

Brampford Speke  
Parish Plan



## 1. INTRODUCTION



This Parish Plan, together with the Village Design Statement, is a declaration by local people of how we view our village and its environment. It is an expression of public will, produced through consultation with the village.

Through the Parish Plan, the village has defined what it values most about its environment and what it wants to preserve or change. The document is a public record and provides a voice in decision making. The village achieved an excellent return rate of 77% for our questionnaire, adding weight to the plan and ensuring its credibility.

Every household in the parish has had the chance to contribute. The consultation extended to everyone's doorstep and where necessary, over the threshold, with personal help and guidance.

A Parish Plan is not mandatory but it allows a community the chance to influence their future. It is meant to be a measure of grassroots power, moving government away from the centre towards the community. It should be accepted as supplementary planning guidance by East Devon District Council, as has our Village Design Statement.



Taylor's Farm 1905



An early Revel 1906

## 2. SETTING THE SCENE



### 2.1 The Parish

The parish of Brampford Speke is tucked above the river in the Exe valley, surrounded by agricultural fields and woods. It is linear in shape with the church and pub roughly occupying the mid point. It has a remarkable sense of rural remoteness, in spite of the proximity to Exeter. This rural seclusion is introduced in the approach from Cowley by the procession of oak trees, some over a century old, which line the roadside and established by the small size of the village, the surrounding farmland and woods and the limited access with narrow, winding lanes and high banks and hedges.

The parish has been occupied since prehistoric times. It is documented from 944AD—and by its full name from the 13th century. Most of the time from then until the early 18th century the estate was owned by the Speke family.

The village remains picturesque, with many thatched buildings, cob walls, cottages and some grander classical houses. There is a mix of smaller homes along the two side

roads and in the thatched heart of the village, as well as squeezed into gaps between larger houses. St Peter's Church, largely a Victorian rebuild, is a key landmark and defines the characteristic village skyline.

The centre of the village is a conservation area and has many listed buildings, making a pleasing foil for the centuries old tradition of farming which persists to this day with cows grazing alongside houses.

The Parish Plan survey reveals parishioners' strong desire to preserve this rural quality with its limited access. Many of the main hedges are at least 1000 years old. Their removal would lead to loss of irreplaceable evidence for the history of the landscape. The remaining green open spaces in the parish were also regarded as important by villagers, establishing the agricultural backdrop for the village.

*(More information about the village and its history can be found in the Village Design Statement, from which some of this introduction is derived.)*

Entente cordiale: families from Commes and Brampford Speke



Village Dog Show



Belly dancing WI style in the hall



Tea-shop and Chapel



Brampford Speke does not have the problem of second homes or holiday houses. Properties are highly sought after by people working in Exeter or nearby and young families are continuing to move into the village, forming a strong community.

The village school has a thriving population of 60 children and rising year on year with enthusiastic support from parents and an active society of “friends”. It was described as “good” in the latest Ofsted report and attracts pupils from beyond its catchment area. There is an active pre-school club at the school with links to a toddler group which meets in the village hall and committed parents hold numerous fun functions open to all villagers. School children enjoy use of a sports field in the village courtesy of a local farmer. The school also makes good use of the church and chapel and has forged links with schools in neighbouring villages.

The church and chapel constitute an important part of village life. The village calendar reflects the many events held for these institutions from dog shows to coffee mornings. They have a committed band of supporters always looking for ways to raise funds. However as the church is reliant on raising its own funds

to maintain the large listed building (Grade I because of its Victorian pews), more support is always needed.

The newly redesigned village pub, formerly *The Agricultural Inn* now renamed *The Lazy Toad*, has a flourishing restaurant and the recently opened *Exe Valley Tea-room* offers popular lunches and stocks a supply of core groceries. The village also has a thriving WI which meets in the hall, and a volunteer-run link-up scheme for infirm people to attend doctors’ surgeries or hospital appointments as the village is too small to support its own doctors’ surgery. Many older people also make use of a weekly shopping coach to the supermarket. A popular film club in the village hall is well supported and there is an established Neighbourhood Watch and Children’s Wildlife club.

Brampford Speke promotes entente cordiale with its successful twinning with Commes, Normandy, near the D-Day landing beaches. About a dozen families from either side of the channel get together every year taking it in turns to host a raft of activities and opening their homes to their guests. The twinning society is open to everyone, regardless of language skills.

## 2.2 The Community



New school entrance

Farmer - Alan Nicks



Cows graze in front of Chamberlain's Farm



Farmer - Alan Luxton



## 2.2 The Community

The village has a sprinkling of cottage industries with a jewellery maker and complementary therapist, as well as a restorer of antiques. Local farmers offer services from hedge trimming to heavy ground work, machine hire and pipe laying. There is also a popular doorstep trade in home grown produce, flowers and eggs.

Bramford Speke remains strongly agricultural with five families currently farming in the parish. They play an active role in village life and Chamberlains, still a working farm, occupies a central position in the village.

Although the village is too small to make up its own competitive sports teams we join very readily with neighbouring villages and towns. In particular many families belong to the excellent cricket club in Thorverton, where the Colts is run enthusiastically and highly successfully by a former Bramford Speke family. Many families also belong to the tennis clubs in Newton St Cyres and Exeter and to teams for rugby and football in Crediton as well as Exeter. We are fortunate in having such excellent teams nearby and many Bramford Speke youngsters represent the county or district.

### 3. MAKING THE PARISH PLAN

Children's views:  
drawing by Peter Boyle, age 9 (left) and  
William Eggleton, aged 9 (right)



The idea of a Parish Plan was first raised in 2003 by the Parish Council and an article in *Speke-Up* explained its potential advantages.

In 2007 the Parish Council decided to take a Parish Plan forward. A public meeting was called in the village hall where representatives of East Devon District Council gave a presentation on Parish Plans. Villagers were able to explore the concept and people attending were asked to write down suggestions for possible actions. Volunteers were sought to form a Parish Plan Group. The group was designated as separate from the Parish Council but included two Parish Councillors who would report back.

Consultation was the key element informing the issues covered by the plan. There followed a lengthy process involving meticulous attention to the aims and procedure at every stage, guided by the Community Council of Devon's Community Plan Toolkit. Villagers were invited to a further public meeting addressed by Paul Edwards of the Community Council of Devon. To ensure that villagers had the chance to inform the design of the questionnaire, the Parish Plan Group ran a stall at a "Crafty Breakfast", put an article in our parish magazine,

*Speke-Up*, advertising the process and at the 2008 Annual Parish Meeting asked people to write up potential topics. The Church, Chapel and the Village Hall Management Committee were also asked to provide questions.

It was agreed that every adult in the household would have a say. The crux of the consultation was a questionnaire distributed to every household. We compared questionnaires designed by a number of East Devon villages and consulted other Parish Plan Committees in person and by telephone. Every aspect of the questionnaire was debated and discussed in detail.

The questionnaire was kept simple and as short as possible to encourage response. This was made possible by having a highly regarded Village Design Statement already produced. There had also already been a separate survey on affordable housing by the Community Council of Devon.

The church and chapel were consulted, as were the school children through their representatives and teenagers in the village. It was decided after consultation that teenagers would write their own input to the plan and that small children would produce drawings.

**3.1 Choosing the sample** All residents aged 18 and over were asked to complete questionnaires. One questionnaire was distributed to each household with each questionnaire having space for four people to provide responses. Households with more than four eligible people were invited to contact the group to get further questionnaires but no-one took up this offer.

