

Question No.	Yes	No	Total	%Yes	%No
1	68	27	95	72%	28%
2	75	23	98	77%	23%
3	51	30	81	63%	37%
4	74	18	92	80%	20%
5	108	2	110	98%	2%
6	101	4	105	96%	4%
7	101	11	112	90%	10%
8	98	7	105	93%	7%
9	83	20	103	81%	19%
10	96	11	107	90%	10%
11	83	24	107	78%	22%
12	64	58	122	52%	48%
13	76	33	109	70%	30%
14	71	21	92	77%	23%
15	26	49	75	35%	65%
16	97	2	99	98%	2%
17	69	37	106	65%	35%
18	89	8	97	92%	8%
19	50	24	74	68%	32%
20	78	17	95	82%	18%
21	65	30	95	68%	32%
22	44	55	99	44%	56%
23	66	36	102	65%	35%
24	18	69	87	21%	79%
25	28	33	61	46%	54%
26	33	24	57	58%	42%
27	29	60	89	33%	67%
28	45	42	87	52%	48%
29	65	21	86	76%	24%
34	84	24	108	78%	22%
35	47	21	68	69%	31%
36	134	4	138	97%	3%

Options	Low	Medium	High	Another	Total
Q30	40	23	42	13	118
Q31	44	24	30	12	110

Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	Another	Total
Q32 First Choice	25	19	41	3	5	8	31	132
Q32 Second Choice	1	9	1	6	4	6	1	28
Q32 Third Choice	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Total	26	28	42	9	10	17	32	
Q33 First Choice	19	22	23	2	6	5	24	101
Q33 Second Choice	0	8	2	5	3	3	0	21
Q33 Third Choice	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Total	19	30	25	7	10	10	24	

**Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 1**

The themes should emerge from a Spatial Vision for the district.

Generally, Issues and options document does not specifically address some of the key issues that impact on the Core Strategy and the test of soundness set out in PPS12 namely iv, vii and ix, not does the questionnaire easily allow such points to be made. Greater emphasis to the economic themes of document should be given in particular changes to the existing employment profile

Although document is misleading in implying that sustainability is separate to social and economic factors. The PPS1 definition of the four aims of sustainable development should be used.

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Development is having a major effect on all the environmental factors defined; the most devastating is likely to be flood risk. It is vital steps are taken to reverse the harmful effects of recent over development.

Given the likelihood of further Central Government pressure to build new houses greater emphasis on infrastructure and social issues. Also more on parking and traffic.

see question 36

More action against the decline of rural communities, services and facilities. The LDF only acknowledges the problem, the strategy must address it.

Nor clear, but governed by central government policy.

Climate change should be a separate section because of it's importance.

Determined by government policy so we can't influence it.

Greater priority should be given to the environmental theme that if correctly organised with benefit sociate economic themes.

Economic theme is given too much weight - economic development in the district does not need help from the planning system as there is already a high level of succesful service sector activity.

Please refer to the Regional Core Objectives as set out in Policy 1 of Regional Spatial Strategy 8.

The key theme is employment located so that residents can work as cloase as possible to where they live.

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very good thought provoking document

Key theme is locating employment to allow residents to work close to where they live.

Main issue is employment. Many businesses have closed leading young people to leave area.

Stratford will be "fully built" by 2011 yet the document allow options for further development which do not meet its own objective to preserve communities' integrity.

There is a need to realise that these themes need to go 'hand in glove' to have an holistic approach, this is not clear.

Stronger relationship between public safety and flood risk, leisure and design, retail and diversification, learning and housing, learning and most issues

More emphasis needed on immigration from abroad and effect on housing, schooling, medical.

Key emphasis should be on well-paid employment to reduce commuting and environmental protection/ carbon reduction.

Didn't understand.

Need for more emphasis on social aspects, including adequate availability of essential services and increased emphasis on transport issues: need to react to the below average declining trend in transport related indicators.

It is impossible for planning policy to reflect the complicated inter-relationshipw between themes.

There are some important omissions - Ring road, accessible bus station.

Concerned that there are mixed messages and conflicting priorities in the document. Environmental issues surely have to be prioritised more, secondly economic and lastly social.

Thought of police involvement as there will be a big change for them. Greater thought needs to be given to the suburbs and the integration of them to the town and community facilities.

Questions are grossly over simplified for example, the more recycling the more residents will pay in rates.

More will come from Government.

Concern about future of the countryside as traditional farming declines

Far too much development in Stratford. The nature of the town is wrecked and ofrastructure cannot cope.

Leave District aloe and let it develop naturally.

Economic theme should be given a lower priority than the other two because a healthy economy can be achieved without council help whereas the others will not arise from people's natural actions.

Flooding should be more prominent with regards to housing and defence.

**Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 2**

Should be a specific reference to the canals and waterways that impact on the landscape in the spatial description.

Encouraging business development in all areas of the District.

Support this planning document in principle. In relation to diversification of the economy and creating more sustainable communities, the Issues and Options document aligns with the overall aims of Pillar 3 & 4 of the West Midlands Economic Strategy.

Issues should be included relating to Redditch's growth as RSS higher options may require housing for Redditch to be accommodated in neighbouring districts.

Sourcing of minerals for new development, and waste management.

Section on flood risk needs to be expanded, particularly with regard to sewer flooding and capacity of infrastructure for water and sewerage.

It is difficult to comment on this until a Spatial Vision has been identified. Some issues need to be more broad ranging e.g. flood risk should cover flood risk and water resources. Make sure the debate is about issues rather than topics.

The document should include reference to national planning policy, in particular levels and management of housing provision

English Partnerships notes and generally supports the overall approach and the identification of the key issues.

But housing and employment options need to be presented in a spatial manner incorporating key issues so that readers can understand the implications of development in a holistic way. You will need to demonstrate at Examination that a reasonable range of Spatial Options have been shared with stakeholders. The Core Strategy should identify broad locations for development and where appropriate any strategic sites.

Also minerals and waste issues. See q35.

But there needs to be some indication of how the council will address the inevitable shortfall in housing.

Satisfied in broad terms.

Steps need to be identified to protect the District in the long-term against development pressure.

Protecting Stratford as a small historic market town is of critical importance to the District.

Support the inclusion of a higher growth option in meeting housing needs during the period 2006 to 2025 as a principal component of the emerging core strategy but will comment on the detail of some issues.

Long Compton Parish Plan identifies the following as the most important issues - affordable housing, conservation of the environment, bringing community together through leisure and recreational facilities, continued viability of the school, retention of the post office.

Important to safeguard the potential to re-instate the railway link from SUA to Long Marston.

By and large yes

see question 36

We do not have a separate Issues and Options document. The key issues identified under 'The purpose of the document' are not addressed explicitly in the section 'Options for the scale and Location of development across the district'.

Should support re-instatement of the Stratford-Long Marston- Cheltenham railway which would open up huge beneficial catchment areas for Stratford.

Please refer to the Regional Core Objectives as set out in Policy 1 of Regional Spatial Strategy 8.

"Securing heritage" should be added as a key issue.

Should add Securing Stratford's heritage.

Issue of community size is not addressed, no mention of increase in population and its ethnicity or of county/country boundaries.

We are throwing away our heritage and bending to the needs of outside pressure such as AWM.

Should discuss the optimum size for cohesion of settlement.

Should make reference to need for hospital in SUA.

Didn't understand.

Add providing sufficient key resource services, e.g. transport. Policing, dental services, street cleaning and maintenance, more efficient rubbish collection to meet environmental targets, water supply. housing need removed, leisure opportunities removed, parishes service, flood risk - water authorities, alternative modes of transport - wcc

Document does not appear to link up with health and wellbeing issues sufficiently

Insufficient thought given to required green areas and the planting of woods within the development areas must be an absolute priority.

Green Belt is not discussed in document yet there is question asked about it.

While rural diversification and need to increase employment in the District generally are addressed. No reference is made to the economic social and environmental benefits that can arise from live/work development

More weight on some (see enclosed letter) - Summary of letter - Development should take place along

the main roadways in the District. This gives opportunity for economic bus service to be run along the main roadways. Availability of industrial land in various parts of the district to counter out-migration to work. Live-work units should be promoted. Opposed to more intensive development in built up areas that take up gardens etc. Sites should be made available at edge of settlements for development. Whereas it seems attractive to concentrate development in Stratford or other large towns to reduce car use, this does not affect other villages who will continue to require transport nor does it give a balanced level of development throughout the district to support and sustain it. There should be provision of additional building sites to stabilise or reduce house prices. Provision of low cost housing whilst in itself highly commendable, it can give a distorted pattern to community contents and should be provided on a limited scale in any one situation. It is important that Stratford is not swamped with housing to meet the needs of the conurbation. With the seven priorities, the three most important should be supporting communities, economy and employment, and leisure and culture which should tie in with tourism. Issues such as energy conservation and water management can be built into proposals for development wherever they are. They do not determine the location of development. Protection of landscape is important. Design and distinctiveness is important. The development of brownfield and greenfield sites in Shottery area with a ring road has much to commend it. Have clients with sites in Bidford-on-Avon, Shottery, Salford Priors, Binton, Ilmington and Snitterfield.

Although enhancing SUA town centre is identified, there is no clear reference to retail aspirations.

More detail of local needs and problems rather than basing district policy on Stratford town.

Yes - except for farming as above

Preserving the nature of the town (Stratford)

Particular issues are - generally high quality of the environment and housing stock of District balanced by over-riding problem of long-term deterioration in the affordability of housing. Focus of RSS figures on urban areas creates challenges in terms of maximising the benefits of the more limited amount of new housing for the District. .

Transport is a more strategic and urgent issue than this document seems to suggest. Fundamental and far-reaching changes are inevitable over the next 20 years in terms of cars/ carbon/ oil/ pollution etc.

The issues of future housing shortages must be tackled. Consideration given to affordable housing.

The issue of rurality of the District should be addressed as a freestanding issue. This is mentioned in page 2 - but the rural nature of the District will impact on every part of the LDF.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 3

Suggest that the relationship between Historic Environment and Landscape and Countryside should be described as major rather than minor since the District's present landscape is the result of historic processes which have taken place over a long timescale. The landscape is thus a key component of the historic environment

Interrelationships will become more evident through testing of the various options.

The chart is difficult to evaluate and as such does not easily suggest a locally distinctive response

In broad terms the relationship appear to be fairly accurate. However we would question the relationship between public safety/flood risk where the matrix stipulate that there will be no impact.

We would question this, especially if there are any areas of rapid induration for example. The identification of a minor relationship between the historic environment and design would appear to be incorrect analysis also.

Logical. Tourism could have a positive effect on historic environment in terms of paying for its upkeep.

New housing has a positive effect on reducing carbon emissions because it is more energy efficient.

Tourism protects the historic environment by providing resources.

The relationships between transpnot and economic factor, particularly investment, retain and tourim are more significant than minor.

There is a stronger correlation between the factors that those given. 'Minor relationship' is not vigorous enough.

Housing is a key social requirement with significant intra and inter relationships with the other themes which are not expressed in the chart.

Major link between housing needs and transport and accessibility; not all housing will be near employment locations.

Need to work out the local implications of climate change.

see question 36

Why is there a major relationship between carbon emissions and flood risk? Flood risk is linked more to design, landscape and countryside. The chart is pointless!

The chart is overly complicated and difficult to complehend by the respondent (with 35 years experience of recording and making graphical presentation).

If local services includes police and CCTV then as majour interaction with public safety, investment have major interaction with all economic factors.

In asking about preservation of appearance you stifle design and material management.

Environmental issues are affected by all aspects of normal living greater emphasis must be placed on low development, leisure, industry, transport have an effect on our environment.

Housing needs can have major relationship with local services and transport. Tourism could have potential significant conflict with landscape/countryside.

No clear relationship is evident.

No clear relationship is evident.

How can you say there is minimal relationship between learning and learning skills and design?

Muddled - start again.

The issue of designing dwelling environments to be viable communities has major impact on services, retailing and leisure.

Some measure of quality of life should be included.

Stronger relationship between public safety and flood risk, leisure and design, retail and diversification, learning and housing, learning and most issues

Don't understand. The connections are objective.

There need not be conflict between carbon reduction and others once the priority is agreed.

Didn't understand.

Such as chart can only be a simplification. Relationship between transport and historic environment can be very significant if 'transport' includes traffic.

Chart not useful.

Carbon emission - government policy, flood risk - water authorities

But chart is not easy to read

Chart is difficult to interpret and needs to be made clearer.

There is major relationships with housing and landscape and countryside and also transport and employment and housing, transport and countryside

Yes - except for the addition of agriculture

Design has a majoe relationship with all the others.

Let the District develop of its own accord.

The chart implies that it is possible to have a minor relationship between issues yet a significant potential conflict between the same issues.

These assesments are very subjective. The value of the chart is unclear.

Shorter and more to the point.

Carbon emissions has a major relationship to Biodiveristy and tourism. Housing needs has a major relationship with local services and transport. Developers should build to higher levels of Code for

Sustainable Homes.

The chart should indicate how some of the cross cutting issues impact - eg. Sustainable development and rural proofing. No attempt to achieve sustainable communities as an outcome.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 4

To protect, enhance and restore biodiversity.

Add 'To reduce flood risk' and 'To adapt to, and to limit the effect of climate change'. Amend existing objectives to 'To sustain and to protect the quality of water resources' and 'To protect and to enhance biodiversity'.

Spatial Planning requires a different way of thinking about development plans so it is not appropriate to start with the objectives of the Local Plan.

The Council should also identify the earlier work that sets out an integrated development package for Stratford town

In broad terms the objectives still appear to be relevant and appropriate. Our initial suggestion would be to amend the objection which states to facilitate energy conservation to facilitate energy conservation and promote renewable energy in accordance with PPS22.

But should climate change be an objective rather than a theme?

The HA suggests that the objective relating to alternative modes of transport could be strengthened by re-wording to explicitly promote walking and cycling.

More needs to be done to ensure effective controls are put in place to protect the district's ambience.

Amend " To satisfy housing need" to " To satisfy local housing needs". Add objective to rigorously control development near flood plain because of increased risk of flooding due to climate change.

A 'bottom-up' policy development should be part of the LDF - addressing wider community needs and aspirations for transport, education, business, health and housing provision through initiatives such as 'Vision for Stour'.

see question 36

need climate change related objectives.

Yes but in conflict

Please refer to the Regional Core Objectives as set out in Policy 1 of Regional Spatial Strategy 8.

Greater emphasis should be placed on local employment for local people. There is nothing on crime, medical services, school provision.

But the number of objectives at 14 is too many for the plan to be effective. The issues of environment community and economy should be the key drivers.

Greater emphasis needed on Local employment.

but, it is impossible to say you will secure high quality design without specifying in what area.

Need to address anti-social behaviour, especially binge drinking which leads to crime.

But they are too vague. 'Satisfying housing needs' should be clarified as needs of local next generation, not needs of commuters from other towns.

Too vague to be objectives.

Transport, including parking, should be made a higher priority.

More emphasis on listening to young people.

Objectives not clear.

To meet residents transport needs (including parking provision, proper layout of roads on new developments, reducing congestion, not only the environmental implications) to meet residents local service needs.

Impossible to answer without clearer definitions, for example what does it mean to 'enhance' a town centre.

New leisure centre should be accessible on foot.

see 2 and 3 above

Feel there has been an extortionate amount of housing development. Objectives does not seem to address environmental concerns sufficiently.

I believe that immigration from the EU should be a part of this strategy as there will continue to be strong call on schooling, housing and health services. This must be planned.

Core Strategy should aim at meeting housing demand as well as need in accordance with PPS3. Not all housing needs can be met by affordable housing e.g. for elderly.

Should add - encourage physical/environmental regeneration, encouragement of live/work

Add " To provide a safe environment which both reduces crime and fear of crime"

To preserve the nature of the town.

Satisfy local housing needs.

SWRR is desperately needed as well as the housing at Shotton.

More consideration to be given to future housing and employment within the rural community.

There should be an over-arching objective to achieve sustainable development

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 5

New materials such as extra performance insulation, ground source heat pumps, rainwater harvesting, solar panels are affordable and available locally. Council need to encourage their use.

Existing building design regarding insulation and heating are adequate.

Create self sufficient communities to reduce reliance on the car e.g. retirement communities with shops etc.

High energy-saving standards in all new buildings, upgrade energy-saving in all existing building and encourage green transport.

Adopting a SPD with clear targets.

Should be design to produce as little carbon as possible including renewable energy and construction to BREEAM/ Ecohomes standards. Public transport and green travel routes should be accessible for all.

Waste should be reused wherever possible within the new development.

Within the context of what is technically achievable and affordable. Code 6 not technically possible at the moment.

To utilise building regulations and other supportive codes rather than the LDF process

The strategy should provide the support and encouragement needed to promote appropriate low carbon and renewable energy use to assist the successful achievement of national targets (but not seeking to go further or quicker than those national targets).

Document should emphasise carbon reduction role planning can play by directing development to sustainable locations.

Document should emphasise carbon reduction role planning can play by directing development to sustainable locations.

Measure which the Council should adopt include identifying appropriate locations for development in sustainable locations which will minimise the need for private travel and facilitate access to the public transport network. In addition the Council should seek to promote renewable energy schemes as part of new developments.

Merton rule. Implement CSH especially the use of renewable materials in construction. Break the mould of current construction techniques and reward innovation. Publicise exceptional schemes e.g. enter for design award.

Improvements in technology, mass production of solar power to reduce price. Planners must be realistic and have sufficient technical know-how to discriminate in circumstances where renewable energy is feasible or not.

Sustainable transport is also very important. Improving transport services, and locating development appropriately should be promoted more here.

Ensuring only quality well insulated building in keeping with surrounding environment.

Support this where it is practical and financially viable

Location, design, construction technology and influencing the behaviour of those who use the buildings.

The Trust is happy to share its experience of high eco performance housing to traditional designs at Stamford Brook. A sequential approach to identifying sites will remain important no matter how good the design. Consideration should also be given to the impact of development on carbon capture and storage through loss of soils and plantlife, and the potential to enhance or create carbon sinks through the development process and provision of green infrastructure.

But can't use a 'one size fits all' policy. Bolt-on solutions such as solar panels are inappropriate in conservation areas/ AONB.

Better town centre facilities for bikes, better public transport, encouragement of better home improvements and design to encourage energy savings.

Ensuring households and businesses are aware of energy saving measures and are provided with motives if they can show they are saving energy on an ongoing basis.

Reducing energy consumption and reuse of energy and water.

Use of planning policy to dictate certain aims e.g 10% (minimum) reduction in all new development see question 36

Insulation, recycle building waste, natural light in buildings, save rainwater.

