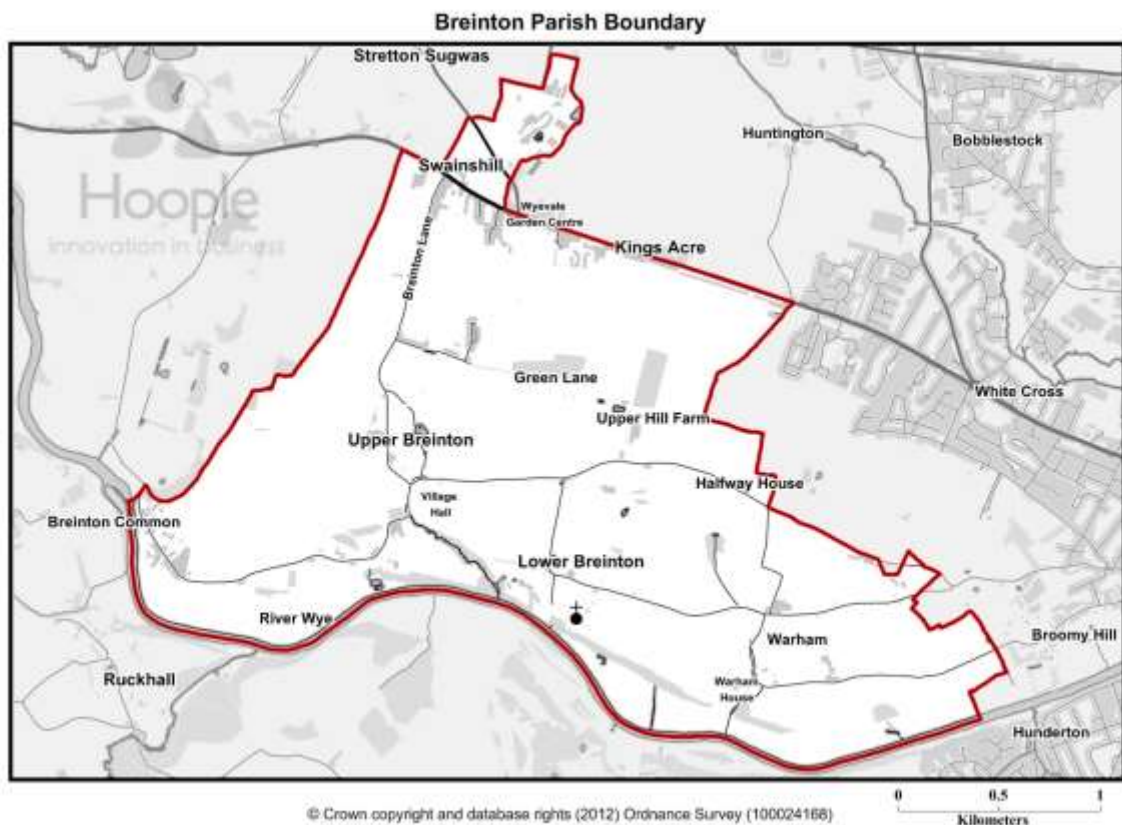


# BREINTON COMMUNITY LED PLAN

## APPENDICES A-F

February 2014



See Breinton Parish Council website for up-to-date information on the Community Led Plan

<http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/>

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**APPENDICES G and H/I are available as two separate accompanying documents:**

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### Abbreviations and definitions

ACRE	The charity Action with Communities in Rural England
CLP	Community Led Plan: A replacement for what was previously known as a Parish Plan. Founded on community involvement and led by voluntary groups
CPRE	The Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
DfT	UK Government Department for Transport
DWP	UK Government Department of Work and Pensions
HALC	Herefordshire Association of Local Councils – the representative body for all local councils in Herefordshire
HC	Herefordshire Council
KAR	Kings Acre Road, the A438 running west from Hereford towards Brecon
Local council	Town, parish or city council i.e. the tier of local government below Herefordshire Council
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas (for heating, cooking and industrial processes)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OCSI	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion
Planning for Real	A nationally recognised process of community consultation trade marked by The Neighbourhood Initiatives Foundation
SAC	Special area of conservation (a nationally, potentially internationally, important environmental site)
SAP	Sustainability Action Plan, to maximise opportunities for sustainable living in the parish
SERCC	South East Rural Community Councils organisation
Sustainability	Working together so that more of our current needs are met in ways that do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Source: adapted from ‘Steps towards a sustainable 21 <sup>st</sup> century rural community’ SERCC)