Consultation with younger children was instigated via several approaches to representatives of childrens' groups in the village, and to the school itself. Some informal comments resulted and further direct approaches to individual families produced additional response. Consultation with adolescents was conducted with help from four teenage volunteers.

### **3.2 Questionnaire distribution and retrieval**

At the 2008 Annual Parish Meeting it was agreed to distribute and collect questionnaires by hand. Advance warning was published in Speke-Up, together with an article about the plan and a call to everyone to respond. Those too infirm or with visual disabilities were helped fill in their forms in their own homes, a procedure which offered the chance for discussion. It also gave those frail people who might otherwise be overlooked the opportunity to express their views in response to open questions.

In order to maintain anonymity, all completed questionnaires were to be sealed by the respondent in the envelopes provided, before being returned to the person collecting them. Envelopes were then collected centrally before being opened.





The questionnaire included both free and forced choice questions. Where appropriate, questions included the option of adding free text responses. A number of opportunities were provided for respondents to comment in free text in response to specific prompts in addition to a field asking for any other comments.

A database was created using *Epi Info Version 3.5.1* (CDC/WHO, 2008) Data were entered into the database and then exported into the data analysis module of the same program. We report frequencies of responses for each question with “missing data” being included in the denominators. Graphical representations of the data were produced in *PowerPoint 2003* as either bar or pie charts.

Free text responses were relatively infrequent for most questions and most were relatively simple. These were transcribed into word files for each question and then subjected to simple thematic analysis to derive common themes.

After analysing the questionnaire responses, a presentation of the results was the main item featured at the 2009 Annual Parish Meeting. The presentation was widely advertised through *Speke-Up* and by posters in the village urging parishioners to have their say in taking things forward.

There was a lively discussion of the results and a number of volunteers came forward to set up and help with action groups. The resulting Action Plan is at the end of this document.

### 3.3 Data analysis

### 3.4 From Consultation to Action

## 4. WHO ANSWERED THE QUESTIONNAIRES?

Overall 77% of the questionnaires distributed were returned. Figures 1 - 4 give some details about the people in the households who responded. In all the figures "M" stands for missing information about that question.

