

LAWSHALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2016-2036

Consultation Statement
January 2017



Youth Club Collage of Lawshall buildings – unveiled at 1st Community Consultation Nov 2015

Lawshall Parish Council

Loving our village – past, present, future!

CONTENTS

PART ONE – *Getting Started*

INTRODUCTION	p.2
BACKGROUND	p.2
AIMS	p.2

PART TWO – *Consultation Process*

SUMMARY	p.4
INCEPTION	
1. Designation of NP area	p.5
EARLY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	
2. First Community Consultation Event	p.6
3. School Project	p.9
4. Village Questionnaire and Housing Needs Survey	p.10
MID-WAY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	
5. Village Walk and Character Assessment	p.13
6. Infrastructure Consultation	p.14
7. Second Community Consultation Event	p.16
PRE-SUBMISSION	
8. Pre-submission Draft Launch	p.19
9. Six Week Community and Public Consultation Period	p.20

PART THREE - *Appendices* p.23

APPENDIX ONE – School Project Report	
APPENDIX TWO – Parking Issue Consultations	
APPENDIX THREE – Examples of Publicity for Pre-submission Launch Event	
APPENDIX FOUR – Organisations and Stakeholders informed of 6 Week Consultation Period	
APPENDIX FIVE – Comments Log	

PART 1 – GETTING STARTED

Introduction *(How we approached writing this statement)*

This consultation statement has been produced to accompany the Submission Draft of the Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan (NP). The consultation statement is required under Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) to include information on the following:

1. Details of the people and bodies who were consulted about the proposed NP
2. An explanation of how they were consulted
3. A summary of the main issues and concerns raised by the people consulted
4. A description of how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in the proposed NP.

Background *(Why we decided to produce the NP)*

- Parish Council (PC) appealed for volunteers to work on a NP or other Village Plan in spring/summer 2015
- First volunteers who came forward looked at the different Plans options but discovered that a NP was the only one with statutory clout when completed
- As a Hinterland village Lawshall must take its share of housing development – thus volunteers plumped for the NP model – since this alone gives the community a full say in what future development should look like and who it should be for
- Thus following a presentation by the volunteers at the PC meeting on Tues 8th September, councillors unanimously voted to go ahead with a full NP
- Advice on getting started was sought and given by NP groups of nearby Lavenham and Hartest as well as from Babergh District Council and professional consultant Ian Poole

Aims *(Summary of overarching approach and what we sought to achieve)*

The overarching aim from the start - as endorsed by the PC - has been for the volunteer team to be merely facilitators and enablers in making the Plan 100% community led with everything built on the comments, views and concerns of Lawshall residents and stakeholders.

To meet this approach the following building blocks were swiftly put in place:

1. Expanding volunteers to a formal NP Team of 15 members hailing from all parts of our spread-out village, with different skills and age range from teenager to retired
2. Building a group of 'second tier' helpers, again representing different parts of the village that we could call on for particular pieces of work or assistance.
3. Writing a series of guiding documents: Mission Statement, Terms of Reference, Delivery Schedule, Complaints Procedure and Community-engagement Strategy which identified the key consultation approaches that we used for each stage of the NP process.
4. Creating widest local publicity as possible with: tab on PC website <http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/> + Facebook group /Twitter feed, regular full page articles in monthly parish magazine, posters and bespoke NP notice boards at The Swan public house and Green Light Trust & door to door flier deliveries for the major community events. During the process further publicity ideas emerged as shown below:



*Event Notice Courtesy Of
Local Estate Agent - N Hughes*



*NP Banner- Made by Lawshall Youth Club
- D Mitchell*

Presentations to local groups and individual approaches to landowners and Lawshall stakeholders were also made as follows.

Presentations to local groups:

- Community Woodlands Steering Group (Sunday 25 October 2015 /at Woodland Work Party)
- Tuesday Club for senior residents (Tuesday 3 November 2015 / Village Hall)
- Youth Club (Monday 12 October 2015 /Village Hall)
- Women's Institute (Spring 2016)

Direct approaches to landowners and other key stakeholders to notify them the NP process was underway:

- Farmers (by letter or face to face conversation during September 2015)
- All Saints Primary School, Head Teacher, Clare Lamb (by phone conversation October 2015)
- Green Light Trust, CEO, Ashley Seaborne (visit to the Trust October 2015))
- Lawshall Trust, presentation at Trust Meeting (September 2015)
- The Swan pub, Publican, Laura Williams also PC Cllr, and later NP Team member (informal conversation September 2016)
- Willows Care Home, Manager, Margaret Holt (visit to the Home October 2015)
- Brighthouse Farm B & B and campsite, Odell Truin (hand-delivered message Nov 2015)

The NP Team details are available to view on the NP page of the Lawshall PC website together with the team's guiding documents mentioned above.

PART TWO - CONSULTATION PROCESS

Summary

Following table gives brief summary of the stages of our consultation process. Each stage is then dealt with in detail in the subsequent sections of the Statement. For each stage, the following information is provided: details of people/bodies consulted; explanation of how they were consulted; summary of main issues/concerns raised; description of how these were considered / addressed towards the preparation of the NP.

Consultation stage & date	Who consulted	Key Findings	How consultation used
Inception			
Designation of NP area 8/12/2015	Babergh/interested bodies/ public at large	No objections to designated area being synonymous with parish boundary	To gain official agreement for designation area
Early Community Engagement			
1ST COMMUNITY CONSULTATION 21/11/2015	Lawshall residents and stakeholders	The things residents value most and what they are concerned about	To inform the questions in village questionnaire
School Project 24&26/02/16	Year 3 + teachers of local Primary School	The likes, dislikes and needs of our local children	To help inform the writing of the NP
VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE 13/03/16	All Lawshall households	Majority views on, housing, special features, amenities and infrastructure	To provide the key issues to be raised in NP
HOUSING NEEDS SURVEY 13/03/16	All Lawshall householders	Identification of Lawshall's current and future housing needs	To inform housing policies for the NP
Mid-way community engagement			
Character Assessment 15/05/16	Volunteers on village walk & character group	The high value given to both natural and built features of the parish	To provide a descriptive counterpart to NP re Lawshall's character
2nd COMMUNITY CONSULTATION 16/07/16	Lawshall residents and stakeholders	Identification of specific valued features; views on housing approach to NP	To inform on the policies in the NP
Pre-submission			
Pre-submission LAUNCH 30/10/16	Residents/ stakeholders & all bodies informed of the consultation period	Only 10 attendees filled in comments forms - most said they needed to consider it further before commenting	The 10 filled in forms were inputted into the online Survey Monkey

Pre-submission 6 WEEK CONSULTATION 30/10/16 to 11/12/16	Lawshall residents /stakeholders / interested bodies	Most consultees happy with plan. Errors pointed out, clarifications and a few community action and policy refinements requested	To refine and prepare the NP for Submission Draft
--	--	---	---

1. Designation Area (Dec 2015)

With early guidance from Babergh District Council, the NP Team chair discussed the designation options with the newly formed NP Team who voted unanimously to recommend that the designated NP Area should be the same as the parish boundary. This was because the current housing in Lawshall is strung out in small settlements across our large parish, and so it would make good sense to consider the entirety of the land when planning for future development.

This recommendation was put forward at the PC meeting on Tues 13t Oct 2015 and the PC Councillors voted unanimously for it to be carried forward, while the residents attending the meeting raised no questions or concerns.

The PC with the NP Team's assistance then prepared the formal 'Statement' for the Designation Application to Babergh. This gave the following 4 reasons for requesting that the NP designation area should be synonymous with the parish boundary:

1. Using the existing boundary is logical and readily understandable to villagers.
2. It conforms to the electoral base that will be consulted later for the NP referendum.
3. Lawshall is a large parish and the village envelope sits comfortably within it.
4. The parish has a large number of landowners, considerably more than in many parishes, and the Parish Council has no reason to believe that any would wish their land or part of it to be excluded.

Babergh then posted our application on its website inviting comments over a 4-week public consultation period between 2nd Nov 2015 and 1st Dec 2015.

There were 9 respondents as follows (2 councillors; 5 agencies; 2 Lawshall residents):

Cllr R Kemp SCC
 Mr David Grech Historic England
 Cllr T Clements St Edmundsbury BC
 Stewart Patience Anglian Water Services Ltd
 Alice Watson Natural England
 Zoe Hughes Sport England
 Lizzie Griffiths Environment Agency
 Mark Sturgess Lawshall Resident
 Mr R Livall Lawshall Resident

None opposed the application and no further action was required from their comments though some comments were passed to our PC for future reference.

In addition to the above public consultation Lawshall residents were also consulted through: the NP Team's new page on the PC website; our newly constructed Facebook page; an article in our monthly parish magazine Round & About + a formal Babergh statement of explanation inviting

responses; informal conversations with key Lawshall landowners and stakeholders; and our first major community consultation event on Nov 21st 2015.

Our application was formally approved by Babergh by letter on Dec 8th 2015 and is available to view on Babergh District Council's website at:

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/community-led-planning/neighbourhood-development-plans/neighbourhood-planning-in-lawshall/>

2. First Community Consultation Event (Nov 2015)

Lawshall's first Community Consultation Event was held at Lawshall village hall on Saturday 21st November 2015, 2-4pm. The two main goals of the event were to communicate to the village what a Neighbourhood Plan is and why having one would be good for the village, and to gather some preliminary opinions about the village's needs that could be used to guide the development of the plan.

The event was advertised in the village's local magazine 'Round & About', on Facebook, on posters distributed around the village, on large advert boards provided by David Burr estate agents and on fliers delivered by hand to every home in the parish. The event was held on a Saturday to give the best chance of availability, and was presented as a two-hour drop in session so that villagers were free to come at any time during that period and to stay for as long or as little as they liked. Ian Poole, the Neighbourhood Plan Team's consultant, gave a brief presentation about how Neighbourhood Plans work and took questions from villagers. To make the event as welcoming and convenient as possible, we offered refreshments and a kids' corner. The event also launched an art exhibition done by the youth club on the theme of Lawshall.

Who was consulted at this event?

As people arrived at the event they were asked to record where they were from in the village by placing a sticker on the map of the village, or in separate box for non-residents. 107 adults and 15 children from the village were recorded along with 5 adults and 3 children from outside the parish. The number of attendees was likely to be greater than this as not everyone recorded themselves on the map. A mini-questionnaire was developed so that people unable to attend the event could answer questions equivalent to those at the event itself. 22 responses to this questionnaire were received, and their answers were included in the collated results of the event.

How were they consulted?

On arrival, participants were asked to mark where they lived in a map of Lawshall using a sticker. This allowed us to confirm that the results of the event were representative of the whole village.

A series of interactive displays were put up around the village hall.

The first display was of Lawshall 'past, present and future'. The 'past' component was made up of photos from the Lawshall archive. The 'present' component was made up of a current map and more recent images of the village. For the 'future' component, participants were asked to put a post-it note up describing how they see the village being in years to come. This display served to put the Neighbourhood Plan in context for the villagers, and constituted a quick visioning exercise that helped show us what was important to the village.

The second display gave key information about Neighbourhood Plans. One component described how Neighbourhood Plans work, a second component introduced the Neighbourhood Plan Team and a third component gave a timeline for the Neighbourhood Plan process.

The third display asked people for their views on housing in the village. The interactive displays had multiple choice questions (e.g. "Approval could be given for Lawshall's housing stock to increase by 10% (approximately 45 new houses) over the next 10 years. Would such an increase be: too many; not enough; about right; not sure"). Participants placed stickers in the box corresponding to their answer. They were also asked to put up post-it notes with any specific comments pertaining to the question asked. Other participants who agreed with a comment made were asked to place a tick on the post-it so we could record how widely shared the opinion was.

The fourth display was about amenities and facilities. A table was presented which listed amenities and facilities in the village, and which gave participants the opportunity to add further amenities/facilities to the bottom of the table. Participants were asked to record whether they thought each amenity/facility was good, adequate or poor, by putting a sticker in the relevant box. They were also asked to put up post-it notes specifying what they most value in the village, and what they'd most like to see improved.

There was also a kids' corner in which children were asked to draw a picture of how Lawshall would be in the future. This contributed to the visioning exercise for Lawshall's future.

The questions asked in the mini-questionnaire for villagers unable to attend the event mirrored as far as possible the questions asked at the event itself.

After the event, the key results were fed back to the village through posters, Facebook, an entry on the website, and the village magazine. We also put copies of the complete results in the village shop (since closed) and The Swan public house. We asked villagers to get in contact if they felt these results were unrepresentative, but received no objections.

What issues were raised?

Regarding housing distribution there was a trend in favour of in-filling and/or smaller developments and against larger developments. Regarding housing quantity, the most common view was that a 10% increase (45 houses) in the next 10 years was about right, though a significant number of people thought this figure was too high or too low. Regarding housing type, there were clear trends in favour of housing being affordable and ecological and in favour of houses being smaller family homes or one-storey accessible homes. There was little support for social housing, larger family homes or private rented housing.

Regarding services and amenities, there were several areas of serious concern: public transport; car parking; sports facilities; footpaths and bridleways and phone signal and internet speeds. There were clear trends showing people greatly valued the village hall, shop, pub, school, play areas, accessible green spaces and wildlife. A contentious area is street lighting, with an equal number for and against having it in the village.

How were these issues addressed?

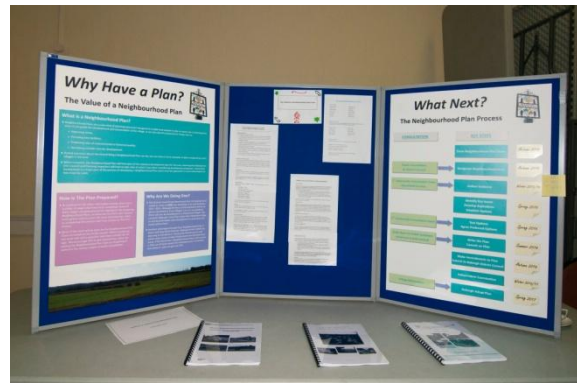
The Neighbourhood Plan Team used the results of this event to determine the content of the more extensive village questionnaire and the direction of future consultations. Besides guiding future activity, the results of the event were themselves used as evidence in the development of the plan itself. The plan makes explicit how data from the 1st consultation event informed policies about:

- The quantity, distribution and type of housing
- The Natural environment
- Amenities
- Infrastructure

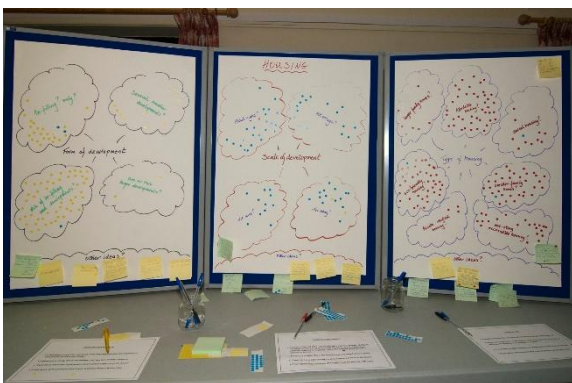
1st Community Consultation Event Photo Gallery - photos D Mitchell



1st Display



2nd Display



3rd Display



4th Display



Ian Poole's Presentation



The Kids' Corner

A summary of the 1st Community Consultation Event results is available to view on the NP page of the Lawshall PC website at: <http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/>.

