



Newton Poppleford & Harpford Neighbourhood Plan

Submission Version Representation Form

The Newton Poppleford & Harpford Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by Newton Poppleford & Harpford Parish Council. It has now been formally submitted to East Devon District Council who are legally required to undertake public consultation.

Accession	Rep No.
For Council Use Only	For Council Use Only

Please return this form to East Devon District Council by 29th May 2020. Representations received after this time will not be accepted.

Part A – Personal Details Please note we cannot accept anonymous responses.

Personal Details		Agent's Details (if applicable)*	
Title	Mrs	Title	
First Name	Hilary	First Name	
Last Name	Winter	Last Name	
Job Title (where relevant)	Forum Officer	Job Title (where relevant)	
Organisation (where relevant)	Devon Countryside Access Forum	Organisation (where relevant)	
Address	Lucombe House County Hall Topsham Road Exeter	Address	
Postcode	EX2 4QD	Postcode	
Tel. No.	██████████	Tel. No.	
Email Address	████████████████████	Email Address	

*if an agent is appointed, please fill in your title, name and organisation and the full contact details of the agent. Where an agent is used the agent will be the point of contact for correspondence.

Name/Organisation Please complete for each sheet	Devon Countryside Access Forum
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Please indicate whether you wish to be notified of any of the following:

- The publication of the recommendations of any person appointed to carry out an independent examination of the Newton Poppleford & Harpford Neighbourhood Plan. ✓
- The adoption of the Newton Poppleford & Harpford Neighbourhood Plan. ✓

Representation details

Please use a separate form for each representation

1. To which section of the Neighbourhood Plan does this representation relate?

(Please note that a separate form must be completed for each representation)

Policy Number (Include policy, paragraph or other reference no. if appropriate)	Map 4 on page 74. Newton Poppleford and Harpford NP – Footpath infrastructure including old railway line.
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2. Please use the box below to set out why you are supporting or objecting to this part of the plan. If your comment relates to a specific area of land or site if possible please identify it on a map. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary

<p>The Devon Countryside Access Forum does not support use of this map as it is unclear.</p> <p>The map on page 68 is not particularly comprehensible as the colours are insufficiently distinct. It is also unclear what is meant by “private footways” and “private”. Are these permissive routes? In which case, this would be a better term. Otherwise a footnote of explanation would be helpful, for example if they are unadopted highways.</p>

Name/Organisation Please complete for each sheet	Devon Countryside Access Forum
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3. What changes would you suggest should be made to the plan?

It will be helpful if you are able to put forward your suggested revised wording of any policy or text or suggested alternative policy boundary. Please be as precise as possible.

Map 4 - Newton Poppleford and Harpford NP – Footpath infrastructure including old railway line.

The map colours should be changed so that the differences between the different status of routes is much clearer. Use of the terms “private footway” and “private” in the legend should be changed or a footnote added to explain what these mean and add clarity.

The Devon Countryside Access Forum (DCAF) is a local access forum under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act). Its statutory remit is to give independent advice “as to the improvement of public access to land in the area for the purposes of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the area...”

The DCAF currently has sixteen members who represent the interests of landowners/managers, access users and other relevant areas of expertise such as conservation and tourism.

Continue on a separate sheet if necessary

4. If your representation is seeking a change, do you consider it necessary to speak at the examination? (please tick one box only)

Please note this will not be regarded as a binding decision but will help us in our planning.

If you select No your representation(s) will still be fully considered by the independent Planning Inspector by way of written representations.

No, I do not wish to speak at the examination. ✓

Yes, I wish to speak at the examination.

Name/Organisation Please complete for each sheet	Devon Countryside Access Forum
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5. If you wish to speak at the examination, please outline why you consider this to be necessary:

Please note the Inspector will determine the most appropriate procedure to adopt to hear those who have indicated that they wish to participate in the examination. If the Inspector does not consider it necessary to hold a public examination consideration will be given by way of written representations.

Please note that your comments and your contact details will be publically available, although your signature, private e-mail address and telephone number will not be visible on our web site.

