

No.	Representor/Organisation	Comment
1	Amec for National Grid	<p>An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Grid's electricity and gas transmission apparatus which includes high voltage electricity assets and high pressure gas pipelines, and also National Grid Gas Distribution's Intermediate and High Pressure apparatus. National Grid has identified that it has no record of such apparatus within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p> <p><i>Gas Distribution – Low / Medium Pressure</i></p> <p>Whilst there is no implications for National Grid Gas Distribution's Intermediate / High Pressure apparatus, there may however be Low Pressure (LP) / Medium Pressure (MP) Gas Distribution pipes present within proposed development sites. If further information is required in relation to the Gas Distribution network please contact plantprotection@nationalgrid.com</p>
2	Highways England	<p>Thank you for consulting Highways England on the submission version of the Dunkeswell Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Highways England is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network (SRN) which in East Devon comprises the A30, M5 and A35. As the plan area is some distance from the SRN, we are satisfied that the proposed plan's policies will not impact on our network and we have no comments to make.</p> <p>This response does not however prejudice any future responses Highways England may make on site specific applications as they come forward through the planning process, and which will be considered by us on their merits under the appropriate policy at the time.</p>
3	South Somerset District Council	<p>I write in relation to your consultation with South Somerset District Council regarding the Dunkeswell Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Having duly considered the neighbourhood plan, we wish not to comment.</p>
4	South West Water	<p>Thanks for the above the content of which is noted and upon which we have no comment at this time.</p>
5	Sport England	<p>Government planning policy, within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), identifies how the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities, along with an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities is important.</p> <p>It is essential therefore that the neighbourhood plan reflects and complies with national planning policy for sport as set out in the NPPF with particular reference to Pars 73 and 74. It is also important to be aware of Sport England's statutory consultee role in protecting playing fields and the presumption against the loss of playing field land. Sport England's playing fields policy is set out in our Planning Policy Statement: 'A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England'. http://www.sportengland.org/playingfieldspolicy</p> <p>Sport England provides guidance on developing planning policy for sport and further information can be</p>

		<p>found via the link below. Vital to the development and implementation of planning policy is the evidence base on which it is founded.</p> <p>http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/forward-planning/</p> <p>Sport England works with local authorities to ensure their Local Plan is underpinned by robust and up to date evidence. In line with Par 74 of the NPPF, this takes the form of assessments of need and strategies for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. A neighbourhood planning body should look to see if the relevant local authority has prepared a playing pitch strategy or other indoor/outdoor sports facility strategy. If it has then this could provide useful evidence for the neighbourhood plan and save the neighbourhood planning body time and resources gathering their own evidence. It is important that a neighbourhood plan reflects the recommendations and actions set out in any such strategies, including those which may specifically relate to the neighbourhood area, and that any local investment opportunities, such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, are utilised to support their delivery.</p> <p>Where such evidence does not already exist then relevant planning policies in a neighbourhood plan should be based on a proportionate assessment of the need for sporting provision in its area. Developed in consultation with the local sporting and wider community any assessment should be used to provide key recommendations and deliverable actions. These should set out what provision is required to ensure the current and future needs of the community for sport can be met and, in turn, be able to support the development and implementation of planning policies. Sport England's guidance on assessing needs may help with such work.</p> <p>http://www.sportengland.org/planningtoolsandguidance</p> <p>If new or improved sports facilities are proposed Sport England recommend you ensure they are fit for purpose and designed in accordance with our design guidance notes.</p> <p>http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/</p> <p>Any new housing developments will generate additional demand for sport. If existing sports facilities do not have the capacity to absorb the additional demand, then planning policies should look to ensure that new sports facilities, or improvements to existing sports facilities, are secured and delivered. Proposed actions to meet the demand should accord with any approved local plan or neighbourhood plan policy for social infrastructure, along with priorities resulting from any assessment of need, or set out in any playing pitch or other indoor and/or outdoor sports facility strategy that the local authority has in place.</p> <p>In line with the Government's NPPF (including Section 8) and its Planning Practice Guidance (Health and wellbeing section), links below, consideration should also be given to how any new development, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy</p>
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6	Gladman Development	<p>Through this response, Gladman seeks to clarify the relationship of the neighbourhood plan to both national and local policy requirements highlighting areas in which we feel that the document currently lacks clarity. In this regard, we consider that the Plan would benefit from modifications to several policies to ensure that it can be found consistent with the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions.</p> <p>Legal Requirements</p> <p>Before a neighbourhood plan can proceed to referendum it must be tested against a set of basic conditions set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4b of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The Basic Conditions that the DNP must meet are as follows:</p> <p><i>a) having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the order,</i></p> <p><i>b) having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order,</i></p> <p><i>c) having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order,</i></p> <p><i>d) the making of the order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,</i></p> <p><i>e) the making of the order is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area),</i></p> <p><i>f) the making of the order does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations, and</i></p> <p><i>g) prescribed conditions are met in relation to the order and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order.</i></p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework & Planning Practice Guidance National Planning Policy Framework</p>