3. School Project (Feb 2016)

The NP Team's School Project, 'Child's Eye View of Lawshall', was held at All Saints Primary School on Wednesday 24th and Fri 26th February 2016. The main purpose was to engage schoolchildren in the NP process and find out what they like about Lawshall and what they think needs improving. As the Lawshall residents of the future, we believe their engagement is very important. This is further demonstrated by involving Lawshall Youth Club in making the NP banner and launching their 'pictures of Lawshall' project (as described in the previous section) at our 1st Community Consultation. Subsidiary goals were to alert the teachers to the NP and get parents interested and on board too.

Who was consulted through this project?

Initially we consulted with the Head Teacher, Clare Lamb who chose Year 3 for the NP project and arranged for us to meet Year 3 teacher, Ellen Duffety. During the course of the project which took place over two afternoons we then consulted in depth with the 22 pupils of Ms Duffety's class.

How were they consulted?

The Head Teacher, through a phone conversation. The Class Teacher, through a face to face meeting. The pupils, through a series of carefully planned activities designed to explain the NP at an age appropriate level, fire their interest, and gather their thoughts and ideas. This included:

1st Session:

- Looking at Lawshall past, present and future by showing and discussing a series of photos
- Looking specifically at the school, past, present and future, through a storytelling for each and getting the children to guess which period the stories related to.
- Showing the map of Lawshall and explaining how they will be asked to read it and work with it in the 2nd Session.

2nd Session:

- Reminding the children of what we did in the 1st Session and explaining that they will be using the map to mark the things that they like about Lawshall and the things they don't like or that they consider need improving.
- Putting them into pairs, each pair with a clip board, map and pencil.
- Walking through the village, talking about what they observed, and stopping at agreed points to input onto their maps.

Follow Up:

- The following week the Teacher and one of the NP Team Leaders, Claire Osborne, helped the children transfer their comments to a single large project map which they illustrated very beautifully.

What issues were raised?

The main issues the children raised were: the need for more play equipment on Walcher's Meadow; improved amenities on the walk to school from Harrow Green to The Street; a tidying up of Lawshall Hall (currently under major renovation); and the need for a larger school car park.

How were these issues addressed?

The project map was displayed at the 2nd Community Consultation in July to much praise from villagers and subsequently reproduced in the Pre-submission Draft NP. The request for an extra

waste bin and more play equipment will be taken to the Parish Council for consideration and the need for a larger school car park is addressed under our Infrastructure Consultation (Section 6).

See APPENDIX ONE: School Project Report



*Boy Filling-In Village Map
– C Osborne*



*Year 3 Holding Up Their Project Clipboards
– C Osborne*

4. Village Questionnaire and Housing Needs Survey (April 2016)

For the Village Questionnaire and Housing Needs Survey (HNS), the team took the view that villagers would prefer not to be presented with two extensive questionnaires at different times, so pushed to have both questionnaires delivered at the same time. We decided that the village questionnaire ought to be one-per-person to ensure that all individual views were captured. Initially, we thought that the HNS would have to also be one-per-person. However, discussion with Babergh District Council and our specialist at University Campus Suffolk revealed that this would be problematic, so we took the decision to make the HNS one-per-household.

We designed the Village Questionnaire to reflect the issues raised at the first consultation. We took the view that the village would not welcome being asked questions further down the line that ought to have been included in this questionnaire. As such, we tried to cover as many key issues in the questionnaire as possible. We used example questionnaires from other villages as a guide, but ensured that all questions were tailored to the village. We were careful to use clear language and made efforts to ensure that the presentation of the questionnaire was accessible.

We designed the HNS by using a template provided to us by Babergh District Council. Although some of the content of the HNS was not what the team would have independently chosen, we were aware that an HNS must conform to wider standards required of this kind of exercise. We did, however, get approval to deviate from the HNS template in a number of key ways: we removed a number of questions that were unimportant to the Neighbourhood Plan or irrelevant to the village; we reformatted the document to make it more accessible and less intimidating; and we altered the language of questions to make them more clear and comprehensible.

Both questionnaires went through many drafts. Improvements were made to each draft by taking on comments from Babergh District Council, our professional consultant and from village ‘guinea pigs’ asked to try out the questionnaire before it was finalised.

Who was consulted?

A Village Questionnaire and HNS was delivered by hand to each of the 399 households in the village. 307 village questionnaires were completed as were 232 housing needs surveys.

How were they consulted?

Participants were able to fill in the two questionnaires by hand or online. Extra copies of the village questionnaire were made available for households with more than one member.

We also held 2 special sessions for ‘hard to reach’ groups:

A ‘Youth Drop-in’ at the village hall on Wed 9th March 2016 to explain the Questionnaires to young people and highlight the relevance to them. 4 young people attended. A ‘Questionnaire Clinic’ also at the village hall for people who might need help filling in their questionnaires and/or would enjoy some company and a cuppa while they did it. Aimed at older members of the community, this was held on Sat 12th March (11am to 3pm). Only 2 villagers attended! Finally we offered for an NP Team member to visit homes on request, to help with the filling-in. Though we prepared a ‘disclaimer’ for this, no villagers took up the offer.

What issues were raised?

The village questionnaire broke down into five areas, each of which had multiple-choice and free-form questions.

1. Valued features of the village

A question about how much individual features of the village were valued revealed: that all the features listed are highly valued; that the most valued feature of the village is its peace and rural quite; and that Lawshall’s churches are valued less than other features. Of the 46 written comments for this section, the three main themes were:

The Village Environment: Many respondents highlighted the value of Lawshall’s natural and built environment.

Traffic, Roads & Parking: Many raised concerns about the level of traffic in the village, the speed of vehicles and the difficulties with parking near the school.

Shops: Many highlighted the value of the village shop, and suggested that the village would also welcome a café, post office or further shops.

2. Environment and Green Spaces

A series of questions about how strongly villagers agreed/disagreed with various statements about the environment revealed: that open views across fields and woods are especially valued; and that the majority of respondents do not think that Lawshall’s housing needs should take priority over the protection of the environment. Of the 61 written comments for this section, the three main themes were:

Housing Development: Many respondents highlighted the importance of new builds being sympathetic to Lawshall’s valued natural environment.

Hedgerows & Woodlands: Many respondents mentioned the importance of the village’s many hedgerows and woodlands.

Footpaths: Many respondents suggested that footpaths in the village could be improved.

3. Services and Amenities

A series of questions about how strongly villagers agreed/disagreed with various statements about services and amenities revealed: that the majority of respondents consider the village hall to be a valuable asset; that car parking is a big issue and needs improvement; that public transport is inadequate and traffic calming should be considered; that most people don’t think we need street lighting throughout the village, except perhaps in key spots. Of the 71 written comments for this section, the three main themes were:

Parking: Many respondents commented on the parking difficulties at the school.

Street Lighting: Many comments were made both in favour of and against street lighting, including several comments on which areas would or would not be suitable for lighting.

Speed Restrictions: Many respondents highlighted the need for lower speed limits and/or stronger enforcement of speed restrictions.

4. Communications and Business

A series of questions about how strongly villagers agreed/disagreed with various statements about communications and business revealed: that there is a strong sense that mobile phone reception needs to be improved; that there are mixed views on whether the village would welcome the building of small business units. Of the 69 written comments for this section, the three main themes were:

New Businesses: Although it is generally agreed we need to encourage business and employment within the village, it is felt that they must enhance the character of the village, therefore converted farm buildings and businesses from home were acceptable but large industrial units would not be welcomed.

Traffic: The poor roads, the increase in traffic and the risk of changing from being a rural village to a small town are seen as reasons against the building of any industrial units.

Phone mast: In general, there was support for a mobile phone mast if it would improve reception, but again this would need to be sympathetic to the environment. Suggestions to place this on the church and generate an income was mentioned.

5. Housing

A series of multiple choice questions about housing revealed that: the most common view regarding housing number is that we need a few more houses in Lawshall and that the least common view was that the village needs a lot more; that the majority of respondents think that 10-25 new houses over the next 15 years would be appropriate; that the majority of respondents think the village shouldn't expand outside its current envelope; that in-filling and/or smaller developments of up to 5 houses are preferred to larger developments; that affordable small family homes are especially desired while social housing and private rented housing have little support.

The Housing Needs Survey (HNS) also yielded valuable results that were analysed and presented by an independent specialist, Dr Will Thomas, who summarised the key findings as follows:

- Most residents do not see a need, or express a desire, to move or extend their property but a sizeable proportion do see a need to move
- Those expressing a need to move are driven by a need for a property that is a better size for their needs (whether larger or smaller); most wish to stay close to Lawshall
- There are approximately 79 children that will need to move out of households represented by these responses, most will move away but some will wish to stay locally
- 38 households represented by these results have at least one person with a long-term health condition
- Whilst most households in the village do not have concerns about the cost of housing, a small number of households have significant concerns relating to household bills

How were these issues addressed?

The issues raised in the two questionnaires informed other activities in the consultation process. Where issues were raised that entailed the need for further consultation, they were explored in the second community consultation. Concern for the environment informed the village character assessment compiled in tandem with the Neighbourhood Plan. All of the results determined the

development of the draft plan. The results were evaluated in a ‘sleeves-rolled-up’ session guided by our professional consultants, and directly determined the policies and wider content of the Neighbourhood Plan itself. The plan explicitly cites a number of findings of the questionnaires, but the whole plan is founded on these results.

A summary of the results of the village questionnaire and Housing Needs Survey (along with the survey forms themselves) are available to view on the NP page of Lawshall PC website at: <http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/>

5. Village Walk and Character Assessment (May to September 2016)

The Walk was a way to give residents the opportunity to look at the village with ‘fresh eyes’ and highlight the things that they value and also eyesores or things that need attending to. The Character Assessment was the perfect follow up – a way to pull the observations from the walk together and build a more descriptive account of Lawshall to be used in tandem with the more factual and policy driven NP.

Who was consulted?

Initially the 26 villagers who volunteered to participate on the Walk on Sunday 15 May 2016; 23 adults and 3 children. Then in more depth, the smaller group that volunteered to be part of the group that created the Character Assessment. And finally the community at large, at both the 2nd community consultation (16th July 2016) and the launch event for the Pre-submission draft of the NP (30th October 2016).

How were they consulted?

The walkers were given a brief introduction in the village hall re the Walk’s purpose. They were then handed maps and Character templates for them to fill in – these were based on the pro-forma template provided by Planning Aid England, adjusted to make them more Lawshall friendly. These templates comprised 11 aspects of the village for walkers to fill in such as layout, topography, landmarks and views. A filled-in template for one segment of the village was also provided for reference.

The walkers were then divided into small groups and, as far as possible, invited to walk their own village sections. They were also invited to take photos.

After the Walk (1 ½ hours) most walkers were able to meet up at the Swan pub to consult each other on their observations and the notes they had taken. All agreed to write up their notes towards developing the Character Assessment. Some also volunteered to join a Character subgroup and attended 4 subsequent meetings at which they were invited to thrash out the Character Assessment’s structure and content, again based on Planning Aid England’s guidelines and advice from our Babergh Liaison.

Then at the 2 major events mentioned above, the wider community were invited to comment on the resulting draft of the Character Assessment itself which was available both at the events and on the PC website for viewing and comment.

How were they consulted?

Initially through questions relating to infrastructure and amenities asked at the 1st Community Consultation and subsequently in the village questionnaire.

Since the parking issue was flagged up again and again as the most urgent, a series of meetings were then set up to look at how the problem might be alleviated. These were organised by the chair of the Infrastructure subgroup as follows:

- 2 meetings with All Saints Primary Head Teacher (16th March and 1st July 2016)
- 2 meetings with Street residents (23rd May, 20 + attendees/ 19th Sept, 16 + attendees)
- 1 meeting with the chair of the school governors (29th Sept)

What issues were raised?

Parking - The spark point for the congestion arose with the enlargement of the school to accommodate years 5 and 6 as resulting from the axing of middle schools in the county. Although extra parking facilities and a new pavement were included in the school's development package, these did not materialise. The resulting congestion causes considerable inconvenience to:

- a) The parents who have to park further and further away from the school and walk their children along the congested road without a pavement for a considerable stretch of it.
- b) The residents who repeatedly find the entrances to their drives get blocked.
- c) Traffic from the wider community, farm vehicles and emergency services that can't get through at drop-off and pick up times.

Flooding - The inadequacy of the village's 3 pumping stations and the problem of farmers /landowners failing to clean out their ditches.

Communications - The slow broadband and intermittent telecommunications are a frustration in most parts of the village and in particular to our home workers and small businesses.

How were these issues addressed?

Re the parking - many creative suggestions were put forward by those consulted including: approaching landowners with land close by for extra off-road parking; pressing the authorities to move forward on the long-planned pavement along The Street; putting up signs outside residents' houses to remind parents not to block their entrances; putting yellow lines were parking is considered most dangerous as around the sharp bend beyond the church. These were then summarised in the Plan and included as Community Actions where they could not be incorporated into policies. Though it was possible to create one policy for the Plan (Policy LAW15).

Re the flooding – recommendations for action were incorporated into the Plan including: approaching Anglian Water to upgrade facilities at Bury Road pumping station; check whether the other 2 pumping stations are adequate; ensure runaway ditches are maintained and kept clear. A policy for Flood Management was also created (Policy LAW16) and a formal Community Action.

Re communications – the general dissatisfaction with telephone and broadband services in the village were highlighted in the Plan and options for provision of improved signal reception were given. Notably that the PCC and church authorities are already looking for a provider to install the required facility in the church tower without in anyway harming the grade 1 listed building. This would also provide some badly needed income for the church as well as alleviating the problem and thereby encouraging more home workers and new small businesses. This need was also included in the list of Community Actions under Infrastructure.

See APPENDIX TWO: Parking Issue Consultations

7. Second Community Consultation Event (July 2016)

Lawshall's second Community Consultation Event was held at Lawshall village hall on Saturday 16th July 2016, 11 am -3pm. The two main goals of the event were to obtain the community's responses to specific aspects of our natural environment & built heritage and to get their perspective on a couple of key aspects of future housing development.

The event was advertised in all the ways described under the first Community Consultation i.e. the village's local magazine 'Round & About', on Facebook, on posters distributed around the village, on large advert boards, this time, provided by Sheridans estate agents and on fliers delivered by hand to every home in the parish. The event was again held on a Saturday, and the time was extended from 2 to 4 hours to give an even better chance of availability. Again it was set up as a drop-in session so that villagers were free to come at any time during the 4-hour session and stay for as long or as little as they liked. To make the event as welcoming and convenient as possible, we again offered refreshments and a kids' corner.

The NP Team was aware that the date was close to harvest time and the school summer holidays and that some villagers would already be away. The alternative would have been to wait until mid-September – but to honour our delivery schedule and the general keenness of the community to move on with the Plan as swiftly as possible, we went ahead with holding it in July.

Who was consulted at this event?

The entire community were invited and all those attending were consulted on specific points as mentioned above. As people arrived they were asked to record where they lived in the village by placing a gold star on a large parish map (Silver Star for children), or in a separate box for non-residents. 103 adults were recorded along with 3 children which was very encouraging given the concern about the date. The stars also showed an excellent spread of people from every part of the parish as had been recorded at the 1st Community Consultation. It was noted by the NP Team members running the event that about half the attendees had not attended the 1st Community Consultation, which was again encouraging, meaning that the number of villagers participating in the NP process was increasing. This time, instead of a mini-questionnaire for people unable to attend the event, we created an e-consultation form based on the questions raised. This time only 5 villagers completed this alternative opportunity for participation with their answers again being included in the collated results of the event.

How were they consulted?

On arrival consultees were welcomed and, as well as putting their stars on the map, were given an A5 flier that explained the purpose of the event and thanked them for their attendance and support.