As carbon neutral as possible. Locate new development near public transport and existing infrastructure which has the capacity to cope with it.

Reduction in domestic and industrial power usage through improved insulation and use of efficient lighting.

Seek professional advice from architects.

Set standards for zero carbon emissions. Give financial incentives such as rebates for this.

better recycling, house design and fuels.

Provide grants for insulation and solar panels. Require insulation and solar panels on all new development. Reduce speed limits by 10mph. Promote cycling; especially cycle lanes. Provide school buses.

Employing the latest materials and construction methods to provide carbon neutral developments.

New technology in building materials. Build close to town centres. Cost implications are important.

Development should consider initial resource impact not hypothetical carbon in use. Construction

materials / build time should be the main focus.

Reduce traffic in town centre, more streets should be for pedestrians only, no lorries should be allowed over Clopton Bridge.

Better housing design and more recycling.

Improve public transport links. Control creation of shopping commerce and industry outside of main rural centres.

Better recycling, end of landfill, less incinerating.

Having a co-ordinated and single process for as large a group of properties as possible.

Solar panels and effective disposal of household waste. Light bulbs in all commercial buildings/premises should be low energy/heat/light sensitive. Best available insulation. To reduce carbon emissions encourage purchase of hybrid engines.

Integrated public transport and cycle routes and facilities in towns to reduce car use. Identify quiet lanes for cycle use between villages. Locate shops in centres accessible by bike and by foot.

Grant aid for upgrading existing housing to reduce emissions zero carbon within 10 years is a good objective

Ensure sustainability of design and use of renewable energy. Local materials where possible.

But this needs to be sensitive to the visual environment - wind farms are inappropriate to Stratford's topography.

Bregs should require all new dwellings to have solar panels. Also increase in insulation and provision of water butts with overflow facilities.

Document should emphasise carbon reduction role planning can play by directing development to sustainable locations.

Document should emphasise carbon reduction role planning can play by directing development to sustainable locations.

We support objective of reducing carbon emissions from new development and have demonstrated this is design and form of recent proposals at Gaydon.

A combination of regional, government and local issues and actions should produce a relevant plan.

The heritage and environment of the district should not be threatened by wind farms which in addition to being ineffectively and are not cost effective.

need clear direction. Wind farms inappropriate for district's topography.

windfarms, insulation and solar panels on new buildings.

Reduce unnecessary street lighting and close late night entertainments.

Any means that are available. In the case of Stratford stop using the streets as a bus station, build a multi-storey reasonable priced car park.

Better insulation, solar panels, siting dwellings near transport routes, prevent HGVs on minor roads. Population freeze/ reduction.

Much greater use of nuclear power.

Better recycling, stratford needs plastic, cardboard, tin service. Better house design.

Encouraging new work places to be integrated with accommodation. Building new energy efficient towns.

Ensure best practice is adopted even if this exceeds legal requirements.

Wood should be used in timber framed houses, all new buildings should have solar panels, mini wind turbines and geothermal exchanges.

Through Building Regulations. Unsure it is possible to set requirements through planning development criteria.

Limiting car use. Improving house emission performance and providing financial assistance for upgrading older houses.

Solar panels. Environmentally friendly materials in construction.

Harness water power of Avon to reduce base load requirement.

Enforce planning requirements effectively. Developers will always seek to do the minimum. SDC should name and shame developers who do not co-operate.

Follow latest guidelines.

Insist that builders include proper insulation and that buildings are designed with the use of the most energy efficient materials, electrical items and light bulbs.

Provision of windfarms

Cycle/ scootomatic paths along verges of main roads leading from town to rural areas.

Solar panels.

Follow Woking. Use expert advice and make it requirement of planning approval.

radiant heating system to all plus high quality insulation and ground heating systems

Pedestrianisation of town centre, complete a ring road, rationalise car parking arrangements.

Bigger gardens, more trees, more greenery and green spaces. Current development are depressing and over developed. No consideration for the need for space and greenery.

Using local, renewable sources e.g. windfarms.

Energy efficient lighting, solar panels. A way must be found to maintain safety and security without leaving lights on all the time. Cities/large towns can be identified at night purely by looking at the skyline. Investigate WIFI technology for switching on light and appliances from central point in the home. This eliminated miles of cables. Minimum insulation to scandinavian standards.

Transporting freight by rail creates five times less CO2 than the same tonne being moved by road (EWS March 07)

Adopt Code for Sustainable Homes. Give regard to individual site constraints which prevent reaching higher levels of the Code.

Sustainable construction - eco homes. Encourage sustainable patterns of development encouraging proposal designed to reduce commuting

Provision of suitable and convenient public transport to rural areas and provision of small wind turbines.

Agree but issues of cost and feasibility should be taken into account as could sometimes render development unviable.

Some developments on the 'BEDZED' model to show it is possible to build low carbon housing

Only eco-friendly developments should be allowed.

Planning requirements on new buildings

Can't be done locally as people are in love with the motor car. Only option is government pressure or incentives.

Better fuels for heating and transport.

Use low emission council road vehicles.

This should be done by quinquennial reviews of the building regulations. Any attempt to lower emissions through planning will lead to chaos.

Make low/ zero carbon footprint a condition of planning permission.

Best practice e.g. London Olympics development model

Solar energy, ground source heat, double glazing and draught proofing. Also in built rain water facility for non drinking purposes

Within reasonable costs.

High quality insulation, solar heating. High spec on all new buildings.

Ground source heat and solar - both need subsidies. Wind farms not suitable.

Wind turbines, solar panels.

Have no expertise in this area.

Exercise buildings regulations as to insulation. Orientate houses to maximise solar gain. Ensure new development is near public transport or provided with new public transport facilities.

Triple glazing and solar heating.

Office space in dwellings. Ground source heat, solar tiles, rainwater harvesting for gardens and household use.

Low energy, timer lights in all commercial buildings. All new-build to use solar power/ 0% carbon emissions.

Wind turbines/ solar panels

Solar heating, energy conservation.

All housing should comply with the minimum standards for new affordable homes - currently Code for Sustainable Homes level 3. Climate resilience also crucial.

Site new developments on public transport corridors, especially rail. Avoid generating more commuting. Use better insulation and solar energy in new buildings.

Information supplied to each household on energy efficiency.

Preferential treatment given by the planning system, reduced council tax and funding to house builders.

Sustainable new development is that which provides homes and jobs which reduce need to travel and provides infrastructure improvements such as shops, entertainment, recreation etc.

Improve energy efficiency of new buildings and use microgeneration rather than off-site renewable generation. No windfarms.

This should be achieved by incorporating energy efficiency into the construction of new development.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 6

British Waterways is keen to explore use of water for heat and temperature control as well as water management.

Wind farms, ground heat pumps, recycling water for toilets and washing machines, solar panels for municipal buildings.

Need to discuss options available with developers.

Solar hot water should be encouraged/facilitated major windfarms should be subject to landscape criteria to safeguard the landscape.

Fully support use of renewable energy.

The options need to be carefully assessed and a cost benefit analysis undertaken.

Council should review its capacity and ability to accommodate renewable energy projects whether it is in the form of wind turbines, CHP, micro-generation associated with development proposals. If the Council is serious to address this, there may be scope to prepare an SPD which can help to provide guidance to potential developers and inform the suitability of potential locations to accommodate different forms of renewable energy development.

Individual wind turbines are rarely feasible and community renewable energy is more efficient. Solar panels are appropriate but currently too expensive.

However method must not be intrusive and each case must be open to careful scrutiny and public consultation.

Support this where it is practical and financially viable

Renewable energy proposals will need careful assessment.

But has to be appropriate, sensitive, of the right scale and implemented at the right pace. Can't have a 'one size fits all' policy.

Solar panels and re-usable energy.

Only in balance with other sources such as nuclear.

The Cotswolds Conservation Board supports renewable energy generation within and adjacent to the AONB provided it is consistent with the primary aim to conserve and enhance landscape and natural beauty of the area. Small scale generation may well be appropriate, but visual significance will depend on location - may be more appropriate close to other man made objects in settlements rather than in open countryside. Wind farms and large scale biomass are unlikely to be appropriate but small scale single turbines serving an individual or community may be more appropriate. Solar, hydro, small bioenergy and biofuels may be appropriate depending on scale and location. Ground source heat should be encouraged in new development. The Board wishes to work with farmers, local communities and renewable energy promoters to overcome problems.

All new development to have energy targets e.g Woking.

see question 36

Wind turbines may be an eyesore and cause a background hum. Biofuel could run council vehicles.

Energy from landfill. Solar energy on new development.

But only where it is sensible, cost effective and aesthetically acceptable to do so. We should not ignore the continued use of nuclear power on a national basis.

Consider most economically viable methods i.e. not windfarms but do consider underground heating.

Remove planning controls over installation of microgeneration. Give rate rebates and provide free advisory service.

Increase the grant available for solar heating and other energy saving technologies, try to raise people's understanding of them and what they can achieve.

Re-use of waste.

Support the introduction of CHP plants in the district. Purchase low carbon electricity. Ask all suppliers to introduce a green strategy. Support short time nuclear production of electricity. Research which renewable resources could be used in the district, wind strength in district may be too low to generate enough power from wind turbines.

Promote and provide incentives for farmers to grow crops for biofuels, although not at the expense of food production.

Any new methods except in AONB or historic environments.

Long term dependence on electricity - renewables can't keep pace. Need immediate nuclear input and user consumption reduction by pricing policy and efficiency.

Use various kinds of waste.

Microgeneration units, groundsource heating, solar panels should be made compulsory in new developments.

Biomass, Solar

Wind generation for individual or small groups of properties. Solar on all new properties.

More windfarms/turbines. Turn waste into energy. Renewable energy sources appropriate to the site.

Use of a fuel cell combine heat and power system.

Not realistic in Stratford District. Wind turbines would harm the high quality landscape and contribute very little electricity for local needs. Turbines would be visible from a wide area.

Note wind farms south of Carlisle are very unlikely to be sufficient, efficient to repay the carbon cost of manufacture and installation

Windfarms need careful siting for countryside landscape protection and noise generated for nearby residents.

Encourage solar power with feedback facilities to grid.

Solar panels for heating and electricity generation.

We support principle and are actively examining potential for introducing renewable energy sources (perhaps significant scale) on Gaydon site. Welcome LPA's encouragement of small and large scale renewable energy, and positive and proactive approach to be adopted in identifying sites. AML and JLR wish to engage with LPA at early date to explore opportunities offered at Gaydon.

Encourage solar power, and connect to grid to allow households to sell excess electricity.

Windfarms.

All new houses should have solar panels.

Use of ground heat and solar panels provided do not spoil old buildings. We could generate electricity at the weirs.

Fuel crops and methane from dumps and pig swill.

Unlikely to produce sufficient power-Nuclear power is the logical way to do so.

Rubbish could be burned to produce energy.

More use of microgeneration

Solar power, possibly energy from waste-wind turbines should not be located where they will affect the attractiveness of landscape.

Hydro-electricity should be generated at weirs on all rivers,solar panels, mini wind turbines and geothermal exchanges.

Solar hot water for new and existing residential and commercial. Solar electricity only if it is economic.

Subsidies to change to solar or wind heating and power.

Locally it is more productive to reduce consumption.

Provision of windfarms

Windfarms in more remote rural areas.

Use expert advice. All housing, commercial and industrial development must have community scale wind/solar/ ground source heat or planning permission should be refused.

hydro power is generated from renewable source

Waste incineration to generate electricity.

Grants to encourage solar energy panels for house holders.

Windfarms.

All major business and council buildings should have solar panels. Homes where appropriate should be assisted financially to fit. Wind farms are not appropriate.

Supported, but give regard to individual site constraints which prevent onsite renewables.

Will need to reflect central government proposals on micro generation etc. Produce guidance, in the meantime on individual to community based services

Appropriate subject to cost and feasibility issues.

Adoption of a graduated scale MERTON rule for domestic buildings. Looking for District meaging or combined heat and power schemes for villages off the gas network

1. positive planning encouragement for people seeking to install solar panels on side and rear roof aspects 2. Grants or guaranteed low interest loans to residents wishing to install solar panels 3.

Greater education of residents on this issue

Encourage solar and wind power.

recycle plastics. But avoid air pollution and spoiling views.

Energy from waste.

But not through the planning process. We are not technically advanced for renewable sources to make worthwhile contribution. Water turbines on the major rivers could be looked at.

Not appropriate where it would cause environmental blight e.g. wind turbines in the Cotswold AONB.

Not visually intrusive

We have water and we have wind. Maybe each house should have its own solar energy provider?

With sympathetic design.

Wind turbines, solar panels.

Wind farm for the District. Solar panels on new buildings.

Microgeneration in new build but land needs to be cheaper or else will make housing even less affordable.

Wind farms and wind turbines wherever possible. Ban plastic bags throughout district. Turn waste into energy.

Energy from waste

Solar heating, energy conservation.

Focus on solar energy. District would be ruined by wind farms.

Wind turbines in rural areas, solar panels, information/ support for joint development within communities.

Working together to find opportunities.

encourage power generation at local level

Ground based solar heating and small hydro power stations such as watermills. Not windfarms.

Incorporating green energy (microgeneration) generation into new development

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 7

Should follow guidance in PPG25 so should permit development, consistent with other policy objectives, where it satisfies the sequential and exception tests in PPG25. Many new products available to divert and block flooding. Retaining walls can be constructed to properties in danger.

Size of development determines flood risk. Control of water run off is more effective on smaller sites than larger sites therefore it is planning rather than design.

It is important not only to consider flood risk on sites within the flood plain, but the flood risk off site as a result of development. It is essential to ensure that sufficient off site network capacity exists to serve any proposed development and that it will not cause flooding to any existing customers. Flooding can occur away from the flood plain as a result of development within adequate infrastructure in place. Water companies base their investment programmes on 5 year Asset Management Plans which are led by development plan allocations. Providing infrastructure where capacity does not exist can take 18 months to 3 years, larger engineering works or new technologies will take longer.

Thames Water request a policy is included in Core Strategy that planning permission will only be granted where sufficient water and sewerage capacity already exist or extra capacity can be provided in time to serve the development without adversely affecting surrounding areas (see original letter for longer wording and explanation).

Water and sewerage treatment works need to be located near rivers and so may need to be developed in flood risk areas.

Flooding can cause considerable damage and put lives at risk. Essential to undertake an SFRA and ensure that it is used to locate development. Suds should be required in as many new developments as possible and even retrofitted if required.

Providing proposals accord with PPS25 and/or can be demonstrated to be acceptable in their own right. PPS25 says that development should only take place in Flood zone 3 if not sites available elsewhere. Note that requirements for development to reduce (rather than maintain status quo) in terms of run-off are not consistent with national policy.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

Stratford is approaching a critical position with regard to flood risk. No new development should be allowed which increases flood risk and certainly no more building within the flood plain.

Global warming increases risk. Several houses in Shotton flooded in 1998. Recognise that loss of soak-away land from new developments is greater than area built on by developer as people expand their drives, patios, houses etc.

Yes in accordance with PPS25

It would have been advisable to link the risk on named watercourses to market towns and settlements in the District. The need for sustainable urban drainage could have been addressed as a design issue.

There should be no new building on land defined by the EA as floodplain land.

Provision of proper water catchment and disposal considering the whole area not just the site under development.

More awareness of water disposal methods and water catchment areas when developing.

Serious problems in areas of the village offer heavy rainfall.

Emphasised by current events!

1998 floods showed that extent and probability has been seriously underestimated. Need to dredge Avon and canal. Should be no building in the flood plain or surrounding areas which may increase flooding through loss of natural drainage. More tree planting on river banks.

No building should be allowed on floodplains.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

Yes but we must not lose sight of the need for proper infrastructure to be available to support development reducing flood risk is only one of a number of key factors.

SDC should also dredge rivers and streams better.

No building on flood plains. Encourage more tree planting along river banks.

Planning laws should be reverted back to pre-1960's where each house had storm water channelled to a soak-away.

Each proposed development to be looked at individually

S.F.R.A for the District is urgently needed. Transparent operation and trust is needed by all parties

Development must not be allowed in these areas. The areas should be enhanced for public open spaces and nature reserves. This will avoid flooding of other communities and will enhance our own environment and ecology. Insurers should not insure new buildings on new sites.

Redevelopment of certain sites may bring improvements (e.g. sustainable location) which outweigh need to avoid development in the flood plain.

but also to reflect appropriate protection

Should be a key consideration, but the exception test and mitigation measures should also be taken

into account.

Create water catchment from storm water drains. Allow some building to improve area in low level development.

There is ample opportunity to build in areas designated as flood plains (often erroneously). House floor levels should always be above one in 100 datum for flooding. Stilts?

No further development.

Keep flood plains clear, ensure SUDs in place, clay soils should be addressed.

With some reservation as it is not the sole determinant of location is all circumstances.

Rainwater harvesting will reduce flooding at peak times.

Critical

Should be absolutely no development, roads or paths on flood plains.

More thorough and better design, not cheap mass production.

It should go further and avoid development in areas at high risk of flooding. However, a risk band approach to be incorporated into the framework

**Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 8**

Waterways can contribute to linking of biodiversity sites.

Keeping areas open to public access and encourage and enforce case of each area.

Minimise loss of biodiversity in redevelopment of mature gardens and brownfield sites. Develop green infrastructure to 'join up the dots'.

Local BAPs should be mentioned.

Greater emphasis needed on biodiversity. Strategy should take a landscape rather than field approach which will build on existing sites of interest such as local nature reserves and SINC's and aim to create large wildlife corridors throughout the district. Floodplains and river valleys can form ideal corridors. Sustainable development in rural areas should not adversely affect wildlife corridors. Improving the district in this way can act as an attraction for tourism.

Development in appropriate locations can facilitate improved management of a site and its wildlife.

Appropriate level of attention already given.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

The question appears to relate to existing habitats, whilst the issues and options focus more on the creation of new habitats. With regard to the creation of new habitats, it is considered appropriate that development proposals should include provision for biodiversity gain of a type and form appropriate to the development. The Council will also need to be flexible over the type of habitats to be provided as part of new developments to ensure that the creation of habitats does not result in a future constraint.

Good consultation with WCC ecologist and Warks Wildlife. Support the concept of new development to fund green infrastructure. There should be a strengthening of existing wildlife corridors and physical links between wildlife areas and green spaces which will increase biodiversity value of green spaces.

Within reason. Developments are damaged more by agriculture than development.

Established trees, hedgerows and meadows should be vigorously protected and restored where already damaged.

Every effort should be made to protect habitats of declining wildlife. Keep links between green spaces and open countryside.