## APPENDIX A

### A description of Breinton

Breinton is a small, sparsely populated parish immediately to the west of Hereford city. It has been included by Herefordshire Council as part of the Hereford rural sub-locality i.e. part of the rural fringe outside the historic city boundaries. It is roughly rectangular in shape extending 4 miles east to west and two miles north to south; a total of 667 hectares. The 2011 Census indicated that there were 836 residents in 378 households. There were 730 electors in 2014 and 399 Council tax paying households at the end of 2012. A study by ACRE in 2011 indicated that 11% of residents receive some form of DWP benefit, 6% are income deprived, 6% of children live in income-deprived households. According to the 2011 Census, 7.5% of residents have long-term health problems or disabilities that limited their day to day activities a lot. This is marginally lower than the county average. However 21.5% have issues that limit their activities either a little or a lot compared to 18.7% in Herefordshire.



*The River Wye near the National Trust site of Breinton Springs*

Breinton's boundaries are the River Wye to the south, Hereford city to the east and the parish of Stretton Sugwas to the north and west. The River Wye is a natural and historic boundary of regional and national importance. It was voted the best river in England in 2011; is a designated SAC (special area of conservation and of European importance) for its entire length and contains a number of sites of specific scientific interest (SSSIs). There are no bridges crossing the river from Breinton. The area has many historic orchards. These contain nationally significant biodiversity included fungi recorded by Kew Gardens. Dr Bull, co-author of the Herefordshire Pomona (a list of apple species) is buried in Breinton churchyard. The historic beauty of this local landscape was captured in the nationally recognised paintings of Brian Hatton during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The route of the Wye Valley Way – a national long distance walk also runs through Breinton.



*St. Michael's Church, Breinton, with one of two ancient yew trees*

The boundary with Hereford city is a long standing civic boundary. The two adjacent city wards – St Nicholas and Three Elms - are predominantly urban in nature and appearance and have significantly higher population densities than Breinton, which continues to act as a rural ‘green lung’ for Hereford. There is little air, noise or light pollution. Although no major development is currently proposed, the parish faces the challenge of not becoming suburban as a result of county-wide planning policies. Breinton has a predominantly open and rural landscape with a large proportion of the population living on the northern boundary along the King’s Acre Road. Elsewhere there is a scatter of small settlements, including Breinton Common, Lower Breinton close to the Parish Church of St. Michael’s, Upper Breinton around Breinton Manor, and Warham. Housing is predominantly detached/semi-detached although permanent caravans mobile or other temporary structures account for 5.6% of the stock compared to less than 1.0% in Herefordshire. The proportion of owner occupiers is relatively high.



*The interpretation board for heritage and natural history at Green Bank, Warham, was unveiled by Her Majesty’s Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, The Countess of Darnley in August 2013*

Community assets are very limited. A number of social events are held in the village hall, including the bowling club. St Michael’s church runs a monthly Sunday club for children and a regular lunch club. There is a thriving fruit farm shop (open when there are seasonal products to sell) and well-attended annual fetes and firework displays. There is no school but a community farm is being developed at Warham to provide therapeutic land-based activities and work related training for people who experience disadvantage through health or social difficulties. Breinton is also one of a handful of parishes in the county with a Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Field in Trust. Green Bank Meadow between Warham House and the River Wye now has an interpretation panel by the public footpath which details the heritage and wildlife.