This time the interactive posters put up on display boards around the hall focussed on much more specific questions that honed in on, and would give more detail on, the responses already collected from the 1st Community Consultation and the 2 Questionnaires.

The first display was about Open Spaces and Natural Environment Assets and asked consultees to rate the importance to the village of specific Spaces and Assets as identified on the village Walk and through the previous Consultations. These were also shown on a large map.

The second display was about our Public Views and Built Heritage and consultees were again asked to rate specific views and heritage aspects. Again, these were drawn from the Walk and comments already made at the previous Consultations. A large map of Lawshall's top 12 views was also displayed.

The third display was about future development and much time was spent by members of the NP Team in wording the interactive displays to make the issues crystal clear for villagers' understanding. Lawshall's 3 BUABs were explained and consultees were asked to respond to 5 differing options as to how they should be dealt with in the NP. The 2 main, and contrasting, approaches to development were also explained: Allocation Approach and Criteria Approach. Consultees were asked if they were happy to support the NP Team's preference for the Criteria Approach but were also given the option to vote for the Allocation Approach or as on all the posters register a 'don't know' response. Our Consultant and Babergh Liaison shared attendance at the event and manned this 3rd display to answer questions and explain the concepts to villagers who required more detail before recording their choices /preferences.

The fourth display invited comments on the 3 major infrastructure issues, that had come to light in the previous Consultations namely school parking, flooding and communications. And the NP Team member who chairs the Infrastructure subgroup manned this display and encouraged discussion and ideas from the consultees. The first draft of the Character Assessment was also on display here, inviting comments as was a display of the completed School Project.

In addition to the main displays the results of the 1st Community Consultation, village Questionnaire and HNS were also available for inspection as were the generic NP posters that we created for the 1st Community Consultation.

Finally, a giant map of Lawshall was displayed in the centre of the hall. This combined all the village aspects covered in the 4 displays thereby giving villagers an overall picture of the parish, its BUABs, settlement patterns and special features.

This time the kids' corner asked children to draw a picture of the animals that they thought might live in Lawshall.

After the event, the key results were fed back to the village through posters, Facebook, the NP page on the PC website, and a full-page account in the village magazine. We also placed copies of the completed results in the village shop and the pub. We asked villagers to get in contact if they felt the results were unrepresentative, but again received no adverse comments.

What specific issues were raised?

1. The level of importance – 'very important', 'quite important', 'not important' - of our natural environment and built heritage. Specifically: Lawshall's top 6 Open Spaces, 7 identified Natural Environment Assets, 12 Public Views, Listed Buildings, Buildings of Note, and special architectural features. The majority of responders considered most of these to be 'VERY IMPORTANT' and a key part of the distinctive character of the village.
2. The 5 options that we have for dealing with Lawshall's 3 BUABs and how the community wish us to proceed with these. For example: do we want to maintain the current BUABs or extend them; do we want to allow development only within them or close to them as well.
3. The question of the development Approach the community would like to see implemented. Either the Allocation Approach in which the NP Team on behalf of the PC would allocate sites for development or the Criteria Approach in which the NP would create strong policies to protect, or put a shield around, the things identified as important to the village's character, and so restrict the positioning of development in another way.
4. Specific villagers' observations, concerns and suggestions around our 3 burning Infrastructure issues of parking, flooding, and communications. These included: the need to find more off-road parking near the school; the need to avoid building new houses in the areas most vulnerable to flooding; the need for a communications mast, possibly in the tower of All Saints church.

How were these issues addressed /implemented?

All of the above issues were incorporated into the writing of the Pre-submission Draft NP either in the section descriptions, as community actions, or in the framework and thrust of the bespoke policies researched and prepared for us by our Consultant Ian Poole.

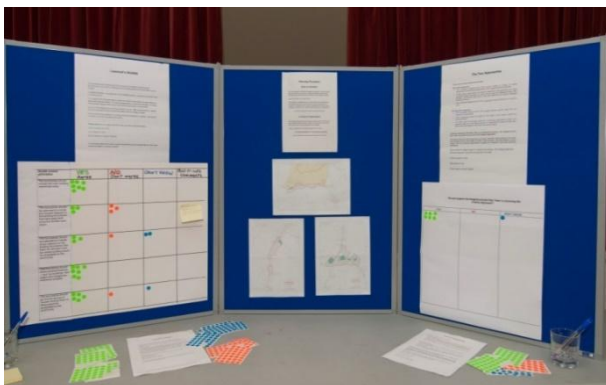
2nd Community Consultation Event Photo Gallery - photos D Mitchell



1st Display



2nd Display



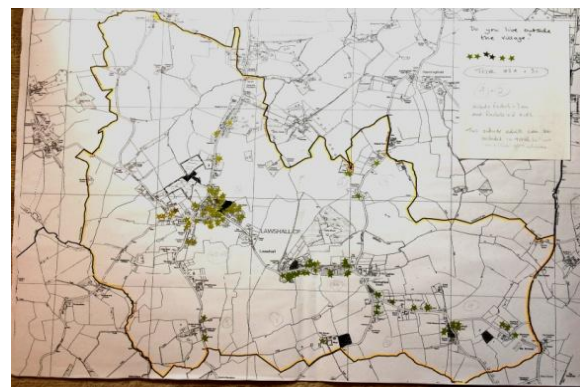
3rd Display



4th Display



Villagers in Discussion



Attendees' Gold Stars

A summary of the results of the 2nd Community Consultation Event is available to view on the NP page of Lawshall PC website at: <http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/>

8. Pre-Submission Draft Launch – Village Drop-in Event (Oct 2016)

Instead of offering several drop-in sessions over the 6-week consultation period as we'd envisaged in our Community Engagement Strategy, we plumped for one major and extended drop-in as a more effective way to gain the community's attention. This proved very successful (as detailed below). We did not extend it into the evening though, since informal feedback had informed us that the young are out and about in the evening, the elderly are not keen on venturing out, and families are otherwise engaged.

This was thus our 3rd major Community Consultation drop-in event and was held at Lawshall village hall on Sunday 30th October 2016, 11am - 5pm. The purpose of the event was to herald the 6-week period and give villagers and stakeholders the opportunity to read paper copies of the Plan, comment on it, and, for those who had not attended the previous community consultations, look at a retrospective of the inter-active posters that under-pinned the Plan's structure, policies and community actions.

Who was consulted?

The launch was advertised in all the ways described for the other consultations i.e. the village magazine 'Round & About'; NP webpage & Facebook; posters; large advert boards, again very generously provided by Sheridans estate agents; and fliers hand delivered to every home in the parish.

In addition, village landowners and local stakeholders who were informed of the consultation period by personal letter were also invited to the launch; as were the statutory agencies, councillors and councils that were informed by email.

We changed the day from Saturday to Sunday since several villagers had said they couldn't make the previous consultations because of Saturday work in Bury. We also extended the time to 6 hours to give a wider window for attendees (split into 3 x 2 hour shifts for the NP Team and 2nd Tier helpers) Even then a couple arrived at 10.30 since they were on their way out for the day. Of course, we let them in to read the Plan and they looked at the displays as team members were still putting them up! To make the event as welcoming and convenient as possible, we again offered refreshments and a kids' corner. This time an especially lovely collection of animal pictures adorned the corner by the end of the afternoon!

How were they consulted?

As previously, attendees were asked to place a sticker on a board to mark their presence (different colours for adult residents, children, and stakeholders from outside the village). This time we did not use a map since we had already shown clearly that interest and support for the NP is well represented in all parts of the parish. But we did repeat the idea of a welcome handout that had clearly been helpful at the 2nd community consultation. Again, it thanked people for coming and explained the purpose of the event, also providing the opportunity to give details of the 6-week consultation period, where and how the Plan could be read and commented on throughout it, and the deadline for comments.

By 5pm the attendee board showed: 122 adult villagers; 10 children and 16 non-Lawshall adults. As with the 2nd consultation it was noted that roughly 50% of attendees had not come to the previous consultations – again greatly increasing the number of residents who have actively participated in the NP process.

Attendees were first invited to peruse the retrospective of the 2 previous consultations along one side of the hall. This showed the main interactive posters that we'd created + the villagers' responses. The NP Team felt this would be helpful to villagers who had not attended the previous

sessions, enabling them to see the majority views on the topics that formed the backbone of the Plan. Copies of the results of the consultations and questionnaires were also available. While at the end of the hall we created a snapshot display of the Plan showing some of its key features, maps and a list of the policies. In the middle of the hall, there was a huge table with chairs and copies of the Plan laid out around it + comments forms. Also, copies of the draft Character Assessment for more informal comment. Readers were offered a cuppa while they read the Plan and NP Team members were available to answer questions.

What specific issues were raised?

Many villagers said they would need more time to look at the Plan further or think more about it before they commented. While just 10 people filled in forms during the event. The issues are dealt with under the next session.

How were these issues addressed/implemented in the preparation of the Submission Draft?

The 10 people's comments were inputted into the Survey Monkey and so combined with the online comments. These were then dealt with as described below.



*Villagers Reading the Plan
– B Adams*



*Kids' Corner in Foreground
– B Adams*

See APPENDIX THREE: Examples of Publicity for Pre-submission Launch Event

9. Six Week Community and Public Consultation Period (30 Oct to 11 Dec 2016)

This was seen as a hugely important part of our NP process since it gave villagers, stakeholders and interested agencies a last in-village opportunity to comment on our work to date as presented in the Pre-submission Draft of the Plan. The gathering and collation of the comments, in turn, gave the NP Team and our Consultant the opportunity to implement them, where possible, in the preparation of the Submission Draft of the Plan. They helped us to correct mistakes, refine the policies, improve the formatting in line with Babergh's recommendations for future use by planners & developers, and address any policy ambiguities or map drafting errors.

Who was consulted?

The entire Lawshall community, Lawshall stakeholders, and the list of statutory agencies as provided by Babergh Planning Dept: The community was alerted through the usual channels described below.

- a) A personal letter was sent to all Lawshall farmers /landowners and local stakeholders
- b) A personal email was sent to all 49 on the list of agencies and councils provided for us by Babergh + an additional email to St Edmundsbury Council our neighbouring Council and CZero Developers who have already drawn up a development proposal for a site next to Bury Road

See APPENDIX FOUR: Organisations and Stakeholders informed of 6 Week Consultation Period

How were they consulted?

The community was consulted through our usual publicity channels of village magazine Round & About, posters placed at strategic points around the village and our usual alerts on website and Facebook. In addition, the Launch Event described above was designed to raise the community's awareness of the Consultation period and raise the level of interest and participation among our villagers.

Throughout the six-week period, the Pre-submission Draft of the Plan was available for viewing on the NP page of the PC website. Paper copies of the Plan were also available throughout at 3 key Viewing Points:

- The Swan pub (during opening hours)
- Village Hall (when events were on)
- The Foundry, Green Light Trust (during office hours)

Comments Forms were created based on those used by other NP groups and, with advice from our Consultant and Babergh Liaison, adapted to suit Lawshall. These were downloadable online with the use of Survey Monkey (the programme we used for the questionnaires), and paper copies were available at the 3 Viewing Points, along with specially made boxes for them to be 'posted' in.

Furthermore, a reminder of the consultation end date was given at the November PC meeting, and an email was sent to our 2nd Tier helpers asking them to remind neighbours and friends of the deadline for input.

What specific issues were raised?

There were 32 resident and local stakeholder responders, many of whom made multiple comments and there were 5 statutory responders who again made multiple comments.

The comments were first printed out on Survey Monkey spreadsheets. Then, with guidance from our Babergh Liaison, they were divided into 2 subsections - residents & local stakeholders and agencies, councillors & councils. These were reordered to coincide with the sections, policies and community actions of the NP. All the comments are recorded in Appendix FIVE and set out in six different tables:

Table 1:	Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations
Table 2:	Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations
Table 3:	Comments on Community Actions: Residents and local organisations
Table 4:	Specific or general comments on the Plan: Organisations and statutory consultees
Table 5:	Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees
Table 6:	Comments on community actions; Organisations and statutory stakeholders

Summary of key issues raised by residents and local organisations:

- Mostly small errors pointed out and clarifications requested
- Concerns re flooding, traffic, street lighting, the identified “clusters” and our naming of the character areas
- Request for additional Visibly Important Gaps to be added to map and for Lawshall to be considered as a Conservation Area

Summary of key issues raised by non-local organisations and statutory consultees:

- Need for adjustments to be made to Policy LAW1 and LAW3
- Need for some rethinking on Policy LAW13
- Suggestion of an additional policy re draining solutions

How were these issues addressed /implemented in the preparation of the Submission Draft?

In the right-hand column of the above tables, the NP Team’s response to each comment is recorded. These were agreed at a team workshop on Monday 9th January 2017 with our Consultant, Ian Poole attending and advising.

The key changes made to the plan in response to the comments received during the pre-submission consultation comprise:

- Various typos and drafting errors corrected, including adjustments to Proposals Map
- Community Actions added to seek consideration of a conservation area and traffic calming
- The village greens identified as Important Green Spaces and clarification made on where the gaps between the settlements need to be preserved
- A few refinements to policies including Policy LAW1, Policy LAW3 and Policy LAW13

See APPENDIX FIVE: Comments Log

How will the community be informed?

Through our usual publicity channels, the community will be alerted to the submission process and informed of the key changes made to the Plan following their comments and the comments of statutory organisations. Details of how to find the Submission Draft and supporting documents on the Babergh website will also be given, as will the channel for making representations to the Examiner – either to express any outstanding concerns that they feel have still not been satisfactorily dealt with in the Submission Draft or to commend the Plan and request its final approval.

In addition, a paper copy of the Submission Draft and the 3 main supporting documents will be available at the Swan pub. However, our Community Engagement Strategy was erroneous in citing that there would be a second comments form made available by the NP Team. This will not be necessary since representations to the examiner will be made through Babergh.

PART THREE – APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE: School Project Report

'CHILD'S EYE VIEW OF LAWSHALL' – with Year 3 (22 pupils)

The project was led by Claire Osborne and Ric Edelman from the Neighbourhood Plan Team who worked in partnership with schoolteacher, Ellie Duffety, and Year 3 pupils.

Initially Ric and Claire met for a short discussion with Ellie Duffety, the year 3 teacher on Wed 10th February and we agreed to visit the class twice.

The first visit (Wed 24th February) was a short session to introduce them to a simple Neighbourhood Plan concept. We got the class thinking about past, present and future by showing old and current village photographs and by telling stories based in the three different time periods. They loved the old photos and passed them round amongst themselves. The children had to guess if each story was set in the past, the present or the future. They listened very intently but they didn't always agree with the time periods!

At the end of the first session we showed the class our simple map, described the route we planned to take on a walk around the village and how we wanted them to note any good or bad points onto their copy of the map.

They were totally engaged throughout the session and we were very impressed with their obvious interest in the project.

On the second session (Friday 26th February) the children were placed in pairs with maps, clip boards and pencils and we set off round the village to look for ideas. The maps were soon covered in notes and we all stopped several times to look around and write things down. They often pointed out tiny details and were all very keen to keep the play area.

We had to make up time with a run through Golden Wood and the last part of the walk was perhaps less productive, energy nearly all spent, but they had already done the hard work.

The class looked at all of their maps as a group in class and, with help from their teacher, collated their ideas onto the large map. They did very well!

Project Plan *(as approved by Ellie Duffety)*

WED 24 FEB: 2pm – 2.30pm Introduction and Storytelling

RIC - Introduces NP and why we need the children's help; bird's eye view; worm's eye view; child's eye view. 5 Mins

CLAIRE – Explains that NP needs to look at the past, present & future. Shows Lawshall pics of past / present / but not future! 5 Mins

RIC – Introduces storytelling and that children's job is to guess which each one is.