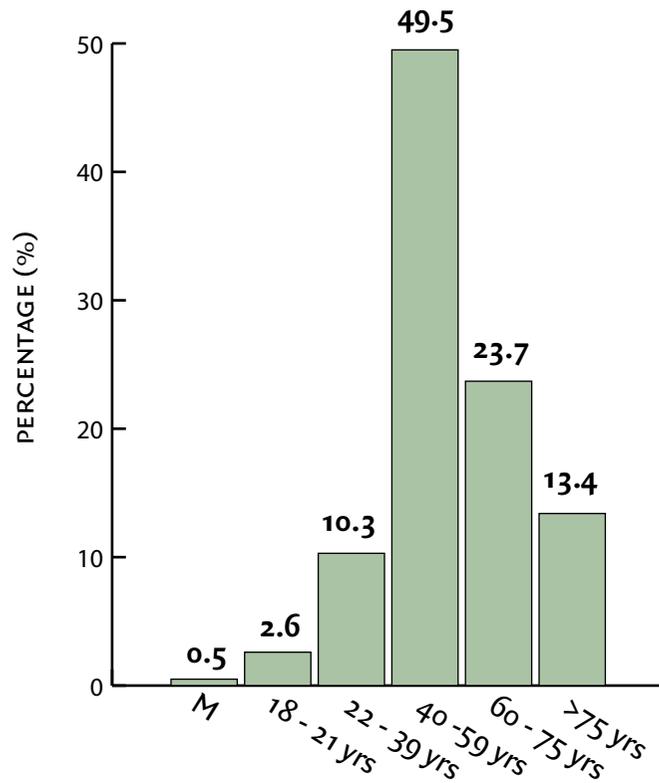


Figure 1: Age distribution respondents

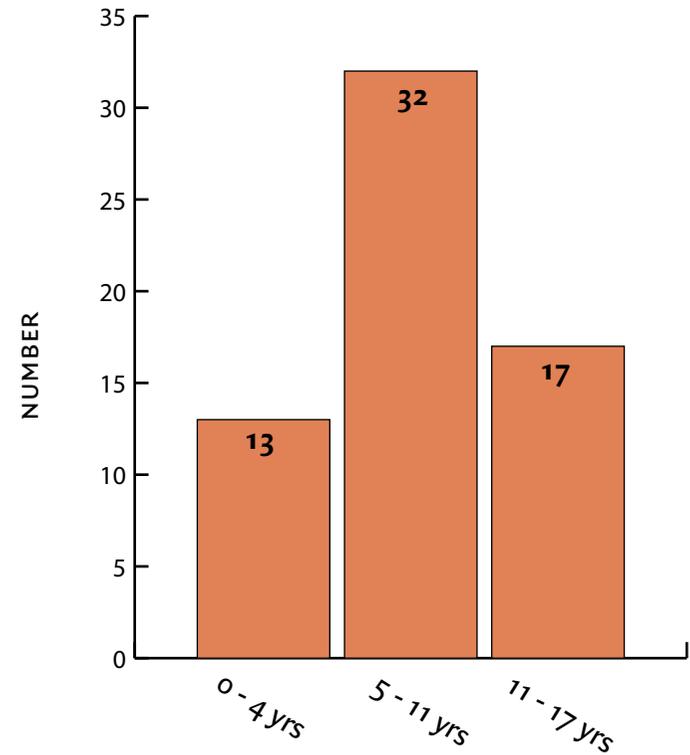


Figure 2: Age distribution of children of respondents

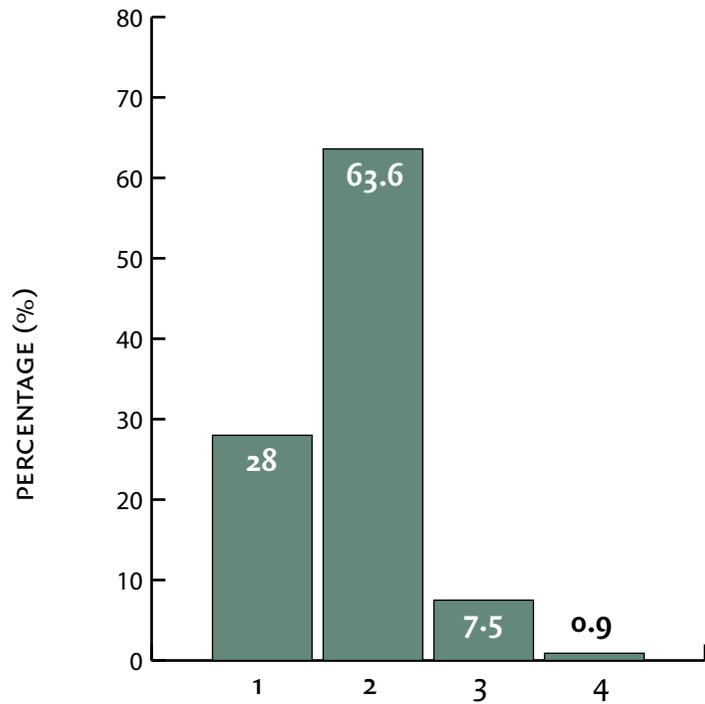


Figure 3: Number of respondents per household

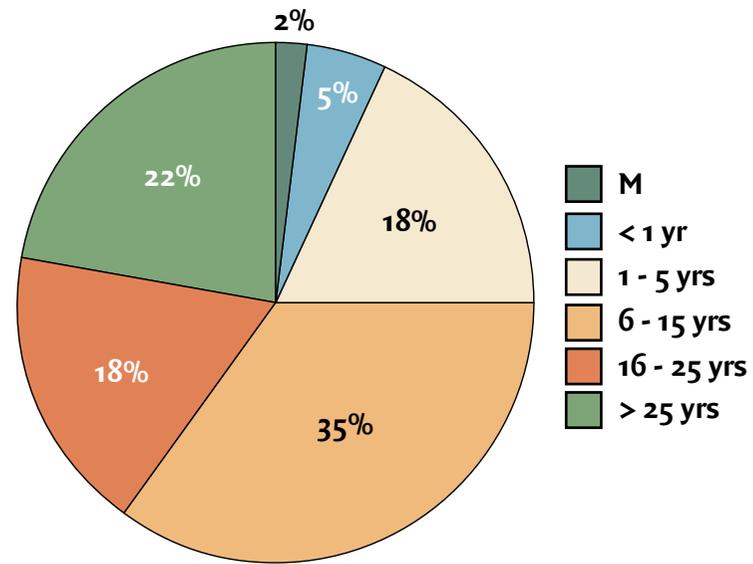


Figure 4: How long have you lived in the village?

Chapel Road 1921



Brooke Cottage 1910

## 5. THE RESULTS: HOW WE VIEW OUR VILLAGE AND WHAT WE WANT TO PRESERVE OR CHANGE

### 5.1 We like living here (and why)

The survey found a very positive response to life in and around Bramford Speke. Most issues arose from people wanting to protect the village environment.

Responses showed that as a community we greatly value our peaceful rural location. We are protective of our traditional banks and hedges and want to maintain the character of our traditional and period properties. We want to preserve trees and gardens and keep the village unspoilt. We also value the small size of the village and quiet lanes away from the traffic rat runs. We find it a particular bonus that Bramford Speke is so conveniently close to Exeter.

The peaceful situation is the most valued attribute of the village (87.6 percent appreciate this) with closeness to Exeter and rural nature of the village following close behind. Another 87.6 % of people want to protect the green fields and almost as many want to preserve the hedgerows. We want our fields to stay agricultural (72.7 %) and we want to preserve the church and chapel (76.8%). The village hall is also valued by 69.1% who mostly think it just needs simple refurbishment. (Figures 5-7)

Figure 5: What do you like about living here?

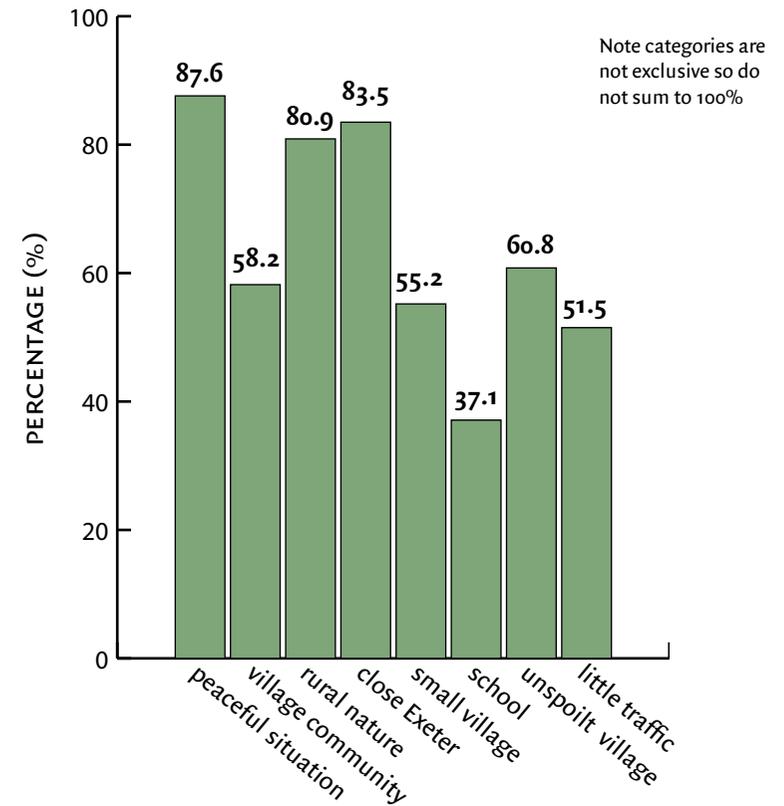
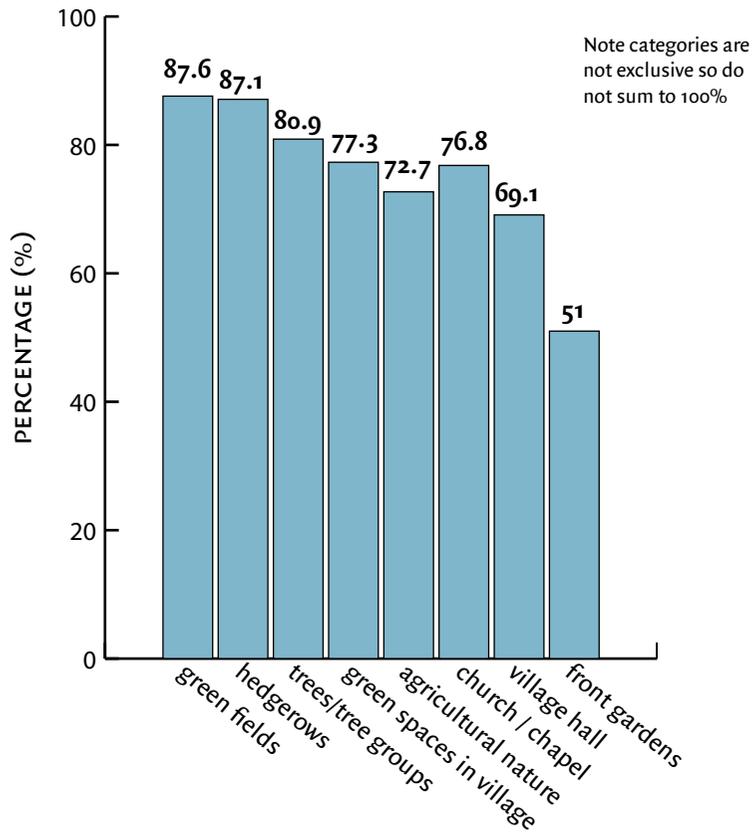
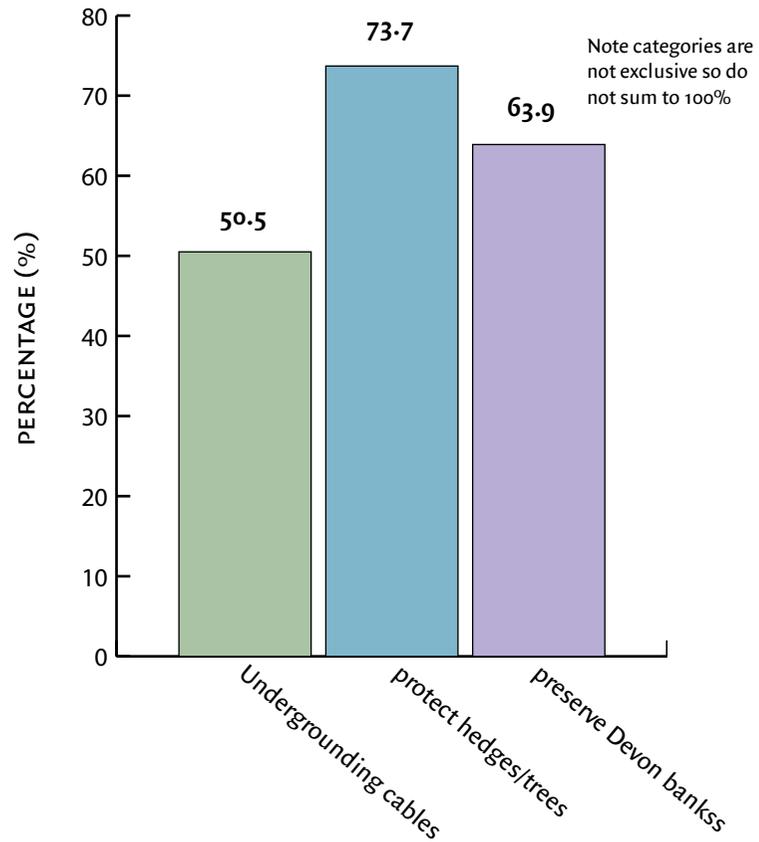