The existing Warwickshire LBAP establishes priorities for action. The district is the stronghold within Warwickshire for orchard habitat, which is now a priority habitat in the UKBAP and is vulnerable to loss through development. Priority should also be given to enhancing biodiversity along the River Avon corridor.

Biodiversity should be presented as a key asset of the District rather than a challenge. The preferred option should identify pressures on biodiversity and how spatial planning can protect and enhance habitat networks and biodiversity resources. This would have been assisted by the identification of specific options rather than suggestions on joining the dots. Spatial planning objectives for the historic environment need to consider the conservation of the world class heritage assets and how other historic assets might support the development strategy. The preferred options need to clearly identify policy options to reflect the rural renaissance agenda.

Better care of hedgerows and verges. Encourage more planting of trees.

Hedge replanting, protect green belt. Avoid roads encroaching on verges.

More great corridors. More brownfield site development instead of greenfield sites.

Less intensive farming.

Designate and protect specific sites through the planning process.

Ensure that planning give full attention to it. Don't let large developers/organisations get away with destruction of the environment.

sensible land use with appropriate agricultural techniques.

Partnership with specialist organisations to advise SDC.

Avoid GM crops. Establish green corridors and keep existing. Establish new woodland and retain scrub.

Start project groups in Parish and have a local co-ordinator to work on projects, funding and

objectives.

Provision of definitive lists of special sites and endangered habitats to be included in planning consideration. Encourage each parish to take more responsibility.

Fram management - hedgerows, headlands and road verge management.

So not permit cutting down trees in Bancroft Gardens, the tramway, along the Avon. It is claimed that the 40+ trees diseased, maintenance needs to be improved and checked that it is properly carried out.

Sensible land use with appropriate agricultural techniques.

Concentrate construction in main rural areas, reuse brownfield sites including more open space in developments.

Identify and categorise sensitive habitats, make them available for controlled public access. Give parts to private landowners to achieve this.

leave more suitable habitat areas particularly on new build estate and new commercial premises.

Protect suburban gardens. Retain and restore hedgerows with marginal strips around fields. Warwickshire Wildlife Fund and CPRE do hedgerow surveying.

New development should include schemes that increase or improve biodiversity

Assist farmers to plant more trees, maintain/plant hedgerows/spinneys.

Apart from Canada Geese and mink. Plant trees and hedges, avoid backland development as destroys valuable habitats and runs.

Give local wildlife trusts the opportunity to manage sensitive areas.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

We support principle and demonstrate this in recent proposals, but need to balance this against other factors such as needs of businesses and local communities. Would support a criteria-based policy in Core Strategy.

A greenspace strategy as suggested on page 8 which might also focus upon some of the legislation passed by the EU.

Proactive control of unwanted pests.

Reinstate hedges where possible with large grass verges along roads.

Require more hedge and tree planting in new developments.

Hedgerows should be left to January/February to cut back thus leaving food for birds. Grass verges along the roadside should only be cut back to an absolute minimum.

TPO more trees and protect hedgerow campaign to prevent spaying of set aside before June. Preserve green land.

Preserve hedgerows. Clear up litter. Make decent walks.

Greater responsibility from landowners and farmers.

The idea of green semi-wild corridors seems good.

More conservation areas, which are available for public recreation.

Moratorium on barn conversions to allow swallows to re-establish.

Those set out on pages 7-8 of the LDF paper.

Prevent river being opened up for boat traffic. No marina by Weir Brake. No cutting down healthy trees.

Fencing off selected areas.

Protect all trees on development sites. Prevent back garden development. Encourage wild flower meadows on council land.

Discouraging developers/builders from destroying trees, hedges to squeeze the maximum number of houses onto building sites.

Protect existing open spaces, less new building

No building on domestic gardens. Trees should not be cut down unless diseased.

Each case should be looked at on its own merits.

Follow expert advice from WCC ecologist and Warwickshire Wildlife Trust.

greater need to work with outside bodies ie. farmers, environmentalists and education

Good maintenance of existing habitats.

Stop chopping down road, encourage new development to put in gardens, green spaces, trees and orchards.

Tree planting and unmanicured open space managed for wildlife.

Minimum management of sites only manage where there is a danger of sites being badly affected by foreign species. Where possible on new sites look for village greens and ponds

Protect and enhance existing habitats.

where necessary and appropriate, new development should be seen as a means of securing and improving the management of habitats

Retain economic sustainable agriculture

Habitats should be given due attention in identifying sites and determining applications, but not necessarily "more" attention.

Put resources behind activities specified in Stratford District Partnership climate change and environment group plan.

There is an opportunity for the District Council to lead the development of the proposed improvements to the Warwick Road lands, where the UDF proposes a wetland/ park land area with associated education centres.

No Green Belt development

Join up the dots to allow species to travel. New Zealand may show good practice.

Stop building in Green Belt. Out-of-date farm buildings should be demolished or replaced.

More tree and shrub planting in new developments.

Integrated approach with employment and tourism

Insist on verges to be left in fields and hedges only cut when nesting has finished.

Don't develop.

Ensure wildlife corridors are protected.

With reservation - complete protection of all historic buildings and remains is not feasible.

Don't interfere with natural changes to the community and the environment.

Encourage more ponds. Release agricultural land (which has low biodiversity value) rather than build on gardens.

New development to incorporate more trees or more natural habitats.

No infill - as population is elderly homes should become available over next 20 years as people downsize.

More green spaces and back gardens in developments.

Stop backland development as gardens are valuable habitats. Plant more trees. Extend protected areas.

Discuss with local communities and look at the bigger picture.

Measured opinion.

encourage improvement and creation of habitats.

restrict public access along small watercourses and some woodlands. Safety cuts only on countryroads to give linear corridors. 5 metre headland around fields.

Absolute protection for those areas that are deemed to be biologically important. Habitat creation incorporated into development when this is appropriate.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 9

Each case needs to be determined on its own merits.

The Issues and Options paper correctly identifies the significant contribution which heritage and built historic environment make to the District's identity and character. The existing local plan provides a framework for its protection. However, not all the individual assets encompassed within the term historic environment are of equal value. Some are unique, others are commonplace. Whilst there is a presumption in favour of the preservation in situ of those assets which are of national significance, whether or not they are formally designated as such, there is acceptance that in certain circumstances the loss of a particular site of lesser significance may be mitigated through a formally agreed programme of investigation and recording, leading to the creation of a permanent and publicly accessible record. In this context protection of all historic buildings and archaeological remains does not mean preserving everything in perpetuity in its present physical condition. Policies in the LDF should be as robust as those of the current local plan. Policies should seek measures for positive management and enhancement of sites. Development of the LDF should need to be able to accommodate guidance on the new procedures as it becomes available.

PPG15 and 16 provide clear guidance about how remains should be preserved or RECORDED.

Protection is not always essential

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

Unless there are extreme circumstances.

We have duty of care.

Give regard to their surroundings to retain heritage not just specific structures.

These aims are not inherently incompatible. See Trust's developments at Stamford Brook, Cliveden, HQ at Heelis and proposals for Erdigg estate, Wrexham. Also see joint guidance from 3 National parks in Wales on sustainable design.

Sometimes conservation is for its own sake rather than for the community and environment e.g. not allowing Georgian style double glazed windows in extensions to Georgian homes.

Need to distinguish between valuable heritage and over-preserving everything.

Substitute enhance for protect

see question 36

Archaeological remains can be covered up once fully investigated.

To an extent as each case need to be taken on its historical and architectural merits. Heritage needs to be preserved here particularly for tourist reasons.

Allow Parish Plans and VDSs to be a recognised party in setting the agenda.

No reason to protect if not of significant interest.

In all circumstances.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

Protection essential in all circumstances.

we have no right to destroy our ancestor's heritage, including for World Class Stratford.

Redevelop or demolish redundant churches, and incorporate additional uses where the church has surplus space.

Not all protected buildings deserve to be classified. A balance can be achieved including good modern architecture.

Some will merit protection but others do not. Humpback bridge over canal in Bancroft is unique and should be saved.

But also no.

Village churches have no toilets for elderly and seats are painful to sit in.

Need to distinguish where there is real historic and architectural value.

Development of sites which are thought to contain archaeological finds should not be restricted (unless the finds are of national importance) subject to agreeing an implementation programme for archaeological works.

depends on condition and value

Protect in principle, but each considered on its merits rather than a blanket requirement.

My instinct says yes but one has to be realistic that it is not always possible to do so. However the majority of times they should be protected.

Where the advantage of protection is massively outweighed by removal or demolition.

Some old buildings are not worth saving. We need to plan for the future and not preserve what is not worth preserving.

In general

Not in all cases - chart and photograph less exciting items

Local housing and employment needs, climate change, local facilities e.g. shops.

As far as is possible.

Protect only those of superior quality but let change happen.

protect heritage and acknowledge its importance to the district's economy.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 10

High standards of design required, especially in the countryside and villages. Any design should respect the local vernacular in terms of materials, scale, proportions and layout.

New products and materials can assist greatly with this.

Achieve energy conservation through design

New development should reflect the character of the local area. Therefore character appraisals need to be undertaken.

All development should have regard to local character but in some areas the local vernacular is poor and should not be re-enforced by similar development.

But without stifling innovation as stated in PPS1.

In order to reflect the local character it is not necessary to replicate detailed form or appearance.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

No is also ticked

Development should not be approved simply because it appears sustainable, but does need to be much more innovative in terms of construction and insulation materials.

Through design guidance and scrutiny of design and access statements.

Shouldn't have ionic structures, keep traditional designs and materials for example red brick. Houses should reflect this and apartments like battery cages avoided.

Similar in scale and design to existing, use local materials. Microgeneration measures acceptable outside historic cores.

However, development should be considered in light of the requirements of PPS3. The character of the existing urban grain should not preclude or stifle contemporary differing design

Sensible and balanced adherence to aesthetic needs and energy conservation needs.

Land store exterior walls can be built with modern insulation internal walls and other features.

Architects and designers are capable of designing in sympathy with local character.

New housing should respect historic pattern of the settlement, local architectural styles and principles of sustainability. In many places high densities are typical of the built heritage and should be encouraged.

The Cotswolds AONB Board's landscape Character Assessment and associated Landscape Character Strategies and Guidelines should be used to siting and suitability of development.

substitute respect for reflect. More work to be done on design.

see question 36

Sensible design rather than quirky novelties.

Building materials can be modern but allow for external blending. Architects should be trained in this.

The design and technology are largely in place already. We need to raise the minimum standards required of new buildings and recognise/accept this will raise concerns but pay dividends in the long term

Take into account all Parish plans/VDS. Consider solar panels to rear of buildings.

Give local communities more say in the balance between local character, energy conservation and public safety.

By ensuring that new energy products are designed to blend.

Design in harmony with the character of the area. Grants and requirements for insulation and solar panels. CCTV.

Development needs to be compatible with existing character but with flexibility to take advantage of modern materials and methods. Local opinion should be taken into account.

More notice of local plans, involve Parish councils in early stages of any development.

More emphasis on local materials especially in stone villages.

Historic rural construction is expensive and carbon intense. Design alternatives using renewable timber/ steel/ glass quicker. Prefab, reduce cost and recycle.

Responsibility for planning authority. Stop developers knocking down houses with large garden and then rebuild a mini housing estate.

Ensure new energy techniques blend with traditional characteristics.

The character of the local area is defined by the development that has accrued throughout history, by ensuring new materials and methods are used the character will develop.

Using loose materials and architecture.

Can be incorporated together.

By designs from competent and sympathetic architects

Draw on vernacular character of local buildings in all new development in villages, specifying key features such as glazing bars on windows. Materials, double glazing and insulation standards should not conflict with this. Traditional street layouts are better for public safety than some modern forms.

Discourage gates, exterior lights and high walls around houses. In work on historic buildings, protecting character should outweigh reducing heat loss with measures which harm the historic value.

External appearance of building materials has little or no bearing on energy use or safety

Use local materials, better design constraints new design can still compliment older buildings.

New development should be similar in scale and design to surrounding, and use local materials. Sensitive microgeneration in all but core historic areas. Targets set for reducing emissions and recycling. SDC should support green energy solutions and insulation programmes in council projects and premises. Reduce lighting but not at expense of public safety.

Materials that blend with local area.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

But new development cannot be perceived as inherently bad.

The use of reclaimed materials and local design should be encouraged., and thought given to climate change and environmental issues.

By proper consultation with communities. Think about the way in which the bridge issue at Stratford and the tower for the new RSC theatre have been mishandled.

Recent design standards in Stratford inadequate.

Take more care of light pollution but use lighting as a means of public safety.

Prevent developers focussing only on profits.

By not building houses on top of each other.

Use of local materials, thick walls, smaller windows, and thatched roofs fits with traditional design,

It is too late now-see the totally unsympathetic development of Trinity Mead estate.

Matching existing local character with energy conservation.

Not 'jam' houses in, energy conserving is very important e.g solar panels.

Traditional architecture can be compatible with environmental design.

Sympathetic building materials- diversity of design is not a bad thing.

Timber framed houses.

Through a Design Guide.

Modern architecture can fit well with traditional buildings.

As consultation document.

Modern design can be very good and incorporate best energy conservation. Do not want a "theme town".

Engage an intelligent consultant.

By the use of good design and workmanship.

If necessary for individual cases ignore energy conservation - the effect on the world in the future is minimal.

is it possible to put insulation and heritage-style double glazing into old buildings.

See above - public safety is embraced in planning legislation. New development should enhance not reflect

By not allowing developers to destroy existing houses to build larger number purely for profit.

What do you mean by public safety measures. Have to preserve the Distinct nature of the area. New development has to reflect styles of architecture

Using same building materials externally to achieve aesthetic balance.

There is no reason why good design cannot take these two points into account

Should respect not reflect, which does not require adopting local architectural styles. Core Strategy should support high quality design which adds to existing character and distinctiveness of the local area.

This suggests all new development should reflect the vernacular and could stifle innovative design

New development should respect rather than reflect distinctive character of Stratford.

Guidance notes about types of development the District would encourage

How do you reconcile development and character when you allow monstrosity such as the development at the gyratory and cutting down 40 trees at the Bancroft.

Positive consultation with developers backed up by the power to insist

Up to the designers. Possible to blend old and new successfully.

Match extensions to existing buildings and allow sufficient parking.

Design must move on, although with some thought to Stratford's historic past.

Character is subjective and is a dangerous notion. For example, Stockton has a majority of small terraced and semi detached houses and not enough larger homes.

Avoid pastiche architecture and do not inhibit high quality but non-traditional architecture.

Need to develop 21st Century Heritage. New design fit for purpose not just pastiche,

Not imitation tudor, but lovingly built and functional. Not estates of little boxes that locals can't afford.

Reduce density.

Bare minimum is all we can handle now.

Local housing and employment needs, climate change, local facilities e.g. shops. Look to future not just the past.

Local area characteristics as defined by materials. Does not go against energy conservation. A well built house will solve public safety issues

Designers and architects need to receive the right brief.

Internal insulation. Solar panels sympathetically sited.

Don't see a major problem here.

Yes and No . No if its means pastiche. Modern materials and designs should be permitted. Insofar as scale is concerned the answer is Yes.

Allow better designed properties. Recent development is poor - boring and dull.

Unless a building is cutting edge, minimalist and ultra-modern.

Keep external appearance the same but use architects who are sympathetic and competent with modern materials.

Designs to reflect the area. Avoid over- large homes.

Traditional materials, pitched roofs but incorporating energy conservation and public safety measures.

Just need good architecture and planning.

Better design, not mass production.

In keeping with modern materials and local assistance.

Developers should build to higher levels of Code for Sustainable Homes. Principles of 'Secured by Design' should be implemented where do not conflict with local character e.g. as described in Village Design Statements.

Compatible design and use of matching materials and density.

Using local materials (which has an added economic value); avoid incorporating sub urban type design to development in market towns and villages

**Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 11**

Development in countryside and villages should be designed to very high standards.

Stimulating small and medium sized businesses and helping generate a business community.

Re-use of existing rural building adapting where necessary for modern use. Logistic/storage offices. Prefabricated buildings for residential use.

Limited extensions to Main rural centres to meet local needs. Positive impact on viability of existing rural settlements.

Re-use of redundant farm buildings, village expansion for social housing/low income families.

For sport , large country houses and communes/monasteries

In some circumstances, it may be permissible to allow development in the countryside, but the appropriateness and need for such development will need to be demonstrated. Residents and visitors to the District value the distinctiveness of its landscape. Warwickshire Museum is currently undertaking an historic landscape characterisation across the county. This will assist in understanding the process by which Stratford's landscape has evolved, and will help explain why the landscape appears as it does. It would be pointless and undesirable to attempt to arrest the evolution of the landscape at any single point in time. LDF policy should therefore ensure that development is not unduly detrimental to landscape character.

It should recognise the need for housing/employment for rural as well as urban communities. Also it is necessary to support local facilities and services.

Follow PPS7.

Essential uses, exception sites for local needs and functional requirements

All development needs can not be met within existing urban areas. Some sustainable urban extensions into the countryside will be required.

Development and change are inevitable and crucial to sustain communities as long as it is carefully managed.

Development and change are inevitable and crucial to sustain communities as long as it is carefully managed.

Isolated development within the countryside should not be allowed unless of course it related to a rural activity. Nevertheless it is considered that there are sustainable rural settlements which could accommodate additional growth outside of the existing residential settlement boundaries. In light of this it is considered that appropriate development which would deliver wider gain as an extension to existing settlements may be appropriate development within the countryside.

It depends where it is within the countryside. Brownfield developments could be acceptable if capable of being served by public transport.

On a very limited scale on sites near urban areas which meet sustainable development criteria.

It is desirable to keep communities viable by allowing local need to be met. Redundant brownfield sites could be sympathetically developed.

No justification for development in Green Belt. Local needs housing and employment proportional to size of village only.

Should allow forms of development which can only take place in countryside. Also support re-use and re-development of rural buildings for commercial, industrial, tourist and residential, provision of small rural employment schemes.

Need to protect AONB and conservation areas. When designing development need to recognise importance of open areas within a village.

Small scale development, for example in existing gardens.

On land with low agricultural value and where it does not change visual character of area.

In designated landscapes like AONB the protection of the landscape has the highest priority. This is a very fragile environment where a small number of inappropriate houses can have a disproportionate effect on character. Landscape Guidelines criteria give a preference for retaining agricultural buildings in use or converted to employment/ social use. Conversion to residential use is the least favoured option and can lead to suburbanisation.

Small scale sensitive to surroundings

see question 36

Existing buildings and derelict sites should be used first.

Only local need, or prevent buildings being derelict.

Allow redevelopment of farm buildings for industrial and commercial use to encourage diversification.

Greenbelt protected, sensitive development ok if it benefits the local residents.

