

Travelscape Reporting for Tarset and Greystead Neighbourhood Plan Community Consultation

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A Executive Summary

A1.1 The Steering Group used information gathered from 3 parish briefing sessions. Residents were invited to raise and discuss issues that they felt should be included within the data collection exercise.

A1.2 The response rate to the survey was high (67.4%) representing 95 out of 141 households, overall 165 completed surveys were received from a possible 281 adults (aged 16 and over) living in the Parish.

A1.3 The content within the completed questionnaires which were received was engaging and thorough.

A1.4 Many of the responses are in chorus with themes encompassing issues of social awareness and empathy with neighbours. Throughout the survey, respondents routinely reflect on the issues experienced by those local people who are perceived to have the greatest need namely the young, the old and those on low incomes.

A1.5 Many respondents acknowledged and agreed to the requirement for more housing but all attached provisos to this happening especially in terms of prioritising the conversion of existing buildings.

A1.6 55.2% of respondents felt that housing development should be allowed within the settlements of Greenhaugh and Lanehead but that any future development should be in keeping with the character and landscape setting of the Parish. 58.2% of respondents expressed similar sentiments for housing developments elsewhere in the Parish. However, the number of households looking to relocate within the Parish, now or in the near future, is low.

A1.7 The majority of respondents (92.8%) felt it to be of importance that any future development within Tarsset and Greystead should be keeping with the character and landscape setting of the Parish.

A1.8 Nearly three quarters of respondents worried about excessive traffic speed before noise and volume, although the overriding issue for respondents (90.9%) is with the regularity of road maintenance and winter cleaning

A1.9 Views on tourism expansion including activities such as cycling and walking were both equally positively and negatively expressed.

A1.10 From the demographic data, we can see that 37.6% of respondents live in the Parish because they work in the area and 18.8% live in the Parish because it's an easy commute to their place of work. This is important to consider when examining the responses to questions about employment in the Parish and the expressed requirement for improved broadband and mobile phone reception.

B Background and Methodology

B1.1 The Steering Group were instrumental in the creation of a research plan/proposal which included the following activities,

B1.2 Development of outline objectives and what was expected to be achieved in consulting with the community. Visualising and planning for a range of potential outcomes.

B1.3 Defining the community. Ascertaining the potential population and deciding on sampling including key targets and quotas.

B1.4 Design of a methodology which elicited the most effective responses within the confines of the budget. Suggested methods included self-complete questionnaires (both hard copy and online), face to face interviewing, depth interviews and focus groups.

B1.5 In terms of a resident survey, a self-complete questionnaire which the respondent completed at home and in their own time, was deemed to be the most appropriate.

B1.6 Development of a questionnaire with the content formed on information gathered during recent community based briefing sessions.

B1.7 Designing the questionnaire, ensuring that questions are clear and comprehensively covered the remit of the Neighbourhood Plan Consultation.

B1.8 Deciding on how the data was collected. Making choices on the most appropriate way to gain the best response rate whether that was questionnaires being brought to a central location or collected by other members of the community.

B1.9 Prior to carrying out the data collection exercise, ensuring the validity of the questionnaire with test data and using this to develop and evaluate the analysis required.

B1.10 Data was input, checked and analysed using SNAP (survey software).

C Results

Demographics

C1.1 Demographic information was collected in order to assess the adequate coverage of the population sampled. Socio demographic information was not collected.

C1.2 86.1% of respondents provided a postcode to verify that the sample completely covers the range of postcodes within the survey area.

C1.3 The number of households registered disabled is relatively low at 3.6%.

C1.4 Respondents are firmly rooted to the area. When ranked, many respondents stated that they live in the Parish because they firstly enjoy the natural attractions of the area. Secondly, they were born here, or came with their family. The third most popular reason for living in the Parish was because they work in the area, followed by having relatives in the area.

Housing

C1.5 Respondents were asked to gauge how important they felt differing types of housing to be within the area. Overall, respondents gave priority to the conversion of redundant buildings in settlements and elsewhere. Least importance in rank was the build of flats/maisonettes.

