



Central Gowy (South)
**Neighbourhood
Development Plan**

Document 2 - Supporting Evidence

Contents

1	Introduction	4	6.1	Population	32
2	The Area	5	6.2	Housing.....	34
2.1	Historic Parishes and Settlements	6	6.3	Health	39
2.2	Community Facilities.....	8	7	Employment	40
3	Evidence and analysis	9	8	Infrastructure	46
3.1	Census Data - Baseline	9	8.1	Transport.....	46
3.2	Community Questionnaire.....	10	8.2	Traffic	51
3.3	Growth Strategy consultation	11	8.3	Utilities	53
3.4	Landscape, Local Character & Environment	12	8.4	Leisure	54
3.5	Traffic Surveys.....	13	9	Commercial Activities.....	55
4	Community Engagement	15	10	Communications	58
4.1	Approach and activities.....	15	Appendices.....		59
4.2	Community Questionnaire outcomes.....	15			
4.3	Drop-in day outcomes.....	18			
4.4	Growth Options Consultation Outcomes.....	19			
5	Landscape, Local Character and Environment.....	21			
5.1	Survey results: Landscape and natural environment	21			
5.2	Survey results: Built environment.....	29			
5.3	Conclusions	30			
6	Population, Housing and Health	32			

List of Appendices

A. Community Engagement Results	59
B. Sustainability Appraisal	82
C. Landscape, Local Character & Environment	87
D. Traffic Survey Data	95
E. Census Data Detail	114
F. Census Comparison	130
G. Plans	131

List of Tables & Figures

Table 1 Derivation of population numbers from available data.....	6
Table 2 Population	33
Table 3 Population Data from Residents Questionnaire	33
Table 4 Types of Property (1).....	34
Table 5 Types of Property (2).....	35
Table 6 Property Size	35
Table 7 Ownership	36
Table 8 Occupancy	37
Table 9 Properties with Central Heating.....	37
Table 10 Demographics.....	38
Table 11 Dependent Children	38
Table 12 Socio-economic Classification	40
Table 13 Male Employment	41
Table 14 Female Employment	41
Table 15 Economic Activity	42
Table 16 Hours Worked	43
Table 17 Industry	44
Table 18 Car / Van Availability	50
Table 19 Method of Travel to Work.....	50
Table 20 Commercial Activities.....	55
Table 21 Population Data Results	63
Table 22 Most important topics - rated as extremely important	64
Table 23 Least important topics - rated as unimportant.....	65
Table 24 Growth Possibilities Survey Results	81
Table 25 Junction A1 record	99
Table 26 Junction A2 record	101
Table 27 Junction A3 record	103
Table 28 Junction B2 record.....	106

Table 29 Hourly Traffic Flows along the Lanes.....	109
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Figure 1 Landscape Survey Group.....	12
Figure 2 Residents Questionnaire Results Summary	16
Figure 3 Residents Questionnaire Results for Environment	17
Figure 4 Residents Questionnaire Results for Housing.....	17
Figure 5 Drop In Session.....	18
Figure 6 Drop in Session Responses by Policy.....	18
Figure 7 Growth Strategy Survey Results.....	20
Figure 8 Cheshire Railing in Bruen Sapleford	25
Figure 9 Butts and Reans.....	26
Figure 10 Old Orchard	27
Figure 11 Unimproved Grassland.....	28
Figure 12 Messier 31 photographed from Hatton	30
Figure 13 Typical Lane 1	47
Figure 14 Inappropriate Line Markings.....	47
Figure 15 Hargrave	48
Figure 16 Huxley.....	48
Figure 17 Residents Questionnaire Results for Transport Needs	50
Figure 18 Survey Results for Utilities	54
Figure 19 Growth Strategy Survey Results.....	81
Figure 20 Typical Hourly Record Form	96
Figure 21 AADT figures.....	98
Figure 22 Daily Traffic Flow	98

1 Introduction

This document provides background information for the Central Gowy (South) area Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

It contains:

- Section 2 - A description of **the Area** covered by the NDP, including boundaries, parishes, sustainability and community facilities.
- Section 2 - A statement of the **Evidence** used to develop the NDP, and how that was **analysed** and used.
- Section 4 - The key outcomes of the various **Community Engagement** activities carried out during the NDP preparation to understand the views and needs of our community.
- Section 5 - The Landscape, Local Character and Environment of the NDP Area.
- Section 6 - **Population, Housing, and Health** provides an assessment of the social composition of the community.
- Section 7 - **Employment** - an appreciation of the economic activity within the area.
- Section 7 - A description of the **Infrastructure** of the Area, including Transport, Traffic, Utilities and Leisure facilities.
- Section 8 - A summary of the **Commercial activities** carried out in the Area.
- Section 10 - A summary of Communication facilities.

Appendices provide further information on these aspects, including detailed consultation results, sustainability appraisal, census data analysis and Area maps.

The results of external screening of the Plan and the information from the final formal consultation prior to adoption will be added to the Appendices as these become available.

Important Notes

Throughout the document, the Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Development Plan area is referred to as '**the Area**'.

Much of the data used within this document comes from information provided by the 2011 National Census. This has been supplemented by local surveys carried out during the preparation of the NDP.

This document is for guidance only. It should be read alongside the NDP but should not be interpreted as being part of the NDP. Only in the case of any doubt over the interpretation of the NDP - and the policies contained within it - should this document be consulted in order to achieve a better understanding of the intent of the NDP.

2 The Area

The area covered by the Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Development Plan ('the Area') is shown in Plan 1.

It has a population of approximately 700 people and consists of the former Civil Parishes of Bruen Stapleford, Burton, Foulk Stapleford, Hatton and Huxley. The area lies between the A41 to the west and the A51 to the north.

The parishes of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley were merged in April 2015 and combined with much of Hatton. At the same time there were boundary changes that removed two areas north of Gatesheath and a small area north of the Shropshire Union Canal around TG Builder's Merchants and Crow's Nest Cottages from Hatton and transferred them to the civil parish of Newton by Tattenhall. An area south of Mill Farm extending to the canal, and an area north of Huxley and south of Hoofield, were brought into the new parish. The new civil parish of Hargrave and Huxley is shown in Plan 2.

The boundary changes made in 2015 also made Bruen Stapleford part of Tarvin and combined Burton with Duddon. However those changes do not affect the designated NDP Area and the boundary remains along the historic parish boundaries. However it is anticipated that any planning application made within those areas to be transferred out of Hargrave and Huxley will be considered subject to the NDP of the parish in which they are now located other than the area identified in Plan 2.

Conversely it is anticipated that the small areas transferred into the new parish of Hargrave and Huxley will be treated as part of the designated

NDP Area and that, together with Bruen Stapleford and Burton, adjacent parish council will be mindful of the content of the NDP.

The Area has limited services and most residents use the facilities provided in the city of Chester approximately 8 miles to the north-west.

Other key service centres are the villages of Tarvin to the north, Tattenhall to the south and Tarporley to the east.

Sustainability

The whole NDP Area is officially designated as Open Countryside, and lacks the range of services which make an area *sustainable* in terms of development planning. This is confirmed by a number of recent decisions on planning applications across the Area and the number of planning consents since 1995, see appendix B.3.

As part of the NDP preparation, the largest settlements in the area (Huxley and Hargrave) were assessed against CWaC's Sustainability Appraisal methodology, and both achieved a low score (see Appendix B.) demonstrating they were not sustainable locations for development.

This, together with how important the consultation showed that the rural nature of the Area is for our residents, is an important factor in shaping the NDP and defining the Plan Policies.

Data

Only data for Huxley and Foulk Stapleford parishes is available from the Census, see the numbers in red below. In 2011 Foulk Stapleford had a population of 161 in 70 dwellings, giving 2.3 people/house; and Huxley had 251 in 98 dwellings, 2.56/house.

Figures for Bruen Stapleford, Burton and Hatton were not therefore available in the Census and had to be calculated using the data collected in surveys for the NDP. 411 people in 143 households responded to the initial questionnaire, giving 2.87 people/dwelling.

This was multiplied against the number of houses for Bruen Stapleford, Burton and Hatton to generate the total numbers, see below –

Table 1 Derivation of population numbers from available data

	No. of	Qstnre	Census	Popltn
	Houses	x 2.87	Popltn	Total
Bruen S	30	86		86
Burton	24	69		69
Foulk S	70		161	161
Hatton	47	135		135
Huxley	98		251	251
Total	269			702

2.1 Historic Parishes and Settlements

Bruen Stapleford

The Civil Parish of Bruen Stapleford has no distinct settlement. Its full extent may be seen in Plan 1. The 2015 boundary changes have transferred Bruen Stapleford into Tarvin.

In character Bruen Stapleford is similar to the rest of the area being primarily open agricultural grassland that is actively farmed. A fuller description is in the Landscape section. The majority of residential properties, other than farms, are located along Broomheath Lane and in the area around the Moss.

In total there are 30 residences in Bruen Stapleford and based upon that number the number of residents is estimated as 86.

The main village providing services to residents is Tarvin to the north.

Burton

Burton is a small civil parish surrounding the hamlet of Burton – see Plan 1. With the 2015 boundary changes, Burton has now been joined with Duddon.

The hamlet itself is compact and well defined. It is largely a conservation area and is described in more detail elsewhere in Appendix C. . The number of residential properties in Burton village is 19 and in the whole parish is 24. Based upon the collected data as a whole, the number of residents in Burton is estimated as 66.

Foulk Stapleford

The Civil Parish of Foulk Stapleford is shown in Plan 1.

The main residential area of Foulk Stapleford is the settlement of Hargrave. There the community has grown around the church of St Peter's – the parish church of both Hargrave and Huxley.

To the north end of the area and distinct from Hargrave is the small community of Greenlooms while to the east is Brereton Park. The latter small group of properties form part of Foulk Stapleford but are essentially isolated from the rest of the parish since it is only has vehicular access along Park Lane via Hoofield in the parish of Clotton Hoofield.

From the 2011 Census, the total population of Foulk Stapleford was 161 and there were 70 households.

Hatton

The 2015 boundary changes saw the Civil Parish of Hatton merged with those of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley to form one larger parish – see Plan 2. The majority of the residential part of Hatton is isolated from the main body of the area by the Chester to Crewe railway line. Most of the population live in ribbon development along the east side of the A41.

An exception to this is the small community along the lane leading to Hatton Hall. Other clusters of residential accommodation occur along the road into Tattenhall from the A41 to the south of the parish and at Crow's Nest Cottages near the canal at Tattenhall Works. The majority of these are to be transferred to Tattenhall with the boundary changes. Finally there are the farmhouse and converted barns at Golden Nook Farm.

Hatton does not have a central community that could be described as a village or hamlet. As with Bruen Stapleford and Burton, the population of Hatton was not uniquely identified in the 2011 census. Accordingly there are 47 households and the population of the parish is estimated as 135.

Huxley

From the 2011 Census, the parish of Huxley had the highest population in the Area at 251 and there were 98 households.

The parish is, in keeping with the rest of the Area, largely sparse and rural in character. There are more significant groups of houses around the former Farmer's Arms on Huxley Lane and around the T-junction, Methodist Chapel (now closed) and School at the top of Huxley Lane.

A 40 mph speed limit has been established covering the main part of the settlement area.

The only Public House in the area is located within Huxley, although it has been closed for 4 years, undergoing renovation.

2.2 Community Facilities

The area has limited communal facilities.

Hatton, Bruen Stapleford and Burton have none.

Hatton has a small area of private land set aside for the use of The Chester Astronomical Society to take advantage of the darkness of the southerly outlook and privacy in nature, for night time telescopic observations.

In Hargrave there is St Peter's Church and burial ground with the adjacent Church/Village Hall. There is also a small playing field, bowling green and garden, these and the Village Hall are assets of the charity, the Sir Thomas Moulson Trust, founded by Sir Thomas Moulson who was born in the village, later becoming Lord Mayor of London, and who had St Peter's Church built in 1627. The church has a consecrated burial ground which extends into an adjacent plot of land.

There exists in Hatton a small area of private land set aside for the use of the Chester Astronomical society. This society exists for the benefit of its members for the propagation and enjoyment of knowledge in Astronomy.

In Huxley there is the Primary School (a Church of England school now attached to St Peter's Church), a Village Hall and a Public House (closed since 2011). The graveyard in the grounds of the Methodist Chapel (now closed) remains in use and is consecrated ground.

There is telephone box in Huxley near the Public House, and one in Hargrave near the bus stop.

3 Evidence and analysis

A large amount of information was gathered as input to the policies laid out within the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The main objective of gathering this information base was to understand the specifics of the neighbourhood, so refining what is known about the wider local area, and allow us to develop policies that are truly in-compliance with the views and nature of our neighbourhood. It is referred to as 'evidence' as it demonstrates the justifications behind any decisions that the action group needed to make in developing the policies and plan document.

This section gives an overview of the evidence base, and how it was compiled. The results of the various studies can be found later in this document.

3.1 Census Data - Baseline

Selected Huxley and Foulk Stapleford data from the 2011 census was compiled and compared to CWaC and (in some cases) Ward and National data, to establish where our neighbourhood area is consistent or differs from the wider area. This information was also used within the equality and diversity considerations.

The following aspects were considered:

Population

- Total population and density
- Age of residents
- Marital and civil partnerships
- Living arrangements
- Country of birth
- Length of residency in the UK
- Ethnic group
- Religion
- Main language
- Proficiency in English
- Highest level of qualification

Housing

- Accommodation type
- Tenure
- Central heating
- Number of rooms and occupancy rate
- Household composition
- Households with dependent children

Health & Wellbeing

- General health
- Long term health problem or disability
- Carers providing unpaid care
- Residents in Communal establishments

The NDP makes significant use of Census data. Data for the Area as a whole cannot be extracted from the 2011 Census, since only that for the parishes of Huxley and Foulk Stapleford is available. These are the largest settlements in the Area. Their combined numbers and percentages from the Census have therefore been used as the closest approximation that can be achieved to the Area as a whole.

