaths Wildlife in General Cliff Footpaths
5-7	Woodland /Trees Village Green Other Inland Footpaths
8-9	Open Farmland Park Lane
10-14	Traditional Building Materials Playing Fields Narrow Green Lanes Wildlife – Beavers Playground

In the natural environment section of the questionnaire, the riverside footpaths were ranked most highly overall, followed by village and cliff footpaths and then wildlife in general. These Public Rights of Way (PROWs) are the community facility most used and enjoyed by parishioners, 95% of whom regularly use them and 69% do so more than once per week.

PROWs in the parish include The South West Coast path. All paths are used regularly by The Otter Valley Association and East Devon Ramblers Group, and feature in several guide books and on walking route websites.

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Walks including river and coast around Otterton



Coastal view on SW Coast Path looking towards High Peak and Sidmouth

There is a notable increase in the use of the footpaths at weekends and in the peak holiday season, suggesting they are enjoyed by a significant number of visitors to the area. This enhances the opportunity to increase trade for local businesses, such as Ladram Bay, Otterton Mill, the village pub and community shop.

In the Children's Questionnaire, it is evident that the young people aged up to 11 years old greatly appreciate their natural environment with over 88% saying that it is either 'very important' or 'important' to them to be able to walk along the footpaths by the river, hills and cliffs around Otterton. Indeed, 82% felt that seeing wildlife around Otterton was 'very important' to them.

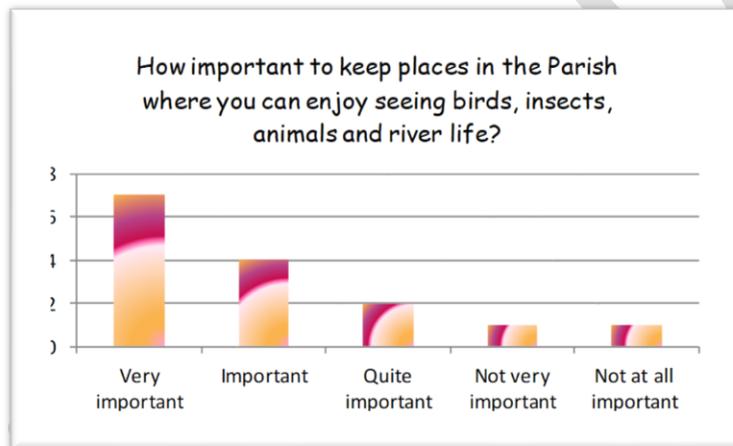
They love their natural surroundings and enjoy it being part of their lives. (Appendix H)

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Local children planting new young pine trees near The Warren

Again, young people (12-17 years) really seem to appreciate their natural surroundings. 81% said they like to be able to walk along the footpaths to enjoy the wildlife and its surroundings. On average 73% of young responders felt that their natural environment around Otterton is 'very important' or 'important' to them.



Graph showing responses for up to 11 years of age

Our Neighbourhood Plan stresses the great importance that children and young people put on their natural environment and preserving it for this and future generations. Any planning applications that would enhance our natural environment and help protect it would be viewed favourably.

There are many aspects of Otterton that the children love as indicated below.

To help us achieve what the children love, our planning considerations will incorporate their valuable views and opinions.

What do you LOVE about Otterton?

It's green - wildlife

views----the river----pretty

animals ---- people who care

friends / it's friendly

the mill---- school ----shop

calmness ---peaceful

playpark --- the green

Everything

Full analysis of the Children's responses is in Appendix H.

4.4.3 Local Green Spaces

Otterton has five areas of green space that are valued by the community. They are shown on the map below, and are:

- the village green (1)
- the church yard and cemetery (2)
- the allotment gardens (3)
- the Jubilee playground (4)
- the Stantyway recreation field (5).

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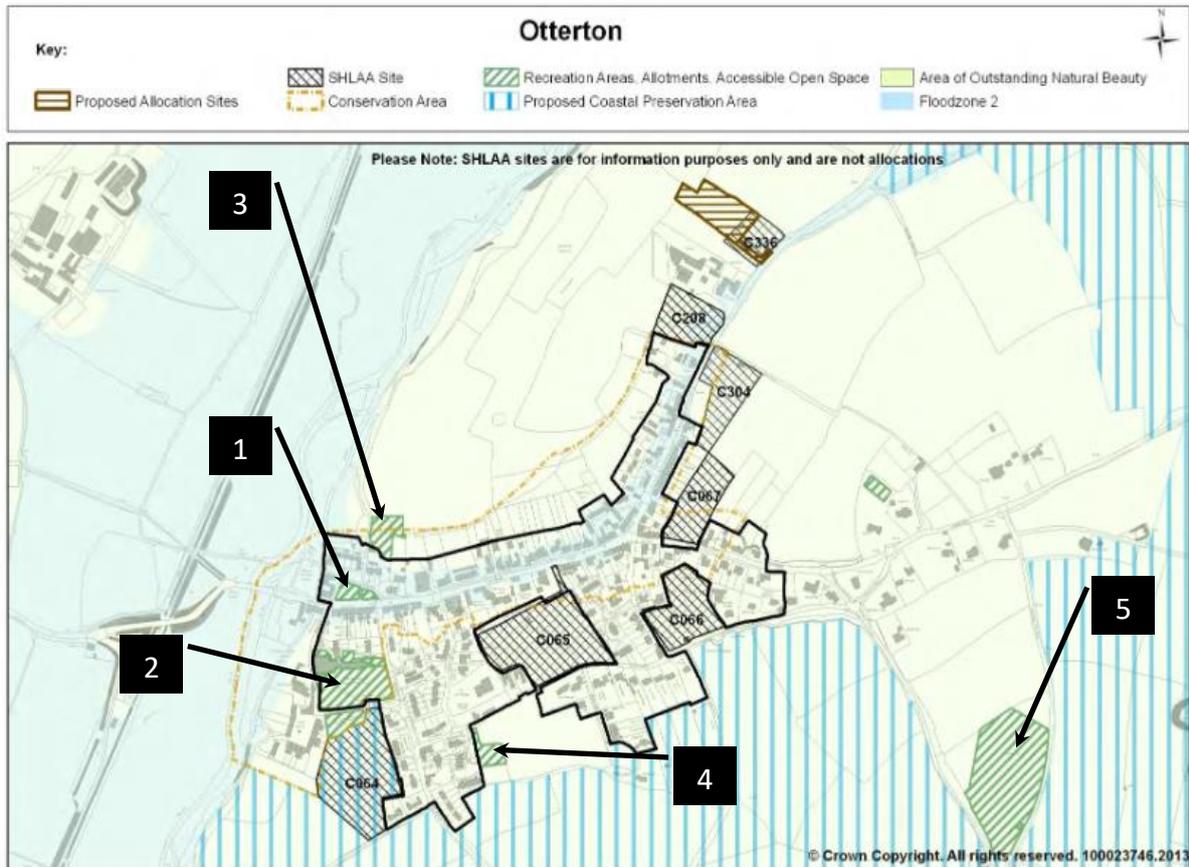


Figure 1 - Local Green Spaces in Otterton

These areas are well used and loved by the community, but especially the children and young people. The School uses the allotment gardens for teaching purposes. It is proposed to designate these as 'Local Green Spaces' as they fulfil the criteria set out in NPPF (paragraphs 99, 100), being local in character and of special value to the community.

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4.4.4 River Flooding

River flooding is a serious issue for the village: when the River Otter bursts its banks, the village gets cut off from the west, and The Mill and houses close to the river have been flooded in the past (2008, 2012; 2013; 2014 - Environment Agency).



River Otter and Otterton Brook flooding in 2012 and 2016

4.4.5 Biodiversity Assessment

ONPSG commissioned a Biodiversity report for Otterton from the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC). In summary, the report states the following in relation to specific features of the Otterton area:

1. The parish has 2 SSSIs, the Otter Estuary and the Ladram Bay to Sidmouth cliffs (statutory sites).
2. It has five County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and two Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), listed in Appendix L (non-statutory sites).
3. It has two Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI) identified, and two Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS), also listed in Appendix L.
4. Otterton is not within a Greater Horseshoe Bat Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone (i.e. a Consultation Zone).

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5. There are Cirl Buntings breeding within the parish¹.
6. There are barn owl records within the parish (seen breeding in 2018).
7. Otterton is in a Great Crested Newt consultation zone.
8. There are 23 Development Control Species present in the parish (List in Appendix L).
9. There are 169 other species – flora and fauna – falling into the category of “Other legally protected and notable species”.

The report proposes a number of key principles to protect wildlife and geology for incorporation in Neighbourhood Plans, and these align well with the views on the natural environment expressed in the village questionnaire responses. They are as follows:

- Avoid both **statutory** and **non-statutory designated** sites.
- Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of **semi-natural habitat**.
- Consider the potential **protected species implications** of sites before finalising plans - it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later.
- Where sites contain patches of **semi-natural habitat** make sure these can be **retained and ideally linked** together as part of the intended end land use.
- Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments.
- Look for **enhancement** opportunities to **create, expand, buffer and link semi-natural habitats** on-site.
- Consider the potential for **creating new semi-natural habitat off-site** if opportunities on-site are limited, this is known as ‘biodiversity offsetting’. It may be possible to pool contributions from several developments.

4.4.6 The Lower Otter Restoration Project (LORP)

This project is at a formative stage, but seeks to anticipate the effects of climate change in the estuary by breaching the riverside embankments and allowing the river to return to a more natural course within its floodplain. It also seeks to provide additional biodiversity gains, to compensate for that which will be lost when flood alleviation measures are introduced on the River Exe in coming years.

¹ As stated by Clinton Devon Estates’ volunteer bird warden in the parish

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If this project goes ahead, it is likely to attract many more visitors to the area because of the anticipated increase in wildlife habitats. Some of these visitors are likely to also visit Otterton. Increased visitor numbers may have further implications for planning for a car park to help alleviate the parking problems in the village.

4.4.7 Beavers

A project has been underway since 2015 to monitor the effect of a beaver re-introduction programme, led by Devon Wildlife Trust. There are now eight family groups of beavers thriving on the River Otter and its tributaries. This has stirred interest nationwide, including TV coverage on *Countryfile* and *SpringWatch*. It may also impact visitor numbers.

4.5 Economy, Business and Employment

In order to keep the community thriving, it is important to support suitable small business development through encouraging greater use of IT and improving current facilities. Farming is the economic mainstay of the area so careful consideration would have to be made for any development that would have an effect on the natural environment.



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Supporting the needs of our shop, school, pub, mill and the hall through any careful planning considerations, will also all help retain our thriving community.

The business questionnaire responses suggest that good quality mobile signals and fast broadband is important to local businesses. Even the children's questionnaire revealed that they too particularly wanted a good mobile signal. Nearly 94% of 12-17 year olds said that a good mobile phone signal from their home was very important or important to them.

4.7 Ladram Bay Holiday Park



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Looking across to Ladram Bay Holiday Park from High Peak

This 5 star rated award winning site is located on the coast, a mile to the East of the village of Otterton. Over the last 75 years the site has grown from a small camping ground into a very large and popular holiday park with a site licence for 831 permanent chalets, mobile homes, touring caravans, camper vans and tents in the season. It is open from March to the end of October, and in the height of the summer season the site's population swells to about 3000 (over 4x the normal village population) with resultant large increases in traffic. Some private lodge owners also have access throughout much of the year.

In approaching the wider community, Ladram Bay offer reduced membership fees to Otterton parishioners during the 'Off Peak' season and this facility is used by 11% of those that responded in the Questionnaires, particularly the swimming pool. They also provide employment for people in the area. Ladram Bay owners have also been supportive of various projects undertaken in the Parish such as funding the village

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playground facilities, rebuilding a church path and supporting brook maintenance activity.



Ladram Bay Holiday Park viewed from the sea.

However, it is the traffic that is generated from this popular site, including the visitors, the trades and the movement of the lodges, that causes huge concern to Otterton residents. So planning implications for future developments from Ladram are an issue.

In a traffic survey undertaken in 2017, two days were chosen in August (being the height of the season for Ladram) and two days in November, being the quiet season.

For the road that leads directly to Ladram Bay (Bell St/Ladram Rd), the results showed that comparing a **Saturday in November** to a **Saturday in August**, and a **Tuesday in November** to a **Tuesday in August** yielded the following outcomes:

Month and Day 2017		Vehicles IN to Ladram	% Increase in vehicles travelling through Otterton in August
NOVEMBER	Saturday	352	146% increase
AUGUST	Saturday	867	
NOVEMBER	Tuesday	246	341% increase
AUGUST	Tuesday	720	

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All traffic to Ladram Bay (including movement of the lodges) has to pass through the village, as it is located at the end of a narrow road, which turns into a farm track and footpath. This is seen as a very significant problem for the village, causing a significant increase in traffic and congestion at times, with many questionnaire respondents highlighting this issue.

By far the biggest issue raised in the traffic part of the questionnaire concerned Ladram Bay.

There was a feeling that it had grown too big, that development had been unrestricted and that it needed to be prevented from growing any larger. Comments like “Greatly reduce congestion created by Ladram Bay traffic”, “Stop expansion of Ladram Bay”, “Restrict traffic from Ladram Bay”, and “Build an alternative route to Ladram Bay” were very evident in the Questionnaire responses.

Therefore, any planning applications that might increase traffic volumes, noise or create further pollution, would not be acceptable.

4.8 Transport and Traffic

The plan's aim is to enhance the enjoyment, safety and quality of life for residents and visitors by supporting deliverable improvements for motorists, pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users without compromising the village character, environment or way of life.

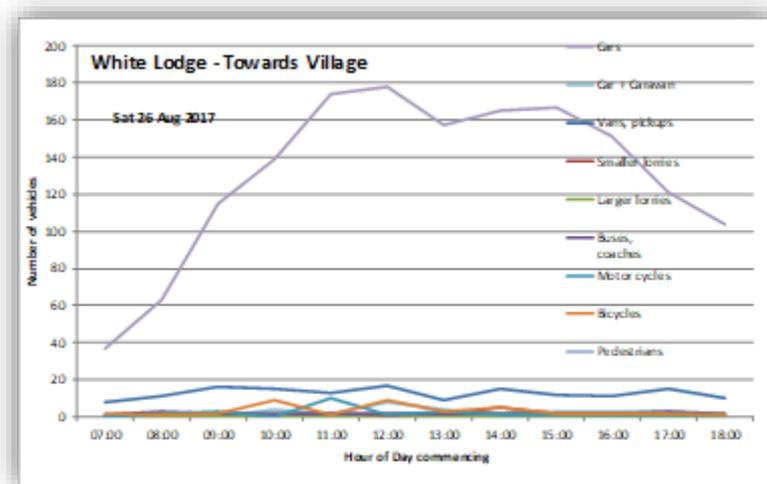
Rail: The village has no rail connection. Although the railway came to Otterton in the late 19th century, linking the village to the main London-Exeter Line in one direction and to Budleigh Salterton and Exmouth in the other, the line closed in 1967.

Buses: Otterton is serviced by an hourly bus service (Route 157) in both directions between Sidmouth and Exmouth. Passengers can make an onward journey to Exeter by changing buses in Exmouth or Newton Poppleford, although this is often inconvenient and not feasible after early evening. Sunday services only run during high summer.

Cycling: Sustrans [National Cycle Network Route 2](#) (also designated as part of the [Tour de Manche cycleway](#)) comes through the village and is well used by recreational cyclists as a result.

Cars are by far the most significant method of transport to and from Otterton. For example, the graph below shows inbound traffic past White Lodge at the west end of the village on a summer Saturday, and similar effects can be seen at the Ladram Road and Ottery Street counting points:

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4.8.1 Traffic Surveys

We conducted two surveys in 2017 of **all** the traffic coming into the village. One was on a Saturday and a Tuesday in the holiday season during August, the other on a Saturday and a Tuesday in November.

Month and day 2017	Number of vehicles coming IN/THROUGH the village.	No. of extra vehicles.
NOVEMBER Tuesday	1620	809 which is a 50% increase
AUGUST Tuesday	2429	
NOVEMBER Saturday	1546	867 which is a 56% increase
AUGUST Saturday	2413	

Clearly there is a large increase in traffic during the height of the summer holiday season. This increase has implications for the village of Otterton.

Three recurring themes were apparent through the responses in the Questionnaire:

- reduce the amount of traffic passing through the village
- reduce the speed of traffic passing through the village
- solve the parking problem.

The roads in the parish are mostly single track with limited passing places, and totally inadequate to carry the volume and size of traffic using them.

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Congested traffic at Cross Trees.

In many places there are no footways for pedestrians to walk safely along the main street. On-street parking in the village is a problem, giving rise to traffic jams at busy periods. This was identified as a problem by 78% of respondents to the questionnaire (Ref Appendix F).

Heavy volumes of traffic are a major concern for many parishioners which is exacerbated by the lack of off-street parking along the main street. 69% of responders strongly agreed and 14% agreed that traffic volume was the greatest priority.

This is a particular problem in the summer months when Ladram Bay Holiday Park activity is at its peak, combined with visitors parking their cars in the village whilst going off for long walks along the river Otter or on the many local footpaths.

Also, deliveries of large chalets to Ladram Bay frequently cause issues in the village.



Chalet delivery negotiating Bell Street.

Otterton is also used as a 'rat run' between Budleigh/Exmouth and Sidmouth via Ottery Street. This has a 6 foot width restriction on leaving the village.

The number of visitors to the village is likely to increase with the effects of LORP.

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4.8.2 Car Parking

76% of respondents to our Questionnaire said that the village should be provided with a car park for visitors with the majority (41%) preferring the location to be near the river with the most suitable location being “the triangle” on the west side of the river. Other suggestions were also given (Appendix F).

4.8.3 Speed control

The speed of traffic alarms Otterton’s community who want to keep the rural village safe, quiet and free from extra traffic.

Our survey also showed that speeding traffic was a major concern with 73% of respondents either strongly agreeing, or agreeing, that there should be a mandatory 20 mph restriction through the village. Our local DCC Councillor has campaigned for some time for the introduction of a 20 mph restriction, and In September 2018 DCC Highways gave initial approval for the new restriction, although this has since been contradicted by DCC’s traffic policy committee (SCARF).

When the residents were asked what they would like in the village, the responses were very concentrated on traffic issues (the larger the text, the greater number of responses). This is evident on the word cloud below.



We were interested to see how young people get around the Parish. Around 56% of responders use a bus for school from Otterton. 56% also have a lift in a car in/out of the village either every day or a few times a week. 19% cycle around the Parish at

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least once a day with 50% saying they cycle monthly. 50% also say they walk around the Parish at least once a day or a few times a week. Safe cycle routes and safe traffic around cyclists is important. Clearly, any development should encourage reductions in traffic through the village and enhance pedestrian safety.

Draft 0.17

5 PLANNING OBJECTIVES

This section enumerates the planning objectives that this Neighbourhood Plan looks to follow.

PO.1 - Housing and Development

No development would be allowed to have a detrimental impact on the landscape and character of Otterton village and the parish as a whole by virtue of its location, scale, density and design. Any necessary future development should support proven local needs first, for those with a local connection to the parish. These should be small scale housing developments to include affordable housing and properties for downsizing, accompanied by all the necessary improvements to village infrastructure. Any new developments would need to meet environmental standards of the highest level including insulation, and take account of appropriate sustainable technologies. Developments should respect the guidelines as outlined in the Otterton Village Design Statement 2004.

Support small scale environmentally sound and unobtrusive renewable energy schemes such as solar, ground/air-source heat pumps and rainwater harvesting.

PO.2 - The Built Environment

Protect and enhance the historic fabric which is intrinsic to the beauty of the Parish. Ensure any development is sustainable and does not cause increased traffic, flooding, noise or light pollution. Ensure that any development respects the guidelines as stated in the Otterton Village Design Statement 2004 with particular reference to the “Ten Design Principles for Otterton” (Appendix C).

PO.3 - The Natural Environment

Conserve and enhance all our exceptional natural environments, landscapes and habitats with sensitivity and care, as assets for the present and future. Development should be sustainable and not cause increased traffic, flooding, noise or light pollution. Protect designated Local Green Spaces from development.

PO.4 - Economy/Business/Employment

Support small businesses including home working, small scale tourism and farming as the main economic activities in the parish. Such support would only be given if there is no detrimental effect on the natural or the built environment.

PO.5 - Ladram Bay Holiday Park

Resist further expansion of the Ladram Bay Holiday Park site. Instead, encourage development within the site, and only if such development would not increase the number of private or commercial vehicles through the village and would have no further impact on the AONB, World Heritage Site and Coastal Protection Zone in which the holiday park is sited.

Require traffic management plans to be implemented to reduce the traffic impact of the site on the local roads. Improve connecting footpaths and provide cycle routes to the site.

PO.6 – Transport and Traffic

Reduce the stress on Otterton's roads through promoting more sustainable transport and better public transport, reduce traffic congestion and pollution, as well as resolve parking, safety and footway problems. Encourage walking and cycling to help reduce the parish's carbon footprint.

PO.7 – Community Facilities and Leisure

Support the retention and enhancement of all community assets and facilities which are valued by residents. Encourage an increase in activities for residents to join. Maintain all the natural assets (e.g. PROWs, landscape views, trees/hedgerows, river, Local Green Spaces) within our beautiful surroundings for all to enjoy their leisure time and pursuits.

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6 DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Neighbourhood Plan is part of the statutory development plan, which comprises in addition the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the EDDC Local Plan.

This Plan does not put forward any new development sites (although the North Star site has already been granted permission for 15 homes), as Otterton is not identified as a growth area. Therefore, development is only likely to be small scale, involving alterations and extensions to existing buildings.

In order to distinguish new policies suggested in this Neighbourhood Plan from other policies, they have been given the unique reference ONP, for the Otterton Neighbourhood Plan.

Of the 15 houses planned at North Star, 10 are allocated as affordable homes. The principle of a housing development on this site has been established, although the site has issues from sustainability and access perspectives.

6.1 Sustainable development – Policy ONP1

Development proposals to meet a local need, as supported by East Devon’s Local Plan, will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they:

- a) contribute to the sustainability of Otterton and its community;***
- b) do not exacerbate existing traffic and flooding issues;***
- d) are of a size and scale to minimise the impact on infrastructure, environment, the rural character and special landscape of Otterton;***
- e) have safe and suitable access arrangements;***
- f) follow the principles of good quality design and conform to the requirements set out in the Otterton Village Design Statement 2004;***
- g) make best use of available technologies to limit the carbon footprint.***

Justification

Sustainability is at the core of national and local planning policy, and is embraced by this Neighbourhood Plan. It concerns the social, economic and environmental well-being of the community. This is in line with the government’s targets for reducing carbon, and other environmental measures.

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Relevant policies:	NPPF section 2; EDLP Strategies 3,7, 27, 38; EDLP Policies D1, D6, D7, D8, D21, D13, E5, EN21, TC2, TC3,TC4.
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1; PO.2; PO.3
ONP content cross-references:	4.1 - Sustainability 4.2 - Housing 4.3 - The Built Environment

6.2 Protecting and enhancing the Conservation Area and other heritage assets – Policy ONP2

Development within or adjacent to the Conservation Area or any heritage asset must preserve and, where possible, enhance the historic or architectural character of the site and Conservation Area, and must not detract from its setting or that of any heritage assets.

Justification

Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Relevant policies:

NPPF Section 16;
EDLP Strategy 49
EDLP Policies EN8, EN9 and EN10

Meets the following planning objectives:

PO.1, PO.2

ONP content cross-references:

4.3 - The Built Environment
4.4 - The Natural Environment

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6.3 Protecting and enhancing the built environment – Policy ONP3

Development must not detract from the existing street scene, open spaces and rural character of the parish, and must not cause harm to, or adversely impact upon, the AONB. Development must follow sustainability principles and the design principles set out in the Otterton Village Design Statement 2004 (See Appendix C).

Justification	Development needs to respect the distinctive historic and rural character of the built environment, and be designed to complement it.
Relevant policies:	NPPF Section 12 EDLP Strategies 44, 46, 48, 49 EDLP Policies D1, EN8, EN9, EN10
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1, PO.2
ONP content cross-references:	4.1 - Sustainability 4.2 - Housing 4.3 - The Built Environment 4.5 - Economy, Business and Employment 4.7 - Ladram Bay Holiday Park

6.4 Protecting and enhancing the natural environment - Policy ONP4

Development must conserve and should seek to enhance the landscape and scenic beauty of the parish, and the key characteristics of this part of the AONB as identified in the East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment (See Appendix K). Development must also safeguard open countryside, avoiding skylines and ridges and cherished public views, as set out in the Guidelines to the East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment. Development must follow the key principles set out in the Otterton Biodiversity Report (see page 34 and Appendix L) and avoid important wildlife habitats and watercourses, and any impact must be fully mitigated.

Justification	Protecting and preserving the World Heritage Site (WHS), AONB and SSSI is a top local priority. Design must respect and not intrude upon the landscape and follow the guidelines in the East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessments – September 2018.
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Relevant policies:	NPPF Section 15 EDLP Strategies 3, 5, 7, 46, 47 EDLP Policies EN4, EN14 LCA Appendix K
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1, PO.3, PO.8
ONP content cross-references:	4.1 - Sustainability 4.4 - The Natural Environment

6.5 Encouraging small businesses and agriculture – Policy ONP5

Development of sustainable small scale businesses will be supported where they comprise the conversion of existing buildings, or extensions for home working, or the diversification of existing rural enterprises, provided they do not have a negative impact on the peaceful environment of the AONB or harm the rural character of the landscape. Proposals must not have a detrimental impact on the streetscene, flooding, residential amenity, access, traffic, and car parking. Noise, chemical, water and light pollution should be strictly controlled.

Justification: Most of the parish has a rural environment, free of noise and light pollution. Contamination of ground water and water courses from chemicals, particularly those used in farming, is a concern, as the parish relies on aquifers for its water supplies. Traffic density and flooding are seen as key issues for residents of the Parish.

Relevant policies:	NPPF Section 15 EDLP Strategies 3, 5, 5B, 7 EDLP Policies D1, D2, D3, D7, D8, E4, E5, EN13, EN18, EN22, TC7
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1, PO.2, PO.3
ONP content cross-references:	4.1 - Sustainability 4.5 - Economy, Business and Employment 4.7 - Ladram Bay Holiday Park

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6.6 Control of Ladram Bay Holiday Park Development – Policy ONP6

Development will only be permitted if it is for the replacement of an existing structure (to the same size or smaller), is designed to be sustainable and does not intrude on the AONB or WHS. No new development of any kind will be permitted anywhere outside the established site boundaries, unless it is to improve the approaching road infrastructure to the site, reduce the flow of traffic by improving infrastructure for walking and cycling, and includes a Traffic Management and Travel Plan.

Justification	The Holiday Park has grown to its maximum size, and has a harmful impact on the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site, the AONB and a detrimental impact on the village in terms of excess traffic, congestion and the accompanying pollution that cars, delivery vans, lorries and caravans bring. The access road is totally inadequate to serve such a large site, and vehicles coming to and from the site must be properly controlled to prevent congestion.
Relevant policies:	NPPF Section 15 EDLP Strategies 3, 5, 7, 33, 44 EDLP Policies E19, TC3, TC3, TC4, TC7
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1; PO.3, PO.4
ONP content cross-references:	4.7 - Ladram Bay Holiday Park 4.8 - Transport and Traffic

6.7 Traffic and Travel around the Parish – Policy ONP7

Traffic management schemes that increase safety for all road users in the Parish and are proven to have the backing of the community will be required from development proposals. This would not apply to small scale developments, such as extensions to houses, that do not generate additional traffic.

Measures to provide wider and safer footways and improved cycling and pedestrian routes within the Parish will be supported.

Proposals to improve accessibility and extend local footpaths and cycleways and help connect them to the wider networks will be supported.

Development that generates an increase in traffic movements will be required to provide and implement a Traffic Management and Travel Plan.

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Justification	The increase in traffic flows and speeds through the Parish were the primary concerns of most residents. Walking and cycling have many benefits and are to be encouraged. Therefore any proposals that make the roads and the footways safer for all are to be supported.
Relevant policies:	NPPF Paras Section 9, paras 98, 104, 110, 111 EDLP Strategy 5B EDLP Policies TC3, TC4
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.5, PO.6
ONP content cross-references:	4.8 - Transport and Traffic

6.8 Local Green Spaces – Policy ONP8

The following local green spaces have been assessed at Appendix M, and designated in accordance with paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 in the NPPF:

- 1 Village green***
- 2 Church yard and cemetery***
- 3 Allotment gardens***
- 4 Jubilee playground***
- 5 Stantyway recreation field***

They are shown on the Proposals Map at page 33.

Proposals for development in a Local Green Space will be strongly resisted, unless

- there are very special circumstances applicable²***
- they are ancillary to the use of the land***
- they can demonstrate that they have no harmful effects on the character of the space.***

Justification	These open areas are well used and of great significance and value to the community, and should be protected from development.
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² As defined in the NPPF

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Relevant policies:	NPPF Paras 99, 100, 101 EDLP Strategy 5 EDLP Policy RC1
Meets the following planning objectives:	PO.1; PO.3, PO.7
ONP content cross-references:	4.4.3 - Local Green Spaces

Draft 0.17

7 MONITORING AND REVIEW

There are three aspects to the monitoring of the plan:

7.1 Changes to Legislation or Political Will

If there are significant changes in legislation or circumstances, this plan will need to be reviewed and re-made to ensure continuing alignment with them. Examples might be a redrafting of the EDDC Local Plan; a new version of the NPPF; or a change in central treatment of AONBs or wildlife sites. This would be initiated by the Parish Council on an ad hoc basis.

7.2 Plan Effectiveness

The policies in the Plan have been designed to address specific issues, and their effectiveness needs to be monitored. Application of the policies in the ONP will be reviewed and monitored to ensure that they are achieving the aims and objectives of the Plan. This will enable the success of the policies and the Plan to be assessed. We suggest this should be undertaken by the Parish Council on at least an annual basis.

7.3 Planning Decisions – Adherence to Plan

In addition, the planning decisions made by EDDC and the Planning Inspectorate will be kept under review to ensure that they are in accordance with the ONP policies. This will be done by reviewing each planning decision made that affects the Parish and reporting the findings to the Parish Council on a monthly and annual basis. This should form an agenda item at each Parish Council meeting.

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APPENDIX A – ACRONYM GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
DBRC	Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
DCC	Devon County Council
EDDC	East Devon District Council
EDLP	The East Devon Local Plan 2016-2031
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LORP	Lower Otter Restoration Project
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONPSG	Ottertton Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group
ONS	The Office for National Statistics
OPC	Ottertton Parish Council
PROW	Public Right of Way
SCARF	Speed Compliance Action Review Forum (A DCC committee)
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest (gSSSI implies a geological significance)
WHS	The Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site

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APPENDIX B - REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTS

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government - July 2018\)](#)

[East Devon Local Plan 2013 – 2031](#) (East Devon District Council, 2016)

[East Devon District Council Landscape Characterisation Assessment](#) (EDDC, 2008)

[Otterton Village Design Statement](#)

Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (no draft yet available)

East Devon AONB Management Strategy (2015-19) and Review

Small Towns and Villages Sustainability Assessment 2013 [Part 1 – Pages 1 – 99](#) and [Part 2 - Pages 100-204](#))

[Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), OPC response to EDDC, 27/11/2012

[East Devon Villages Plan](#) 2017

[Housing Needs Survey](#) (Community Council of Devon July 2012)

[The 2019 Landscape Character Assessment](#)

Summary of questionnaire responses (see Appendix F)

Community Aspirations (arising from questionnaire responses)

Summary of traffic surveys - see Appendix I

Agricultural Land Classification Map South West Region (ALC006)

Environment Agency Flood Data 2012; 2013 and 2014

[Historic England – National Heritage List for England \(NHLE\)](#)

[Proposed Local Heritage Assets](#) – survey carried out in 2015 by the Otter Valley Association, shown in Appendix J.

[Clinton Devon Estates - Vision and Strategy – Towards 2021](#) (published 2011)

Clinton Devon Estates - Space for Nature 2017

[Lower Otter Restoration Project \(LORP\)](#)

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APPENDIX C - DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR OTTERTON

The following principles are taken from the Otterton Village Design Statement 2004

- 1 The open green spaces on the periphery of or rising up from the village, that define its character, be retained, safeguarded from development and, where possible, enhanced.
- 2 Future development should avoid the skyline and not dominate the village.
- 3 Large cluster single design development should be avoided.
- 4 The green open spaces within the village that define its character be retained, safeguarded and where appropriate enhanced. (In particular land of amenity status i.e. The Green and the playground.)
- 5 Retention of existing, and provision of new planting using native species should form an integral part of any future development proposals.
- 6 Protection, enhancement and creation of traditional features, including lanes, walls and boundaries, (Devon banks) to form an integral part of any future development proposals.
- 7 New development should be in scale with adjacent buildings, take account of the ridgeline of existing structures and be of a size that does not dominate the surroundings, or the wider village.
- 8 Generic 'off the peg' designs should be resisted. Rather, architectural design should refer to the style and detailed traditional features of the area to enhance the appearance and character of the settlement. Particular support will be shown to the incorporation of local building types, styles and details.
- 9 Materials employed in the external appearance should be keeping with the traditional character of the village e.g. brick and tile of similar colour/texture to anything has gone before, clay tiles not concrete, use of local stone or stone of similar colour/texture etc.
- 10 Off road parking, set back and/or concealed is integral to any new development.