*The orchard heritage, particular for cider apples, is very much in evidence*



According to the 2011 Census, Breinton has a lower proportion of people under 45 years of age (37.1%) than Herefordshire or England as a whole and a significantly higher proportion (49.6%) of those aged 45 to 74. 40.1% of the parish were aged over 60 compared with 29% countywide. The proportion of residents over 75 (13.2%) is also appreciably higher than in either Herefordshire or England as a whole. There were proportionately more households consisting entirely of pensioners or married couples without children and relatively few with dependent children. ACRE commissioned Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), to study rural needs and their 2011 report suggests slow population growth may be insufficient to maintain the few existing facilities or produce a more balanced age profile. This is an issue for Herefordshire as a whole.

Despite the proximity to city, over 3% of residents still work in the agriculture sector – lower than the county figure but relatively high nationally. There are significant areas of nationally scarce Grade 1 agricultural land in the parish, while the rest is Grade 2, which makes up most of what the NPPF defines as the best and most versatile agricultural land in the entire country. Right on the parish boundary, the Wyevale nursery is the only major local employer. Compared to Herefordshire as a whole, a relatively low proportion of residents work from home (4.0%) and the distance from significant employment opportunities means relatively few journeys to work on foot (8% compared to 14.6% in Herefordshire). Travel by car or van dominates the journey to work (72% compared to 63.0% county wide) and sharing vehicles is currently limited (5.5% of working people are passengers a similar proportion to Herefordshire as a whole at 5.3%). There is a relatively high proportion of households with two or more cars (54% compared to 42% in Herefordshire and 32% in England). Bus services along Kings Acre Road account for 1.7% of journeys to work, similar to Herefordshire, and a reduction since 2001. Bus frequencies continue to be reduced and through services do not penetrate the centre of the parish. However, a weekly “Breinton bus” service does provide a return journey to Hereford on Wednesday mornings.



*Looking towards Drovers Wood, planted by the Woodland Trust in 2000*

Communication with and between the residents of Breinton is hampered by there being no shop, pub or school in the parish where information can be exchanged. St Michael’s church and the Village Hall are the only place where people can meet together. The church does provide a free monthly newsletter delivered to all households (Teamtalk) with Parish Council support. This contains community and church news for west Hereford and this is the main way of communicating with parishioners. However parishioners who are not interested in the church or the limited events at the village hall are currently left in relative isolation.

## APPENDIX B

### The previous Parish Plan, 2005

A questionnaire was sent to residents in 2004. From the results, a list of Actions was produced showing the Responsible body, Partner Organisations, Timescale, and Budget/Resources.

#### **Successes from the previous Parish Plan (and items identified in this Community Led Plan for continued attention) include:-**

1. Housing – work through the LDF and locality working to ensure affordable homes for local people. 1 low cost home already provided.
2. Public transport –lobbying to improve the bus service to the parish.
3. Roads and traffic – crossing and new footpath/cycleway linking with Stretton Sugwas from Kings Acre Road, with particular thanks to Cllr Bob Matthews. Drainage and other improvements along Green Lane and Breinton Lane.
4. Reduction in speed limits – some success on Kings Acre Road.
5. New and improved road signs throughout the parish.
6. Footpaths and bridleways – appointment of a Footpaths Officer to ensure better maintenance to footpaths ; kissing gates on most footpaths in Breinton; liaison with the Ramblers' Association who have designated officers for local footpaths; new cycleway to Stretton Sugwas.
7. Services – since joining the Lengthsman Scheme, drain and gully maintenance has been much improved.
8. Inform residents of planning applications – neighbours contacted by parish clerk.
9. Litter – litter picks arranged by parish councillors, and also National Trust.
10. Information and local activities – regular updates on notice boards and now a parish website established. <http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/>

#### **But still to be resolved satisfactorily:**

1. Repairs to road surfaces – lack of funds from Herefordshire Council has become even more obvious.
2. Cycleway along Kings Acre Road – putting pressure on Herefordshire Council through the Local Transport Plan.
3. Provision of a green waste recycling point at the Village Hall.