From the response to our first questionnaire, there were 411 people in the 143 households which replied = 2.87 per household. We have multiplied the number of houses by this factor, to estimate the population of the smaller settlements.

The full census data analysis can be found at Appendix E.

3.2 Community Questionnaire

A questionnaire was circulated to residents with the objective of establishing a good understanding of what is important and conversely not important to the residents, as well as gaining a picture of the demographic. The full questionnaire analysis report can be found at appendix A.1, only an overview is provided here.

A questionnaire was developed and distributed to all residents in the neighbourhood development plan area. The questionnaire was formed of two parts, Part 1 for personal data, and Part 2 for areas of interest.

Part 1 - Personal Data

Residents were asked to identify the number of people within their household against a series of criteria, including gender, age, employment status and mobility issues.

Part 2 - Areas of Interest

Various areas of interest were identified, many sourced at a residents meeting where ideas were put forward.

Specific topics under the headings of:

- Natural Environment,
- Managed Environment,
- Recreational Activities,
- Community and Social Facilities,
- Commercial Needs,
- Utilities,
- Transport Needs, and
- Housing needs,

were included to be rated on a scale of importance. Residents were asked to assess the importance of the various topics and score them on a scale of 1 to 5, where "1" indicated that the topic is unimportant as far as they are concerned, whereas "5" meant that the topic is extremely important or essential to their well-being.

The questionnaires were distributed to all residents within the area, in March 2014. Questionnaires were collected with a 57% response rate. Responses were collated for the neighbourhood area as a whole. Data was sorted and trends used to develop conclusions. The results and conclusions of this analysis can be found in Section 4.2, and the full analysis report in appendix A.1.

3.3 Growth Strategy consultation

A growth strategy was needed to give a clear philosophy to the plan. In order to develop a suitable growth strategy a separate survey was carried out to understand the residents' views and needs.

A survey was conducted which asked for views on three possibilities of growth. These possibilities were derived through a workshop with the Parish Councils of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley in Spring 2015.

The format of the workshop was as follows

- Discussion of what growth has been seen in previous years, which was established by counting the number of planning permissions granted for the entire neighbourhood area for the period of 1995 to 2015. This provided the base line, which was termed 'organic growth'.
- Consideration of what growth at the historical rate, as well as more and less growth was made, using maps to identify what this might look like.
- Discussing what policies currently exist within the local plan to support or constrain growth.
- Discussing what refinement to the local plan would need to be achieved through the neighbourhood plan policies to achieve these various growth options, and discuss any conflicts with the local or national plan.

The three possibilities that were then circulated for views in the survey were agreed as:

Possibility 1: Historic Growth as we have seen for the area in recent years. This equates to approximately 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 2: Less than Historic Growth – fewer than 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 3: More than Historic Growth - say 40 units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

The results of the survey were collated to establish which possibility was most agreeable to take forward. Other comments were collected and discussed. The results can be found in section 4.2.

3.4 Landscape, Local Character & Environment

Desktop survey

The Sources of Information and Statistics (CWaC Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit) and CWaC interactive mapping were interrogated for the NDP Area (see Plan 1). The results are listed in Section 5 and shown on the Plans quoted.

The purpose of the survey was to record land use and habitats. A sample survey sheet is in Appendix D.

Site survey

The first meeting of the Landscape survey group was in February 2014 in Huxley village hall.



Figure 1 Landscape Survey Group

The purpose of the survey and methods of recording were proposed and discussed. Teams and leaders were agreed for each parish, so that overlap would be avoided. A draft survey sheet, maps, notes, contacts and risk assessment were subsequently circulated.

Surveying took place from public locations, either roads or Public Rights of Way. This was not only to avoid trespass but because these are the locations where everybody can experience the environment, compared to private land, gardens etc.

In March 2014 the group re-convened and fed back on their experiences of surveying a small trial area. The type of photographs required was also discussed. A third meeting was held in April 2014 to monitor progress and hand-in completed surveys. Around 19 people attended these sessions

and surveyed part of their parish; these volunteers have walked all the footpaths in the Area.

3.5.1

Subsequently completed surveys were collected by the parish leaders. A group of around 7 then met to collate parts of the written survey onto draft maps which were subsequently produced as digital versions. It was found that the survey did not give detailed enough information for the more developed parts of the Area, the 'built environment'. An additional survey sheet was therefore developed to record some built environment features house-by-house, which was then aggregated into totals by road.

The parish leaders carried out this survey of the built environment in November 2014. The results of this survey are in Section 5 later in this document.

3.5 Traffic Surveys

Approach and methodology used

In order to ensure that the impact of any future development in the area on traffic using the local lanes can be determined, it was necessary to obtain reliable figures for 2014. Advice was obtained from the Senior Monitoring Officer of Cheshire West and Chester Highways Department as to how best conduct a traffic survey.

Junctions were identified within the network of lanes that were believed most likely to determine the pattern of traffic in the area. The following logic was adopted:

1. There would be no need to survey traffic on the A41 since CWaC already had traffic figures for the major routes.
2. It was recognised that the busiest route is along Huxley Lane. Thus priority junctions to be surveyed were at the top of Huxley Lane (Junction A3) (showing traffic using Church Lane, Hoofield Lane and Huxley Lane) and at the bottom of Huxley Lane (Junction A2) (showing the traffic using Huxley Lane, Red Lane and Long Lane)
3. The feed off through Hargrave would be determined by surveying the junction at Golden Nook (Junction A1). This would give figures for Long Lane North (towards Chester), Long Lane South (towards Tattenhall) and Chapel Lane (into Hargrave)

The other busy route is along Guy Lane between the A51 and the A41. This could be measured by surveying the staggered cross-roads north of

Burton giving figures for the lanes north, east, south and west. (Junction B2)

Plans were drawn of each junction and a risk assessment made to determine how the surveys were to be carried out. Teams of 2-persons were assembled in order to cover the 12-hour day. Teams were provided with reflective jackets, chairs and a table and hourly recording forms. The teams were briefed in advance to explain the methodology to be adopted and to ensure that the H&S recommendations were fully understood.

The date of Thursday 12th June 2014 was selected.

A fuller description of the survey and the data produced is given in Appendix C. .

4 Community Engagement

A neighbourhood plan is a community plan and must derive its objectives, actions and authority from the community. From the outset the Action Group strived to keep the residents informed and involved, with every opportunity to have their say in what they wanted. Communication and consultation in various forms played a major role in formulating the plan.

4.1 Approach and activities

Various forms of community engagement were carried out, the intention was to ensure information was available to all residents, and effort was made to ensure this included some potentially harder to reach residents.

Meetings were held, including open sessions, allowing residents to see the plan as it was being developed and share their thoughts. Open days were advertised by banners in the local area, articles in the newsletter and flyers hand delivered to each household.

Questionnaires were distributed by hand to all residents and then personally collected. Surveys were supported by background and context descriptions.

The village newsletter was regularly used to provide status updates.

Displays were set up at the annual village summer fete 'Happy Days'.

The Parish Council website was kept up to date with key information, including full minutes of all the action group meetings, and summaries provided to the Parish Council describing progress.

4.2 Community Questionnaire outcomes

The community questionnaire asked a series of questions about our residents to better understand the demographics of the Area. These are summarised later in this document.

It also asked residents to rate the importance to them of a number of aspects of life in our communities, on a scale of '**extremely important**', '**very important**', '**moderate importance**', '**some importance**' or '**unimportant**'. This information helped inform the aspects of life in our Area which the NDP should place most focus on.

The full set of responses is summarised below, followed by an overview of the key messages. A more comprehensive report is in Section 10A.1.

The summary below lists all the 35 issues included in the questionnaire, ranked by total importance – i.e. all those giving it at least some importance – to give an indication of the relative importance of the various issues surveyed.

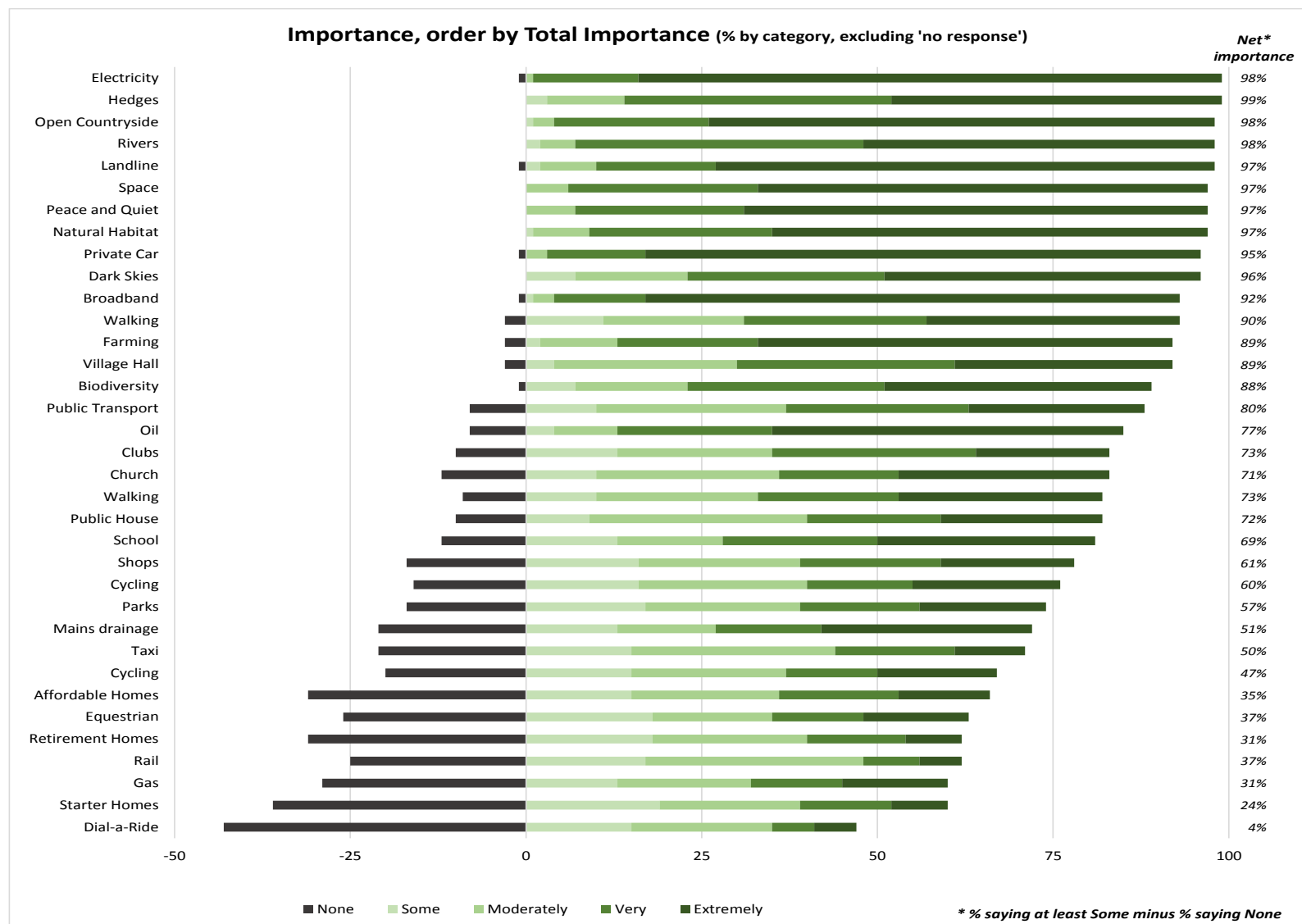


Figure 2 Residents Questionnaire Results Summary

Key outcome 1: Environment

Over 90% of respondents rated natural environment aspects as **extremely** or **very** important.

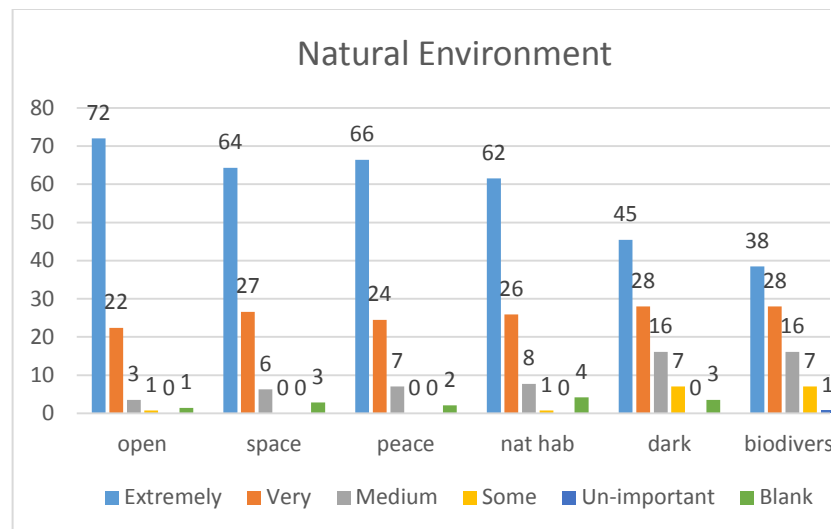


Figure 3 Residents Questionnaire Results for Environment

All environment questions were in the top 10 (of 35) items for importance.

