FOREWORD

from Parish Council Chair, The Rev’d Cllr Sonia Falaschi-Ray

Following extensive consultation through parish meetings, an eighty-two point questionnaire and focus groups, Barkway and Nuthampstead residents have formulated a Neighbourhood Plan.

I should like to thank all those who have assisted in the formation of this Plan. The keen volunteers who firstly helped formulate the questionnaire, who then personally distributed one hard copy to every household, with an explanation of its web presence, who then followed up those who had not quite got around to filling it in, who collected and delivered the paper copies centrally and who formed and reported back on an adults and children’s focus group. Greatest thanks have to go to Chris Rees of Barley, who inputted all the data into computer programmes devised by him to collate, sort and analyse the responses to eighty-two questions.

Note: This report concentrates on matters over which the community or their local, county or national representatives might have some influence. Matters which are of a purely commercial or legal nature have not been considered.

Background

Changes in planning law leading to the National Planning Policy Framework and Localism Act 2012 created new powers for local people to produce their own Neighbourhood Plans which, once agreed, would have legal force.

Barkway Parish Council considered that it was important to ascertain what its residents enjoyed and valued about their neighbourhood, what improvements they might like and what level of building development, both domestic and commercial, they considered the neighbourhood could support without detriment to its character. The outcome of such a survey should help inform North Hertfordshire District Council as they finalise their Local Plan which will identify housing needs until 2030.

Without a Neighbourhood Plan, developers can get approval from the Central Planning Inspectorate to build on greenfield sites irrespective of local opinion.

Community Profile

Barkway and Nuthampstead are contiguous rural villages situated along and near the B1368 some 20 miles south of Cambridge. Historically they had been one ecclesiastical parish and it was deemed appropriate (by parishioners of both villages) that it should become a single Designated Area (DA) for the purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The DA comprises 359 non-commercial properties, of which 86% are in Barkway, and a number of commercial ones. According to the 2011 National Census, some 52% of residents are female with 21% under 16 years of age and 18% over 65.

This is a relatively prosperous community compared with both the whole of the UK and with the County of Hertfordshire. Overall the households are considered to be in the top 30% of the most affluent nationwide, and child wellbeing is considered to be in the top 40%. The DA is also in the top fifth in avoiding poor health and disability.
The DA has an above average employment rate, with some 17% being self-employed, compared with only 9.8% nationally. 7.5% work from home compared with 3.5% nationally. Its residents have achieved above-average academic results at secondary and tertiary educational levels.

However, the community faces some challenges in order to continue to flourish; for example it struggles to have sufficient young children to maintain the viability of the village school. The villages also need sufficient people to keep the local pubs viable and to attract those who would keep the villages’ social and religious activities as vibrant as they currently are.

Map of the Designated Area of Barkway and Nuthampstead.
CONSULTATION PROCESS

On 28th November 2013 the Parish Council of Barkway, along with representatives of the Parish Meeting of Nuthampstead, held a well-publicised meeting where the principles of forming a Neighbourhood Plan were set out and the option for joining together as one Designated Area were put forward. The relevant aspects of the Localism Act were explained.

The three roles of the concept of Sustainable Development were expanded:

1. The Economic role: which would not be highly relevant to the neighbourhood, except for the provision of infrastructure.

2. The Social role: to provide high quality housing and buildings to meet current and future needs with accessible local services for health, social and cultural well-being.

3. The Environmental role: to help protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment, to help improve biodiversity, to use natural resources prudently, to minimise waste and pollution and to move to a low-carbon economy.

Our principal aim was to develop a shared vision for the neighbourhood, choosing if and where new homes, shops, business premises and other amenities should be built and to influence their outward appearance. This shared vision would include the balance of ‘affordable’, family and retirement housing as well as identifying and protecting important green spaces.
THE STATUS QUO

Barkway and Nuthampstead today

Barkway was built as, and essentially remains, a linear village along the B1368 and was a
significant stop on the old coaching route from London to Cambridge. It is surrounded by
agricultural land containing several small woods and liberally served by footpaths and
bridleways.

Most of B1368 in the village is the designated High St, which also covers the main part of
the conservation area. The house designs are in a mixture of styles following various
stages of economic development across 600 plus years. It contains many Grade II listed
buildings and a few Grade II*’s. Along the street, near the school, is the village pond.