## APPENDIX C

### The Sustainability Action Plan, August 2012

The Herefordshire Council for Voluntary Services - Community First - said in their original project invitation to all Parish Councils in the County in June 2011 that:

*'A SAP involves bringing people together in a community to identify their unique key priorities and needs in considering both the present and future endurance of that community. This can be done alongside, and in conjunction with the CLP process. A SAP will reflect the individual needs, aspirations and priorities of a community and address whatever is important to a community's sustainability which could include a wide range of issues – for example; reducing energy/fuel bills and usage, more sustainable transport considerations, local food production, renewable energy, capitalise and build on local skills and services, community shops, allotments and bio-diversity. The SAP's development and implementation will enhance the move towards becoming more sustainable and cohesive as a community.'*

Breinton Parish Council was one of the few local Councils to accept the Community First invitation and a volunteer group developed the SAP in the period to August 2012. The full SAP is available on the Breinton Parish Council website [www.breintonparish.co.uk](http://www.breintonparish.co.uk)

The results of the Breinton SAP consultations were listed in terms of policies and opportunities for action, and summarised as follows:

#### 1. ENERGY

**Policy:** To avoid unnecessary waste of non-renewable energy. To promote the sustainable use of energy.

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of information on money-saving through energy-saving: both domestic and business
- Promotion of schemes to share bulk-buying of domestic fuel oil or LPG
- Promotion of schemes to improve home insulation and domestic energy use

#### 2. RECYCLING

**Policy:** To promote recycling and re-use of existing resources.

Opportunities include:

- Book stall in church
- Promotion of information on recycling possibilities
- Promotion of information on composting and saving rainwater

#### 3. TRANSPORT

**Policy:** To promote convenient and money-saving modes of transport while reducing the use of non-renewable energy.

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of energy-efficient transport, such as bicycles, by sign-posting bike-friendly routes
- Application for funding to improve or build cycle routes
- Car-sharing, either with neighbours or through Kings Acre Cars

#### 4. BUSINESS/AGRICULTURE

**Policy:** To conserve local resources and specialism. To use local resources for local users. To promote sustainable local food production

Opportunities include:

- Preservation of Grade I and II agricultural land for agriculture and food production
- Retention of local knowledge, e.g. in fruit orchards, horticulture
- Conservation of local and rare varieties of fruit trees
- Promotion of local sales of local produce

#### 5. HOUSING

**Policy:** To ensure any new development is in harmony with existing features, but with provision to take advantage of new technologies for sustainability where appropriate. To ensure that provision of services (water supply, waste disposal, etc.) for any new development does not compromise existing householders. To ensure that new building complies with current national guidelines for sustainability, particularly in terms of source of materials, insulation and energy-use.

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of information on sustainable building and sustainable domestic energy-use

#### 6. BIODIVERSITY

**Policy:** To conserve biodiversity on agricultural land, in hedges, in gardens and in other local habitats such as woodland, the river and ponds

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of information on the need for biodiversity
- Survey of existing biodiversity, e.g. by CPRE and the Herefordshire Parklands Project

#### 7. HERITAGE

**Policy:** To conserve evidence of past heritage. To conserve evidence of present-day heritage.

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of information on past and current heritage
- Conservation of identified heritage sites (such as archaeological sites, long-term orchards, views featured in famous paintings)

#### 8. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**Policy:** To promote opportunities for access to local food, and healthy recreation in a safe environment

Opportunities include:

- Promotion of walking and cycling for recreation
- Promotion of access to local foods, from individual gardens as well as fruit farms



## APPENDIX D

### Community Led Planning in Herefordshire

#### D1 WHAT COMMUNITY LED PLANNING IS ABOUT

Community Led Planning asks communities to think about the way in which they want their area to develop and how this might happen. In Herefordshire it follows a structured process, informing and involving people at every stage, to create a shared “vision” for a community. Following Herefordshire Council’s guidance, residents are initially asked about the topics that are important to them through the “Planning for Real” process. These topics form the basis of a questionnaire to all households, and where the response rate is good (an excellent 67% in Breinton) the views of the community can be used as a measure of consensus. Once the results of the questionnaire are analysed a Plan is developed which includes a set of policies and actions to achieve those policies. This Plan is therefore based on this evidence from the community.