Signed	
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A signature is required by the Planning Inspectorate. If filling in the form electronically it can be an 'electronic signature' by typing in your name in the box. If you provide a handwritten signature we will ensure that it is not published on-line but it will be visible on the paper copies available at our offices and sent to the Inspector.

Date	29.05.20
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Please e-mail the completed form(s) and any additional information to planningpolicy@eastdevon.gov.uk or send to Angela King, Planning Policy team, East Devon District Council, Blackdown House, Border Road, Heathpark Industrial Estate, Honiton, EX14 1EJ



Devon Countryside Access Forum

Physical Disability Access Position Statement

The Devon Countryside Access Forum recognises that everyone, whether residents or visitors, should be able to enjoy recreation in Devon's natural environment.

The issue

This Position Statement sets out recommendations for improving access to the countryside for people with limited mobility, including on Public Rights of Way and cycle/multi-use trails, and points readers to more detailed information.

Although this Statement focuses particularly on physical disabilities, it is worth noting that limited mobility affects a range of people, including parents with children in buggies; elderly or frail people, who might use an electric mobility scooter or wheelchair; and people with walking aids. Improving access for wheelchairs and large off road electric mobility scooters can improve access for all.

Research shows that people with limited mobility are less likely to say they can access 'green spaces' and are less likely to visit the countryside. This is because they experience barriers that can be impossible to navigate. Barriers can include:

- stiles;
- steps;
- narrow gates, entrances, paths and exits;
- difficult or high handles and latches on gates;
- logs or earth mounds;
- steep gradients and cross-gradients; and
- overgrown vegetation.

The DCAF recognises that there are some routes that cannot be made accessible because of flights of steps or unavoidably narrow sections. However, many barriers can be removed at relatively low cost, opening up significant areas of countryside to more disabled people. The aim should be to achieve the least restrictive option.

Disabled people are now benefiting from ongoing technological improvements in mobility aids. Now, electric and all terrain scooters/buggies, such as the off-road Trampler, can cope with more challenging gradients (25%) and cross gradients as well as having good ground clearance. All terrain type scooters are quite capable of going across grass fields and open moorland. Such off road scooters can even manage distances of 20 to 40 miles. A modest improvement to a gate may open up more extensive areas for access.

Access managers often under-estimate the capability of this new generation of off-road mobility scooters and may think access cannot be improved if routes are not suitable for wheelchairs, whereas it is highly likely that a Trampler off road scooter could cope adequately.

Making improvements

Major modifications to routes using very specific criteria are often inappropriate, especially in rural areas, or very expensive but relatively minor changes can often result in a much more accessible and enjoyable route, particularly for people with all-terrain scooters.

Improvements must be agreed with landowners and should consider how disabled people might be able to access the route while maintaining necessary measures to control farm animals and any vehicles. In some instances changes will not be possible. Historic or locally important structures should be respected.

Some possible improvements include:

- Replacing stiles and kissing gates with 1.5 m wide gates with good latches and trombone handles. Where self-closing gates are required a two-way gate is preferable. Kissing gates that can be operated by radar keys may be an option in some locations. (e.g. National Trust Parke estate and Fremington Quay nature reserve). Latches are often over-looked but can ensure gates can be easily opened and closed. They should be positioned where they can be reached and in good condition. Long handles which can be reached at different heights are useful to open gates.
- Ensuring the path width and surface are suitable for wheelchairs, buggies and trampers helps many people. This does not mean that a route requires a road surface – minimising puddles, roots and ruts may be all that is needed. Many disabled people still want a countryside experience.
- Ramps rather than steps on approaches to bridges would greatly assist those with disabilities. Where steps are unavoidable, rest or landing areas should be included or there should be signposting to an alternative reasonable route.
- DCAF advises site managers to explore options for facilitating access for Trampler all terrain mobility scooters or making these available for hire, as has been successfully developed by Countryside Mobility South West.
- Routes for cyclists should take into account reclining bikes, trikes and modified bikes as well as Trampler type mobility scooters. These can be longer, lower or wider than a standard bike when navigating a gate or turning space.