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APPENDIX D – COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS AND ACTIONS

	COMMUNITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Traffic Management	
	Speed – Reduce the speed of traffic through the village.	As of May 2019 County Councillor Claire Wright’s application to DCC for a 20mph restriction through the village has been refused support by the SCARF Committee.
	Volume – Reduce the volume of traffic through the village through possible identification of a car park area (see ‘Parking’ below) and creation of safe cycle routes so that fewer cars would be used.	Parish Council Devon County Council Clinton Devon Estates (CDE) re available land EDDC
1	Noise – Reduce the noise level of traffic through the village.	
	Parking – The majority of Questionnaire responders wanted a car park by the river. A focus group could also look at any other potential sites that may have been thought about since the questionnaire. For example, a site at Bicton Science Park with footpath to Otterton.	
	Ladram Bay	
2	Focus group to liaise with Ladram to establish ways that the park could encourage cars to remain on site more. (Eg use of mini bus, hire of electric bikes, availability of walking maps etc. creation of safer/alternative footpaths)	Parish Council Community Groups Ladram officials
	Greater liaison with PC/focus group about viable movement options for transporting the Lodges.	
3	Communications	
	Support and encourage a better mobile phone signal and improved internet throughout the Parish.	Parish Council
4	Sustainability	
	Establish an environmental group to encourage more use of solar panels, ground heat pumps, etc.	Community Groups

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	COMMUNITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Footpaths and Natural Environment	
5	Make riverside walks more accessible/friendlier for the disabled, elderly and child buggies.	Parish Council
	Put more benches along public footpaths.	CDE – landowner
	Encourage more planting to attract wildlife.	Community Groups
	Pedestrian Safety	
6	Improve pedestrian footways, especially where shared with the road.	DCC?
	Explore the feasibility of a pedestrian crossing in the village from the Church/school across to The Green.	EDDC
	Consider a footbridge over the river.	Parish Council
	Children and Young People	
	Improve facilities/activities for children:	Parish Council
7	Look at the feasibility of building a small skate park at Stantyway playing field.	PTA/School
	Build a few undulating paths with a couple of ramps in the Jubilee Play Park for younger children with scooters.	Community Groups
	Create a safe area for young people to meet both indoors and outdoors.	
	Outdoor gym equipment.	

APPENDIX E – OTHER POSSIBLE COMMUNITY ACTIONS.

A number of individual parishioners suggested various ideas that might also be useful Community Actions.

- Have an Otterton Self-Guided Walk leaflet.
- Create a 'Community Orchard'.
- Explore the feasibility of securing a gas pipeline into the village.
- Further develop the cycle group already created.
- Explore the idea of Ladram to provide a mini bus to ferry visitors around to local villages and walking points.
- Establish a Parish renewable energy co-operative to facilitate a reduction in the Parish's carbon footprint.
- Establish an environmental group to encourage more use of solar panels, ground/air source heat pumps, solar panelled street lights etc.
- Apply for grants to plant more trees.

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APPENDIX F – MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES

1 Introduction

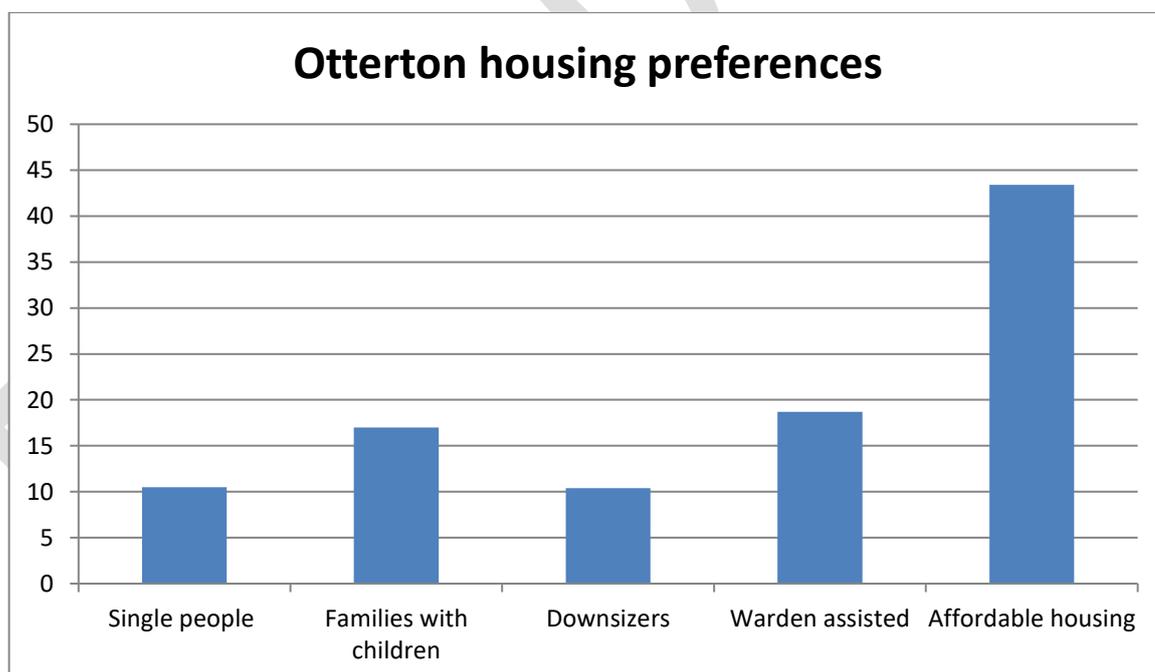
A total of 209 questionnaires were analysed, although numbered from 001-210, there were 2 numbered 76 and these had been split into A & B and numbers 86 & 162 were missing.

A range of tables and graphs have been used to display the data. Where there has been doubt as to what was intended or due to inconsistency in responses, more than 1 option has been offered.

2 BUILDING & THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Improved Housing in Otterton

Villagers were asked whether the parish should support improved housing for single people, families with children, people wanting either to downsize or to live in warden assisted accommodation and people wanting affordable housing. The results of this are shown on the bar chart below.



The greatest amount was for affordable housing with some interest in the other categories as demonstrated above.

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2.2 No More Development

The vast majority of responses regarding future development were from residents who specified strongly that they wanted no more building in the village. Some left the section blank or felt that they were not qualified to answer as they had not lived here long enough to comment.

2.3 Preferred Site for Any Future Development

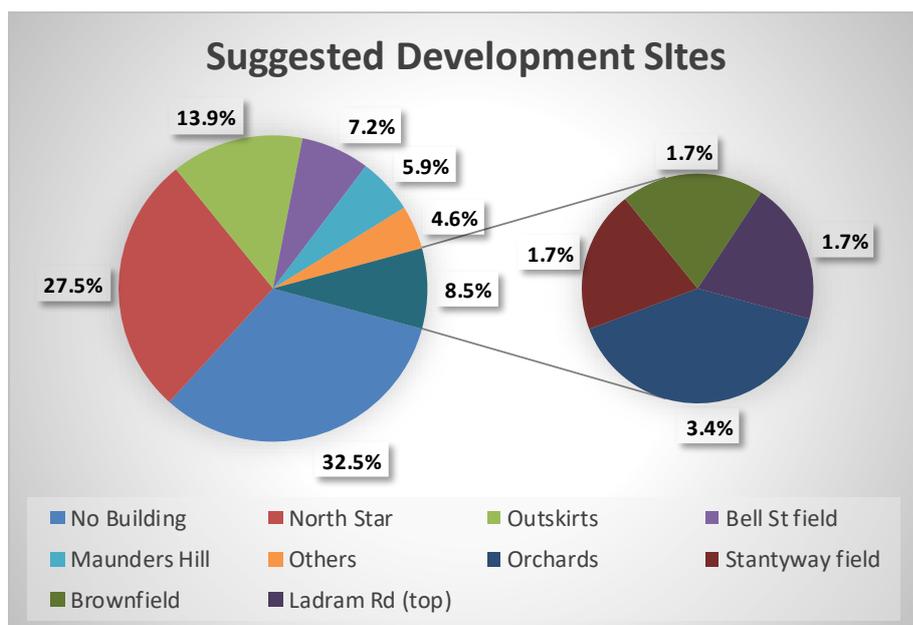
Considering any potential future building, the overwhelming majority of villagers were in favour of the North Star site followed closely by the field at the bottom of Bell St which was earmarked by the 2011 building proposal for EDDC. The next group was for unspecified building on the outskirts of the village, then Maunders Hill, either for building beyond Jackets or the field adjacent to the burial ground.

There were several suggestions that did not fall into any category, these are listed under 'Others'. These included Sleep Hill and Frogmore Road which are outside the parish boundary. Ladram Bay was thought to be a possible site for retirement housing although this would not allow twelve month's occupation. Some mention was made for Behind Hayes, Hayes Close and Maunders Hill garages site. Other suggestions were for building opposite the Mill by the river. Four respondents said that any development should not be detrimental to the surroundings.

Houster and Watering Orchards were mentioned but just as many people referred to wildlife on these sites and the original Village Design Statement (2004) which specified that these historic sites should remain as green spaces. There were two comments about moving the playground to the village green and then building on the playground. Two people made the point that the building of Cranbrook had alleviated the need for more building in villages such as Otterton, as promised by EDDC.

One person suggested that the best place for building was Exmouth!

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2.4 Potential Building Development

Percentages for responses under this question are as follows:

Location	Percentage suggesting
No Building	32.5%
North Star	27.5%
Others	13.9%
Bell St field	7.2%
Maunder's Hill	5.9%
Others	4.6%
Orchards	3.4%
Stantyway field	1.7%
Brownfield	1.7%
Ladram Rd (top)	1.7%

2.5 Overview

The Design Statement of 2004 for the future of Otterton stated that the village should retain a rural feel:

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“The effect of fields and former orchards reaching down into the village is to divide the built environment and give glimpses of the surrounding countryside. Otterton is defined by green spaces, traditional narrow lanes, trees and hedgerows. The retention of such features and avoidance of further development in large clusters are considered important or very important by 90% of residents. Walls of flint, brick and cob enhance the character of the village. Future development should take this into account. Integral to the village is that there are few tall buildings. The use of local stone, cob, clay, slate and thatch predominate and should be emulated.”

It would appear that the majority of villagers are still in agreement with this, combined with a possible need for affordable housing.

North Star was identified as the preferred potential building site by over 40% of those that actually specified a location. This was followed by the site at the bottom of Bell St as identified in the 2011 proposal for EDDC.

3 Transport

3.1 Getting about

- Large and regular use of car (52% once a day), comes as no surprise.
- Little use of the bus (64% either a few times a year or never).

Why is this - is it that the bus is not wanted, or that it is too expensive, not convenient enough, doesn't run to the right places or frequently enough or takes too long?

Some comments in the questionnaire give an indication: “Improve bus service”, “run in evening”, “need to continue support”, and “reduce price”, “bus fares too expensive”, “increase service”, and “advertise bus service more”.

If use of the bus service could be increased then this is likely to reduce the traffic in the village, reduce the need for a car park, and would be better for the environment.

What can we do about improving the bus service?

There is:

- Very little use of taxis
- Little use of cycling (53% either a few times a year, or never).

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Why is this – is it that cycling is not liked, or that it is not felt to be safe, or too hilly?

Some comments in the questionnaire may indicate the issue was connected to not feeling safe and lack of cycle paths – ‘I would cycle more but cycle paths are inadequate’, ‘open up the railway track’, ‘along river’, ‘connect to Exmouth’, ‘safer cycling’.

Do the low numbers indicating they cycle regularly, show that it is not a priority, or does it present an opportunity to be able to make a significant impact on a large number of people?

If the numbers of residents and visitors who cycle to the village could be increased then this is likely to reduce the traffic in the village, reduce the need for a car park, and would be better for the environment and individual’s health and wellbeing.

What can we do to increase the number of residents who cycle regularly and number of visitors who come to Otterton on their bike? Better and more cycle routes, increased promotion of cycling, better cycle parking, more cycling courses, bike purchase discounts.

3.2 How many cars

- Only 3% of respondents completing this question didn’t have a car. 33% had 1 car and 46% had 2 cars. .

3.3 How many car parking spaces (including garaging)

- Only 9% had no spaces, 18% had 1 space and 25% had 2 spaces, 34% had more than 2 spaces

We do not know however the locations of houses with no spaces and large numbers of spaces.

3.4 Need a car park

- 78% of respondents said we need a car park.
- 41% of those wanting a car park suggested areas around the river near The Mill and the bridges.
- Other places suggested by a minority were Behind Hayes, field along Bell Street and fields by Ladram amongst others.

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This response clearly identifies car parking is an issue with most suggesting parking before coming into Otterton as a way of relieving traffic volume through the village as well as related parking issues.

Some suggestions for alternatives to a car park were included in questionnaire responses including:

- Improving cycling and having more cycling paths
- Improving the bus service
- Charging for cars to enter the village
- Look longer term and see positive impact driverless cars may have
- Restrict growth of Ladram
- There may also be the possibility of having a park and ride scheme

3.5 Priorities

- 60% strongly agreed with more speed control.

This indicates it would be well worth us checking if speeding is an issue as a number of previous surveys have shown speeding not to be a problem. (It could be that a 30mph speed limit is perceived as just too fast for the conditions of the village.)

- 56% strongly agreed with a 20mph speed limit.

This also indicates it would be worth us checking the speed of cars through the village, as with the congestion, number of parked cars it may be that the majority of cars are doing less than 20mph now.

- 28% strongly agreed with residents parking, 26% agreed and 26% neutral
- 29% strongly agreed with visitor parking, 35% agreed (64% in total), 15% neutral.
- 10% strongly agreed about cycle parking, 20% agreeing and 43% neutral
- Minimising heavy traffic was the biggest priority, with 69% strongly agreeing and 14% agreeing with this.

Worth analysing in our traffic survey how much heavy traffic we actually get through Otterton. Is it much?

- By far the biggest issue raised in the traffic part of the questionnaire concerned Ladram Bay.

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There was a large feeling that it had grown too big, that development had been unrestricted and that it needed to be prevented from growing any larger. Comments like “Greatly reduce congestion created by Ladram bay traffic”, “Stop expansion of Ladram Bay”, “Restrict traffic from Ladram Bay”, and “Build an alternative route to Ladram Bay”.

3.6 Change to Visitor numbers

- The above issue regarding Ladram was also the biggest issue raised in this part of the questionnaire. 48% of responses wanted to reduce the number of visitors to Ladram, 30% wanted to keep them the same.
- 52% wanted to keep visitors by car into the village the same, with 29% wanting to reduce.
- Largest percentage responses wanted to keep walkers (40%), cyclists (45%) and bus passengers (31%) the same.

4 Environment

4.1 Methodology

- There was some variation in how people had ranked the choices.
- In order to collate the data on a like for like basis some adjustments were made.
- Most people made a clear ranking entry.
- But where for example there were 3 number 1's then the next choice was re marked as 4 where a 2 was used etc
- Where someone had left a few entries with no ranking then 14 was used in order not to skew the result. In hindsight it may have been easier to rank most important as 14 and thence decreasing.
- The ranking entries were captured on an excel spreadsheet
- Two questionnaires could not be interpreted, another seemed to have misunderstood the ranking system and results were corrected.

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4.2 Results

- Fourteen thought it was very hard to rank as they were all important. A significant number of people ranked many aspects the same which also indicated a strong preference for all categories.
- However, the results showed clear preferences as in the table below. The results are shown in groups, a strict number count of points is probably not valid.

Ranking	Heading
1	Riverside Footpaths
2-4	Village Footpaths Wildlife in General Cliff Footpaths
5-7	Woodland /Trees Village Green Other Inland Footpaths
8-9	Open Farmland Park Lane
10-14	Traditional Building Materials Playing Fields Narrow Green lanes Wildlife – Beavers Playing Fields

- Riverside footpaths is clearly the outstanding category. The playing fields were last – significant in view of the next question on the questionnaire.
- Fifty people made comments. These were varied and difficult to make many conclusions. The most important themes were footpath maintenance and footpath related matters (10 +4), a desire to keep open spaces and restrict development (6+2), the need to keep the Green but its poor state was well noted (6), lack of maintenance in general and lack of footpaths in the Village were also common themes.

5 Stantyway Playing Fields

- The comments were tabulated in excel and common themes grouped. This was not a simple task and the numbers below need to be taken as indicative.

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- There were only 126 responses. A lot of people did not feel able to make comment due to lack of knowledge. The remoteness of the fields was an issue for some concerned over their children's safety.
- In the Environment question the playing fields was the least popular category.
- It was clear that many people felt that they were excluded from the playing field by the football club and a number of people thought that there were few Otterton football players.
- One respondent did state that money had been spent in the past but that the facilities were not used. We may need to investigate what was done in the past so as not to make the same mistakes.
- Four issues stood out.
 - Firstly the need for a skateboard park or similar.
 - Secondly for Community events. There was a clear view that any expenditure should be for the whole village and not the exclusive benefit of the football teams.
 - Thirdly for tennis courts
 - Fourthly for other sports
- Improved facilities were requested, loos, car parking, seating, better building etc.

Number of comments	Topic
26	Skateboard / BMX park, facilities
24	Community events
7	Available to all
4	BBQ
20	Tennis
18	Other Sports
5	Cricket
13	Improved facilities
7	Improved maintenance
2	Improved w/c
6	Better Parking

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Number of comments	Topic
8	Children's play areas
6	Youth activities
6	School use
5	Playing field too far away from village (security, distance, safekeeping of children)

6 Parish Residency (Q1 p3)

The question asked villagers how many months a year they lived in Otterton Parish and the results are shown in the table below.

	12 months	Part year	No response
Number	196	7	6
Percentage	94%	3%	3%

The table above shows that the majority of responders live in the village all year round and 7 live in the village for part of the year, with the duration ranging between 2 and 11 months per annum. 6 people did not respond to the question.

The general comments suggested a good range of villagers responded, from those who have just moved in, to those whose families have lived here for generations.

Methodology - 50 responders appeared to have inadvertently missed the question, but their answers to other questions clearly demonstrated that they lived in the village all year round and following discussion with the group, have been recorded as such.

6.1 Use of Village Facilities (Q2 p3)

The question asked villagers about the frequency that they used village facilities, the results are summarised in the table below.

Facility	Expressed as	More than once a week	Once a week	Once a month	A few times a year	Never	No response
Community shop	Number	108	42	23	21	7	8
	Percentage	52%	20%	11%	10%	3%	4%

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Facility	Expressed as	More than once a week	Once a week	Once a month	A few times a year	Never	No response
Ladram Bay	Number	6	3	14	54	119	13
	Percentage	3%	1%	7%	26%	57%	6%
Footpaths	Number	144	23	12	18	1	11
	Percentage	69%	11%	6%	9%	0%	5%
Local businesses	Number	61	46	49	41	6	6
	Percentage	29%	22%	24%	20%	2.5%	2.5%

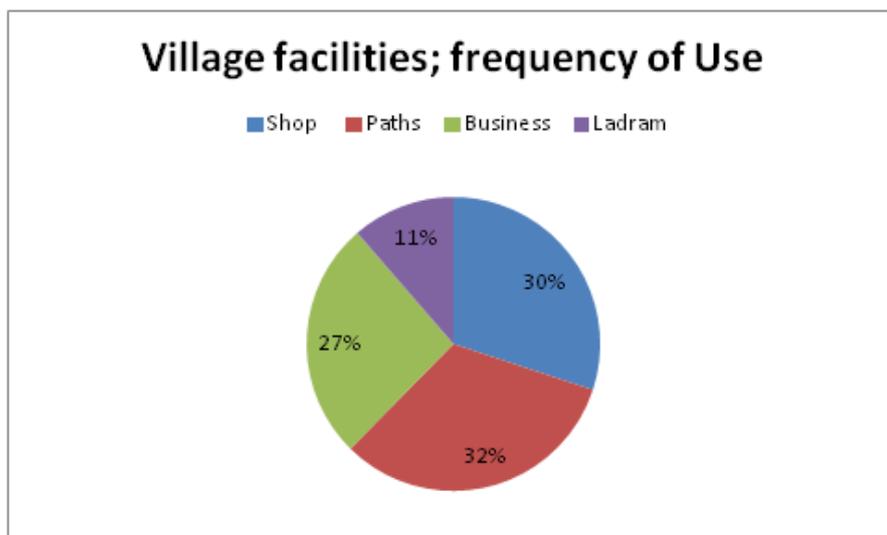
The results suggest that responders most frequently use the village and local footpaths, with the community shop coming a popular second. The facilities at Ladram Bay were used least, whilst a good percentage of villagers use the Kings Arms and The Mill.

Comments made:

- One responder would have liked to use the local facilities, but reported being unable to due to disability.
- One responder would have preferred to have scored the pub and Mill separately.
- Two other villagers commented respectively that the Hairdressers and the Farm Shop at White Bridge should have been included in the description.

Methodology - To summarise the results the pie chart overleaf was produced using a ranking system of 1-5 with 5 being awarded to facilities used more than once per week, through to 1 for facilities that were never used by the responder. This shows the footpaths, local business and community shop are used regularly, with the facilities at Ladram being used but less frequently.

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6.2 Participation in Local Groups (Q3 p3)

Question three asked which local community groups villagers regularly participated in.

The table below is a record of all the community groups attended of which there were 105 responders. The groups have been listed in alphabetical order.

Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
Art				1	? Otterton
Art History		3			
Bell ringing				2	
Bible study group		1			
Book Group			1		? Otterton
Church	4	8	8	19	
Church choir		1			
Church Clock Rota				1	
Church steering group			1		? Otterton
Church stuff				1	
Coffee mornings			1	1	

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Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
Committee Member				1	
Communicating	1				? Hobby
Community shop volunteer	1	6			
Fitness classes		11			Aerobics / Ex music/Pilates/Keep fit
Flower arranging				1	
Fund raising events				3	
Garden	1	2	23	16	1 & 2? hobby
Kings men		5			Invitation only
Mafia			2	1	Invitation only
Music at Mill			1		Open to all
Old vicarage activities				1	
Open gardens Volunteer				2	
OVA		1	1		
Parish Council	1		1		
Parish Council working party			1	2	
Parochial church council				1	? Exclusive to Otterton
Pastoral care			1		
Pebble Bed cons			1		? Exclusive to Otterton
PTA (OSES)	2	1	3	1	
Quizzes			4	4	
Reindeer run				1	
Space				1	

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Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
School activities				1	
Social groups		1			
Talking pictures			1		? Otterton
Twinning			3	2	
Village Hall			1	3	
Village Hall committee				3	
Winter warmer				1	

The table shows a number of groups with only 1 response, given that a group is formed with 2 or more people and considering the possibility that some groups listed take place outside of the village or are personal hobbies. The data may be more helpful if groups attended by 1 responder are excluded from the table.

Methodology - The results of all the groups attended by more than one responder are summarised below. They are listed in order of popularity.

Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a year	Total participants
Gardening club	1	2	23	16	42
Church	4	8	8	19	39
Fitness classes*		11			11
Quizzes			4	4	8
Community shop volunteer	1	6			7
PTA (OSES)	2	1	3	1	7
Kings men		5			5
Twinning			3	2	5
Village Hall			1	3	4
Art History		3			3

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Fund raising events			3	3
Mafia		2	1	3
Parish Council working party		1	2	3
Village Hall committee			3	3
Bell ringing			2	2
Coffee mornings		1	1	2
Open gardens volunteer			2	2
OVA		1	1	2
Parish Council	1		1	2

*Fitness Classes include Aerobics / Exercise to music/Pilates/Keep fit

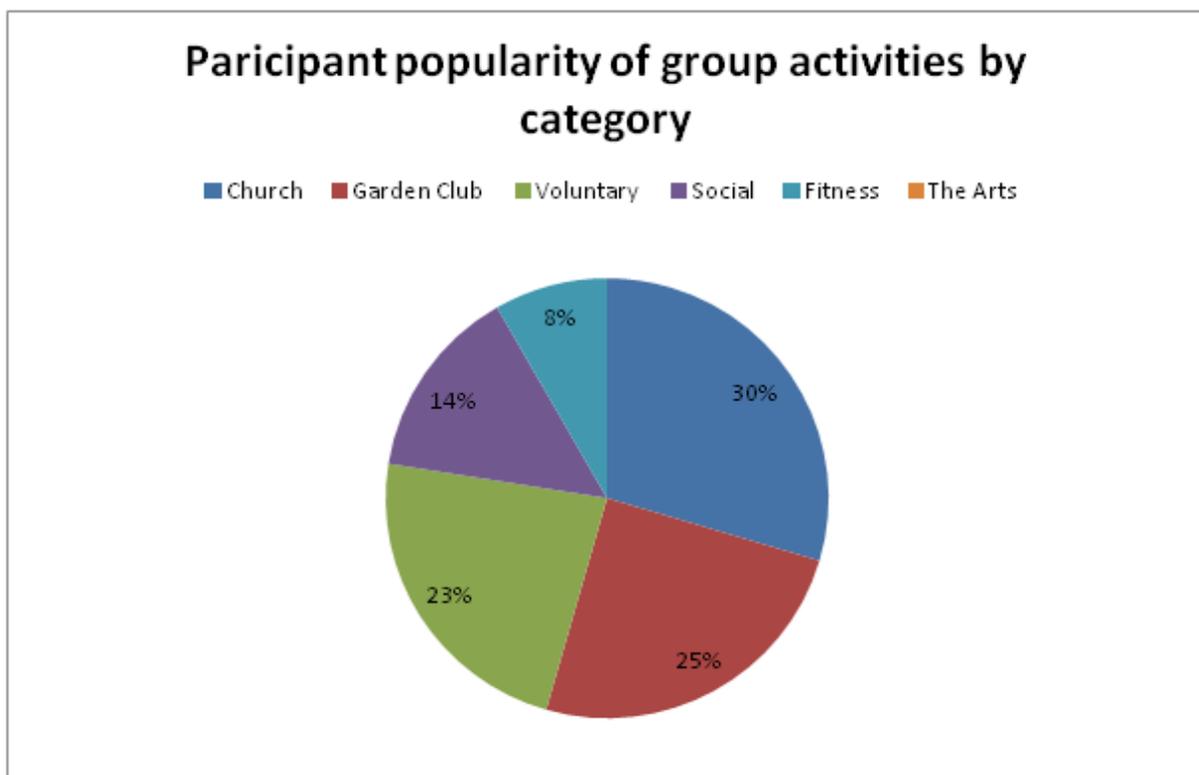
The table above shows that the village offers a range of activities, with the gardening club being the overall favourite, closely followed by church attendance.

One responder who had recently moved into the village indicated that they would have liked to have found information on which groups are available.

Methodology – To condense the information further the chart below was produced by categorising the group activities.

The pie chart below demonstrates that when church related activities are grouped together they become the most popular, followed by the gardening club, those who volunteer in the shop, on committees or fundraising, social activities then health & fitness.

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104 people gave no response to question 3 or indicated none or marked the form as N/A. Several had made comments which are reproduced below, in no particular order.

Comments made	By number of responders
Previously very active in village life, but not currently due to lack of time.	1
Happy doing my own thing	1
Not here regularly enough	1
Can't participate due to handicap or ill health	2
Will, in the future, when time allows	2
Did you mean within Otterton?	1
Only moved in 6 weeks ago	1
Too busy working	2
I have to use buses to reach other groups	1

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6.3 Desired Activities (Q4 p3)

This question asked villagers if they would like more groups or activities in the parish, a number of activities were suggested by responders and all suggestions are tabled overleaf, largely in alphabetical order.

Group	Number	Group	Number
Art exhibitions	1	Monthly market	1
Art group / class	5	Mother & baby/toddler/young mums	3
Amateur dramatics	1	Music appreciation	2
Billiard / snooker club	1	Music club (Classic)	1
Bingo	1	Music - creative circle	1
Bird watching	1	Music events / shows / live music **	3
Board / Card Games*	4	Music lessons evening	1
Boot camp fitness	1	Over 60's (elderly) club (Daytime)	8
Bowls short mat	3	Pilates	2
Bowls wheelchair	1	Photography	1
Bring and buy	1	Reading group	1
Cinema / film club	3	Social event in village hall	1
Coffee morning	2	Social events	1
Cooking class	1	Sports club	1
Cricket team	1	Table Tennis	5
Community Garden	1	Theatre Group	2
Craft / pottery painting	2	U3A	1
Craft show	1	Vegetable growing	1
Evening fitness class	4	Village Hall activities - for locals	1
Evening groups after 7	4	Walking club	1
First aid classes	1	Walking club ladies	1
Flower arranging	1	Writing	1
Keep fit	2	WI	1

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Ladies rambling	1	Yoga/meditation	4
Lunch club, people on their own	1	Zumba	1
Lufvast***	1		
Get actively involved with The Budleigh Salterton literary and music festivals			1
Music and theatre discussion (Devon Villages)			1
Villages in action - touring group of actors (Have visited East Budleigh))			1

*Scrabble, Chess, Euchre, Whist, Bridge. ** Suggested venues - Village Hall, Pub, Church, or Mill ***video platform & community for gamers.

There were several comments made indicating that retired people would prefer daytime activities whilst children would like them after school and those who work are keen to attend in the evening.

124 villagers gave no response to this question or indicated that it was not applicable to them. 22 responders said no for the reasons outlined below, listed in order of frequency:

Comment made on questionnaire	Number comment made by
Not for me	8
No / not necessary	4
Not able to at the moment	3
Lack of time	2
Too busy with activities outside the parish	2
Enough already going on and more things may thin out the numbers on existing well supported clubs and groups	1
Only if enough demand	1
It is busy enough without bringing in more outsiders	1

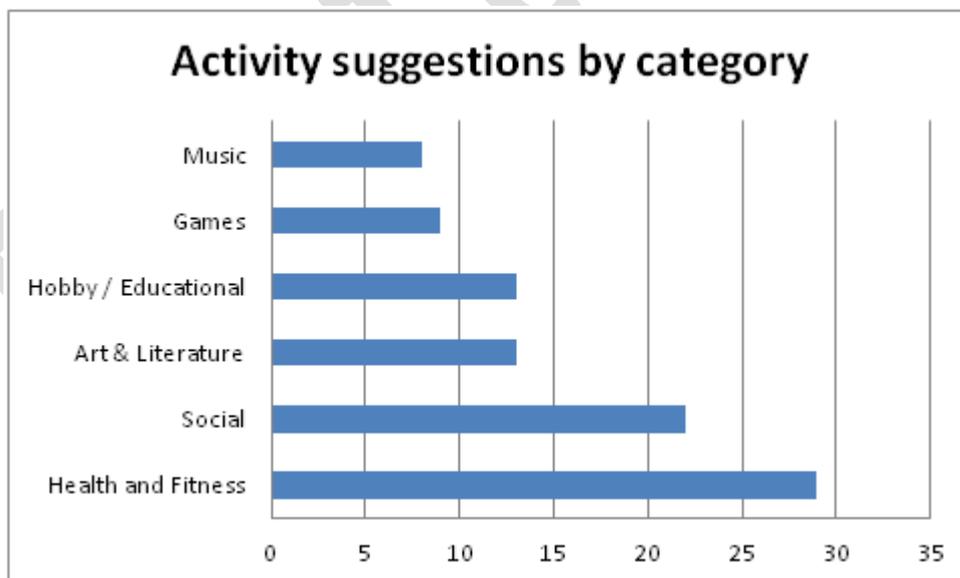
The table below summarises all activity suggestions with 3 or above responders.

Methodology – the activities are ranked in order of the number of responders interested.

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Activity	Number Interested	Further Comment
Over 60's (elderly) club (Daytime)	8	
Art group / class	5	
Table Tennis	5	
Evening fitness class	4	
Evening groups after 7	4	
Yoga/meditation	4	
Board Games	3	Scrabble, Chess, Cards, Whist, Bridge
Bowls short mat	3	
Cinema / film club	3	
Music events / shows / live music	3	(VH, Pub, Church, or Mill)

Methodology - The graph below was produced once the activity suggestions had been ranked into categories.



The graph above suggests that there is a strong demand for more health and fitness activities, closely followed by social activities. Whilst there is evidence of demand, this needs to be matched by someone who is prepared to set up and run these activities.

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A number of children's activities were also suggested on the adult questionnaire and these have been included along with the responses from the children's questionnaire, with a youth club and skate park being the most frequently suggested.

7 Employment Status (Q10 p6)

Question 10 asked villagers about their employment status and all of the answers circled are displayed in the table below.

Status	Number circled	Status	Number circled
Employed	21	Volunteer*	24
Full time	21	Retired	92
Part time	31	Don't work	17
Self employed	37	No response	12
Outside parish	50	Declined	2

* 21 of those who circled volunteer were retired, 2 were employed and 1 self-employed.

Methodology: It was not possible to produce any meaningful graphs from the single responses recorded above for the following reasons:

1. The majority of responders had not consistently circled all of the situations that applied to them, particularly in regard to employment.
 - Only 21 responders had circled employed but the other responses of full time, part time, work outside parish, suggested that significantly more of the responders are either employed or self-employed.
 - Many of those who had circled employed or self employed had not indicated whether or not they worked full or part time. In three cases both employed and self employed had been circled.
2. Because there was no separate category to circle, that indicated those who did work in the parish it was not possible to draw any meaningful conclusion.
3. Five people were semi-retired, a number of retired people had also recorded "don't work" and one had retired outside of parish.
4. The responses included holiday home owners who may well work outside Devon and not just the parish.