At the north of the village, around Royston Road, is a more modern development of some
65 houses. It was originally built by the Council between 1946 and the 1980’s some of
which are now privately owned. In addition there are a small number of later additions.
Also at the northern end of B1368 lie the Recreation Ground, the Pavilion, Village Hall and
Village Social Club together with some 20th and 21st century houses.

St Mary Magdalene Church, parts of which date from the 13th century is Grade I listed. It
is sited on Church Lane, a narrow lane leading west from the centre of the High St and
ending only in public footpaths. Church Lane also contains the Manor House, some listed
properties and the ancient wagon-wheel wash; a significant historic feature of the village.

To the east of High St near the school is Burrs Lane; a development of 8 post WW2
houses and bungalows, being augmented by a development of five properties. To the east
again, but further south down High St, is Townsend Close; a cul-de-sac of 16 chalet
bungalows and two houses built around 1965.

Yet further south is Gas Lane; a small and narrow lane leading to a mixture of six small
and large houses of various ages and a field of allotments.

At the southern end of the village are the Tally Ho! public house and the Garage/Filling
Station. To the east is the road to Nuthampstead. Finally on the southern end of the High
Street/B1368 are a number of 20th century houses.

Barkway Parish also includes the tiny hamlet of Newsells. This mainly comprises
substantial and historic listed properties which were part of the Newsells Estate but are
now privately owned. Races horses are bred at Newsells

Nuthampstead is a linear village, with houses of a wide variety of style, size and age,
spread along the main street. It contains two industrial estates (ex USAAF) and a farm, all
within the main street. Nuthampstead is served by a public house, The Woodman Inn. It
also houses a light-aircraft airfield along with a clay pigeon shooting range; both of these
are located on the disused WW2 USAAF bomber airfield. It is adjacent to Cockenatch, a
shooting and farming estate.

Employment opportunities in Barkway are restricted to the two motor garages, the
hairdresser, domestic and gardening services, agricultural roles and the public house. In
Nuthampstead there are also two Industrial Estates.
VISION SUMMARY

We love this neighbourhood!

Our vision is for these two villages is that they should continue to thrive and to meet the housing needs of all sectors of our community. This should be done by respecting and, where at all possible, preserving the six centuries of history embedded in our buildings, landscape and environment.

Our vision is not to allow our neighbourhood’s character to be damaged.

The overall conclusion from this survey is that people really enjoy living here. Highlights include: country walks, extensive views, friendly neighbours, a sense of community, village clubs, recreational facilities and an active church and chapel; all of these in a rural location with easy access to Royston, Cambridge and London. It helps if you like dogs.

There is general acceptance that some more houses need to be built, both affordable and family-sized, especially to allow young families to move here, and enable those reaching adulthood to continue living here. This will help to keep the villages vibrant and the First School viable. Where adjacent to existing homes, these houses should be built in styles sympathetic to the existing dwellings, preferably on infill sites or small developments. No disproportionately large housing estates are to be built.

When questioned on the number of additional houses which would improve the neighbourhood, or at least not adversely affect it, 31% of respondents wanted 15 or fewer houses, 37% wanted between 16 and 35, 19% would be happy with between 36 and 60, with the remaining 13% content with over 60 new houses (see data in Appendix B, Section 3).

The recently published draft of North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 Preferred Options recommends that, “Two sites are allocated in Barkway for an estimated 31 additional dwellings. Taking into account completions since 2011 and permissions at 2014 the Parish is estimated to see 49 additional dwellings over the plan period.” [see plan p30]

Thus far it would seem that North Hertfordshire District Council and Barkway and Nuthampstead residents are in broad agreement on this, the most potentially controversial issue of the entire process.

On number of properties but not necessarily location - the data does NOT support broad agreement on location.

Various sites were identified from the Questionnaire as being considered suitable for modest development including: behind the Tally Ho Public House, along the Buckland, Cambridge and Royston Roads as well as on some infill spaces. Some of these are identical to plots identified by NHDC. [See Appendix D]

We would like to encourage home working and some artisanal crafts, possible offering apprenticeships. We would support some light industry in Barkway provided it did not cause a nuisance to its neighbours. Nuthampstead already has two industrial parks.