Planning for better access

The Forum advises that improvements to Public Rights of Way should incorporate the highest possible access standards from the outset, and that managers should regularly consider potential enhancements. For example, Parish Councils may be planning improvements to Public Rights of Way through Neighbourhood Plans and should consult disabled people on changes. This will ensure costly mistakes that inhibit access are avoided and that people are informed where it is not possible to make an adjustment and improvement. In planning or designing *new* routes the above recommendations should be

considered from the beginning to achieve the highest standards possible. A number of organisations have good practice guides to ensure disability access standards can be implemented.

It is also worth noting that improving access to the countryside isn't necessarily limited to improving paths and gateways. People with limited mobility may have other needs too. There are additional aspects to consider and these include:

- Connectivity (access to the site via accessible public transport, disabled parking bays or safe paths).
- Rest (stopping off points such as picnic tables, pubs, cafes and wheelchair (or mobility scooter) accessible toilets).
- Information (providing clear, easy to read information about the route or site so that people can plan their visit with confidence and consider making information usable by visually sighted and/or Deaf persons)
- Sensory enhancements such as scented plants for visually impaired people. Also, suitable lighting and clear edges to paths in urban areas.

Legislation

Under the Equality Act 2010, Public Authorities (including County, District, Town and Parish Councils) have a pro-active legal duty to advance equality for disabled people. This includes meeting disabled people's needs. The Act also places a requirement on providers of services to the public to ensure people are not unlawfully discriminated against and that reasonable adjustments are anticipated and made for disabled people. Landowners who have public access or public rights of way across their land are not providers of public services, and therefore cannot be obliged under the Act to make reasonable adjustments, for example by changing a stile to a gate. Landowners who provide permissive access must comply with the Equality Act by considering what reasonable adjustments can be made for disabled people. However, this does not oblige them to put in place anything that would be an unreasonable cost, ineffective or impractical. More information:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en>

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/equality/policy-and-legislation/equality-legislation>

The Department of Transport legislation states that Class 3 mobility scooters must have a maximum speed of 4 mph on pavements and 8 mph on roads, a width of 85 cm and an unladen weight of 150 kg. This class includes Trumper mobility scooters and the TGA 3 wheel Supersport.

<https://www.gov.uk/mobility-scooters-and-powered-wheelchairs-rules/rules-for-class-3-invalid-carriages>

Best Practice

For photos showing good practice and details of wheelchair and mobility scooter specifications see the DCAF website www.devon.gov.uk/dcaf

For more comprehensive information on standards, particularly when establishing a new route, see:

- The Fieldfare Trust – www.fieldfare.org.uk
<http://www.fieldfare.org.uk/countryside-for-all/countryside-for-all-good-practice-guide/>
This site includes information on the BT Countryside for All project.
- Disabled Ramblers UK - <http://disabledramblers.co.uk/>
The Disabled Ramblers helps mobility-challenged people get back out into the countryside. Disabled ramblers have several categories of footpath from level 1 for manual wheelchairs to level 3 for off road scooters. Full details are on the website.
- Natural England's Trial of self-closing bridlegates
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4580441024102400>
The summary and conclusions make recommendations for disability access following a trial involving walkers, horse-riders, cyclists, disabled users and landowners.
- Sensory Trust information fact sheets -
<http://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/information/factsheets/>

For more general information on current initiatives in Devon which benefit disability access see:

- Countryside Mobility SW (tramper buggy hire project)
<http://www.countrysidemobility.org/>
- Living Options Devon Heritage Ability project - www.heritageability.org

The Devon Countryside Access Forum is a statutory local access forum set up under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Its members are volunteers, appointed by Devon County Council, to provide independent advice on “the improvement of public access to land for the purposes of open-air recreation and enjoyment”. The members represent the interests of landowners/land managers, access users and other interests such as tourism and conservation.