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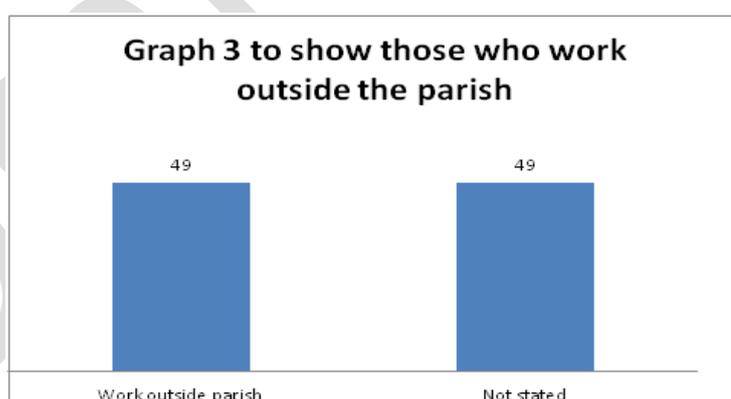
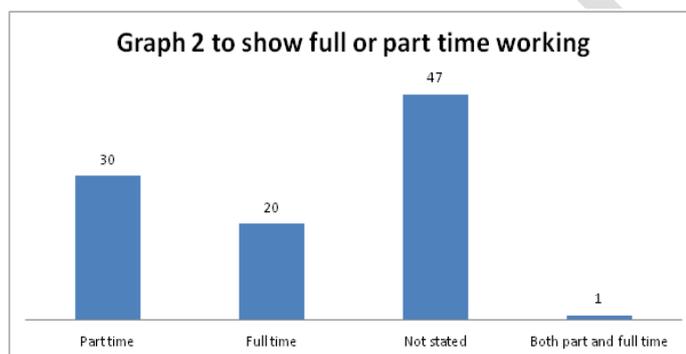
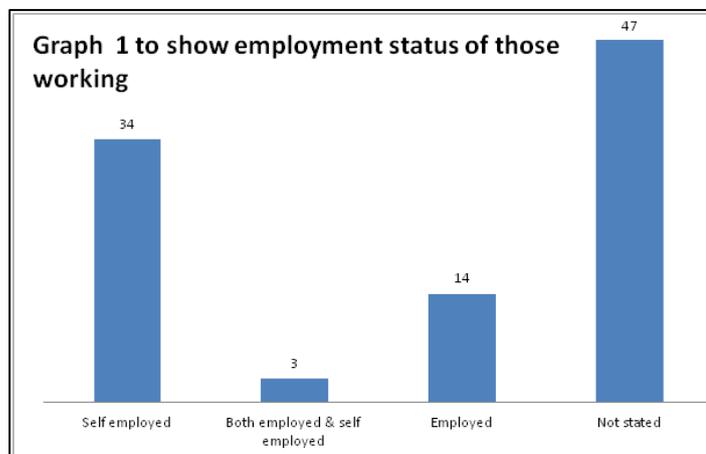
To overcome this, the responses received from the working responders were grouped together in the exact way they were recorded. The results of this have been summarised in the table below in order of frequency. This table includes information provided by 2 of the holiday home owners (questionnaire 140 & 141) with the only response being that they worked outside of the parish. Given that we do not have a record of numbers working in the parish it does not have a significant impact on the overall results.

Employment Status	Number
Outside parish	20
Self employed	17
Part time, outside parish	8
Part time	7
Part time, self employed	6
Full time, self employed	6
Full time	5
Employed, outside parish	4
Part time, employed, outside parish	4
Part time, retired	3
Full time, self employed, employed, outside parish	3
Full time, outside parish	3
Part time, employed	2
Part time, self-employed, outside parish	2
Full time, employed	2
Self employed, outside parish	2
Retired, part time, employed, outside parish	1
Retired, Employed	1
Full time, employed, outside parish	1
Full time, part time, self employed, outside parish,	1
Total working either semi-retired, employed, self employed, both & not stated	98

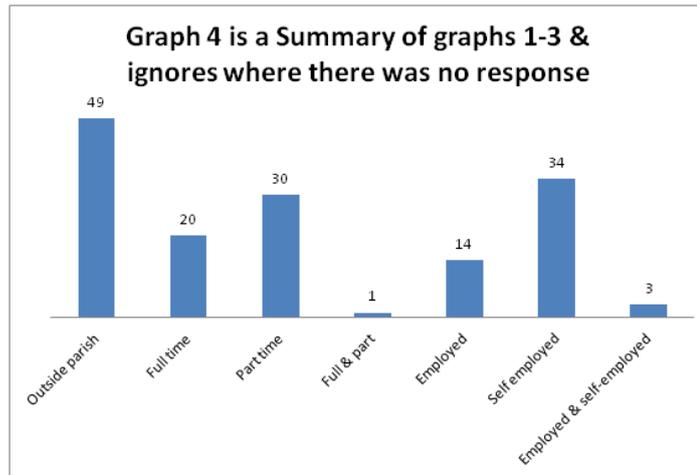
The results here suggest that 98 responders work in some form and identified that at least 5 responders are semi-retired.

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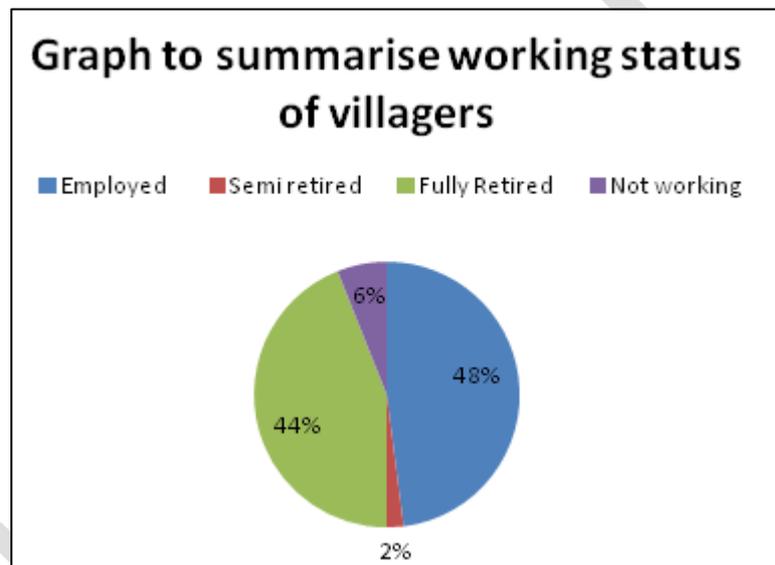
Graphs 1-3 below are crude and have been produced purely to demonstrate the significant amount of missing data, in most cases approximately half of working responders.



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This graph has absolutely no value at all because of the missing data. The graph below is a simple and more accurate summary of the results that can be interpreted.



8 Limitations on Choosing Otterton as a Business Location (Q11 p6)

Question eleven asked the villagers if anything had ever stopped them from choosing Otterton Parish as a location for their business.

Methodology – Nineteen responders had answered yes to this question. The barriers to choosing Otterton as a business location were then categorised and ranked, this is summarised in the table below.

The responses are recorded in the table below.

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Yes	No	No response	N/A
19	56	79	55
9%	27%	38%	26%

All of the comments made on the questionnaire in regard to this question have been reproduced below in no particular order:

Low footfall, parking, phone signal, premises, internet speed

Would like larger setting for childcare

Does running the railway for charity count as a business?

Bad phone signal

No but thick headed planning constraints, were unhelpful when we wished to open a modest B&B

I work in a Clinton barn, there aren't many avail in the village

Internet and mobile phone coverage

Traffic

Poor mobile signal

It's been a good place

Facilities

The dreadful lack of mobile reception and slow internet, it is like a third world

It was extremely difficult to find a location for the community shop

Awful mobile and internet coverage

No peace in village. We are all at risk as we walk through. 20miles per hour is necessary and no visitor parking on our roads. Visitor's car park outside village is a must. Poor return on property investment.

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Better mobile phone reception and internet would really help

Where would my clients and customers park

Parking

Flooding on main road.

Works in parish part-time.

Broadband

I worry about how the lower Otter project forced tidal ingress may damage South Farm Road & stunt everyone's lives & livelihood, despite appearances there is no formal commitment to keep it above forced hides.

Work in East Budleigh parish, due to location of large business, not moveable & nowhere in Otterton where we could run it

Poor mobile phone signal

Bad mobile phone signal

Barrier	Number
Lack of suitable premises (size)	8
Poor mobiles phone signal	8
Slow internet speed / poor internet coverage	6
Lack of Parking	3
Traffic	2
Flooding	2
Planning constraints	1
Low footfall	1

The table above shows that poor mobile phone signal and internet issues were two of the biggest barriers to business start-up, but these are relatively easy to address. The lack of suitably sized premises was an issue for eight responders and

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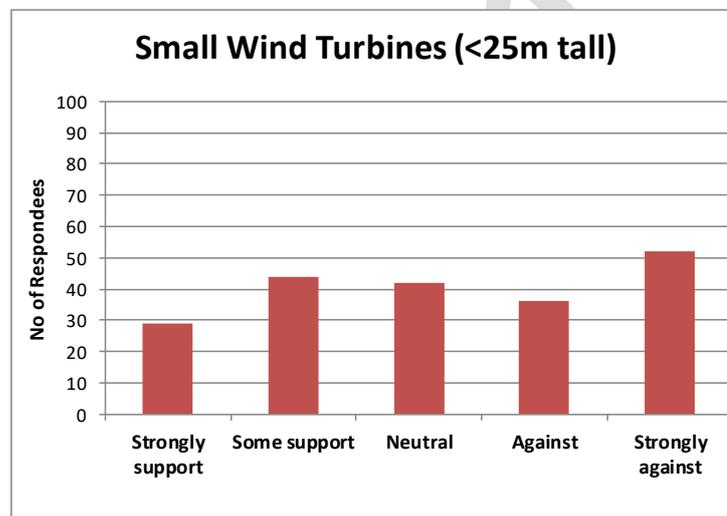
identification of sites or land suitable for business development was not included within the questionnaire, although I believe it can come under the scope of neighbourhood planning.

9 Energy Questions

Graphs below are shown with consistent vertical axis scaling to allow comparison of strength of support between questions.

Number of responses was between 203 and 207, from the total of 209 adult questionnaires. Some questionnaires did not answer the questions at all; a few answered less than all four.

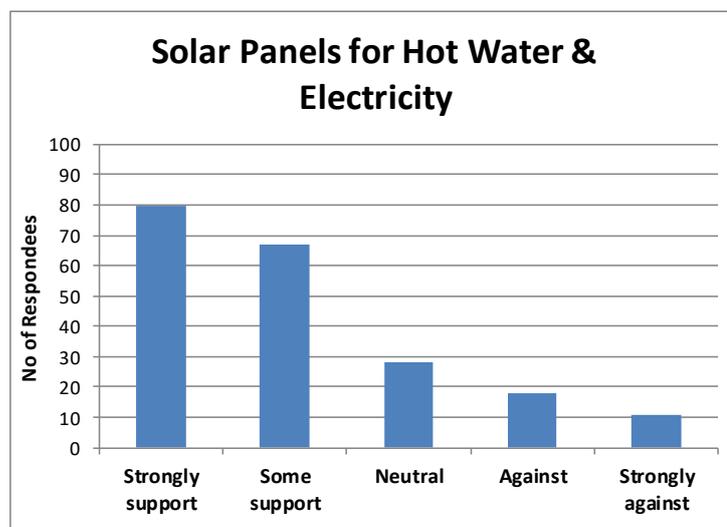
9.1 Small Wind Turbines under 25m in height



Overall, this looks like the respondents are divided fairly evenly in their opinions, with a slight majority (15) being *not* in favour of such devices.

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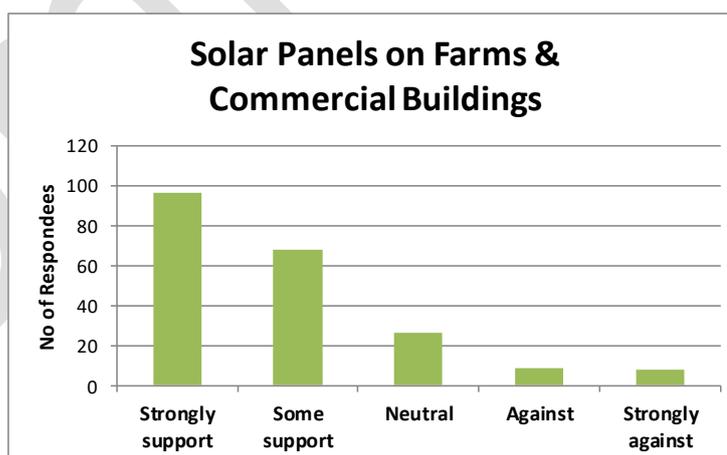
9.2 Solar Panels on Houses for Hot Water and Electricity



We have a large majority in favour of these – 118.

These devices have had much press in recent years and prices have been falling rapidly. However, they are not favoured on listed buildings, and are not easily suitable for roof mounting on thatched premises. There is at least one manufacturer that makes ‘tile replacement’ solar collectors, but the pricing of these and their efficiency versus more conventional ones is not known. We may want to make a statement about these given the strength of support.

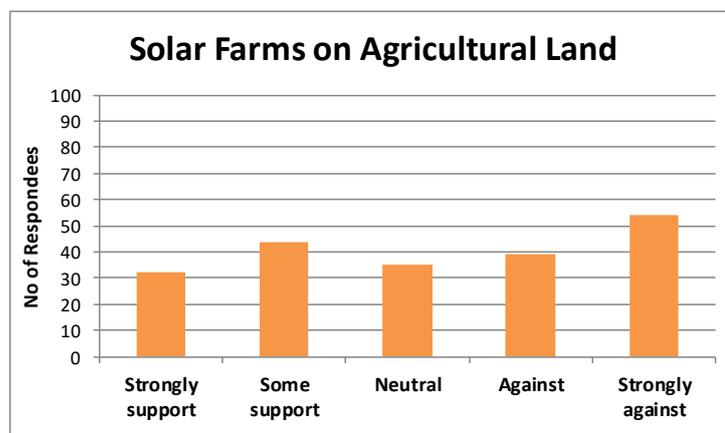
9.3 Solar Panels on Farms or Commercial Buildings



Again, a very clear majority are in favour of this (147), although the mechanics of how they could be community-funded on private premises, or the division of benefits between landowner and community, were not a part of the question – I suspect many responders thought this was directed at purely privately funded schemes.

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9.4 Solar Farms on Agricultural Land



Support for further solar farm development, like the subject of turbines, seems to have split the responders with a small majority (17) in favour of *not* having further fields set up as power generators.

9.5 Additional Comments from Questionnaire Responses

Q'nr #	Comment
1	Wants to know more on solar panels for houses.
43	Supports turbines depending on who funds them and where the benefits go to.
60	Not in favour of solar panels on thatched buildings.
88	No support for panels on listed buildings
98	Solar panels to be not visible from Fore St, Ottery St and Bell St due to AONB.
113	Against solar farms on agricultural land unless it's poor quality land.
150	Some support for wind turbines depending on location.
170	"I would support them if DE (?PE) is fully addressed; it is an unwanted by-product of most current equipment ("dirty electricity" = kilohertz transients from the AC/DC converters etc. Re: Havas – diabetes (*IMB: proposing a Type 3 diabetes linked to electromagnetic exposure); Morgan – asthma , etc"
174	The village is in the AONB so permission unlikely.
175	My support for renewables is on the basis that they are developed as part of a community energy scheme.

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9.6 General Observations and Comments

9.6.1 *Future Vision*

Finally, we asked, “What **three words** would best describe how you would like the parish to be in 15 years’ time?”

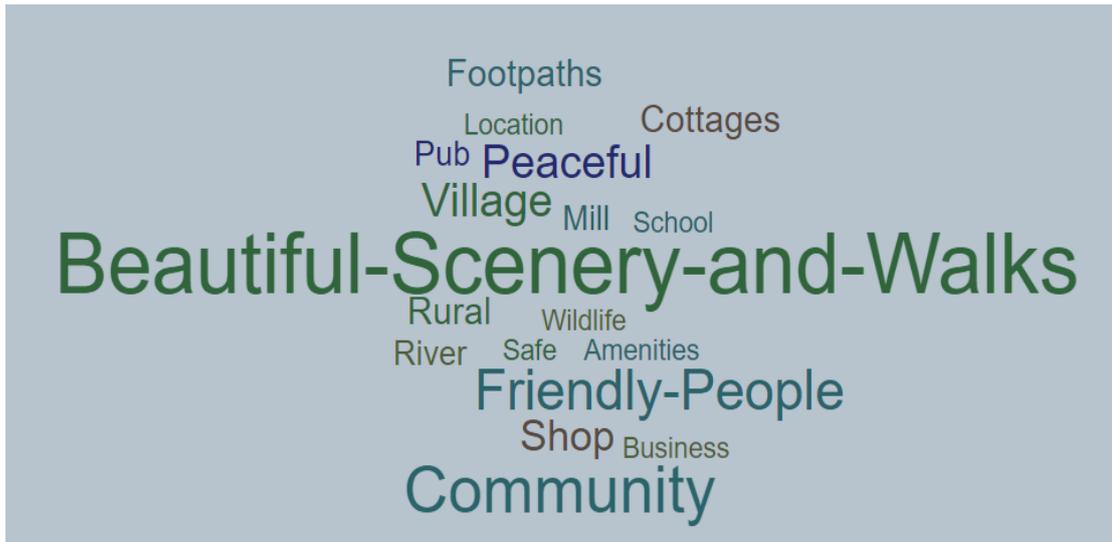
By far, the three words most commonly written in the boxes were, “Stay the same!” The majority have no appetite for any change. It was closely followed by wanting the parish to be “friendly” then “quieter, peaceful, thriving and a community.” All very positive visions as shown in the word cloud below:



The Parishioners were then asked, “What do you love about Otterton Parish?”

By far the majority of responses talked about the “beautiful scenery and the walks.” The natural environment is really important to them and keeping a sense of community as shown in the following word cloud.

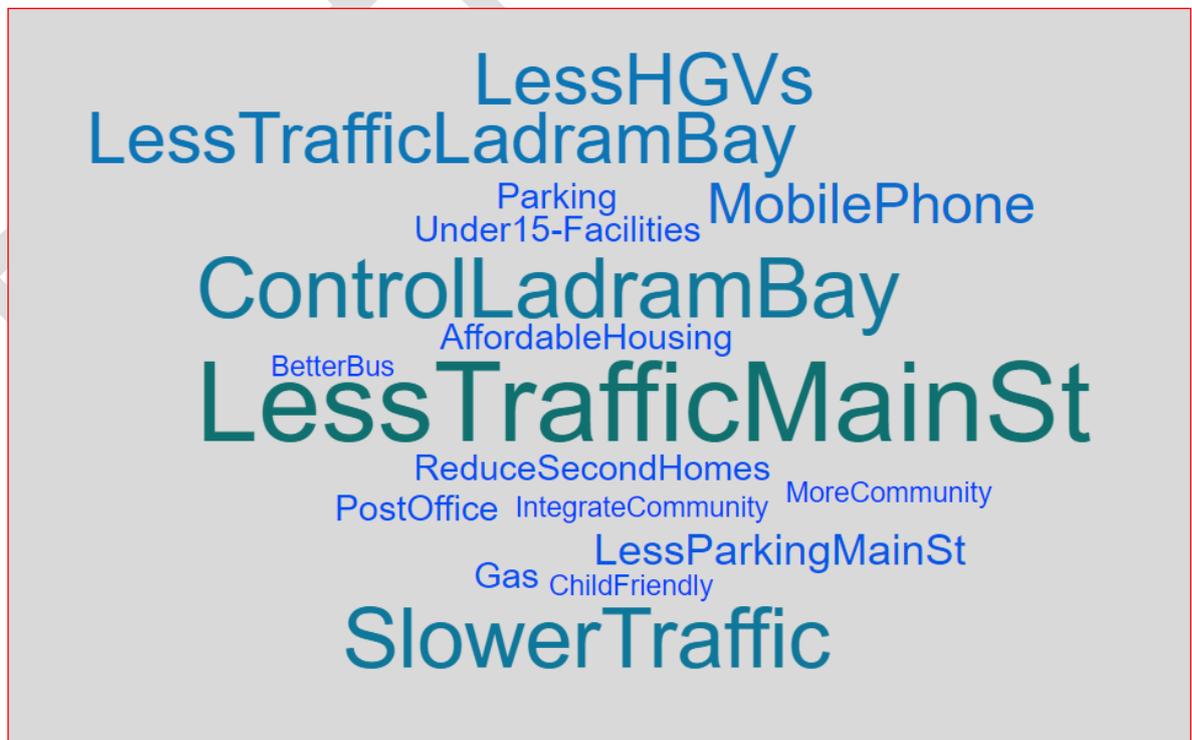
9.6.2 *What We Love*



9.6.3 *What We Want To Change*

We also asked, “What would you most like to change about Otterton Parish?”

The responses generated were nearly all to do with traffic – the volume foremost followed by the speed. Then a lot of responders wanted a lot more control of Ladram Bay in terms of expansion and further planning. It is easy to see where the passions are!



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9.6.4 *Other - items raised by more than one resident that are not covered in the wordclouds:*

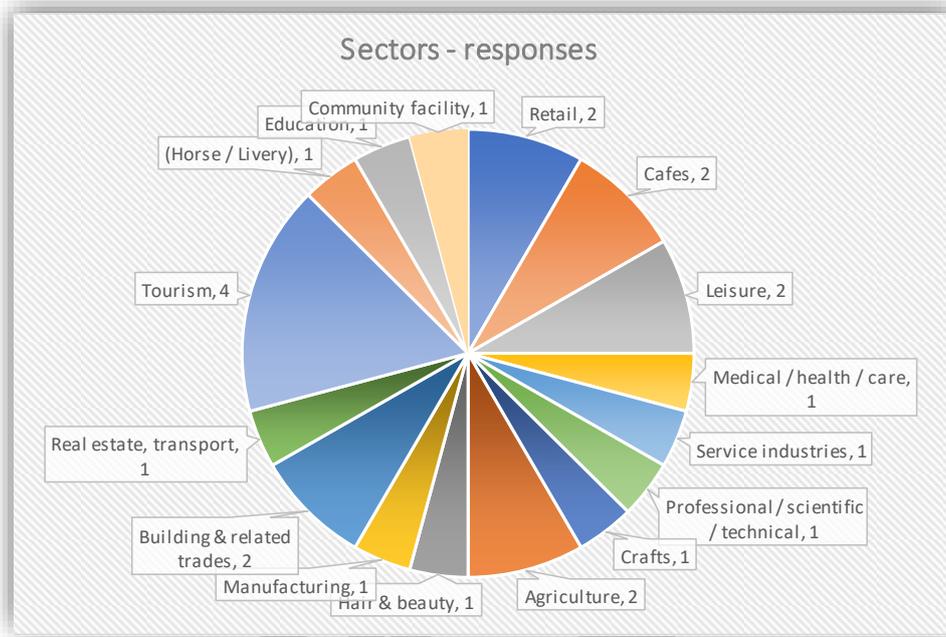
- Pinch point at start of Sidmouth road to enforce width restriction, and reduce heavy traffic through village
- Skatepark on existing play park not a new one.
- a welcoming local pub
- cash machine
- Double yellow lines on main street if alternative parking can be found for residents
- More awareness of pollution issues including electromagnetic/mobile phone risks to children
- Otterton lost its community and joy of living here been taken away
- Village historic building trail

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APPENDIX G – BUSINESS QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES

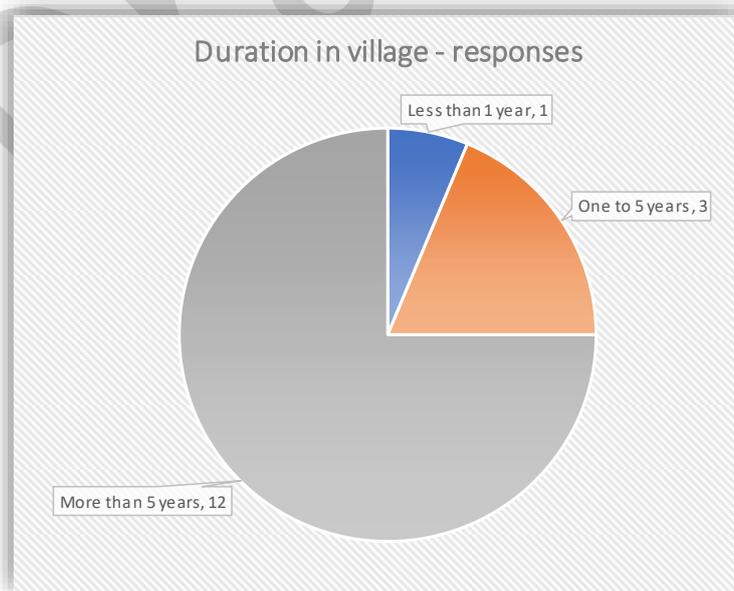
1 Business Sector

Note that some businesses operate in multiple categories – e.g. Otterton Mill.

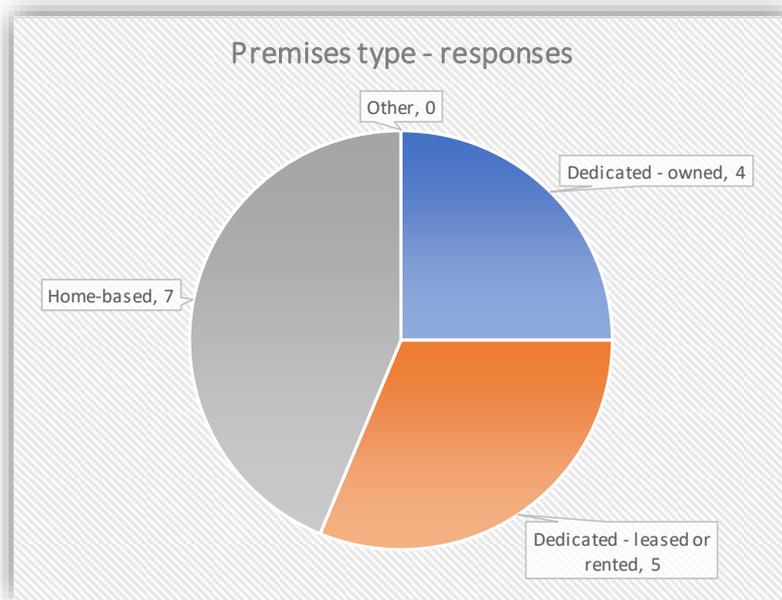


2 Years Established in Village

Most responders have been operating for more than 5 years. The Mill has operated for many years, but current owner has been so for just under three years:



3 Premises Use



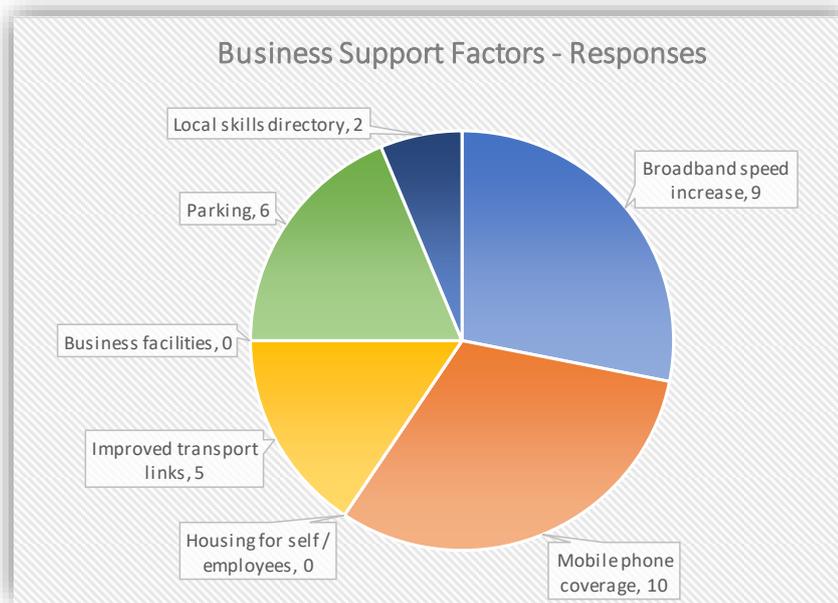
4 Adequacy of facilities

General comments of adequacy of existing facilities, although one farm has some expansion plans, the Mill has planning permission for a replacement shop and toilets, and the Care Home has permission for an extension.

5 Constraints on Operating in Otterton

Five respondents stated they had no constraints. Those mentioned included parking availability (4), bus service regularity and access to Exeter (3), congestion (2), and poor internet and mobile communications (3). Other comments referenced parking and access for deliveries, and access when the village is cut off by flooding.

6 Support for Business Development



7 Workforce profile

Only four responses (Otterton Mill, Care Home, Kings Arms, Ladram Bay) have more than 2 workers. All others are either the business owner as a sole worker, or partners, or limited employees. Only three (OM, the Care Home, plus one) have plans to expand their workforce, other than the pub's seasonal fluctuations. The Shop makes extensive use of volunteers, as does the Village Hall.

8 Reasons for Being in Otterton

Six businesses formed because the principal lived in the village. One worked in the business before taking it over, and one (OM) had bought in from outside. The Shop is here as it was intended as a community facility from the outset.

9 Other Comments

"A lovely village to work in and we need to keep the hub of the village alive."

"Congestion in the village – traffic is now a blot on it."

"Need to protect the natural environment."

"Not having a car park is a big problem."

"Ladram Bay's continued expansion is by far the most important question to be addressed."

APPENDIX H – YOUNG PEOPLE & CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES 2017

1 Up to 11

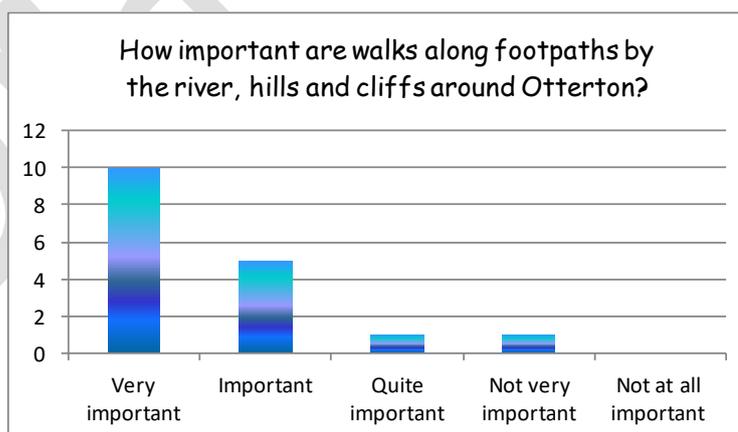
As we have a number of families within our community, we felt that it was important to ask for the opinions of the young people and children. They are our future and we would like to think that Otterton Parish and village in particular, will encourage families to live and thrive within the community. We therefore value their opinion.

One set of questions were asked of the children aged up to 11 years and a slightly different set were asked to the young people aged 12-17 years.

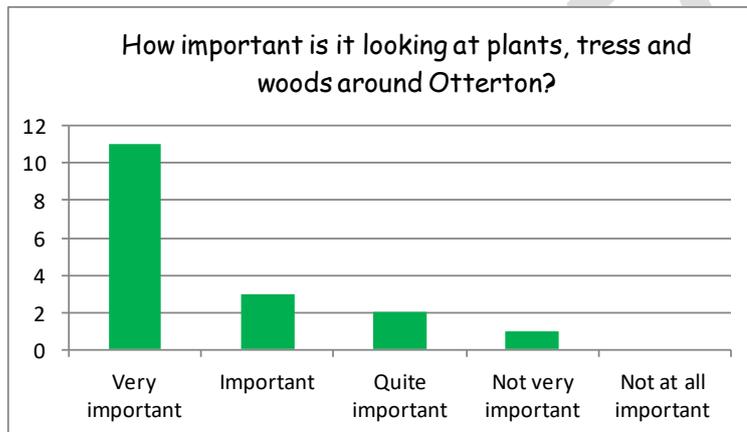
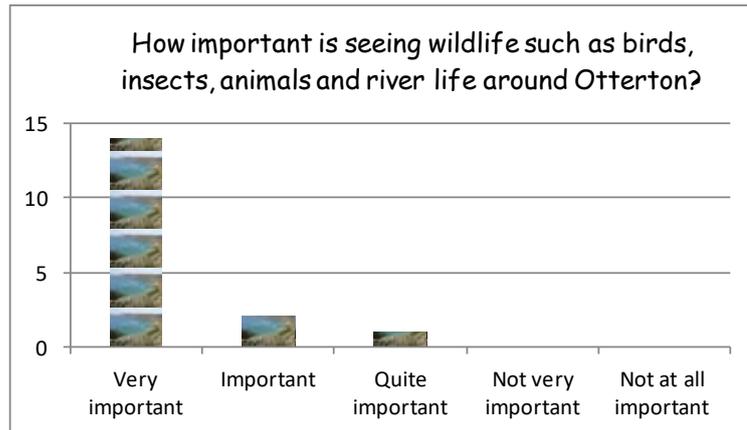
These are the results of questions given to children aged **up to 11 years**. There were 17 returns.

1) The following questions were all to do with the natural environment in and around Otterton. It appears that the young people aged up to 11 years old greatly appreciate their natural environment with over 88% saying that it is either 'very important' or 'important' to them. They love their natural surroundings and enjoy it being part of their lives.

For our NP. This is hugely encouraging and suggests that as the children are our future, we should indeed try to ensure that our natural environment is not developed to the detriment of the wildlife that inhabits these areas. Children value what they have.



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2) The next questions were looking more at the built environment and social activities.

Keeping children happy with areas they can use for play is important to us. We wondered whether the children had what they required in terms of play areas or whether we would need to look at requiring a further site or developing what was already there. So the children were asked,

"If you could have an extra play area, what would you like to see on it?"