	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. In doing so, it sets out the requirements for the preparation of neighbourhood plans and provides communities with the power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver sustainable development they need and to assist in the overall delivery of strategic housing needs.</p> <p>At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that plan makers should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs (OAN) for housing, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change. This requirement is also applicable to the preparation of neighbourhood plans. Paragraph 16 of the Framework further sets out that qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should develop plans that support the strategic development needs for housing and economic development and to plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of a Local Plan.</p> <p>Within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, the Steering Group should have regard to the core planning principles that underpin plan-making set out at paragraph 17 of the Framework. The core planning principles seek to ensure that a neighbourhood plan sets out a clear and positive vision for the future of the area and policies contained in those plans should provide a practical policy framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency. Neighbourhood plans should seek to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, jobs and thriving local places that the country needs, whilst responding positively to the wider opportunities for growth.</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance</p> <p>The Government published its final suite of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on 6th March 2014, clarifying how specific elements of the Framework should be interpreted when preparing Local and Neighbourhood Plans. Further updates to the PPG have been made in the intervening period. The Neighbourhood Planning chapter in particular provides a clear indication of how the Government expects qualifying bodies to take account the requirements of the Framework when preparing a neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>On 11th February 2016, the Secretary of State published a series of updates to the neighbourhood planning chapter of the PPG. In summary, these update a number of component parts of the evidence base that are required to support an emerging neighbourhood plan, in particular, the changes to the PPG stress the importance of considering housing reserve sites and providing indicative delivery time tables to ensure that emerging evidence of housing needs is addressed in order to help minimise any potential conflicts that can arise so that these are not overridden by a new Local Plan. In this circumstance, we refer to the emerging Site Allocations Plan.</p> <p>The PPG also makes clear that up-to-date housing needs evidence is relevant to the question of whether a housing supply policy in a neighbourhood plan or Order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development¹.</p> <p>1 PPG Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 41-009-20160211 2 PPG Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 50-001-20160519</p> <p>Furthermore, the PPG makes clear that all settlements can play a role in delivering sustainable development in rural areas, and so blanket policies restricting housing development in some settlements and preventing other settlements from expanding should be avoided unless their use can be</p>
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supported by robust evidence². Where a need for market and/or affordable housing is identified the neighbourhood plan should seek to deliver this need in full otherwise there is risk that the Plan will be found contrary to basic conditions (a) and (d).

Development Plan

Adopted Development Plan

The current Development Plan relevant to the preparation of the BSNP consists of the East Devon Local Plan (EDLP) which was adopted by East Devon District Council (EDDC) on 28th January 2016. The EDLP covers the period from 2013 to 2031 and provides the overarching spatial strategy for the East Devon District.

The Inspector in his final report to EDDC, stated that the Council should be prepared to undertake an early review of the Local Plan if new homes are not delivered at the required rate, and therefore Gladman recommends that the DNP be worded as flexibly as possible to reduce conflicts should an early review be necessary. Section 38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that:

'If to any extent a policy contained in a development plan for an area conflicts with another policy in the development plan the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to be adopted, approved or published (as the case may be).'

Further, PPG states that conflicts should be kept to a minimum to ensure that the hard work that has gone in to the preparation of the DNP is not overridden upon adoption of the updated Local Plan following review.

Dunkeswell Neighbourhood Plan

This section highlights the key issues that Gladman would like to raise with regards to the content of the DNP as currently proposed. It is considered that some policies do not reflect the requirements of national policy and guidance, Gladman have therefore sought to recommend a series of alternative options that should be explored prior to the Plan being submitted for Independent Examination.

Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Policy NE1 – Retaining, Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Beauty of our Parish

Policy NE1 states that proposals for residential development will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse impacts on the natural environment and the tranquillity of the area. Development should only be expected to protect and enhance features of high nature conservation, landscape value, mature trees, where it is identified that the features stated above exist on the site. Further, beyond the AONB designation, there is no up-to-date evidence to demonstrate that these areas are worthy of such protection. As such, this policy is contrary to the requirements of the guidance issued by the Secretary of State. Gladman suggest rewording the policy to state of high nature conservation, landscape value, including mature trees, species-rich hedgerows, ponds and existing areas of woodland are identified, development will be expected to protect and enhance these features. Whilst Gladman accept that 'tranquillity' is referred to in paragraph 123 of the Framework, Policy NE1 provides no clarity on how this will be applied in a consistent manner through development management policies. This policy does not identify specific areas but instead would cover the neighbourhood plan area in its entirety. Gladman recommend reference to 'tranquillity' is deleted.

Policy BE1 – Maintaining the Built Character through High Quality Design

This policy seeks to define a set of design principles by which all applications for residential development will be measured.