Figure 6: What features of the village should be protected?



Preserve fields and trees

Figure 7: Which would improve village environment?



## 5.2 Rule on extensions

In the light of recent extensions, a large majority of villagers want to change East Devon County Council’s planning views on extensions to period properties. This was one of the strongest results in the survey. Residents want the choice of being able to blend in new extensions with the style and materials of the period property instead of having to make them look different.

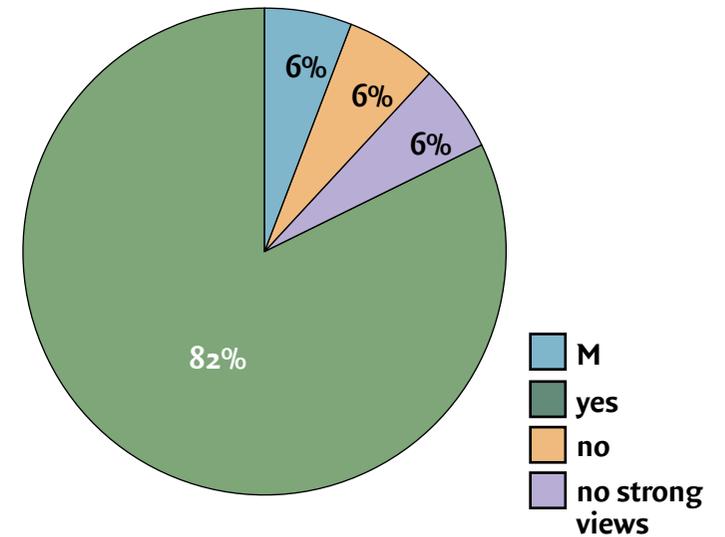


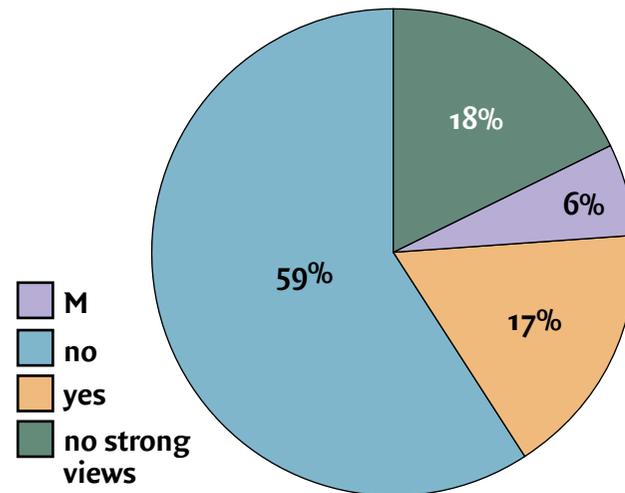
Figure 8: Change East Devon planning rule on extensions?



### 5.3 Development

A majority of villagers are against further housing development in the village. Of those who expressed views more than three to one are against it, (59% say none as opposed to 17% yes). The vast majority of villagers, 97%, want any possible development confined to brownfield sites.

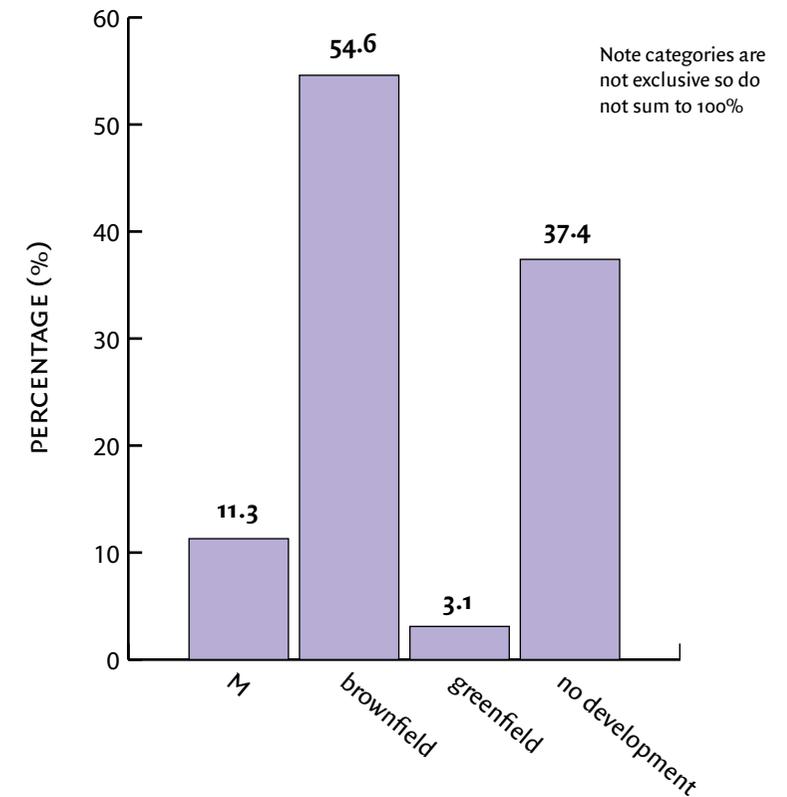
Figure 9: Do you want housing development in the village?



### 5.4 Village design statement (VDS)

The village is strongly supportive of the Design Statement. Our VDS has now received a fresh mandate, with another large majority, 66%, wanting to keep to its principles.

Figure 10: Where development, if it does happen?