Only in exceptional circumstances where there would be environmental benefits. Residential or commercial developments should not be permitted. Local opinion should be sought in all cases.

Lack of infrastructure in villages.

Limited to post offices, schools and shops.

Controlled small scale organic development in keeping with present architecture.

Within villages, while keeping the character and small scale of the settlements.

Development in the countryside should be to ensure local labour remains local, not bought us a 'place in the country' but kept for 'real' jobs where they are needed.

If appropriate to the village.

may be acceptable in villages but not in open countryside.

small scale development to sustain village and community life.

There is already enough development using permitted development rights. Number of conversions demonstrates that agricultural building stock exceeds farming needs.

Minor infill in local villages, sensitive use of local materials and vernacular styles. No increase in village boundaries in most cases

Having to meet local needs, particularly as many villages do not have settlement boundaries and are thus within the countryside

have to be carefully considered on case by case basis not a carte blanche remit: ie farm buildings transformed to offices/agencies.

Restrict housing to proportionate growth of villages where local need, small scale and in local styles. Also brownfield land such as Long Marston. Permit industrial development associated with agriculture. Encourage locally produced organic foods. A healthy agricultural economy enhances the countryside but would be damaged by large scale industrial developments.

Many forms of development such as leisure and recreation facilities, visitor attractions and accommodation can only take place within the countryside. These should be supported as they contribute to local economy and well-being of residents, especially when related to established tourism, conference, cultural or recreational complexes.

Development and change are inevitable and crucial to sustain communities as long as it is carefully managed.

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Previously developed sites, such as Long Marston, should be considered to meet future development requirements.

Should provide for forms of development that can only take place in countryside. But suggest that Gaydon site should be considered an exception because of unique characteristics, national significance and contribution to District.

Barn conversion and redevelopment of unsightly agricultural buildings. Provision of affordable housing in all villages. Emphasis on use of local materials.

Policy should allow for redevelopment of previously developed land in the countryside for housing, commercial and industrial purposes. Policy should continue to allow re-use of existing buildings but with housing as an equal option which would help meet housing needs in rural areas and provide a viable use for existing buildings. Subdivision and extension of properties to provide additional dwellings should be permitted.

On a controlled basis as identified on page 9 i.e. the scope to resume existing rural buildings and meet the demand for flood defences whilst protecting that which requires support.

Facilities for local production of organic food.

Small-scale development with local styles and local materials.

Only a small amount of building in villages.

Except for local needs.

Tasteful, much lower density housing than recently approved.

Low impact industry would be ok but the amount of motor transport which will be servicing such developments is a major consideration.

New integrated townships, designed to be environmental and include job creation.

Reuse redundant buildings. New development should reflect character and scale of local area.

Limited increased numbers of houses for young locals, to avoid villages becoming "yuppy" centres.

Cottage industries.

Quality store south of river to incorporate park&ride and local services such as doctor and pharmacy.

Sensitive ones.

On a limited basis to avoid destroying the character of small villages and creating avoidable traffic and congestion problems.

new 'village town'

Use common sense.

Low rise well designed development. Goldcote development business park is good.

Small size housing attachments to keep alive villages and hamlets and social housing for young people

Post offices, shops, pubs in villages.

Residential and mixed-use development is appropriate adjacent to sustainable settlements, on greenfield land to meet local needs.

Housing in keeping with the area.

Only to suit local community needs certainly care should be taken not to destroy habitats of birds and animals eg barn owl habitats.

Support redevelopment of brownfield sites where this offers environmental and landscape benefits.

subject to previous comments

Limited greenfield sites

Development which caters for demand and meets a local need, while satisfying the sequential approach to site selection.

small scale

Very selective only, e.g. re-use of existing derelict buildings for small businesses.

Only existing old barns. Rest of development to go to villages and towns.

Barn conversions to residential. Five new houses per year and pro-rata per 1000 population. One house per year in category four settlements, rented houses in all settlements regardless of size.

Focus on re-use of brownfield sites.

Exploitation of resources; waste recycling/re-use away from housing; low visual impact energy generation; controlled tourism schemes.

That which offers employment to young people in villages. Encourage local produce and keep farmers farming.

We have no choice.

Meet local housing and employment needs. Local facilities

Housing of 'A' quality with minimum of 1 acre garden - expensive to encourage businesses in the area.

Development that brings social life back to small villages such as securing shops, public houses and social centres.

Where needed to sustain local business

Development can add charm and bring areas to life.

Barn conversions. Modern/ one-off countryhouses in certain areas. Live/work units in high tech clusters.

Only to sustain villages inc starter and retirement homes. Transport essential. Retain character of villages.

Limited- housing only.

Homes and business in villages provided the infrastructure is preserved - i.e. shops, post office, pub, village hall, phone box.

In scale and in keeping with the surroundings.

Small schemes of affordable private homes. Small knowledge based businesses. New agricultural business such as organic farms.

Small pockets where it is required, not just for profit.

Mixed controlled development with all housing needs covered to support local facilities e.g. village shops.

Development to support agricultural diversity should be encouraged and new homes for local needs. In most cases it is better for a village to expand outwards on the basis of local priorities, rather than filling in all the internal spaces.

Redundant farm and barn developments for offices and small scale housing.

Development that meet the needs of local communities; that which strive to achieve sustainable local communities.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 12

Build small clusters (up to 10) affordable homes in villages.

Follow RSS targets but LA must determine amount and distribution of local housing.

RSS is still draft, does not reflect household projections, and will be expressed as minima. The suggestion that there is enough open market housing is unsubstantiated and not supported by a sound evidence base.

Joint Housing Assessment shows housing need in excess of that in the RSS options. This is robust evidence.

The I and O document fails to set out a proper evidence base in relation to need and demand for housing and affordability levels and doesn't acknowledge that supply has failed to keep pace with demand. It is misleading in implying that the LA can produce local needs market homes as it cannot control access to non-affordable homes. Restraining supply to meet local needs will increase the price of open market housing. Future Core Strategy docs should discuss the implications of failing to meet the high level of demand in the district.

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Housing and affordable housing should be key to the core strategy. The housing needs survey of 2006 should inform the core strategy. Only option 3 of RSS spatial options has any credibility. Welcome reference to provision of housing to meet specific needs of specific sectors of the community. Affordable housing should be given sufficient weight and status within the core strategy. Links should be made between core strategy, other local authority strategies and housing strategy. Credible district wide and sub district wide affordable housing targets should be set. A local definition of affordable housing should be set encompassing both social rented and intermediate housing and taking full account of local relationships between house prices and incomes. The sequential approach should not be so rigidly applied as to impede the delivery of affordable housing. There should be proper targeting of individual sites for affordable housing, including identifying sites for 100% affordable housing. The opportunities for affordable housing should be maximised in the right locations. Full range of special needs housing including the provision of lifetime homes. There should be a reasonable amount of flexibility regarding design and development control standards, densities etc to assist in achieving affordable housing. The provision of affordable housing is recognised per se as both a positive material planning consideration and a planning benefit. A rural exceptions policy should genuinely enable 100% affordable schemes to be developed in the correct locations. The provision of affordable housing should be viewed within the context of achieving balanced communities and within the wider social exclusion and housing plus agendas. Recognition should be given to the advantages of working with RSLs and a suitably flexible approach should be adopted towards S106 agreements. Policies should be included that maximise the reuse of empty properties for affordable housing. Housing demand factors should be taken into account. There is likely to be a continuing demand for family housing and this should be considered. Regular monitoring of the progress in meeting housing needs should take place. PPS3 discusses the requirements of annual monitoring reports and sets out what the LAP should carry out on an annual basis. By referring to such indicators, the success or otherwise of the policies can be measured that such indicators are measurable against clearly defined targets, allowing measurements to be taken on an annual basis

Justify through the Housing Market Area Study.

The section on housing needs implies that market housing can be 'ring fenced' for local people to discourage immigration. This is likely to be problematic and contrary to PPS3. Housing in the district has been constrained to discourage commuting to Birmingham but in practice the Stratford housing market looks in many different direction - Coventry, Warwick,

Oxford, Worcester, Redditch, Banbury etc.

Housing can be effectively targeted by placing the necessary controls in place and ensuring they are adhered to. Unfit housing should be made fit as a matter of urgency.

Rates higher than RSS would encourage further in-migration. Government policy and commuting issue reinforce that we should provide housing in the area where it arises. RSS states that housing demand from local need in SOA will be 4,688 so lowest option already includes in-migration. Affordable housing is only a part of all housing need so must be lower again. Prevent houses been acquired by housing associations who aim to import families from outside district.

We need more affordable housing but it must be for local families.

Simply increasing the rate of building of market housing will not solve problems of affordable housing or loss of local services in the AONB, particularly as the area is very desirable for commuters. The Board commends the local needs approach in villages.

Children of residents plus the fact that much of Stratford employment is low paid means we must build more affordable housing for sale and for rent. Need to control build to let.

see question 36

Make sure existing units are fully occupied first.

It may depend on its location and suitability for higher density.

But only where it is warranted by a clear demonstration of local need such as affordable housing, housing for the elderly re. A comprehensive housing survey would be essential

Through local housing needs surveys in conjunction with WRCC.

Not explained clearly, does it work in practise?

Provided local needs are prioritised.

Undesirable to build above the low level in the RSS.

More notice of local plans with defined needs.

Current process is effective.

Scrap cat 4 villages. Have annual total permissible development nos of cat 1 housing (Affordable) in designated spaces. Keep villages alive

The need for more affordable housing has been a problem going back 50 years or more. People should start with small unattractive accommodation.

More effective management of existing social housing stock and the provision of more sheltered and very sheltered accommodation.

Promote local needs housing, both affordable and for new families.

Use information from Parish and town plans to target the type of housing each area requires.

High property values negate this totally.

Survey, analyse, then plan accordingly.

Build more affordable housing between private and shared ownership, prioritising availability for local people.

Affordable housing proportion (e.g. 40%) in any new development above 5 dwellings.

Nationally, there is a housing shortage and the response to the Barker Review calls for 200,000 new homes to be delivered annually. A step change is needed in housing provision

Use pockets of land in towns that become available so that affordable housing is integrated not isolated in the community.

The question is misleading as it infers that local housing needs can only be met by building at higher rates than RSS figures - analysis of responses to this question must be heavily qualified as a result. There is no justification for higher rates of development than those set out in the RSS as this would merely encourage more migration in to the district. Should instead focus on meeting need where it arises and reducing commuting. RSS states that local need is 4688 so Option 3 includes significant migration already, and even option 1 must

include more than the total affordable local need.

The I and O document fails to set out a proper evidence base in relation to need and demand for housing and affordability levels and doesn't acknowledge that supply has failed to keep pace with demand. It is misleading in implying that the LA can produce local needs market homes as it cannot control access to non-affordable homes. Restraining supply to meet local needs will increase the price of open market housing. Future Core Strategy docs should discuss the implications of failing to meet the high level of demand in the district.

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Provide social housing throughout the district, including the smaller villages. Increase the cost allowed per plot from £10,000 to £50,000 to encourage more development of social housing.

Existing policies should be sufficient. The LPA must leave flexibility for the development industry to respond to market demands and to take into account site-specific considerations, including the costs of development and characteristics of the locality.

High levels of vacant housing could be used for affordable housing.

Allocation of affordable housing is a political decision to be made by the elected council and not by developers.

Need to prevent housing being acquired by housing associations whose intent is to import families with no connections with Stratford.

Convert property standing empty. E.g. fish and chip shop on Arden Street.

Prevent exclusive houses. Convert buildings for part-ownership schemes.

We should use what we have by increasing taxation on second homes.

More affordable housing, less higher priced housing for letting.

There should be a lot of affordable housing in proportion to large 5 bedroom houses.

Use more green land.

Affordable housing has to be focussed on employment centres not scattered throughout the region.

Allow conversion of larger houses into flats, preferably 'affordable'.

But it must be only in order to meet local housing needs.

Provide limited number of houses for young locals. There is still plenty of room for housing development on brownfield sites, and railway sidings by Warwick road.

Why has affordable housing problem not already been solved as enough houses have been built.

Unless a large employer becomes established in the district there should be no uncontrolled influx of people. Otherwise a criteria must be employment and the need to keep commuting to a minimum.

Build smaller units with better design. Trinity Mead unsuccessful as no masterplan so no shops or community centre.

Consult people who live there.

By reducing the target for all housing, including affordable housing to ensure that housing developments do not outstrip the availability of essential services/facilities which are already under pressure for existing residents.

The RSS low figure is too high, can we not do what rugby have done at Cawston, set aside some new build for children of residents.

By not encouraging a huge increase in jobs.

Do the best you can.

No more open market to cater for people moving into the district. We do need affordable housing for local people who live and work here.

Local housing needs provided for the young can meet all the aspirations of the District and generate the rural communities

Local need development only.

You should have thought about that already with the massive amount of building that has taken place. Now you need to use empty or boarded up buildings that are already there.

Money made by the Council when they sold off housing stock should be utilised. Low cost loans. Best value is not always about getting high monetary return but also high community return.

Why put in plan for more housing when the last plan was grossly ignored to the extent that there was 53% more housing built than planned for. How does the new plan seek to address this problem.

Make a real effort to help young people who have grown up in stratford or other settlements in the District to be able to obtain housing so they can stay and provide stability for them and the area and add into the local economy.

You may have to concede that the notion of meeting all local needs is unattainable and against principle of mobility. We had to move to a cheaper area to get started.

Implement a flexible system related to local need.

Ensure that affordable housing is genuinely affordable by reducing landowner's planning gain through planning conditions. Ensure local occupancy by local connection covenants.

Forbid second homes. High % of bought /rented housing for genuine 'locals'. Encourage part-ownership.

Are you kidding?

Much higher percentage of affordable housing in the new plan, but allocated to all settlements on a percentage basis.

Local needs can be dealt with. Are figures accurate?

Higher percentage of affordable housing on developments. Encourage housing trusts and developers to work more closely together.

Let things happen naturally.

Build more affordable homes and prioritise for local people.

Affordable housing should be in Stratford and large villages with facilities. Use existing lists of local people with housing needs.

Affordable housing for young people not social housing.

Local housing supply will be constrained so should focus as far as possible on meeting identified local needs. Consideration should be given to aiming for 100% affordable housing. The capacity of local communities to assess and address their own housing needs should be developed and strengthened. The existing housing stock is a larger proportion of total so policies should aim to protect its quality and condition. Meeting housing needs is about more than numbers and locations - equally important are creating communities, providing physical and social infrastructure, targetting the housing, flexible and versatile housing stock, and climate resilience. Public confidence and acceptance of housing and a focus on delivery are required.

Local housing needs require minimal building if we prevent in-migration.

But only if higher rates are to meet locally identified need i.e. through District Housing Assessment, South Housing Market Area Housing Assessment and Parish Housing Needs Surveys.

Buy open market homes to rent, only to local families. Discourage second homes through higher rates.

Local communities should be encouraged to identify the needs of their communities across the whole spectrum of need eg having needs assessment.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 13

Existing policies should be sufficient. The LPA must leave flexibility for the development industry to respond to market demands and to take into account site-specific considerations, including the costs of development and characteristics of the locality.

Proposal for self sufficient community e.g retirement. Specify type and mix.

Include housing for low income families in the development, at a fixed proportion e.g. 25%

Adapt suitable SPD

PPS3 encourages the provision of a full range of market housing which should be based on local need.

Follow PPS3.

Need for the plan to identify ratio of affordable housing provision, taking into account need for cross-subsidy between market housing and affordable housing. Need for latter will therefore influence provision of the former. Viability of schemes is also an issue. Low cost home ownership should be encouraged.

Complex issue, need to involve all stakeholders to evaluate the current evidence base.

Gov guidance in PPS3 needs to be followed in seeking that new housing achieves a mix of households to meet need, but this should not be too prescriptive as this is likely to stifle delivery of the required quantum of market housing.

Policy should not be overly prescriptive. Housing developers are well placed to understand the mix required by the market. Larger schemes do benefit from a mix of dwelling types and sizes.

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No is also ticked. PPS3 requires an appropriate and balanced mix of housing in order to secure sustainable and inclusive communities. However, the nature of the market requirements will dictate in part what will be achievable on individual sites. Nevertheless there is scope for the Council and Developers to discuss and agree housing mix within an agreed flexible framework perhaps developed through the preparation of a SPD

Development briefs for larger sites or AAPs.

The blend of housing is best determined by developers in response to the market.

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The priority should be for one or two bed private affordable houses for local need.

Even small developments should include mix, with emphasis on small private starter homes.

Subject to supporting technical work underpinning the need for the same

Using different planners!

Ensure affordable housing needs take priority in the appropriate areas.

see question 36

This would be tied to local needs and housing surveys.

developers should map their proposals against independently approved housing needs survey which have been endorsed by Parish and District Councils

For larger developments, mix of housing will be determined by housing needs surveys.

Retain 30% requirement for affordable homes on larger sites. Retain exception sites.

Correctly determine local needs.

50% of the houses would be affordable to the under 30's. This information should be given to the developers.

Rules needed to take account of local factors, e.g. locate social/affordable housing where there is adequate supporting infrastructure, e.g public transport.

Formula construction of mixed developments.

You should stop 'local market' housing under the guise of 'affordable housing'. This is blatantly just open market housing and is used to fund the affordable housing.

Each site looked at individually depending on local need and demand.

Moving away from apartments to smaller family homes will begin to address the shortage of affordable, not necessarily rental homes.

SDC Planning Guidance.

By building developments for more inclusive communities

By clear planning policies based on data to show what local need is. Need for family housing not 1 bed flats. Larger family rented accommodation, but smaller market homes.

The mixture should depend on the site and local characteristics.

Family homes that are affordable are required at present affordable homes are mainly 1/2 person one parent families with 3/4 children rarely catered for.

Emphasis on small private starter homes.

Schemes should include low cost housing for young couples and sheltered housing or bungalows for older persons.

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Local needs only. Developments include service facilities.

Prevent developers just trying to fit in as many dwellings as possible onto a site.

Allocation of affordable housing is a political decision to be made by the elected council and not by developers.

Emphasis on small private starter homes with no garden.

Avoid developments like the one off Banbury Road to the By-pass

Use planning legislation.

Recent developments such as Tiddington Fields are unsuccessful.

More affordable housing, less higher priced housing for letting.

We need housing for our low-paid workers who currently have to live outside the district.

Insist on more cheap housing for low paid, first time buyers and elderly.

Common sense.

Build a favour the build of 2/3 bed couple or family homes, no more 4-5 bed large homes.

It's up to the planners. Stop building so many 5 or 6 bedroom houses.

Build starter homes and prevent large executive homes.