The following responses are charted so that the larger font represents a greater number of responses.

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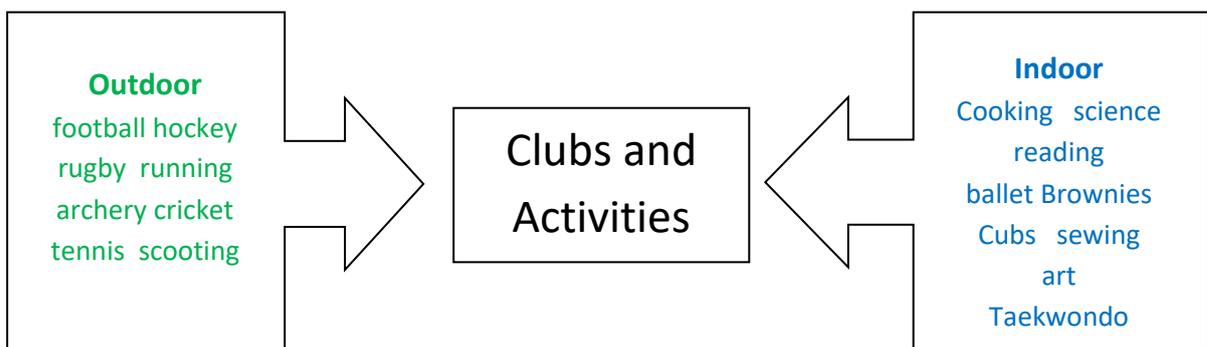


It can be seen that by far the greatest request was for a skate park/ramps (nearly 65%). It would not really be possible to add this to the present play park (apart from some small ramps), but an alternative area could be considered such as the area next to the football pitch which has quite a good-sized area of unused grassed surface.

Trying to find a safe place for children to skate has been mentioned in the children’s survey and at the moment, a number of young scooter riders can often be seen scooting along on the road in Fore Street, even when the traffic is still moving! Not safe at all. Some youngsters are also using the area and steps immediately around the hall and shop, even bringing their home-made jumps. They are desperate for somewhere safe.

NP Finding a safe and suitable site for scooting/skating should be part of our NP or a community action as planning may be needed.

3) We wanted to ask whether the children might like any particular Clubs or activities in the village as this could have implications for the use of any grounds/



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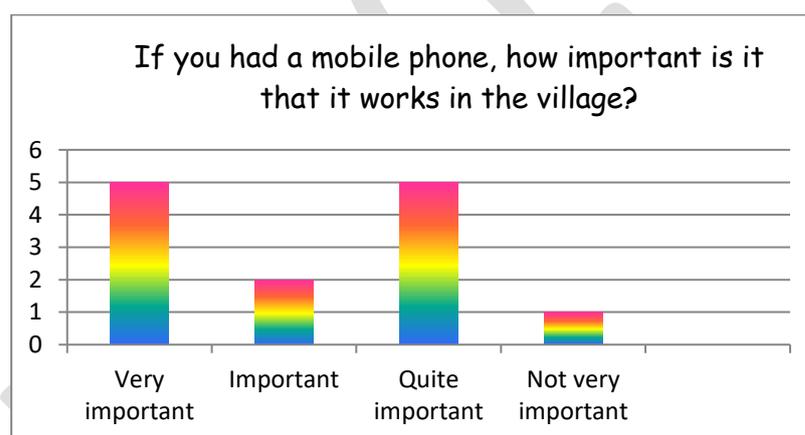
buildings/rooms/halls. The responses were all very different although they fell mostly into two categories: outdoor sports and indoor clubs.

NP It may be possible that some of these outdoor activities could be catered for around the football field area, but this would need careful thought and planning. Should there be an opportunity for someone or a group that might like to start one of the indoor activities then there would be plenty to choose from!

4) Whether we like it or not, the mobile phone is an integral part of children's lives (although slightly less for the under 11's). Families with children could be discouraged from living in our village if they don't have easy access to a good mobile phone signal. So the children were asked how important it is that a mobile phone works for them in the village.

Just over half of those that responded felt it was 'very important' or 'important' that the village has a good signal.

Our NP should support any planning application for a mobile phone mast.



5) We felt it was important to ask the children what they loved about living in Otterton, as this would help us determine what they value and would want to keep.

What was interesting was that many physical places and sights were mentioned, but also many mentioned aspects of the people such as their friendliness and caring attributes. Also mentioned was the calm and peace within the village.

Not all attributes can be written into a plan, but a wonderful aspiration if a plan can contribute to that friendly, caring atmosphere!

The larger the text, the more times it was referred to in the responses.

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What do you LOVE about Otterton?

It's green - wildlife

views----the river----pretty
animals ---- people who care

friends / it's friendly

the mill---- school ----shop
calmness ---peaceful

playpark --- the green
Everything

6) Also important then would be to ask the children what do they **not** like about Otterton, to see if there were any aspects that we could have control over.

On the positive side, the majority of the children said that there was nothing that they did not like! Others mentioned too much traffic, and speeding traffic as well as the fact there isn't a skate park!

The speed and amount of traffic and helping children feel safe through the village is something that should be addressed in our NP.

What do you **NOT** like about Otterton?

Noise **Too many cars**

Fast traffic dog poo

Not many places to play
safely

Floods no skate park

nothing

7) And finally. The children were asked if there was anything else they would like to say about Otterton. Their responses fell into two categories, the positive and the negative.

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The negatives are generally about street and play safety. So looking at how children can use our roads safely, making sure things are in place to achieve this will be important. The positives are uplifting to read, especially, 'it is joyful' 'it is the best place I could live' 'it is full of laughter'.

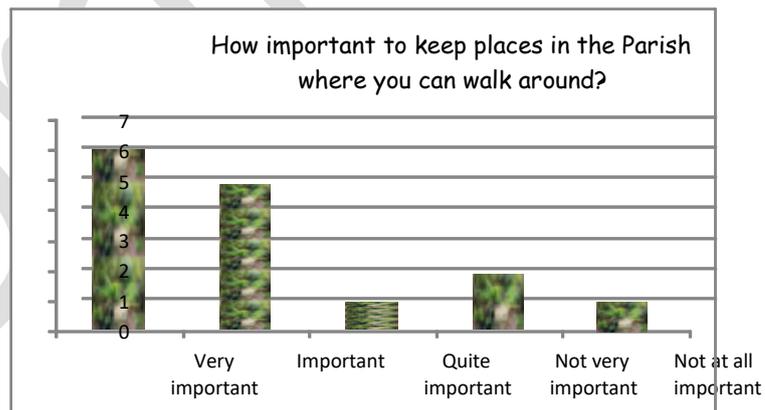
If we can produce a Neighbourhood Plan that would achieve those comments, then we will have done a good job!

Is there anything else you would like to say about Otterton?

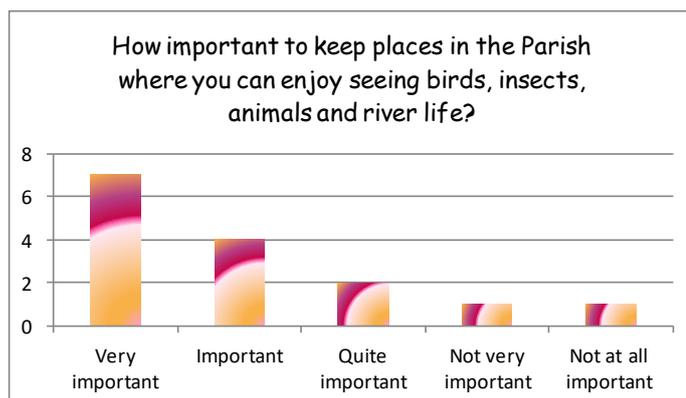
I'm happy living here.	I would like a road crossing.
We have lots of friends.	I would like more places to cycle/scoot safely.
It's a lovely place.	I would like better broadband.
It's quiet at night.	Do not build any more houses so roads aren't busier.
It is joyful.	
It is the best place I could live.	
It is full of laughter.	

2 12-17 year olds. (16 responses in total)

1)



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Again, young people really seem to appreciate their natural surroundings. They like to be able to walk along the footpaths to enjoy the wildlife and its surroundings. On average 69% felt that their natural environment around Otterton is 'very important' or 'important' to them.

Our NP should reflect this importance and protect our natural environment for our future generations.

2) We were interested to see how young people get around the Parish.

Around 56% of responders use a bus for school from Otterton. 56% also have a lift in a car in/out of the village either every day or a few times a week. 19% cycle around the Parish at least once a day with 50% saying they cycle monthly. 50% also say they walk around the Parish at least once a day or a few times a week.

NP consideration. It is important that young people have well maintained paths to use for walking and that we have cycle ways that would be safe for them to use and encourage more cycling rather than having lifts in cars.

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Do you ever:

	At least once a day	A few times a week	Monthly	A few times a year	Never
Walk around the Parish	3	5	6	1	
Cycle around the Parish	3	0	8	3	1
Use the bus (from the village) for pleasure	2	3	3	2	5
Use the bus (from the village) for school	9	1	0	0	3
Have a lift in a car to/from the village	2	7	3	0	2

3) We asked young people to say what their biggest concerns were.

What are your biggest concerns for the village?

no more traffic

That it will be built on all around no
more people

speed of cars no more cars
parking

seems to be stagnating - decrease
second homes

it's becoming dead and boring and no
youth are able to enjoy themselves

**there are no places for teenagers
to meet** or scoot out of
date park

Let's not lose the countryside keep
how it looks

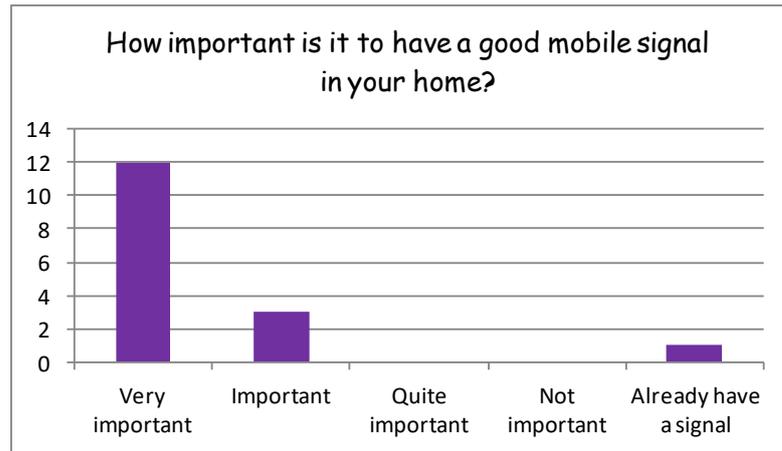
The largest response by far was for no more traffic, followed by speed of cars, followed by there are no places for teenagers to meet.

The NP should ensure that there are plans in place to either reduce traffic through the village or not let it increase. It is a very real concern for them.

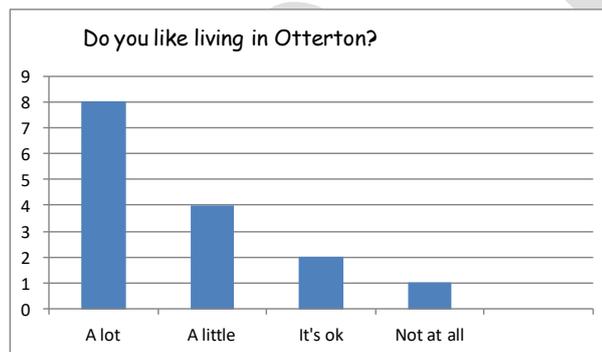
4) Many young people use their phones constantly for instant communication with friends etc. They feel left out if all their other friends are 'chatting' and they cannot. It may even put off families from coming into the village to live. We need families and a mix of ages in the village to help maintain a balanced and vibrant community. 94% of responders said that a good mobile signal was either 'very important' or 'important to them.

The NP should state that any planning proposal for a mobile phone mast would be supported.

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5) Do you like living in Otterton? Just over half like it a lot and just under a half seem indifferent.



6) 3 things to make Otterton a **better place to live**:

Again traffic amount, phone signal and a skate park are by far the most options chosen.

Our NP should look carefully at sites for a skate park and possible planning requirements as well as planning for a phone mast. Traffic has already been mentioned.

The box below shows that the heavier and larger the text, the more responders chose that option.

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fewer people **less traffic** more sports
more parking areas fun games
better phone signal
fewer holiday homes
don't let Ladram expand
improved wi-fi **a skate park**
speed bumps youth clubs
safe places
a different route for people to Ladram

7) What would you hate to lose in Otterton.

Not many young people filled in this question. The shop came out top, although most different comments were to do with how the village and surroundings look.

Again, the NP should look at what the young people value and planning issues should help protect or enhance what they do not want to lose.

Park **shop** the green
the Mill green spaces the quietness
River paths the look of the village
buses trees and space the brook
wildlife

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8) Is there a space you would like to see developed in the village? Again, not many responded, but for those that did, the skate park was mentioned most.



9) How important is it to have somewhere **safe to meet** with your friends in the village?

56% of young people felt that it was 'very important' or 'important' to have somewhere safe in the village to meet with friends.

NP Could this have implications for planning if a 'shelter' was erected, or a community action to provide time in the village hall for young people to meet?



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10) What activities or Clubs would you like to see provided in the village for your age group?

Very few contributed to this question, but these were some of the suggestions:

Guides and scouts Skate park club

Football Club Youth Club Den
building

Kite flying Club Chess Martial Arts

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APPENDIX I – TRAFFIC STATISTICS

1 Introduction

This document presents the outcome of two traffic surveys conducted in November 2017, on Tuesday 7 Nov and Saturday 11 Nov. It is presented in the form of graphs showing traffic flows, with some commentary on each.

2 Data Available

Date	Data Available
November 2012	Two-way counts at White Lodge only, over a period of 9 days commencing Sat 17 Nov. No traffic type distinction.
May 2013	Two-way counts at Ladram Road over a period of 10 days commencing Sun 26 May. No traffic type distinction.
Aug 2013	Two-way counts at Ladram Road over a period of 10 days commencing Fri 2 Aug. No traffic type distinction.
22 Aug 2017 (weekday)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road and Ottery Street, one-way count at White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
26 Aug 2017 (weekend day)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
07 Nov 2017 (weekday)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
11 Nov 2017 (weekend day)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.

3 Summer Counts (22 Aug and 26 Aug 2017)

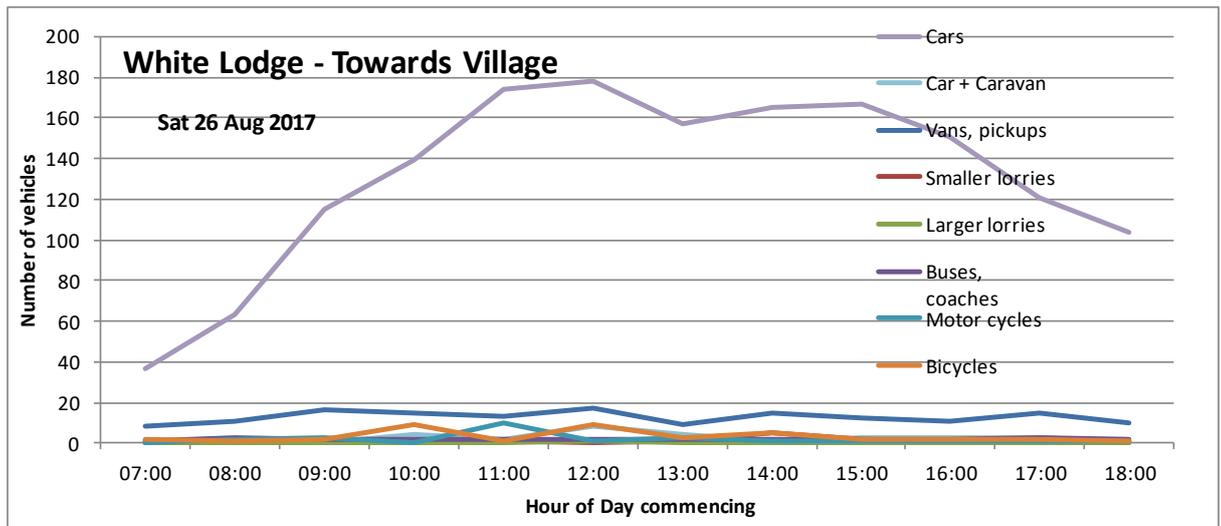
3.1 Graphs from 26 August Count (weekend day)

In the graphs below, each site and direction is presented as a pair of graphs – one covering all vehicle types, and one excluding cars. This is because the impact of the volume of cars makes it hard to decipher the other types, so excluding them reveals more detail of the other types.

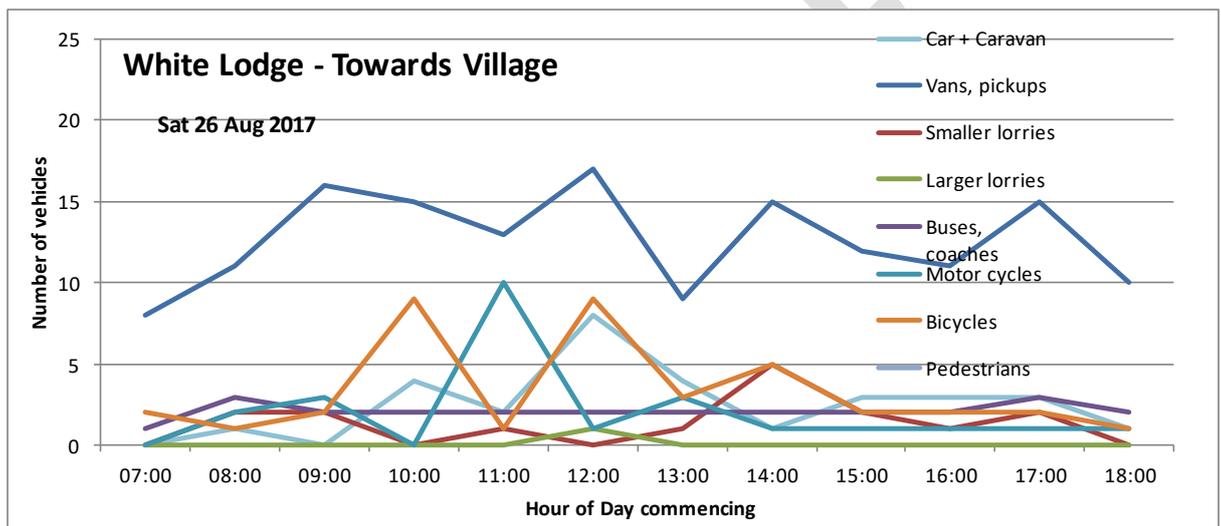
Note that the vertical axis on the second graphs is consistent in scale across the sites/directions, unlike the axis on the first ones.

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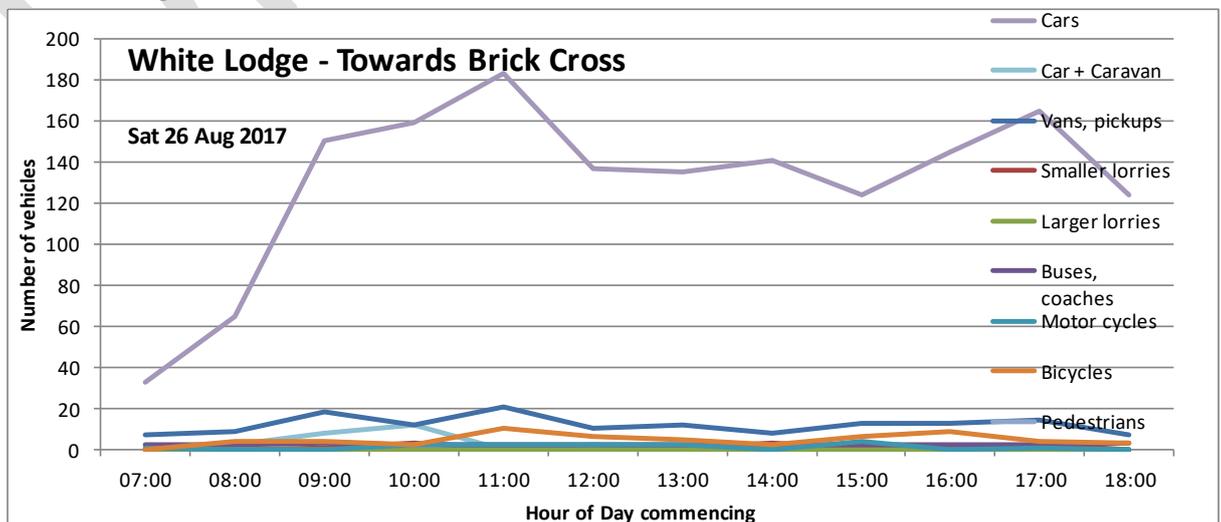
3.1.1 White Lodge – Inbound



Omitting cars ...

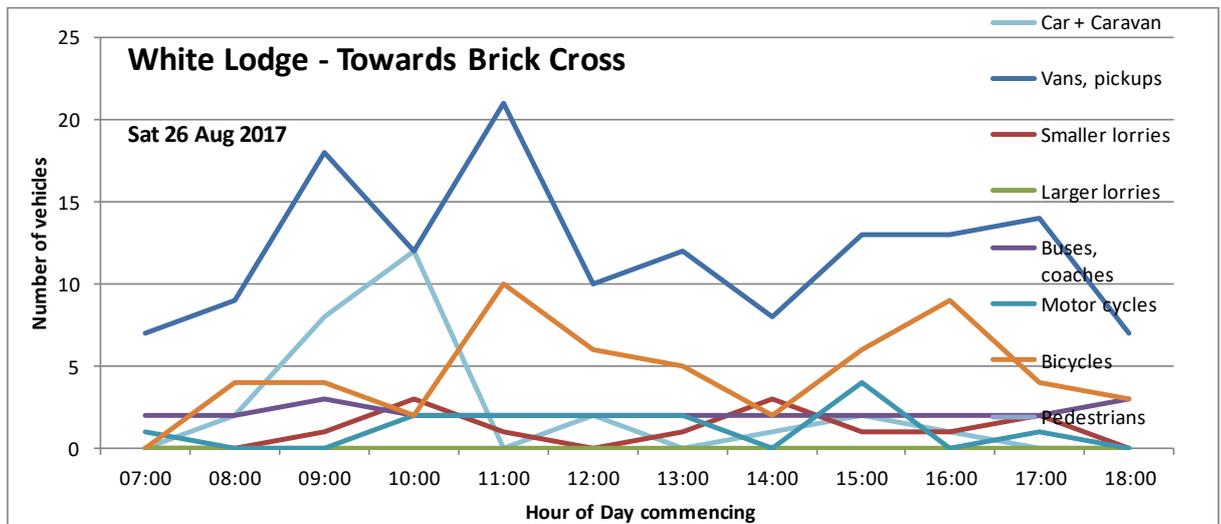


3.1.2 White Lodge – Outbound

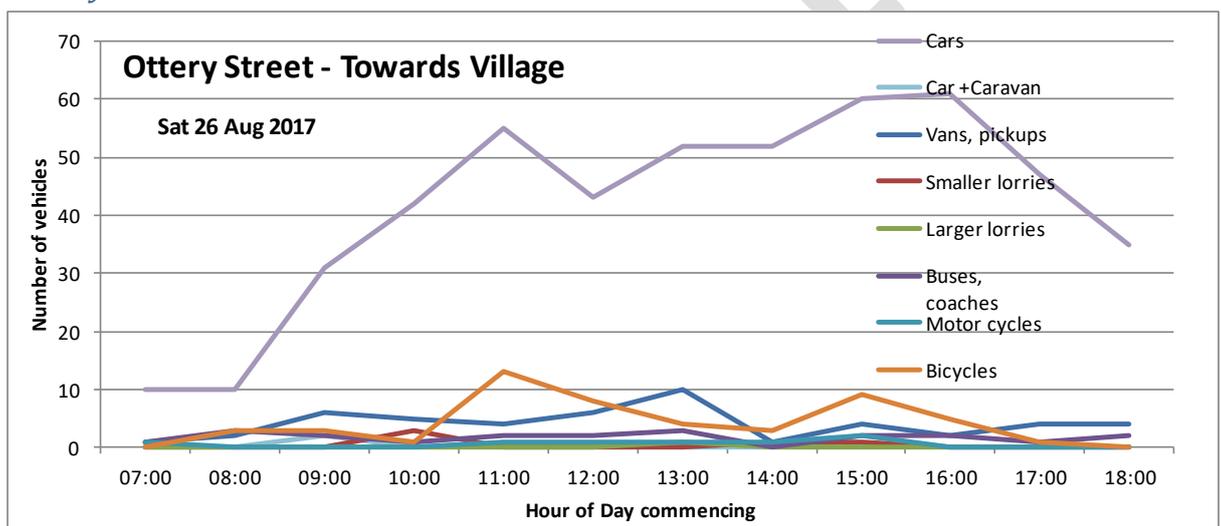


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Omitting cars ...

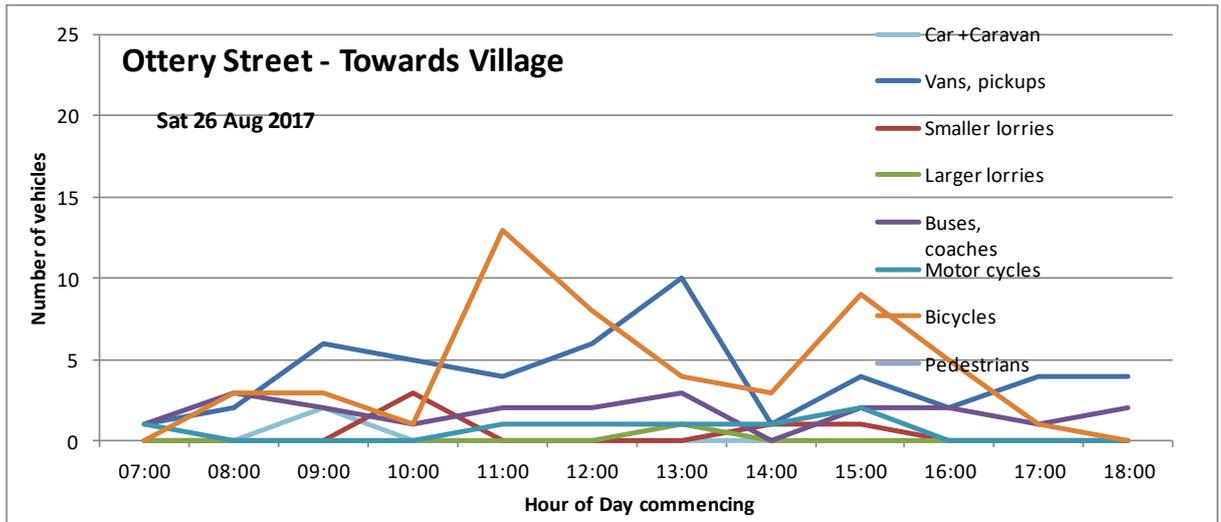


3.1.3 Ottery Street - Inbound

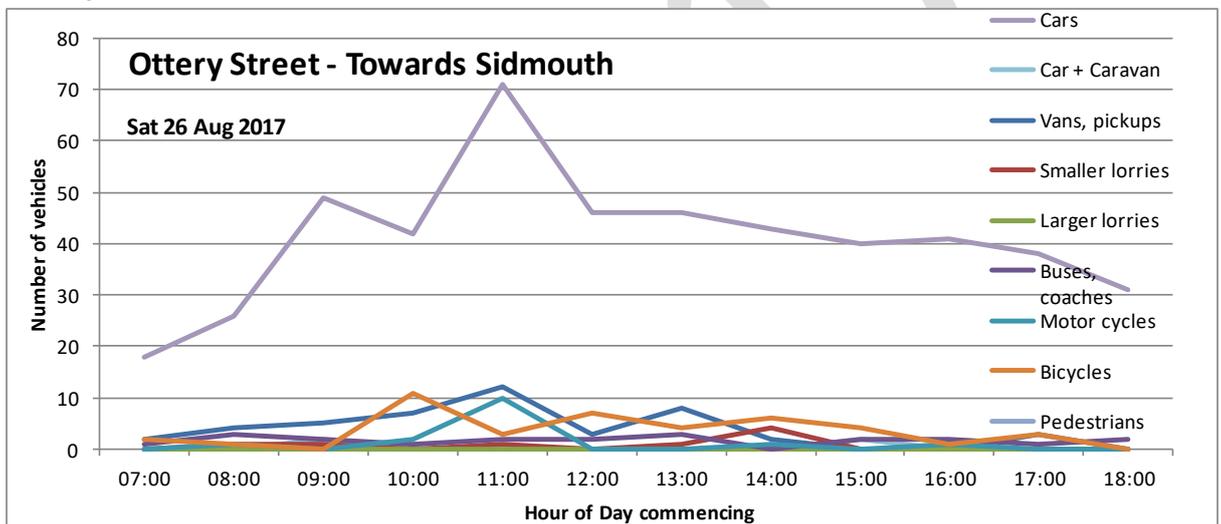


Omitting cars ...

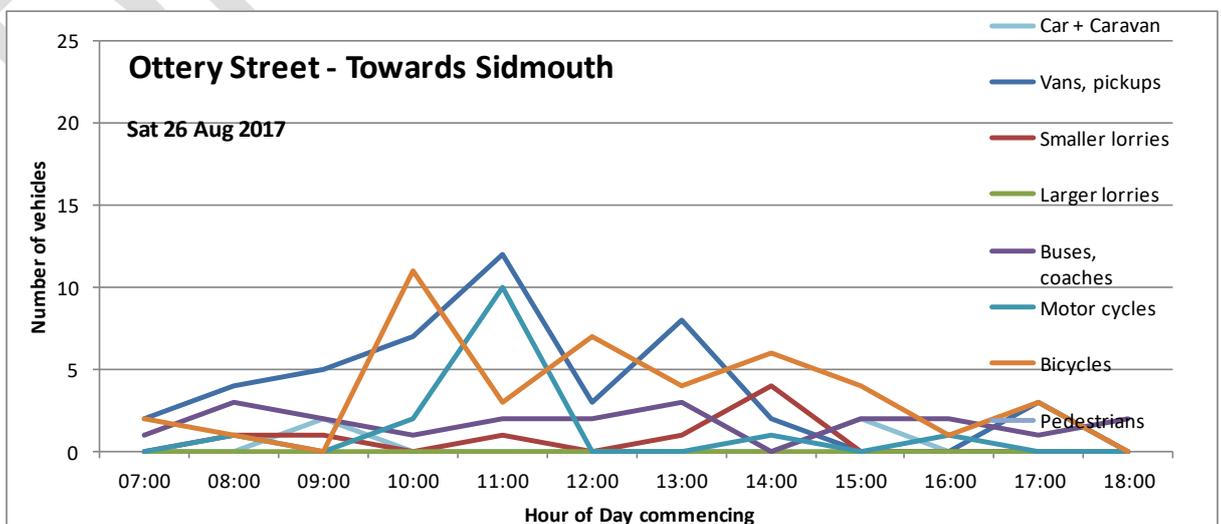
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3.1.4 Ottery Street - Outbound

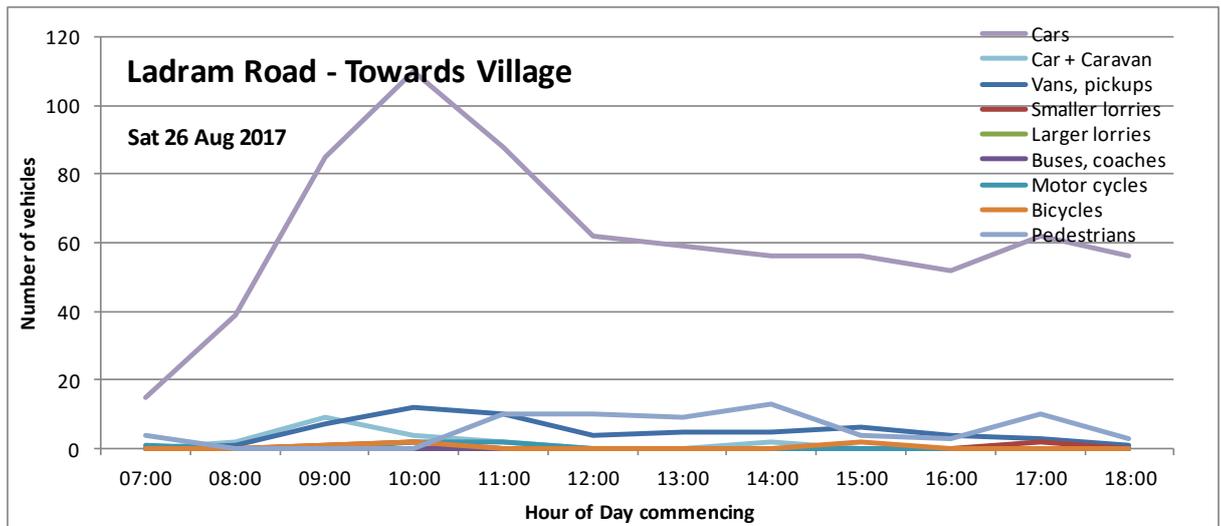


Omitting cars ...