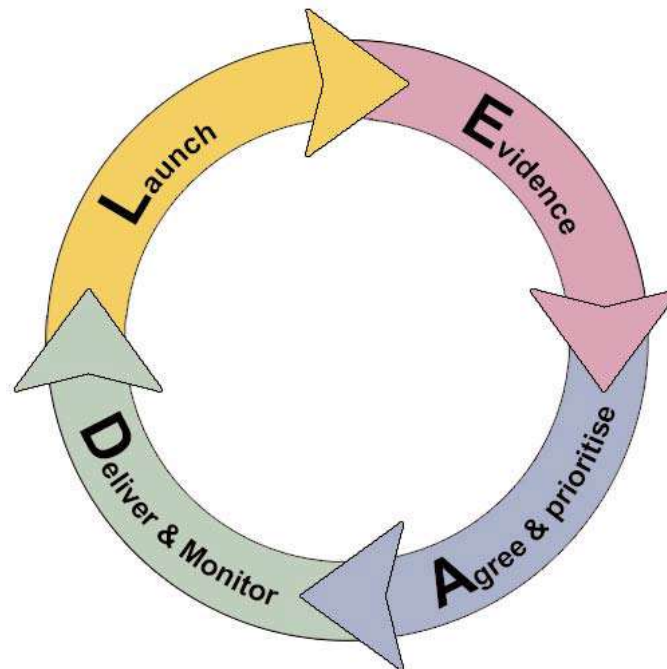


FIGURE D1 The Community Led Planning process.  
Source: The Community Led Plan Toolkit, Sheet C

#### D2 The First Steps - Planning for Real in Breinton in 2012

A public meeting was held in the Village Hall on 21 January 2012 to introduce the concept of community involvement in parish plans. Then, at the Breinton Fete in July 2012 people (not just residents, but anyone attending the Fete) had the opportunity to make comments about the things they liked or didn’t like about Breinton, and highlight issues of concern. This was done using a large scale map of the Parish onto which participants could place flags to show issues and areas of concern. Each flag represented one ‘vote’. Table D1 below shows how many flags were put on a map of Breinton, the different issues they highlighted and how many ‘votes’ each issue attracted. These could be votes against or in favour of the issue.

**TABLE D1 Issues identified by the Planning for Real process**

Number of Flags	Number of Votes	Particular issue
15	+31, -1	Traffic / speed
11	+11	Recycling / sharing / bulk buying / sharing
8	+19	Public transport e.g. buses
8	+12	Wildlife, birds, animals
7	+25	Cycling
7	+10	Trees generally
6	+14	Improving road surfaces / potholes
6	+10	Children's play grounds
6	+12, -3	Starter / affordable homes
6	+10	Walking / jogging / running
5	+8	No more housing
5	+6	Illegal dumping / fly tipping
4	+8	Broadband
4	+6	Orchards
4	+5	Alternative energy sources
4	+4	Energy efficient housing
3	+7	Providing a village shop
3	+7, -1	River Wye
3	+5	Housing priority for local people
2	+9	Quality of agricultural land
1	+20	No relief road

As Table D1 shows, the most frequently mentioned issues at the 'Planning for Real' event were usually to do with 'what Breinton looks like' i.e. the physical attributes and not the human / people issues. Similarly the most common issues tended to focus on 'now' and did not look very far into the future. The results from the Fete were to be used to decide what type of questions should be included in the questionnaire which would be delivered to all households in Breinton in the early part of 2013. The CLP Steering Group agreed that the questionnaire would also cover issues to do with the people and the longer term future of Breinton.