	Order of Importance	Order of Unimportance
Conversion of redundant buildings in settlements	1	9
Conversion of redundant buildings elsewhere.	2	8
Cottages	3	7
Detached houses	4	6
Semi-detached houses	5	4
Bungalows	6	3
Specially adapted houses	7	5
Terraced houses	8	2
Flats/maisonettes	9	1

C1.6 Many respondents took the opportunity to discuss issues regarding affordability and demand when providing other comments in relation to the above.

C1.7 When confronted with the notion of new build within the Parish, the majority of respondents felt that the most important requirement should be for 'homes for rent' whilst of the least importance was 'second (holiday) homes'. This indication contradicts later responses from those respondents who state that they are either looking to move or plan to move in the next 5 years. See C1.12.

	Order of Importance	Order of Unimportance
Homes for rent	1	6
Homes for sale	2	7
Part rent/part purchase	3	4
Sheltered accommodation	4	5
Tourist accommodation	5	3
Flats/maisonettes	6	2
Second (holiday) homes	7	1

C1.8 Nearly two thirds (60.6%) of respondents felt that more housing should be allowed within the settlements of Greenhaugh and Lanehead. There was a similar response rate (63.0%) when thinking about whether more housing is allowed elsewhere within the Parish. Just short of half of the respondents (49.1%) simultaneously answered positively to both these questions with 17.6% responding negatively.

C1.9 When prompted to provide ideas for suitable locations for the build of new homes, many respondents specified areas within Greenhaugh and Lanehead although many respondents were somewhat equivocal in their replies.

Decisions should be made according to what is appropriate for each settlement and applications decided on individual merit. It is also important that existing accommodation is at capacity before allowing new builds - otherwise risk of favouring development for no reason

C1.10 When prompted to provide examples of where houses should not be built, respondents were unanimous that new build should not be compromising of the countryside and the open spaces within settlements.

Houses should not be built anywhere, but particularly not in open spaces or anywhere where they will damage the beauty of the landscape.

The special characteristics of the National Park - sparse population and development - should be preserved. There are plenty of other more suitable locations to tackle Britain's alleged housing shortage. Tasset and Greystead lacks suitable infrastructure and services to support more homes.

C1.11 In further commentary, many respondents made strong statements in relation to issues regarding the environment (built or otherwise) which are dealt with in a subsequent section

Housing design MUST NOT conflict with adjacent existing buildings. Modern, innovative design should be encouraged, but only where it does not clash with existing buildings.

C1.12 When asked if they are currently looking to move within the Parish, 12.1% of respondents stated that they were, with just over half of these (55.0%) requiring a home to buy. A similar level of respondents (11.5%) felt that they might wish to establish their own home within the Parish in the next five years, again requiring a home to purchase (47.4%).

The Environment and Sustainable Community

C1.13 The response rate to the question about how important is it that any future development in Tasset & Greystead should be in keeping with the character and the landscape setting of the Parish is pivotal to any future planning in that a resounding 92.8% of respondents felt it to be either highly important or important.

C1.14 When asked how important is it that the Neighbourhood Plan aims to protect and enhance the quality of the built environment by promoting specific aspects, respondents ranked 'design that respects the scale of the existing environment' as their primary concern followed by 'high levels of energy conservation in new buildings' as a secondary factor.

	Rank importance
Design that respects the scale of the existing environment.	1
High levels of energy conservation in new buildings.	2
Green space and gardens within the settlements.	3
Traditional styles and appropriate scale of development.	4
Use of traditional local building materials.	5
Signage and advertising that respect the locality.	6

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C1.15 When asked to identify, from a prompted list of criteria, what the Neighbourhood Plan should promote, respondents felt that 'the prevention of litter pollution and fly tipping' to be the most significant.

	Rank importance
The prevention of litter pollution and fly tipping.	1
Conserving the natural beauty of the Parish.	2
Enhanced protection of historic and natural features.	3
Positive management and protection of the varied local wildlife.	4
Dark Skies - minimising light pollution.	5
Improved flood prevention measures.	6

C1.16 Respondents were asked to provide details on buildings, open spaces or views which they believe to be particularly important to protect. The responses were wide ranging from specific to the more generalised as can be seen on Appendix C. Further comments on protecting the environment can also be viewed in Appendix C.