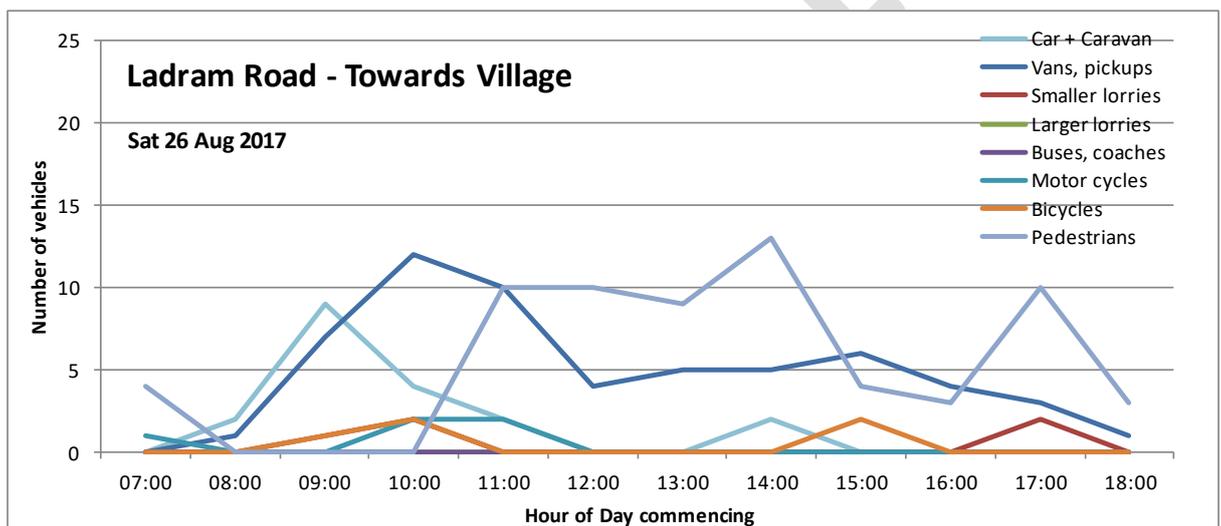


DRAFT OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

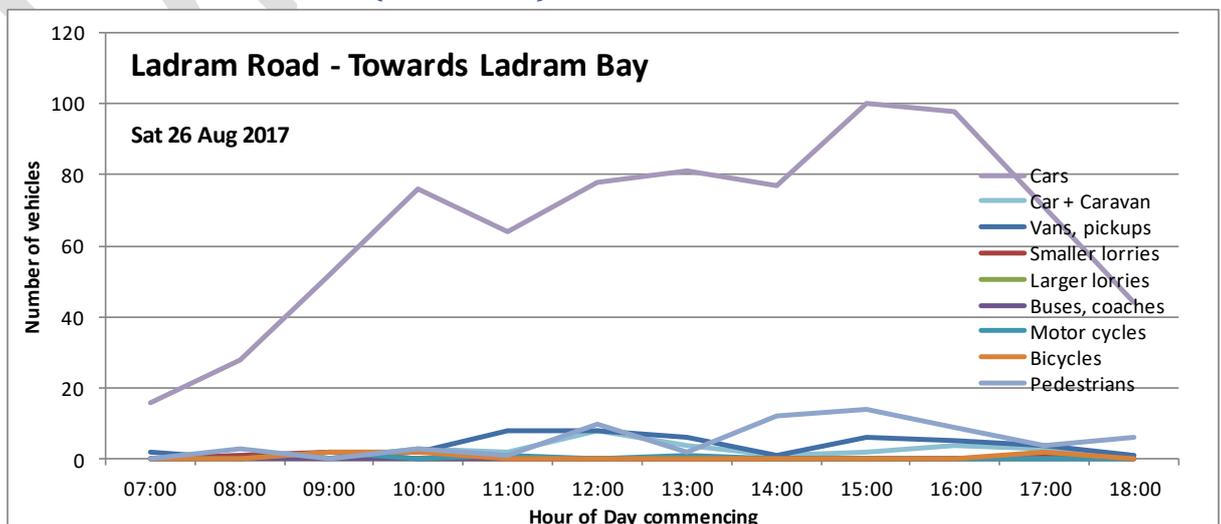
3.1.5 Ladram Road – Inbound



Omitting cars ...

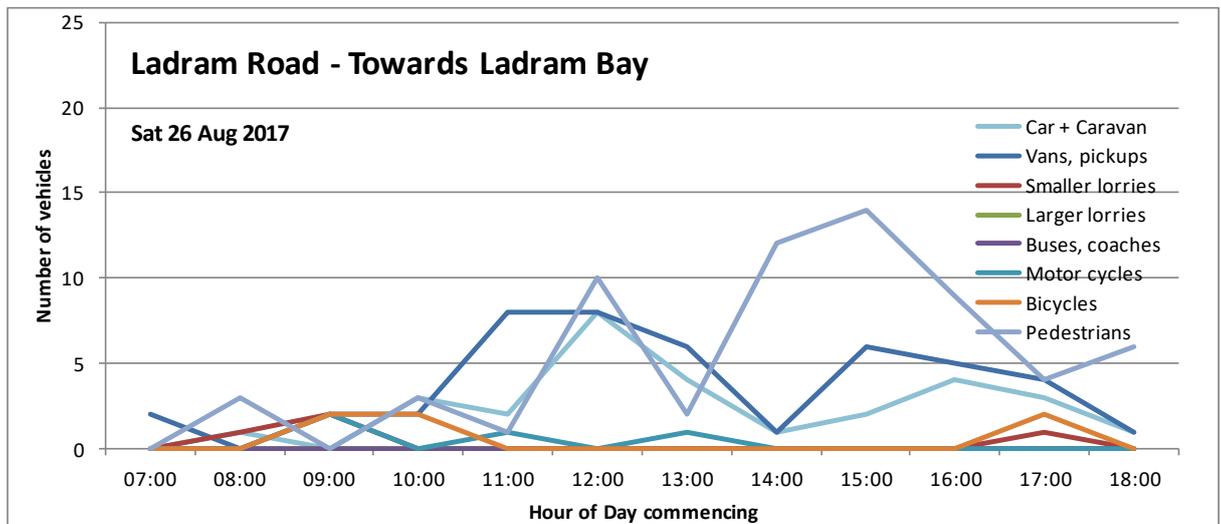


3.1.6 Ladram Road – Outbound (towards LB)



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Omitting cars ...

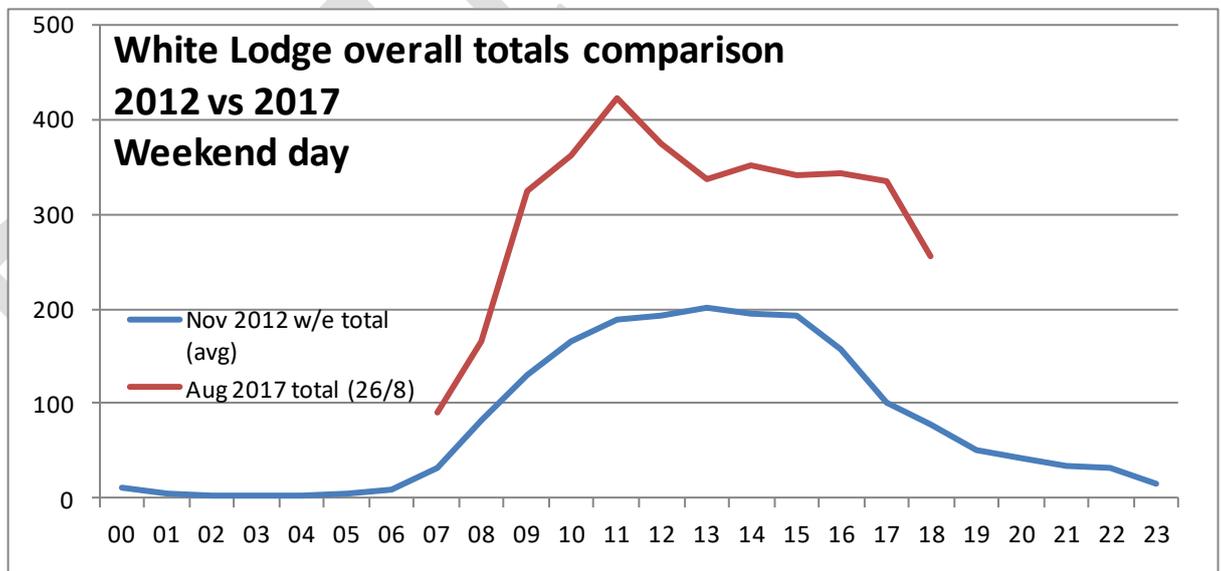


4 Summer Comparison Graphs - Weekend Day

4.1 White Lodge

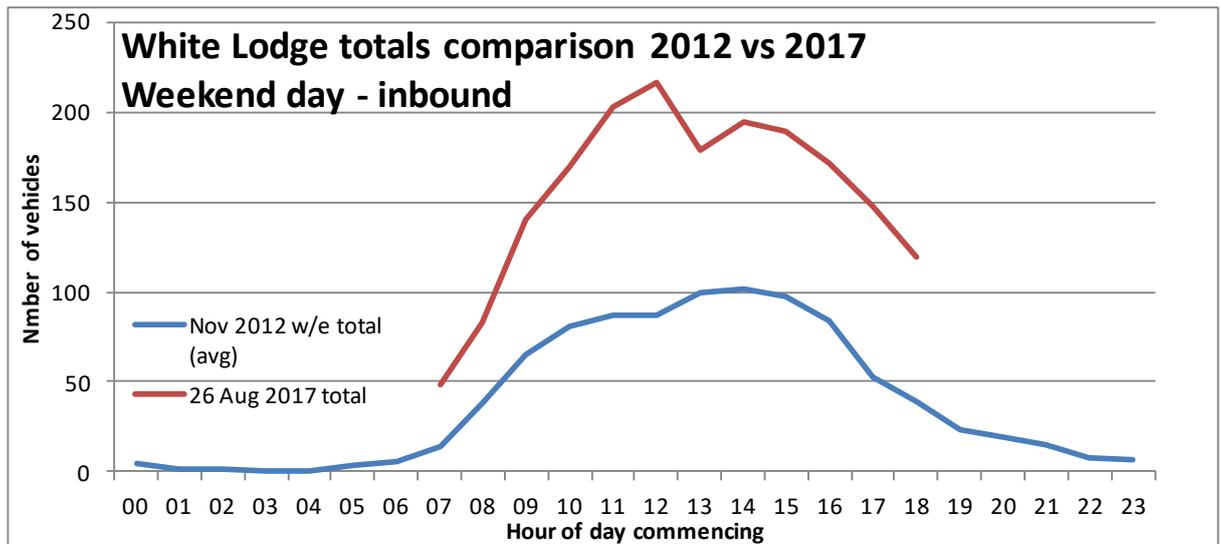
As with the weekday counts, not really a fair comparison, this – comparing November (2012) to August (2017), so autumn against high summer. The three graphs below show the total for all vehicles.

4.1.1 Overall

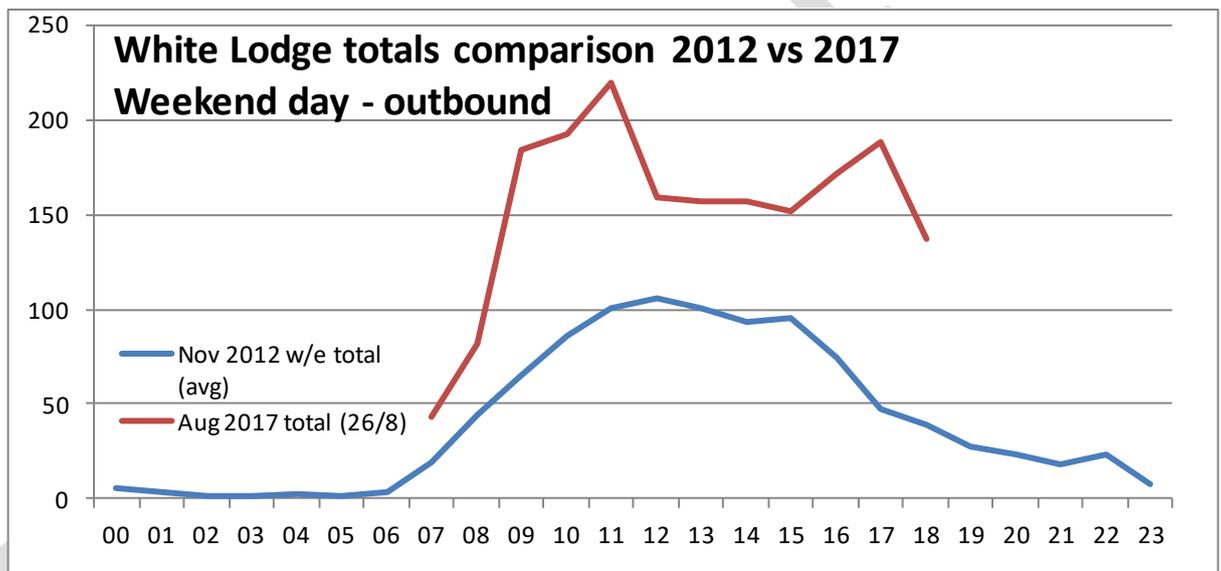


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4.1.2 Inbound



4.1.3 Outbound

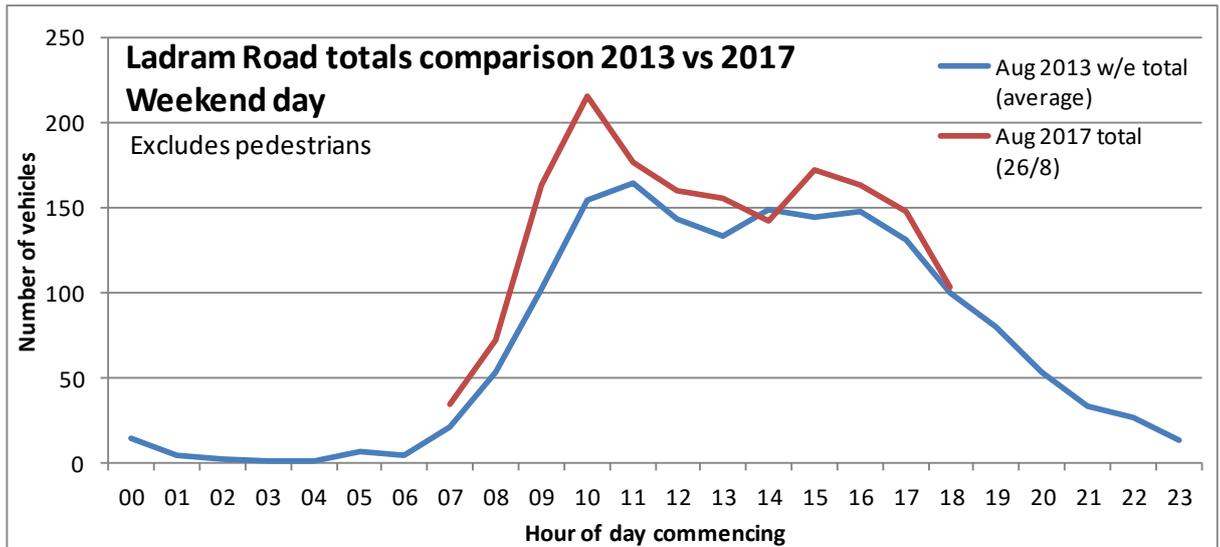


4.2 Ladram Road

Comparing total vehicle movements (i.e. all types) between a single day (26 Aug) with a weekend day average from Aug 2013.

The figures measured represent a 18% increase over the 2013 figures for the hours covered, but higher percentage increases in the morning (pre 11:00).

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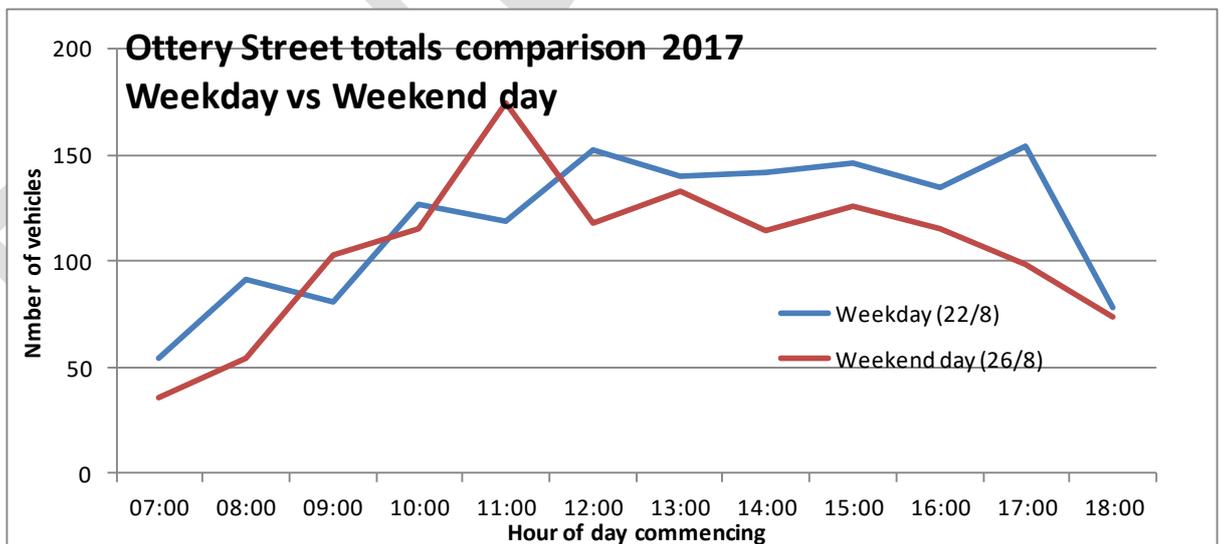


4.3 Weekday to Weekend day comparison – Aug 2017

These compare the total figures for Ladram Road and for Ottery Street , between our counts on 22nd and 26th August.

4.3.1 Ottery Street

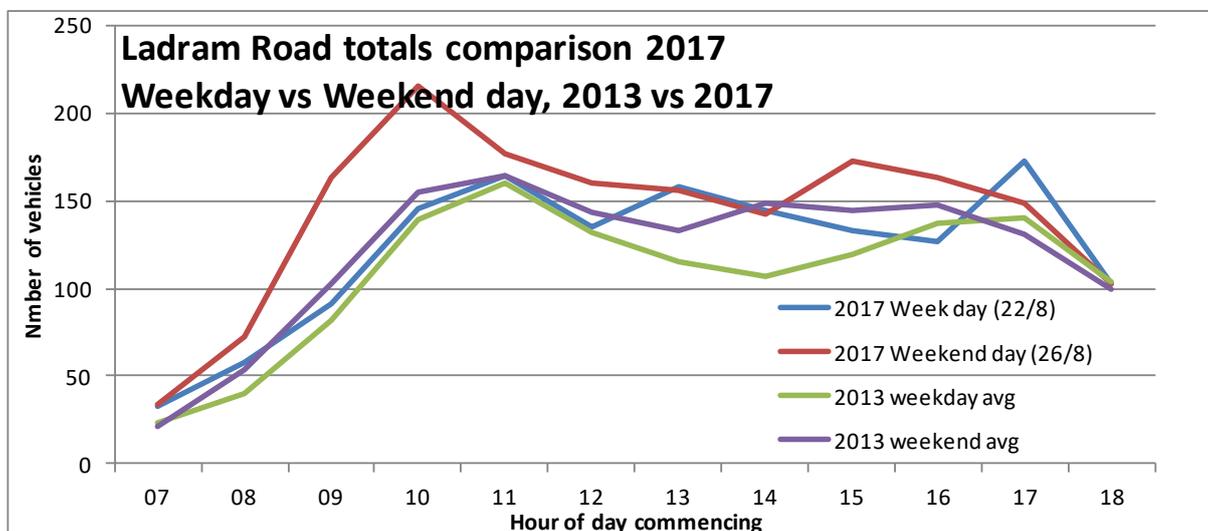
Note we have no figures for the Ottery Street location in 2012/13, so can't do any comparisons there.



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4.3.2 Ladram Road

This extends the comparisons further, looking at the equivalent figures (weekday and weekend day) between 2013 and 2017.



The overall changes can be summarised as:

Overall changes	Number	Percent
2017 weekday to weekend	242	17%
2013 weekday to weekend	148	11%
2013 to 2017 weekday	166	13%
2013 to 2017 weekend	260	18%

Interpret these as:

- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the 22 Aug (week day) and 26 Aug 2017 (weekend day)
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday and the average weekend day for the counting period in August 2013
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 22 Aug 2017
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekend day in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 26 Aug 2017.

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The changes in traffic flow hour by hour can be seen in percentage terms as follows:

Hour of day commencing	Weekday vs weekend 2017	Weekday vs weekend 2013	Weekday 2013 to 2017	Weekend day 2013 to 2017
07:00	3%	-9%	39%	58%
08:00	24%	33%	44%	34%
09:00	79%	26%	12%	59%
10:00	48%	11%	4%	39%
11:00	8%	3%	3%	8%
12:00	19%	9%	3%	11%
13:00	-1%	16%	37%	17%
14:00	-1%	39%	35%	-5%
15:00	29%	22%	12%	19%
16:00	28%	7%	-8%	11%
17:00	-14%	-6%	23%	13%
18:00	0%	-3%	0%	3%

...and in numbers terms like this:

Hour of day commencing	Weekday vs weekend 2017	Weekday vs weekend 2013	Weekday 2013 to 2017	Weekend day 2013 to 2017
07:00	1	-2	9	13
08:00	14	13	18	18
09:00	72	21	10	61
10:00	70	15	6	61
11:00	13	5	4	13
12:00	25	12	4	17
13:00	-2	18	43	23
14:00	-2	42	37	-7
15:00	39	26	14	27
16:00	36	10	-11	16
17:00	-24	-8	32	17
18:00	0	-4	0	3

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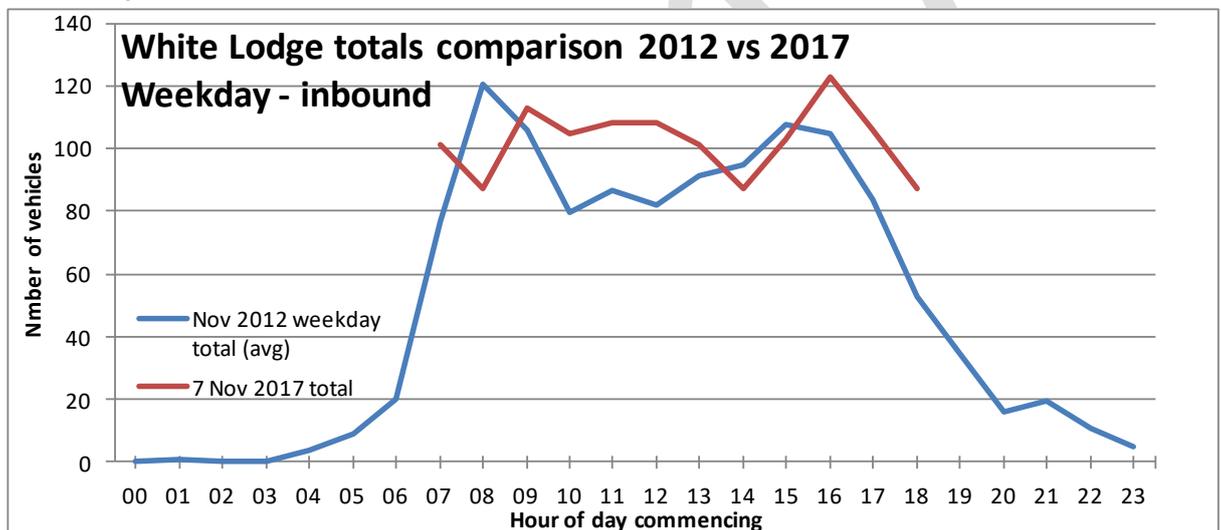
5 Autumn counts – 7 and 11 November 2017

5.1 Autumn 5-year Comparison: White Lodge – 2012 to 2017, November to November, All traffic

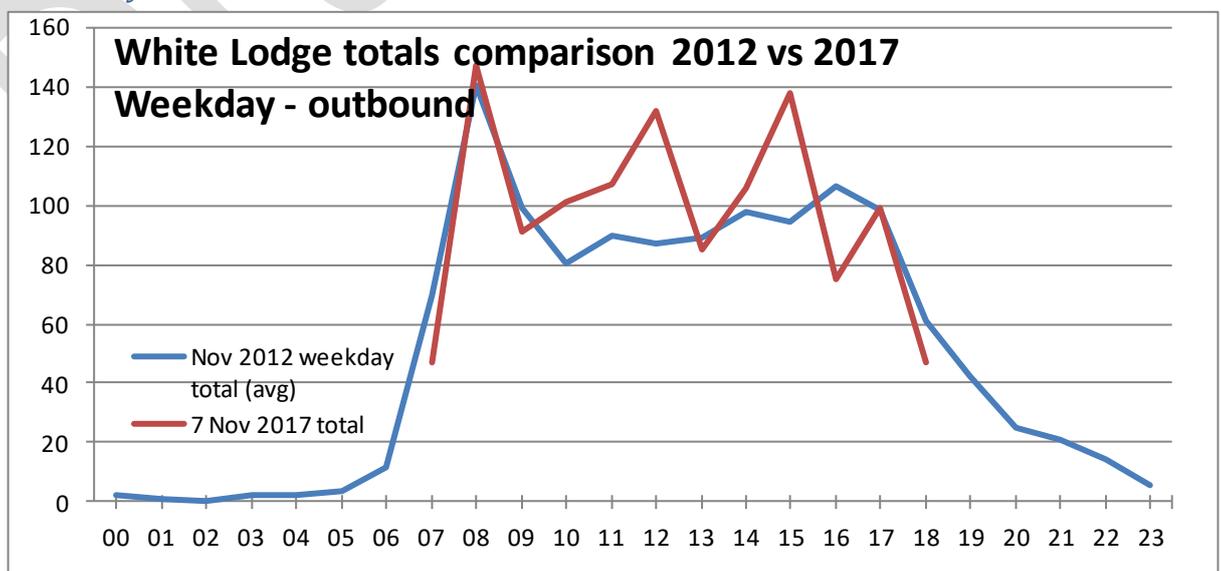
This section compares traffic levels from five years ago to today. Since the only location measured in 2012 was White Lodge, the graphs below refer only to that location. Inbound and outbound flows are shown separately for weekday and weekend day.

Note that the figures for 2012 are averages for the period of the 9 days of the survey (5 weekdays, 4 weekend days), and did not distinguish traffic types – hence these comparisons have to be across all vehicle types.

5.1.1 Weekday Inbound



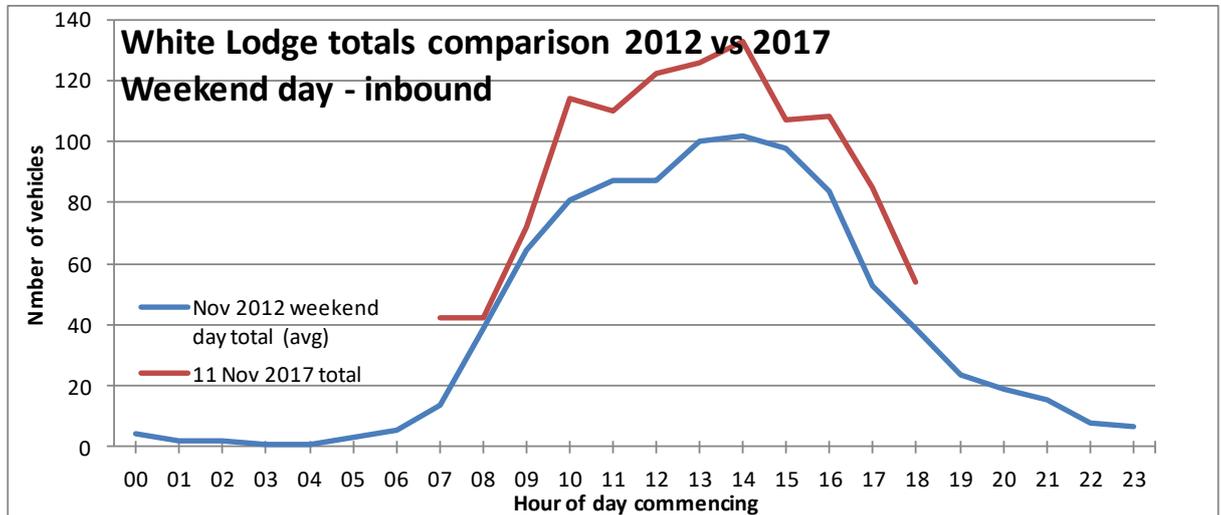
5.1.2 Weekday Outbound



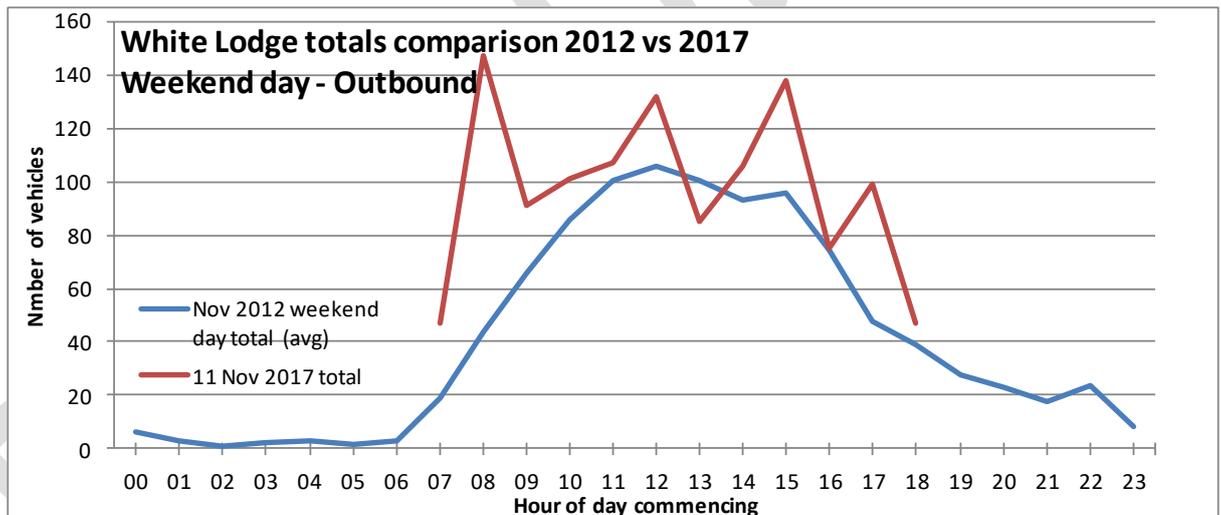
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These figures represent a 13% increase for inbound traffic, and a 6% increase in outbound traffic over the period, although there were considerable variations hour-to-hour with increases during the day and decreases early and late in the day.

5.1.3 Weekend inbound



5.1.4 Weekend Outbound



Notes:

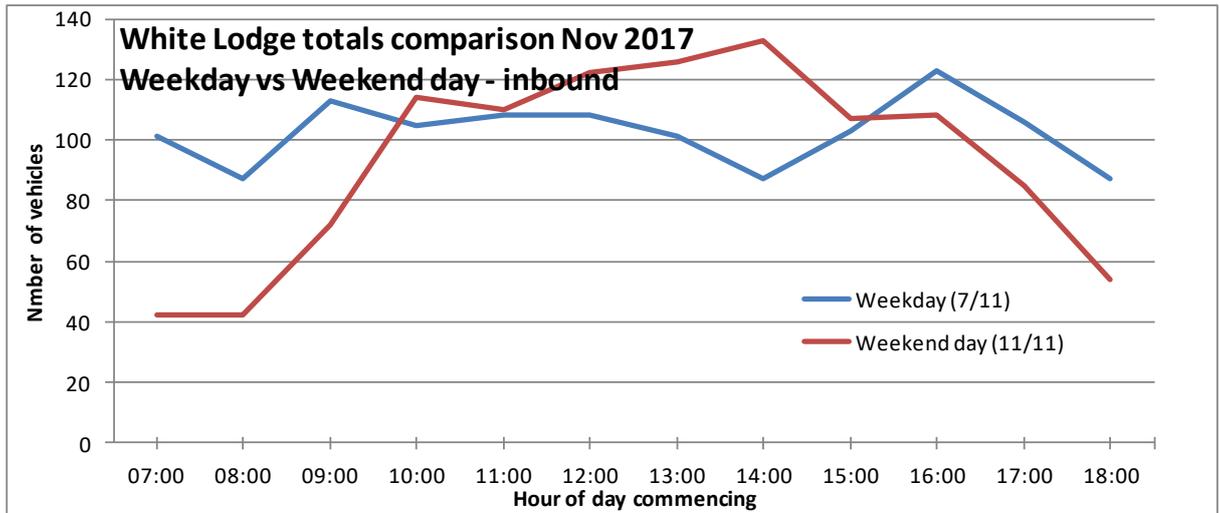
These figures show a substantial increase on 2012, with 32%/35% overall increases inbound/outbound.

5.2 Weekday to Weekend day comparisons – November 2017

This next section compares total vehicle movements (i.e. all types) between the two days surveyed – Tue 7 Nov and Sat 11 Nov, for all three survey points.