We would like a village shop, though this, of course, is a commercial decision for any retailer. The risk would be that having small food shops in both Barkway along with the existing one in nearby Barley might make both of them unviable. singular as per policy on page 8

We hate traffic speeding and heavy vehicles going through our villages. We would welcome traffic calming and wish that several dangerous road junctions would be improved.
OBJECTIVES

We outline two groups of objectives. The policy numbers cross refer to the Policy listing later in this plan.

Land use and planning objectives (LUPO)

1. To accept and promote new development of up to 31 new dwellings on new sites and 10 extra by infill; always subject to strict controls on quantity, style, size and design, as well as location. [see policies 1, 2, 3, 6 & 7]

2. To preserve the existing conservation area and the immediate approaches to it. This includes only permitting building within this area which is in keeping with existing architectural styles (other than unsympathetic 20th century infill). These styles include timber framing, pargetted walls, thatch and red-brick. They are mostly built directly at the edge of the pavement. Also to preserve, or better reveal, all the other scheduled monuments and listed buildings in the Designated Area. [see policies 1,2 & 5]

3. To protect the existing village pond, wagon wheel wash and other open spaces and to promote and support biodiversity and protection of flora and fauna. [see policies 9, 15 & 16]

4. To continue to improve the use of the recreational and social facilities in the village and if possible to add to them other open green spaces for general village use, especially by children. [see policies 9, 13, 14 & 15]

5. To keep the easy access to open countryside down short footpaths from all areas of the villages. [see policies 15]

6. Generally to enhance biodiversity and environment. [see policies 2,3, 9 & 16]

7. To have new development only in small sites of fewer than 20 homes [see policies 6 & 7]

8. To keep any and all development within the total volume of the Neighbourhood Plan. [see policies 6 & 7]

9. To greatly increase the percentage of affordable homes (includes shared ownership). [see policies 4 & 7]

10. To ensure all developments within the designated area are well designed and sympathetic to the variety of styles existing. [see policies 2, 3, 5 & 8]

11. Not to have new homes with 6 or more bedrooms. [see policy 7]

12. To have only a moderate number of new 5 bedroom homes [see policy 7]

13. To create a small area for the establishment of business premises which will create employment within walking distance of the village but without creating noise, smell or 24 hour working. [see policies 8 & 13]
Non-land use objectives (NLUO)

1. The enhancement of broadband facilities to encourage home working and attract small businesses. [see policy 9]

2. To have a general store. [see policy 11]

3. To maintain the absence of street lights in the Conservation Area [see policy 10]

4. To reduce traffic speeding and limit also the number heavy vehicles going through our villages. [see policy 10]

5. To improve road safety at several potentially dangerous road junctions. [see policy 10]

6. To keep First School education viable until more housing exists. [see policy 17]
PARISH COUNCIL POLICIES
arising from the Neighbourhood Plan Objectives;
[LUPO AND NLUO notes refer to the objectives index above]

1. Support in principle new developments  Ref: LUPO 1, 7 & 8
We support new developments of up to 31 new houses on suitable sites with an additional 10 dwellings on windfall, infill small sites.

2. Design of New Development within the Conservation Area  Ref: LUPO 1, 2, 6 & 10
New development in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan will be permitted where it is:

   a) designed to a high quality which reflects the heritage, distinctive character and the identity of the local context of the Conservation Area, by way of:
      i. the height, scale, spacing, layout, orientation, design and materials of buildings,
      ii. the scale, design and materials of the public realm (highways, footways, open space and landscape), and
   b) is sympathetic to the setting of any heritage asset such as the pond and wagon-wheel wash, and
   c) follows the guidance of Conservation Area Appraisals as well as
   d) respecting the natural contours of a site while, where possible, protecting and sensitively incorporating natural features such as trees, hedges and ponds within the site, and
   e) creates safe, accessible and well-connected environments that meet the needs of users, and
   f) will not result in unacceptable levels of light, noise, air or water pollution, and
   g) safeguards the privacy, daylight and outlook of adjoining properties