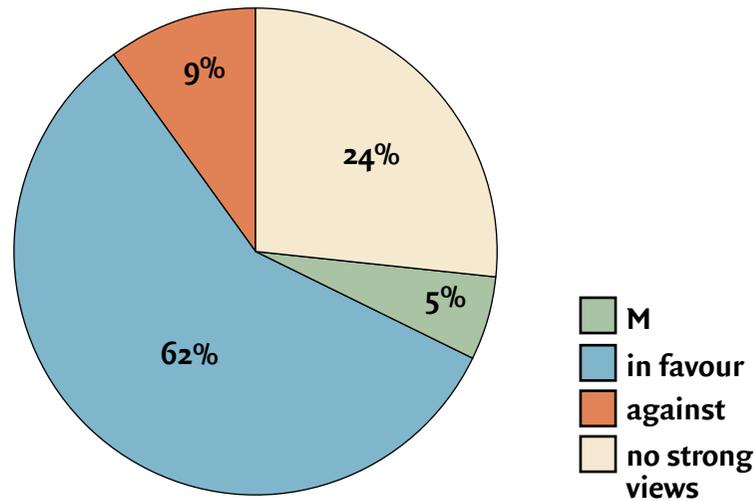


Figure 11: Would you be in favour of light, small scale cottage industry in the village?

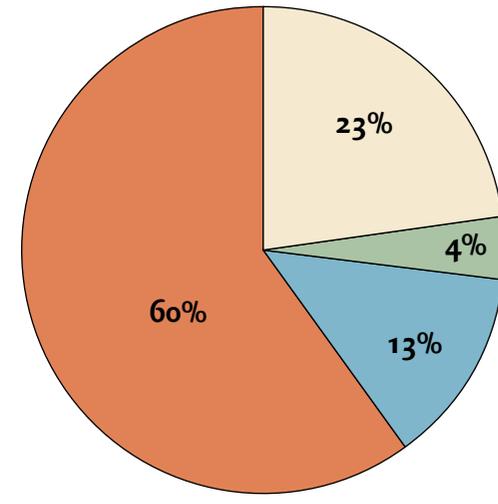


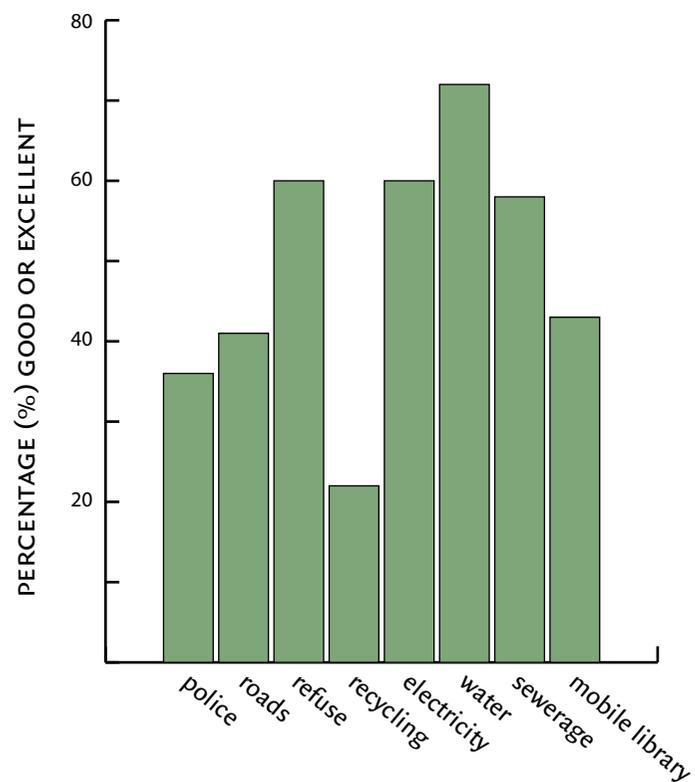
Figure 12: Would you be in favour of heavier industry in the village?

### 5.5 Industrial and commercial development

We are happy to have light, small-scale cottage industry but preferably in existing buildings and provided it doesn't generate traffic. In the past there were three shops including a post office and a number of small scale concerns such as a cobbler, a wheelwright and an orchid grower.

However, heavier industry such as motor repairs was rejected with only 13% in favour. Reasons given were traffic, noise and being out of keeping. Figures 11-12

Figure 13: Views on services



Responses indicate that our street lighting is “about right”, our roads are “reasonable to good”, our rubbish collection is “good”, but recycling collection came out as the worst of the services, with several requests for more extensive recycling. In addition, people would like garden waste to be collected. Our electricity scored as “good” in spite of previous outages; water and sewerage scored well.



The police did not rate as highly as might be expected with most people scoring their service as just reasonable (nearly 40%). However a third of people think they are doing a good job while less than 5% rate them as excellent and 12% find their service poor. Responses suggest that the mobile library serves us reasonably well although interestingly 35% did not express an opinion. The Parish Plan Group decided that this service needs to be better promoted to reach more people, and has already submitted an article to *Speke-Up* magazine.

## 5.6 Public services

### 5.7 The Village Hall



A huge majority of people want the village hall and approve of the subsidy levied to keep it. In comments most people think it is fine as it is, just needing decoration. Many responses suggested painting the pine cladding a light colour to brighten up the interior and changing the strip lighting to something less harsh. New curtains and cushions would be appreciated and there were several calls for quieter heating. A ramp for wheelchair access was suggested, however this has already been under investigation by the Village Hall Management Committee. Other suggestions were mainly simple improvements. While some suggested more parking, others said no parking was needed. The hall was also not wanted to be a commercial enterprise.



Now...a party in the hall (Above)  
Then... British Legion Dinner,  
50 years ago (Top right)

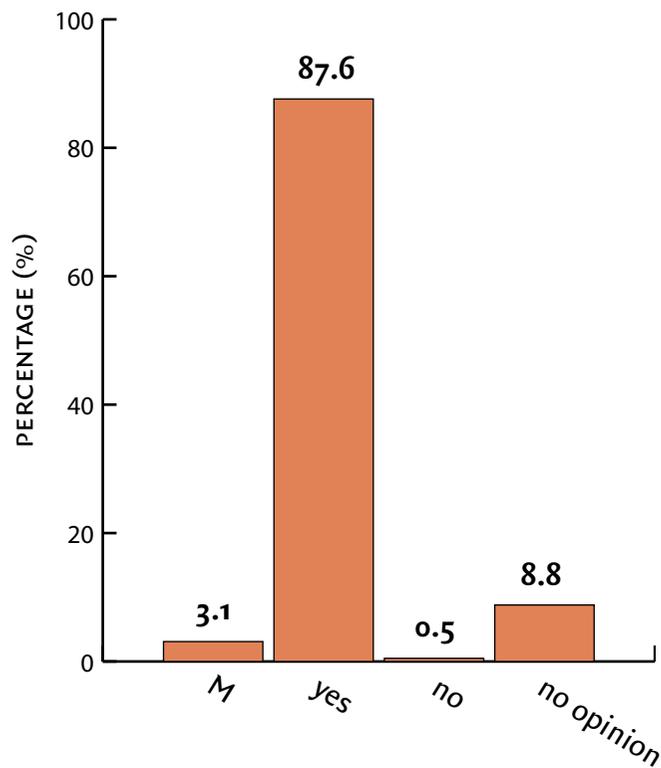


Figure 14: Do we need a village hall?