### **D3 Moving on - The Parish Questionnaire - 2013**

Early in 2013, questionnaires were delivered by volunteers to every household in the parish to establish the ideas and concerns of local people. It was hoped that everyone in the Parish would complete the Questionnaires, which were also collected by the volunteers. There were separate Questionnaires for adults and for young people aged between 6 and 17 years, and local businesses were consulted separately, by letter, offering a meeting or questionnaire if this would be useful.

The completed replies were kept confidential and anonymous and were analysed by independent researchers at Herefordshire Council to provide Tables and Graphs. The results were then analysed further, and interpreted by an independent consultant, Tony Cramp. His full report is **APPENDIX G**.

66% of all the adults in Breinton responded, as did 62% of young people aged between 6 and 18 years. This excellent response rate means that the Parish Council can proceed with some certainty that they have a clear idea of what local people think, and that the policies in the CLP command a good measure of local support.

## APPENDIX E - Timetable of consultation with Breinton parishioners

Date	Action	Files available
2005	<b>Breinton Parish Plan 2005</b>	
Sept. 2011 – Aug. 2012	<b>Sustainability Action Plan</b> development and events	The Sustainability Action Plan for the Parish of Breinton v4
8 July 2012	Sustainability Action Plan display at Breinton Fete	
3 Oct. 2012	Presentation of Breinton SAP at Community First event	PowerPoint Presentation: Breinton SAP 2012
	<b>Planning for Real</b> (first stage of a Community Led Plan)	
21 Jan 2012	Planning for Real parish meeting at Village Hall	
8 July 2012	Planning for Real flags on map event at Breinton Fete	
Aug. 2012	Analysis of Planning for Real results	Planning for Real analysis
	<b>Community Led Plan</b> development and events	
Aug. 2012	First draft of Questionnaire for parishioners	
Sept. 2012-Jan 2013	Drafts 2-17 of questionnaire for adults and drafts 2-18 of questionnaire for young people	Questionnaire for adults; questionnaire for young people
9 Jan. 2013	Meeting for Questionnaire Distributors	
February 2013	Article on the questionnaires in Teamtalk	
2-25 February 2013	Set period for delivery and collection of questionnaires	Guidance for Distributors; Record form for distributors; Letter of authority; Stickers for return envelopes; Sorry you were out page
11 March 2013	Submission of questionnaires to Herefordshire Council for analysis	
25 May 2013	Display of preliminary Questionnaire results at Spring Fayre in Village Hall	
June 2013	Preliminary report on results published in Teamtalk	
June-August 2013	Independent analysis of questionnaire results by Tony Cramp	Cramp Report issue2.2
July 2013	Advertisement for results display at Breinton Fete in Teamtalk	
14 July 2013	Display of Questionnaire results and analysis at Breinton Fete	
September 2013	Two page summary of results and analysis from Cramp Report issue 2.2 delivered to all households with Teamtalk	
October 2013	Compilation of draft Plan	Cramp Report issue 2.2 with annotation
8 November 2013	Display of CLP Questionnaire results at Breinton Firework Party	
January 2014	Draft CLP approved by Breinton Parish Council	
January 2014	Draft CLP available on Parish Council website	<a href="http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/">http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/</a>
February 2014	Update article in Teamtalk	
February 2014	Final version of CLP and Appendices on Breinton Parish Council website	<a href="http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/">http://www.breintonparish.co.uk/</a>

## APPENDIX F

### FACTS AND EVIDENCE EXTRACTED FROM THE ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRES IN THE CRAMP REPORT BY THE CLP WORKING GROUP

*(These codes were used as footnotes in annotated Cramp Report issue 2.2 at APPENDIX G)*

The Evidence statements were added as footnotes to the original Cramp Report. Each footnote was assigned an Evidence code according to the number of the questionnaire question it referred to. All the evidence statements that have been identified are listed with their Evidence code below.