Tells 1 st story.	5 Mins
CLAIRE – Tells 2 nd story.	5 Mins
RIC – Tells 3 rd story.	5 Mins
CLAIRE – Completes session by showing map and explaining how we will be asking them to use it on Friday.	5 Mins

FRI 26 FEB: 1.30pm – 2.30pm (3.00pm latest) ‘Child’s Eye View’ Mapping of Lawshall’

CLAIRE – Reminds about maps and what the children’s job is going to be.
 ELLIE – Puts children into their pairs with a clip board and map + pencil for each pair.
 (Adults take spare pencils too!)
 ALL – set off on the walk round the village, to Foundry, through Golden Wood and back across the playing field.
 ADULTS work with 3 or 4 pairs of children each – helping them identify where they are on the map and marking the things that they like and that interest them.
 RETURN TO SCHOOL by 2.30 with brief completion and THANK YOU!

.....

- *Report compiled by Claire Osborne and Ric Edelman for Lawshall NP Team February 2016*

APPENDIX TWO: Parking Issue Consultations

Notes from the 4 main ‘Parking Issue’ Meetings organised and written up by Chair of NP Team Infrastructure Subgroup, Bryan Adams.

REPORT ON MEETING WITH MRS LAMB AT ALL SAINTS SCHOOL 16/03/2016

Pre-school

This facility is run as a charity and has to self-fund, it pays a peppercorn rent for use of the school building in the afternoons.

Extra capacity is needed to enable the statutory (in future) 30 hours per child to be offered.

The head teacher is keen to keep pre-school on the premises so as to be able to maintain the culture and atmosphere through to year 11. Financial assistance is always required and Mrs Lamb believes the village should be more involved in assisting the school.

Development of the new building involved the school raising a substantial figure as County would only fund one classroom. This was achieved by good management of the school funds, some grant aid and Mrs Lamb undertaking extra outside school work for the County. She is currently visiting failing schools and trying to help turn them round. This can generate up to £10 K per annum for the school. Mrs Lamb is not remunerated for this activity.

An architect has now been contracted to look at extending the existing pre-school building in a cost-effective way. Again, the school has to fund this activity. The NPT will be given a set of plans and estimate once they have been finalized.

Primary School

On the current situation regarding capacity there is some room for manoeuvre, and government guidelines indicate that for every 100 houses 25 school places are required. Optimum class size is 27. We would need to cater for 13 to 17 extra places throughout the years.

Mrs Lamb is also hoping to develop the school as a teaching school for the Bury Schools' Partnership; where future teachers can be trained and developed.

Parking

The head teacher is aware of the problem faced by some residents, but pointed out the beneficial effect the school has for the village regarding property values. As part of the planning permission for the existing new classrooms a pavement was to be developed on the pub side of the road from the pub up to a suitable crossing place to the other pavement. This should encourage parents from the main road to park that side and walk up to school in a safe environment. Better bus service provision has improved the situation as the catchment area includes Bridge Street, Alpheton, Shimpling, Hawstead and Pinford End.

Mrs Lamb also pointed out that she can control what happens on school premises but not what occurs outside. Better education of drivers would improve the situation as one does see some very bad examples of parking. Situation with the church and the occasional burial further complicates the situation but the school works with the Churchwardens to try to alleviate any problems.

REPORT ON MEETING with THE STREET RESIDENTS at THE SWAN Monday 23rd May 2016

This was called by residents after a mini questionnaire I circulated to those affected by the congestion and to which I was invited. Those present included three NPT members and a Parish Councillor. Again, it was generally a very positive meeting with concerns expressed and a lot of suggestions both short term and long term, which I list below.

Short Term:

Cars are parked around the bend which is very dangerous. Could it be yellow lined and visited occasionally to issue tickets for non-compliance?

School events produce a worse problem than entrance and exit from the school.

Provision of the Footpath is a step in the right direction, but why was this not done before the school opened as it was a planning provision.

Some residents are unable to access their driveways because of parking.

The current school bus service runs half empty - could this not be better utilized.

A drop off circle for parents to drop their children in front of the school.

A proper liaison with the school if parents/carers are rude to residents.

Consider encouraging parents to car pool or develop a walking bus.

Suffolk County Council have been completely unresponsive to residents who have enquired about footpath.

Parking on the grass outside Hall Mead is commonplace.

The footpath is on the wrong side, we will need a crossing place for the safety of the children, or a school crossing person.

The problem is going to get worse this September.

Turn the grass at Hall Mead into a car park.

Use the same system as South Lee with drop off only and no parking on the road.

Ensure proper transport is arranged by SCC so that all children are picked up and dropped off.

Long Term:

Obtain a car park sufficiently close to the school to alleviate the problem (funds).

Move the entire school to a new location with adequate parking.

The meeting was very well attended by 20+ residents, 15 letters are available for viewing.

I have decided that as a preparatory move I will again have a detailed discussion with Mrs Lamb. Report to follow.

REPORT on 2nd MEETING WITH MRS LAMB TO DISCUSS SUGGESTIONS PUT FORWARD BY LOCAL RESIDENTS – July 1st 2016

Short Term:

The Bend. Discussions are underway with SCC regarding the possibility of yellow lines on the bend. I will ask Andy Irish to discuss at the Parish Council meeting.

School Events. Can we please look at the timing to avoid clashes if possible?

Footpath. The Contractor, Kier have been issued with a non-compliance notice. This means if they have not started by September they will be fined. I have discussed why this was allowed to happen and it seems SCC did not have their eye on the situation. Residents' letters to the council were ignored and not answered. Will raise at the Parish Council meeting and with the district and county councillor at the next parish meeting I attend.

The blocking of driveways has again forced a resident to miss a doctor's appointment, with parents parking over the boundaries again. This has resulted in another letter from Mrs Lamb to parents. She has pointed out that she can ask but has no control over parents off school premises. It has been suggested that residents through the Parish Council look into a no parking zone.

School Bus Service. The school is allocated a certain no of places which it uses. It cannot put people on buses which operate to SCC instructions and rules.

The creation of a drop off circle would result in 16 extra cars being parked on the road. The ethos of the school is to encourage visitors and parents to help the children as much as possible.

Walking Bus systems will not work in the winter and have failed before.

A proper system of liaison should be developed so that any rudeness by parents or residents should be investigated.

The County Council should review their systems regarding a lack of response to letters from residents regarding the planning approved provision of the path way.

Parking on the grass at Hall Mead. Action required by Babergh. A letter does not cut it. It has been suggested that Babergh could perhaps tarmac over the grass and provide extra parking.

Paths on different sides. A crossing point should be investigated, or possibly a lollipop person.

The problem will only get worse at the start of the new term.

Use the same system as South Lee This would not work as there is little parking for visitors and is against the ethos of the school.

Ask SCC to examine their school bus rules.

Long Term:

Car Park. Funding would be an issue and also possibly the use after hours could produce problems for residents. Will ask the District and County Councillors for discussion with SCC.

Move the School. Where to? Finance? Opinion is that this is unlikely.

REPORT ON 2nd MEETING with THE STREET RESIDENTS at THE SWAN Monday 19th Sept 2016

This followed my 2nd meeting with Mrs Lamb and she and the Chair of Governors were invited to attend but sent their apologies. Present however was the Parish Council Chair, Jon Kydd and the NP Team Chair, Ric Edelman. Again, it was a positive meeting with residents' concerns mulled over and possible solutions discussed. Particularly the new pavement that was discussed previously and why it has been held up.

I explained that the NP Team is unlikely to be able to create policies on infrastructure but that moves to solve the congestion problem can be included in the Plan as Community Actions.

The Parish Council Chair put forward several ideas which included:

If you have space in your drive, to offer a place for a teacher to park

If you know the nearby landowners, ask them if they can spare a corner of land for off-road parking, even as a temporary measure until a long-term solution is found.

Lobby your County Councillor and District Councillor, they are there to help with things like this but need asking.

Come to the Parish Council meetings and put forward your concerns and ideas to seek support. The PC is there on your behalf so come and use it.

The NP Team Chair also made some points:

The Neighbourhood Plan is coming at a good time for you so that these issues can be included and highlighted. This is the way that the NP Team can help.

Lobbying County and District Councillors is very important. It is their job to help us.

The idea of a few of you forming an action committee is a very good one. This small committee could then be the front for lobbying the councillors and the authorities in charge of education and highways.

This committee could then report to the wider group of residents and so keep the action moving.

I offered to continue my support but only as long as the NP process is in progress.

The meeting was well attended again with about 16 + residents. It was suggested that next time residents further along the Street should be invited e.g. Swanfield and the new houses beyond it.

APPENDIX THREE: Examples of Publicity for Pre-Submission Launch Event

a) Door-to-Door Flyer

Front of Flyer



LOVE YOUR VILLAGE – HELP PLAN ITS FUTURE

Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan

DRAFT VIEWING

Sunday 30th October 2016
Lawshall Village Hall 11am - 5pm
Refreshments & Kids' Corner




- ❖ Come and see the first draft of Lawshall's Neighbourhood Plan!
- ❖ This event will launch the start of a 6-week consultation period in which you can make comments on the Plan, or just give us the thumbs up, by:
 - Going to the Neighbourhood Plan tab of the Parish Council webpage to leave your feedback: lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/
 - Completing a comments form at the pub or the Village Hall, where you'll also find hard copies of the draft Plan

For more information contact Laura & Tom McClelland on 07940085394 or at themcclellands1@gmail.com

REMEMBER: LAWSHALL'S FUTURE IS IN YOUR HANDS!

Back of Flyer



What's the Future of Lawshall?

b) Handout for Attendees at Launch

Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan – Sun 30th Oct 2016

DRAFT PLAN VIEWING

Dear Consultee!

The aim of today is to give you a chance to look through the Plan and lodge your comments and/or just to give it the thumbs up.

We've set up 2 displays that you may find useful:

1. The main posters from the 2 community consultations. These along with the results of the questionnaire and housing needs survey provide the basis of the Plan.
2. The Plan 'at a glance' which may assist your reading.

COPIES of the Plan are on the big table. *Enjoy a free cuppa while you read!*

COMMENTS FORMS also on the big table. Please place your filled-in form in the box provided. All comments will be recorded and may be used to amend the Plan.

Throughout the 6-week consultation period, copies will be available for viewing at: The Village Hall, The Swan and The Foundry.

You can also read the Plan and leave your comments online by going to the Neighbourhood Plan tab of the PC webpage:

<http://Lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbour-plan/>.

Thank you for your support – and please ask if anything is unclear!

Neighbourhood Plan Team – for Lawshall Parish Council

.....

APPENDIX FOUR: Organisations and Stakeholders informed of 6 Week Consultation Period

a) ORGANISATIONS

Example of Email Sent:

.....

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan - INFORMATION

From: karenjwilcox265@gmail.com

Sent: Saturday, 15 October 2016 4:34 pm

To: richard.kemp@suffolk.gov.uk

Dear Mr Kemp

Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan Team in West Suffolk would like to draw your attention to the Pre-Submission Draft of our Neighbourhood Plan which will begin its 6 week consultation period on Sunday 30th October, 2016 and end on Saturday 10th December 2016.

The Plan will be available for viewing at Lawshall Parish Council website:

<http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/>

Please go to the Neighbourhood Plan tab to leave your comments

You are also invited to the launch of the Consultation Period with a first VIEWING of the DRAFT PLAN on 30th October in Lawshall Village Hall between 11am and 5pm.

We look forward to your comments.

With Kind Regards

Karen Wilcox (Secretary, Lawshall NP Team - for Lawshall Parish Council)

.....

List of People and Agencies emailed (all on 15th October 2016) as provided by Babergh:

Title	Name	Surname	Position / Department	Company / Organisation
Mr	James	Cartlidge	MP for South Suffolk	
Cllr	Richard	Kemp	County Cllr to Melford Division	Suffolk County Council
Cllr	Jenny	Antill	County Cllr to Cosford Division	Suffolk County Council
Cllr	Terry	Clements	County Cllr to Thingoe South Division	Suffolk County Council
Cllr	James	Long	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	Chadacre
Cllr	Clive	Arthey	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	North Cosford
Cllr	Richard	Kemp	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	Long Melford

CLlr	John	Nunn	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	Long Melford
CLlr	Michael	Holt	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	Glemsford & Stanstead
CLlr	Stephen	Plumb	Babergh Ward Cllr to ...	Glemsford & Stanstead
CLlr	Angela	Rushen	St Eds Ward Cllr to ...	Chedburgh
CLlr	Sara	Mildmay-White	St Eds Ward Cllr to ...	Rougham
Mrs	Pat	Lamb	Parish Clerk to ...	Hartest Parish Council
Ms	J	O-Reilly-Turner	Parish Clerk to ...	Shimpling Parish Council
Mr	Doug	Reed	Parish Clerk to ...	Cockfield Parish Council
Ms	Amanda	Hindle	Parish Clerk to ...	Bradfield Combust with Stanningfield PC
Ms	Catherine	Hibbert	Parish Clerk to ...	Hawstead Parish Council
Ms	Di	Rix	Parish Clerk to ...	Whepstead Parish Council
			Planning Team	Suffolk County Council
Ms.	Nhi	Huynh-Ma	Area Manager, Norfolk & Suffolk Team	Homes & Communities Agency (HCA)
			Land Use Operations	Natural England
			Essex, Norfolk & Suffolk Sustainable Places Team	Environment Agency
				Historic England
			East of England Office	National Trust
Mr	Steve	Taylor	Town Planning Team	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited
				Highways England
			Stakeholders & Networks Officer	Marine Management Organisation
				Vodafone and O2 - EMF Enquiries
Mr	Alex	Jackman	Corporate and Financial Affairs Department	EE
Ms	Jane	Evans		Three
	Kerry	Harding	Estates Advisor	NHS England Midlands & East (East)
				Transco - National Grid
Mr.	Howard	Green	Infrastructure Planner	UK Power Networks
Ms.	Sue	Bull	Planning Liaison Manager	Anglian Water

				National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
Ms	Keren	Wright	Service Development Officer	Norfolk & Suffolk Gypsy Roma & Traveller Service
Mr	John	Dugmore	Chief Executive	Suffolk Chamber of Commerce
				Diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich
Mr	John	Grayling		Babergh Disability Forum
				Suffolk VASP for Mental Health
Mr.	Philip	Pearson	Conservation Officer	RSPB
Mr	Philip	Raiswell	Senior Planning Manager	Sport England (East)
Mr	Leigh Gareth	Jenkins		Suffolk Constabulary
Mr.	James	Meyer	Senior Conservation Adviser	Suffolk Wildlife Trust
Mrs.	Fiona	Cairns	Director	Suffolk Preservation Society
Ms	Linda	Cockburn		Suffolk Preservation Society
Mrs.	Sarah	Mortimer	Senior Manager Community Engagement	Community Action Suffolk
Ms	Sunila	Osborne	Community Dev' Officer – Rural Affordable Housing	Community Action Suffolk

Additional Emails sent to: St Edmundsbury Council and CZero Developers

b) LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

Example of letter sent to all Lawshall farmers /landowners and other local stakeholders, some hand delivered and some by post:

.....

LAWSHALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
Love your village – help plan its future!

XX October 2016

Dear....

As you may be aware, Lawshall’s Neighbourhood Plan Team have been working hard, at the behest of the Parish Council, to create a Neighbourhood Plan that will ensure that any housing development in Lawshall over the next years will not adversely affect the rural character of the village that the community have told us they value very highly.