Key outcome 2: Activities and facilities

Items rates as **extremely** or **very** important:

- Recreational activities – 62% walking, 36% cycling, 28% equestrian
- Community & Social Facilities – 62% village halls, 53% school, 48% clubs, 47% church, 42% pub
- Commercial Needs – 79% farming, 39% shop
- Utilities – 98% electricity, 89% broadband, 88% landline
- Transport Needs – private car 93%, public transport 51%, walk 49%

Key outcome 3: Housing

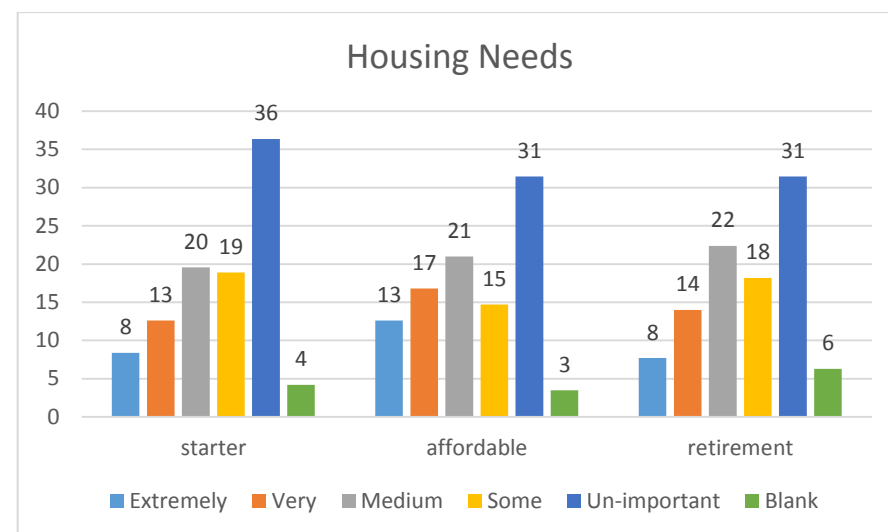


Figure 4 Residents Questionnaire Results for Housing
21%, 30% and 22% rated starter, affordable and retirement homes respectively as **extremely** or **very** important.

36%, 31% and 31% respectively rated them as **unimportant**.

4.3 Drop-in day outcomes

The open day that was held on the 15th November 2014 provided opportunity for residents to comment on the aspects of the plan which had been developed so far. At this stage draft policies for housing, community facilities, local character, transport and communications were put forward. The drop in day was a great success, with around 65 people coming along to give their support.

Residents attending the Drop-in session were invited to provide comments on the draft Plan, and almost 60 responses were made.



Figure 5 Drop In Session

These have been categorised into those clearly expressing support for the policy, those clearly indicating opposition and those making observations or asking questions.

33 responses were supportive with 2 opposed. While the Drop-in session was not a formal consultation or vote, this suggested early in the Plan development that the approach in the draft Plan was in line with general views of the community.

The remaining 23 responses raised questions or made observations and suggestions which were considered by the Action Group for inclusion in the updated Plan.

The graph below summarises the responses for each Policy in the plan.

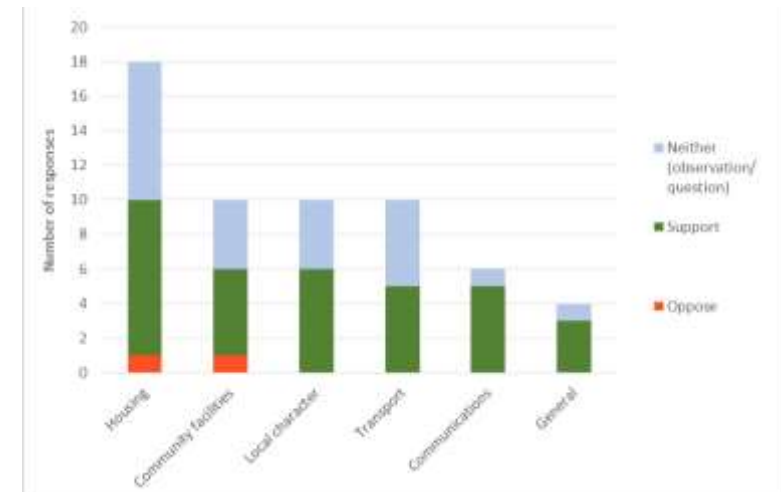


Figure 6 Drop in Session Responses by Policy

A full record of the comments received can be found at Appendix A.2.

4.4 Growth Options Consultation Outcomes

The responses to the survey of growth strategy options was collated and analysed.

Resident gave their opinions and expressed a preference towards possibilities of growth represented by three possibilities as set out below:

Possibility 1: Historic Growth as we have seen for the area in recent years. This equates to approximately 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 2: Less than Historic Growth – fewer than 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 3: More than Historic Growth - say 40 units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

From the 102 responses received, a clear majority (52%) of residents preferred possibility 1. 22.5% of responses preferred possibility 2, and 15 % preferred possibility 3. These results are shown in Figure 7; full responses can be found at Appendix A.3.

Based on the results of this survey, and that Possibility 1 is the most closely aligned to the local plan, it is most appropriate for the policies contained within this neighbourhood plan support an organic level of growth, not exceeding 20 units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan, and that this growth should be evenly distributed over this lifetime.

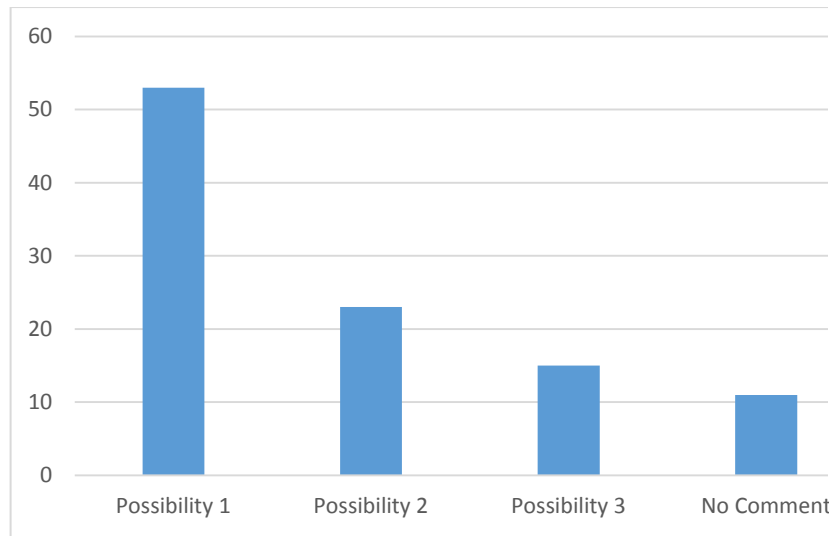


Figure 7 Growth Strategy Survey Results

5 Landscape, Local Character and Environment

The majority of the local character of the Area comes from the open countryside which surrounds, pervades and defines our communities.

The results of the public consultation questionnaire show how much this local character is valued. For 90% of respondents to the community Questionnaire, 'open', 'space', 'peace' and 'natural habitats' were extremely or very important to them. Only electricity, landline/broadband and the private car scored as highly.

Recording these surroundings was therefore an important part of the evidence gathering for the Plan.

Survey

Landscape, local character and environment are simply ways of describing our 'surroundings' more accurately. Evidence-gathering for them was carried out by around 19 volunteers during 2014.

Landscape volunteer meetings were held to develop a common survey methodology, swap tips and keep track of progress. Both desktop and site surveys were carried out; for the latter, there was a survey of the countryside and another of the built environment. For the countryside the volunteers walked footpaths throughout the Area and recorded land use and habitats. These are shown on Plans 5 and 11. The built environment focussed on the much smaller areas of development. The main features which contribute to general appearance were recorded for each house.

5.1 Survey results: Landscape and natural environment

DESKTOP SURVEY

The desktop survey gave information on the designated assets of the Area as follows and as shown on Plan 10.

Heritage assets

- Listed Buildings and structures – the older, principal houses (halls) with associated moats, gateways and walls; a mill, 2 farms and 2 agricultural buildings; St Peter's church; a memorial stone.
- Conservation Areas – Burton village; proposed, the whole of the Shropshire Union Canal (Chester Branch).
- Scheduled Monuments – 3 moated sites, Hatton Hall, Lower Huxley Hall and Foulk Stapleford.

Sites and Areas of Local Nature Conservation Value

- 5 associated with the river Gowy and the Shropshire Union Canal – Nixon's Bridge meadow, the Brockholes, canal through Huxley, Lower Huxley Hall Black Poplars and Brereton Park Farm.
- 3 woodlands or scrub – Huxley Gorse, Waterless Wood (not an SBI) and the disused railway line in Hatton.

Landscape character

The Borough has been divided into a number of 'Landscape Character Areas' by CWaC according to the type of landscape. Most of the Area is:

Landscape Strategy for Cheshire West and Chester 2016: Landscape Character Type 9 Cheshire Plain West, and within that, Landscape Character Area 9b: Hargrave, Hoofield and Beeston Plain

This borough-level landscape characterisation gives a finer grain of detail than the national characterisation by Natural England. It describes the local character of our Area. The key characteristics of Character Area 9b are –

- A broad and gently undulating plain landscape characterised by hedges and hedgerow tress providing limited vistas
- A dispersed ancient settlement pattern and dense network of footpaths
- Low settlement density of small agricultural hamlets with loose-knit settlement form and freestanding farmsteads
- Absence of significant urban or industrial influence
- Cohesive and un-fragmented regionally significant historic landscape with extremely well preserved late medieval field systems and extensive ridge and furrow; abundant hedgerows and hedgerow trees creating a characteristic patchwork with preserved elements of the earlier medieval open fields and common land
- Large blocks of small to medium (up to 8ha) irregular and semi-regular field enclosure (mainly a medieval field system)
- Wide areas of improved grassland for dairy farming and fodder crops
- Limited woodland, confined to isolated coverts and copses, although hedgerow oaks are important elements of the landscape
- Extensive network of small field ponds which are generally inconspicuous in the landscape
- The Sandstone Ridge presents a more elevated skyline to the east of the LCA
- Beeston Castle provides a strong landscape focus and reference point to the south.

The issues affecting the Character Area 9b are –

Past change

- Some agricultural intensification with enlargement of fields and loss of hedgerow boundaries (oak trees left 'in-field') with loss of historic field pattern;
- Under management and deterioration of some small farm woodlands;
- A shift from pasture grazing with increasing areas being cultivated for arable cropping, silage or feed crops including cereals and maize;
- Loss of unimproved grassland;
- Loss of ridge and furrow;
- Limited management of field ponds has resulted in some silting up and drying out due to natural processes of vegetation succession and overshadowing from trees;
- Transport infrastructure improvements and increase in traffic;
- Expansion of Tattenhall Marina;
- Dilution of built vernacular character in settlements;
- Change of use of traditional farm buildings to residential use with loss of character and unsympathetic detailing.

Potential future change

- Continued deterioration in field boundary maintenance and management;
- Farm diversification including introduction of riding schools, stables and paddocks, and Ice Cream Farm;
- Erosion of built environment character through incremental development –pressure for expansion of existing settlement, ribbon development and in-fill (particularly Tattenhall area including Newton-By-Tattanhall)

- Pressure for conversion of farm buildings for other uses including residential, business and industrial use, with erection of modern portal sheds to replace the lost space;
- Decline in the vernacular building character;
- Climate change leading to changing agricultural practice and impacts upon field ponds and water ecology.

Landscape Character Area 9b: Hargrave, Hoofield and Beeston Plain covers nearly all our NDP Area.

‘The area contains a regionally significant late medieval landscape which preserves elements of the earlier medieval open fields. The historic landscape of this area is generally cohesive and unfragmented and is considered to contain some of the best preserved late medieval field systems and ridge and furrow in Cheshire, providing historic continuity in the landscape. The landscape to the southwest, in Wales and known as the Maelor Saesneg, is included on the Countryside Council for Wales/CADW/International Council on Monuments and Sites (UK): Historic Landscapes Register; Part 2.2 Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. England has no equivalent register, however this landscape is clearly of regional, if not national, importance’.

Public rights of way

The extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) is shown on Plan 8. The density of the footpaths is due to the continued existence of many unimproved old routes. For example, it is still far more direct to walk between Hargrave and Huxley than to drive. They are an integral part of historic landscape, as described above.

The network of PRoWs is an important leisure resource for residents and visitors; groups of walkers can be seen in the Area, especially in the summer months. They connect into the major long- distance route in the county the Sandstone Trail, which runs along the line of hills, and is approximately 2 miles from the eastern edge of the Area. The connection is via the one named route in the Area, the Eddisbury Way, a route from Frodsham which joins the Sandstone Trail at Burwardsley. It runs north-south through Burton and the east side of Huxley, meeting the canal at the Brockholes.

Public open space

There is a bowling green, garden and playing field in Hargrave owned by the Sir Thomas Moulson Trust, and provided for community use by the goodwill of the trustees. Neither are designated Public Open Space.

LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Part of the results of the survey are shown on Plans 5 and 11. Other aspects are described below. The survey also generated ideas for possible projects such as community apple-pressing, ridge and furrow recording and hedgerow dating.

Created by farming

Plan 11 shows that farming remains the predominant land use and contributes greatly to the character of our Area. This is corroborated by the public consultation where 79% of respondents rated farming as very or extremely important even though only a small percentage are directly employed in agriculture. Grassland predominates but there is a proportion of arable, especially in the centre of Hatton, which is not visible from most of the rest of the Area.

Plan 5 shows the landscape created by farming over the centuries. Hedgerows dominate it and confirm the County characterisation above. Losses of hedgerows, (marked with a cross), are most prevalent in the areas farmed as arable, such as the centre of Hatton, and the lighter soils in Bruen Stapleford. The majority of our medieval field system (see West Lowland Plain above) therefore remains. Ponds are still numerous. There is little woodland and therefore the older areas such as Huxley Gorse and Waterless Wood are designated as areas of Local Nature Conservation Value. Smaller copses are scattered throughout the area. More recent plantations are at Broomheath, south of Ford Farm and along the A41. There is little scrub or younger woodland, so again this is designated, at Brockholes and the disused railway line in Hatton.

Open views within and through the settlements

The landscape is open, giving short and long-distance views of open countryside throughout the Area. There are near views of immediate open countryside from within and through all the settlements, not just from outside the settlements. The majority of houses have an immediate view of open countryside in at least one direction. The public consultation questionnaire demonstrates how important this is to residents.

There are also long-distance views from within and through all the settlements. These are terminated by the Sandstone Ridge on the north, east and south, including Beeston & Peckforton Castles, most prominently. The Clwydian Hills of North Wales are prominent in views to the west.