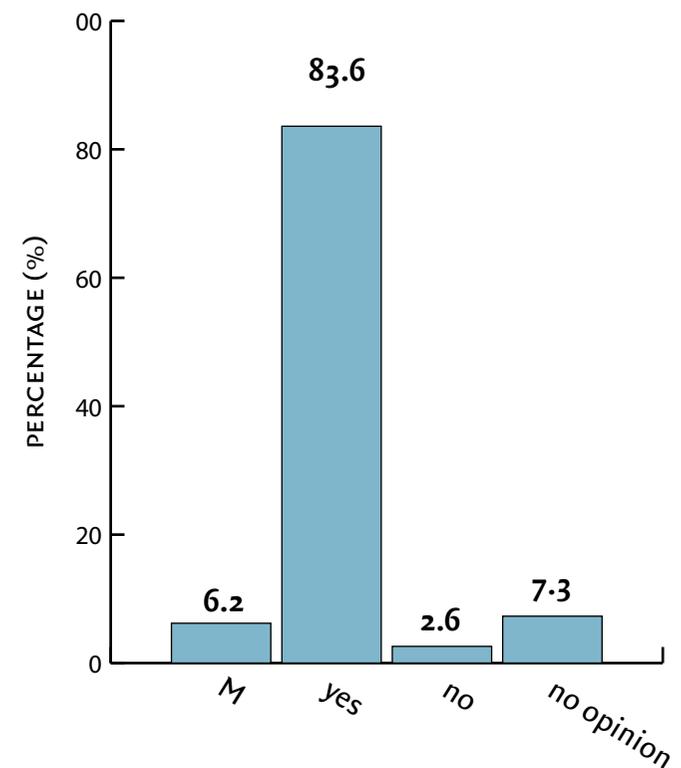


Figure 15: Do you agree with a subsidy for the village hall?

## 5.8 Facilities for children and teenagers

Historically this has been a cause of much controversy in the village when an attempt by the then Parish Council to compulsorily purchase The Green was rejected by public ballot. In our survey the subject of additional facilities for children attracted considerable attention. 39% of respondents think it is very or extremely important for children to have more play facilities but the majority, 45% said it is “less or not important”. (Figure 16) This issue attracted a high number of written comments, mostly in favour of additional play facilities but also many against, with worries about creating a nuisance and feeling we already have “plenty provided by nature”. The possibility of erecting swings and a bench in the grounds of the Village Hall will now be explored, see p 20 and Action Plan.

The issue of somewhere for teenagers to congregate drew less

attention with over a quarter not responding and a majority thinking this not very important. However 33 % think it is very or extremely important for teenagers to have somewhere to meet (Figure 17). The hall was cited as a suitable venue with several commenting that it used to be used for teenagers. The issue attracted many strong comments, in particular expressing concerns that outside space to “hang out” would lead to noise and disruption. Others called it a “daft” idea. There was little comment in support of providing outside space but what there was was impassioned.

Although the hall could be available for teenage activities with help from a volunteer organiser, outside space is currently dependent on a site being made available, as with the childrens’ playground, described above.

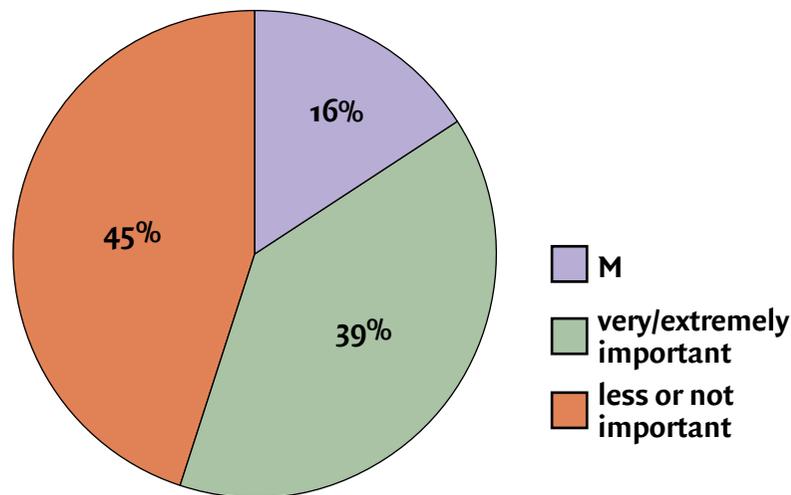


Figure 16: Proportion saying additional children’s play area very/extremely important

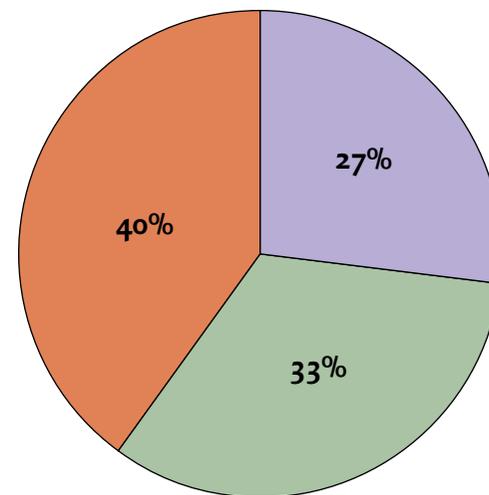


Figure 17: Proportion saying somewhere for teenagers to hang out very/extremely important





Snoozing beside footpath 13



By footpath 10



### 5.9 More buses wanted

Most people (58%) feel it is very or extremely important to try to increase the frequency of the bus service.

Public transport in the village is limited to one bus a day on weekdays only and, although very welcome, it does not fulfil the needs of people getting to work or young peoples' social needs. Consequently villagers are reliant on their cars and in the light of current environmental concerns this is not sustainable.

Teenagers cited more public transport as their main need.

### 5.10 Footpaths and bridleways

Most people (65%) are happy with the network of paths and find them well maintained and signposted. There was widespread concern that publicising the footpaths would attract more cars, as happened in Church Drive recently. A strong majority, 59%, oppose advertising the footpaths while 24 percent are not concerned. This elicited written comments too, opposing advertising.

Energy conservation is something most people have a view on with many responding to this question. With oil prices rising and no piped gas in the village, many people expressed an interest in learning about energy conservation (44%), although a large number said they would not be interested (38%). Considerably more respondents, 58%, expressed an interest in the possibility of alternative generation of electricity in the village. A substantial majority, 64%, want to join forces and purchase oil together to obtain cheaper prices.

This section invited free comments and a wide range of views was expressed. Some clear themes did emerge: housing development was seen as the biggest threat, also urban development, overspill, sprawl from Exeter, overdevelopment, low cost housing and government obsession with housing were cited repeatedly. Cars, too many cars and big cars driven fast, as well as heavy vehicle traffic and major roads was the next commonly cited threat. The dangers of destruction of hedges and banks worried a number of respondents.

A couple of responses cited badgers and climate change as threats.

### 5.11 Energy: What's in the wind?

### 5.12 Threats to the village



## 6. CONSULTATION WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Consultation with teenagers was done through young representatives at schools attended by village children and by contacting home-schooled young people. Notices in Speke-Up and on the notice boards also called for young people to get in touch with their views.

The most pressing concern of teenagers was lack of public transport. They all called for more buses, particularly after school and at weekends. “We have to rely on lifts from our parents” was the unanimous complaint.

They all appreciated the countryside around the village and said they enjoyed the woods and river area.

Teenagers would all like to have use of a pool table and table tennis in the village hall. Some would also like a youth club in the hall where indoor games like “British Bulldog” and “Sock Football” were played. Others asked for games machines in the hall.

The hall was also wanted for discos and there was a call for a village band to be formed, practising in the hall. Some teenagers already play instruments together informally. Other suggested uses for the hall included a chess club and quiz nights. A village drama group (of all ages) was also wanted by some teenagers.