Leave to market forces, except for social housing which should be 60% in funding terms and that could provide houses around the district

Dictating the terms for development and controlling it through planning permission.

50% affordable. Also prescribe minimum 10% to be used on gardens, trees and hedgerows

This provides more certainty for developers.

Making developments meet specified criteria in ALL cases.

There is still a tendency to put social housing in the back of development. They also appear very small. Absolute minimum. Integrate more

Only where there is an identified need for a specific form or type of accommodation which is not being met locally.

Existing policies should be sufficient. The LPA must leave flexibility for the development industry to respond to market demands and to take into account site-specific considerations, including the costs of development and characteristics of the locality.

1. Raising the percentage of affordable housing required on developments as far as possible 2. The affordable housing should be to rent by a large percentage, affordable housing to purchase is a mis-nomer in Stratford where prices are high. 3. There must be a higher percentage of 1,2, and 3 bedroom properties on developments.

Different areas have different needs, e.g. better houses, or less. Take local needs and location into account.

More control over the mix and quality of rented houses on mainly ownership developments as low quality rental effects the value of the properties.

Housing mix should be determined by market forces rather than planning controls.

For every family home provide three starter homes. How many executives can one village contain?

Look at the mess in Tiddington Road.

Ensuring a mix in relation to proven need.

Set out in guidance - need to address needs of all the population.

The current need seems to be or 2 bed flats but a genuine mix is preferable from 1 to 5 bedrooms.

See above.

Leave well alone.

Mix affordable with market to avoid creating ghettos. Encourage live/ work units.

Look at some estates in Milton Keynes with private and affordable housing in uniform style.

Smaller homes will produce more dwellings on each site.

Affordable housing, for young people not social housing.

All new housing should be required to meet the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Lifetimes Homes' standards and allow for working from home - to allow more flexibility for residents. Provision of 'extra care' housing should be considered. There is a need to establish more robust monitoring - not just location and number of new homes but if the outcome of development provides the right type and size of housing and if it has met identified local needs.

Aim to provide affordable private homes for local workers.

Build housing that meets the needs of the community such as council housing for young and old.

Local need should drive tenure, types and sizes of homes.

Require mix of sites and designs. Encourage groups of small local builders to buy sites.

Can this be achieved via S106? Can local needs assessments contribute to such prescription?.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 14

Leave to developers who can provide good perfect developments for the elderly.

Small sites of say 10 bungalows situated in settlements with adequate amenities. Conditions for elderly occupancy to be applied.

Continuing care retirement communities.

Encourage sheltered housing schemes.

Elderly population will increase rapidly so provision needs to be made.

If there is sound evidence to demonstrate a need.

Many older people can actively participate in the housing market and so developers will naturally respond to demand. Restricting the housing supply will affect them in the same way as everyone else. Affordable housing responding the needs of communities should include needs of older people.

Many older people can actively participate in the housing market and so developers will naturally respond to demand. Restricting the housing supply will affect them in the same way as everyone else. Affordable housing responding the needs of communities should include needs of older people.

Given the age structure of the District it would appear important to ensure that new residential development is adaptable and able to be easily modified to ensure that home owners are able to remain within their own homes. In tandem with the response in Que.13, there may be scope to require the provision of lifelong housing to be provided as part of new residential development.

Retirement schemes and maybe retirement village.

This would result in inflow of elderly people, which would further overstretch health services.

But essential not to create areas of ghettos where older people live. Maintain a balance.

see question 36

Difficult as older people want to stay where they have always lived.

Provide suitable equipped aids and adapt housing stock.

see 12 and 13 above

Affordable housing for older people, focus on bungalows.

Encourage development that gives single older people chance to move out to free up larger homes.

Correctly determine local needs.

Advertise housing for older people in media. Establish shelter schemes.

Element of sheltered accommodation should be included in developments as necessary.

Local plans.

Enough provision.

Subsidy - proportionate to demographics

Warden controlled units where old people are otherwise independent.

provision of more sheltered and very sheltered accommodation.

Small scale community schemes.

In specific locations it should be encouraged.

This will become a priority. Consult with appropriate agencies.

By providing more sheltered protective facilities where older people can live independently within on-site caring that can be used as appropriate.

Use of land within larger villages to provide sheltered housing. This must be close to existing support services such as Doctors, shops, bus route, nursing

The answer to this depends on the demography of a settlement. Should the strategy also consider the effect this may have on young people entering the property market.

Assessment needed.

Most older people in the district already own their own homes and would prefer to remain in them, so new housing for older people will encourage a wave of 'grey migrants' putting strains on medical and

other facilities.

Should be included in all major developments.

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SDC should research needs and set out priorities in LDF.

'Older people' should be an integral part of the community.

Specific needs of older people are for improved local health and hospital facilities.

Instead allow flexibility for homeowners to modify houses to suit needs.

Do not want to encourage elderly immigration.

More affordable, safety and security.

Refrain from large 'ghetto' like developments, smaller one are preferable.

Include purpose designed accommodation but integrated into towns/villages.

Unlike affordable housing which should be targeted at employment centres, housing for the elderly should be spread throughout the district.

Allow conversion of larger houses into flats, preferably 'affordable'.

Will be necessary as increasing elderly population.

Prioritise oldest and those who have lived longest in the district.

Already many retirement homes - we need young people and families to create a sustainable community.

By doing it.

More smaller houses, warden controlled apartments, more residential care homes.

Joint developments between local authority and builders.

Make sure elderly accommodation is for local people.

Houses used by large families, now occupied by husband and wife should be occupied from the waiting list and there should be a provision of bungalows and apartments for the elderly.

Local need development only.

Only to make doorways wider and access to houses ramped where necessary. Thought should be given to the suitability of stairs for charities.

Do a needs assessment of District's retirement population and identify specific forms of development such as specialist care facilities, nursing homes, sheltered accommodation.

2 bedroom houses or bungalows with rooms large enough for possessions and a garden

See 3 in answer to Q13 and add in small bungalows

Only needed for less-well off. Apartments with/without a warden via trusts would seem to be best.

Grants to alter existing units to be more friendly.

By small selective groups.

Bungalows or alms house types both for rent and sale to be built in the villages for the over sixty's (respondent is 71). Car parking requirements to be relaxed.

Need to encourage younger people into the area

Bungalows with small gardens with local care services to support.

More sheltered housing outside Stratford.

More older persons bungalows and complexes such as Tiddington Court.

Guidance - but limit the amount of specialised accommodation otherwise that is all we will get.

Increase lifetime homes.

Consult with 'older people' organisations.

Retirement villages.

Don't put old people in ghettos.

Older people will find the best house for themselves.

Release more land in villages to allow old people to relocate and free up family houses.

Provide more facilities to allow older people to live independently with appropriate council-run support

Sheltered housing built on a complex in towns or large villages.

Lack of flexible houses makes meeting elderly and disabled needs more difficult - Lifetime Homes standards will help this.

Allow a percentage in large developments.

Especially where this frees up larger houses.

If new homes are provided on the basis of local need, this should include local older people.

Speculative older people's accommodation would draw more elderly people into district.

More sheltered housing complexes and small bungalows.

Ensuring that the mix of housing on sites includes accommodation appropriate for older people.

Including single accommodation (single pensioner households will increase markedly over the next 20/25 years).

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 14

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Continuing care retirement communities.

Encourage sheltered housing schemes.

Elderly population will increase rapidly so provision needs to be made.

If there is sound evidence to demonstrate a need.

Many older people can actively participate in the housing market and so developers will naturally respond to demand. Restricting the housing supply will affect them in the same way as everyone else. Affordable housing responding the needs of communities should include needs of older people.

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Given the age structure of the District it would appear important to ensure that new residential development is adaptable and able to be easily modified to ensure that home owners are able to remain within their own homes. In tandem with the response in Que.13, there may be scope to require the provision of lifelong housing to be provided as part of new residential development.

Retirement schemes and maybe retirement village.

This would result in inflow of elderly people, which would further overstretch health services.

But essential not to create areas of ghettos where older people live. Maintain a balance.

see question 36

Difficult as older people want to stay where they have always lived.

Provide suitable equipped aids and adapt housing stock.

see 12 and 13 above

Affordable housing for older people, focus on bungalows.

Encourage development that gives single older people chance to move out to free up larger homes.

Correctly determine local needs.

Advertise housing for older people in media. Establish shelter schemes.

Element of sheltered accommodation should be included in developments as necessary.

Local plans.

Enough provision.

Subsidy - proportionate to demographics

Warden controlled units where old people are otherwise independent.

provision of more sheltered and very sheltered accommodation.

Small scale community schemes.

In specific locations it should be encouraged.

This will become a priority. Consult with appropriate agencies.

By providing more sheltered protective facilities where older people can live independently within on-site caring that can be used as appropriate.

Use of land within larger villages to provide sheltered housing. This must be close to existing support services such as Doctors, shops, bus route, nursing

The answer to this depends on the demography of a settlement. Should the strategy also consider the effect this may have on young people entering the property market.

Assessment needed.

Most older people in the district already own their own homes and would prefer to remain in them, so new housing for older people will encourage a wave of 'grey migrants' putting strains on medical and

other facilities.

Should be included in all major developments.

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Many older people can actively participate in the housing market and so developers will naturally respond to demand. Restricting the housing supply will affect them in the same way as everyone else. Affordable housing responding the needs of communities should include needs of older people.

SDC should research needs and set out priorities in LDF.

'Older people' should be an integral part of the community.

Specific needs of older people are for improved local health and hospital facilities.

Instead allow flexibility for homeowners to modify houses to suit needs.

Do not want to encourage elderly immigration.

More affordable, safety and security.

Refrain from large 'ghetto' like developments, smaller one are preferable.

Include purpose designed accommodation but integrated into towns/villages.

Unlike affordable housing which should be targeted at employment centres, housing for the elderly should be spread throughout the district.

Allow conversion of larger houses into flats, preferably 'affordable'.

Will be necessary as increasing elderly population.

Prioritise oldest and those who have lived longest in the district.

Already many retirement homes - we need young people and families to create a sustainable community.

By doing it.

More smaller houses, warden controlled apartments, more residential care homes.

Joint developments between local authority and builders.

Make sure elderly accommodation is for local people.

Houses used by large families, now occupied by husband and wife should be occupied from the waiting list and there should be a provision of bungalows and apartments for the elderly.

Local need development only.

Only to make doorways wider and access to houses ramped where necessary. Thought should be given to the suitability of stairs for charities.

Do a needs assessment of District's retirement population and identify specific forms of development such as specialist care facilities, nursing homes, sheltered accommodation.

2 bedroom houses or bungalows with rooms large enough for possessions and a garden

See 3 in answer to Q13 and add in small bungalows

Only needed for less-well off. Apartments with/without a warden via trusts would seem to be best.

Grants to alter existing units to be more friendly.

By small selective groups.

Bungalows or alms house types both for rent and sale to be built in the villages for the over sixty's (respondent is 71). Car parking requirements to be relaxed.

Need to encourage younger people into the area

Bungalows with small gardens with local care services to support.

More sheltered housing outside Stratford.

More older persons bungalows and complexes such as Tiddington Court.

Guidance - but limit the amount of specialised accommodation otherwise that is all we will get.

Increase lifetime homes.

Consult with 'older people' organisations.

Retirement villages.

Don't put old people in ghettos.

Older people will find the best house for themselves.

Release more land in villages to allow old people to relocate and free up family houses.

Provide more facilities to allow older people to live independently with appropriate council-run support

Sheltered housing built on a complex in towns or large villages.

Lack of flexible houses makes meeting elderly and disabled needs more difficult - Lifetime Homes standards will help this.

Allow a percentage in large developments.

Especially where this frees up larger houses.

If new homes are provided on the basis of local need, this should include local older people.

Speculative older people's accommodation would draw more elderly people into district.

More sheltered housing complexes and small bungalows.

Ensuring that the mix of housing on sites includes accommodation appropriate for older people.

Including single accommodation (single pensioner households will increase markedly over the next 20/25 years).

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 15

A number of small sites of say 6 caravans evenly spread across district.

No information.

Answered yes and no.

No comment.

As per the Issues and Options report, the provision of accommodation for gypsies and travellers will need to be informed by the preparation of the emerging Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment.

Pleased that you intend to address provision of Gypsies and Travellers in Core Strategy and that you are going to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.

Don't know current level of provision.

No information on this need.

If necessary

see question 36

Local problem recently with use of land next to services on M40.

Provide a permanent site to prevent using public areas.

Although there are local problems, concerned that more sites could attract more gypsies and travellers. Sites need access to schools and medical support, location needs to be carefully sited so private properties are protected. Highway safety needs to be addressed, control their impact on the environment.

Unaware of current provision or demand.

They should be opportunity to settle if they wish to do so.

Appropriate small scale sites needed to keep gypsies off town areas.

Parking often observed in inappropriate places therefore official sites should be provided giving spaces for permanent accommodation as well as temporary residence. Children need to be given an opportunity to sustain an education on a long term basis.

This would depend on the result of a Gypsy and Travellers site assessment

Travellers and gypsies are regular visitors in this area. There are insufficient sites to cater for them, water and sanitary provision could be provided by farms employing them as workers on their land.

No information.

It is not part of the British concept of life to build ghettos.

This is a legal obligation about which the electorate has no choice.

Put them underground.

Unable to answer.

Must be fair to all groups.

Obey national legislation.

Friday furlong, Bidford, seems well accepted by residents.

We really oppose this

Prior to a completion of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, there are existing sources that indicate need – West Midlands Interim Regional Statement on Gypsy and Traveller Policy estimates that there is a need to provide 170 residential pitches 2006-11 in Southern Housing Market Area. The last 5 Caravan Counts (CLG data) show significant numbers of unauthorised caravans in the District indicating a need for more pitches. SDC Housing Strategy states Council is currently investigating suitability of the one authorised site in the district and results can also inform the Core Strategy. Consultation response also lists many other sources of information on need for pitches and site – see original.

Reference should be made to RSS phase 3.

ODPM circular 01/2006 states Core Strategy should set out criteria for location of sites. Exceptions should be made in areas such as Green Belt. Provision should also be made for travelling showpeople sites.

Note that sites managed by LA or RSL are types of "affordable housing" so LPAs may therefore negotiate s106 agreements with developers to include sites in new development (ref CLG 'Local Authorities and Gypsies and Travellers' May 07). Land affordability issues in the District cause difficulties for Gypsies wishing to establish private sites.

If a need for further gypsy accommodation is identified in evidence base then this should be taken into consideration in Core Strategy.

Prior to a completion of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, there are existing sources that indicate need. Applying rule of thumb formula devised by Niner (DCLG 'Preparing regional spatial strategy reviews on Gypsies and Travellers' May 07) to CLG data on caravan counts shows a need for around 28 residential pitches plus likely requirement for transit accommodation. Allocating proportionally the 170 pitches for Southern Housing market area in the West Mids Interim Regional Statement on Gypsy and Traveller Policy indicates a need for 27 residential pitches. Other sources of information see Circular 1/2006 and original response.

Significant extant need, with 20 caravans without permission on Gypsy owned land, suggests Council should consider implementing transitional measures outline in Circular 1/2006 and bring forward site allocations asap.

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Water, power and drainage should be provided but sites should be away from residential settlements. Their freedom of lifestyle should not encroach on others.

If they travel they should use caravan sites and be subject to laws, taxes and conditions.

Better management of this issue is required

Genuine gypsies ok. Concerned about others - should be well away from villages

Can't comment

Waiting list for Pathlow.

They 'travel' by definition. Don't justify government support.

They need to educate their children and have permanent bases where supervision is available.

Don't know.

Parking is often done in inappropriate places therefore official sites should be provided giving space for permanent accommodation as well as temporary stays. Children need to be able to sustain their educations.

Something should be done!

Distinguish gypsies from travellers. Identify origin of travellers and property owned in other countries and regions.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 16

People should be encouraged to use their local footpath network to reach local facilities. This would require new paths within and between settlements.

Libraries, community hospitals, post offices. Allow development in rural areas to support facilities.

Post offices should be retained.

Transport, local shops, surgeries.

Convenience shops, medical facilities, schools, sports and recreation facilities.

Local services should be retained where possible but planning cannot force private businesses to operate where they are not viable.

Local services should be retained where possible but planning cannot force private businesses to operate where they are not viable.

Transport, schools, post office, local housing.

Local services of an appropriate size and type e.g. post office, local shop, can help prevent unnecessary travel.

Small independent shopkeepers are important to Stratford. They need to be protected from the pressure of large conglomerates.

Already overloaded in SUA. Resist removal of further hospital and policing services and provide more school places.

Services for rural parts need to be prioritised so the environmental impacts of individual service users are minimised.

Public transport.

Village and sub urban shops. Some post offices run from schools. Create an incentive for villages in danger of losing all services to come together to form a social enterprise

see question 36

NHS dentists, doctors.

Library, doctors outpatients and small surgery units, maternity, taxi buses/ local transport, youth facilities, village halls, schools and post office.

local post offices and village stores. Reduced council taxes on premises.

Carers for older people, local transport provision.

Shops, post offices, village halls, mobile libraries, doctors surgeries, chiropodists.

Village shops-grants/revive vital villages. Post Offices, contest planned closures they are a service not a political account. Pubs ensure that the last pub in a community remains, revive 'the pub is the hub' strategy.

Funding and LA support for community centres, clubs, societies etc.

More resources to Parish councils. Share IT and administration. Medical services should include NHS dentists. Provide school buses. Post Offices maintained. More police and CCTV.

Promote services such as shops, post offices & libraries on the basis of "use it or lose it".

Health care, transport and small local retailers. Helped by subsidies and targetting of resources.

Any valid service, schools, post office, pubs etc

Particular shops/post offices in the villages.

Post offices, local shops and services. Business rate relief, advertising restraints of future supermarket developments,

SDC should fund community centres clubs, especially for young.

Local schools, doctors libraries. Cut down on travel and maintain a community spirit.

Schools, Library, Old people youth clubs/facilities.

Support any local retail shops with reduced business rates.

NHS, Dental facilities, state-run nurseries, post office services, medical facilities all of which would be supported by local usage.

Retain village schools and local volunteer fire stations. Retain sub-post offices and give more roles such as banking and road tax payment. Casualty units needed within district hospitals.

If we got any services I would like to keep them

Services should be supported by a certain level of population such as schools, post offices, doctors surgeries, newsagents. Increase housing delivery would aid in providing increased population to support these services

Post offices, intergrated services e.g. one stop shops with libraries.

This question is too broad. SDC should provide high standards of service but provided this is affordable.

Bus services from villages to major centres.

Local services should be retained where possible but planning cannot force private businesses to operate where they are not viable.

Local services should be retained where possible but planning cannot force private businesses to operate where they are not viable.