Burton is the exception because it is the only nucleated settlement. It is enclosed due to the combination of built form and trees, giving limited views out of the village (CWaC Conservation Area description).

Hedgerows and Cheshire Fencing

The majority of hedgerows in the Area comprise Hawthorn with mature Oak trees and are relatively modern, probably dating from enclosure in the 18 and 19th centuries. There is evidence that some hedgerows, especially those on parish boundaries, contain more woody species in a given length, probably indicating they are centuries older (Ploughlands and Pastures, 1982).

Where hedgerows would block sightlines at road junctions, the hedges were traditionally replaced with metal railings, because these are robust enough to hold cattle but can be seen through. Sections of railings remain; they are similar to those used on historic estates, but have a curved top and are painted white. They are referred to locally as Cheshire fencing or railing.



Figure 8 Cheshire Railing in Bruen Sapleford

Canal & River corridor

The central feature within the Area is the River Gowy that drains into the River Mersey and provides an important contribution to the environmental character. The Gowy is assisted in this regard by the Shropshire Union Canal that runs along the watershed between the catchments of the River Mersey and the River Dee (see plan No 06).

The Shropshire Union Canal (Chester branch) is a significant landscape feature in the south of Huxley and the east of Hatton. For a large, engineered structure it has little visual impact, because the majority of the canal is at approximately the same elevation as the surrounding land,

and its boundaries are largely hedged. Only on the east of Huxley is the canal on an embankment, and this landform contributes to the existence of 2 Local Wildlife Sites; Brockholes and Nixon's Bridge meadow.

The canal forms a major leisure corridor for walkers and boaters, the latter including privately owned as well as holiday-hire boats. Within Hatton there is c. 1.5km of moorings for privately owned boats at Golden Nook. The Tattenhall marina offering canal boat moorings is very close to the southern boundary of the Area.

Ridge and furrow

These patterns of parallel mounds and dips (known locally as 'butts and reans') were caused by ploughing with a non-reversible plough, and can date from the medieval period.



Figure 9 Butts and Reans

The Area was recognised as retaining relatively large amounts of ridge and furrow in 1979. It now survives only in land managed as permanent pasture, because it is eroded by ploughing and the improvement of grassland. Hence its extent has lessened with the advent of silage and use of highly-productive modern grass varieties.

The survey found particularly prominent ridge and furrow around Hatton Farm, the west side of Hargrave near the canal, and a couple of fields around Elm Tree Farm, Huxley.

Traditional orchards

Small orchards were a feature of most agricultural counties and a variety of fruit trees were found around many rural houses. Cheshire was no exception (Orchards of Cheshire, 1995). Traditional orchards are recognised as ‘biodiversity hotspots’ but also a declining habitat, hence they have been designated as a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat.

The survey identified a number of orchards, with many houses having at least a couple of old fruit trees, see Plan 5. Huxley has a larger cluster of orchards compared to the rest of the Area; see Figure 10. They more often contain large, old Apple and Damson trees, but there are some Plum and Pear, including the small Hazel Pear.



Figure 10 Old Orchard

Wildflower meadows

2 fields of permanent pasture west of Hargrave (with ridge and furrow) were recorded as wildflower meadows. They have been managed in a traditional way, and so with lower inputs of fertiliser have retained a more diverse sward with a range of broadleaved species as well as grasses.

ENVIRONMENT SURVEY

The survey was based on the principles of a Phase 1 habitat survey (Field manual for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit, JNCC 2010), with the predominant habitats to be recorded on maps.

Predominant habitats

From the survey, the following habitats are present in the NDP Area (in approximate order of extent, largest first, see Plans 5 and 11): improved grassland; hedgerows; mature trees; ponds; ditches; streams; river; canal; non-ancient broadleaved woodland; arable; semi-improved grassland; scrub.

Rarer habitats and species

Black Poplar

This is Britain's rarest tree (WLP2, see landscape character). The Gowy is one of the few river corridors where small numbers remain. Two groups are designated of Local Nature Conservation Value, see above. There are also 2 individual trees, one at the Gowy bridge in Huxley, see Plan 5. They have a distinctive 'craggy' appearance, black bark, and produce large amounts of seed in white fluff. Due to their rarity and association with our Area, the leaves of the Black Poplar were chosen as the logo for the NDP.

Unimproved grassland, Gowy, see below.

This unusual survival is probably due to it being 'trapped' between the Shropshire Union Canal and the river Gowy, so that it is managed by seasonal grazing in the traditional way. Due to its rarity it is designated of Local Nature Conservation Value. It contains neutral and base-rich grassland, fen and spring-line flushes, swamp and patches of Alder carr (WLP2, see landscape character).



Figure 11 Unimproved Grassland

Protected species

The above habitats support a number of statutorily protected species including Great Crested Newts (and Smooth); Bats especially Pipistrelle; European Brown Hare; Badger; Barn Owl and a range of other birds.

Whilst the survey did not generate specific species' locations (and it is not advisable to publicise these), there was anecdotal evidence of the above species at the Landscape survey meetings. Newts for example are not uncommon in gardens, cellars and even houses, because there are so many ponds and slow-moving ditches throughout the Area.

5.2 Survey results: Built environment

The majority of the character of the Area comes from the countryside which surrounds and pervades our communities. However there is also the entirely man-made environment, albeit far less of it, the buildings, boundaries and other features. It refers to both appearance in general, and details, because the latter add interest, colour, texture and history.

Settlement in Hatton and Bruen Stapleford is even more dispersed than the rest of the Area, to the extent that the 'built environment' makes little visual impact. Burton is a largely Conservation Area and therefore already has an appraisal of its appearance and associated planning guidance. A simple built environment survey was therefore carried out of the residential buildings in Foulk Stapleford and Huxley (refer to appendix C. for the full results). Rather than being very prescriptive about design, it focussed on the general aspects of appearance, as summarised below.

Predominant materials and orientation to the road

There was a mixture in both parishes, but the predominant features are

- Brick walls 75%
- Slate roofs 75%
- Hawthorn hedge boundary with the road 61%
- Buildings were mostly parallel to the road 71%.

In order to maintain the predominant general aspects of our local character, policies are required for development. These should not be prescriptive, enforcing a design style or stifling creative design, but should be accurate enough to offer guidance so that development is compatible with the local character.

Burton

In addition the above describe the character of Burton, and they accord with the Conservation Area description. Burton is largely a Conservation Area and therefore has a brief description of its appearance and planning guidance by the local planning authority (CWaC, 2014).

There is no Conservation Area Appraisal for Burton. The policies of the description should also apply to development in Burton.

Light pollution

There are no street lights in the Area.

There is light pollution visible around the Area, from the A49 near Tarporley for example. However large parts of the Area remain very dark, such as the centre of Hatton and east of Church Lane, Huxley. This is evidenced by Astronomical Society visits to Hatton and their photography, see Figure 12.

'Dark skies' are regarded as highly important by residents, featuring in the 'Top 10' most important concerns in the public consultation questionnaire.

In order to maintain this aspect of our local character, policies are therefore required to prevent the installation of street lights and control the use of security lighting on new development.



Figure 12 Messier 31 photographed from Hatton

5.3 Conclusions

Heritage assets, sites of local nature conservation value, PRoWs and public open space are designated and therefore protected from the impact of development in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance, and the Local Plan. The majority of local nature conservation sites are also located away from the settlements. Protected species have similar safeguards.

The following aspects of local character are significant but relatively unprotected. They should therefore have policies in the Plan to minimise the impact of development on them, thereby enhancing and preserving local character in accordance with the NPPF paragraphs 17 and 58 -

- The landscape character of low density, dispersed settlements should be retained.
- The erosion of built environment character should be resisted; this includes the loss of historic buildings and vernacular character; the suburbanisation of rural properties and their curtilage; ribbon development and in-fill.
- Hedgerows, ponds, small woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees should be retained.
- Open views from within and throughout the settlements should be retained.
- The predominant materials of brick, slate and Hawthorn boundary hedges, and parallel orientation to the road should be used in development.
- The installation of street lights should be prevented and the use of security lighting in development minimised.

- Undesignated features which contribute to our local character, including traditional orchards, ridge and furrow, and 2 wildflower meadows west of Hargrave should be retained.
- 2 undesignated areas of public open space in Hargrave should be retained.

6 Population, Housing and Health

Census data has been reviewed and summarised. Only data for Huxley and Foulk Stapleford parishes is available from the Census, these are taken as representative of Bruen Stapleford, Burton and Hatton.

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census data for the Area is given first. It is then compared with that for the local authority ward, Tattenhall; then the unitary authority of Cheshire West and Chester (**CWaC**); and, where appropriate, with national figures (England and Wales). The 3 latter sets of figures are courtesy of CWaC and are found in the Appendices.

All comparisons are made on the basis of the percentages (%).

The total population residing in the CWaC area (approximately 91,666 hectares) is 329,608. The main residential area is the city of **Chester** (population 81,000+) but other large conurbations are **Ellesmere Port** (population 60,000+), and **Winsford** (population 30,000). These constitute the key urban areas in CWaC's Local Plan. The remainder of the area is classified as **Rural** and includes the subject area of this plan: Central Gowy (South).

The Local Plan's summary of the Rural Area states:

"A third of the borough's residents live in the rural area that runs from Neston in the north, which borders Wirral, to the boundary with Shropshire in the south. The rural area in the south is more sparsely

populated and many of the settlements, especially in the north, are effectively dormitory settlements that are dependent on larger towns for employment opportunities. Car use is generally very high and isolation and access to services is an issue for some rural residents. The rural area is generally affluent with higher than average household incomes and higher levels of academic qualifications.

Although agriculture employs few people, it makes a very significant contribution to the character of the borough, habitats and the environment. The character of the rural area is also defined by the network of settlements that provide rural residents with services and facilities. The population in the rural area is generally older than other parts of Cheshire West and house prices are higher."

A summary of the 2011 Census data is given in Table 2 for population numbers and Table 4 & Table 5 for housing.

Table 2 Population

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of residents	251		161		412		329608	0.12%
Males	119	47.4%	71	44.1%	190	46%		
Females	132	52.6%	90	55.9%	222	54%		
Living in a household	251	100%	161	100%	412	100%		
Living in a communal establishment	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%		
Area (Hectares)	629.2		539		1168		91666	
Density (number of persons per ha)	0.40		0.3		0.35		3.60	

Table 3 Population Data from Residents Questionnaire

	Male	Female	Total
Aged over 70	21	30	51
Aged less than 70 but over 50	54	42	96
Aged less than 50 but over 25	24	32	56
Aged less than 25 but over 10	29	22	51
Aged 10 and under	14	9	23
In full time education	33	26	59
In part time education	1	2	3
In full time employment	46	24	70
In part time employment	46	20	35
Working from home	19	18	37
Retired	31	38	69
Unemployed	0	2	2
With mobility difficulties	5	4	9
Total Numbers	142	269	411

The skew in the number of females in the area compared with males is not supported by the information obtained in the responses to the questionnaire distributed to all residents in 2014. This suggests a much more even balance between the sexes - perhaps partly explained by the larger number of boys under 10 years old than girls (14 versus 9).

The average density of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley combined is 0.35 persons per hectare. Foulk Stapleford and Huxley are rural, with small populations dispersed over a large area, but they are also the most populated settlements in the Area. The number of persons per hectare in the Area is therefore less than 0.3.

The population per hectare in the Area is less than 0.3, and this is less than one twelfth the average population density of the authority.

The NDP area represents a very small proportion of CWaC as a whole and is sparsely populated even when compared with the average for the borough. The objective of the NDP will be to maintain that characteristic.

A more detailed analysis of the Area's population is included in Section E. , the data include age profiles country of origin, ethnicity, religion domestic relationships and educational/professional qualifications. Data is also provided for the local ward (Tattenhall), the borough (CWaC) and for England and Wales. The key conclusions are:

- While the proportion of the population aged less than 16 is similar to elsewhere, there are fewer adults aged under 45 but more between 45 and 75. The proportion of the population aged over 75 is less than elsewhere.
- There are fewer single, separated, divorced and widowed people in the Area. There are more married couples.
- There are more people living in a couple in the Area, and more of them are married.
- The residents of the Area are predominantly from the UK, were born here, are predominantly (though by no means entirely) white and Christian, with English as their first language.
- The residents of the Area have more level 4 and above qualifications than elsewhere.

The following section describes the properties in the Area and compares them with Cheshire West and Chester as a whole.

6.2 Housing

The following section describes the properties in the Area and compares them with Cheshire West and Chester as a whole.

Table 4 Types of Property (1)

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Total Number of Dwellings	98		70		168		147568	
Unshared Dwellings	98	100%	70	100%	168	100%		
Detached Properties	67	68.4%	56	80%	123	73%	43673	29.6%
Semi-detached Properties	19	19.4%	12	17.1%	31	18%	52927	35.9%
Terraced Properties	10	10.2%	0	0%	10	6%	32082	21.7%
Flats, Maisonettes or Apartments	1	1%	2	2.9%	3	2%	18045	12.2%
Caravans or temporary dwellings	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	1019	0.7%
Unoccupied Dwellings	5	5.1%	2	2.9%	7	4%	6304	4.3%

There are a significantly greater proportion of detached properties within the Area than in the CWaC district as a whole. As a result the proportions

of semi-detached and terraced properties are smaller. The number of flats or apartments in the area is very small.

Comparisons can also be made with the figures for the Tattenhall Ward as well as with CWaC and the nation as a whole. That produces the summary given in Table 5.