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NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

Thinking about recreation and access

The Devon Countryside Access Forum is a statutory forum under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Its members are volunteers appointed by Devon County Council to provide independent advice on “the improvement of public access to land for the purposes of open-air recreation and enjoyment.” The members represent the interests of landowners, access users and other interests such as tourism.

The Localism Act 2011 provides the opportunity for communities to draw up a Neighbourhood Plan and have more say in where development is located, subject to certain limitations. Plans need to support the strategic development needs set out in the Local Plan (district/borough council) and to plan for local development in a positive manner.

Looking at the provision of public rights of way and green space is an important part of each Plan as these offer opportunities for people to exercise and gain health benefits.

Checklist

What's there already?

- Map **public** green space areas within the Plan area (including woods, parks, playing fields, public rights of way and cycle/multi-use trails);
- recognise the importance of areas shown on the map and protect them, where possible, from development;
- recognise other routes, such as Unclassified Unsurfaced County Roads, and their contribution to recreational opportunities; and
- consider designating important and special open areas as Local Green Space, in consultation with the district council.

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

Improving what's there - be aspirational but ensure your proposals are realistic and achievable.

Don't forget you are dealing with land that is owned by someone, whether that's a farmer or another individual/body. Consult closely with them at an early stage. Some improvements require permission or need to go through a legal process.

- Consider the improvement or upgrading of routes, for example
 - improving the surface to allow all year round use;
 - designing new routes to the requirements of those with mobility needs, and in the improvement of existing routes;
 - upgrading to permit horse riding or cycle use.

- use the 10 Steps Guide, produced by Devon County Council, to achieve neighbourhood improvements; <http://www.devon.gov.uk/communitypaths.pdf>
- look at Devon County Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan to give you some ideas; <http://www.devon.gov.uk/rowip>
- consider creating off-road routes to the school or other facilities to reduce car use;
- seek to develop important linking routes on a permissive basis, in agreement with landowners;
- try to find circular routes to encourage healthier lifestyles and minimise car use;
- seek to secure the safety for rights of way users where routes meet or run alongside busy or dangerous roads.

New development areas

- check new development proposals include safe and high quality provision for cycling and walking routes linking housing to schools, shops, employment areas, recreational and sports facilities and rights of way/greenspace;
- seek to ensure sufficient areas of greenspace;
- consider better provision for dog walkers to discourage fouling of other areas. <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/ccbs/countryside/planningfordogownership.pdf>

Funding

- new housing developments within the neighbourhood will be subject to payment of a Community Infrastructure Levy. Communities with a Neighbourhood Plan receive 25% of the Community Infrastructure Levy. Discuss opportunities for using this money for rights of way and greenspace improvements with the District Council and any developer.
- investigate local trusts and other grant awarding bodies such as companies which distribute landfill tax to community projects or have their own community fund. <https://www.dsc.org.uk/publication/the-complete-fundraising-handbook/> (available in libraries).

Legislative Framework – brief notes

Proposals for new or improved public rights of way will need to go through a legal process unless they are modest changes, such as replacing stiles with gates (in which case the landowner must give consent).

There are a number of processes and Acts that may impact on public rights of way proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan but the most important ones are below:

- a permissive agreement for a route, agreed with the landowner.
- an agreement between the landowner and the Parish Council (Highways Act, section 30). A footpath or bridleway could be added to the Definitive Map through this process and is the quickest way to create a legal route beneficial to the community.
- Creation Agreements between the landowner and Devon County Council under the Highways Act 1980, section 25.
- applications can be submitted to Devon County Council to add an unrecorded route to the Definitive Map (the legal record of public rights of way) or upgrade it, for example from a footpath to bridleway, under Schedule 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Applications are based on evidence that such rights exist.
- Section 257 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 gives local planning authorities the power to extinguish or divert footpaths, bridleways or restricted byways where necessary to enable a development to proceed. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rights-of-way-circular-1-09>

It's a complex area so please consult with the Public Rights of Way section at Devon County Council to discuss the best options for your community proposals.

Tel: 0345 155 1004 E-mail: pro@devon.gov.uk

Public Rights of Way, Devon County Council, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter EX2 4QD