3. Design of New Development within the Designated Area but outside the Conservation Area.  Ref: LUPO 1, 2, 6 & 10

   a) designed to a high quality which reflects the heritage, distinctive character and the identity of the local context of the Conservation Area, by way of:
      i. the height, scale, spacing, layout, orientation, design and materials of buildings,
      ii. the scale, design and materials of the public realm (highways, footways, open space and landscape), and
   b) is sympathetic to the setting of any heritage asset such as the pond and wagon-wheel wash, as well as maintaining or improving traditional boundary treatments of the area, as well as
   c) respecting the natural contours of a site while, where possible, protecting and sensitively incorporating natural features such as trees, hedges and ponds within the site, and
d) creating safe, accessible and well-connected environments that meet the needs of users, and

e) will not result in unacceptable levels of light, noise, air or water pollution, and

f) safeguards the privacy, daylight and outlook of adjoining properties

4. Affordable housing (includes shared ownership)  Ref: LUPO 9

a) On sites with four new dwellings, it will be expected that at least 25%, so in that case one, will be made affordable. On sites with more than four new dwellings the target is 50%.

b) The type of affordable housing is to reflect local needs. Shared ownership is to be encouraged.

c) Flats and apartments are not preferred.

5. Building extensions anywhere in the Designated Area  Ref: LUPO 2, 3 & 10

Building extensions will be permitted where they meet the following criteria:

a) The scale, height and design fit unobtrusively with the existing building and the character of the street scene.

b) Spacing between buildings would respect the character of the street scene.

c) The privacy, daylight, sunlight and outlook of adjoining residents are respected.

6. Housing volumes  Ref: LUPO 7 & 8

Windfall extra building sites. Windfall developments (defined as sites of 1 or 2 dwellings) have made a regular contribution towards the housing supply in the Designated Area. In Barkway, a total of 5 dwellings have been completed in 6 years. There remain opportunities for small scale changes of use, redevelopment and infill development both inside the Conservation Area and within the entire Designated Area.

The Neighbourhood Plan permits new ‘windfall’ developments over the remainder of the Plan period if doing so does not exceed 10 new approvals from after 1st September 2015.

The Plan supports modest volume housing development of a maximum 20 dwellings per site. Total Volumes will include infill (see definition below) of no more than 10 properties in excess of Draft North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 Preferred Options. [See Appendix D]

7. Building applications that will be rejected  Ref: LUPO 7, 8, 9, 11 & 12

Reject any application to build a development which:

a) is larger than 20 dwellings

b) has fewer than 25% affordable homes, if application is for 4 or more new dwellings

c) Makes the total new housing volume, ex windfalls sites, to exceed those in the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 Preferred Options

d) takes the windfall sites volume above 10 dwellings
e) Includes dwellings with 6 or more bedrooms
f) Includes more than 20% of dwellings with 5 bedrooms.

8. **Re-use of rural buildings outside the built-up areas** *Ref: LUPO 10*
   a) The Neighbourhood Plan wishes to continue to enable the reuse of suitable rural buildings for housing and for small-scale, low impact business/commercial and tourism uses.
   b) The National Planning Policy Framework allows well designed new business premises in the countryside. Whilst the principle of such development is therefore acceptable, the Plan also seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes and formal and informal recreational amenities, protect views and minimise impacts on biodiversity. For these reasons, any proposals for new buildings will need to be suitably located and of appropriate scale, form and design.

9. **To protect all open spaces.** These include the pond, wagon-wheel wash etc., and to support measures which maintain or improve biodiversity including sites, species, hedgerows, trees and wildlife habitats. *Ref: LUPO 3,5 & 6*

10. **To support the enhancement of Broadband** connectivity for the villages. *Ref: NLUO 1*

11. **To support steps to reduce vehicular speeding** within the 30mph limit by whatever means is available, whilst maintaining the policy of no street lighting in the conservation area. To endeavour to improve road safety at junctions. *Ref: NLUO 3,4 & 5*

12. **To encourage the creation of viable retail and commercial facilities** within the Designated Area but to ensure that such facilities are sympathetically designed to blend-in with the historic buildings in the Conservation Area. *Ref: NLUO 2*

13. **To support economic activity** in the Barkway area except for noisy, dangerous, malodourous or 24 hour activities, but potentially including a new modest scale area for business premises. *Ref: LUPO 13*

14. **To maintain and enhance the already vibrant and diverse range of social activities** within the villages. *Ref: LUPO 4*

15. **To maintain and enhance the open-space and sporting facilities** within the Designated Area, including footpaths, bridle ways and other rights-of-way, as well as introducing new sporting opportunities. *Ref: LUPO 4 & 5*

16. **To maintain, and enhance, the environment and biodiversity** within the Designated Area, including steps to minimise waste and pollution. *Ref: LUPO 6*

17. **To support viability of the Barkway First School** until the additional housing is built. *Ref: NLUO 6*
GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Independent examination

This plan will now be sent for Independent examination. This is to confirm that our Neighbourhood plan:

- meets its European obligations.
- has regard to national planning policies.
- conforms to the strategic policy of a Local Plan (as drafted).
- is compatible with adjoining Neighbourhood Plans (none known).
- contributes to achievement of Sustainable Development.