Table 5 Types of Property (2)

	The Area	Tattenhall Ward	CWaC	National
Total number of Occupied Dwellings	95.8%	95.7%	95.7%	95.6%
Detached Properties	73.2%	50.9%	29.6%	22.6%
Semi-detached Properties	18.5%	31.4%	35.8%	30.7%
Terraced Properties	6%	12.6%	21.7%	24.7%
Flats, Maisonettes or Apartments	1.6%	4.9%	12.2%	21.6%
Caravans & Temporary Dwellings	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%

Property sizes are shown in Table 6. The majority of properties in the area are relatively large with over 50% having 7 or more rooms. *(A 7-room property equates to a standard 3-bedroom house with a family bathroom, a kitchen and 2 reception rooms.)*

Table 6 Property Size

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
No of Households	93		68		161	
1 Room	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2 Rooms	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3 Rooms	1	1%	2	2.9%	3	1.9%
4 Rooms	5	5.4%	2	2.9%	7	4.3%
5 Rooms	15	16.1%	6	8.8%	21	13.0%
6 Rooms	15	16.1%	9	13.2%	24	14.9%
7 Rooms	9	9.7%	11	16.2%	20	12.4%
8 Rooms	17	18.3%	10	14.7%	27	16.8%
9 or more rooms	31	33.3%	28	41.2%	59	36.6%

Table 7 Ownership

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
No of Households	93		68		161	
Private Ownership	76	81.7%	56	82.4%	132	82.0%
Owned Outright	45	59.2%	36	64.3%	81	61.4%
Owned with mortgage or loan	31	40.8%	20	35.7%	51	38.6%
Shared Ownership (part owned/part rented)	1	1.1%	0	0%	1	0.6%
Total Socially Rented	1	1.1%	3	4.4%	4	2.5%
Rented from Council	1	100%	0	0%	1	25.0%
Other	0	0%	3	100%	3	75.0%
Total Privately Rented	11	11.8%	6	8.8%	17	12.9%
Rented from Private Landlord or Letting Agency	9	81.8%	4	66.7%	13	76.5%
Rented from Employer or Household Member	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Rented from Relative or Friend	1	9.1%	0	0%	1	5.9%
Rented from Other	1	9.1%	2	33.3%	3	17.6%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
Living Rent Free	4	4.3%	3	4.4%	7	5.3%

The majority of houses in the area are privately owned (82%) with more than 60% of those being mortgage free.

Some property is occupied on a rent-free basis - presumably by members of an extended family - otherwise the balance of occupancy is as tenancies from private landlords.

Occupancy can be gauged from the data in Table 8. This shows a significant number of 2-person households (40%) reflecting the relatively high numbers of older parents whose children have now left home.

Nearly 17% of property owners live on their own. This is a lower figure than in Tattenhall ward (25.6%), CWaC (29.6% and nationally (30.2%). Of those living alone, the majority (approximately 60%) are aged 65 or over. Otherwise most (77%) of properties are family owned. This figure is rather higher than the national average (51.2%) and is higher than that for the Tattenhall ward (70.4%)

Table 8 Occupancy

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
No of Households	93		68		161	
1 person in household	14	15.1%	13	19.1%	27	16.8%
2 persons in household	40	43.0%	34	50%	74	46.0%
3 persons in household	14	15.1%	8	11.8%	22	13.7%
4 persons in household	16	17.2%	10	14.7%	26	16.1%
5 persons in household	3	3.2%	2	2.9%	5	3.1%
6 persons in household	6	6.5%	1	1.5%	7	4.3%
7 persons in household	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
8 persons or more in household	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 9 lists the proportion of properties installed with central heating.

Table 9 Properties with Central Heating

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
No of Households	93		68		161	
No Central Heating	3	3.2%	1	1.5%	4	2.5%
Gas Central Heating	13	14.0%	6	8.8%	19	11.8%
Electric Central heating	3	3.2%	3	4.4%	6	3.7%
Oil Central Heating	55	59.1%	52	76.5%	107	66.5%
Solid Fuel Central Heating	3	3.2%	1	1.5%	4	2.5%
Other Central Heating	1	1.1%	0	0%	1	0.6%
Two or more types of Central Heating	15	16.1%	5	7.4%	20	12.4%

Almost all properties are centrally heated with oil being the most common source of energy. This is hardly surprising since mains gas is only available in a very limited portion of the area.

The structure of individual households is described in Table 10 & Table 11.

Table 10 Demographics

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined	
No of Households	93		68		161	
Single Person	14	15.1%	13	19.1%	27	16.8%
Aged 65 and over	10	71.4%	6	46.2%	16	59.3%
Other	4	28.6%	7	53.8%	11	40.7%
Single Family	73	78.5%	51	75.0%	124	77.0%
All aged 65 and older	11	15.1%	16	31.4%	27	21.8%
Married/Civil Partnership/ Cohabiting	55	75.3%	34	66.7%	89	71.8%
Lone Parent	7	9.6%	1	2.0%	8	6.5%
Other Household Types	6	6.5%	3	4.4%	9	5.6%
With Dependent Children	4	66.7%	1	33.3%	5	55.6%
All Full-time Students	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	2	33.3%	2	66.7%	4	44.4%

Table 11 Dependent Children

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWaC	
No of Households with dependent children	30		14		44		39085	0.11%
One Family only	26	86.7%	13	92.9%	39	88.6%	36688	93.9%
Married or Same-sex Civil Partnership	21	80.8%	12	92.3%	33	84.6%	21976	59.9%
Cohabiting	2	7.7%	0	0%	2	5.1%	5641	15.4%
Lone Parent	3	11.5%	1	7.7%	4	10.3%	9071	24.7%
All Other Households with Dependent Children	4	13.3%	1	7.1%	5	11.4%	2397	6.1%

The majority of children are being brought up in two-parent households. Nearly 85% of children have two parents in a permanent relationship. This is significantly higher than the district (and the nation) where the percentage is only approximately 60%.

6.3 Health

A detailed analysis of the health of the Area's population is in Appendix E.

The key conclusions are:

- The residents of the Area rate their health slightly better than the wider area.
- There are a slightly lower number of people with long term health issues or disabilities.
- There are fewer people between the ages of 16 and 64 whose day to day activities are limited by long term health issues or disabilities.
- There are a slightly higher number of carers paid for 1 to 19 hours of care per week.
- There are no communal establishments in the Area.

7 Employment

This Section considers the local population in terms of their social mix and employment and the sectors they work in, based again on 2011 Census data. Where appropriate this has been supplemented by information obtained in response to the questionnaire distributed to all local residents (see Appendix A.1).

Socio-economic Classification

Table 12 Socio-economic Classification

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of Residents (aged 16 to 74)	189		137	(130)	326		243155	0.1%
Higher Management	37	19.6%	23	16.8%	60	18%	29109	12%
Professional	20	10.6%	15	10.9%	35	11%	22131	9.1%
Lower Management/Professional	43	22.7%	35	25.5%	78	24%	54169	22.3%
Intermediate Level	23	12.2%	17	12.4%	40	12%	30076	12.4%
Small Employer & Own Account	36	19%	29	21.2%	65	20%	20978	8.6%
Lower Supervisory/Technic	7	3.7%	6	4.4%	13	4%	20083	8.3%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
al								
Routine/Semi-routine occupations	9	4.8%	11	8%	20	6%	35208	14.5%
Long Term Unemployed	0	0%	1	0.7%	1	0%	9021	3.7%
Student	14	7.4%	0	0%	14	4%	18541	7.6%

Note: There is a reporting anomaly in the data for Foulk Stapleford: the number of residents reported as being within each of the listed categories when added together sum to more than the given total number of residents (130). For the sake of accuracy in determining the percentage distribution between the categories, a total of 137 residents has been used

The number of residents in the Area provides a very small contribution to the total for Cheshire West and Chester (being only 0.13% - i.e. 1/800th of the total). It is also apparent that the local population has a much greater proportion of adults who declare themselves as being professionals or in senior management.

Also striking is the number listed as self-employed. At 28% this is approximately 2.5 times that for the borough as a whole and agrees very well with the feedback from the Questionnaire that suggested 25% of residents as working from home. This is probably at least partly attributable to the fact that farming forms a major component of the economy of the Area.

There is very little unemployment within the working population.

Economic Activity – Males

Table 13 Male Employment

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of males (aged 16 to 74)	93		57		150		119291	0.1%
Part Time	4	4.3%	4	7%	8	5%	6990	5.9%
Full Time	41	44.1%	17	29.8%	58	39%	58455	49%
Self Employed	27	29%	22	38.6%	49	33%	14972	12.5%
Unemployed	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5522	4.6%
Full-Time Student	4	4.3%	0	0%	4	3%	3450	2.9%
Retired	13	14%	10	17.5%	23	15%	17494	14.7%
Economically inactive student	4	4.3%	3	5.3%	7	5%	5133	4.3%
Looking after home/family	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	814	0.7%
Long-Term Sick/Disabled	0	0%	1	1.7%	1	1%	4930	4.1%
Other economically inactive	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1531	1.3%
Have Never Worked	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	606	0.5%

Unemployment throughout the area is not a significant problem. By and large the distribution of males within the various economic activities echo those for Cheshire West and Chester as a whole, with the notable exception that the proportion of self-employed men is substantially higher than the CWaC average (33% to 12%). Even the percentage of retired men is only slightly greater than the wider area.

Economic Activity – Females

Table 14 Female Employment

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of females (aged 16 to 74)	96		73		169		123864	0.1%
Part Time	22	22.9%	14	19.2%	36	21%	29216	23.6%
Full Time	17	17.7%	21	28.8%	38	22%	37187	30%
Self Employed	17	17.7%	13	17.8%	30	18%	6884	5.6%
Unemployed	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	3427	2.8%
Full-Time Student	5	5.2%	1	1.4%	6	4%	4675	3.8%
Retired	20	20.8%	17	23.3%	37	22%	22399	18.1%
Economically inactive student	1	1%	4	5.5%	5	3%	5613	4.5%
Looking after home/family	11	11.5%	2	2.7%	13	8%	7806	6.3%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Long-Term Sick/Disabled	2	2.1%	0	0%	2	1%	4644	3.7%
Other economically inactive	0	0%	1	1.4%	1	1%	2013	1.6%
Have Never Worked	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	422	0.3%

The comments for female employment are similar to those for male. As with the men, unemployment in those who are seeking work is low. Similarly it is the proportion of those that are self-employed that is the notable difference from the wider CWaC area.

Economic Activity – All

Table 15 Economic Activity

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
(Household Reference/All) persons (aged 16 to 74)	189		130		319		243155	
Economically Active	138	73.02 %	92	70.77 %	230	72%	170778	70.23 %
a) Part Time	26	18.84 %	18	19.57 %	44	19%	36206	221.20 %
b) Full Time	58	42.03 %	38	41.30 %	96	42%	95642	56.00 %
c) Self Employed with Employees	18	13.04 %	15	16.30 %	33	14%	5616	3.29%
d) Self Employed without Employees	26	18.84 %	20	21.74 %	46	20%	16240	9.51%
e) Unemployed	1	0.72%	0	0.00%	1	0%	8949	5.24%
f) Full-Time Student	9	6.52%	1	1.09%	10	4%	8125	4.76%
Economically Inactive persons	51	26.98 %	38	29.23 %	89	28%	72377	39.77 %

Note: The census data for Huxley and Foulk Stapleford differ in referring to “Household Reference Persons” in the case of Huxley and “All Persons” for Foulk Stapleford. The difference seems to be that the Huxley data does not include that for females. This does not appear to offer useful data. Accordingly the Huxley figures have been adjusted to include the data for female employment and the comparison made with the CWaC figures for “all persons”. This approach is believed to be arguably robust.

The economically active population within the Area is 72% - only slightly up on the 70.23% for Cheshire West and Chester as a whole.

Of the 28% that are listed as being economically inactive, 68% (the majority) are retired from active employment and of the remaining 32%, equal proportions are either looking after the home and family on a full-time basis or are studying. A very small proportion (approximately 1% of all residents) suffer long-term sickness or are sufficiently disabled to prevent them from working.

The major difference between Gowy Central (South) and CWaC is in the number of self-employed. In total these amount to 34% of the working population (compared with 13% in CWaC as a whole). It can also be noted that approximately 40% of those that are self-employed employ others – thus contributing to the wider economy. This contrasts with the CWaC ratio being nearer to 1 in 4.

Hours Worked

Table 16 Hours Worked

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWaC	
Number of Residents (aged 16 to 74)	136		92		228		160138	0.1%
15 hours or less	22	16.2%	8	8.7%	30	13%	15902	9.9%
16 to 30 hours	21	15.4%	18	19.6%	39	17%	32408	20.2%
31 to 48 hours	60	44.1%	40	43.5%	100	44%	91529	57.2%
49 or more hours	33	24.3%	26	28.3%	59	26%	20299	12.7%

The percentages of part-time and full-time employed people in the Area is similar to those in the wider CWaC area being approximately 30%: 70%. Where there is a significant difference is in the proportion of those working full time and putting in more than a 40-hour working week. Nearly 40% of “full-time” workers in the Area work long hours compared with less than 20% in the wider area.

This may reflect the hours needed to devote to farming which is a major contributor to the economy of the Area as noted above, and the high proportion of self-employed and management/professional residents of the Area.

Unemployment

As already noted, unemployment is not widespread in the Area so does not pose a problem to be addressed in the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the area.

Sectors

Table 17 Industry

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of Residents (aged 16 to 74)	136		92		228		160138	0.1%
Agriculture	8	5.9%	12	13%	20	9%	1978	1.2%
Mining/Quarrying	1	0.7%	0	0%	1	0%	459	0.3%
Manufacture	11	8.1%	6	6.5%	17	7%	18485	11.5%
Energy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	845	0.5%
Water Supply	0	0%	1	1.1%	1	0%	1475	0.9%
Construction	13	9.6%	12	13%	25	11%	10220	6.4%
Wholesale/Retail/Motor Repair	28	20.6%	8	8.7%	36	16%	27313	17.1%
Transport & Storage	3	2.2%	1	1.1%	4	2%	6779	4.2%
Accommodation/Food Services	9	6.6%	2	2.2%	11	5%	9483	5.9%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Information/Communications	5	3.7%	4	4.3%	9	4%	4993	3.1%
Financial/Insurance	3	2.2%	3	3.3%	6	3%	7914	4.9%
Real Estate	5	3.7%	3	3.3%	8	4%	2127	1.3%
Professional/Scientific/Technical	12	8.8%	7	7.6%	19	8%	11390	7.1%
Administration/Support	5	3.7%	6	6.5%	11	5%	7504	4.7%
Public Administration/Defence	5	3.7%	5	5.4%	10	4%	7860	4.9%
Education	9	6.6%	3	3.3%	12	5%	15373	9.6%
Health & Social Work	7	5.1%	13	14.1%	20	9%	18915	11.8%
Arts/Entertainment	12	8.8%	6	6.5%	18	8%	6888	4.3%

Residents in the NDP Area have a wide range of employment in common with the wider Cheshire West and Chester area.