Footnote number	Evidence code	Evidence statement ( The percentages listed below refer to the proportion of total respondents to any question unless otherwise stated)
1	1a	77% use car daily
2	1b	14% use car weekly
3	1c	1% never use car
4	1d	26% walk daily
5	1e	16% walk weekly
6	1f	Cycling used by 5% daily and further 5% weekly
7	1g	Most of the limited number of bus users (around 80%) live on Kings Acre Rd.
8	1h	Numbers who walk regularly not affected by location in Breinton
9	2a	91% do not have problems with lack of transport
10	2b	9% have problems with lack of transport
11	2c	People with problems with lack of transport more likely to live away from Kings Acre Rd.
12	3a	51 respondents gave more detail on problems with lack of transport
13	3b	At least 25 people considered public transport inadequate
14	3c	Some people cannot get to the main road for the bus
15	3d	Wish for improved bus service(s)
16	4a	61% would not use a private scheme to make transport more accessible
17	4b	27% would use a community transport scheme (30% women, 20% men)
18	4c	16% would use a private car sharing scheme
19	4d	6% would use a car sharing scheme through a garage
20	5a	62% perceived serious traffic or safety problems
21	5b	26% did not perceive serious traffic or safety problems
22	6a	Around 30% identified speeding traffic as a problem
23	6b	20 people mentioned speeding on Kings Acre Rd.
24	6c	Around 10 people mentioned speeding in Breinton Lane
25	6d	Around 10 people mentioned speeding in the "lanes" in general
26	6e	Over 25% mentioned potholes and road surfaces
27	6f	Locations of potholes included Kings Acre Rd., Breinton Lane, near Breinton Manor, Green Lane
28	6g	10 people identified concern over the junction of Kings Acre Rd. with Breinton Lee and/or Wyevale garden Centre
29	6h	Around 12 people identified damage to verges and mud on roads due to wide vehicles, or poor farm practices, or speeding vehicles
30	6i	Some people were concerned about increased heavy traffic on Kings Acre Rd
31	6j	Need for hedge maintenance to preserve visibility on roads identified

Footnote number	Evidence code	Evidence statement ( The percentages listed below refer to the proportion of total respondents to any question unless otherwise stated)
32	6k	Need for more cycle paths identified
33	6l	Need for more passing places in narrow lanes identified
34	6m	Recommendation for increased gritting in winter identified
35	6n	Recommendation of high visibility clothing for cyclists and pedestrians on roads
36	6o	Recommendation for salt box on hill by Wadworth Cottage
37	7a	63% support lobbying for speed restriction by Parish Council (19 % did not and 18% had no opinion)
38	8a	Over 50% of the supplementary comments recommend speed restrictions in Breinton Parish
39	8b	About 25% of the supplementary comments recommend a speed restriction, e.g. 30mph, through Breinton lanes
40	8c	About 25% of the supplementary comments recommend speed restrictions in other places, e.g. 30mph on Kings Acre Rd. as far as Wyevale junction
41	8d	Recommendations for enforcement of lower speeds, with e.g. traffic calming measures, speed warning signs, speed cameras, police patrols
42	9a	76% support the Parish Council in lobbying for cycleways, especially those living on Kings Acre Rd.
43	10a	78% consider it very important that Breinton retains its rural character, especially those living away from Kings Acre Rd. (A further 16% considered it to be fairly important)
44	11a	79% support the Breinton Parish Council position of opposing the relief road plan, especially those living away from Kings Acre Rd. and those who have lived in Breinton more than 5 years
45	12a	96% supported farming, 88% horticulture and 95% orchards
46	12b	Around 50% opposed light manufacturing, 41% small office, 56% retails, 67% distribution/warehousing, and 51% food and drink production (unless on a small scale)
47	12c	58% thought tourism was an appropriate land use
48	12d	41% opposed using land for housing, although 32% did consider it appropriate. 48% opposed building second homes
49	12e	Some suggested that any new small-business initiatives would need to be matched by improvements in road safety, e.g. widening or more passing places
50	13a	30% opposed any new housing in Breinton
51	13b	44% hoped for limits on new house building
52	13c	Around 65% would support new housing on sites of previous buildings or structures, or conversion of redundant buildings
53	13d	Over 60% felt regard should be given to services like water supply and sewerage when building new houses
54	13e	35% would support new housing as infill
55	14a	63% supported new housing of local people with local connections (8% disagreed)
56	14b	3 bedroom homes would be most popular (50%)
57	14c	Starter homes with 2 bedrooms were acceptable to 34%
58	14d	45% were in favour of adapted/easy access homes such as bungalows, especially people over age 65
59	15a	73% said any new homes should be for sale on the open market (though 8%