Post office at wotton hall very important, especially for the elderly. Difficulties/lack of public transport to alternatives.

SDC should work with local communities to retain and install local shops and post offices. Recycling facilities provided and use enforced.

Transport.

Local bus services can be very effective if run to scheduled timetable.

Local buses e.g. through Shotton

Local emergency services within 10 minutes of majority of population. Preserve post offices.

Help vulnerable groups. Transport subsidies. Stratford hospital.

Transport, medical services, post offices.

Medical and social services, youth services.

Stop demise of post offices, should be a supermarket primary school and doctors surgery south of the river.

Recycling, refuse collection and litter collection.

Post offices, need to diversify in the services offered. Health centres with doctors on call 24/7 and independent care service for elderly and vulnerable to protect them from bullying by council workers.

Village shop, post office, surgeries and buses.

Improved residential parking, hospital facilities, traffic management. Increase secondary school provision in Stratford or children have to travel out to school.

Make sure services can cope with the influx of residents moving onto new housing estates.

Public transport.

Community centres, post offices, local shops, opportunities for young people.

Hospitals, transport, schools, educational.

Need to maintain good local bus services at affordable prices. Essential for existing good doctors surgeries to be maintained.

rural post offices.

Post offices in rural communities. Doctor's surgeries and small shops must be included at planning stage in new housing estates.

Public transport, SUA bus station.

NHS hospital for SUA. Encourage local shops with low rates and rents. Prevent out of town retail parks. rural transport, mobile library, community bus and rural pick up systems running to enable people to get to work and visit the larger towns after 1pm.

Local small businesses. You succeeded in killing off the little small local shops with business rates

Additional development in rural settlements would help support the viability of community facilities and services.

Post office - expand services available e.g. car tax.

Social care is of great importance to all members of society. Social workers/ health workers/ district nurses can all keep people in their homes. Where not social housing must be provided

As lack of local facilities identified in Issues and Options document.

But land use planning can influence only to a limited degree. Policies preventing conversion of facilities can be too blunt.

Services that support/ serve the local community. This can be achieved through new investment in a diverse range of services.

Encourage joint use of space e.g. parish council office, library, parish/school hall all attached to the school as in Bidford.

Shops should be a requirement on all major developments and some sort of community hall/facility 2.

Bus routes altered and if necessary subsidised for two years to get people to use them

General stores, newsagents, post office helped by start up grants or ongoing subsidies.

Support clubs and meeting places as these are essential to a community.

Greater support through Council Tax for all village post offices, schools, churches, village halls, playing fields.

Post office and local store. Encourage innovative combinations such as a pub providing post office and shop facilities.

Embrace benefits of the computer age for service delivery. Focus for local services should be e.g. health.

Social and nursing services. Transport for hospital, doctor and dentist. Bus services to local markets and evening services. Allow people to burn rubbish.

Buses

Post offices, shops, stores, banks. Consider ultra low rates.

Local transport, post offices, access to healthcare.

Need to control change of use from business to residential carefully.

Financially support buses.

Transport, post offices, local shops.

post offices, range of shops, surgeries, schools.

Wherever and whenever only constrained by finance.

schools, bus services, shops, post offices.

Dentist, doctor, nhs especially south of river. Post offices critical.

Local transport, shops, doctors.

Weekly refuse collections.

health policy and education

Bus and rail transport, police on the streets and medical services. District council services must reflect what council taxpayers can reasonably afford.

Schools, village shops with Post office, bus routes.

Minimum facilities should be shop/ post office, village hall and pub. Need to give shops as much protection as possible e.g. against conversion to residential.

Preserve small shops, pubs and post offices in villages, Encourage large retail chains to set up "trading posts" with mix of shop, pub, petrol station and use their buying power to keep costs low.

The RSS Review will look at rural services. There is no evidence of what is essential but health care, access to transport are important.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 17

No specific schemes in mind but the Trust would welcome opportunity to be consulted on future proposals.

Wherever possible, hard standing should be provided at bus stops to enable buses to draw in off the road as to not interrupt traffic flow. Shelters should also be provided.

Relief roads are needed e.g through Kineton to take traffic heading to the motorway and relieve the village centre.

Develop the network to a level which accommodates the needs of residents and businesses alike.

Programme to deliver S-W relief road should be in Core Strategy.

Council should incorporate the package of measures associated with SWRR

Not necessary unless development creates opportunity/ need.

HA, WCC and SDC should explore the possibility of joint traffic modelling.

Relief roads will increase traffic movements and require development to fund them - see CPRE investigation into such projects. Reduce cars in centre through park and ride and small car parks on entry roads. Not everyone can walk, cycle or use public transport especially when carrying shopping.

Maintain and repair roads and pavements, extend 30mph limit. Restrict access on specific roads to certain classes of vehicle.

Ring road.

A published and robust preventive maintenance plan needs to be developed.

Better maintenance.

business needs, by-passes if needed.

see question 36

Declutter roads. Police to enforce road signs more. Improve minor roads surfaces.

Weight restrictions on village roads, 20mph limit in villages. This will increase road safety and reduce CO2 emissions.

significantly improved road maintenance by WCC might encourage more tourism and certainly save money in the long term.

Maintain present network better, except for priority improvements to improve safety.

Maintenance, speed control.

Introduce cycle lanes, reduce speed limit, traffic calming, better access and frequency to public transport.

Always scope for improvements, e.g. traffic lights at A448/A435 junction at Sernal Ash to reduce rat running.

Ring road around Stratford, Bus lanes in Birmingham road, A46 dual carriage way from Stratford to Alcester.

Maintenance, especially in rural areas.

Better maintenance. Proactive safety.

Complete Stratford by-pass.

Maintenance and slow signs for villages.

Interconnecting Stratford to the motorway will benefit commerce and tourism and benefit the whole district.

A ring road around the town of Stratford which would alleviate traffic problems. An additional bridge over the Avon into Stratford town. HGVs should be prohibited or time restricted including delivery vehicles.

Regular maintenance, potholes, safety improvements, bypasses for villages with trunk roads through them

B and C roads need adequate re-surfacing, Studley by pass would reduce traffic congestion.

Except new road bridge in SUA and protect Clopton Bridge with weight restriction. Investment in roads is not consistent with need to reduce car use. Maintenance, park and ride and public transport should have higher priority.

Radial routes into/ out of SUA town centre need improvement.

Importance of maintenance. Park and ride schemes also important.

Transport should not dictate where we local development and services: employment opportunities should. Lower speed limits, removal of traffic humps.

No need to improve existing roads if we get a radial by-pass of Stratford town.

A proper By-Pass

Only maintenance and traffic calming.

East bypass of SOA. Via Barford Bypass to Longbridge.

Provision of a further river crossing at least 3 miles upstream of Clopton bridge.

Less potholes, good surfaces. Safety on A46

New bridge out of town less pressure on Clopton Bridge.

Build suitable networks to support new communities.

More by-passes around villages, introduce weight limits to control HGV's passing through villages.

Stratford southern by-pass to be completed, new bridge across the Avon near Clopton Bridge. Lower

speed limits in villages and on some main roads.

A third road bridge.

New river road bridge and complete ring road. Pedestrianise town centre.

Ring road.

Additional river crossing, ring road.

Sort out longbridge island, stratford west relief road, remove bollards in alband road.

SUA By-pass is essential.

Southern by-pass for SUA reduce traffic congestion and pollution in town. Need to stop building houses where the route would go.

Stratford bypass - Banbury Road - Ingon Manor Lane, Studley Bypass. Weight restriction on Clopton Bridge.

Full by-pass and a bridge east of SUA.

Make up edges of roads especially in rural areas where modern traffic has exceeded the width of the original road.

Road surface type should be improved for quietness. Where new development is proposed roads should be safe. Currently roads built many years ago are still considered OK which is not reality.

The restoration of the full length of the former rail line south of Stratford station to the existing Long Marston railhead should be supported in the core strategy. This would mean safeguarding the route in the core strategy. Rail line is currently being extended north from Toddington in Gloucestershire towards Broadway and the opportunity for a significant service at least for tourism purposes possibly more certainly exist.

Improvement to help increase access to local services.

Village bypass, greater use of trains

Improvement to avoid congestion at peak times, especially on certain arterial routes/ junctions and to improve road safety.

Proposals suggested in the UDF should be supported together with relief road and new river crossing.

Reducing volume of traffic in centre will enhance heritage attraction.

The traffic chaos caused whenever parts of the town centre are closed show the need to improve the road network - And definitely prior to any town pedestrianisation. 2. The Arden Street, Birmingham Road, Clopton Road traffic light need adjusting as at busy times it can be impossible to cross from Clopton Road to Arden Street.

Improve cycle and walking provision especially to schools. Re-open railways. Electronic speed aware signs in villages.

Full Stratford ring road to encourage and facilitate employment and tourism

Complete ring road round Stratford.

Bypasses all around Stratford.

Studlet bypass

Only major roads.

SWRR

Better upkeep.

Western bypass for Stratford. Car parking throughout the District.

Bypass round Stratford including a new river bridge.

Eastern and Western bypasses.

Ring road, road bridge, ban lorries from centre after 8am

Provision of a second river bridge, complete ring road and bus station.

efforts made for reducing the need to bring cars into Stratford.

Ring road.

Except by-pass for Studley, traffic calming and HGV designated routes. Avoid inappropriate rural commercial development should be resisted if will create large volumes of traffic.

Road maintenance and junctions.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 18

No specific scheme in mind, but would like to see integrated, affordable public transport system, especially catering for people most in need.

Reopening rail line south of Stratford, Transport Interchange at town rail station, a proper bus station

Investment into footpath network to encourage people to access local facilities by footpath, This would require the provision of well-designed new path links within and between towns and villages.

Waterways can play a role in transportation of waste materials from transfer station to reprocessing and recycling.

Wherever possible, hard standing should be provided at bus stops to enable buses to draw in off the road as to not interrupt traffic flow. Shelters should also be provided.

Promote bus/rail services to reduce commuting by car.

Expand rural bus network and investigate opportunities for new railway stations. More co-ordination needed at interchanges between service stations.

Development obligations could generate funding to increase bus frequency.

Frequency and feasibility to make them a genuine alternative to a car.

Bus services from larger centres to rural areas should be improved. Should be a linkage between bus and rail to increase opportunities to take longer trips by rail.

Vital to protect Stratford to Cheltenham railway formation with a view to long term re-opening of the route. Passenger and freight railways demand continue to grow.

Better information on availability of buses should be readily available in the form of timetables which include maps showing stops. This would at least inform the public of services available to them and would encourage use.

Low-pollution buses should link shopper car parks and the centre to allow pedestrianisation of the centre. Coach/ bus park near station, allowing coaches parties to transfer to smaller buses to tour Shakespeare properties.

Subsidised travel throughout the day.

Also bus services to Ceventry Hospital. Assume traffic will be controlled in Stratford - bring back the electric tram. Push network rail on their plans for Birmingham Line, encourage Chiltern to make Stratford a hub, encourage community buses.

see question 36

Difficult as buses too slow to be useful.

Rail - a new station near Harbury - Bus - more direct service to local towns from villages - sadly no suggestions on funding.

Focus on bus services, regular services at icy times for rural communities.

Provide feeder bus services that bring people from smaller villages into larger centres fed by main routes.

Integration of bus/rail connections-as in most modern European countries.

Re-use of old railway systems, improve connecting services.

Adequate and safe railway stations. Make sure station buildings are in use.

Need for integration of services, e.g provision for local return bus services.

Rail is good. Rural areas need regular and smaller buses. Need for cross country liaison.

You cannot adequately service rural communities.

Busstation with facilities on cattle market site.

Re-instate Stratford, L-Marton railway line.

Use of rail ways between two towns.

Reinstating a trainline from Stratford to Redditch, Evesham and other large local towns.

Park and ride south of river.

Improved links from railway station by bus to town and surrounding residential areas and beyond re-open Stratford to Cheltenham line.

Bus-rail integration. Re-open Stratford-Honeybourne line. Develop Stratford-Warwick-Coventry line as core local rail offer. Seim-fast rail service Stratford-Birmingham hourly via Claverdon, Dorridge, Solihull.

Improved and extended parking spaces at railway stations

Very difficult for rural and small towns folk to get to hospitals at warwick/coventry from s.warks by bus/rail.

Already good train service to Birmingham but needs limited stop trains and evening services. More trains to Solihull. A fast Stratford-L Spa - Coventry - Birmingham Airport service would be very successful in reducing car commuting. Rail link to Honeybourne route should be safeguarded, but only reopened if national funding available. Rural bus services are unlikely to be able to replace car - perhaps future development should be concentrated on primary bus routes.

Bus services that arrive in main centres to allow people to catch trains.

More trains should stop at small stations such as Wilmcote. Accessibility to stations need to be improved – better footpaths, cycle storage facilities, designated car park especially at Wilmcote where parked cars cause danger and the parking could also serve tourist attractions.

Increase frequency of services. Favourable pricing for the elderly.

Improve rail services and reinstate Honeybourne line. Bus service satisfactory.

Trains to run later in the evening, some direct buses to Alcester/Leamington/Coventry.

Later services between Birmingham and Stratford. Reinstate line to Honeybourne.
Local buses e.g. through Shotton
Train bus interchange. Smaller low-emission buses.
Integrate bus and train.
Availability, improvement of connecting services i.e. bus services across the county and with rail services.
More trains linking other districts/citys.
Free public transport into urban centres and ban cars correspondingly. Public transport to be of good quality.
Rail services adequate, village buses need to be supported and developed.
Rail, regular and later services to Birmingham and Coventry. Bus, new bus station, reliable buses are preferable than regular ones.
Increase rail services to Birmingham and Leamington.
Need a bus station as buses stopping in Wood and Bridge St cause congestion.
Improve Stratford station by removing need for passengers to carry luggage over footbridge.
Park and ride for rail links to Birmingham and London. Extend rail services into evenings. Hop on hop off bus services to villages couples with post office and other deliveries.
Reinstate railway lines, more smaller buses.
Bus services to be kept at affordable prices, with increased services during the tourist season.
Better quality railway station linked to a bus station in SUA. Restoration of direct buses and trains to Oxford, better services to Cheltenham, Malvern, Hereford.
Build bus station opposite railway station. Later trains to Birmingham.
Rural interconnection to larger settlements after 7pm. Greater use of P&R by installation of at least a second P&R base south of river
Co-ordinated travel centre on the site of the cattle market.
Late services to and from London and Birmingham.
To encourage more people to visit and increase range of prospective employees.
More comfortable and to reflect community needs.
Support restoration of rail line Stratford to Long Marston. Vital to safeguard route in LDF policies. Rail freight can remove significant numbers of lorry movements to alleviate congestion and is predicted to increase.
Increase number and frequency of bus services within rural areas to reduce car dependency and reduce congestion.
More regular services with focus on larger settlements so people can access those services.
Concerned that transport section makes no reference to the need to restore the Stratford - Long Marston railway. The route in its entirety should be protected from Stratford network rail station to the Long Marston railhead in accordance with PPG13 and PPS12.
1. More frequent trains to Leamington, Birmingham and London 2. Make the charge for the park and ride per car rather than per person to encourage greater use.
Rail ok. Village buses should be more frequent.
re-open old railways.
Extend Stratford railway southwards. Bus service to link with rail. Extend services into evening and subsidise.
More buses.
Rail services are stuck in traditional modes. Smaller more frequent services required.
Reliable services, timetables and tickets
Reduce prices on rail travel.
More buses.
Later rail and bus services from SUA to Birmingham, Leamington and Warwick and to villages from SUA, esp at weekends.
Better and additional rail services. Focus on provision of park and ride buses.
Smaller buses, more frequently. Links from station to town and beyond by bus.
They should run on time.
Bus service to hospitals.
Linked up rail and bus station.
more components, rail services with late night services from Birmingham.
Faster train to Birmingham. Evening train service. Direct trains to Solihull, Coventry and Birmingham airport.
bus services to local areas. On-time train service direct to London to assist local business and tourism.
Improvements to public transport allowing access to market towns from neighbouring smaller villages.
LDF should recognise that SUA is not a service centre for two thirds of the district and that many people wish to access local facilities located in other districts.
Provide direct bus services between main towns, supplement with shuttle bus services within larger towns and linking buses to smaller villages.
Improvements in this context should mean thinking innovatively about how to provide access to public services. There needs to be injection of reality into thinking about public transport in rural areas. Rural residents cannot expect the same level of services as say Coventry but access to such services is important.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 19

Development near to water should overlook it and facilitate access.

Use secure by design principles.

The biggest issue is the fear of crime rather than actual victim of crime. Specific strategies to address this should be informed by the community safety strategy. The LDF should seek to ensure that methodologies such as designing out crime are adopted as part of development proposals and where possible the Council should seek to promote a mix of uses within the town centre to encourage a diverse range of users, especially during the evening.

Use newly acquired powers to stop cars parked close to junctions and bend in residential areas obscuring vision for both pedestrians and other cars.

Address graffiti. Provide adequate sporting and social facilities for young.

In theory a good idea in practice more difficult. Difficult to balance with good design.

see question 36

Do you mean safety from crime, accident or carelessness?

Street lighting on new developments, safer parking in towns.

Experiment with 20mph road safety schemes and designate some country lanes for the use of walkers, cyclists and horseriders only with access for residents.

Footways/ cyclepaths. Speed controls.

More police and CCTV. Parents of vandals responsible, police focus on e-crime.

20 mph speed limits in residential areas where pedestrians vulnerable or where road conditions & junctions are particularly unsafe.

Speed reducing measures obstructions are required in estates. Shipston road needs speed reduction from roundabout to 30mph.

Improve footpaths and cycle lanes. Traffic speed control.

reduce traffic speed.

More police presence across the District. Clearer road signs and additional cycle ways

Minor need only in this district, and if prioritised could harm local character.

Already planning out crime policies. The suggestion that previous improved access beyond the site could be complicated as beyond landowners control and may not be available

Alcohol restricted zones in Alcester/Studley. More sensible lighting in back streets/parks, without causing light pollution. Better partnership working with parish/police.

Traffic safety - separation of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles with dedicated cycle paths and pedestrian crossings. Design of new development - adequate community facilities inc youth clubs, playing fields, shops, pubs, avoid out-of-sight areas and disperse social housing.

Crackdown on speeding motorists.

Support any measures to reduce 'fear of crime'. Greater presence of police. Need to stop vandalism in Henley in Arden.

Give police more freedom to do their job.

More pedestrian crossings but then these cause more congestion. Provide shops in suburbs of Stratford.

Design developments with short cuts of pedestrians and cyclists. CCTV.

More pedestrian areas and road calming.