The significant difference is the figure for agriculture that clearly illustrates the importance of farming in the Area. The number of agricultural holdings in the area is shown on Plan 12 – *Agricultural*

Holdings. This shows more than 30 agricultural units, the vast majority of which remain actively farmed.

The other exceptions, for which there is no obvious explanation, are the 11% interest in construction, significantly higher than the wider CWaC area, and the 5% engaged in Education, which is significantly lower.

8 Infrastructure

The Area enjoys a number of factors that all contribute to the general experience of residents living in the area.

Key to this is the general character of the Area that defines the context within which all residents reside. It reflects the sparse, rural nature of the area and the habitats in which our flora and fauna flourish. It is a rural area within the Cheshire Plain and the importance of the countryside character was clearly demonstrated in the responses to the questionnaire distributed to all residents. (See section 4.2).

Approximately 90% of respondents to the survey rated the openness, space and peace of the rural environment as being of very or extreme importance to their wellbeing. A dark night sky free from the pollutant of street lighting was rated as being very important to three out of every four residents with less than 1% saying that it didn't matter. It is clear that it is the rural nature of the area that is the overriding attraction to all residents. Landscape, local character and the environment are described in Section 5.

Another aspect, however, is the overall living experience within the Area. This is not simply confined to the benefits of residing within an open countryside. Facilities matter and these are discussed more fully in this section.

8.1 Transport

Plan 7 – *Designated Transport Links*, illustrates the pattern of lanes and highways that serve the area. Essentially they are unclassified roads that link the communities within the area and also link with the A41 to the west and the A49 and A51 to the north and east. These important local arterial roads provide the main corridors for traffic into and out of Chester and provide the main links with the National motorway/trunk-road system. As such they form important routes within the national highway network and are heavily used by heavy goods traffic.

Many of these 'A'-roads have been de-trunked, and the local highway authority has used its entitlement to impose traffic speed limits through the built-up areas that have grown up along these essential corridors. This is understandable as being driven by pressure from the local residents but it slows through traffic and encourages those familiar with the area to seek the freer alternative 'rat-runs' through the unrestricted country lanes.



Figure 13 Typical Lane 1

The lanes are of limited capacity. As well as providing for motorised traffic they are also used by pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. They are essential for physical communication between the residents of the area. They are also important to members of the public who are not resident but who avail themselves of the area for leisure purposes. Plan 8 – *Recreational Footpaths and Cycle-ways*, illustrates the network of footpaths criss-crossing the area and shows the lanes designated as cycle-ways both locally (CWaC) and nationally. Most weekends, the Area hosts an increasing number of cycling groups taking advantage of the provision.

Horse riding is a pass-time enjoyed by a significant number of residents in the area (approximately 30%). The lanes are regularly used for the exercise of horses.



Figure 14 Inappropriate Line Markings

Despite this multifarious use of the lanes, the highway authority has marked and signed them to the almost sole benefit of vehicular traffic. Centre-line marking is common and motorists are encouraged to believe the left side of the lane is theirs and theirs alone. Inevitably this leads to speeds higher than might be more reasonably considered appropriate.



Figure 15 Hargrave

Within the area there are limited lengths of pavement running alongside the lanes through the more densely populated settlements. In Hargrave there is a length of pavement in front of the church and in front of the ribbon of houses facing the church. In Huxley a length of pavement is provided along the north side of Huxley Lane from Green Farm until the Village Hall where it switches to the south side up to the T-junction. A pavement is then provided along the east side of Church Lane between the T-junction and the school. Otherwise pedestrians are expected to use the trafficked lanes.



Figure 16 Huxley

It is possible to control traffic speed by the setting of mandatory speed limits - but this is only effective if properly policed. A 40 mph zone has been established in Huxley within the settlement area.

Traffic speed is much more effectively determined by road conditions – in particular highway geometry and space. There can be no greater deterrent to excessive speed than the fear of meeting another vehicle approaching from the opposite direction along the same corridor as the one that you are occupying. Similarly the presence of other road users promotes caution. It is for this reason that many urban authorities are

considering initiating mixed usage at city junctions with pedestrians and traffic intermingling. It sounds counter-intuitive, but it works: drivers are generally very reluctant to wilfully run someone over! Road side parking also slows traffic and one only has to experience the difficulties in driving through the adjacent villages of Tattenhall and Tarporley to recognise the constraint to speed given by parked cars.

Such solutions may not, however, be practical along all our country lanes. Rather the lanes should be configured to the benefit of ALL users and not just the driver.

This can be achieved by managing and configuring the lanes to provide space for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians as well as for motor traffic, but must be done in ways which are suitable for a rural area where heavily “engineered” solutions are inappropriate. Such a philosophy is described in the literature for ‘Quiet Lanes’. The Parish Councils should be encouraged to lobby CWaC for the implementation of Quiet Lanes throughout the rural area. A speed limit of 40 mph should then be established on all unclassified roads unless signed to the contrary (where higher or lower speeds might be sought).

By properly implementing such a policy, road signage could be reduced thus relieving visual clutter and improving the experience for all travelling through the area. Another benefit would be that traffic is kept away from the road edge so avoiding damage to the paved surface and reducing potholing. The result would bring financial benefits through reduced maintenance and provide a better ride quality for cyclists.

While it is important to cater for all when equipping our lanes there can be no denying the importance of the private car to all residents within a

rural community. 93% of residents responding to the questionnaire stated that a private car was essential to their daily lives (see Figure 17). The only alternative to driving is to cycle or walk – both healthy alternatives but not always practical when shopping or travelling longer distances.

In the Area public transport is limited. Plan 7 – *Designated Transport Links*, shows the bus routes through the area. There is a 2-hourly service between Tattenhall and Chester (the 41A service) that passes along Red Lane and Long Lane at the bottom of Huxley Lane before travelling along Mill Lane through Hargrave to continue along Long Lane to Chester. It can be hailed at any point along its route, but a designated bus-stop is only provided in the centre of Hargrave at the church. It is a valued service and it is gratifying to note that more than 50% of residents stated that it was either extremely or very important to them. However it is of limited use to any other than those who live on or near its route. The T-junction at the top of Huxley Lane is more than 1.0 km from its route – so it cannot be considered as an easily accessed service to those residents.

On the other hand many Huxley residents together with those in Burton are limited to the single bus into and out of Chester once a week. So it is unsurprising that residents rely heavily on their private cars.

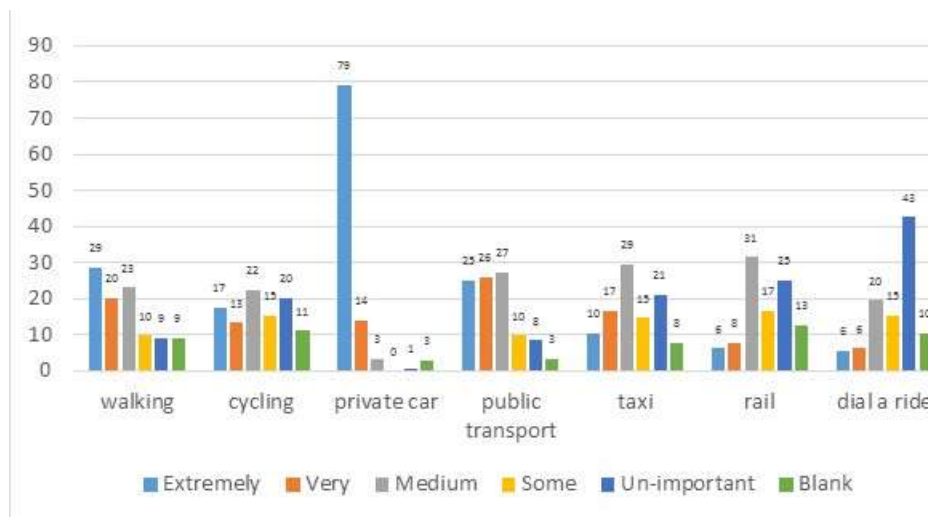


Figure 17 Residents Questionnaire Results for Transport Needs

The residents' questionnaire showed that 93% of respondents stated that a private car was essential for daily living - not just "important", a car is "essential". This is particularly so since the opportunities for local employment are limited. The majority of residents in employment and those wishing to shop will need to travel into Chester or further afield. Chester is 8 miles away.

Table 18 Car / Van Availability

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
No of Households	93		68		161		141442	0.1%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Total No of cars/Vans	202	2.17	135	1.99	337	2.09	188557	1.33
Zero cars/vans per household	6	6.4%	3	4.4%	9	6%	26297	18.6%
1 No Car/van per household	19	20.4%	19	27.9%	38	24%	58893	41.6%
2 No car/van per household	39	41.9%	29	42.6%	68	42%	43561	30.8%
3 No car/van per household	16	17.2%	12	17.6%	28	17%	9580	6.8%
4 No or more cars/vans per household	13	14%	5	7.3%	18	11%	3111	2.2%

Car ownership in the rural area is an essential rather than a luxury. It is of no surprise that the average number of cars per household in the area is in excess of two (as opposed to the average in the whole of Cheshire West and Chester of 1.33).

Table 19 Method of Travel to Work

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
No of Residents (aged 16 to 74)	189		130		319		243155	0.1%

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Work from Home	27	14.4%	19	14.6%	46	14%	9450	3.9%
Metro/Light Rail/Tram	1	0.5%	0	0%	1	0%	263	0.1%
Train	2	1.1%	2	1.5%	4	1%	3262	1.3%
Bus	1	0.5%	1	0.8%	2	1%	5566	2.3%
Taxi	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	871	0.3%
Motorcycle	0	0%	2	1.5%	2	1%	1033	0.4%
Car/Van	84	44.4%	62	47.7%	146	46%	109464	45.0%
Passenger in private vehicle	6	3.2%	1	0.8%	7	2%	8947	3.7%
Bicycle	0	0%	1	0.8%	1	0%	4284	1.8%
Foot	12	6.3%	4	3.1%	16	5%	15987	6.6%
Any other	3	1.6%	0	0%	3	1%	1011	0.4%
Not in employment	53	28%	38	29.2%	91	29%	83017	34.1%

If those who work from home or that are not in employment are excluded, the proportion relying on a private car (either driving or as a passenger) to get to work leaps up to 84%. There are few alternative options.

8.2 Traffic

Surveys over the last decade or more have shown that the volume of traffic using the lanes in the Area is increasing significantly. This has been exacerbated by the growth in the adjacent villages of Tarvin, Tattenhall and Tarporley and by the peak-time delays and the imposition of speed limits along the surrounding main roads.

The route along Guy Lane provides a convenient link between the A51 at Duddon and the A41 in Waverton; while Huxley Lane and Long Lane provide a convenient 'rat-run' between Tarporley and Chester. It is also a factor that, while Tarporley and Tarvin are served by the A51 (despite being bypassed), Tattenhall is set in the middle of the Cheshire Plain some distance from the A41, A51 or the A49. The village relies upon local country lanes for access. These include the route along Huxley Lane and Red Lane for traffic connecting with the A51 and along Red Lane and Long Lane for traffic to Chester.

Informal Counts

April 2007

Mid-week survey

Vehicles per hour between (approx.)	Number of vehicles (in one direction)
07.30 to 08.30	106
12.20 to 13.20	58
17.10 to 18.10	77

September 2005

Vehicles per hour between (approx.)	Number of vehicles
07.12 to 08.25	97
10.10 to 13.29	51
16.05 to 17.36	77

December 2003

Mid-week survey

Vehicles per hour between (approx.)	Number of vehicles
07.00 to 08.30	66
17.00 to 18.30	77

Informal counts on Huxley Lane in 2003, 2005 and 2007 provide hourly one-way traffic figures in the morning peak of 44 vehicles per hour (vph), 80 vph and 106 vph (see tables above). This represents a growth in traffic of nearly 150% in 4 years. The surveys were not scientifically conducted but do illustrate the problem – a problem that is only going to get worse with the identification of Tarvin, Tattenhall and Tarporley as Key Service Centres in the CWaC Local Plan and the housing growth that has been allocated to those centres in that plan.

A more formal traffic survey was made on 12th June 2014 at key junctions along the lanes between 07.00 hours and 19.00 hours in accordance with highway authority procedures. A full description of the survey and its results is given in Appendix D. . The resulting traffic figures in terms of Annualised Average Daily Traffic (AADT) flows along the more important lanes are shown in Plan 9 – *Traffic – AADT Flows @ 12.06.14*.

The pressure on Huxley Lane is obvious with daily traffic now approaching 3,000 vehicles per day. During the am peak two-way traffic volume exceeds 300 vph – 150 vph each way. Compare this with the earlier

‘unofficial’ figures recorded above and it is clear that growth continues unabated. Traffic has doubled in 10 years. Should such growth continue over the lifetime of this NDP, traffic along Huxley Lane will have reached 9,000 vehicles per day (vpd) with peak flows being as much as 900 vph. This has been raised as a concern by residents.

Implementation of a Quiet Lanes proposal as discussed in the Transport section above offers the best available solution. While falling outside the strict remit of a Neighbourhood Development Plan, the promotion of such a policy should become a priority for the Parish Council. CWaC already have the powers to mandate a Quiet Lane scheme and should be lobbied by the Parish Council (in alliance with others similarly affected) to exercise that power.

8.3 Utilities

The NDP Area is rural and the dispersed location of properties means that the provisions of public utilities are limited.