Footnote number	Evidence code	Evidence statement ( The percentages listed below refer to the proportion of total respondents to any question unless otherwise stated)
		disagreed)
60	15b	Mixed feelings about shared ownership and self-build housing, but more oppose than agree
61	15c	Low cost market housing was supported by 15%, opposed by 38%
62	15d	More oppose than agree homes for private rental, or housing association rental, or subsidised rental
63	15e	Around 33% of the supplementary comments oppose new houses, suggesting e.g. that they would damage the rural nature of Breinton and put pressure on infrastructure - mainly roads
64	15f	Around 33% of the supplementary comments received suggested areas better suited to development within Breinton , e.g. within easy access of bus routes and schools or on brownfield sites
65	15g	Comments were received supporting small scale, mixed housing developments and high eco standards.
66	16a	71% favoured traditional design for any new housing
67	16b	66% favoured energy saving in excess of government guidelines for any new housing
68	17a	47% would use cycle paths if available
69	17b	Around 33% would use village maps, community directory and resource sharing schemes
70	17c	13% favoured a skills register
71	17d	17% would use an allotment
72	17e	24% would like a playground and/or playing field
73	18a	47% used the Village Hall occasionally
74	18b	44% never used the Village Hall
75	18c	54% never used St. Michael's Church
76	18d	37% used St. Michael's church occasionally
77	19a	Parishioners would welcome new leisure activities, particularly musical concerts (34%), exercise classes (32%) and car boot sales (26%)
78	20a	56% did not take part in organised leisure activities in Breinton because those currently on offer did not meet their needs
79	20b	37% used leisure facilities elsewhere
80	21a	11% have problems with home fuel costs – possibly mostly in rural Breinton
81	21b	9% would like help with gardening, decorating or DIY
82	21c	4% were lonely
83	22a	49% were concerned by all the anti-social issues listed – litter, fly tipping, dog fouling, burglary and vandalism
84	23a	78% used the internet
85	23b	54% of those who used the internet experienced slow speed of broadband – possibly mostly in rural Breinton
86	24a	11% found the Parish Council website useful
87	25a	78% found Teamtalk useful
88	26a	79% preferred to be kept informed by items in Teamtalk or periodic reports delivered with Teamtalk
89	27a	47% adult respondents are male, 53% female
90	28a	66% of adult respondents were between ages 45 and 74
91	29a	48% adult respondents live in the Kings Acre Road area



Footnote number	Evidence code	Evidence statement ( The percentages listed below refer to the proportion of total respondents to any question unless otherwise stated)
92	30a	60% of respondents have lived in Breinton over 10 years
93	31a	86% respondents want to continue living in Breinton
94	YP1a	The most popular spare time activities for young persons were with friends (87%), computer games / internet (77%), sports(60%), clubs (54%) and trips by bicycle (46%)
95	YP1b	For young persons, most journey to social activities were between 1 and 5 miles
96	YP2a	92% of young persons rely on family to take them to social activities
97	YP3a	55% of young persons would like a safe playground
98	YP3b	75% of young persons would like safe cycle routes
99	YP3c	53% of young persons would like a sports pitch
100	YP4a	Need for a better bus service
101	WP4b	Need for safe cycle routes and pathways
102	YP5a	Young persons responding tend to appreciate the countryside
103	YP6a	44% young persons were male, 56% female
104	YP7a	40% of young persons were aged 6-10, 60% aged 11-17
105	YP8a	52% of young persons lived in the Kings Acre Road area