Simplify and improve road markings, too many and they are contradictory.

Too many road accidents due to poorly laid out junctions. Ban heavy traffic in Stratford during day.

Pedestrianise town centre.

Generally adequate, increase CCTV,

More police, 20mph limit in urban areas, enforce speed limits. Far better provision of cycle lanes and cycle parking.

Planning applications should address infrastructure, school shops, public transport and community services

30 mph on Shipston Road. More speed reducing obstructions on many roads.

Include the Police more into the planning procedure

Give guidance requiring good quality design including Secure by Design guidance.

What about a travelling public consultation that really listened to residents views. Recent consultations (not only SDC) have undermined public confidence that anyone is listening.

Don't know.

S106 used for traffic speed control. Pavements on all new development. Use cul-de-sacs to discourage rat runs.

Better street lighting.

Police on the beat providing a visible presence.

Speed limits, one way streets, pedestrian areas, speed humps.

Better air quality measures - don't allow housing in areas exceeding government limits.

Secure by design.

Use secured by design.

Don't know.

Avoid development with narrow dark alleys and underground footways. Increase street lighting.

Build more roads to take traffic out of Stratford centre.

Police, clearer road signage, cycle ways.

Greater separation of pedestrians from road traffic.

Awareness from email.

Traffic calming, speed reduction, cycle paths and footpaths along major routes are essential.

Enforcement on speeding and parking. Lighting, CCTV and design out alleyways.

There are other things that can and should be done - the PACT initiative is an example. More proactive policing for instance will help avert the fear of crime

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 20

District Council should play a key role in delivery of enhanced leisure and cultural facilities and the Trust welcome further dialogue with the Council.

Use towpaths for walking, fishing, jogging, cycling and facilitate sailing, rowing and dog walking. Canal leisure should be developed as waterways in district are part of a substantial linked ring navigation. Would like to see boats accommodated off line. Incorporate extensions to waterways into development design.

Local swimming pools and redevelopment of SDC leisure centre in better location.

Low cost tickets to Royal Shakespeare theatre for residents of the district.

More urban greenspace, local nature reserves and not just 'dog emptying' circuits.

Including water based recreation and visitor accommodation.

Further evidence of a deficit is required including a recreation audit.

We support I&O docs statement regarding value of promoting green infrastructure network through new development.

Maintain open spaces for informal recreation.

Focus on the young.

Should support new and existing cultural facilities and attractions as important to local residents and local economy.

This can be enhanced through mixed use schemes allowing for sustainable patterns of growth.

Greater access to sport
see question 36

People should pay for own leisure and culture to free money for more needy causes.

Cycleways and footpaths.

Not specifically

More leisure opportunities in local centres and less in larger centres. Giving money to parish councils and sports clubs utilises the power of volunteers.

Not let culture decline, don't permit developers to gain control of town leisure facilities as brownfield sites for new housing.

Funded leisure facilities.

Provide amateur arts grants, local cinema facilities. Swimming pools in areas with population greater than 4,000.

Cultural facilities best focussed at Stratford-upon-Avon but there is scope for promotion of country walks and long-distance footpaths. Are there opportunities for establishing new country parks?

Support village halls and youth clubs/groups. Community based clubs /societies. Rural cinema.

Back theatre re development and other non shakespeare related schemes.

Encourage and fund youth activities and mother and toddler groups.

Move away from focussing the main cultural activities on Stratford to the outer locations would be beneficial.

Just about everything lacking in spite of shakespeare heritage.

Rural cinema scheme is a worthwhile initiative. Amateur touring theatres could be supported.

Specific building availability for local theatrical and cultural activities.

There should be policies for the provision of new community, cultural and leisure facilities e.g. open space, sports, youth and adult education, health, public services, to meet the needs of any new development. It is also important that the need for developer contributions to the infrastructure of cultural venues is identified and could lead to an SPD on 106 agreements to address cultural provision. Theatres are important cultural assets providing jobs, skills and learning opportunities and the Core Strategy should aim to support the continued success of these venues. Theatres Thrust suggest that it is better to concentrate on providing extensive facilities in the larger settlements in the district.

Generally good, and the planning system is not likely to influence whether they change.

More youth provision, 3 nights a week minimum. A purpose built club for hard to reach youth. Enlarge 'ironman alcester' museum.

Main facilities will have to be in main towns with better public transport. SUA lacks open space in larger housing estates. Should aim for all towns and large villages to have community hall able to host visiting shows, and local play area and sports field. Stratford Leisure Centre and Civic Hall need major refurbishment and possible expansion, leisure centre to include facilities for young people such as ice rink or bowling alley. Both should be retained within town boundary to avoid creating more car journeys.

More youth facilities to keep youths off the street.

Should support new and existing cultural facilities and attractions as important to local residents and local economy.

A leisure scheme at Long Marston.

Need to support new and existing facilities and attractions as these are important to residents and to local economy. Existing leisure and cultural activities at Long Marston Airfield should be improved and expanded.

Stratford Canal has potential for greater use. Provision of additional mooring/ mooring basin would allow sustainable access for tourist attractions and holiday location with rail access to nearby towns. Nothing specific, but important to improve facilities.

Stratford's attraction is high culture and heritage so down-market intrusions must be resisted. Circular walk from Tramway to Lucy's Mill should be improved.

Any facilities which would provide space and worth while activities for the young.

Expand on the existing facilities. No need to rebuild SDC leisure centre.

Sport and general club for teenagers.

Maintain and create more school playing fields. Have park wardens for play grounds.

Keep pool and civic centre.

Greater partnership between main agencies to improve these facilities.

Youth oriented facilities to maintain health and reduce delinquency.

This is consistent with expanding tourism.leisure business opportunities in the district.

Opportunities for youth to meet, activites promoted for them.

Activities for young people in villages.

Generally adequate, do not close the Leisure Centre pool over school holidays.

Green space for yound people.

Urgent need to improve leisure and sport facilities for teenagers to keep them off the streets.

High-tech business.

New leisure centre in walking distance of town centre. Preserve Civic Hall.

The concept of supporting village halls and in Stratford Town would area centres would draw people together

An improved leisure centre, better tennis courts

Should like the youth of the town more involved in what they would like and involve them in the actual planning process and delegate authority for maintenance and care of the facilities.

More in depth analysis needed.

Young people's response to UDF showed current lack of leisure activities - land could be allcoated for uses such as 10 pin bowling, improved cinema. UDF identifies current leisure centre site as key opportunity for a susbstantial new cultural attraction. This would require alternative sustainable site for leisure centre.

Publicise more what is available and ask for feedback

More mobile libraries/ cinemas.

Support local leisure centres especially Alcester Greig centre. Centres receive hidden benefits if owned by local council.

A lido with diving boards

More playing fields.

Olympic size swimming pool.

Specified building for local people for theatrical, musical and cultural activities.

Look after what we have.

more for yound people

More green spaces for sport and recreation in residential areas. More youth facilities.

More investment in rural acess. Public footpaths and bridleways kept clear and signposted.

Involvement with young local people regarding future design of the town.

More money needed to villages and market towns. SUA gets disproportionate amount of funding and is inaccessible to the majority of the District's residents. Investment in village halls and youth activities.

Comprehensive leisure centre in Wellesbourne with swimming pool.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 20

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Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 21

Town can't afford to rely too heavily on Shakespeare and tourism. Need to encourage new and existing businesses and investment in services and facilities.

Service businesses, small and medium manufacturing.

Agriculture-logistic storage and office jobs could be encouraged.

Reduce commuting by encouraging home-working.

Encourage expansion of tourism and recreation sectors that are driving wider growth of the UK economy.

Diverse economy is stronger, but needs to be led by a economic growth strategy.

non tourism/service sectors

New technology companies. Support suggestion to extend High Technology Corridor into the district.

There is the need to diversify an economic base of an area to break the reliance on individual commercial sectors. In addition it would appear that there is an imbalance between the reliance on people commuting into the District whilst local people are forced to commute outside of the District. It is anticipated that the emerging Regional Economic Strategy will seek to promote policies to mitigate against this existing imbalance.

There are no precise boundaries for the CSW High technology corridor and this could be discussed further with Adv West Mids as it could be argued that some locations within the District are within the HTC such as Gaydon and the Horticultural Research Centre.

Only to replace lost jobs.

Already diversity and good employment. Encouraging further industries would encourage in-migration and commuting,

Policy should encourage rural diversification proposals as other sectors have declined. SUA and the district already benefits from tourism and leisure, but the tourism base needs expanding away from a reliance on Shakespeare. Additional tourist and visitor attractions, accommodation, leisure and sporting facilities will create employment and diversify the rural economy.

Policy should seek to provide for employment growth outwith B1, B2 and B8 uses

Provision of facilities for professional services will reduce travel and transport for residents in the district.

Difficult to know how far to depend on tourism. Stratford area could host more professional and service companies. Encourage craftsmen to move in.

see question 36

All types.

Small craft workshops to encourage local crafts and to maintain their survival. Could have links to local college.

Bur ?. Possibly it would be good to have more professional businesses opportunities to encourage youngsters to stay at school and improve their basic qualifications.

Technical enterprise parks and technology centres. Retain and expand existing businesses.

Shakespeare not solely enough. Tax incentives to attract new business in the area. Work with employers to improve skills. Encourage legal business. Diversification policy and tourism promotion across whole district. Local markets selling local produce, support local agriculture.

Manufacturing and small scale business to spread risk of 1 big employer closing.

Technical enterprise parks. Support expansion of existing businesses.

Agriculture and commerce.

Loss in industry

Encourage small businesses.

More engineering/light industrial and greater diversity in retail outlets

It is already diverse with a trend towards service sectors.

Independent retail business should be encouraged, business rates need to be addressed by government as limiting expansion/development of local bus. More tourism related bus, nucleus entrepreneurial pods for start-ups.

There may be a need to attract new businesses to replace those in decline esp manufacturing. High tech, communications and services without large buildings or heavy traffic generation can be located in towns and villages. Avoid economic growth for its own sake which detracts from unique character of Stratford e.g. casinos.

Small businesses in local areas to enable local people to work locally. This will reduce carbon production.

Need to support diversification proposals as other sector decline. Tourist base should be expanded away from Shakespeare, for leisure and business purposes. There is a need for additional visitor accommodation and great demand for conference, exhibition and related facilities.

Greater range of employment opportunities.

LPA can help more than it thinks in situation of declining agriculture and manufacturing. LPA should encourage new investment and support existing enterprises. AML and JLR are among largest employers in the District and key to growth of other businesses in region such as manufacturers, suppliers and services.

Encourage LPA to extend influence of CSW High Tech Corridor into District further by facilitating creation and location of high tech and "value added" business by providing an adequate supply of high quality employment land and allow existing businesses to expand in established locations.

Policy should encourage rural diversification proposals as other sectors have declined. SUA and the district already benefits from tourism and leisure, but the tourism base needs expanding away from a reliance on Shakespeare. Additional tourist and visitor attractions, accommodation, leisure and sporting facilities will create employment and diversify the rural economy.

Suggested diversification: business services, education, health and increasing tourism. Concern at lack of infrastructure for new development.

High-tech electronics. High quality craft goods in small shops.

Resist strip clubs, casinos and gay clubs.

Provide local business opportunities for local people

Highly skilled jobs with some focus on home working and small offices.

More quality employment, less tourism.

No specific information.

Need for added value businesses e.g. new technology to provide more well paid jobs for local residents (not just retail). Also need to retain distinctive local businesses that contribute to Stratford's character and encourage these.

Transfer to independent retailers rather than increase in businesses. Small independent shops should be encouraged with lower rates and rents.

IT communications and Business Management training for overseas trainees

re-instate manufacturing based jobs.

There is considerable diversification now.

Subject to the Council providing robust evidence base regarding type of need and viability.

In both town and country small self sufficient businesses should be encouraged. Live/work is a prime example and should be specifically identified

Small business units such as in Western Road and Avenur Farm to encourage new businesses

Grants to bring in modern factory companies. Retain and encourage manufacturing jobs.

Encourage new clean industry.

Relax planning requirements to convert premises for business but in particular, allow residential use to recommence without the need for planning consent while a house has been converted to business use

High value business such as research and development, pharmaceuticals, software development, high tech engineering rather than low value added such as administrative HQs.

Those that help get our demographics in balance

More dairy farmers

Too much focus on tourism.

Market should decide.

Individual local shops rather than high street chains.

Stratford is primarily a commuter town which makes it a pleasant place to live.

High tech clusters, based on Warwick University business school.

Greater variety of businesses, more/ better retail outlets, light industry.

Farm shops and markets. Organic growers.

need to target new industries

Encourage people to set up business from home. Encourage tourism in rural areas.

Businesses to assist community and within the countryside.

Move away from reliance on tourism, encourage IT, engineering and manufacturing. Rural communities should each have their own industrial zone.

Small industrial units and office developments that are labour intensive and biased towards local labour.

It might be easier to say what type of business should not be encouraged. Any further diversification should not be based around logistics - this will only lead to a reduction in the quality of the environment for those living adjacent to A and B roads

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 22

Concerned that using employment land for housing will result in SUA becoming a dormitory town. Need an adequate supply of high quality employment land and allow densities to increase on existing sites. Office, IT, logistic and light engineering.

Not a large number, but allow some inward investment to replave declining sectors.

In both urban and rural locations. Growth sectors such as tourism and distribution should be provided for in appropriate locations.

Needs to be led by detailed analysis and an economic growth strategy.

See item 21 above

New technology jobs. Extend High Tech Corridor into district.

Given the inbalance outlined above and evidence contained in the Issues and Options Report it would appear that high end office uses would appear to be most appropriate form of employment growth within the region

should be in balance with new housing.

Businesses should be given the opportunity to relocate and expand.

Rural areas should not be allowed to loose their natural beauty.

Encouraging futher industries would encourage in-migration and commuting, Most of immigrant population are employed, demonstrating adequate employment opportunities.

Core Strategy should make District attractive for location of new technology and business which are unable to find suitable premises in urban areas due to operational requirements and environmental constraints. These businesses could be directed to existing large developed sites in the countryside which would create jobs and reduce need to commuting out of the district.

Provision of facilities for professional services will reduce travel and transport for residents in the district.

see question 36

Encouraging businesses will encourage jobs.

No more warehousing and distribution - our roads can't take it.

Advice and help for people wanting to set up small businesses/ become self employed.

Well paid and secure jobs.

Depends what is achieved in 21.

Small scale increases until infrastructure road and rail can be improved.

Fairly skilled and secure jobs.

Keeps local people local.

Not large warehousing/ industrial jobs.

No shortage of jobs within the district or adjacent towns.

unemployment levels in District are already very low

Avoid creation of jobs which will be filled by immigration or in commuting. Provide jobs to sustain communities.

Various to cater for all persons.

And a greater range of employment opportunities.

Need to provide high-quality employment land for high tech and "added value" businesses which have high employment densities so generate large numbers of jobs. These businesses expect high quality services, infrastructure and environments, and will create new job opportunities for local residents.

Recent growth higher than Structure Plan is positive, reflects attractiveness of S Warwickshire, and has not has adverse impact on urban regeneration.

Core Strategy should make District attractive for location of new technology and business which are unable to find suitable premises in urban areas due to operational requirements and environmental constraints. These businesses could be directed to existing large developed sites in the countryside which would create jobs and reduce need to commuting out of the district.

Needs further consulation and a business stratagy.

High-quality vocational specialisms.

Light industry or 'white collar' firms.

Managerial jobs to suit the people who currently commute outside the district.

Types - office, knowledge, IT, cultural and artistic. Encourage small start-up businesses rather than major employers.

No specific information.

Need better-paid rather than more jobs.

No need as district has full employment.

Business and community sectors and training courses

re-instate manufacturing based jobs.

Will depend on level of housing to be provided and unemployment rate.

High GVA employment within or close proximity with settlements or as live/work

high technology and light industry to provide a better balance with the tourism sector

A variety.

Key is provision of right type of jobs in right location to reduce out-commuting and match local skills.
It is sad that Stratford and District are losing a lot of manufacturing and engineering businesses. Could these be encouraged with planning assistance?
Well-paid, secure. Work for low skilled.
Office development.
Light industry on or near main roads, within cycling distance of villages and without heavy traffic passing through.
Reduce tax on employment for local people.
Retail and tourism
Government interference is rarely a good thing.
Technology corridor.
Infrastructure is already stretched and more employees would increase the burden.
High tech.
Businesses to assist community and within the countryside.
Should create rather than attract jobs by supporting local entrepreneurs and rural businesses with advice and a more flexible planning system.
Unskilled and semi skilled, tourism based.
New jobs seek to meet the need of local residents first. New investment which bring an influx of employees should if at all possible be avoided to avoid competition for scarce housing.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 23

Greater emphasis on the main rural centres.
Opportunities should also be explored in rural areas to contribute to more sustainable lifestyles.
Sustainable.
New economic development is not required by local need.
Economic development and investment should be encouraged in other parts of the District.
see question 36
Small sites in villages are acceptable.
Also - utilise existing mainof transport routes to maintain rural nature of much of the District (see location of employment development)
It is important that investment and development is spread throughout the district. Henley should play a key role.
Not in Stratford, but other towns in district.
But only in the towns not the villages.
Should be spread across district in the larger rural settlements.
In moderation.
As long as it is proportionate to the existing community in terms of size and type of development.
New development should be located on existing areas to utilise existing infrastructre. Local new retail adjacent to existing. Some development should still go to rural settlements to prevent them becoming dormitory tows, with support for retail on larger settelement's high streets.
Should be encouraged in other parts of the District, in particular Heritage Motor Centre at Gaydon – now one of most visited attractions in District and has growing reputation for hosting conference and exhibitions.
However the contribution that large previously developed sites can make should not be overlooked.
Main settlements should be a focus, but should also allow expansion of existing businesses at present locations, and allow new enterprises outside main settlements where these have a synergy with existing businesses.
Best and most efficient use should be made of existing large developed sites. If proposals are of a sufficient scale and value, the potential exists for funding of road and public service improvements as part of a package of sustainable development initiatives.
Yes provided the needs of local communities can be met within th economic development plans.
Encourage small specialist shops in Stratford town centre with lower rents and tax.
Employment development should be in MUAs although some small enterprises will appear anyway in rural areas.
Should be evenly distributed proportional to population.
Birmingham, Coventry, Banbury, Redditch.
Focus should be on main rural centres.
Build in new purpose designed areas brownfield sites and if not available on green field.
Focus on the current hub of Stratford.
Limit new industrial development to limit the population and consequently make local services more available to residents.
Villages and other communities need to be sustainable.
new 'village town'
New development is not needed.
Small business parks in accessible locations.
Birmingham, Coventry etc.
Larger rural settlements
Should take place in Alcester, Shipston and Southam but not SUA.
We particularly support development at Southam.
Across the District as needed by the communities
High GVA employment within or close proximity with settlements or as live/work
There should be a mix to enable some people to stay in villages
Too overcrowded, too much traffic.
Where a landlord comes forward in a village of any size to use a site for employment there should be a presumption to grant planning permission.
Business parks on large brownfield sites.
Stratford can concentrate on tourism. Rural areas and villages need local employment
Villages that have not yet been developed.
Yes if making use of current accomodation.
High tech clusters with live/work units on brownfield sites in the countryside and in town centres.
Should be distributed evenly.
Stratford is already over developed. Larger towns and large brownfield sites should be considered.
More in surrounding settlements than towns.
Economic development needed everywhere, appropriate to size and nature of workforce.
New large employment should be located so that access to public transport can be a primary

requirement

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 24

Trust believes there is a need for additional provision in town centre. Convenience and comparison retail floorspace could be located within Rother Triangle and as part of redevelopment of Canal Quarter.