Electricity

Due to the rural nature of our area, electricity is supplied and distributed throughout via a network of poles and overhead high voltage cables with very little cabling diverted underground.

The response from the survey shows an obvious need for electricity in the area as would be expected

Water utilities

Two companies provide water services throughout the area. Dee Valley provides for Hatton with United Utilities covering the remaining Parishes.

However due to the sparsely populated parishes there is no provision for mains foul drainage or waste water.

Mains Gas

There is no mains gas supply available for any of the properties throughout the area.

Although the provisions of the above utilities are limited, responses to the survey show no great desire for either mains drainage or gas and residents are satisfied with what they have at present.

Heating Oil

Without the provision of mains gas, oil is the main fuel used for heating with 81% of respondents rating it as important to their household

Telephone and Broadband

At present broadband speeds across the area covered by the Neighbourhood Plan are very slow (see connecting Cheshire website).

From the responses to the survey 93% of respondents thought that the provision of faster broadband was of major importance

With 25% of respondents working from home, businesses throughout the area and numerous others reliant on broadband, as a key means of communication in a rural area, the aspiration for high speed broadband needs to be pursued.

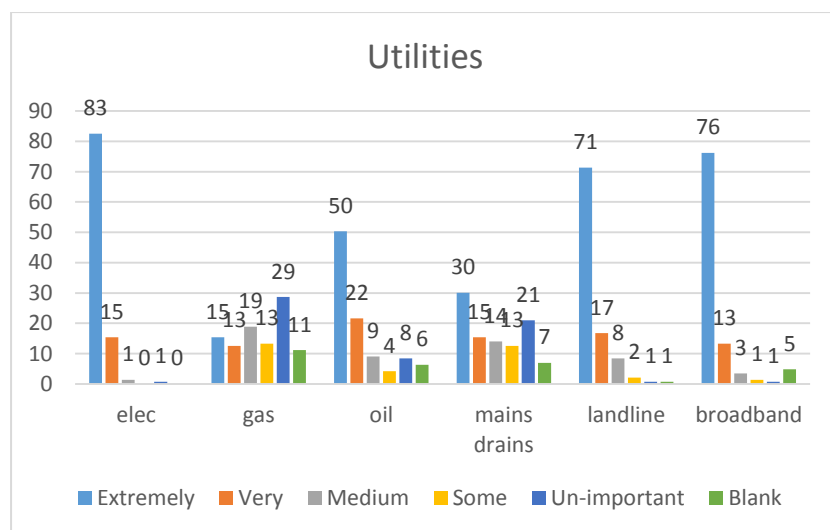


Figure 18 Survey Results for Utilities

8.4 Leisure

The Area provides an enjoyable experience for all who pass through it. It epitomises the Cheshire countryside and is attractive to many who are not residents. It is relatively close to the conurbations of Chester, Liverpool and Manchester and provides a welcome breath of fresh air for residents of those metropolises.

The lanes are reasonably flat and have been identified as being ideal for cycling; both National and Local cycle routes are signed through the area (see *Plan 8 – Recreational Footpaths and Cycleways*). Weekends see a multitude of cycling groups enjoying the open road.

Walking too is popular. The area is criss-crossed with public footpaths and rights of way as shown in *Plan 8*. Generally they are well marked and reasonably maintained – so access is simple.

Equestrianism is popular. Cheshire prides itself as being an “Equestrian County” and markets itself accordingly. Many residents maintain paddocks and small fields for grazing together with stables and several have established ménages. The Cheshire Hunt meets in the area during winter months and many farmers open their lands to the hunt.

A notable feature passing through the area is the Shropshire Union Canal. Built initially as a commercial operation linking Birmingham and Chester, the canal is now mainly a recreational facility. Narrow boats ply the route regularly and moorings are available both at the new marina in Newton-by-Tattenhall and at Golden Nook. The canal tow path forms a convenient footpath and permits a traffic-free route into Chester. The canal is also used for fishing and competitions regularly feature.

The bowling green in Hargrave is used by the local Bowling Club and regularly hosts visiting clubs.

Otherwise the residents of Hargrave and Huxley are socially active. They have a thriving Women’s Institute, regular Film Nights, historical society and the annual Happy Days (village fete and other events) are held on the last weekend in June and the organising group hold various fund raising events throughout the year. The funds raised are distributed to the Church and other charities.

9 Commercial Activities

There are essentially two types of businesses in the area: being either agriculture related or in the service sector.

In the first category there are, of course, the farms themselves. Dairy farming probably predominates but there are also arable units producing corn and silage as well as farms concentrating on beef, sheep, pigs (gilts) and chickens (eggs). Also falling within this sector is the abattoir that serves the area and beyond and Walk Mill – a restored water mill grinding its own flour and producing bakery products. It is also a visitor attraction providing guided tours.

Service sector activities range from the manned public domestic waste collection site, through the retail sector (TG Builders Merchants) to leisure and catering. In the latter group there is the Public House in Huxley currently undergoing rebuilding. Formerly the Farmer's Arms this is proposed to reopen as the Inn at Huxley. There is also a Bed & Breakfast business at Higher Huxley Hall.

It has been noted before that a significant proportion of the residential population (approximately 25%) is self-employed. The table below provides the data obtained from the 2011 census.

Table 20 Commercial Activities

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Number of Residents ¹	136		92		228		160138	0.14%
Agriculture	8	5.88%	12	13.04%	20	9%	1978	1.24%
Mining/Quarrying	1	0.74%	0	0.00%	1	0%	459	0.29%
Manufacture	11	8.09%	6	6.52%	17	7%	18485	11.54%
Energy	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%	845	0.53%
Water Supply	0	0.00%	1	1.09%	1	0%	1475	0.92%
Construction	13	9.56%	12	13.04%	25	11%	10220	6.38%
Wholesale/Retail/Motor Repair	28	20.59%	8	8.70%	36	16%	27313	17.06%
Transport & Storage	3	2.21%	1	1.09%	4	2%	6779	4.23%
Accommodati	9	6.62%	2	2.17%	11	5%	9483	5.92%

¹ Aged 16 to 74

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
on/Food Services								
Information/C ommunication s	5	3.68%	4	4.35%	9	4%	4993	3.12%
Financial/Insur ance	3	2.21%	3	3.26%	6	3%	7914	4.94%
Real Estate	5	3.68%	3	3.26%	8	4%	2127	1.33%
Professional/S cientific/Techn ical	12	8.82%	7	7.61%	19	8%	11390	7.11%
Administration /Support	5	3.68%	6	6.52%	11	5%	7504	4.69%
Public Administration /Defence	5	3.68%	5	5.43%	10	4%	7860	4.91%
Education	9	6.62%	3	3.26%	12	5%	15373	9.60%
Health & Social Work	7	5.15%	13	14.13 %	20	9%	18915	11.81 %

	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford		Combined		CWAC	
Arts/Entertain ment	12	8.82%	6	6.52%	18	8%	6888	4.30%

Table 15 shows that 9% rely on agriculture and are probably farmers. That still leaves 16% that operate within other businesses.

Farms are diversifying and many now simply rent their fields to other farmers while converting their farm buildings for other use. This may include barn conversions to either residential or as holiday lets or putting them out for storage. At Golden Nook there are established linear moorings for more than one hundred recreational narrow boats (this is in addition to the 300 boat marina established at Tattenhall Works).

There is no manufacturing carried out within the area.

There is an interior design business at the Moss: “No 77 Designs” and there is a Business Centre providing office space along the A41. Otherwise it can be anticipated that much of the self-employed work from home and will fall within the construction sector’s 11% (small builders) with the remainder offering professional advice such as financial services, technical services, Real Estate services etc.

To succeed, all these small businesses will rely on access to the world-wide-web and e-mail service providers. To that end a high-speed broadband connection is essential – and is

something that the area does not enjoy. Old-fashioned wire connection is the norm with the resulting low-speed (and capacity) the further one is away from the exchange. High-speed broadband is essential and Connecting Cheshire must be lobbied hard to include the Huxley exchange (01829 781xxx numbers) in their programme for upgrading to a fibre-optic service.

It can be expected that the trend to working from home will continue to grow. Electronic communications must be improved.

10 Communications

In common with the rest of the Country (and the World) the digital age is essential within Central Gowy (South). Despite this, more traditional forms of communication remain important.

Within the Hargrave and Huxley area (that now includes much of the original parish of Hatton), the Parish Council maintains notice boards for displaying public notices and a monthly Newsletter is distributed to all residents to advise them of forthcoming events of interest to the community.

The Parish Council also maintains a web-site:

www.hargraveandhuxley.org.uk that is managed by the Parish Clerk (email: huxleyclerk@gmail.com).

Although mobile phone use is widespread, the land-line telephone system remains vital to the majority of residents. Its importance can be gauged from the response to the questionnaire (see figure 10.1 and section 3.2). Unfortunately, the current service remains as a copper wire system and upgrading to fibre-optics is a priority requirement for all residents. Broadband use is high and down/up-loading speeds are extremely poor throughout the area with those remote from the local exchange units suffering the most. It is a subject of considerable complaint by residents and Connecting Cheshire are being lobbied to improve the service. As has been remarked on elsewhere, the area contains a significant number of self-employed people so it is unsurprising that broadband is considered as very/extremely important to approximately 90% of the community (see Figure 18).

Otherwise word-of-mouth remains a valuable mechanism for distributing news and the area enjoys a healthy level of community involvement at a social level. This is to be encouraged at every level.

Appendices

A. Community Engagement Results	59
B. Sustainability Appraisal	82
C. Landscape, Local Character & Environment	87
D. Traffic Survey Data	95
E. Census Data Detail	114
F. Census Comparison	130
G. Plans	131

A. Community Engagement Results

A.1 Questionnaire Analysis Report

Executive Summary

The results of the questionnaire can be summarised as follows –

- Around 90% think the open countryside and environment in which they live is very or extremely important; this is similar to the percentages for essential services such as electricity, broadband and the private car.
- All the community facilities are regarded as significantly less important, (62-42% very or extremely important), than the open countryside.
- Housing need is less important still, (22-30% very or extremely important), with higher percentages saying it is unimportant to them (36 and 31%).

Conclusions

Our area is designated as ‘open countryside’, 90% of respondents said that the open natural environment is extremely important to them. Other aspects of the natural environment considered within the questionnaire were rated within the most important areas of interest (peace & quiet, natural habitats). Maintaining the natural environment therefore needs to be at the forefront of policy. Development should therefore not impact on the natural environment and open, rural character of the area. These findings support the local plan policies STRAT 8 and STRAT 9 which strictly limit development.

All types of housing needs considered were shown to be the least important topic to residents. This again supports the local plan policies which restrict development in open countryside.

Community facilities include the village halls, and school; these were rated as important by the majority and therefore should be maintained. Recreational activities involving walking and cycling received high numbers of ratings of importance, therefore it is important that we retain our extensive network of existing public rights of way.

A significant number of people work from home, this linked to the rating of importance of broadband suggests a need for the policy to support improvement to this amenity

Introduction

Background

Huxley Parish Council is leading the preparation of a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) for Central Gowy (South). This is the

designation of the area covering Bruen Stapleford, Burton, Foulk Stapleford, Hatton, and Huxley.

The NDP development is being led by an action group formed of representatives from each area. The action group set about information gathering in order to develop a plan that suits the residents. A questionnaire was developed as part of this information gathering. This report is concerned with this aspect and sets out the methodology and results of the process.

Aims and Objectives

The main objectives of the questionnaire are to establish a good understanding of what is important and conversely not important to the residents, as well as to gain a picture of the demographic.

All information gathered is to be used to inform the development of the neighbourhood development plan and its policies. The results of the questionnaire will form part of the evidence base for the plan.

Methodology

The following method was used to establish an understanding of matters important to the residents of the Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Development Plan area.



The following sections detail the approach for each of these stages.

Questionnaire Development

A questionnaire was developed and distributed to all residents in the neighbourhood development plan area. The questionnaire was formed of two parts, Part 1 for personal data, and Part 2 for areas of interest. A full copy of the questionnaire which was circulated can be found at Appendix 1.

Part 1 - Personal Data

Residents were asked to identify the number of people within their household against a series of criteria, including gender, age, employment status and mobility issues.

Part 2 - Areas of Interest

Various areas of interest were identified, many sourced at a residents meeting where ideas were put forward.

Specific topics under the headings of:

- Natural Environment,
- Managed Environment,
- Recreational Activities,
- Community and Social Facilities,
- Commercial Needs,
- Utilities,
- Transport Needs, and
- Housing needs,

were included to be rated on a scale of importance. Residents were asked to assess the importance of the various topics and score them on a scale of 1 to 5, where "1" indicated that the topic is unimportant as far as they are concerned, whereas "5" meant that the topic is extremely important or essential to their well-being.

The questionnaire was drafted and shared with our CWaC contact for comments on approach and style in January 2014.

Questionnaire Distribution

The questionnaires were distributed to all residents within the area, in March 2014. Where possible the village representatives distributed the questionnaires by hand, offering some background information on the purpose of the questionnaires and the ultimate use of their responses. The Questionnaire was supported by a flyer giving a brief introduction to

the neighbourhood plan process. A copy of the flyer that was provided can be found at appendix 2.

Questionnaire Data Collection

Questionnaires were collected by village representatives by the 16th March 2014.

There was a 57% response rate; 143 of approximately 250 households in the area responded. Response rate based on population was similar, 58% (411 out of 702). Where response rates were low additional effort was made to improve it, such as carrying out another round of collection.

The data from each area was entered into a spreadsheet, and then collated to show a combined result.

Data Analysis & Review

Two main sets of data were derived from the questionnaires, the first is the population data, the second the assessment of the importance of various topics of interest. The raw data can be found at appendix 3.

For the population data, a table showing the count of occupants fitting various group descriptions was compiled.

For the topics of interest, the most important items rated as 'extremely important' and items rated the least important as 'unimportant' were collated.