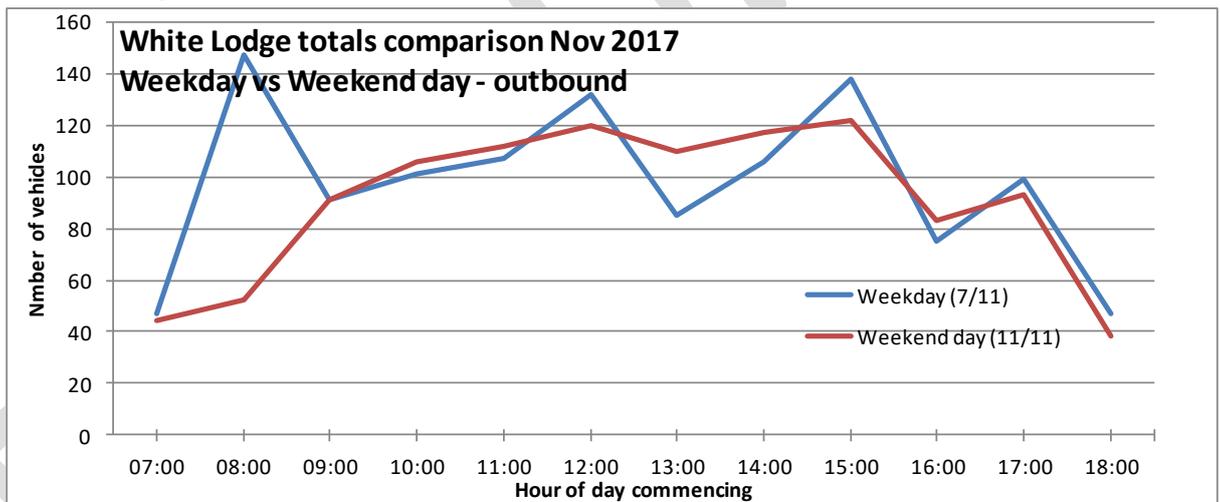
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5.2.1 White Lodge Inbound



This shows lower traffic at the weekend early and late compared to the weekday, but higher than the weekday between 10:00 and 15:00. Overall, weekday traffic is 10% more than weekend.

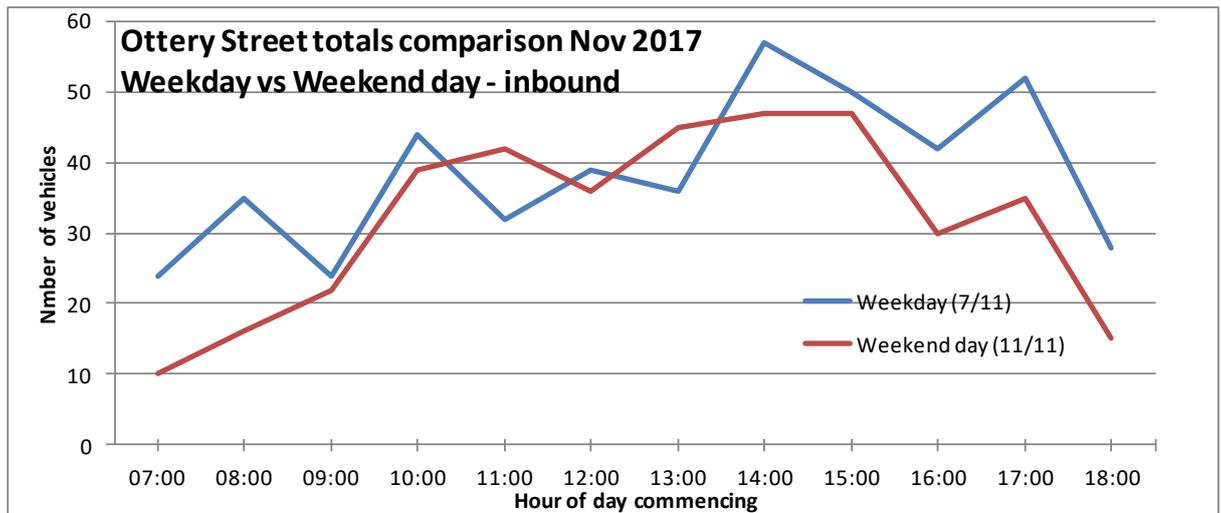
5.2.2 White Lodge Outbound



There is a significant spike if outbound traffic early on the weekday, whereas other figures are overall broadly similar. Overall, weekday traffic is 8% lower than on the weekend day.

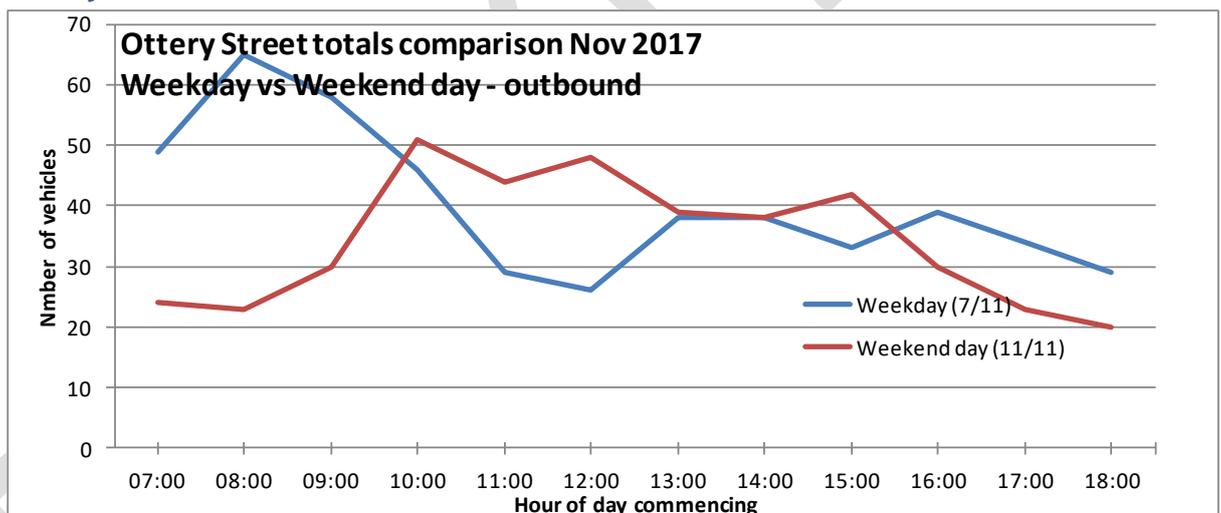
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5.2.3 Ottery Street Inbound



Weekday traffic is significantly higher than the weekend later in the day. Overall, weekday traffic is 21% higher than on the weekend day

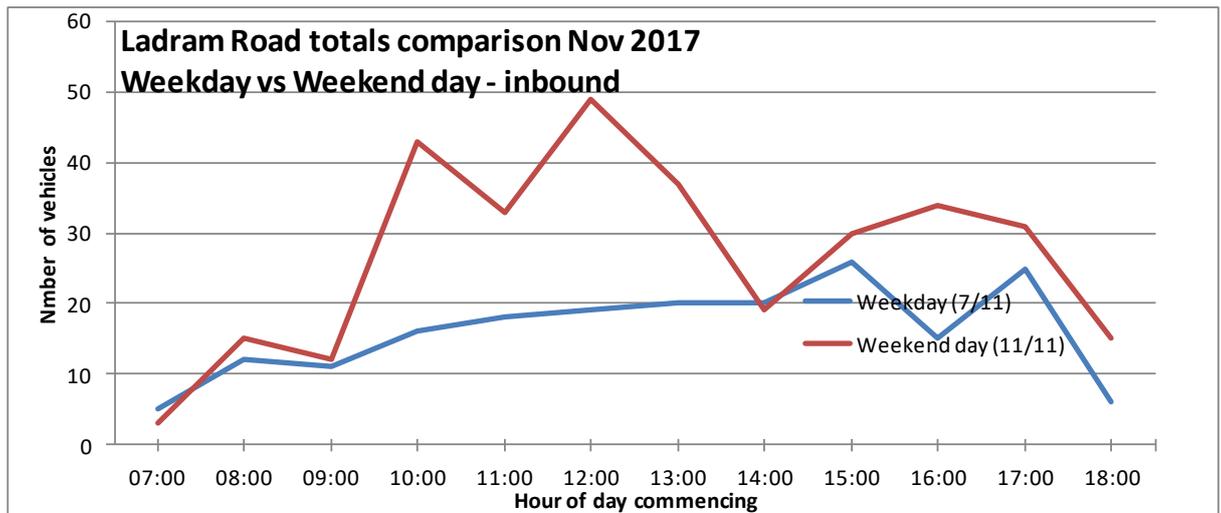
5.2.4 Ottery Street Outbound



The converse of the inbound graph, weekday traffic is higher outbound than weekend at the start of the day. Overall, the weekday traffic is 17% up on the weekend day.

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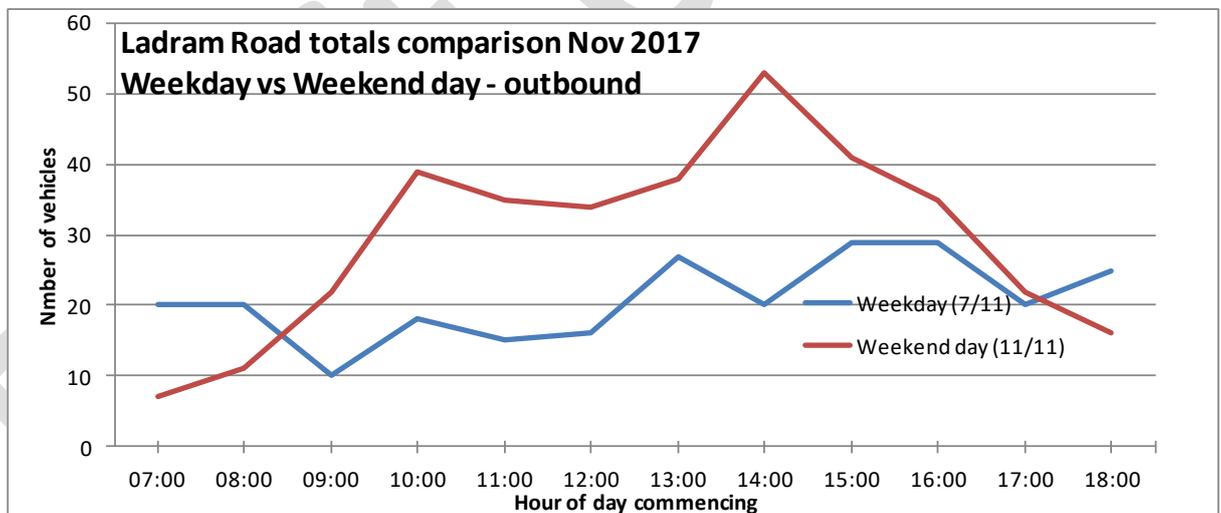
5.2.5 Ladram Road Inbound



Notes:

The weekend traffic is significantly higher than on the weekend day – a 40% increase. Note that weekday levels are lower than for Ottery Street, but fairly similar at the weekend.

5.2.6 Ladram Road Outbound



Notes:

Again, the weekend day traffic was much heavier than the weekday traffic, up by 29%. Spread over most of the day

6 Traffic Balance

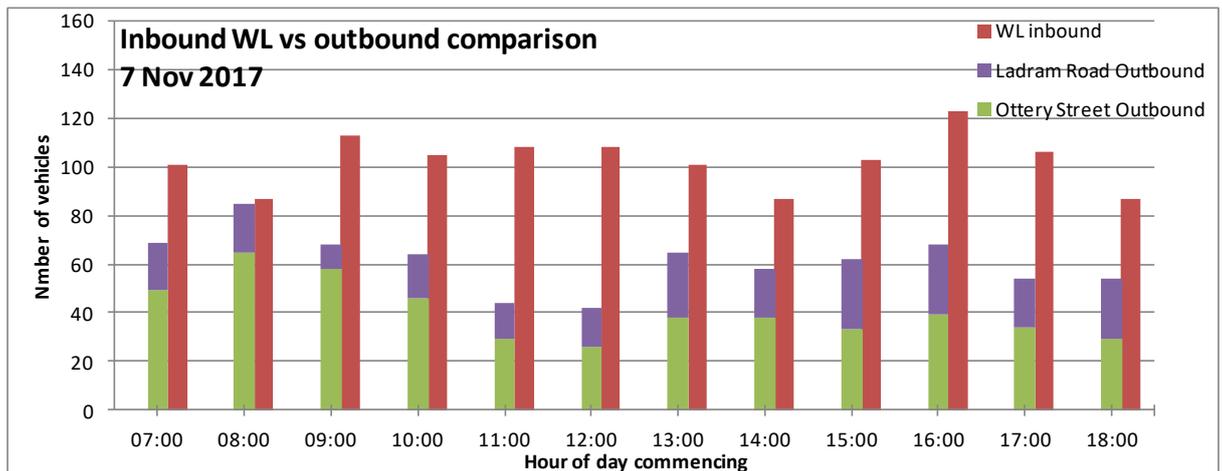
This graph looks at a (rather simplified) view of traffic balance in the village. Traffic incoming from White Lodge end is compared to the sum of Ottery Street and Ladram

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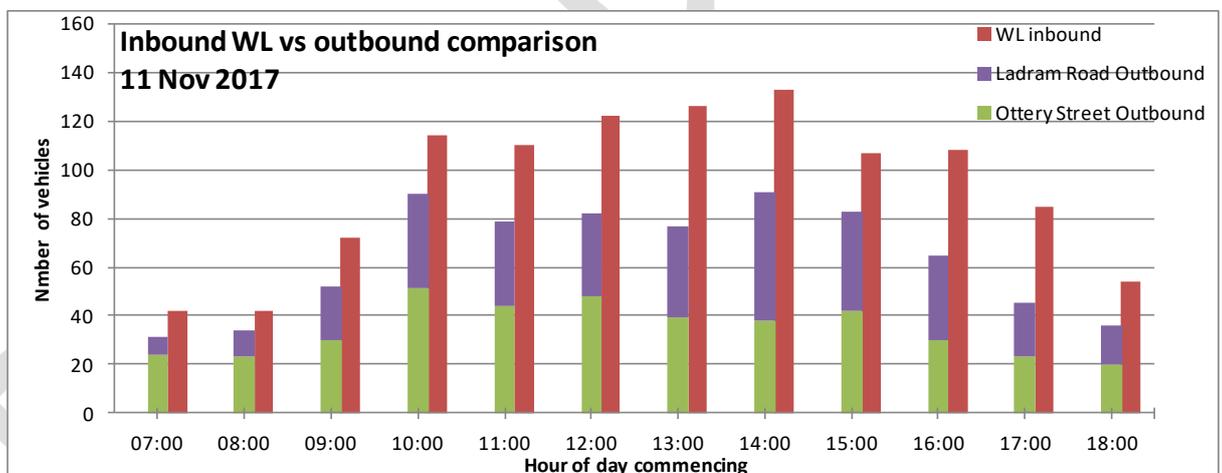
Road outbound traffic (all vehicle types). The difference could be considered to be made up (all in nett flow terms) of:

- traffic stopping in the village (Mill, pub, homes etc)
- *some* of the traffic outbound on Ottery Street or returning past White Lodge.

6.1 Weekday



Weekend



Notes:

On this basis, Ladram Road traffic represented 15% of traffic coming in at White Lodge on the weekday, and 24% on the weekend day.

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6.3 Percentage changes

6.3.1 2012 to 2017

Overall changes	Number	Percent
2017 weekday to weekend	242	17%
2013 weekday to weekend	148	11%
2013 to 2017 weekday	166	13%
2013 to 2017 weekend	260	18%

Interpret these as:

- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the 22 Aug (week day) and 26 Aug 2017 (weekend day)
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday and the average weekend day for the counting period in August 2013
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average *weekday* in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 22 Aug 2017
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average *weekend day* in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 26 Aug 2017.

The changes in traffic flow hour by hour can be seen in percentage terms as follows:

Hour of day commencing	Weekday vs weekend 2017	Weekday vs weekend 2013	Weekday 2013 to 2017	Weekend day 2013 to 2017
07:00	3%	-9%	39%	58%
08:00	24%	33%	44%	34%
09:00	79%	26%	12%	59%
10:00	48%	11%	4%	39%
11:00	8%	3%	3%	8%
12:00	19%	9%	3%	11%
13:00	-1%	16%	37%	17%
14:00	-1%	39%	35%	-5%
15:00	29%	22%	12%	19%
16:00	28%	7%	-8%	11%
17:00	-14%	-6%	23%	13%
18:00	0%	-3%	0%	3%

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...and in numbers terms like this:

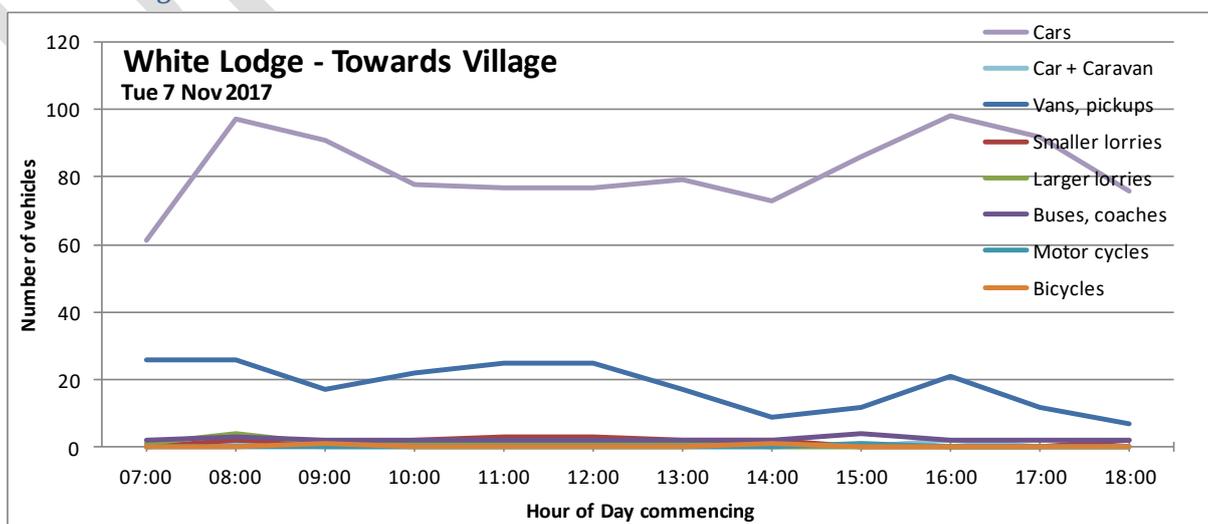
Hour of day commencing	Weekday vs weekend 2017	Weekday vs weekend 2013	Weekday 2013 to 2017	Weekend day 2013 to 2017
07:00	1	-2	9	13
08:00	14	13	18	18
09:00	72	21	10	61
10:00	70	15	6	61
11:00	13	5	4	13
12:00	25	12	4	17
13:00	-2	18	43	23
14:00	-2	42	37	-7
15:00	39	26	14	27
16:00	36	10	-11	16
17:00	-24	-8	32	17
18:00	0	-4	0	3

7 Graphs from Tuesday 7 November Count (weekday)

In the graphs below, each site and direction (where the numbers so dictate) is presented as a pair of graphs – one covering all vehicle types, and one excluding cars. This is because the impact of the volume of cars makes it hard to decipher the other types, so excluding them reveals more detail of the other types.

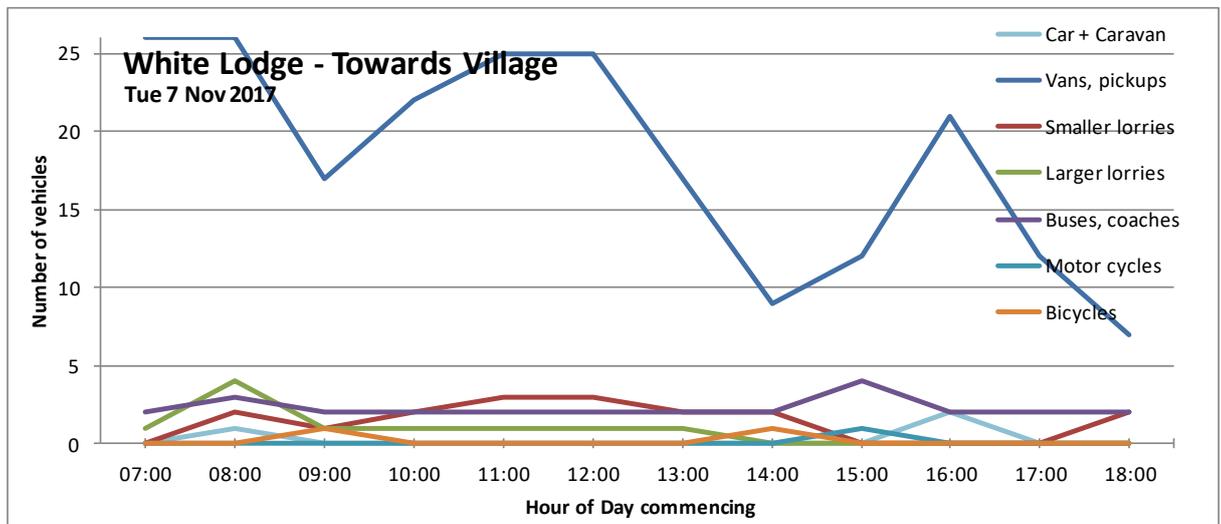
Note that the vertical axis on the second graphs is consistent in scale across the sites/directions (to make visual comparison easier), and to the same scale as the graphs from the August counts, unlike the axis on the first ones.

7.1.1 White Lodge – Inbound



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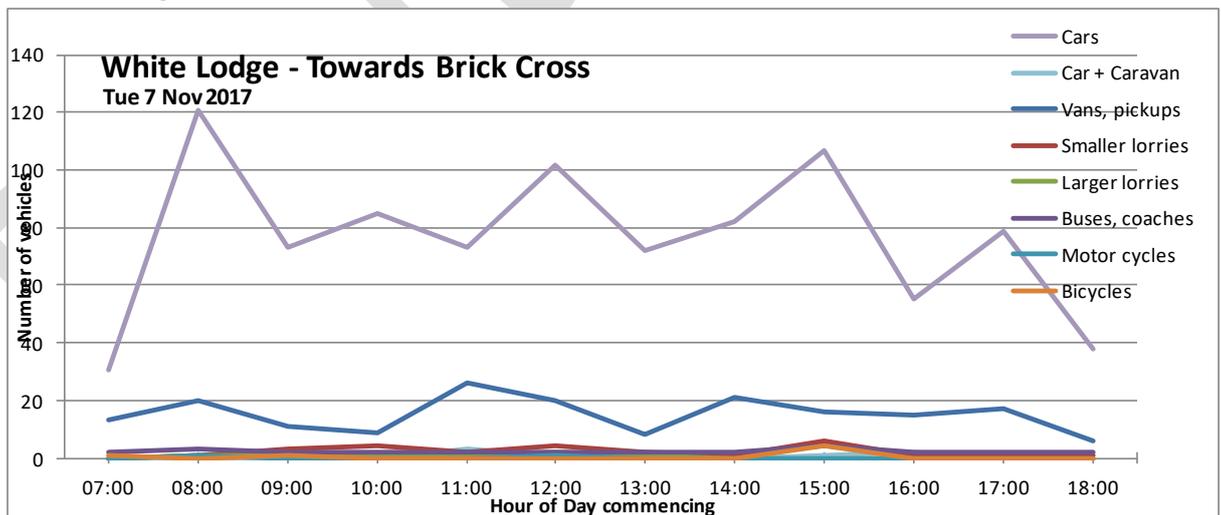
Omitting cars ...



Notes:

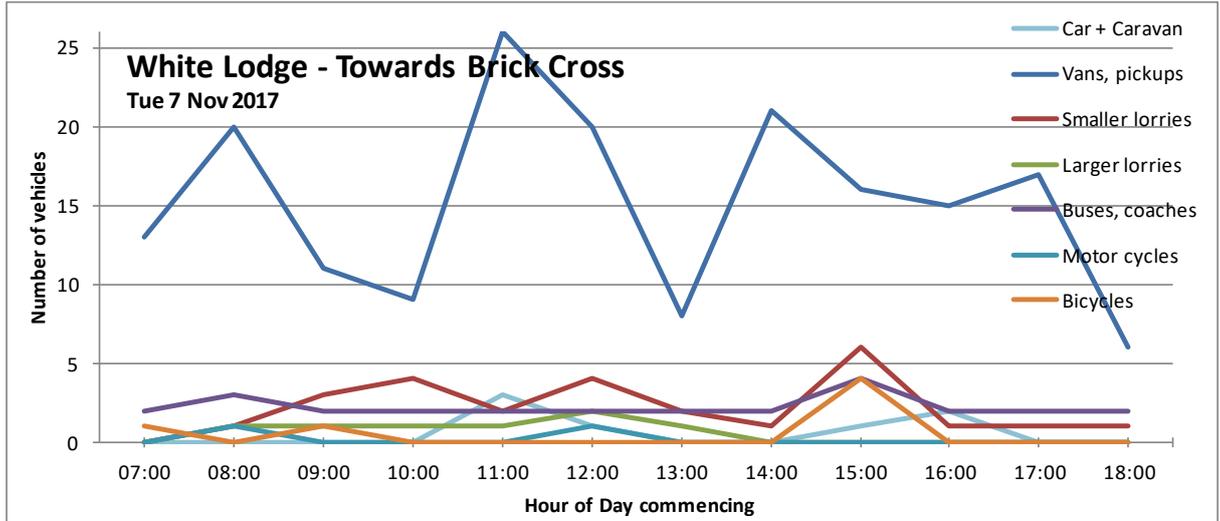
- Early morning and late afternoon peaks for car numbers, but fairly consistent through day otherwise.
- Vans and pickups as second highest vehicle numbers.
- Virtually no bicycle, motorcycle or lorry traffic.
- Vans activity greater in morning.

7.1.2 White Lodge - Outbound



Omitting cars ...

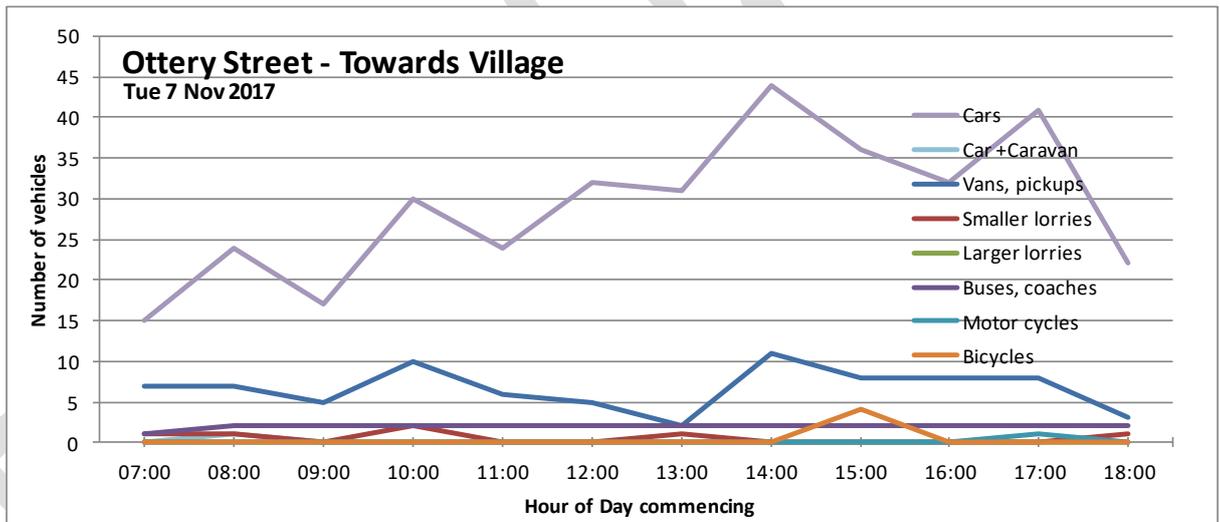
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Notes:

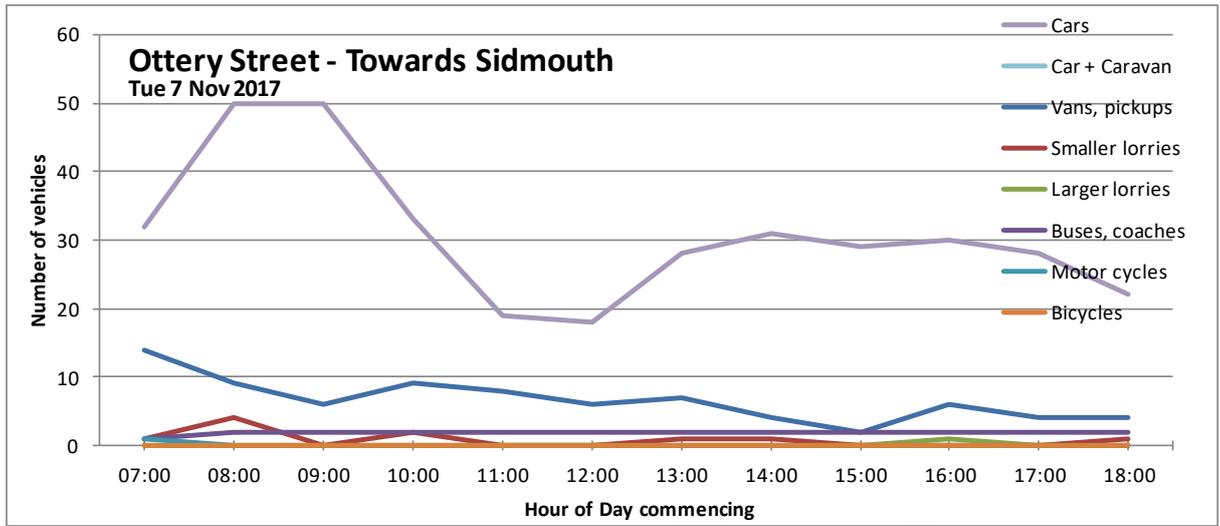
- Less obvious peaks going out.
- levels of car traffic marginally higher than inbound.

7.1.3 Ottery Street - Inbound

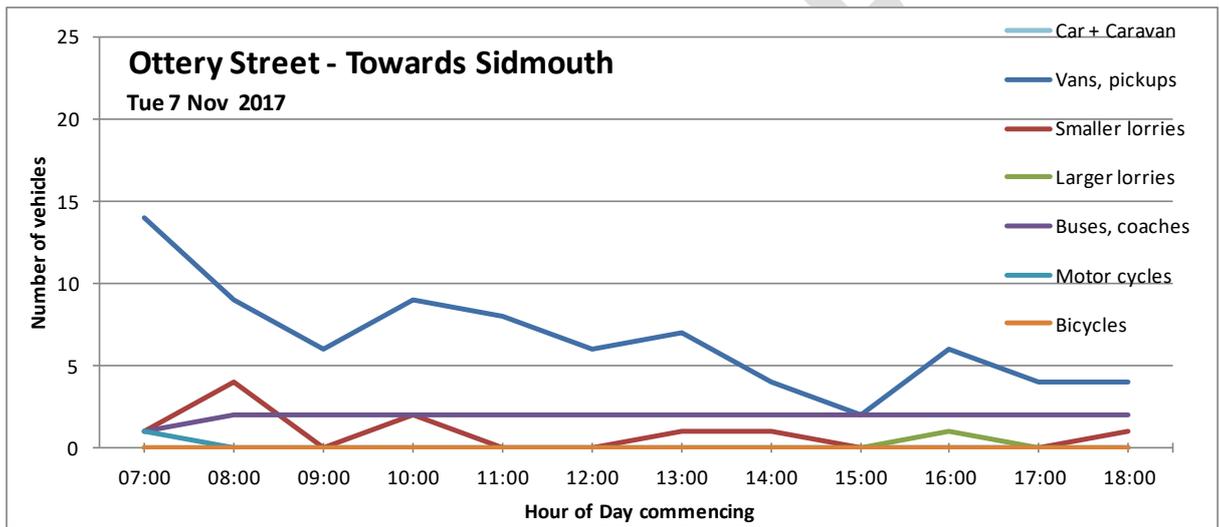


DRAFT OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

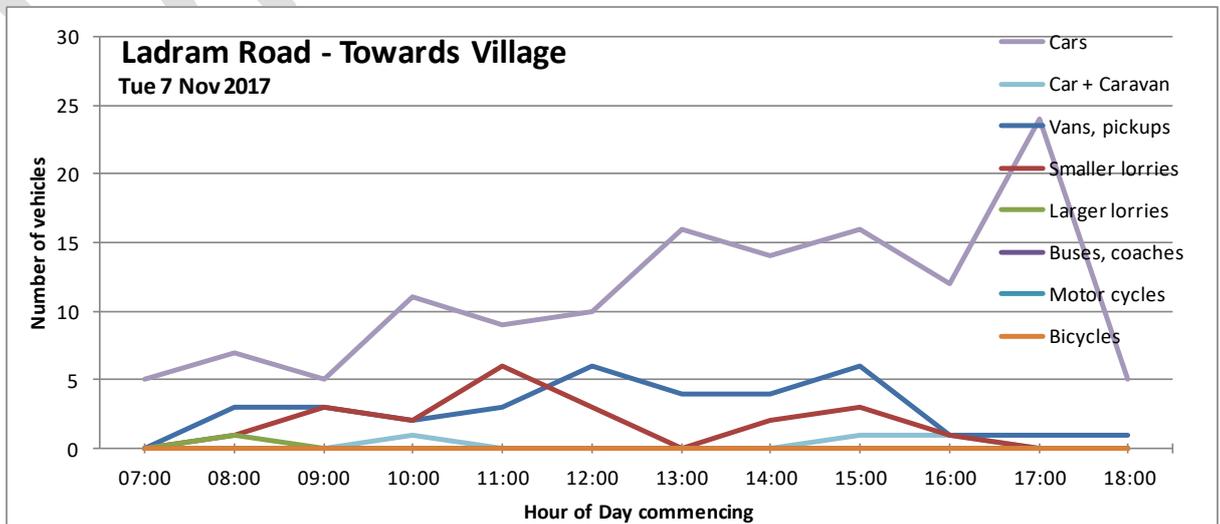
7.1.4 Ottery Street – Outbound



Omitting cars ...