Some called for outside space to play sport (“with two goalposts!”). Others weren’t interested in sport and would like access to currently private woods. There was a request for a swimming pool.

The younger children, who made comments both directly and through their parents, said they enjoyed playing in the river area. Many also wanted more play facilities, such as swings and a park with a bench. There were a couple of calls for a swimming pool (and fountains) and there was demand for swings and a bench in the Village Hall grounds, for drop in use by young children and parents or carers, with the offer to co-ordinate this (see Action Plan).



## 7. OTHER POSSIBLE AREAS OF INTEREST

Further issues raised outside of the consultation for this Parish Plan include a cycle path to Exeter and Stoke Canon, a village website and the Tithes and Apportionments project.



In 2006 the Parish Council and Annual Parish Meeting approved the idea of our applying, via the Community Projects Officer, to the 'Your Heritage' Lottery fund for £10,000 for creation of modified versions of the 1841 Bramford Speke Tithe Map & Apportionments, which name all dwellings, fields, owners, tenants, crops and tithes. The map and text would be presented in two ways:

(A) As a plasticized version of the 5' Tithe Map (for the Hall) modified to show ancient field names and current field boundaries--part of our heritage and a wonderful teaching aid.

(B) On a website, thus attracting funding, as part of a growing national movement to digitize these rare documents before they vanish.

Plans to make our project the Pilot for a huge County Record Office consortium tithes project covering the whole south-west fell through, with the result that our project can proceed only if the consortium's application to the Heritage Lottery fund should fail. Our project has therefore most unfortunately been stalled as a result of the consortium's activities.

1842 tithe map: field numbers are given  
field names in the apportionments

### 7.1 Bramford Speke Tithes & Apportionments

## 7.2 Affordable housing

A survey of needs was carried out by the Community Council of Devon to assess the demand for affordable housing in 2005. This had a response rate of 37%. In their report, the Community Council interpreted results as showing:

- The level of housing need would be considered as low and unlikely to justify development.
- If any new building were to be considered, a small development of 2 bedroom properties (up to 4 units maximum) would appear to be sufficient to meet current identified need.

- Units should be at the affordable end of the housing market with options for self- build or shared ownership being explored.
- Residents would be likely to support such a development.

There have been subsequent discussions between EDDC and our Balanced Housing working party about the possibility of developing affordable housing but no appropriate available site could be identified. Affordable housing may be built in our sister village Upton Pyne (where land is available) to serve both communities.



The "Green": compulsory purchase voted down

## 7.3 Village Green

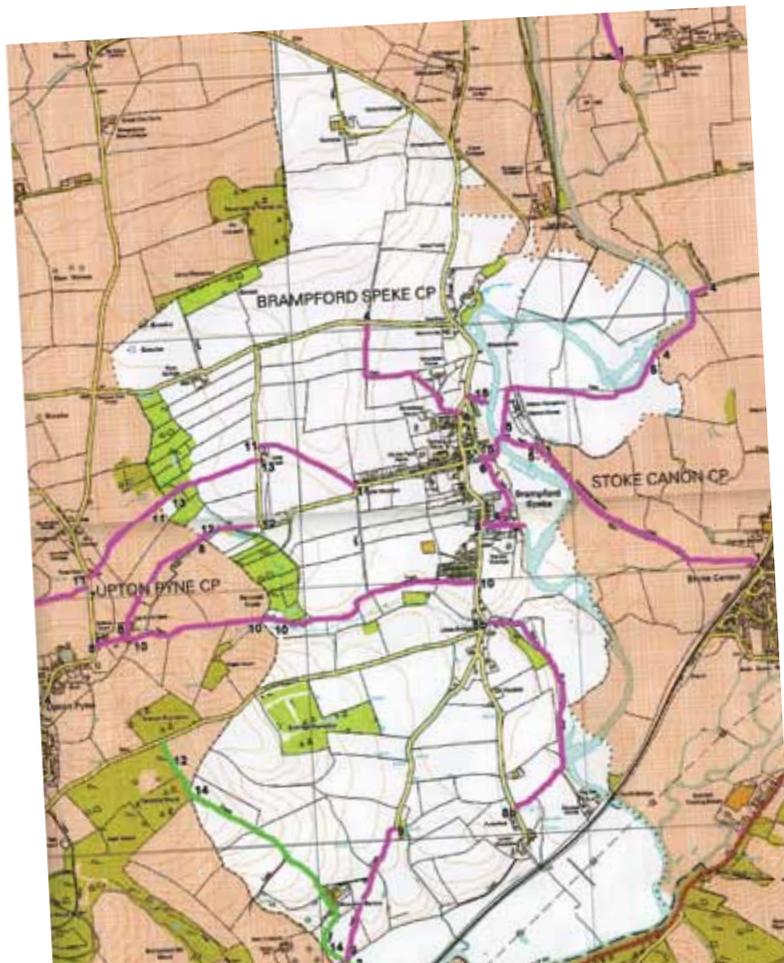


There is currently no designated village green in Bramford Speke, although a centrally sited field has long been known as "The Green" and given occasional public use. Privately owned and tilled by a tenant farmer, its designation as a Site of Social Amenity was regrettably reversed. "The Green" has generally been regarded as the lung of the village and parishioners have repeatedly resisted housing development on it (once by a large petition). More recently, an attempt by the then Parish Council to compulsorily purchase the field from its previous owner was voted down by the village (see section 5.8).

## 8. MAKING THE PARISH PLAN COUNT

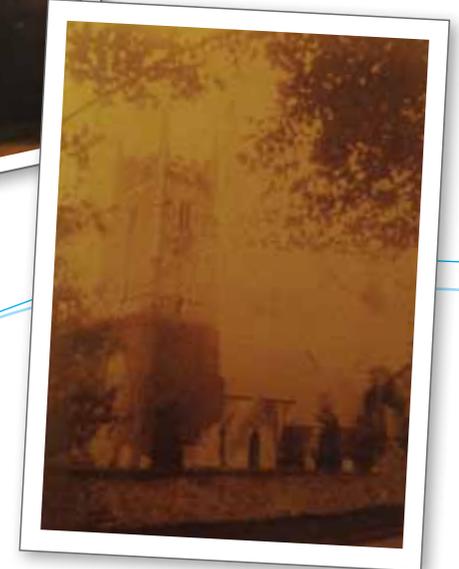
Most of the key points that came out of our consultation will inform how the Parish Council can act on our behalf and provide ammunition for them as they negotiate with other organisations. There are also a number of areas where villagers have agreed to establish groups of interested people to try to achieve objectives. We hope that this will be a developing

process as more villagers come forward to help. The Parish Plan Group will offer continuing help to these groups and aim to ensure that key messages aren't lost in the future. The Action Plan in the final section lists action points arising from the consultation, who will take responsibility for these and how they will go about it.