The Trust, with other landowners and interested parties, is assessing development proposals for a mixed use development, including retail floorspace on the Rother Triangle which comprises land and buildings bounded by Rother Street, Greenhill Street and Grove Road. The Trust would like to see the principle of these proposals supported by the Core Strategy.

What does the retail assessment suggest?

Complex question which needs to be addressed by detailed retail analysis and impact assessment.

It would only drive away existing businesses.

facilities for small shops and enterprises at lower rent. Do not assume retailing in Stratford town is a given.

see question 36

Need proper shops not gift and tourist shops.

Retail space should available in all towns with population over 3,000.

No, unless this leads to pressure for more out-of-town developments

This has to be in the town centre and not on the edge of the town.

If rents were lower they would get jobs in Stratford and terrible parking, park and ride not used.

Just improve what is currently there.

Medium-sized supermarket in SUA town centre - experience in Shipston and Southam where out-of-centre supermarkets have been refused shows more choice form 2 smaller town centre supermarkets.

Retail floor space should be confined to existing town centre. Local facilities should be provided south of the river- perhaps centre incorporating park and ride, food retail, doctors, community space.

Improve what we have at present. Disagree with the results of health check-would anyone consider Bell Court a high quality environment.

Economic development should occur where it is most suited.

In existing retail places which are currently empty.

Local independent shops giving Stratford its own identity.

There are too many empty properties already-due to no reasonable priced parking facilities close to shops and rent/rates charges too high.

Except should create affordable units for small businesses in Town Square.

No there's enough, too many gift shops.

No because there are vacant premises.

There is plenty of space. Limit number of tatty shops. Reduce council tax on traditional small shops such as grocers, greengrocers, hardware shops etc.

Encourage use of available units with cheaper tax and enhancement of sites.

Already empty units.

Butchers, bakers and groceries - centred in town as of old.

Only for small ones at reduced rate

Subject to retail assessment to identify need and check would not adversely impact other centres.

More comparison and convenience floorspace is required in and around town centre to ensure Stratford maintains its role as a strategic centre in the face of competition from destinations outside the district.

Section 5.1 of UDF identified urgent need to broaden retail sector in SUA, in particular provide large units for national multiple retailers, as well as development of niche fashion specialist non-food outlets.

Reduce the rates and rents to encourage a greater diversity of business. It has been sad to see local family businesses go and small businesses lasting short times due to high costs.

Too congested.

Encourage distinctive shops to stop SUA becoming a clone town.

Supermarket south of the river (Stratford)

Make current vacant properties more viable for new businesses.

Stratford can't support its current retail outlets, so why have more?

new supermarket/ shops south of river in SUA.

Cannot utilise existing, and more will be soon completed on Birmingham Road.

town square should be re-developed as a 2-storey retail centre.

Need for quality and variety, not quantity.

There is a need for a new District wide shopping study to form part of the Evidence Base for the Core Strategy. This would allow the council to quantify requirements for new retail space and guide future retail development. The 2003 update by Colliers CRE to the 1997 retail study is too out-of-date to rely on.

Small local businesses selling local goods with parking.

Towns and rural centres need regeneration funding and investment in culture, recreation, environmental improvements and public transport. Need to balance economic benefits of tourist attractions in rural areas with disadvantages such as traffic generation - better to encourage longer stays at existing attractions than create new attractions.

This is for residents of Stratford

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 25

Bidford on Avon with a population in excess of 5000 a general spread of a variety of further retail development would be welcomed.

Complex question which needs to be addressed by detailed retail analysis and impact assessment. It will depend on the needs of each settlement.

Alcester town square redevelopment.

see question 36

Southam- butchers, greengrocers and local shops, not supermarkets.

Alcester - town centre shops with long stay car park.

Permanate market in Henley.

No views.

Alcester centre needs shops and parking. Long stay parking away from centre.

It should be Passed on the existing shops which should be supported to expand the goods they have.

Alcester - more town centre food store floorspace. Shipston - enlarge slightly the two town centre supermarkets. Southam - regenerate main range of shops north of library and former court site with conservation frontages.

Alcester-potentially extending the local industrial estate.

Larger rural centres should be allowed further retail if the demand exists and it will not affect character.

Southam needs a large general store such as Argos or Asda.

Good parish plan should address the issue.

Re-instatement of village shops and post offices through local community.

If rural centres have enlarged population then retail development (not out of town supermarkets) will have to be considered. E.g. Quinton

Out-of-town areas should have decent quality shops.

Any settlement over 1,500 people should have a shop.

SUA South of the River.

Supermarket in Southam.

Each centre should state its own requirements and be listened to and acted upon

Enhanced convenience retail in larger settlements which are currently poorly served in order to reduce need to travel.

Shipston and Wellesbourne. Not major chains but more interesting and unusual retail.

Alcester centres needs bigger units in town centre. Out of town, all day parking, with restricted-stay parking in centre.

Local shops are not successful.

If locals want it.

More commercially viable levels of floor space (over 1000msq) in main rural centres.

High tech clusters in rural centres.

Larger rural areas should be consulted.

Market towns should be more self-sufficient to reduce shopping journeys by car.

Supermarket south of SUA to ease traffic.

Wide variety of high street shops in Wellesbourne.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 26

Bidford on Avon. A high % of the working population work more than 10 miles away. More employment opportunities are required.

Potential for mixed use development to strengthen the retail and commercial sector for the districts centres.

There has been a loss of services in Alcester. Lack of growth has affected the town's prosperity to such an extent that even the CPRE has highlighted the growth in charity shops in the town. Also new housing to compensate for current moratorium.

Address run-down appearance of SUA - narrow uneven pavements, 'every town' shopfronts etc.

The role and function of the town urban centres can be enhanced through mixed use schemes

Village shops should be helped and encouraged.

encourage business start ups particularly retail. Transport service to avoid use of the car see question 36

Protect post offices at Harbury and Bishops Itchington.

Aclester - adequate car parking, funded community centre, sensible and realistic planning considerations for listed buildings.

Support parish councils and provide cinema facilities.

No views.

Adequate parking. Funded community centre. Sensible protection of listed buildings.

All local centres struggle to compete with large supermarkets and out of town shopping. These should be reinvested.

Assist in site assembly on small scale for town centres as detailed in q25. Assist Somerfield in Shipston to expand in frontage of historic buildings. Help advance plan for redevelopment of library and former court site in Southam.

Bus routes are forcing small bus to close in Alcester need to lobby government to allow this to be set locally.

Improve environmental attraction - pavements, mixed mode surfaces, lighting, quality materials etc.

Resist new supermarket development and encourage local retailers and new start-ups.

Rural villages need proper meeting places.

Maintenance of roads, street lighting and dog litter.

Ensure mix of different goods in shopping centres.

See Q24.

Pedestrianisation of SUA centre. Encourage use of bicycles such as provision to lock cycles safely.

Encourage walking to school.

Greater police presence.

Get rid of estate agents etc. and return them to large or small market towns.

No consideration has been given to community in any of the latest large housing developments, this needs to be changed and addressed in the future.

Promote the provision of essential infrastructure such as health facilities to serve rural settlements.

providing new employment land on the periphery of the town may provide the catalyst for redevelopment of existing outdated employment areas to the general enhancement of the town

Innovative development of community buildings - village hall, shop, post office, sports facilities all under one roof for example

Better preservation of established conservation areas.

Out-of-town centre all day parking for workers. Funding of community buildings and organisations.

Greater support for post offices, especially in the villages.

Car parking, free and attractive and landscaped with trees. Also toilets.

All rural centres need new and young people but housing and jobs must be available.

villages.

Lower rates, improved public transport and parking, support local tourism.

Look at lessons learnt from the Market Town initiatives

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 27

It is important that the tourism product is adapted to meet changing expectations and competition from other centres. The Council should not be too prescriptive but should support investment and the type of attraction will be determined by the market.

Infrastructure of SUA is already strained by number of tourists. Disperse tourism across district.

No comment.

The Framework should support existing facilities

More attractions will overload facilities and we certainly do not want new Casinos or Adult entertainment to cheapen district.

Tourist appeal is Shakespeare connections and riverside market town character. New attractions would damage this.

Yes but only where compatible with central Shakespeare cultural message. A number of towns have launched book x with great success. It will be difficult to predict international tourist patterns in the light of carbon emissions. European/Chinese tourists likely to want attractions. Need to work on internal UK market

see question 36

Railway museum, up to date leisure facilities, hands-on museum e.g. waterways or engineering which would interest younger people.

Go further than Shakespeare-Greater use of river.

Stratford's appeal lies in its Shakespearian connections and small market town character. Number of visitors already stretches infrastructure, and further attractions or infrastructure would damage character and so appeal of the town. Should focus on improving experience and spend per head of current numbers. There are compatible attractions in Warwick and rural areas. SDC should focus on providing quality shopping and restaurants, and street entertainment.

Build on heritage of district. Unclear whether the theatre helps the economy verses non cultural visitors.

Undesirable to have cown-market intrusions. Replacement needed for Lucy's Mill bridge.

Shut down tacky museums, replace with local history and craft centres.

Toilets, extend park & ride and local parking.

Shakesperean actors on the streets.

High class attractions to complement existing themes.

Expand and improve tourist/leisure facilities.

One high quality visitor centre welcome.

Distinctive attractions such as the Teddy Bear Meseum, other small museums.

On a limited basis only. Tourists would like entertainment other than Shakespeare e.g. old style music hall.

Emphasise residents not tourists. No need to improve/ change SUA riverside and preserve the Rec. If park&ride developed at Shipston rd/ Severns Meadow intersection should have an electric trolley run along the Tramway to the Butterfly Farm.

Subject to identifying need and any conflict with environmental objectives.

Opportunity for substantial new cultural attraction on site of leisure centre and other attractions, complementing RSC and Shakespeare offer.

Family attractions to completement the heritage attractions and keep families in town longer
Five star hotel.

Just need to keep Shakespeare, leisure and retail in balance

Think there is sufficient?

A 16th Century view of English life theme park.

Tourism must continue to be a major contributor to the local economy.

Haven't we got enough tourists already?

State-of-art leisure centre and olympic size swimming pool. New bridge over Avon at Tiddington.

Best tourism attraction is the quality of the town and interesting museum, water walks, public gardens. it is the tourist attractions needs to make sure that inappropriete attractions don't come to the town.

We should not let tourist buses drive through the town - they give nothing and pollute. Groups should park and walk.

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 28

Accommodating boats off-line i.e. off the canal itself.

Good family attractions but no large theme parks.

Those linked to/utilising the assets of an attractive rural environment.

Attractions could include water based recreation facilities that would be appropriate in terms of landscape impact.

No comment.

If appropriate - no need to specify type in advance.

Attractions accessible by sustainable transport which would not have a detrimental impact on the strategic road network.

Plenty to do in Warwickshire already. No justification to encourage further traffic movements when country roads are too busy with high accident rate.

SUA should continue to be a focus for further attractions but need to balance environmental and congestion costs against any benefits. Also should spread benefits from tourism more widely across district so encourage attractions outside main settlements.

Ways in which people can learn about the contribution that the rural economy can make.

see question 36

Should focus on local needs not tourists. Tourists are happy to visit the district as it is and can choose to go elsewhere if do not like it.

Cycleways, footpaths, bird watching.

More support for maintaining the canal system for boat users, walkers and cyclists.

Properly promote fetes, folk festivals, concerts, garden walkabouts, heritage ceremonies and other rural activities.

historic attractions, country site, sport, hotels, restaurants and pubs, walks, events, worldwide advertising.

Environmentally friendly attractions such as documented walks and country parks.

Concerts, fetes, folk and other festivals. Promote these rural attractions properly through tourist board.

Support Chedhem's Yard!

Family oriented centre i.e. farms and animal sanctuaries

This should be driven by business needs to meet a quantified demand

Many existing historic dwellings should be better linked, a tour? Trains round marked towns of interest.

There are already plenty of attractions in rural areas and transport to small rural villages would not be sustainable.

Promote country parks and historic buildings.

SUA should continue to be a focus for further attractions but need to balance environmental and congestion costs against any benefits. Also should spread benefits from tourism more widely across district so encourage attractions outside main settlements.

SUA should continue to be a focus for further attractions but need to balance environmental and congestion costs against any benefits. Also should spread benefits from tourism more widely across district so encourage attractions in rural areas, especially improvement and growth of existing venues and large areas of developed land for e.g. conference, exhibition and show events, music and cultural events.

Carefully selected places, Mary Ardens House is a good example.

Attractions which promote the agricultural/ horticultural nature of the district including farm open days and seminars. Similar for village communities.

Any attraction which helps the urbanised Stratfordian to realise that he/she lives in a rural community which harbours natural miracles.

Attractions with a rural basis.

Develop leisure drives, nature trails and conservation areas, these could link together. Add on to mason attraction of Stratford.

Professionally guided tours.

Small artistic units, farm shops, activity based.

Wildlife sanctuaries.

Would spoil the attraction of the countryside.

Large estates could be a base for entertainment, country fayres, water festivals

SUA should remain the hub for visitor economy, but surrounding hinterland should also be part of the visitor experience.

Family friendly

Publicity for local charity events. Hand outs for local services, walks, folk festivals, fetes, markets, open gardens, concerts etc. to attract visitors away from Stratford.

Countryside pursuits to expand catchment area

Whatever the owners require.

Summer concert arena at Long Marston, but only after construction of bypass!

family orientated - farms, animal sanctuaries, mills, local interest.

Marina on River Avon.

The countryside and unspoilt villages ARE the attraction.

Using footpaths/ bridleways that are signposted and maintained that have low impact parking. This will take people into rural areas to use the services.

Areas not open with beauty and parking.

Small scale heritage sites and rural crafts and industries. Improved pedestrian and cycling paths, heritage walks, rural travel tours.

Not more 2nd rate B&Bs. Footpath network should be utilised

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 29

Emphasis should be given to the training of tradesmen by means of full term apprenticeships-not just a short term training course of a few weeks.

Facilities to meet needs of local residents in appropriate locations in district.

Given general (e.g natural) reluctance to enter hospitality sector it needs an integrated approach almost in the form of apprenticeship.

see question 36

Tradesmen needed. Revitalise apprenticeship schemes

Development of Harbury Cement Works site for education site for flora and fauna, and a centre of non-motorised watersports training. Facilities to be linked to local schools.

not really, only by persuading youngsters to stay in education longer and benefit from greater opportunities touched on in 21 above.

Use village halls and local learning centres.

College outreach centres and subsidised lifelong learning courses.

Work experience, partnerships between business and commerce. -Education in respect for society.

Lifelong education.

Need for co-ordination between employers, the LEA and colleges to address skill gaps. Apprenticeship schemes should be encouraged.

Sad to see less adult education facilities.

More work experience and partnerships between business and commerce. Respect for elder generation.

Use of new technology to minimise rural isolation.

Sufficient.

More accessible centres to enable all individuals to pursue and develop skills and interests.

Support new spaces for theatre within community centres and schools throughout the district.

Leave as it is As it seems to be working

Accessible hours and cost.

Most important is adequate provision for local children to attend schools near home. Should also support those who left school without qualifications/ vocational training, but not nebulous concept of learning for all. We see no evidence that employers are discouraged from setting up in Stratford due to a lack of skills.

BMIHT are hoping to expand education and training facilities at Motor Centre and would like a supportive policy context.

AML and JLR require highly skilled and educated workforce so welcome initiatives to improve facilities for education. They already have close links with schools, colleges and universities in the area.

Need to stick to priorities of community plan.

Academic education sufficient. Need for further focus on vocational training especially craft training by specialists.

The allocation of social housing should depend on tenants' willingness to use training facilities.

Polish language lessons.

Sufficient spaces in local schools. Organise walking buses to schools.

Already satisfactory.

Provide sixth form facility at Shipston High School.

Greater partnership between the business/commercial sectors to create employment and life-long learning.

More practical training facilities for technical skills as well as universities.

Gear developments to modern day employment requirements.

Allow more local children to attend Grammar schools.

More secondary school space in SUA and larger grammar schools.

Adequate already.

Reduce cost of classes.

Further education needs covering areas such as the countryside, the local environment, horticulture, care of wildlife. Not just computerised technology.

Provide either new schools or more classrooms for existing schools everytime more housing is planned.

Lower fees for lifelong learning courses. Better funding and longer opening for libraries.

College courses and hands on training

Diversity courses available at stratford college

Wide range of easily accessible courses.

Courses for countryside/countrywide eg drystone walling and hedgelaying, Maintenance of ditches, brooks and ponds. These are desperately needed. Ultimately there will be a return to the countryside, if we are determined to reduce imports. Ditches are important for wildlife and water carrying.

Support additional education facilities to help improve local skills.

Not a land use planning matter

Not known.

Advertise what is available and be proactive with encouragement

Local evening and day courses.

Make transport available to attend evening classes

Seem more than adequate now.

New homes - broadband /IT connections to allow working from home.

Encourage links between schools and business. Encourage vocational training.

More classes in life and occupational skills.

Invest in schools. Encourage distance learning by building dwellings with office space. Lobby for internet improvements.

Local businesses should be encouraged to give apprenticeships. Elderly should be able to access leisure in local centres.

Improve access rather than the facilities themselves.

Make better use of school facilities.

Use of school premises for extended learning

Local Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options
Consultation - Response to Question 30 Alternative Option

2004

Also medium option

Another

Develop engineers base at Quinton as a new village linked by train to SUA.

Higher

Higher than all three options.

Less than RSS minimum

Much higher - 17, 920

No development in Stratford.

No more houses.

No or very little development

Option 1 in RSS - 7,200 dwellings 2001-2026

Small-scale rural development on existing gardens.

Yes

Yes

Yes