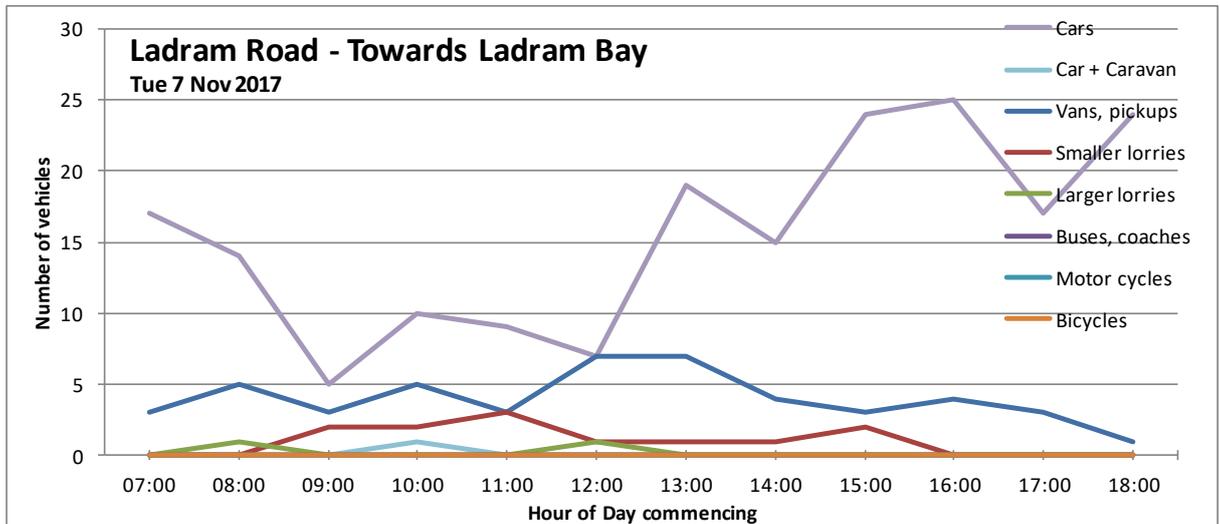


7.1.5 Ladram Road – Inbound



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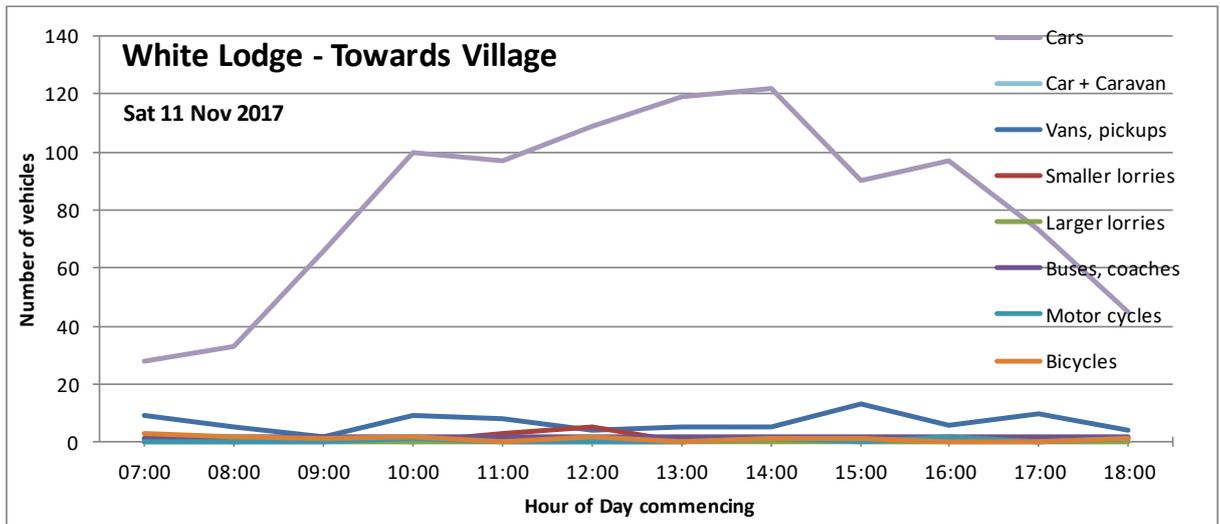
7.1.6 Ladram Road – Outbound (towards LB)



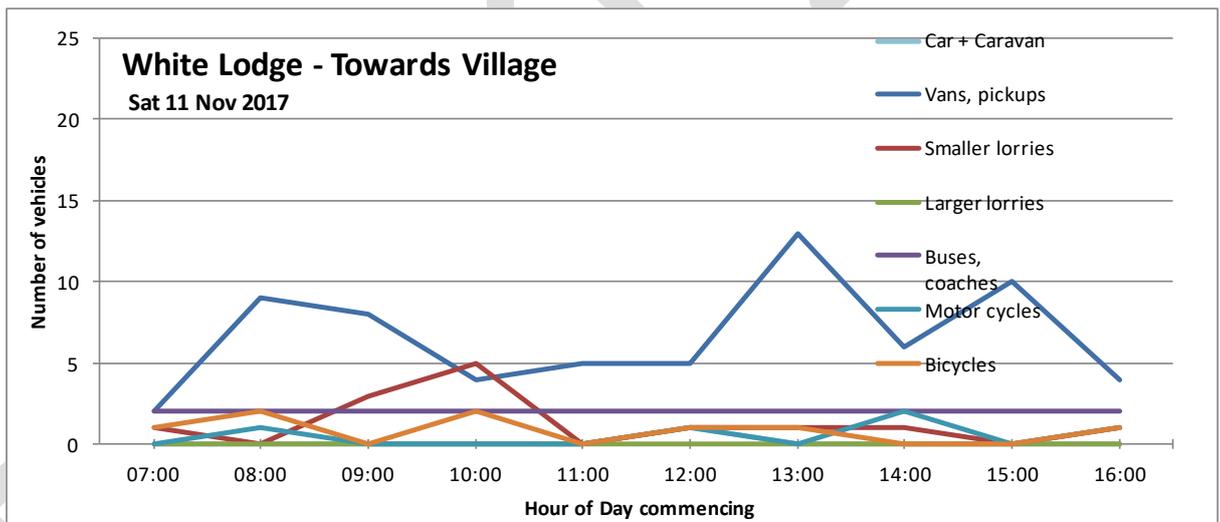
DRAFT OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

8 Graphs from Saturday 11 November Count (weekend day)

8.1.1 White Lodge – Inbound

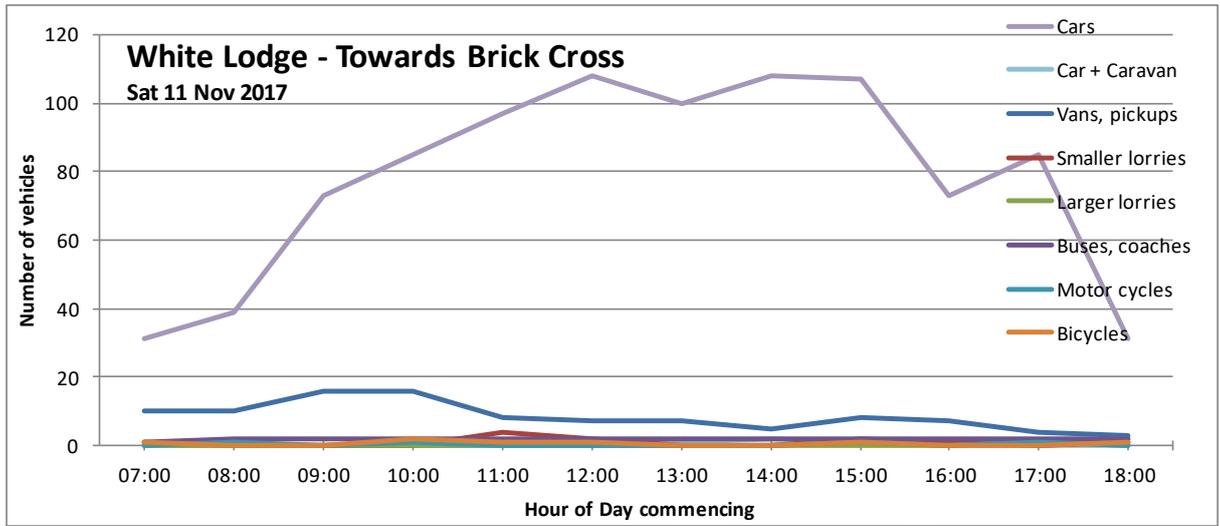


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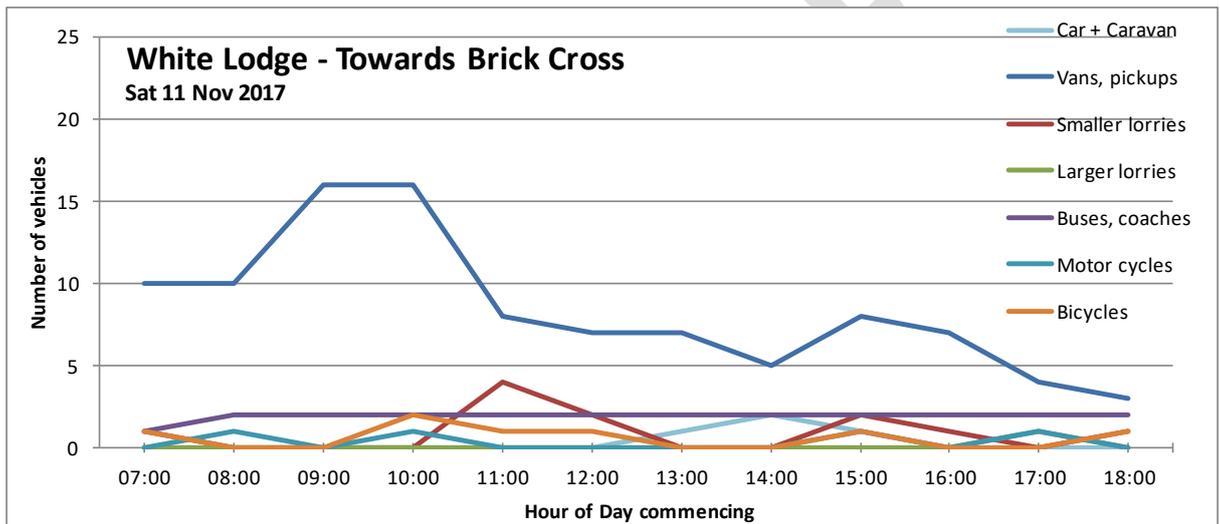


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8.1.2 White Lodge – Outbound

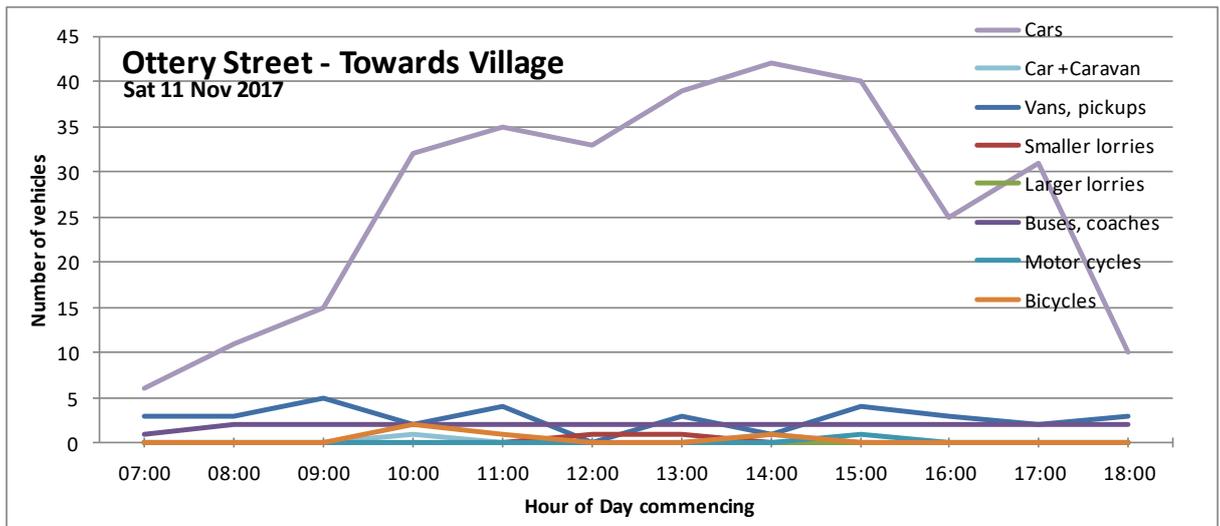


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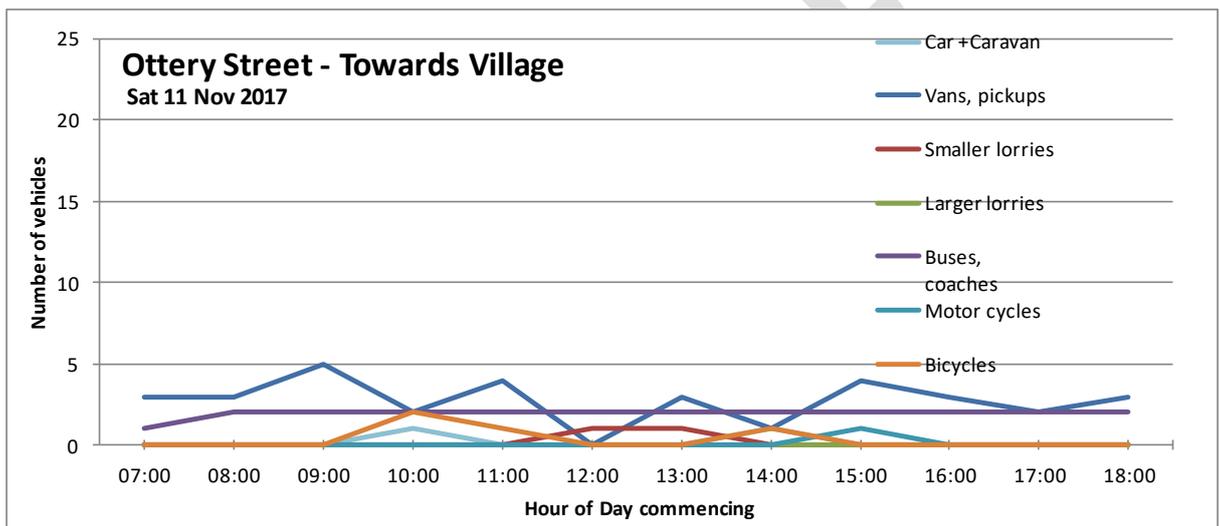


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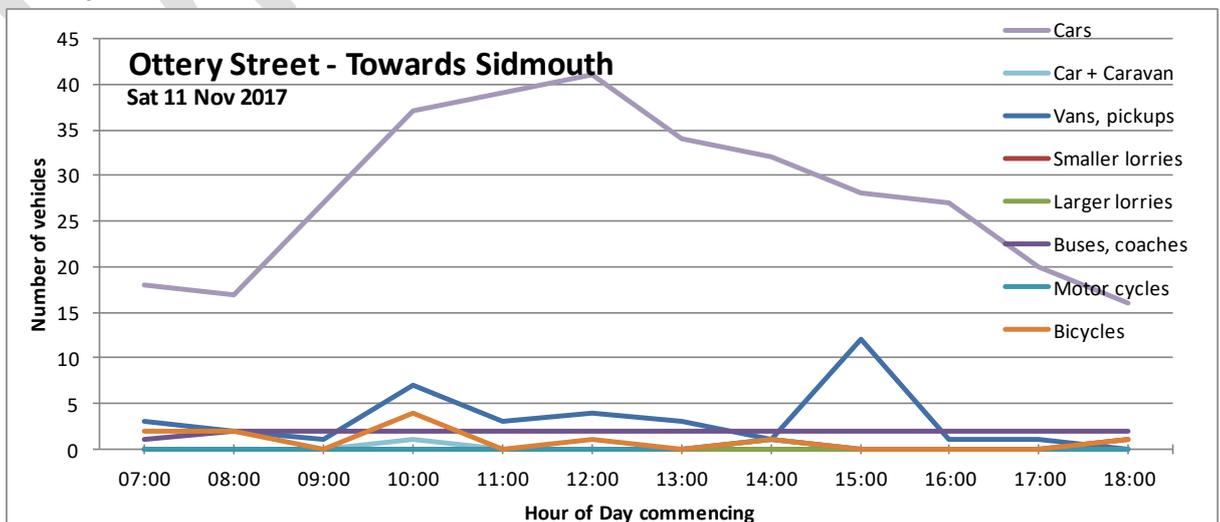
8.1.3 Ottery Street – Inbound



Omitting cars ...

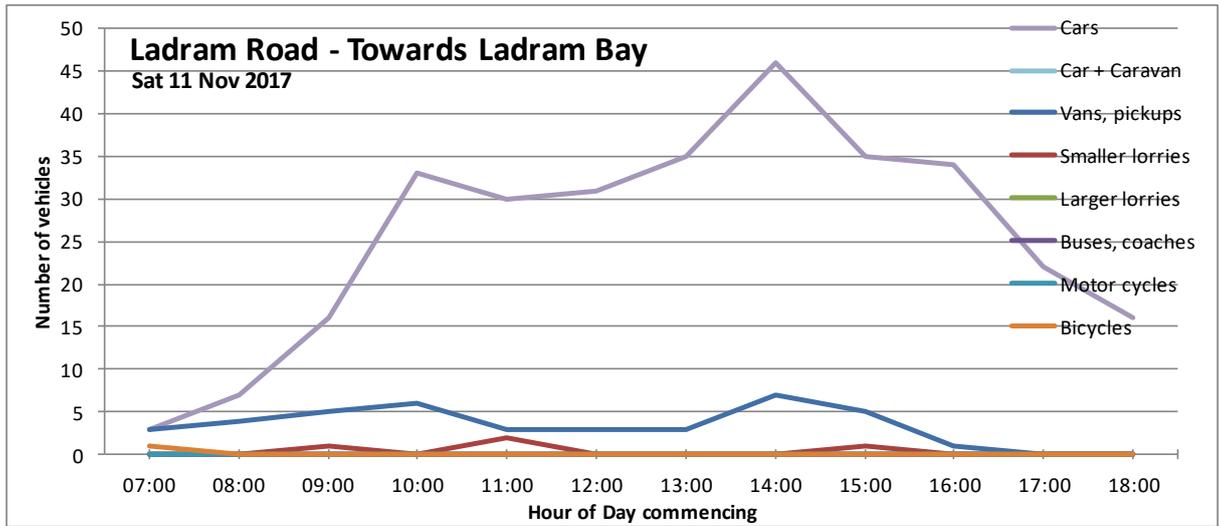


8.1.4 Ottery Street – Outbound



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8.1.5 Ladram Road – Outbound



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Short analyses of actual traffic numbers **NOV. 2017** Otterton.

WHITE LODGE

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound	929	1	245	13	1173	
Outbound	947	7	141	7	1102	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	924	3	234	2	1161	
Outbound	980	7	272	6	1259	

LADRAM

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound (in to Ladram)	308	0	44	1	352	
Outbound (to village)	269	9	41	2	319	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	187	1	58	0	246	
Outbound	135	7	57	0	199	

OTTERY STREET

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound (in to Otterton)	319	2	59	4	373	
Outbound (to Sidmouth)	336	2	63	11	401	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	348	1	110	4	459	
Outbound	370	0	114	0	484	

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V2 Short analyses of actual traffic numbers **AUGUST** 2017 Otterton.

WHITE LODGE

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound	1571	30	229	39	1830	
Outbound	1561	30	195	52	1786	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	1460	19	294	30	1773	
Outbound						

LADRAM

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound (in to Widham)	785	29	53	6	867	
Outbound (to village)	740	19	68	5	827	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	625	21	74	1	720	
Outbound	649	16	76	3	741	

OTTERY STREET

SATURDAY	Cars	Caravans/ motorhomes	All other vehicles	Bicycles	Total (not bicycles)	Comments
Inbound (in to Otterton)	498	2	83	51	583	
Outbound (to Sidmouth)	491	4	88	37	583	
TUESDAY						
Inbound	524	3	129	24	656	
Outbound	549	2	133	28	684	

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APPENDIX J –HERITAGE ASSETS

1 Listed Structures in the Parish

The table below lists the structures identified on Historic England’s website as being within the parish. This extract excludes features like headstones, tombs, and the WHS and High Peak Camp (scheduled). All structures are listed as Grade II unless shown; Listing names are hyperlinked to the English Heritage details.

Note that references to Ottery Road should be read as Ottery Street following redesignation some years back.

Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Otterton bridge</u>	1281111	Otterton bridge
<u>Stables approximately 1.5 metres west of Otterton Mill</u>	1280969	Stables approximately 1.5 metres west of Otterton Mill, The Green
<u>Otterton mill including mill leat and sluices to north (grade ii*)</u>	1334034	Otterton Mill including mill leat and sluices to north, The Green
<u>Otterton brook leat walls and bridges over alongside north side of road</u>	1204779	Otterton brook leat walls and bridges over alongside north side of road, Fore Street
<u>Box Cottage</u>	1097525	Box Cottage, 36, Fore Street
<u>Barn approximately 1 metre south east of Housetern Farmhouse</u>	1097492	Barn approximately 1 metre south east of Housetern Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Watering Farmhouse</u>	1097484	Watering Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Thatched Cottage</u>	1097489	Thatched Cottage, Fore Street
<u>Cart Shed North Eastern Side Of Flintstones</u>	1097491	Cart shed north eastern side of Flintstones, Fore Street
<u>Brook House</u>	1097493	Brook House, Fore Street

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>15, The Green</u>	1097496	15, The Green
<u>Leacroft Cottage and Spinning Wheel Cottage</u>	1204754	Leacroft Cottage and Spinning Wheel Cottage, Fore Street
<u>Pigsties approximately 8 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1281045	Pigsties approximately 8 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>7, The Green</u>	1334072	7, The Green
<u>K6 telephone kiosk</u>	1240261	K6 telephone kiosk, Fore Street
<u>Thatched Cottage</u>	1204666	Thatched Cottage, Bell Street
<u>Conway</u>	1204956	Conway, Higher Maunders Hill
<u>North Star Cottage</u>	1205090	North Star Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>Anchoring Cottage</u>	1334039	Anchoring Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>1, The Green</u>	1334071	1, The Green
<u>Mill House</u>	1097497	Mill House, The Green
<u>Brooklyn Cottage</u>	1097485	Brooklyn Cottage, Fore Street
<u>The lawn including garden wall adjoining to south</u>	1097487	The lawn including garden wall adjoining to south, Fore Street
<u>Post office and adjoining house</u>	1097488	Post office and adjoining house, Fore Street
<u>The Old Bakery</u>	1097490	The Old Bakery, Fore Street
<u>9 and 11, The Green</u>	1097495	9 and 11, The Green
<u>Santasu Cottage</u>	1334050	Santasu Cottage, 32, Fore Street

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Garden walls approximately 1.5 metres west of Mill House</u>	1334035	Garden walls approximately 1.5 metres west of Mill House, The Green
<u>Burnthouse Cottage</u>	1097498	Burnthouse Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>The Wombles</u>	1097513	The Wombles, Bell Street
<u>The Bank</u>	1205082	30, Ottery Road
<u>3 and 5, The Green</u>	1097494	3 and 5, The Green
<u>Stantaway Farmhouse including stable block adjoining to north east</u>	1097522	Stantaway farmhouse including stable block adjoining to north east, Fore Street
<u>Barn and byre approximately 9 metres north west of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1097523	Barn and byre approximately 9 metres north west of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Millside Cottage</u>	1204920	Millside Cottage, 17, The Green
<u>Milson Cottage</u>	1280996	Milson Cottage, 34, Fore Street
<u>Barn and linhay approximately 20 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1334049	Barn and linhay approximately 20 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Rosemary Cottage</u>	1334069	Rosemary Cottage, Fore Street
<u>Basclose (grade II*)</u>	1097486	Basclose, 56, Fore Street
<u>Coleshayes</u>	1280859	Coleshayes, Ropers Lane
<u>Barton Farmhouse</u>	1334048	Barton farmhouse, Church Hill
<u>Linhay approximately 13 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse</u>	1334036	Linhay approximately 13 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>April Cottage the gardens</u>	1097524	The gardens, Fore Street

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Barn and shelter approximately 18 metres north of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1204774	Barn and shelter approximately 18 metres north of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Houster Farmhouse</u>	1334070	Houster Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>The Barn</u>	1097502	The Barn, Ottery Road
<u>Rydon Farmhouse and Rydon Farmhouse</u>	1097503	Rydon Farmhouse and Rydon Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Anchoring Farmhouse including cider house and stables adjoining to south</u>	1205087	Anchoring Farmhouse including cider house and stables adjoining to south, Ottery Road
<u>Barn approximately 18 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse</u>	1280947	Barn approximately 18 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Ladram Cottage</u>	1334042	Ladram Cottage, Bay Road
<u>St Michaels Close</u>	1204742	St Michaels Close, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Church Hill
<u>Burnthouse Farmhouse including garden walls to west and south</u>	1280938	Burnthouse Farmhouse including garden walls to west and south, Ottery Road
<u>Bramley and Thimble Cottage</u>	1205066	Bramley, 8, Ottery Road
<u>Passaford farmhouse (grade II*)</u>	1097499	Passaford Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Horstone Farmhouse</u>	1097504	Horstone Farmhouse, Pinn Lane
<u>Pavers Farmhouse including garden walls to south and east (grade II*)</u>	1205007	Pavers Farmhouse including garden walls to south and east, Ottery Road
<u>Church of St Michael (grade II*)</u>	1281083	Church of St Michael, Church Hill

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>War Memorial</u>	1393173	War Memorial, St Michaels Close

2 Proposed List of Local Heritage Assets

The listing below is not yet finalised.

Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Church House	Church Hill	Historic building with cellars linking to the Old Manor House
Barn House	Lea Road	Former farm/piggery, 200 years old
Monks Thatch	Monks Wall	House in Arts and Craft style
Monks Wall	Monks Wall	Built in 1929 but burnt down and rebuilt same
Former Blacksmiths workshop, and 3 corner stones	Fore Street at junction with Lea Road and Bell Street	Last remaining blacksmith's shop in village, now closed. Site used 1779 to 1990
Estate houses	North side of The Green, Nos 8 - 22	Built by CDE in 1939 Pleasing brick and render design
Isaac Trust houses	Fore Street	Built 1907 on site of former Trust houses
Village Hall and community shop	Fore Street	Built 1923, important community building.
Brick gate pillars	Park Lane	Built 1790. Remnant of historic Otterton Park
48 granite pillars forming fence with metal horizontals	Along road into Otterton and beside river bridge	Ancient marker stones that withstand flooding
Post box in brick pillar	The Green on West side	Rare Edward VII design
Wyvern statue	Churchyard South West Corner	Original statue from Rolle Barton farm yard
WWII pill box	Ottermouth, GR SY077820	Historic remnant of WWII defences

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Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Coastguard Watch House	Ladram Bay, on SW Coast Path	Historic remnant of coastguard lookout post
Lime Kilns	Ladram Bay, above road to beach	Remains of historic kilns used to produce lime
WWII Gunnery Range Observation Hut	Brandy Head, South West Coast Path GR SY089832	Historic remnant of WWII building used to observe firing range
Four Scots Pines	On hill on East side above the river valley	Iconic landmark, GR SY075835
Otterhead and Scots pine trees	At mouth of the River Otter, along eastern bank GR SY077822	Iconic landmark
Orchard	Little Chockenhole Lane, GR SY093860	Historic remnant of former orchards
Anchoring Hill	North of Otterton Village, GR 083852	Landmark
The Village Green	The Green	Historic village green with chestnut trees
Stone boulder	Corner of Church Hill and Fore Street	Corner protection used in days of horse & carts
Rolle Barton	Church Hill	Mark Rolle buildings 1867. Converted 1991
Seaview Farm and barns	Ladram Road	Mark Rolle building 1868
South Farm and barns	South Farm Road	Mark Rolle buildings 1869
Stantyway Farm	Stantyway	Mark Rolle buildings 1885
Weeks Farm and barns	Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1869
Pinn Barton Cottages	Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1877
Lower Pinn Farm and barns	Lower Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1881
Cottages Nos 2- 6	North side of The Green	Mark Rolle buildings 1874
Cottages Nos 46 - 54	Fore Street	Mark Rolle buildings 1902

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Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Cottages Nos 10 - 24	Ottery Street	Mark Rolle buildings
Pinn Barton Implement shed	Pinn	Mark Rolle building
Horstone Barn	Pinn	Mark Rolle building
1 & 2 Cross Trees Farm	Lea Road	Mark Rolle buildings 1876
Cottages Nos 66 - 68	Fore Street	Mark Rolle buildings
Flint Cottages	Ottery Street	Mark Rolle buildings, 1875
Railway bridge	West of Otterton	Historic bridge built 1896
Old Station House	West of Otterton	Historic railway station remnants

APPENDIX K – LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR OTTERTON

1 Introduction

This analysis is based on the draft East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment and Management Guidelines published for consultation in September 2018. It has been used to understand the distinctive character of the parish, and what makes it special. In turn this forms the basis of a positive planning approach while highlighting what needs to be protected.

Ottertton is within the National Character Type Area 148, the Devon Redlands, which lies to the West of Sidmouth. It is almost entirely within the Sidmouth and Lyme Bay Coastal Plateau Devon Character Area. Ottertton parish has been assessed to have the following Landscape Character Types (LCT): Open Coastal Plateau (1B); Sparsely Settled Farmed Valley Floor (3C); Cliffs (4H); Estate Wooded Farmland (5B). The following is a brief description of these, identifying what makes them special, and the landscape strategy and plan for each LCT, as it relates to the parish.

2 1B Open Coastal Plateau

2.1 Description

This coastal LCT comprises the highest land along the coast between Lyme Regis and Exmouth. It is gently undulating, and also dissected by deep valleys (LCT 3A and 4D). It contains mainly regular shaped fields, often medium-large in size, and surrounded by deep hedges. Much of the land is in arable use, and the soil colour contributes to local character (generally red from sandstone in the west and paler from limestone in the east). There are also pockets of coastal grassland.

The LCT feels elevated, exposed and coastal, even when the sea is not visible. This is partly due to the windswept feel, the expanse of sky to the south, and the presence of salt-tolerant vegetation such as low thickets of blackthorn. Dramatic sunbursts and cloud formations are relatively frequent. There are some estate influences. Settlement is generally sparse and limited to scattered farms, although there are several campsites/ caravan parks. There are relatively few roads, but there are spectacular coastal views from the South West Coast Path where it follows the boundary between the plateau and the cliffs.

2.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

High land which is often highly visible in views along the coast and from elevated viewpoints. Excellent coastal views, particularly from South West Coast Path along

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the southern edge of the LCT. Geological importance, forming the setting and views of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Prehistoric archaeology, notably at High Peak.

2.3 Landscape Strategy

Retain the Open Coastal Plateaux as a large-scale and undeveloped landscape which forms a positive setting and skyline to the coast, World Heritage Site, South West/ England Coast Path and several settlements. Incursion of development onto higher land should be avoided.

Habitat diversity should be encouraged, particularly the establishment and linkage of coastal grassland. Archaeological sites and ancient coastal landscapes should be protected. Protect skylines and ridgetops which contribute to coastal views and form the setting to the settlement.

2.4 Plan

Retain the largely undeveloped character of the area. Resist pressure to allow development on high ground which is currently undeveloped, and which forms the setting to settlements. Ensure that any development in adjoining LCTs/ urban areas is sympathetically screened using indigenous tree/ hedgerow species. Consider accommodating recreational pressure on arable land rather than in more sensitive habitats (including the expansion land required for the South West Coast Path/ England Coast Path). Continue to keep inland campsites well screened. Resist expansion of coastal sites which can be seen in coastal views and encourage sites to enhance their landscape settings.

Enhance the Rights of Way network, linking paths and access land to create circular walks from settlements or existing car parks.

3 3C Sparsely Settled Farmed Valley Floor

3.1 Description

This LCT is associated with the main river valleys such as the Otter. It comprises the open, flat valley floors which often act as floodplains and which demonstrate active river processes such as meander formation. The landscape is largely unsettled (due to flood risk) but contains notable historic bridges, leats and mills. The lack of settlement gives the valleys a tranquil feel, which can be locally impacted where main roads cross them. Views are dominated by the flat valley floors, which are framed by surrounding vegetation and rising land. Meandering rivers can be picked out by the lines of riparian trees along their banks. Most valley floors are used for

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grazing, although there is some arable land use. Popular riverside paths provide access, and recreational use within this LCT.

3.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

The lack of settlement creates a sense of escape and tranquillity; some valleys popular for recreation. Its open, simple landscape pattern contrasts with the relatively complex enclosure and settlement patterns of surrounding landscapes. A dynamic landscape which contains important examples of active river processes such as meander formation, and valuable aquatic and wetland habitats. Historic bridges, causeways, leat systems and mills, and military structures (e.g. pill boxes and tank traps) in uncluttered landscape setting.

3.3 Landscape Strategy

Floodplains should remain largely free from development, and be allowed to function more naturally to reduce the impacts of flooding. Integrated management of floodplains and upstream areas should be promoted to improve water quality and reduce flood risk. Planning for recreational use should respect and enhance the open character of the LCT, and opportunities should be sought to improve biodiversity and restore historic floodplain features.