Referendum and Adoption

Finally there will be a referendum to see if this Neighbourhood Plan should be adopted. Anyone registered to vote in national elections can vote. With the TWO PARISHES>

A simple majority (over 50%) is required for the adoption of the NP to succeed.

A majority vote of greater than 50% is required for the successful adoption of the NP.

If passed, NHDC will take into account our Neighbourhood Plan as part of their Local Development Plan. The recommendations in their consultation plan are aligned with those of our neighbourhood plan, as shown below.

The Rev’d Cllr Sonia Falaschi-Ray M.A., B.Sc.
On behalf of Barkway Parish Council and Nuthampstead Parish Meeting
APPENDIX A

Logistics of preparation of the questionnaire

We formed a team, led by a member of the Barkway Parish Council, to initiate the project. It comprised persons of a variety of ages, stages and situations in life, some of whom could contribute time and energy to the project and some who were occasional volunteers.

Simultaneously Barkway Parish Council and Nuthampstead Parish Meeting made a joint application to NHDC to become a Designated Area which was granted on 5th August 2014.

The principal element in the consultation process was a hard-copy questionnaire containing 82 questions on a wide range of issues which was delivered to every residence in Barkway and Nuthampstead. The areas of questioning were partly based on responses to a previous survey conducted in Barkway in 2007.

The questionnaire included questions about:
- The occupants of each household, their ages, genders and time living in the neighbourhood.
- The desirability and attractions of living in the neighbourhood
- The desirability or otherwise of future domestic, commercial and industrial buildings.
- The number of such buildings that the neighbourhood could support without detriment.
- The design, style and scale of any new buildings.
- Recreation facilities.
- Sustainability and the economy.
- Communications.
- Church and Chapel.
- Health care.
- Schooling.
- Transport.
- Highways, traffic, road safety and parking.
- Street lighting.
- Crime and policing.
- Refuse collection.
- Hopes and aspirations for the future of the neighbourhood

The styles of questions were a mixture of:
- Rating (i.e. strongly agree ..... strongly disagree)
- Free multiple-choice (including “Other”)
- Single option multiple choice (e.g. “What age group are you?”)
- Yes/No
- Free text
As an alternative to completing the hard copy questionnaire, residents were encouraged to complete an on-line version hosted on SurveyMonkey®. Access to the on-line questionnaire was exclusively through the Barkway Village web-site and on-line responses were validated by the use of a unique Security Codes ascribed to each and every address. There was no evidence of any attempt at on-line fraud or vote rigging.

The survey was discussed at every (public) monthly meeting of the Parish Council in the three months leading up to the launch of the survey at the beginning of May 2014. In addition to the initial delivery of the questionnaires (accompanied by a knock on the door) reminder leaflets were posted through the doors of those who had not yet responded and a reminder email was sent to everyone. The effective deadline for data inclusion was extended from 31st May until mid-July 2014.

The results of the questionnaire were presented in a well-publicized open meeting on 23rd October 2014 with the opportunity for comments and questions from the floor and giving a further three weeks for any suggestions before completion of the report. The report was posted on Barkway Parish website along with the power-point slides, and hard copies were available at the meeting. This generated a focus group of young families whose views reinforced those already expressed in the bulk of the questionnaire responses.
APPENDIX B

Questionnaire Analysis

Section 1 – Response data
- 359 questionnaires were delivered to residential dwellings.
- 14% of those were to homes in Nuthampstead.
- 229 responses were received (of which 65 were hard-copy, the bulk being completed on-line).
- 51% of the households responded.
- Response rates between Barkway and Nuthampstead were broadly similar.

Section 2 – Respondents’ demographics
- 49% of the households contained 2 people.
- The average household size was 2.6 people.
- Fewer than 25% of the households had children below 8 years of age.
- 50% of households contained people of pensionable age.
- The average length of time living in the community was 18 years.
- 52% of the respondents were female.
- The overall average age was about 56.

Missing the age profile of respondents [CDR I don’t understand this - see below!]