As important Lawshall stakeholders, we would like to alert you to the special VIEWING of the DRAFT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN on Sunday 30th October in the Village Hall between 11am and 5pm. This will

launch a 6 week consultation period for comment on the Plan from community members, stakeholders, and relevant professional bodies.

From the 30th October to the 10th of December The Plan will also be available for viewing online at:

<http://lawshall.onesuffolk.net/neighbourhood-plan/>

Please go to the Neighbourhood Plan tab to leave your comments or just a word of support.

We hope to see you on the 30th.

With kind regards,

Karen Wilcox (Secretary, Neighbourhood Plan Team – for Lawshall Parish Council)
karenjwilcox265@gmail.com

Remember – Lawshall's future is in your hands!

Number of letters sent:

15 to local farmers and landowners

13 to other local stakeholders

APPENDIX FIVE: Comments Log

During the pre-submission consultation period which ran from 30 Oct to 11 Dec 2016, 31 responses were received from residents + 1 from a local stakeholder (All Saints Primary School) and 5 responses were received from the following statutory consultees. Many responders made multiple comments.

ID number	Organisation
33	Babergh Mid Suffolk Planning Department
34	Natural England
35	Suffolk County Council
36	Anglian Water
37	NHS England Midlands and East Swift House
12	All Saints' CEVCP School Chair of Governing Body

The responses received have been logged in six different tables below, alongside a record of the agreed action by the NP steering group.

Table 1:	Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations	
Table 2:	Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations	
Table 3:	Comments on Community Actions: Residents and local organisations	
Table 4:	Specific or general comments on the Plan: Organisations and statutory consultees	
Table 5:	Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees	
Table 6:	Comments on community actions; Organisations and statutory stakeholders	

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
5	Objections I object to any suggestion that a purpose-built car park should be created off The Street (including the Hall Mead end) as this would become a potential stopover site for travellers.	The NP does not propose a purpose built car park but seeks, in a community action, to resolve the current school parking problems
5	I object to any proposal that would result in the creation of an access through the ancient hedgerows (and other hedgerows protected by the Hedgerow Regulations) north of The Street.	Policy LAW 7 seeks to protect Ancient Hedgerows as identified on the Proposals Map
31	A lot to read!	Noted
5	I object to any access links being created between the landholdings of Cllr Andrew Irish and the Andersons and the associated removal of parts of the hedgerow and the filling in of drainage ditches.	This is a matter of detail that is not a matter for the NP
29	INPUTTED: Happy with all of it.	Thank you
15	A pavement in Bury Road would make walking along safer and facilitate access to the footpaths, village hall etc. Speeding vehicles in Bury Road needs addressing.	Noted. An additional section and community action has been added to the Infrastructure and Businesses section of the neighbourhood plan to seek improvements
16	I think the plan is excellent and commend it to the adjudicators	Thank you.
17	I agree with the proposals	Noted
19	Very detailed without actually proposing areas being considered for housing development	The NP provides criteria for the location of new development as and when proposals may come forward over the next 20 years
5	I object to any proposal or policy that would enable residential development on part of the Anderson's land, north of The Street.	The NP does not identify any areas for residential development but provides criteria by which proposals would be considered.
28	INPUTTED: All pumping stations are inadequate at the present time. April 1997 and Sept 2014 to name but two incidents. Ditches not kept clear - roads become rivers. We have video footage covering all this. Disposal of waste etc. - Roads. Not adequate.	Noted. The NP contains a section highlighting the flooding issues in the village (within the Our Infrastructure and Businesses section). Policy LAW 14 seeks to ensure that new development does not exacerbate the situation and a Community Action is also included that seeks the improvement of the existing pumping stations.
2	Just wanted to confirm that I've got no major points to add to the Plan, which accurately reflects the views of Lawshall residents. Everyone in the village has been kept well informed, and invited to add their comments at all stages of its development.	Thank you
12	The school would like to thank all of those involved in the NP Team for considerable amount of effort involved in constructing the draft plan. It is heartening to see the level of community engagement and the amount of people prepared to give up their time for the good of the village. One omission from the school's point of view is that it isn't really mentioned as an employer. Currently we directly employ 24 staff directly plus over 10 more in the kitchen, as cleaners, sports coaches and club leaders.	Thank you. Amend the Lawshall Present section to include the school in those businesses referred to in the employment base.
13	The plan as a complete document is very well constructed, and the consultation has been excellent throughout the process.	Thank you
10	We agree with the plan but please no more houses in Bury Road Lawshall, the amount of traffic already is ridiculous for a village; it is like a busy main road all hours of the day. Also please do not take out more hedges and cut down more woodlands etc. as Bury Road is very liable to bad flooding and more concrete will not help that. Volume of traffic in Bury Road amazes us and will only get worse with more houses along it and that means more speeding, more noise and more pollution to our wonderful village.	Noted. The NP contains a number of criteria based policies for the consideration of proposals for new homes that will protect ancient hedgerows and seek to reduce flood risk, which, together with the Babergh Local Plan policies on traffic management, should address these concerns.

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
21	INPUTTED: A comprehensive and professional-looking document.	Thank you
22	INPUTTED: My wife and I are considering leaving Lawshall as it has NOT been a good experience, living here. Far too much traffic, and a lack of both walkways and street lighting. Public transport is seriously lacking. Also the loss of village shop was a real blow to all who used it. Only if a car owner / user is a village now a viable prospect for residents. Also, have not seen a police person since we came here! Too much emphasis on agriculture and the tractor mafia, who drive as if they own the roads.	Early community engagement did not find overwhelming support for the provision of street lighting. The lack of a frequent public transport service is a problem common to many rural villages and not just Lawshall. The NP contains a Community Action to seek to find ways of improving the service. The village shop has been identified as a community asset to seek to protect its loss and encourage its reopening.
5	I congratulate the NPT for the preparation of the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan (NP). It is in my view a tremendous achievement. Whilst I am making a number comments on the Draft Plan, some in support and others suggesting changes, they should not be interpreted in any way as a general criticism of the overall Plan. I do consider that the preparation of the Draft Plan has been rushed and key stages in the plan preparation process may have been bypassed. However, the short timescale in preparing the Plan has provided the tremendous advantage of minimising the period of uncertainty and worry for the local population. In terms of general concerns there remain issues but I am not highlighting them as part of my response. It is clear that sections of the Draft Plan have been prepared by different authors and I feel that some work is now necessary to develop a consistent “house-style”. At the same time, some sections of the Plan will become dated very quickly and in this respect, there are benefits in removing background text that will be clearly out-of-date in a couple of years’ time.	Noted. The preparation of the draft Neighbourhood Plan has conformed to the government Regulations concerning the stages that have to be undertaken in the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan. The pre-submission consultation on the Draft NP is the first required statutory stage following the designation of the neighbourhood area. There has been considerable more engagement with the local community than the Regulations require. The mix of different authors is part of the “house-style” that we have aimed for - to help show that the writing of the NP was a true team effort.
6	I think the plan is thorough and comprehensive. I am impressed with the clear hard work and effort that has gone into it. Well done to everybody involved.	Thank you
32	It covers all aspects for the village very well	Noted
9	Housing Target The number of dwellings sought for the village is stated as being in excess of 60. However, the view expressed is that about 20 is the most that could be accommodated without harming the village. Sites suitable for housing have been identified as infilling between existing houses, in the main village areas, together with 5 other areas ‘Clusters’ that are currently seen as being in the countryside. If it takes all this work to find only a 1/3 of the sites, how can the other 2/3rds ever be accommodated? Surely we need to identify as much suitable land as possible now so that the needs of the village can be met?	The figure “in excess of 60” refers to the number of households that expressed a ‘desire’ to move but does not directly equate to the number of homes that is consequently needed in the village. It would be inaccurate to assume that all this need should be reflected into new homes as people will want to move away, for example to towns or will move into existing stock when it is sold. The neighbourhood plan explains this in identifying the <u>minimum</u> number of new homes that could be accommodated in the village over the next 20 years.
9	Size of developments The preference seems to be for developments of up to 5 dwellings. The target of 20 new dwellings may just be met, if all the sites identified come forward. Given the complexities of the planning process it would seem likely that not all the areas will result in new dwellings. Having more options / sites makes sense, and in the long term helps towards meeting the actual housing needs in the village over the next 2 decades. Having a village plan that is robust and can accommodate the village’s needs for more than the next 5 to 10 years seems sensible and makes all your hard work justified.	The neighbourhood plan does not identify sites for development but provides policies with criteria by which proposals for housing development will be considered.

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
9	Additional Cluster Area Given the housing needs identified by the village, and the limitations as to the size of developments, I suggest that there are other areas within the village that could also accommodate growth, in a similar way to the other 'defined cluster' areas that have been identified in the plan. I would like the Team to consider the Warbanks/Corner Farm area as a sixth defined cluster that could accommodate some residential development. As suggested on the map extract below. If the addition of additional cluster areas is not possible or the area has already been discounted I would be grateful if you could explain why.	Warbanks / Corner Farm is poorly related to the heart of the village, being approximately 2 miles from the village hall and 1.5 miles from the primary school. It does not contain an identifiable cluster of existing homes in the same way that the clusters that are identified in the neighbourhood plan do.
9	Providing Affordable Housing Local Plan Policy CS19 requires that all new residential development will be required to provide 35% affordable housing. Where the proposed development is for only one or two dwellings, and where affordable homes cannot be provided on site, a commuted sum will be required. If 20 houses are built in the village, a maximum of 7 will be affordable. If most of the developments are of less than 5 units (which is what the locals prefer), then it is likely that several sites won't meet the threshold for affordable housing or will have to pay contributions rather than actually build affordable houses within their development. So where/how will the affordable housing be built?	The NP contains a policy (LAW 5) for the provision of affordable housing developments on "exception sites" where all the housing would be affordable.
9	Corner Farm My haulage yard and paddock at Corner Farm is within a cluster of dwellings. The site has a road frontage, with excellent visibility and safe highway access. The yard is a brownfield site that provides local employment and will, if I am allowed, by the planners, to grow my business, provide more jobs for local people. The activities on the site do not result in any complaints from my neighbours. I have already approached the Council with the view to extending my premises. I would happily consider housing, as part of that scheme. The Corner and Warbanks Farm area is far more accessible than the Audley End Cluster area. Despite this, it seems that my yard and neighbouring paddock would not be suitable for development under the neighbourhood plan. This seems illogical to me. How do I go about seeking to get my land be identified on the neighbourhood plan? Please see email addressed to karenjwilcox265@gmail.com	The Clusters are identified as suitable locations for a limited amount of new residential development. They've been chosen because they already comprise a distinguished grouping of eight or more dwellings. The Plan does not allow for the outward expansion of these clusters but for the development of a single detached or pair of semi-detached dwellings on a suitable plot within the confines of the cluster. The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate any sites for development but provides policies, along with the Babergh development plan and the NPPF, whereby proposals that require planning consent can be determined. Provision is already made in the Babergh Local Plan for the consideration of employment development on sites within the rural area. The draft NP supports the provision of new employment opportunities where they are compatible with the setting of the site and the rural location.
7	As new residents of Lawshall we were particularly interested in the idea, background, planning and execution of this plan. We researched the history of Lawshall looking particularly at the historical development within the old village 'envelope' and also just outside it over the years. It was fascinating to look at the ebb and flow of the population over the years including the industrial revolution and subsequent war years and the effect this had on the village. We thought the 'plan' was a well-balanced and carefully thought out piece of work encapsulating a broad view from the community. It was interesting to note the singular lack of 'not in my backyard' approach evident from the views put forward by the community in general. The 'can do' attitude to reasonable development within the village that would enhance rather than detract from the village ethos and community was, in our opinion, refreshing. Overall a very professional and well thought out document and we commend it to the planners and examiners responsible for assessing it.	Thank you

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
24	INPUTTED: The team should be congratulated on producing such a detailed and well-presented plan. The level of work put into this must have been huge and you should all be very proud of yourselves.	Thank you
25	INPUTTED: Very informative and concise document covering all the important issues/concerns for the village in the coming years.	Thank you
26	INPUTTED: General - very comprehensive, with most salient / hot topic items covered. Well done.	Thank you
3	A good plan that has been thoughtfully put together with a lot of consultation and input from local people. Line 96 refers to Lawshall Manor - but it is not made clear how this relates to Lawshall Hall which is then cited through the document (line 99, 799, 801 ...) It would be interesting to know the extent of the manor.	Lawshall Manor was, we believe, the original name of what we now call Lawshall Hall referring to the full estate as well as just the house. Reference on Line 96 amended accordingly.
8	Special Thanks Page 4 Line 12 = I think 'who've' should read 'who have'.	Corrected
8	Lawshall Present Page 7 Line 82 = should read 'over 60 woodland/wild space' not 50	Corrected
8	Page 9 Line 122 = could the term 'Hinterland Village' be explained in the Glossary? I can now see this is explained on Page 15 Line 241	Glossary to be amended to explain “hinterland village” and BUAB
5	254-289 The Vision and Objectives should have been subject of an earlier consultation before the preparation of the Draft Plan.	This was addressed in the 1 st Community Consultation Nov 21 st 2015. Attendees were asked to put their wishes for Lawshall’s future on post-its. However, there is no statutory requirement to consult on the draft Vision and Objectives.
23	INPUTTED: General: Congratulations on the production of a comprehensive and useful document. Well done to all those involved. 254 to 289 (8): The future will present very many changes but if the NP Team vision group is fulfilled, the residents of Lawshall will have much to be pleased about.	Thank you
30	299 - 330: over-use of planning jargon which makes it difficult for the lay person to understand	We have tried to keep the use of “planning jargon” to a minimum, but inevitably the Plan becomes a statutory planning document that will be used to inform the decisions on planning applications. It therefore must contain the technical jargon that removes any ambiguity in meaning.
8	PART TWO Page 21 Line 330 - CS11 Criteria ii) = Is there a SAM moated site at New House Farm on Shimpling Road?	Yes. Some confusion arose at the 2 nd Community Consultation 16 th July 2016 where the enlarged Babergh map showed a SAM moated site at Moat House, Hartest Lane but not at New House Farm. This was checked with Babergh who confirmed that the map was incorrect and that the SAM is indeed at New House Farm and <i>not</i> at Moat House though there is an <i>un-listed</i> moat at Moat House.
5	330 The criteria listed as CS11 criteria relate to Core Villages. Lawshall is not a Core Village – it is a Hinterland village with a separate list of criteria. However, the benefits of using these criteria are accepted.	Policy CS11 states that all proposals for development in Hinterland Villages must demonstrate how they meet the criteria list for Core Villages.
4	Line 360 Page 24 - Lawshall Proposals Map. Please consider whether there should be a Visually Important Gap marked between Brighthouse Farm and Audley End on both sides of the road.	The Visually Important Gaps identified in the pre-submission draft have been defined where there is a gap either between the various BUABs or between a BUAB and a Cluster. Brighthouse Farm to Audley End is not considered to be under threat from