3.4 Protect

Historic bridges and other structures, sensitively protecting against flood damage if necessary. Floodplains, allowing them to function as naturally as possible. The simple pattern and predominantly open quality of this landscape.

3.5 Plan

Maintain the current absence of settlement or development in floodplains. Incorporate wider Green Infrastructure ambitions and movement networks for people and wildlife, in a sensitive manner. Where it can be done without detriment to fragile habitats, improve recreational access to valley floors, particularly in areas close to settlements. Due to the flat terrain, valley floor routes may be particularly suitable for use by those with disabilities if the path furniture is appropriately designed. Develop integrated flooding and water quality solutions (including Natural Flood Management) for floodplains and wider river catchments. Support projects to re-naturalise rivers which have been artificially channelled, and promote the natural functioning of floodplains.

Where there is pressure for tree planting within floodplains, restrict it to the outer edges, keeping the valley floor more open. Work with landowners/ managers to

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reduce the proportion of floodplain land in arable use. Identify opportunities to restore historic floodplain features such as water meadow systems and traditional orchards. Consider the immediate setting of the floodplain and the impact of future developments on views from the valley floor.

4 4H Cliffs

4.1 Description

This dramatic, colourful and distinctive LCT occurs forms the coastal margin along the southern edge of the Study Area. It is one of the most easily recognised LCTs, and includes white limestone cliffs in the east and distinctive red sandstone cliffs and headlands in the west. In the central part, the cliffs are banded. It is of great geological significance, and within the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Some sections of the cliffs are near-vertical, whilst other sections are slumped, or contain offshore rocks. Shingle beaches, in places steeply shelved, run at the base of the cliffs, with wave-graded pebbles and cobbles forming an important natural sea defence. Some stretches of the cliffs are vegetated, including by succulent non-native plants. Self-sown field maple/ ash woodland has established on landslips at the eastern end of the study area, with a fern ground cover in danker parts. This is a rare example of a landscape where nature is in control. The cliffs are unsettled, and access is limited to the South West Coast Path, which runs in an exposed location along the cliff tops and provides spectacular views of the cliffs and coast.

4.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

Outstanding examples of local geology, including stark white limestone in the east, red sandstone in the west, and pebble beds. Relic and ongoing coastal formations and processes can be observed, and the LCT is within the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.

The distinctive colours, shapes and skylines of cliffs form the settings to coastal towns. The dramatic seascapes and strong aesthetic appeal of the cliffs continue to inspire visitors and artists. Valued for recreation, with the South West Coast Path the only access to some sections, and a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and awe.

4.3 Landscape Strategy

The natural and undeveloped feel of the coast, which is so highly valued, should be retained.

This LCT should remain a place where it is possible to experience nature being in control.

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Where necessary, access to some areas should remain restricted in order for natural processes and habitats to thrive without disturbance. Elsewhere, the South West Coast Path/ England Coast Path should remain an opportunity to experience the coastal environment and appreciate its spectacular views and the associated sense of tranquillity and awe. The Outstanding Universal Value of the Jurassic Coast WHS should be protected, including allowing natural processes of erosion to continue.

4.4 Protect

The undeveloped and tranquil character of much of the LCT.

Archaeological sites, or where this is not possible due to ongoing coastal processes, record them.

4.5 Plan

Maintain the natural qualities of the coastline and resist future coastal development in this LCT or adjacent LCTs (such as caravan site expansion), and enable existing inappropriate development to relocate. Where appropriate (for example away from settlements), retain the LCT as a place where nature is in control. Educate the public regarding the coast's geology, geomorphology archaeology and vegetation, but without encouraging inappropriate exploration.

5 5B Estate Wooded Farmland

5.1 Description

This LCT occurs in two blocks in the western part of the Study Area, and comprises the wider landscape setting of the Killerton and Bickton estates. It includes the land which formed the views from the main houses and gardens, and contains designed features such as parkland, obelisks, ornamental tree planting and estate cottages, as well as farmland and woodland. The Bickton area also encompasses the working elements of the estate, such as the sawmill (now industrial units). The Bickton estate villages of East Budleigh, Otterton and Colaton Raleigh do not have such a strong visual identity, but are still very attractive, with rows of thatched cottages, and streams running alongside the village streets. The cores of both estates are Registered Historic Parks and Gardens which are open to the public.

5.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

Landscapes which form the setting to substantial estates, and which were designed to be seen and enjoyed by the owners. Expansive views contained designed features which may be built (e.g. Bickton Obelisk) or planted (e.g. the sculptural pines on the ridge on the eastern side of the Otter Valley, part of a scheme to accentuate the

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surrounding horizons when seen from the carriage drive). A sense of a well-managed and working countryside, implying economic success as well as visual attractiveness. Estate villages such as the thatched cottages of East Budleigh and Otterton.

5.3 Landscape Strategy

Historic estates and their settings, including planting schemes associated with the estate landscapes, should be celebrated and enhanced. Visitors should be welcomed and informed, but without visitor infrastructure becoming too dominant and impacting negatively on the character of the landscape. The estate landscapes should retain a working feel, with farms supported, and encouraged to improve biodiversity and habitat resilience. The distinctive character of the estate villages should be retained and enhanced.

5.4 Protect

Key historic views from properties, gardens, carriage drives and public viewing points such as roads and footpaths. Skylines, through resisting development which will appear on horizons, and by managing/ replacing historic planting schemes. Estate features such as the Bicton Obelisk, which is both a feature of designed views from the gardens, and a local landmark. The very distinctive character of some estate villages.

5.5 Plan

New buildings should be sympathetic to existing buildings (for example in terms of scale and materials) but not necessarily a pastiche.

Where new farm buildings are required, they should be very carefully sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the wider landscape. For example, they should not be sited on ridgelines or prominent slopes, and should use visually-recessive and non-reflective materials.

Identify opportunities to inform local people and the wider public of the history and importance of the estate landscapes, and to explain why trees and other features were located in particular places.

Ensure that visitor infrastructure remains subordinate to the wider landscapes of the estates.

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6 Conclusions

Ottertton parish is a very special place, with a range of landscape character types. All need protection from harmful development. The Neighbourhood Plan addresses this in its planning policies.

The key points are:

1. Keep undeveloped character and avoid incursions of development onto the high ground, skylines and ridges. (1B)
2. Stop expansion of coastal caravan sites and encourage greater landscaping. (1B and 4H))
3. Protect the river valley from development and allow it to regain its natural flood plain function. (3C)
4. Improve recreational access without harming biodiversity. (3C)
5. Keep nature in control, but encourage education with appropriate access.
6. Resist future coastal development in this LCT or adjacent LCTs (such as caravan site expansion), and enable existing inappropriate development to relocate. (H4)
7. Protect the very distinctive character of Ottertton as an 'estate village'. (5B)
8. New buildings should be sympathetic to existing buildings (for example in terms of scale and materials) but not necessarily a pastiche. (5B)
9. Require any new farm buildings to be very carefully sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the wider landscape. For example, they should not be sited on ridgelines or prominent slopes, and should use visually-recessive and non-reflective materials. (5B)
10. Identify opportunities to inform local people and visitors of the history and importance of the estate landscapes. (5B)
11. Ensure that visitor infrastructure remains subordinate to the wider landscape. (5B)

APPENDIX L – DBRC REPORT FOR OTTERTON

This report and resource map, detailing the statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites in the parish and the range of species found in it, was commissioned from the [Devon Biodiversity Records Centre](#) (hosted by Devon Wildlife Trust) in February 2019. It is designed to provide information relevant to Neighbourhood Plans.

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Otterton

November 2017

Guidance notes:

1-Introduction

Any development, from a loft conversion to a housing estate has the potential to affect wildlife. By wildlife we mean the whole range of plants and animals found in Devon (also referred to as biodiversity). Sites that are important for their geology can also be affected.

With a Neighbourhood Plan, communities are able to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. They will be able to say, for example, where new homes and offices should be built, and what they should look like.

Neighbourhood Plans should take into account local need, housing targets identified by the local authority and the mitigation hierarchy. This is important, as where the local authority says that an area needs to grow, then communities can use neighbourhood planning to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development. They cannot however use neighbourhood planning to block the building of new homes and businesses.

The information below is provided to assist you in designing a neighbourhood plan, however the information DBRC holds on biodiversity can be enhanced by additional survey or species recording within the area and you may want to consider how more information could be gathered by the community. For further information on how to record biodiversity where you live, go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk>

2.1 Sites important for wildlife

There are several designations that cover sites of wildlife and geological value in Devon. These include sites with international and national statutory designation and local nonstatutory designation and are shown on your map. **The best practice approach is to avoid locating development on designated sites as they have already been recognised for their high biodiversity value.**

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Designated sites generally contain **semi-natural habitats**; these are areas which are not highly modified for example; rough grassland, woodland, traditional orchards, scrub, hedges, marshes and ponds, heathland, coastal habitats and old quarries and mine sites. Seminatural habitats provide food and shelter for plants and animals, so tend to be richer in species than other areas. Some areas of semi-natural habitat are designated as **Habitats of Principle Importance** which are recognised nationally as being important for wildlife. However, many areas of semi-natural habitat lie outside designated areas and are not classed as habitats of principle importance. These areas are nonetheless important for the plant and animal species they contain and as a link between other areas important for wildlife. Ideally **development will be sited to avoid areas of semi-natural habitat**.

Site Designations in Otterton

Statutory Sites:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): these are notified by Natural England because of their plants, animals or geological features (the latter are geological SSSIs or gSSSI). Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SSSI is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Non-Statutory Sites:

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. The National Planning Policy framework (NPPF) requires local authorities to identify and map locally designated sites of biodiversity importance (such as County Wildlife Sites) as part of the Local Plan process and to draw up criteria based policies against which proposals for development affecting them will be judged. CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

County Geological Sites (CGS) (aka Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)): these are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like CWS, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under NPPF.

Other Sites:

De-Designated Wildlife Sites: Sites that are no longer up to CWS standard, so have been deleted by the CWS panel

Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI): these are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that have been surveyed but do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife Sites. They are not covered by NPPF, but may be included in Local Plans. OSWIs used to be

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called Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). They are not present in all Districts; there are no OSWIs in Torridge, for example.

Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS): these are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest. The UWS dataset may also contain **Proposed County Wildlife Sites (pCWS):** these are usually sites that have been surveyed but are awaiting consideration from the CWS Designation Panel, or sites that have been surveyed at an unfavorable time of year and are awaiting a re-survey.

What about the white areas?

The areas shown white on the map may still have wildlife value, as explained in section 2.2 below. Your map gives an indication of where the most sensitive wildlife areas are located, however, when looking at the white areas you should still consider features such as hedgerow and streams, as they provide important corridors or habitats for wildlife.

How you can use your local knowledge to add to the map?

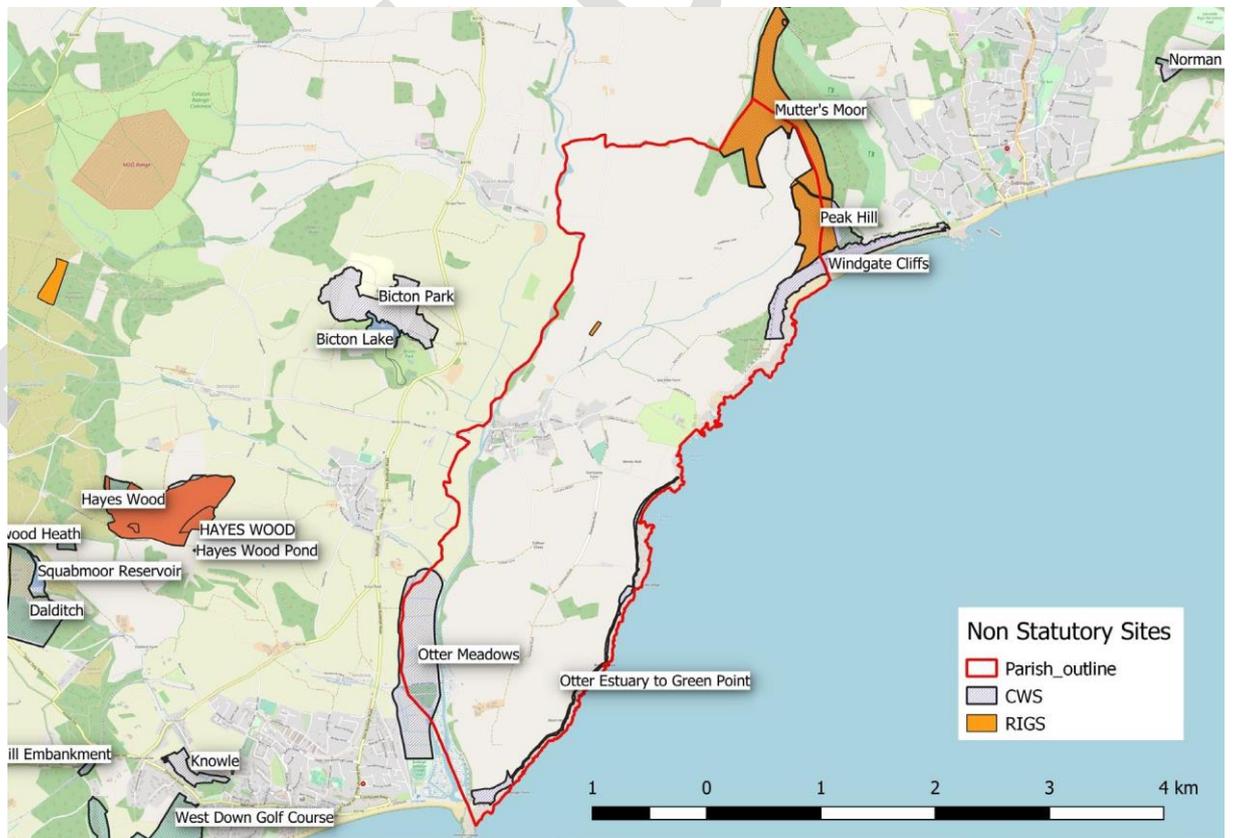
The semi-natural habitat information on your map is derived from a range of sources including aerial photographs, for this reason it is worth you **checking this information** on the ground as there may be patches of semi-natural habitat that have been missed.

You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species they contain.

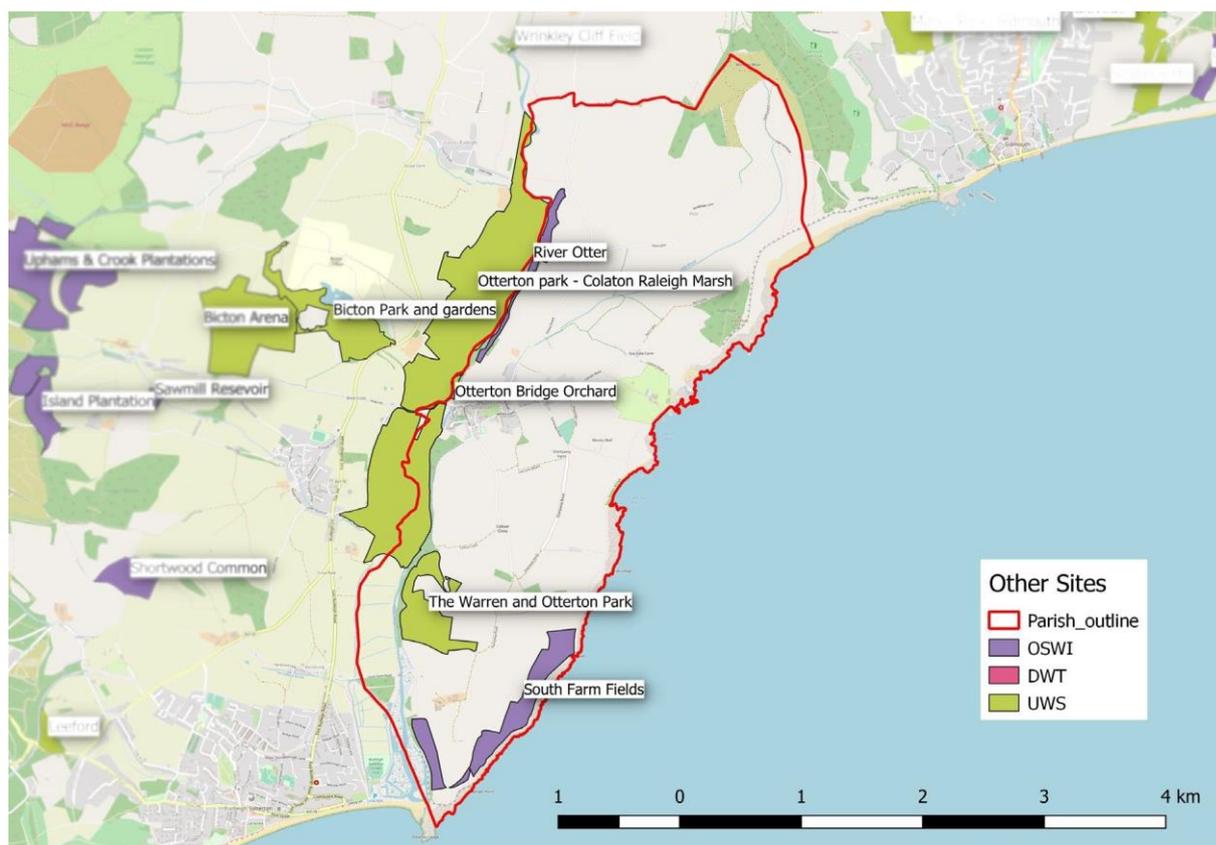
This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. Please be aware that a lack of species records does not necessarily mean that a species is absent from an area, just that it has not been recorded. Detailed species information and surveys will be required by developers when they are drawing up individual planning proposals. More detailed species information would be available from the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) on a site specific basis at that time. For more information go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/data-search-2/>

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Site maps for your parish



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Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Otterton (February 2019)

Statutory sites within Otterton parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY18/030	Ladram Bay to Sidmouth	SY096847 to SY106860 & SY122868	17.8	Coastal geomorphology and fossils	gSSSI
SY08/042	Otter Estuary	SY075829	32.5	Estuary with saltmarsh and associated habitats	SSSI/DWT reserve

Non-statutory sites within Otterton parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY08/038	Otter Estuary to Green Point	SY079819 to SY106859	8.7	Over 0.5ha of Open coast - above high water (MC1, MC8, MG5)	CWS

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File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY18/003	Mutter's Moor	SY105880	48.3	Over 0.4ha of lowland heath (H4 & H8) and over 0.5ha of lowland acid grassland (U3)	CWS
SY18/002	Windgate Cliffs	SY105860 to SY121869	21.4	Over 0.5ha maritime cliff and slope, Scrub of high environmental value	CWS
SY08/036	Otter Meadows	SY073831	51.3	More than 5 Devon Notable species, 2 or more Nationally Scarce species, over 0.5ha of floodplain and grazing marsh, over 0.5ha of mosaic of lowland fen, reedbed and coastal saltmarsh.	CWS
SY18/013	Peak Hill	SY109869	22.7	Over 0.5ha non-ancient woodland and lowland acid grassland	CWS
SY18NW1	Peak Hill & Mutters Moor	SY105880	85.2	Open pasture & forestry with Peak Hill gravel and Mutters Moor gravel	RIGS
SY08NE1	Anchoring Hill Road Cutting	SY088860	0.4	Sunken-lane roadside cutting of Otter sandstone.	RIGS

Other Sites within Otterton parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY08/011	River Otter	SY086864	7.7	Semi-improved neutral grassland, secondary broadleaved woodland & scrub	OSWI
SY08/037	South Farm Fields	SY078821	28.1	Arable fields with rich weed communities	OSWI
SY08/056	Otterton park - Colaton Raleigh Marsh	SY080856	153.6	Possible floodplain grazing marsh with hedges	UWS
SY08/059	The Warren and Otterton Park	SY077834	22.7	Steep slopes alongside River Otter. Could support unimproved grassland.	UWS

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File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
				Adjacent to Otter Estuary SSSI.	

2.2 Species information

There is a whole range of animal and plant species in Devon that are protected under national and/or international species protection legislation. Designated sites and other areas of semi-natural habitat are particularly rich in protected species but protected species are also often found outside designated sites. There are many other species which have no legal protection and **a best practice approach would be to aim to enhance wildlife generally** as part of a development, not just protected species.

The protected species groups that are particularly relevant to development in Devon are:

Bats - are present across the county and have international protection. They feed on insects so are more likely to be found where there is **semi-natural habitat**. Bats also use linear features such as **hedges** and **streams** as navigation routes to travel to and from feeding areas and summer and winter roost sites. A whole range of **buildings and structures** can be used for breeding roosts and hibernation roosts. Bats are affected indirectly by **lighting associated with new developments** and some will desert roosts and foraging areas when there is light pollution.

Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zones:

Your site is not within a Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone.

Dormice - are found within areas of Devon, they are particularly associated with woodland, scrub and hedge habitats, especially old or ancient boundaries.

Otters - are present across the whole county, are associated with rivers and streams and have international protection. Otters will cross roads where their passage is blocked by culverts or flooding under bridges. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.

Badgers - have national protection. They are found across the county in many habitats, they are often affected by developments. A licence is required if badgers are likely to be disturbed as part of a development.

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Birds - have differing levels of protection depending on the species. They must not be disturbed during the nesting season from early spring through the summer. New developments can include enhancements for birds such as nesting sites and appropriate planting schemes. In winter birds can congregate in large numbers on agricultural grassland that has no designation and little semi-natural habitat.

Cirl Bunting Zones:

*There may be Cirl Bunting breeding territories within your search area, please contact Helene Jessop at RSPB for further information on (01392) 432691.

There are barn owl records within your search area. Many of these records come from the Barn Owl Trust, and only have a four-figure grid reference. To get more detailed information on the location, and to find out more information on these records (e.g. if they are records of breeding barn owls) please contact the Barn Owl Trust on (01364) 653026 or e-mail info@barnowltrust.org.uk

Amphibians and Reptiles - some amphibians and all reptiles have some protection. They are generally associated with semi-natural habitats and gardens. Hibernation sites are important in the winter months.

Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:

Your site is in a Great crested newt consultation zone. These are two kilometre buffers around existing and historical (post 1970) great crested newt records. You may need to carry out great crested newt survey if your site is within one of these zones.

For more information please go to:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/wildlife.htm.

Invertebrates - rare and protected insects and other invertebrates are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats.

Flowering plants, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses and stoneworts - Many species in these groups are protected but these are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats so impacts can often be avoided by careful site selection.

Invasive species

Non-native invasive species such as **Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam** may be present and are likely to have a cost implication for developers since they may need to be removed from a site. Removal of invasive species could be carried out as an enhancement for biodiversity either on or off-site.

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Development control species* within Otterton parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	WCA 1		Red
Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	WCA 1		Red
Black-throated Diver	Gavia arctica	WCA 1		UKBAP (P); Amber
Brown Longeared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Cetti's Warbler	Cettia cetti	WCA 1		
Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1		Amber
Common Scoter	Melanitta nigra	WCA 1; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla	WCA 1		
Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP (P)
Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	WCA 1		Amber
Hazel Dormouse	Muscardinus avellanarius	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern III	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Little Gull	Larus minutus	WCA 1		
Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	WCA 1		Amber
Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	WCA 1		
Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima	WCA 1		Amber
Red-throated Diver	Gavia stellata	WCA 1		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1		Red
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	WCA 1		Amber
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA 1		Red

*Development control species

These are species that are considered most important by local authorities in the planning process.

They include certain species on the NERC Act (2006) Section 41, those that have European protection and those on the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) 1, 5, 5 (KIS), 8 and Japanese Knotweed.

Other legally protected and notable species within Otterton parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Annual Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>			DN2
Anomalous	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	WCA 9		Amber
Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			Amber
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Beautiful Brocade	<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>			Nb
Black Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			Amber
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			Amber

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	NERC 41		
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		Bern II	
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA 1		
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>			Amber
Brookweed	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>			DN2
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Butcher'sbroom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>		EC Vb	
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cloaked Carpet	<i>Euphyia biangulata</i>			Nb
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		Bern II	
Coastal Pearl	<i>Mecyna asinalis</i>			Nb
Common Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>			DN2
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Common Cord-Grass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>			DN1; DR
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			Amber
Common Sea Lavender	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>			DN1
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			Amber
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Corky-Fruited	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>			DN3

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Water-Dropwort				
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux lunigera</i>			Nb
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i> subsp. <i>bernicla</i>	NERC 41		
Dark-Green Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>			DN3
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			Amber
Distant Sedge	<i>Carex distans</i>			DN2
Divided Sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchnra persicariae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			Amber
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dwarf Chickweed	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>			DN2
Early MarshOrchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>			DN2
English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>			DN2
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			Red
Fat Duckweed	<i>Lemna gibba</i>			DN2
Fine-lined Pea Mussel	<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Galingale	<i>Cyperus longus</i>			NS; DN1; DR
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>			Amber
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		Bern II	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Bern II	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Grayling	Hipparchia semele	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Great Blackbacked Gull	Larus marinus			Amber
Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima			DBAP
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major		Bern II	
Great Tit	Parus major		Bern II	
Greater Pondsedge	Carex riparia			DN2
Greater Seaspurrey	Spergularia media			DN2
Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi			Decline
Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis		Bern II	
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris		Bern II	
Grey Club-Rush	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani			DN2
Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea			Red
Hairy Dragonfly	Brachytron pratense			Nb; KeyD (N)
Hard Grass	Parapholis strigosa			DN1
Harvest Mouse	Micromys minutus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus			Red
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus argentatus	NERC 41		Red
Horse Chestnut	Pachycnemia hippocastanaria			Nb
House Martin	Delichon urbicum			Amber

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	WCA 9		
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	WCA 9		
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>			Nb
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Amber
Knotgrass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Knotted Clover	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>			DN2
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Lesser Blackbacked Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			Amber
Lesser Pondsedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>			DN2
Lesser SeaSpurrey	<i>Spergularia marina</i>			DN3
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>			Red
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			UKBAP (P); Red
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		Bern II	
Long-Bracted Sedge	<i>Carex extensa</i>			DN2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			Amber
Marbled Green	<i>Cryphia muralis</i>			Nb
Marsh Arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>			DN1
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			Amber
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			Red
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			Amber
Neglected Rustic	<i>Xestia castanea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Nodding Burmarigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>			DN1
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		Bern II	
One-Glumed Spike-Rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>			DN1; DR
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			Amber
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Perennial Glasswort	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>			NS
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WCA 1b		Amber
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>			Decline
Red Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>			DN1; DR
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			Amber
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			Amber
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Reflexed Meadow-Grass	<i>Puccinellia distans</i>			DN2
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			Red
River WaterCrowfoot	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i>			DN2
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		Bern II	
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		Bern II	
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	DA	Bern III	
Rosy Minor	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Round-Fruited Rush	Juncus compressus			DN1
Ruddy Carpet	Catarhoe rubidata			Nb
Ruddy Darter	Sympetrum sanguineum			Nb; KeyD (R)
Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Saltmarsh Rush	Juncus gerardii			DN3
Sand Martin	Riparia riparia		Bern II	
Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandvicensis			Amber
Sea Aster	Aster tripolium			DN3
Sea Couch	Elytrigia atherica			DN3
Sea Purslane	Atriplex portulacoides			DN2
Sea Rocket	Cakile maritima			DN2
Sea Rush	Juncus maritimus			DN2
Shaded BroadBar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna			Amber
Shoulderstriped Wainscot	Leucania comma	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shoveler	Anas clypeata			Amber
Skylark	Alauda arvensis			UKBAP (P); Red
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small SquareSpot	Diarsia rubi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago			Amber
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos			UKBAP (P); Red

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			Red
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>		Bern III	
Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>			DN1
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		Bern II	
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			Amber
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			Amber
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		Bern II	
Tree-Mallow	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>			DN3
Trifid BurMarigold	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>			DN2
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			Amber
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>			Na
Water Chickweed	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>			DN3
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>			Amber
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		Bonn II	
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		Bern II	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			Red
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
White-Legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>			Nb; KeyD (N)
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			Amber
Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>			DN3
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			Amber
Wood Clubrush	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>			DN3

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Wood SmallReed	Calamagrostis epigejos			DN2
Wood White	Leptidea sinapis	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes		Bern II	
Yellow Hornedpoppy	Glaucium flavum			DN1
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red

NERC 41 **NERC Act (2006) Section 41:** Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). These are the species found in England which have been identified as requiring action under the UK BAP. All local authorities and other public authorities in England and Wales have a duty to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions.

WCA 1 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 1:** birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.

WCA 5 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5:** species protected against killing, injury, disturbance and handling.

WCA 5 (S) **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (sale):** species protected against sale only.

WCA 5 (KIS) **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and sale only.

WCA 6 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6:** animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods

WCA 8 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8:** plants which are protected.

WCA 8 (S) **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: (sale):** plants protected against sale only.

WCA 9 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9:** animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.

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BA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992: badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
DA	Deer Act 1991: deer protected under the Deer Act.
CSA	Conservation of Seals Act 1970: Seals may not be killed, injured or taken by certain methods. Seals may not be killed, injured or taken during the closed season.
Bern I	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix I: Special protection for listed plant species and their habitats.
Bern II	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II: Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
Bern III	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III: Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
ECIIa, IIb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb: Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
ECIIIa, IIIb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb: Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
ECIVa, IVb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IVa: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
ECVa, Vb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
Bonn I	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix I: Strict protection provided for endangered migratory species and their habitats listed under Appendix 1
Bonn II	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II: Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
UKBAP(P)	UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity Steering Group Report 1995) i.e. species that are globally threatened and rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 50% in the last 25 years). Has a Species Action Plan.

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DBAP **Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species:** these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.

NR **Nationally Rare:** 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

NS **Nationally Scarce:** 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.

Devon Notable Species: Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).

DN1 **Devon Notable¹:** 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

DN2 **Devon Notable²:** 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

DN3 **Devon Notable³:** Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.

DR **Devon Rarity:** native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within Devon.

Na **Nationally Notable A:** known from 30 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.

Nb **Nationally Notable B:** known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.

Decline Substantial local decline in Devon

Red List Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.

Amber List Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

KeyD (I) **Internationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which are rare in Great Britain (RDB3 and found in less than 1% of the 10km squares in Britain) i.e. Southern damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*).

KeyD (N) **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Platynemis pennipes*) Scarce bluetailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceriagrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keel skimmer (*Orthetrum coerulescens*).

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KeyD (R) **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*).

EX A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EW A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CR A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details) and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

EN A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VUL A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

As well as incidental records and records from consultants, our data search includes data from: the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI); British Dragonfly society; Butterfly Conservation; Cetacean recording network; Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society (only 2001, 2006 records at moment), Devon Mammal Group; Devon Reptile and Amphibian Group; Devon Moth group; Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserves; Environment Agency (fish and invertebrate records); Natural England (bat records); Seasearch and the MNCR database; Seawatch foundation. Please note we do not hold information for the Devon Bat Group (<http://www.dbg.me.uk/>) or Devon Invertebrate Forum. For more

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information on the species records we hold. See our website <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/species-datasets/>.

DBRC have provided this report in PDF format and are unable to provide it in GIS or other formats.

3. Key principles to protect wildlife and geology in Neighbourhood Plans-

These can be written into Development Policies in your plan

- Avoid both **statutory** and **non-statutory designated** sites
- Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of **semi-natural habitat**
- Consider the potential **protected species implications** of sites before finalising plans- it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later
- Where sites contain patches of **semi-natural habitat** make sure these can be **retained and ideally linked** together as part of the intended end land use.
- Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments
- Look for **enhancement** opportunities to **create, expand, buffer and link seminatural habitats** on-site
- Consider the potential for **creating new semi-natural habitat off-site** if opportunities on-site are limited, this is known as 'biodiversity offsetting'. It may be possible to pool contributions from several developments.

An ecological consultant can help to interpret data from DBRC and give recommendations for your neighbourhood plan. You can find an Ecological consultant here:

www.cieem.net/members-directory/search .

The information within this report is provided for use within the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan, The information contained within can be used for this sole purpose and should not be copied, republished or passed on to third parties without DBRC's consent

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APPENDIX M – LOCAL GREEN SPACES IN OTTERTON

The table below lists the local green spaces in the Otterton that are put forward for designation in the Neighbourhood Plan, in accordance with paragraphs 99 and 100 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.

Name and number	Distance	Special Qualities	Extent
1. Village Green	Within village	Within Conservation Area and AONB. Important village amenity used for fetes and other community activities. Historic site.	small
2. Church yard and cemetery at St Michael's Church	Within village	Within Conservation Area and AONB. Tranquil area with trees used for contemplation and as a memorial area. Historic site.	small
3. Allotment gardens	Within village	Used by community and school for growing produce. Tranquil area.	small
4. Jubilee Playground	Within village	Well used and important play area for younger children and families.	small
5. Stantyway Recreation Field	Half a mile from village	Important recreation and amenity area, regularly used for playing football. Valued by the community.	Two acres

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APPENDIX N – SUBMISSION DOCUMENT LIST

- SDL1. Basic Conditions Statement
- SDL2. Consultation Statement
- SDL3. Draft Otterton Neighbourhood Plan v1.0 (this document)

Draft 0.17

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APPENDIX O – PICTURE CREDITS

Picture Numbers	Taken By
6, 7, 8, 31	Richard Gladstone
15, 27, 29	Ro and Suzanne Smith
28	David Ottley
2, 3, 4,33	Linda Lowes
1, 5, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32	Ian & Rosemary Birch
11, 12, 20, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37	Iain Ure