[Pie charts showing age distribution for females and males]
Section 3 – The Level/Amount of Future Development

78% of responders addressed this topic.

![Desirable Level of Future Development](chart.png)

(Number of new dwellings and percentage support)

- Of those that checked “None” (A very atypical group)
  - Two thirds were female.
  - 40% were under 45 year of age
  - They had lived in the neighbourhood for less than 10 years

Section 4 – Types of Housing in any Future Development

79% of responders addressed this topic.
- Family sized houses and “affordable”, so subsidised accommodation, as well as low cost houses were the preferred choice of most people evenly distributed across gender and age range.

- Flats and larger homes were not popular options.

Section 5 – Locations for any Future Development

78% of responders addressed this topic.

There was strong resistance to developing greenfield sites

- Two questions addressed this topic. One (Q13 78% responses) asked about the size of development that the neighbourhood could support. The other (Q31 34% responses) asked about preference, what people would like to see. As indicated in section 3, females in the younger age groups indicated fiercer opposition to any development than others.

- Generally, people were ambivalent about receiving funds in exchange for agreeing to further development.
Section 6 – Types of Buildings in any new Development
93% of respondents addressed this issue

- Blend in with existing building styles
- Be energy efficient
- Be of a similar size and scale to...
- Look modern and innovative
- Other

Section 7 – Business Development
93% of respondents addressed this topic.

- There is ambivalence about whether or not new businesses would be welcome.
- Nuthampstead already has two business parks about which there are a number of complaints especially about traffic movements.
- There was considerable opposition from Nuthampstead to additional business parks.
- There were many comments on what type of businesses would be suitable. It was thought that home-working, office and support services would be of benefit. Craft activities should be encouraged but not those that would pollute with noise or dirt/dust, etc.
- Retail outlets would be much appreciated especially a general store and post office.
Section 8 – Recreational / Social Facilities and Amenities

91% of respondents addressed this topic.

what were they asked???

[Voter preferences chart showing Village Hall, Woodman Inn Pub, Recreation Ground, Church, Social Club, Tally Ho! Pub, Reading Room, Barkway Village School, Barkway Golf Club, Cokenach Cricket Club, Sports Pavilion, Chapel, Local Football Club with different 'votes' percentages]
There were many suggestions as to how these facilities could be improved

- Suggested additional facilities included:
  - Tennis court
  - Playground equipment
  - Gym facilities
  - Children’s and teenagers’ activities
  - Bowling green
  - Football pitch
  - Swimming pool
  - Badminton / basketball / squash courts
  - Archery, etc., etc.

Section 9 – Field / Footpaths and Walking

93% of respondents address this topic.

- This is a core village activity used and enjoyed by the vast majority.
- The views and paths all around the villages are very popular.
- Most people use the footpaths at least weekly.

![Pie chart showing walks]

More than once a week
About once a week
About once a month
Less than once a month

![Word cloud showing walks]

footpaths around local fields footpaths

reeds earls wood

village
towards use woods

fields

lane
everywhere alleys
Section 10 – Communications

88% of respondents address this topic.

- People are happy with the information they receive about local events from the Parish Diary, notice boards and Barkway Village website (those that log in).
- There is considerable frustration and dissatisfaction with Broadband performance particularly the low speeds.

Section 11 – Christian Presence

81% of respondents address this topic.

- Among the older age groups, the Church and Chapel are very much appreciated. Below the age of 45 this interest declines sharply.
- A number of people suggested that the Church building should be used for a wider scope of activities – concerts, events, festivals and other community-based gatherings. “It should become again the centre of village life”.

![Graph showing the percentage of 'Votes' for various Christian activities](image-url)
Section 12 – Health Care

88% of respondents addressed this topic.

- People are happy with the health care in the community.
- Most people realise that, although it would be nice to have their own surgery and health visitor, this is an unrealistic proposition bearing in mind that there is a very well-staffed and equipped surgery two miles away in Barley.
- Very few people (6%) addressed the issue of health care for the elderly.

Section 13 – Education

81% of respondents addressed this topic.

- There was very little interest in anything specifically to do with school provision.
- Most respondents (64%) had no interest in First School provision although people thought that having a ‘primary’ school in the community was a good thing.

Section 14 – Transport

97% of respondents addressed this topic.