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		NP Group Response
ID		
		development given that it is neither within a BUAB or a Cluster and any development proposals in this area will be classified as being in the Countryside, as noted in Policy LAW1. In such an instance the relevant national and local policies state that there is a presumption against development. Visually Important Gaps have been redefined as Settlement Gaps
5	<p>360-362 The Proposals Map should be provided at a much larger scale to ensure that is readable to the user. Inset Plans should also be provided as appropriate. This is essential pre-requisite in assisting the decision-making process when planning proposals come forward. It is very difficult to put forward changes using the map scale provided but it is suggested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More ancient hedgerows should be delineated near the main settlement areas, such as the field boundaries north of The Street. - Much of the ancient hedgerow at the rear of Swanfield has been removed and therefore will need to be redrawn on the map. - A Visually Important Gap should be defined between Harrow Green and The Glebe. - The diagrammatic nature of the Defined Clusters does not work and in my opinion need to be much more prescriptive. <p>I support the Built-Up Area Boundaries and other designations shown on the Proposals Map with the addition of the changes highlighted above.</p>	<p>The Proposals Map has been drawn a A3 size and will be inserted in the final plan as a separate page. It is also hoped that Babergh District Council will incorporate the designations on the GIS system that will enable planning officers, developers and members of the public to check online the precise detail and boundary of any designations.</p> <p>Our local Conservationists (A Walters & G Clarke) who have carried out an exhaustive hedge survey of the parish have indicated that there indeed un-shown ancient hedges close to the settlements & roads at Lawshall Rd, St Edmunds Way, Hanningfield Green, north of The Street to Frithy Wood, and along Hartest Lane and Folly Lane. The hedgerow mentioned here at the rear of Swanfield is still represented by a ditch and some mature trees. The Proposals Map and other mapping in the document and, where necessary, the Character Assessment, has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>Agree that the gap should be identified as Policy LAW3 does not support development proposals that would result in ribbon development that would result in or the coalescence of settlements and identified clusters. Visually Important Gaps have been redefined as Settlement Gaps and the Proposals Map has been amended.</p> <p>Policy LAW1 and the Proposals Map identifies the location of the Clusters but Policy LAW3 (as amended) is specific in stating that any development at the Clusters should comprise “one dwelling or a pair of semi-detached dwellings on an undeveloped plot within a Cluster.”</p> <p>Noted</p>

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
18	Line 394 Map showing 'main through ways'. I am concerned that designating Melford Road as a main through way implies it is a main road suitable of carrying passing traffic as in the case of Bury Rd and The Street. In fact it is chiefly a single track road out of the village relying on passing vehicles pulling in on verges and in house driveways. This may be a factor for you in considering the suitability of Audley End for infill or small development.	It is acknowledged that the definition “main throughway” can be misleading and unhelpful. The term has been changed on the Character Area map to “Residential Roads”. Audley End is not considered for small development only an in-fill of one detached or 2 semi-detached dwellings. Please se Policy LAW1.
4	Line 395 Page 26 We are concerned that Melford Road has been marked as one of the main through ways of the village. Whilst it is used as such at the moment, a lot of the time by people avoiding the main Sudbury to Bury road, this should not be encouraged even more by labelling it as such in the NP. Only at the village end can two cars pass comfortably, most of the road is not wide enough for this, and there are very few passing places	It is acknowledged that the definition “main throughway” can be misleading and unhelpful. The term has been changed on the Character Area map to “Residential Roads”.
20	INPUTTED: 483 & 484: With regard to expansion of village boundary we are very much against the expansion of the boundaries, in particular Bury Road.	The currently designated Built-Up Area Boundaries are not being expanded in the NP. However, Policy CS11 of the Babergh Core Strategy is in favour of development outside but adjacent to the BUAB. The draft NP seeks to ensure that any such proposals have due and proper regard to the importance of the character and setting of such locations.
4	Line 513 Page 31 C De'Ath please! Also if you need the graph in a different format or any changes made, please let me know.	Apologies and thank you. Spelling corrected
20	INPUTTED Looking at 545-551: indicates that planning could be approved in exceptional cases.	That is a correct interpretation
8	Natural Environment Assets page 36 line 661 = Please could you insert for Frithy Wood that the southernmost woodland bank runs alongside The Street, this represents the 1611 boundary of the wood until the 1960's when the wood was partially cleared. This is therefore important from an archaeological and environmental point of view.	Thank you. Requested insert implemented.
8	Page 37 Line 667 = 1611 not 1612	Thank you. Date corrected.
27	INPUTTED: 696: Harrow Green - strip of ancient meadow land, not mentioned - needs protecting and managing.	Lawshall’s conservationists (A Walters and G Clarke) confirm that the strip mentioned here is the same as the narrow green as described in the Character Assessment and they agree it needs managing better.
20	INPUTTED 783 & 360: Looking at the map of Lawshall West, and proposal map, we would ask that a further 'visually important gap' is continued along Bury Road, to the entrance to Golden Wood. Also that 'important views' are added from The Red House and Ambleside across the paddock to Golden Wood. The paddock, I am told, used to be the village cricket ground after the war and has some historical merit. We would be very against any form of development on this paddock.	The policy (LAW9) is entitled Settlement Gaps but the Proposals Map incorrectly labels them as Visually Important Gaps. As noted in the policy, the gaps between the various settlements in the village are important in preserving the distinctiveness of Lawshall. It is considered that the gap referred to is not an important gap between settlements (the two Built-up Area Boundaries) as explained in the Policy. The Character Assessment prepared in support of the

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
		Neighbourhood Plan did not identify an important view across the Paddock from between the Red House and Ambleside as, with the exception to the entrance to the stables, this length is a tall hedge with no views beyond it.
14	3. Our natural environment; environmental assets. Map p 43. Having conducted the Lawshall Green to Hanningfield Green walk looking for special views I notice on the map of Lawshall East the view I noted from Lawshall Green (NE to Cockfield) is not included.	Drafting error. The Lawshall Green view has been added to the Lawshall East map.
27	INPUTTED Page 44: Moat also around Bayleaf house -> Lambs Lane. 1399? 1991 not now.	This only circumnavigates a portion of the property and we couldn't get confirmation as to whether or not it was once a complete moat.
31	I have corrections - Section 4, 836, Frithy wood large ditches, nothing to do with plague, but, together with sharp hazel palings dug into the ground on the high side, there to keep deer out.	Correct. A recent archaeological landscape survey led by Angus Wainwright confirmed that the wide ditches surrounding the earliest section of the wood were dug to keep out deer and that the top of the inside bank was lined with a hedge or fencing.
31	887 - There is no such thing as 'steamed timbers'. Add, thatch please.	Thank you. Deletion and addition implemented.
30	954-956: the figures show that voting on both proposals (general street lighting or in key spots) is against. Close in the second instance, but still against!	Noted and observation added to text.
5	1027-1030 It should be made clear within the Draft Plan that the procurement of land for car parking would be on existing amenity land immediately abutting The Street (opposite side to the Swan Inn). Whilst the full involvement of the Parish, County & District Councillors is welcomed, it is essential that "local affected residents" form part of this process. The choice of a hard-wearing material such as grass blocks is essential in achieving an aesthetic and long-lasting solution.	The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate any land for a car park to serve the school. Furthermore it cannot dictate what land is bought and sold for. Any proposal for car parking would, unless it is within the highway, require planning consent and the policies of the neighbourhood plan, along with the Babergh local plan and the NPPF would be taken into account in determining the application.
11	1115 of Neighbourhood Plan I object to Hanningfield Green being selected as a cluster area for development. Hanningfield Green is a "Designated County Wildlife Site" and is managed as such. "It is part of the history and heritage of Lawshall and one of the richest remaining grasslands within the parish."(Parish Land noticeboard on Hanningfield Green). It has "a rare and rich botanical diversity." Under the European Directive (Birds and Habitats Directives) natural habitats and wild fauna and flora should be conserved. It is also under this a designated heritage asset and a conservation area. Under Policy Law 7, Protecting Existing Natural Environmental assets (702-7) and the Government's Biodiversity Action Plan, their target is to preserve and increase the UK's fast diminishing biodiversity. Hanningfield Green is currently bordered by ancient hedgerow on both sides of the Green (Shimpling Road and The Street), (with large mature trees in the front gardens bordering the Green). Behind this ancient, 12 foot deep hedgerow, there run acres of farmland with mature hedges and trees. This currently attracts the diverse flora on Hanningfield Green (details include swathes of buttercups, cowslip, a variety of broad leaved plants, e.g. blue bugle, pink cuckoo flower, edible common sorrel, adders tongue and orchids). It also attracts and is home to a wide and rich variety of fauna, which is frequently seen and many of which I can supply photographs of, e.g. bats, Sparrow hawks, Green	The Neighbourhood Plan is not proposing development on the green itself as we recognise the significant wildlife and environmental importance of it. The green, along with other greens in the village, has been added to the list of Important Green Space in Policy LAW6. The designation of Hanningfield Green as a Cluster would allow sensitively designed proposals for a detached or pair of semi-detached homes on a plot <u>within</u> the existing built up area as long as it didn't have a detrimental impact on designated habitats. Considerations such as access and the impact on existing residential amenity would need to be taken into account when considering such a proposal.

Table 1: Specific or general comments on the Plan – Residents and local organisations		
ID		NP Group Response
	<p>Woodpeckers, Great Woodpeckers, Grass Snakes, hedgehogs, foxes, Fallow Deer, Muntjac Deer and squirrels as well as numerous species of bird. Some of these are protected species. In nearby Hartest larger birds of prey (buzzards) are now more often seen, and it would be wonderful for these to spread to Hanningfield Green. If houses are built bordering Hanningfield Green, this will damage the biodiversity in the area as it would block off access to the rich biodiversity in the Green’s ancient habitat, and the ancient hedgerows. The bees attracted to the Green would also be affected. The ancient habitat also provides a rich natural habitat for insects and butterflies. According to Policy Law 13 design principles must “maintain or create a sense of place and/or character”. Hanningfield Green is a “character area”, with a strong sense of place with the above mentioned “Designated County Wildlife Site” and “rare and rich botanical diversity.” This needs to be maintained. Its current architecture is from the 1920s and Hanningfield Farm is earlier. It is also redolent of this era, and with the ancient Green, hedgerows and farmland, has a unique sense of place, which new buildings would damage forever. The houses around the Green and on the Green are all privately owned. The semi-detached houses actually on the Green are of a design valued by architects, blending medieval, 18th Century and typical Suffolk features (e.g. the steeply pitched roves) with 1920s design. There are also important views from Hanningfield Green, especially from Shimpling Road. Labelling the “greens” in Lawshall as “hamlets” is random, as any other areas with a few houses could equally well be labelled hamlets, e.g. Donkey Lane, Golden Lane, Hartest Lane, Melford Road, Brands Lane or Audley End. Donkey Lane would seem a better area to develop in this part of Lawshall, as it already has modern houses, and has a wide road which would keep traffic out of the Village more, rather than being brought into it. There is a small cluster of houses up here which could be added to without damaging a “Designated County Wildlife Site”. These are also bends in the road at Hanningfield Green, which would be risky for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	
31	<p>Appendices & Supporting docs section - 1486 privately owned wild flower meadows, please add Oakwood, Melford Road, 4 acres of fabulous wild flower meadows and woodland 20 years in the making.</p>	<p>We’ve confirmed that this area is at Audley End off the lower part of Melford Rd. It will be added to the examples of privately owned conservation areas cited.</p>
4	<p>Line 1495 Page 68 1980 land use graph. I think the legend for Housing /roads is missing.</p>	<p>Agreed. This will be corrected</p>
1	<p>INPUTTED: Table 3 Bird, page 71: One omission, a Kingfisher was seen by Jenna Kitchen.</p>	<p>Checked with village Ornithologist C Cooper and he confirmed that Kingfisher should be added to the list. Also Nuthatch, another omission.</p>
14	<p>Appendix 5 page 79. Special traditional house features. Missing: identifying traditional Suffolk colours. Missing: examples of mouldings. Missing: special chimney stacks.</p>	<p>Noted. We will add reference to and photos of these additional features if possible.</p>
1	<p>INPUTTED: Page 80: The last photo marked as "Kelso Place? Lawshall" This is Bury Road. I would like to congratulate the team on a great piece of work.</p>	<p>Noted but changed more specifically to Rectory Corner at the top of Bury Rd as requested by 31 below.</p>
8	<p>Page 80 Photo Kelso Place? Lawshall, has this been identified as to where it is?</p>	<p>Yes. Rectory Corner</p>
31	<p>Page 80, Building materials, should say lime plaster, not lime stone! Also, Kelso Place? (Photo) should read Rectory Corner.</p>	<p>Limestone corrected to lime plaster. Kelso Place corrected to Rectory Corner.</p>

Table 2: Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations		
ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
16	I feel the policies will be very good for the village	Noted
17	Happy to agree with the policies	Noted
19	Policy broadly follows framework so no differentiation versus local plan	Noted
22	INPUTTED: I seriously doubt if village will suit people, particularly new build residents without sufficient infrastructure to support any new development. Sorry, Lawshall, too many negatives, not enough positives from our point of view.	Noted
27	INPUTTED: Sensible. There is a wide variety of housing styles within the village. Design policies should reflect this, not limiting features to one particular style or era. Small windows may be historical, but are not conducive to an enhancing environment - most people prefer "light and airy". Eco-credentials may be more important. What will Lawshall need in 20 years, not just now?	Noted. The reference to small windows should have read small window 'panes' and will be amended. Appendix Five includes examples of where traditional features have been adapted to suit new dwellings.
32	Very good	Noted
5	<p>Missing Policies I consider that the following additional policies should also be incorporated within the Draft Plan.</p> <p>1. Employment Business and enterprise is the weakest section of the Draft Plan and in my view needs to be reworked to ensure a sustainable approach to development in Lawshall. For example, where are the policies encouraging "small rural set-ups and new local businesses"? Farm diversification? The employment criteria in Babergh's Policy CS15 emphasises the need to "protect or create jobs and sites to strengthen or diversify the local economy particularly through the potential for new employment in higher skilled occupations to help to reduce the level of out-commuting, and raise workforce skills and incomes". These are issues that need to be picked up in the Draft Plan. The village needs a new employment hub and in my view the best location would be Corner Farm, which is in very close proximity to the A134. A policy should also be incorporated for Redundant Agricultural and Rural Buildings (see Policy BT11 of Findon NDP p31 as an example) https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Findon-NP-to-view.pdf</p>	<p>It is acknowledged that the neighbourhood plan does not contain much on the local economy and employment but the Babergh Core Strategy and the NPPF already contain a range of policies, specifically Policy CS17 which states :</p> <p>"The economy in the rural area will be supported through a number of measures including:</p> <p>a) through the encouragement of:</p> <p>i) proposals for farm diversification;</p> <p>ii) the re-use of redundant rural buildings;</p> <p>iii) sustainable tourism and leisure based businesses (including those offering a diverse range of visitor accommodation, activities or experiences);</p> <p>iv) businesses involved in the renewable energy / low carbon industry at an appropriate scale for the location;</p> <p>v) rural 'business parks', and workshops, rural and community business 'hubs' that share facilities and other innovative rural enterprises, and innovative business practices such as co-operatives or microbusinesses based on shared facilities / services;</p> <p>vi) and where appropriate, farm shops and farmers markets; "</p> <p>This policy does not preclude Corner Farm becoming an employment hub should the owner satisfy the appropriate planning policies.</p>