The Framework is clear 'design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area more

		<p>generally.' Plans should not contain such policies that would add financial burdens to a scheme which would render a scheme unviable. The objectives of the Framework are for good design whilst still enabling sustainable development to come forward viably.</p> <p>Policy BE2 – Protecting Our Valued Historic and Heritage Assets in Dunkeswell Parish</p> <p>Policy BE2 of the DNP states that any development proposals will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that no harm will be caused to locally designated buildings and Dunkeswell Village Conservation Area. This does not accord with The Framework which states that if the harm to a heritage asset is less than substantial, then the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including securing its optimum viable use. Gladman therefore suggest that Policy BE2 needs rewording to reflect national policy and the flexibility this allows.</p> <p>Further, paragraph 132 to 134 of the Framework relate specifically to designated heritage assets and highlight that the more important the asset the greater the weight that should be attached to it. This policy will need to make a distinction and recognise that there are two separate balancing exercises which need to be undertaken for designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Gladman recognise the role of neighbourhood plans as a tool for local people to shape the development of their local community. However, it is clear from national guidance that these must be consistent with national policy and the up-to-date strategic requirements for the wider local authority area.</p> <p>Through this consultation response, Gladman have sought to clarify the relationship of the DNP as currently proposed with the requirements of national planning policy and the wider development needs and strategic policies set out in the strategic policies for the wider area.</p> <p>In order to meet the Neighbourhood Plan Basic Conditions, Gladman have suggested several policy modifications to the Plan. These modifications are considered necessary to ensure that the DNP meets the basic conditions when the Plan is submitted for Independent Examination. Gladman hopes you have found these representations helpful and constructive. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me or one of the Gladman team.</p>						
7	Blackdown Hills	<p>The many references and policy links to the AONB management plan and other guidance in the plan are welcome. Further, I note that comments and suggestions that I made in relation to the Second Pre-submission Version in November 2016 have been taken on board, and as such I have no further comments to make.</p>						
8	EDDC	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1541 766 1601">1. Policy NE1</td> <td data-bbox="829 1541 1484 1697">Consideration should be given to making reference to DCC's landscape Character Assessment and East Devon & Blackdown Hills AONBs and EDDC's Landscape Character Assessment within the first paragraph.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1697 790 1818">2. Policy BE2-criterion i)</td> <td data-bbox="829 1697 1484 1937">Criterion i) repeats a later statement in the policy requiring applicants to fully take into account any additional supporting national and local evidence documenting local historic and heritage assets. This should be removed on the basis of it being a repetition and it not providing clarity in terms of what evidence should be taken into account or where it can be located.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1937 766 1998">3. Policy HP2</td> <td data-bbox="829 1937 1484 1998">It is difficult to see exactly what value Policy HP2 adds to the decision making process as it requires all</td> </tr> </table>	1. Policy NE1	Consideration should be given to making reference to DCC's landscape Character Assessment and East Devon & Blackdown Hills AONBs and EDDC's Landscape Character Assessment within the first paragraph.	2. Policy BE2-criterion i)	Criterion i) repeats a later statement in the policy requiring applicants to fully take into account any additional supporting national and local evidence documenting local historic and heritage assets. This should be removed on the basis of it being a repetition and it not providing clarity in terms of what evidence should be taken into account or where it can be located.	3. Policy HP2	It is difficult to see exactly what value Policy HP2 adds to the decision making process as it requires all
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		<p>4. Policy LE1 Criterion iv)</p> <p>applicants to meet Local Plan Policy D8 and therefore duplicates existing adopted planning policy. In some recent cases of live/work unit proposals, there has been a concern regarding the effect that residential use of the unit would have on the neighbouring units in terms of pressure to curtail noisy activities and working hours. It is advised that where a unit is to be converted to live/work it should be demonstrated that residential use would be compatible with the permitted use of surrounding buildings (many of which are B1/B2/B8 units without any restrictions on working hours). This would be in the interests of the occupiers of the living accommodation and to ensure that established industrial units can continue operating without fear of restrictions. We would therefore recommend the inclusion of the following words to the policy <i>“the uses do not cause unacceptable nuisance to and are compatible with neighbouring premises/properties...”</i>.</p> <p>5. Policy LE1 Criterion v) to vii)</p> <p><i>Criteria v) to vii) should be re-labelled as they do not relate to the previous criteria.</i></p> <p>6. Policy LE1 Criterion v)</p> <p><i>It would appear contradictory to expect an application for the change of use of employment land to have to demonstrate that there will be no loss of existing employment space. It is also unclear how any detriment to the local economy will be measured.</i></p>
9	Historic England	<p>This is our first involvement with this Plan. We are pleased to note the value placed by the community on its historic environment and how this has informed the suite of policies for the area’s preservation and enhancement. Otherwise, there are no issues upon which we would wish to comment.</p>