



‘What we’d like to see happen’ points raised in the first consultation exercise ¹	Role of planning policies in achieving these? Other essential requirements?	Could a Neighbourhood Plan include policies which address the issue?		
		Directly	Indirectly	Not for NP
Provision of new housing on small sites to meet local need (e.g. young families, downsizers wishing to stay local). Provided by a community led organisation for rent or purchase	Making provision for development needed in an local area is a key role of the planning system. A neighbourhood plan cannot override what Winchester City Council says in its Local Plan, but it can identify additional development that would be acceptable in circumstances that it defines. This can sometimes be possible on sites which would not be suitable for developer led, ‘commercial’ housing.	Through a specific policy.		
Resist large scale development that would have a detrimental effect on the character and qualities of the village	A neighbourhood plan can reinforce policies in the Local Plan which make clear that new development of any scale would not be acceptable because it would be harmful to the setting of the village, or not sustainable for various reasons.	Through a specific policy.		
Increase likelihood that in-fill or replacement housing on existing sites is smaller in size and/or increases overall housing numbers to meet local need	A neighbourhood plan can include additional policies to reflect local circumstances and requirements, providing there is evidence to support this.	Through a specific policy.		
Resist coalescence of Curdrige with Whiteley/Botley so that separate village identity is retained	A neighbourhood plan can identify areas between settlements in which new development is unlikely to be acceptable if it blurs their separate identify (as well as for other reasons).	Through a specific policy.		

¹ These have been formulated by reviewing the results and comments from the first stage consultation. It is not suggested that everyone agrees with these propositions – but they were the ones which were raised frequently and which it would seem reasonable to test further.





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Improve the public rights of way network to create more leisure routes and ability to access key facilities	<p>Safeguarding and improving the public rights of way network is can be a planning policy issue where any new development proposals are being considered.</p> <p>A programme of Improvements to the network, including maintenance, could be a project on which the parish council could work with HCC, but funding would be the defining issue. Contributions obtained from the Community Infrastructure Levy can be used to pay for improvements but receipts depend on qualifying development taking place.</p>		As a requirement in relation to development which would impact on the rights of way network.	
Improve footways along key roads to create more pedestrian friendly access and improve safety	<p>Improvements to footways require the agreement of HCC as highway authority. These could be a requirement for qualifying new development, but only where this creates a requirement to provide safe access to the development.</p> <p>A programme of improvements could be drawn up and implemented working with HCC but this would be complex and expensive. Given the priority they are likely to attach and the costs involved there is a low likelihood that HCC would pursue this. However, keeping it as a ‘live issue’ will be of important.</p>		As a requirement to contribute to improvements for appropriate new development.	





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Reduce speed limits to more appropriate levels on key roads	Speed limits are determined by HCC as highway authority and even where new development takes place, they will only be altered where they consider this necessary. The key factor is safety and that is usually measured by accident records, particularly those in which personal injury occurred. Community and political pressure can be influential.			Although reducing a specific speed limit might be a requirement for a specific planning application it would not be possible to create a generalised policy requirement
Make improvements to the most heavily used or difficult junctions on the network of roads within the village	Junction improvements might be required to enable large scale residential or commercial development (possibly outside Curdrige if this had a residual effect) or as part of a long term network improvement programme. But in the current funding environment isolated or ‘one off’ improvements are highly unlikely. Parish Council and others can maintain pressure but unless there is a specific road safety or development led requirement then upgrades are unlikely.			Consideration of any essential modifications would be required as part of a significant enough planning application but a specific additional policy is not required to achieve this.
Improve local bus services to increase number of destinations and frequency of services	Bus service provision is either commercially provided (and therefore unlikely to serve village communities well) or requires subsidy from a local authority. County Council funding is reducing and subsidy is usually prohibitively expensive for smaller authorities. Provision is therefore unlikely to improve. Community led alternatives provide might offer some options – but also require voluntary leadership and some investment.			Only large scale development could have any impact on bus services and planning policies cannot achieve improvements directly.





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Improve broadband and 5G infrastructure	<p>Implementing a high-quality telecoms infrastructure is a national planning policy objective and is a requirement for new development. Improving infrastructure to serve existing property depends on commercial/government funded initiatives and any physical infrastructure required usually has permitted development rights (therefore additional planning policies are not required).</p> <p>Local lobbying and political pressure may assist in bringing forward improvements.</p>		If any specific issues are identified regarding the installation of essential equipment which is not covered by permitted development rights a policy could facilitate this.	
Improve existing children’s play facilities in the village	<p>A contribution will be made via Community Infrastructure Levy payment for any qualifying development which the parish council could spend on play facilities – but this will be entirely proportionate to the scale of that development.</p> <p>A specific contribution could be required if substantial development were to take place if it could not provide on-site facilities.</p>		A requirement to contribute to improvements could be a requirement for qualifying new development but it is unlikely that this would produce any funding from development of the scale likely to take place in Curdridge.	





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Improve key community building through refurbishment/extension or replacement of Reading Rooms to create new multi-purpose hub for village activities	The importance of having a community hub which is fit for the future – either through refurbishment, addition to or replacement of the Reading Rooms (much loved as they are) – was raised during the first round of consultation. Whichever option was chosen it would be a major community project and the costs would be very large. Planning policy cannot accelerate this but a neighbourhood plan policy could make clear that options are kept open.		A policy which made clear that improvements in some form would be supported could assist the project by giving it credibility and ‘substance’.	
Improve awareness and communication of village events and activities to encourage participation and social life	This is not an issue for the planning system, but it is clearly one of importance in community life.			Not a planning matter
Promote additional services for the village including possibly a village shop or GP surgery	New infrastructure depends first and foremost on funding from statutory providers or commercial interest. Planning policy can enable such provision (i.e. can identify that it would be acceptable at a specific location, or by an extension of premises) but it cannot create or require provision to be made. Taking advantage of any opportunity to promote interest would be sensible, but realistically the size and location of the village makes further provision unlikely.		The NP could indicate in principle support for provision at a particular location and in particular circumstances. This might ensure that a potential barrier to provision (i.e. where could it be done) is removed.	





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Ensure that expansion of business premises is appropriate in scale and has acceptable impact on village amenity	The role and purpose of new or, more often, the expansion of existing business premises in rural communities often raises challenging issues. They can provide benefits from local employment and investment, but also pressures on infrastructure and local amenity. Planning policy is directly relevant to defining what would and would not be acceptable. A NP policy can add locally important detail to help define criteria and context.	Through a specific policy.		
Provide co-working facilities or premises to promote work from the community and locally based employment	Provision would depend on commercial or community interest and funding. However, identifying requirements under which use or conversion of premises would be acceptable would have a planning policy aspect.		Although a relevant policy could not ensure that any proposals were brought forward, it could provide some encouragement to do so.	