C1.17 When asked about negative aspects of road traffic, respondents referenced tourists, motorbikers, logging traffic, pot holes, the 'hunt' and the 'school run' as can be viewed in Appendix C. However, the overriding concern is for 'excessive traffic speed'(72.1%) over volume (49.7%) and noise (55.7%). The overarching concern by 90.9% of respondents was for regularity to 'road maintenance and winter cleaning'.

C1.18 See Appendix C for specific examples where respondents felt traffic problems need the most urgent attention.

C1.19 61.2% of respondents reported that they have mains water supplied to their homes with 92.7% having mains electricity.

C1.20 When thinking about ways of producing local energy, respondents favoured 'solar PV (for electricity)'. 'Larger wind turbines powering several homes' would draw the least support within the Plan.

	Rank Level of Support
Solar PV (for electricity)	1
Solar thermal (for hot water)	2
Heat pumps- air, water and ground source.	3
Micro hydro power from local streams.	4
Using land for fuel production – biomass (principally wood in this area)	5
Micro wind turbines.	6
Bio digesters – use of farm slurry to generate energy.	7
Micro CHP (combined heat and power boilers)	8
Larger wind turbines powering homes.	9

C1.21 Just over half (53.9%) of respondents felt that the Neighbourhood Plan should encourage more walking and cycling. Many respondents made reference to improved infrastructure for these pursuits.

Not encourage more provision but ensure current paths or tracks are maintained to ensure that they are fit for purpose.

C1.22 When asked whether the Neighbourhood Plan should promote and encourage an increase in visitor numbers in the Parish, respondents were almost evenly split with 44.2% agreeing and 41.2% disagreeing. Within the commentary, many respondents provided their own suggestions on how to publicise tourism and associated events.

C1.23 36.4% of respondents agreed with both issues relating to encouraging more walking/cycling and promoting tourism. Just over one quarter (26.7%) respondents disagreed to both issues.

C1.24 When asked about what a 'sustainable community' means to you, respondents answered this question zealously with hearty, robust and compelling voices. Many responses resembled answers to essay questions. It is recommended that these responses are viewed in their entirety in Appendix C.

A community where a mixture of young and old live together. An active involvement in the community life by all. Attention to caring for neighbours - helping those in need, considering others. An encouragement to weekend residents/ holiday visitors, to consider permanent residents' lives and difficulties living in isolated communities. -To be more open to country life and all its hidden agendas. On-going parish activities, community involvement. Employment to keep people in community.

Employment in The Parish

C1.25 In considering how important it is to encourage differing employment types within the Plan, responses were consistent with views previously offered on new housing, future development and tourism. Respondents tended not to contradict themselves.

C1.26 Most respondents felt that employment in agriculture and environmental work should be primarily promoted with office work, shops and tourism as the least important aspects.

	Rank Importance
Agriculture	1
Environmental (e.g. stone walling, gardening)	2
Apprenticeship schemes	3
Food production (e.g. farming produce)	4
Self-employment	5
Home working	6
Forestry	6
Community working (e.g. carers)	8
Shops (e.g. community shop)	9
Pubs, restaurants and cafes	10
Leisure and crafts	11
Tourism	12

C1.27 Respondents also identified which areas of employment they felt were satisfied 'as is'. 47.3% respondents stated that they are satisfied with tourism as it is. The least satisfactory area is the encouragement given towards apprenticeship schemes for young people (11.5%).

C1.28 A similar number of respondents (148) felt that both existing buildings and redundant buildings should be used to encourage employment although, only 27.9% of respondents felt that land use should be changed to encourage the same. Most people stated that they are unlikely to seek local employment in the next five years (72.1%) and less so in the next 10 years (68.5%).

C1.29 Improvement in broadband and mobile phone reception was overwhelming supported, with 96.5% stating that both would encourage new businesses to locate within the Parish. Respondents also identified tax incentives and fuel subsidies as motivators.

C1.30 When asked about further comments on employment issues, many respondents again focussed on the needs of young people.

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