Table 2: Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations		
ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
5	<p>2. Conservation Area Local communities working on their neighbourhood plans may identify areas as potential Conservation Areas. These can be areas which have a special interest to the community which might also have historic associations previously not understood. In the past Lawshall compared unfavourably with the likes of Lavenham and Long Melford and the prospect of Babergh District Council designating part of the village as a Conservation Area was extremely remote. However, the advent of Neighbourhood Plans has somewhat changed the position and a few communities are now putting forward Conservation Area designation proposals. The Draft Plan highlights the number and distribution of Listed Buildings within the Parish. A possible Conservation Area candidate could be the area of The Street between Lawshall Hall and the Swan Inn. A historical association could be the cottages situated near the former horse hair factory. The Conservation Manager at Babergh DC has indicated that there are examples of Conservation Areas with a secondary hub. For Lawshall an obvious candidate would be the grouping of Listed Buildings at Hibb’s Green and Lawshall Green which also has the additional historical asset of Drake’s Well. If the NPT are supportive and a sufficient evidence base can be built up, the following form of wording could be included within the Plan. The Parish Council (may consider whether/propose that) suitable areas in the Parish should be put forward to the Local Planning Authority for designation as a Lawshall Conservation Area given the important historical assets within the Parish</p>	<p>Designation of a conservation area in Lawshall would be the responsibility of Babergh District Council and the process of designation is set out in Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Paragraph 127 of the NPPF cautions local planning authorities to ensure that an area justifies designation as a conservation area because of its special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>Reference to the establishment of a conservation area and a new Community Action have been included in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
5	<p>LAW1 363 I generally support this policy but feel that it could benefit from being made more restrictive, including reference to “the desirability of achieving sustainable patterns of development”. The key areas covered by the Built-Up Area Boundaries should also be listed in the policy as well as the hamlet clusters. The policy should be cross-referenced with Policies LAW11, LAW12 and LAW13 in order to ensure that full regard is given to development criteria/design principles.</p>	<p>The NPPF provides the framework for achieving sustainable development and it is not necessary to repeat the content of the NPPF in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>There are five distinct BUABs identified but it would be difficult to provide distinct names for each.</p> <p>There is no need to cross-reference this policy to other policies as the Neighbourhood Plan should be read as a whole.</p>
3	<p>LAW1 line 379. Is 'Audley End' the same as 'Melon Green' (as shown in the picture)?</p>	<p>No. Audley End is on Melford Rd and Melon Green is at top of Brands Lane. Melon Green is not included as one of the ‘clusters’ in Policy Law1 since it has only 3 or 4 dwellings (see also Policy Law3 that defines suitable clusters as those having 8 or more dwellings). Furthermore the green no longer exists</p>
9	<p>LAW2. (Refer to general comments on Plan)</p>	<p>Addressed elsewhere</p>
25	<p>INPUTTED: 535 to 566: LAW2 &3 Agreement of policies for smaller developments of up to 5 dwellings within BUABs.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
9	<p>LAW3. (Refer to general comments on Plan)</p>	<p>Addressed elsewhere</p>
21	<p>INPUTTED: LAW3 line 549 - 551: If an undeveloped plot is built upon in accordance with this law, could a further dwelling/pair of dwellings be added at a later date if the plot had sufficient land to do so and the development retained the similarity of "plot sizes and spacing" and therefore did not breach the overall intention of respecting "the rural character and street scene of the locality"?</p>	<p>It is considered that opportunities for development on “undeveloped” plots in the clusters is, because of their size and form, very limited and the Neighbourhood Plan does not support such incremental development.</p>

Table 2: Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations

ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
5	<p>LAW3 In the first paragraph of Policy LAW3 reference should be made to “small groups of up to 4 or 5 dwellings” to accord with the definition of small groups used by Babergh District Council. Policy LAW3 should also be cross-referenced with Policies LAW11, LAW12 and LAW13 in order to ensure that full regard is given to development criteria/design principles.</p> <p>LAW3 544 This is the most important policy in the Draft Plan and may be used to support proposals for future housing development on the edge of our key settlement areas. I am of the view that it needs to be considerably strengthened to prevent inappropriate ribbon and back land development; to safeguard the settings of our listed buildings; and to ensure that development does not damage the local environment.</p> <p>I propose the following revised wording; “Proposals for new housing development outside the Built-Up Area Boundary will be permitted where they take the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Single dwellings and small groups of up to 4 or 5 dwellings, outside, but adjacent to, the Built-up Area Boundary. The dwellings must be well related to the existing form of the settlement, and each other, utilising the existing road frontage or a short cul-de-sac where appropriate; or ● One dwelling or a pair of semi-detached dwellings on an undeveloped plot within a closely knit ‘cluster’ of 8 or more existing dwellings adjacent to or fronting an existing highway <p>All proposals should be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A completed CS11 assessment checklist, which takes into account any cumulative impact taken with other existing commitments in the village; and ● A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment; <p>Permission will not be granted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● development would result in an intrusive form of ribbon or backland development; ● development would result in the coalescence of settlements and identified clusters or fill a gap that is an essential feature of the village scene; ● development would have an adverse impact on the setting of a listed building or asset of historical importance; ● development would result in the loss or damage to ancient hedgerows and other hedgerows protected under the current Hedgerow Regulations; ● Development cannot be sensitively assimilated within the landscape framework. ● Development would have an adverse impact on the environment or highway safety. <p>Note: A small undeveloped plot is one which could be filled by one detached or a pair of semi-detached dwellings where the plot sizes and spacing between dwellings is similar to adjacent properties and thereby respects the rural character and street scene of the locality.”</p> <p>Policy LAW3 should also be cross-referenced with Policies LAW11, LAW12 and LAW13 in order to ensure that full regard is given to development criteria/design principles.</p>	<p>The Policy refers to Groups of up to 5 dwellings. This is considered more comprehensive than limiting the definition of a group to 4 or 5 as it picks up the potential for groups of 3 homes. It is not necessary to cross reference policies in the NP as the Plan should be read as a whole when considering proposals for development.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposed amendments to the policy that are put forward here are addressed elsewhere in the Neighbourhood Plan, for example LAW13, as well as the Babergh Core Strategy and the NPPF. It is not necessary to repeat these additions in Policy LAW3.</p>
5	<p>LAW4 567 I support Policy LAW4 but consider some of the prescriptive detail may more appropriately be located in the supporting background text.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan has especially highlighted a need for smaller dwellings and therefore it is appropriate to spell out this requirement within the policy.</p>

Table 2: Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations		
ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
2	Housing Policies - Policy LAW4 (Housing Mix). Although the survey revealed only 'moderate support' within the village for the idea of a sheltered housing development, I hope this is not overlooked as a future option. There is likely to be an increasing need for this type of accommodation given the relatively high numbers of residents in the village over the age of 65. Although there is already a residential home in the village ('Willows' in Bury Road) the nearest sheltered housing schemes are currently in Bury, Long Melford or Sudbury.	The housing survey was a snapshot point in time and it is likely that, during the lifetime of the Neighbourhood Plan, there will be a need for further surveys to assess particular requirements. It is not sure whether the village of Lawshall could sustain a sheltered housing scheme, although the Plan does not preclude its consideration at a later date.
9	LAW5. (Refer to general comments on Plan)	Addressed elsewhere
5	LAW5 573 I support Policy LAW5 but would like to see stronger environmental safeguards.	Noted
5	LAW6 626 I support Policy LAW6	Noted
5	LAW7 708 I support Policy LAW7.	Noted
11	LAW7. (Refer to general comments on Plan)	Addressed elsewhere
5	LAW8 713 I support Policy LAW8 and request that the following sentence is included within the policy. Special protection will be afforded to the retention of ancient hedgerows.	The protection of ancient hedgerows is addressed in Policy LAW13
5	LAW9 758 Policy LAW9 is of great importance and I consider that there would be benefits in highlighting the key gaps or “areas of separation” within the policy itself. One of the key gaps that needs to be highlighted within the policy and on the Proposals Map is the area between Lamb’s Lane/The Glebe and the small hamlet of Harrow Green.	The Proposals Map has been amended to include this gap. The key has also been amended to be consistent with the title of the Policy. It is not considered necessary to list the key gaps as this would infer that some are more important than others.
5	LAW10 776 The residents of Lawshall support this designation. I suggest the following changes to the policy to cover conservation enhancements: “Development proposals in the Lawshall Special Landscape Area, as identified on the Proposals Map, will be permitted only where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● protect, conserve and enhance the special landscape qualities of the area, identified in the Landscape Character Assessment; and ● are designed and sited so as to harmonise with the landscape setting. Conservation enhancement projects will be supported in the Special Landscape Area, in particular the replanting of the area formerly covered by Ancient Woodland from Frithy Wood to The Street.” Should there be pressures to remove this designation I would wish to support the NPT at the Examination. 	The suggestion, as submitted is not positively worded and would fail the Basic Conditions. Policies elsewhere refer to the Character Assessment and the need for development proposals throughout the village to have regard to it. The replanting of the former ancient woodland be dependent upon the landowner to facilitate it. As there are no development allocations on the land between Frithy Wood and The Street, the Neighbourhood Plan cannot require it as it would not be possible to demonstrate that it could be delivered. The support for the retention of the SLA is welcomed.
5	LAW11 839 I support Policy LAW11 subject to it being strengthened to require heritage impact assessments on all types of application affecting designated heritage assets and their settings.	This requirement would not conform to paragraph 128 of the NPPF, which requires a proportionate approach depending on the significance of the asset and the potential impact of any proposal.
5	LAW12 851 I support Policy LAW12.	Noted

Table 2: Comments on the Policies – Residents and local organisations		
ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
5	<p>LAW13 890 Policy LAW 13 contains a good mix of design principles and development criteria. e(ii) should read: “ii. the Lawshall Special Landscape Area and other important landscape characteristics including trees and ancient hedgerows and other prominent topographical features as set out in the Lawshall Character Assessment;”</p> <p>Consideration might also be given to the following additions to LAW13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● use materials which are sympathetic to the natural environment and built heritage, making use of natural materials whenever possible; ● minimise lighting in order to avoid light pollution; ● maintain green links and encourage new links; ● create good pedestrian access within new developments; ● safeguard hedgerows protected under the current Hedgerow Regulations. <p>NB: Not all important hedgerows are ancient hedgerows or delineated in the Lawshall Character Assessment.</p>	<p>Policy LAW10 sets out specific requirements in relation to development in the Special Landscape Area. It is not necessary to repeat these requirements in Policy LAW13 particularly as the Babergh Core Strategy Policy CS15 addresses this matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies LAW 11 and LAW12 set out the requirements in terms of development proposals impact on built heritage. There is no evidence to demonstrate why Lawshall should require natural materials to be used in new development. ● Paragraph 125 of the NPPF states that “decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”, It is not necessary to repeat that requirement in the neighbourhood plan. ● Policy LAW protects important recreation and green space. No evidence has been gathered or identified that suggests that additional green links are required. ● Paragraph 35 of the NPPF requires development to “create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians”. ● The Hedgerow Regulations need to be adhered to regardless of the Planning Act. It is not necessary to repeat such a requirement in the Neighbourhood Plan.
11	LAW13. (Refer to general comments on Plan)	Addressed elsewhere
24	<p>INPUTTED: LAW14: As chair of the village hall management committee, I find it interesting that the village hall is described as an asset or valued facility. In reality it is an under used asset that is in severe danger of closing. This is due, in the main, to a general feeling of apathy from villagers who rarely, if ever, use the hall. It would be a great shame to lose it but the possibility of replacing it with something more fit for purpose may solve this issue. We can only hope the hall, as it stands, lasts for a sufficient length of time to realise its potential. I fear, sadly, that it may not.</p>	Concerns noted. The village hall scored highly as ‘a valuable asset to the village’ in the Village Questionnaire April 2016. It is included in Policy Law14 and its vulnerability is noted and will be added to its mention under Our Amenities and Services.
5	LAW14 960 I support Policy LAW14.	Noted
5	LAW15 1031 Policy LAW15 is in my view a “Community Action” rather than a “Planning Policy”. It should in my view be either reworded as a proper Planning Policy or relocated within the Community Actions section. The latter would be my preference.	Disagree. It relates to circumstances where proposals would require planning consent and therefore requires them to satisfy planning requirements in order to be acceptable.

ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
12	1031 Policy LAW15 . As a maintained school and not an academy, changing the size of the school would not be within our decision making powers. I would like to point out though that the Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. Our understanding is that this duty does not extend to providing off-street parking to support any school expansion. Consequently I would recommend that the NP Team consult with Suffolk County Council's Schools Infrastructure Department in order to establish if Policy Law 15 is a realistic proposal and exactly who might be responsible for providing any additional parking. I am not sure if it is within the remit of the NP but it may also be worth conducting some analysis of how any proposed housing developments mentioned in the draft plan might impact on the number of primary aged children in the village that the school would need to provide for. This information could then be used to establish at what stage the school may need to expand as a result, what land could be identified for expansion and what infrastructure changes may be needed.	Suffolk County Council was consulted on the draft Neighbourhood Plan and has provided comments. Any proposals for the expansion of the school will need to comply with the County Council's Advisory Car Parking Standards. This would normally be achieved within the site but can be provided off-site if suitably located and deliverable. The County Council advise that a ratio of 0.25 primary school children per dwelling is applied when considering the impact of new housing proposals. The Neighbourhood Plan is suggesting that at least 20 new homes will be built over the next 20 years, which would equate to 5 additional primary school children.

ID	Your comments on the Policies	NP Group Response
19	Local listing of shop required	Noted
16	These actions will suit Lawshall very well in the future.	Noted
32	Very good	Noted
30	Very good	Noted
17	Hope they are all approved.	Noted
25	INPUTTED: 979 to 983: Action is already in place to commit to re-open the village shop - this is integral to the village and much missed facility. I'm sure a commitment from villagers to use this would be forthcoming - maybe even setting up a delivery service.	Noted
26	INPUTTED: 979 to 983: Complete support in striving to re-open / protect this vital asset. 1075 to 1077: This needs addressing now and not leaving until an incident occurs or former expansion is planned. Surprised that this wasn't stipulated as part of the recent expansion!	Noted
3	Line 1018 - I would not be against fencing the green at Hall Mead.	Noted
27	INPUTTED: 1018: School parking will not be resolved by designating Hall Mead as a 'no parking' zone - however much locals may prefer that. School parking is a priority issue. 1078: Flooding risk - why has this not already been done? Otherwise broadly in favour	The Neighbourhood Plan does not identify any specific site for car parking to resolve the school parking problem. It does, however, seek to resolve the problem as a matter of urgency. Policy LAW16 addresses resolving the flooding issues, as does a community action in the Plan.
12	1075-7. The school would welcome the opportunity to work with all interested parties to help relieve residents' anxieties about parking.	Noted

Table 4: Specific or general comments on the Plan: Organisations and statutory consultees		
ID		NP Group Response
35	Suffolk County Council is the planning authority with responsibility for mineral extraction and waste disposal. Local policy on minerals and waste planning is set out in the Suffolk Waste Core Strategy and Policies (2011) and Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy (2008) and Suffolk Minerals Site Allocations (2009). National policy requires the county council to recognise that minerals are finite natural resource, and to protect resources from development which would compromise our ability to extract them at a later date. Lawshall is located outside a 'minerals consultation area', which defines areas likely to contain viable resources.	No action required as a result of this comment
34	Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.	Noted
33	Overall this is a well-considered and positive document that takes account of both the policy context set out in the existing policy framework and of the views expressed by the local community. We are pleased to see that many of the comments we made on the earlier draft have been taken on board. On a general point, while the line numbering has been useful in referencing specific comments on the Plan, the Submission Draft should have more conventional paragraph numbering. Similarly, we suggest that the maps, graphs and charts are also suitable numbered and cross-referenced as appropriate within the document text.	Note. Amendments will be incorporated into the Submission Draft NP.
37	We would welcome the addition of a simple statement, to confirm that Lawshall Parish Council will support NHSE in ensuring suitable and sustainable provision of Primary Healthcare services for the residents of Lawshall. NHSE and the CCG would welcome the opportunity to discuss with the Parish Council potential solutions to ensure sustainable Primary Care services for the local community.	Noted. Statement has been included in the "Our Amenities and Services" section
33	Line 122 & 123 - Suggest re-wording this sentence to read as follows: "Because we've been designated as a Hinterland Village and, as such, will be expected to accommodate our fair share of the new housing that Babergh needs."	Agree. The wording will be incorporated into the Submission Draft NP.
33	Line 154 - The NDP area was designated in 'Dec 2015 and not 'Nov 2015 as stated.	Amend date
33	Line 238 - Suggest re-wording as follows: Babergh District Council adopted its core strategy (new Local Plan in...."	Amend as suggested
33	Line 247 - needs to refer to the Core Strategy. Suggest inserting "....the policies set out in the 2014 Core Strategy and" the saved policies.....	Amend as suggested
33	Line 253 - Amend to "that has"	Agree
33	Line 318 - May be useful to refer to the evidence for this (Appendix 2)	Agree
33	Line 331 - Insert after CS11 " (site location and sequential approach to development)"	Agree
37	Housing Quantity -The plan identifies the preference for housing developments with small numbers of dwellings rather than large developments. Please bear in mind that the planning obligations that can be gained from larger number of smaller developments will not always have as much benefit as one large development. This will limit the options available for the provision of additional community infrastructure to be delivered as part of	The Community Infrastructure Levy has been adopted by Babergh District Council and is currently operational. There is no size threshold in respect of levy charge.