- Those that use the bus service use it mainly for shopping.
- Few people had an opinion about the bus service.
- 24% suggested how the service might be improved. Suggestions included a more frequent, regular and punctual service and a wider range of destinations.
- By implication, most people realised that with a high level of car ownership in the community, the viability of maintaining the current level of service must be in question.
Section 15 – Traffic
83% of respondents addressed this topic.

➢ There was a strong feeling that speeding was a significant issue.

➢ A number of traffic calming measures were endorsed.

➢ Opinion is evenly divided about the issue of on-street parking.

➢ There were a number of potential accident black spots identified but, by far the most dangerous was considered to be the intersection of Barkway High Street, Royston Road and Cambridge Road.
Section 16 – Roadways
96% of respondents addressed this topic.

- Street lighting was not considered desirable by a large majority, as it would suburbanise the villages.
- Potholes were, probably, the most irritating issue facing the community. They were mentioned nearly 200 times in the 229 responses!

Areas for improvement

- Areas for improvement

Section 17 - Crime and Policing
96% of respondents addressed this topic.

- There was a very low level of crime perceived in the community – 82% reported not having been a victim of crime in the last 5 years.
- 15% said they were anxious about crime – mostly burglary and theft.
- By and large people are happy about the level of policing. They would, however, like to see more evidence of police presence.
- Only 16% had attended PCSO
- ‘Problems’ in the community
Section 18 – Rubbish Collection and Recycling
96% of respondents addressed this topic.

- 96% of respondents ‘strongly agreed’ or ‘agreed’ with the statement that, ‘Recycling is very important’.
- 78% of respondents were happy with the Local Authority’s refuse collection operation.

Section 19 – What do you like about living in Barkway and Nuthampstead?
93% of respondents addressed this topic.

- The graphic representation below demonstrates by the size of the word the number of times it was mentioned in the responses.
- “A friendly village community in quiet countryside with beautiful views and walks.” could summarise our collective response.

Section 20 – What one thing would improve your life here?
69% of respondents addressed this topic.

- “We would like a shop and faster broadband, and to calm speeding traffic, exclude heavy lorries, to enhance our villages’ character.”
“The residents of Barkway and Nuthampstead with their locality to retain its village character, so do not want big building developments and do want traffic calming.”
APPENDIX C

Full list of consultees as advised by NHDC

Hertfordshire Gardens Trust
H & MWT
Herts Biological Records Centre
Community Development Agency for Herts
Herts Building Preservation Trust
NH Friends of the Earth
Herts Constabulary
Environment Agency
HCC
Sport England
NHS East and North Hertfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group
NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
Anglian Water Services
Anglian Water Services
Herts Constabulary
Hutchinson 3G
O2
T Mobile
Vodafone
Natural England
English Heritage
Arriva
East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
BT
Centrica
EDF Energy
Diocesan Board of Finance
Herts Fire & Rescue
Hertfordshire Highways
National Grid
Powergen
RWENPOWER
RSPB
Transco
Affinity Water
Local Nature Partnership
National Grid – Gas
UK Power Networks
UK Power Networks – Asset Management
UK Power Networks – Electricity
Orange
NHDC Estates
Barley Parish Council
Reed Parish Council
Royston Town Council
Buckland Parish Council – East Herts
Wyddial Parish Council – East Herts
Anstey Parish Council – East Herts
Meesden Parish Council – East Herts
Langley Parish Council – in Uttlesford
East Herts DC
Uttlesford DC
Essex CC
Shire Consulting
Barkway Filling Station
Tally Ho
The Hairdressers
Walsh’s Garage
Barkway Mast
Newsells Stud
Cokenach
Cokenach Cricket Club
Barkway Village Hall
Barkway Social Club
Barkway Forum
The Chapel
St Mary Magdalene’s Church
APPENDIX D

Draft North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 Preferred Options

Barkway – Housing [P85, §12.24],

“Two sites are allocated in Barkway for an estimated 31 additional dwellings. Taking into account completions since 2011 and permissions at 2014, the parish is estimated to see 49 additional dwellings over the plan period.”

Allocated housing sites in Barkway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Number of Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BK1, Land west of Cambridge Road</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK2, Land off Windmill Close</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL allocated sites</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 dwellings</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Completions 2011 – 2014 13 dwellings
Permissions at 1st Apr 2014 5 dwellings

**TOTAL dwellings 2011 – 2031** 49 dwellings

NHDC maps and key for proposed greenfield and brownfield Barkway sites