Main Street (Chamberlains Cottage) 1915

St Peter's Church 1909



AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<p><b>HOUSING DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p>Any proposals for development to be considered strictly in accordance with the strong opposition and views recorded in the survey.</p> <p>Public reaction to any proposed affordable housing to be sought at the time and site to be considered with regard to strong views expressed in this survey</p>	<p>Parish Council to make decisions in accordance with this planning guidance. PC also to put forward this strong expression of public view to EDDC in response to applications.</p>	<p>Parish Council. Partner: EDDC</p>	<p>Immediate, ongoing</p>

ENVIRONMENT	TREES	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
	<p>Preserve trees and woods in and around parish. Work to replant trees and woods in the parish</p> <p>Maintain a watching brief on all planning applications for implications for trees and woods</p> <p>Ensure that tree planting is incorporated in any development and that important trees outside the conservation area are protected by a TPO (Tree Preservation Order).</p>	<p>Liaise with land owners and EDDC. Keep good links with Forestry Commission and EDDC. Raise public awareness.</p> <p>Apply for funding to replant trees and woods where possible. Inform and advise parish council on individual cases and all relevant planning issues. Parish Council to make decisions with this policy in mind. Move to instate TPOs as outlined</p>	<p>Action Group, leader Elaine Hollingsworth (Tree Warden) Partners: EDDC Tree Officer, Parish Council, Forestry Commission</p>	<p>Already applied for grant to plant trees and hedges and contacted landowners. Working to save the woods and hedge oaks under threat at this moment</p> <p>Working to preserve woodland trees and hedge oaks currently under threat</p>

AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>CABLES</b></p> <p>Undergrounding of all main (not service) obtrusive wiring in the village, initially in a trial area; Chapel Road</p>	<p>Consult relevant companies and negotiate on costing and feasibility</p>	<p>Named volunteers Partners: Western Power Distribution, British Telecom, EDDC</p>	<p>Negotiation underway. Estimated costs for Chapel Road alone, £78,000, of which WPD would fund £26,000, leaving us to fund the remaining £52,000</p>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>BANKS AND HEDGES</b></p> <p>Protect banks and hedges from damage including breaches for new vehicular access made without relevant permission</p>	<p>Parish Council to take action on illegal breaches and where wide vehicles repeatedly damage banks. PC to protect banks and hedges in all planning applications</p>	<p>Parish Council: Partner EDDC; Devon Hedges Group</p>	<p>Immediate. Ongoing</p>
<p><b>EXTENSION RULE</b></p> <p>Change current planning requirement to extensions to period buildings. Give people the choice of whether to blend extensions in with original style and materials or not.</p>	<p>Meet with EDDC to present the strong demand for a change in thinking on extensions to period buildings. P.C. to consider new guidance in planning decisions</p>	<p>Parish Council with back-up from Parish Plan Group Partner: EDDC</p>	<p>Immediate</p>

AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<p><b>SERVICES</b></p> <p>Garden waste collected and recycling expanded to include more categories eg card, plastic.</p>	<p>Lobby EDDC and collection companies.</p>	<p>Parish Council; Partner EDDC, Collection Company (SITA)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p><b>AMENITIES</b></p> <p><b>PLAY AREA</b></p> <p>Swings and bench in Village Hall grounds to be erected for use as play area</p>	<p>Explore and negotiate with PC for play area in grounds of Village Hall. Call for villagers with large grounds to rent or offer use of extra outside space for children’s play area</p>	<p>Parish Council. Named Volunteer.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p><b>AMENITIES</b></p> <p><b>YOUTH CLUB</b></p> <p>Youth club or similar activities for young people</p>	<p>Initiate a club for young people to get together and facilitate activities</p> <p>Additional activities in village hall</p>	<p>Named Volunteers. Further leaders sought for additional activities for older children in hall. Partner: Parish Council</p>	<p>Pursuing this in the Baptist church hall, for young people. Already initiated in the summer for children up to age 11.</p>

AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<p><b>AMENITIES</b></p> <p><b>LIFT SCHEME</b></p> <p>Forming a lift club or link scheme for those wanting to share lifts to town, school, etc</p>	<p>Invite interested people to join scheme, set up internet group and designate pick up point</p>	<p>Action Group: Named Volunteer leader</p>	<p>Already advertised for interest and investigating internet link. Six months to one year</p>
<p><b>AMENITIES</b></p> <p><b>SEAT FOR BUS SHELTER</b></p> <p>Provide seat in existing bus shelter</p>	<p>Carry out work to provide seat</p>	<p>Parish Council. Partner; EDDC</p>	<p>Six months</p>
<p><b>ENERGY</b></p> <p><b>CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE GENERATION</b></p> <p>Exploring ways to conserve energy with village community and look at generating alternative energy.</p> <p>Taking advantage of available grants for renewable energy supplies to community buildings</p>	<p>Arrange public meeting with energy experts. Explore and take forward possible ways of generating energy both individually and as a community. Arrange visit of survey van to scan individual houses for escaping heat by thermal imaging. Advise home-owners on solutions.</p> <p>Explore possibility of heating community buildings, e.g. village hall, by renewable sources currently funded by grants</p>	<p>Named Voluteers Partners: Devon Association for Renewable Energy/ Renewable Energy for Devon/</p>	<p>Six months to a year</p>

AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<p><b>ENERGY</b></p> <p><b>GROUP OIL PURCHASE</b></p> <p>Group Oil purchasing scheme</p>	<p>Explore and initiate system for group buying of oil to obtain cheaper rate</p>	<p>Named Volunteer</p>	<p>Six months</p>
<p><b>PUBLICISING SITE VISITS</b></p> <p>Greater awareness for villagers of planning applications and site meetings</p>	<p>Create internet messaging for interested villagers of upcoming planning applications, explain what they are and when site meeting to be held</p>	<p>Parish Council</p>	<p>Immediate</p>
<p><b>VILLAGE HALL</b></p> <p>Creating a brighter, more cheerful look for the interior of the village hall. Maintain watching brief on disabled access</p>	<p>Simple improvements to hall including painting the interior cladding and changing the strip lighting; explore ways to improve the heating.</p>	<p>Named Volunteer Partner/ Parish Council</p>	<p>Immediate start</p>
<p><b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b></p> <p><b>FOOTPATHS</b></p> <p>Farmers and EDDC to inform public by notice at the fieldgate when fields with footpaths and public pathways have recently been sprayed and what with.</p>	<p>Liaising with farmers in a spirit of goodwill and consensus</p>	<p>Parish Council</p>	<p>Immediate</p>

AIM	ACTION	LEAD PARTNER	TIMESCALE
<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>  <b>FIELDS ADJOINING HOUSES</b>  Where dwellings abut fields, farmers to alert householders, if possible, when spraying and choose suitable wind conditions, also maintain safety margin from boundary.	Liaising with farmers as above	Parish Council	Immediate
<b>CHURCH</b>  <b>SOUND SYSTEM</b>  Install sound system for church	Installing suitable sound system in church. Raise funds	Named Volunteer partner: Parochial Church Council	Six months
<b>CHURCH</b>  <b>HEATING</b>  Heating for Church	Investigate and identify appropriate heating system for Grade One pews in listed church building. Raise funds	As above	Within two years
<b>PARISH PLAN</b>  Overseeing progress of Parish Plan	Standing Item on Parish Council Agenda	Parish Council	Continuing



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Front & back cover photographs  
**John Spivey**

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Members: Juliet Bell, John Eggleton, Jim Franklin,  
Molly Luxton, Allannah Tomkins

*The success of this Plan has only been made possible by the participation of so many villagers who filled in the questionnaire.*

*To join an action group:* contact Stuart Logan via Parish Clerk.

*For village contacts:* see *Speke-Up* magazine and/or the *Parish Handbook* (for a copy please contact the Parish Clerk)