Table 4: Specific or general comments on the Plan: Organisations and statutory consultees		
ID		NP Group Response
	a scheme and NHSE have limited funding available to invest in creating additional capacity as a result of development growth.	
33	Line 422 - Insert the word 'the' as follows: "...basis to plan for the amount of housing...."	Agree
33	Line 433 – reasons	Agree
33	Line 438 -Should read as follows: "in- village moves are not currently available."	Agree
33	Lines 531 and 583 - need to define what comprises a demonstrated local connection	Reference has been included in paragraph 8.15 to Babergh District Council's local connections guidance which is available on their website.
33	Line 550 - rather than saying "close knit" cluster the clusters should be defined i.e. as set out in Policy LAW1	Agree
33	Line 686 - delete "However"	Agree
33	Lines 890 to 923 & Policy LAW13 Design Principles - This policy needs to be rethought. As written it is not a local policy, nor does it add anything to existing policy as set out in the Core Strategy, the saved Policies and the NPPF. A local policy should set out the particular characteristics of Lawshall that the design of new development should reflect e.g. the local materials, local buildings styles etc. In this respect it can be cross referenced to the Lawshall Character Assessment.	Minor amendments have been made to Policy LAW13 to address these concerns
37	Amenities & Services -We have reviewed the information available and note there is reference to the access of local healthcare services for the current and future population of Lawshall. It is also noted that there is ambition for the provision of assisted living developments or nursing/care homes to cater for an aging population, the provision of such services will have an increased impact on primary care services in the area. Lawshall is currently serviced by two GP practices both located in excess of 3km, the surgery in Hartest (including its main Glemsford Practice) and the Long Melford Practice (including its branch surgery in Lavenham) who run a weekly clinic in Lawshall Village hall; in terms of premises space these practices are currently at capacity.	Many Lawshall residents currently also use GP practices in Bury St Edmunds. The weekly clinic in Lawshall Village Hall no longer occurs. Any provision of assisted living developments would be on a very small scale.

Table 5: Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees		
ID		NP Group Response
36	<p>General As the sewerage undertaker, Anglian Water would welcome a policy which requires foul drainage solutions. It is suggested that a policy is included in the Plan which would require a foul drainage strategy to be submitted at planning application stage which will be implemented prior to occupation.</p> <p>Suggested policy wording:</p> <p><i>Updating sewage facilities will be actively pursued by working with stakeholders. New development must provide a foul drainage strategy at the planning application stage which will be implemented prior to occupation.</i></p>	<p>It is not considered appropriate to include such a generic policy in the Neighbourhood Plan. However, the following paragraph has been inserted into Section 12 of the Plan:</p> <p><i>“If there are concerns arising from a planning application about the capacity of wastewater infrastructure, applicants will be asked to provide information about how the proposed development will be drained and wastewater dealt with.”</i></p>
36	<p>Policy LAW2 – Housing Development within the Built-up Area Boundaries Anglian Water is pleased to see the inclusion of a policy which aims to ensure there is appropriate infrastructure to support new development.</p>	Noted
36	<p>Policy LAW3 – Housing Development outside the Built-Up Area Boundary Policy LAW3 does not have the same requirement as policy LAW2 in relation to infrastructure. It is suggested that this requirement is added at the end of this policy: ‘The scale and nature of all schemes must ensure an appropriate level of services, facilities and infrastructure, including primary school capacity, are available or can be provided to serve the proposed development.’</p>	This wording has been included in Policy LAW3 to provide consistency across policies for the consideration of new housing development proposals.
35	<p>LAW6 The National Planning Policy Framework requires the planning system to support the implementation of local strategies to improve health and wellbeing. In 2016 The Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Strategy (adopted 2013) was refreshed, but continues to include four main visions: - Every child in Suffolk has the best start in life - Improving independent life for people with physical and learning disabilities - Older people in Suffolk have a good quality of life - People in Suffolk have the opportunity to improve their mental health and wellbeing</p> <p>The objective relating to children is covered in part by the consideration which this Plan gives in the protection and maintenance of local green space (policy LAW6).</p> <p>The contribution which planning and the built environment can make to improving mental health and wellbeing is less obvious and direct, though some principles (feelings of safety, opportunities to exercise, opportunities for social interaction) can be exemplified in this plan through the consideration given to open space which offers opportunities for exercise such as walking, community services and facilities in the village centre and highway safety.</p>	Noted.

Table 5: Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees		NP Group Response
ID		
35	<p>LAW9 Whilst the county council does not have a specific overarching responsibility in respect of ecology, it has a general statutory duty (as with all public bodies) to biodiversity and the natural environment. For that reason, the county provides comments on ecology and landscape. National policy on the natural environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and other documents such as the 2011 Government White Paper on natural environment. The general principle is that, in addition to statutory requirements on designations and assessments, the planning system should seek to conserve and enhance habitats and biodiversity. Suffolk County Council welcomes the plan's focus on the protection and enhancement of natural environment recognising their value to the local community. Suffolk County Council is content with the chapter 'Our Natural Environment' which discusses local environmental distinctiveness in a positively and robust way. Policy LAW9 refers to the identified settlement gaps within the Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan Area, to align the supporting text and the policy it is recommended to make a greater distinction between views and identified gaps between settlements. This would further support the consistency between policies LAW9 and LAW3 which both refer to potential development within the identify gaps.</p> <p>In addition the County Council would suggests to change the following para ii of policy LAW9 from '...or cumulatively with other existing or proposed development;' to '...or in combination with other existing or proposed development;'</p> <p>Assessment requirements</p> <p>In some circumstances a Neighbourhood Plan could have significant environmental effects and may fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and so require strategic environmental assessment. One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the making of the Plan is compatible with European Union Obligations. Whether a Neighbourhood Plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and the level of detail needed will depend on what is proposed in the draft Neighbourhood Plan. In order to be compliant with international and national regulations, a plan level screening exercise will need to be carried out. The local planning authority will be able to advice the parish council if the emerging neighbourhood plan will need to be subject to assessment.</p>	<p>The Proposals Map key has been amended to identify Settlement Gaps and not Visually Important Gaps.</p> <p>This suggested amendment has been incorporated</p> <p>Babergh District Council has undertaken an SEA Screening Opinion of the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan and it has been published on the Neighbourhood Plan website. The conclusion was that the Plan does not need to be the subject of an Assessment.</p>
35	<p>LAW11 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service routinely advises that there should be early consultation of the Historic Environment Record and assessment of the archaeological potential of the area at an appropriate stage in the view of new development, in order that the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Babergh Core Strategy and Local Plan policies are met. The County Council welcomes that the Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan identifies local archaeological features (page 45). With regard to policy LAW11 which identifies the need to demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the asset; Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service is happy to give advice on the level of assessment and appropriate stages to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Noted. No change required</p>

Table 5: Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees		
ID		NP Group Response
36	<p>LAW13 – Design Principles and Policy LAW16 – Flood Management Anglian Water supports the inclusion of bullet point K. However, minimising the risk of surface water flooding could be further strengthened with the inclusion of a policy requiring the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</p> <p>All development should adhere to the surface water management hierarchy outlined in Part H of Building Regulations with disposal to a surface water sewer seen as a last resort.</p> <p>Suggested policy wording</p> <p><i>New development must incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to reduce the run-off surface water. Surface water flows will not be permitted to enter the public foul sewerage network.</i></p>	<p>Babergh Core Strategy Policy CS15 requires the provision of SuDS where appropriate and it is not necessary to repeat that general policy in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
33	<p>Lines 890 to 923 & Policy LAW13 Design Principles - This policy needs to be rethought. As written it is not a local policy, nor does it add anything to existing policy as set out in the Core Strategy, the saved Policies and the NPPF. A local policy should set out the particular characteristics of Lawshall that the design of new development should reflect e.g. the local materials, local buildings styles etc. In this respect it can be cross referenced to the Lawshall Character Assessment.</p>	<p>The policy has been amended to reflect the local circumstances that necessitate its inclusion in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
35	<p>LAW14 Finally, this plan seeks to make a contribution to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy’s objective on older people. The contribution which planning can make to wider responses to the ageing of the population is promoted in the Planning Practice Guidance and is also set out in a Government paper called ‘Lifetime Neighbourhoods’. Local accessible service provision is a key component of a lifetime neighbourhood, so the Parish Council’s efforts in relation to the retention and provision of community facilities (policy LAW14) can be seen to support this objective.</p> <p>In addition, provision of community facilities can also help reinforce community networks which can support and reduce the social isolation of people with physical and learning disabilities. Based on the evidence, consistency with national policy (paragraph 50 of the National Planning Policy Framework) and consistency with local health and wellbeing objectives, the county council supports the provisions of this Plan.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing is also promoted in Lawshall with the accessibility for walking and jogging of Golden Wood our 21 acre Community Woodland situated close to the main village hub and much used and enjoyed by many residents.</p>

Table 5: Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees	
ID	NP Group Response
<p>35 LAW15 The county council has a legal duty to ensure provision of education from ages 2 to 16. The National Planning Policy Framework (paras. 38, 72, 203-204) establishes a role for the planning system in ensuring that provision can be met, in resolving issues before planning applications come forward. Furthermore, it seeks to minimise the need for travel, especially by private car. Safe routes to school are necessary; otherwise the education authority must bear the cost of school transport. The County and District Councils would use their shared approach for ensuring that development makes provision for early years, primary, secondary and sixth form education, which is set out in the adopted 'Section 106 Developer's Guide to Infrastructure Contributions in Suffolk'. It is expected that development funds new places, if needed, through Section 106 agreements or (where/when in place) the community infrastructure levy. When a site allocation or planning application comes forward for consultation, the county council considers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether local schools can cope with the additional pupils arising from the development. If there is sufficient spare capacity, no action needs to be taken. - If local schools do not have sufficient spare capacity, whether it is possible for those schools to be expanded by means of developer contributions (of land and funding for construction). - If it is not possible for development to enable necessary education expansion, the may recommend that development does not take place. The Lawshall Neighbourhood plan does not allocate land for development. <p>In chapter 6 under section 'School Parking issues' the plan refers to the current capacity of the All Saint Primary School (998-1001). Suffolk County Council updated the statement with the following:</p> <p>'With the cessation of Suffolk's middle schools, our OFSTED acclaimed All Saints Primary School has recently increased its intake to include year 5 and next autumn (2016) also year 6. Suffolk Education Department gives 150 as the school's capacity and predicts that it will exceed this capacity in 2016/17 and 2017/18 but that the numbers will decrease to 139 in 2020/21.'</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan is suggesting that at least 20 new homes will be built over the next 20 years, which would equate to 5 additional primary school children.</p> <p>The text in the neighbourhood plan has been amended to reflect the updated figures.</p>

Table 5: Comments on the policies: organisations and statutory consultees

ID		NP Group Response
35	<p>LAW16 The National Planning Policy Framework advises that inappropriate development in areas of flood risk should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA) should be carried out in support of Local Plan proposals, and site specific flood risk assessments (FRA) in accordance with specific site criteria. Local Plans should seek to direct development away from areas of flood risk. The county council, as the lead local flood authority, has responsibility for coordinating agencies involved with flood risk management, and so has an interest in ensuring that this requirement is met. The objective is to reduce the risk of flooding and the effect it has, and to protect people’s safety and wellbeing. Once the relevant provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 are implemented, the county council will take on responsibility for issuing consents for drainage systems. In addition, it will be expected to adopt and maintain approved drainage systems, further justifying Suffolk county council’s interest in this topic. The introduction and use of SuDS is key to effective water management together, and with careful design and integration with green spaces, the benefits to wildlife and landscape quality can be maximised. The County Council is responsible for dealing with flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency has primary responsibility for coastal flooding and flooding from rivers. The Suffolk’s Flood Risk Management Strategy (March 2016) is an important new tool to help everyone understand and manage flood risk within the county. The strategy summarises the information available on the risk of flooding in Suffolk and ways to manage that risk. Guidance is available on Suffolk County Council website pages https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/flooding-and-drainage/guidance-on-development-and-flood-risk/...</p> <p>The County Council is responsible under the Land Drainage Act 1991 for managing and consenting works affecting Ordinary Watercourses, this includes culverting, and therefore policy LAW16 is not deliverable. Suffolk County Council refers to their own policy on Consenting Works and Culverting which forms Appendix B to the Suffolk Flood Risk Management Strategy.</p>	<p>It is not considered unreasonable to contain a planning policy in a development plan document that sets out how planning applications will be considered where the loss or culverting of a watercourse are proposed as part of a development proposal.</p>
33	<p>LAW16 Flood Management - We suggest that you seek the views of Suffolk County Council on this.</p>	<p>Suffolk County Council has responded in relation to this matter</p>

Table 6: Comments on community actions; organisations and statutory stakeholders		
ID		NP Group Response
35	<p>TRANSPORT The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to seek to locate development to minimise the need to travel, and to seek to facilitate healthy and sustainable travel over vehicular travel. It is noted that the Lawshall Neighbourhood plan included a Community Action on public transport with the objective to improve current bus service</p>	Noted
35	<p>PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY As per paragraph 75 of the National Planning Policy Framework, the planning system should seek to protect and enhance public rights of way, for the purposes of encouraging healthy and sustainable travel. It is noted that the Lawshall Neighbourhood Plan community engagement events highlighted the shortage of footpaths and bridleways.</p> <p>Whilst there is no requirement on neighbourhood plans to consider any specific matters (beyond meeting the basic conditions), Suffolk County Council welcomes the Community Action ‘Footpaths & Bridleways’ considering new linkages into and within the Public Rights of Way network. Developing countryside access would help ensure the plan adequately covers sustainable travel options and quality of life objectives regarding the health and the wellbeing of communities.</p> <p>If the Parish Council wishes to pursue these potential opportunities, the county council would be pleased to work in partnership.</p>	Noted
35	<p>PARKING This Plan includes several references to parking provision. Suffolk County Council currently considers parking provision through adopted Parking Standards (Suffolk Advisory Parking Standards- ‘SAPS’). The SAPS, allied to the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 39), will be the guide by which parking proposals will be judged, and the mechanism by which this Plan’s policies on parking will be implemented. The SAPS will be based on best practice and data on car ownership levels.</p>	Noted