A further detailed assessment was then carried out for each topic of interest; a chart showing the percentage of responses against each

importance scoring was generated, in order to show the spread of importance of any topics to the residents.

Trends in the data were then used to develop conclusions.

Results

Population Data

The following data was collected on the demographic of the area.

Table 21 Population Data Results

	Male	Female	Total
Aged over 70	21	30	51
Aged less than 70 but over 50	54	42	96
Aged less than 50 but over 25	24	32	56
Aged less than 25 but over 10	29	22	51
Aged 10 and under	14	9	23
In full time education	33	26	59
In part time education	1	2	3
In full time employment	46	24	70
In part time employment	46	20	35
Working from home	19	18	37
Retired	31	38	69
Unemployed	0	2	2
With mobility difficulties	5	4	9
Total Numbers	142	269	411

There is a peak in the number of people between the ages of 50 and 70 (23% of the population), with a good spread in the other age groups. Fourteen percent of people fall into the 25 to 50 age category.

There is a similar number of people who are in full time employment as retired (17% of the population each). There is also a high number of people in full time education (59%). Showing the population is made up predominantly of a mixture of working families, and retired people. There are very few people who are unemployed (less than 1%).

There is a significant number of people working from home (9% of the population).

Mobility does not appear to be a significant issue, with only 2% of people responding noting this as applicable to them.

Most Important Topics

The following tables present the top topics highlighted by the questionnaire responses.

The first table shows the most important topics that were rated as extremely important to residents, and the second table shows the least important topics rated as unimportant.

Table 22 Most important topics - rated as extremely important

Number of respondents rating topic as extremely important	Topic	Count	Percentage
More than 100	Electricity	118	83
	Private car	113	79
	Broadband	109	76
	Open, rural landscape	103	72
	Landline	102	71
More than 90	Peace and quiet	95	66
	Space	92	66
More than 80	Natural habitats	88	62
	Farming	85	59
	Oil	72	50

The table above shows the topics that are of utmost importance to the majority of residents. Several topics were rated as extremely important by more than 100 people, accounting for in excess of 70% of responses.

Topics of extreme importance largely fall into the categories of utilities and the natural environment. Transport and commercial activities also featured.

Table 23 Least important topics - rated as unimportant

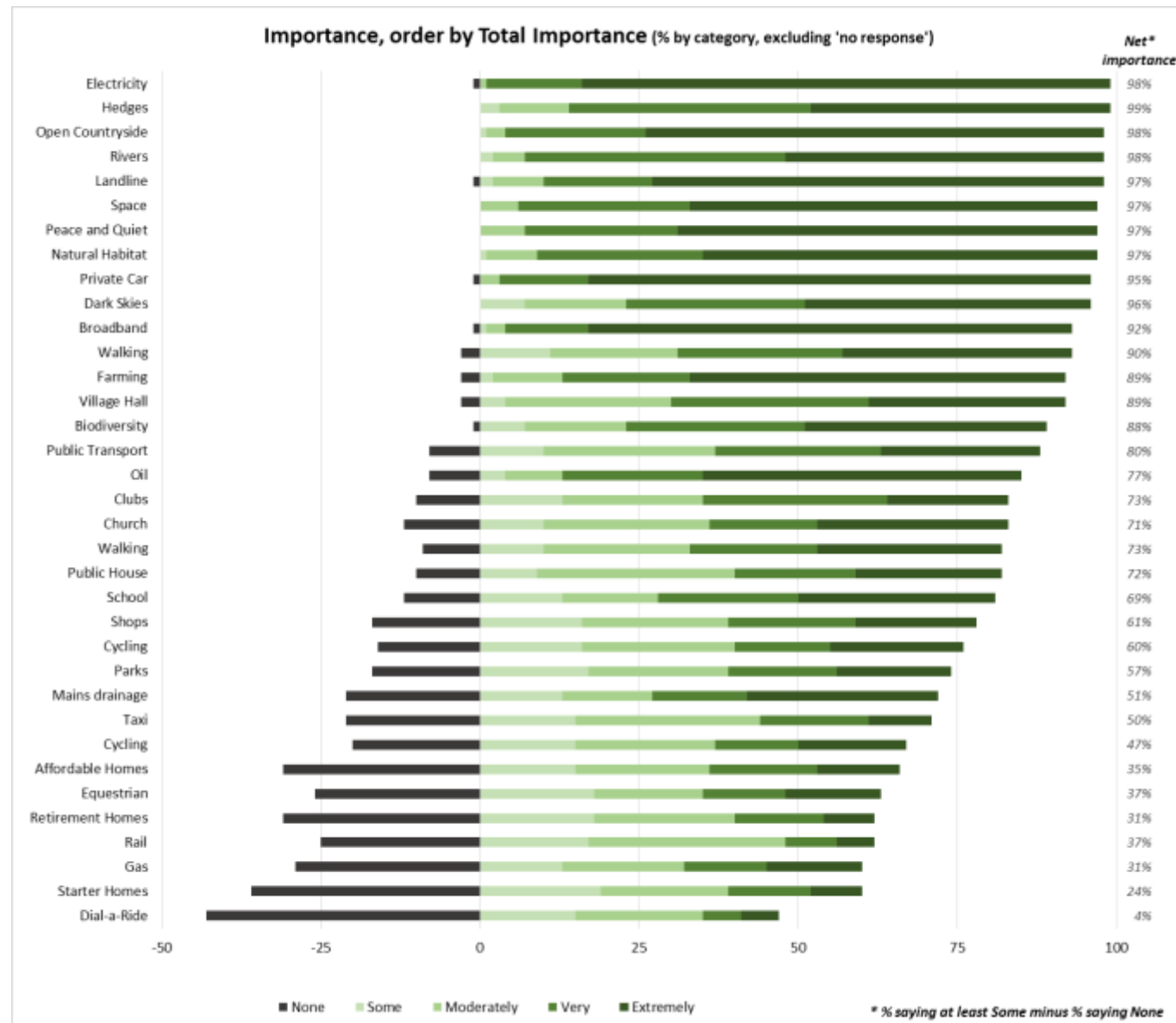
Number of respondents rating topic as unimportant	Topic	Count	Percentage
More than 60	Dial a ride	61	43
More than 50	Starter homes	52	36
More than 40	Affordable homes	45	31
	Retirement homes	45	31
	Gas	41	29
More than 30	Equestrian	37	26
	Rail	36	25
	Mains drains	30	21
	Taxi	30	21

The table above shows the topics a large proportion of residents of the neighbourhood plan area thought to be unimportant to them. The use of a dial-a-ride service was shown to be unimportant to 43% of the residents. More than a third of responses rated housing needs (starter homes, affordable homes or retirement homes) as unimportant. Some specific utilities were rated as unimportant by large numbers, especially the use of gas and mains drains which are not available to the majority of homes in the area.

Total Importance

The following graph displays all the importance levels (Some and higher) 'above the line', No Importance 'below the line', and the ("Net") difference in a list to the right.

This graph shows the overall steer towards important or not, but does not give extra weight to any level of Importance rating.

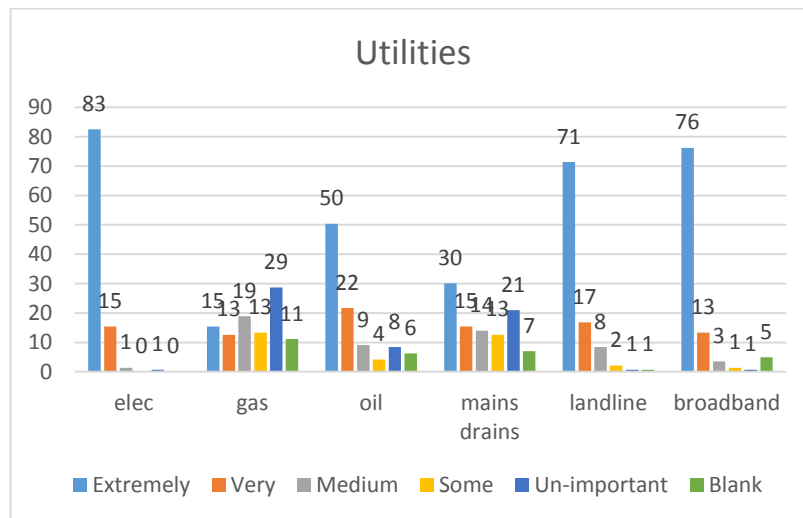


Detailed Assessment of Topics for the whole area

The following sections provide detailed graphs showing the results of responses as raw data for each topic area. Each area of interest is considered in detail, starting with the topics which appeared most in the 'most important'. The figures shown on the bar charts are percentages.

Utilities

Electricity, broadband and landline all appeared within the most important list of items that residents rated as extremely important. The following graph shows the distribution of the ratings of importance for the utilities considered.

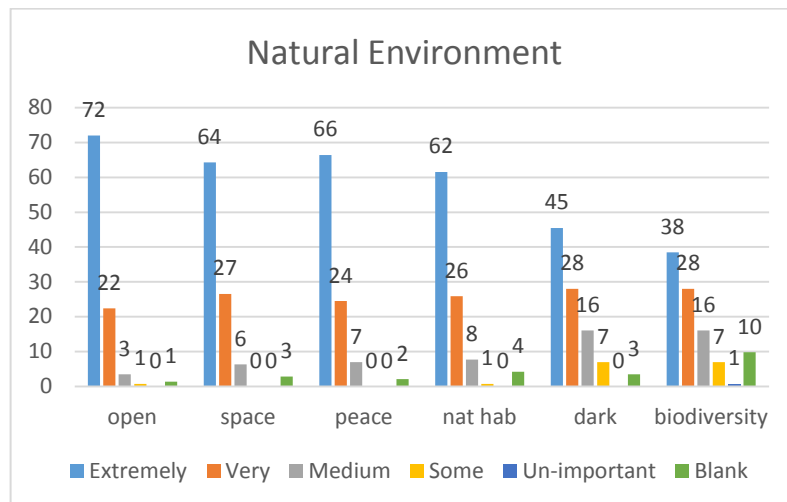


The most significantly important utilities, receiving the most ratings of extreme importance included electricity, broadband, and telephone landline.

There was a varied response for gas, with 29% saying it was unimportant, and 60% saying it had at least some importance; similarly the response for mains drainage was mixed, 21% saying it is unimportant and 72% saying it has some importance. These mixed views are likely to be due to varying availability of services.

Natural Environment

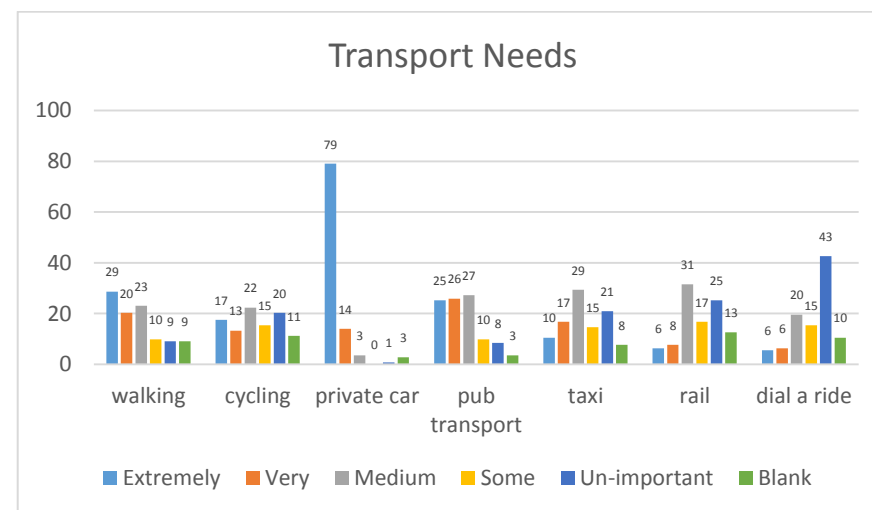
The open rural landscape, peace and quiet and space all ranked in the most important topics. The graph below shows the spread of the rankings given by residents.



All topics under the heading of natural environment were shown to be of some importance to the residents; there were no instances of people rating these topics as being unimportant. Over 90% of respondents rated the open natural environment as very to extremely important. Over 80% rated the topics of space, peace and quiet and natural habitats as very to extremely important to them. Over 70% of people rated dark night skies as very or extremely important, with a further 23% rating it as having at least some importance to them.

Transport Needs

The use of private cars appeared high in the most important topics. Other transport needs were varied. The graph below shows the percentage of people rating various transport means with levels of importance.

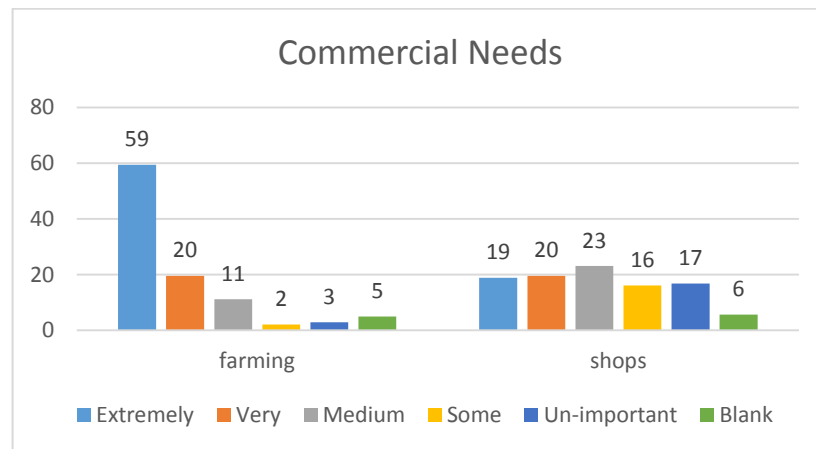


The use of the private car for transport has by far the most significant importance to residents of the area, 79% of people rated as extremely important, 97% rated it as having at least some importance. Other significant modes of transport include public transport and walking, being rated as having some importance to over 80% of residents.

Dial a ride appeared as the top concern rated as unimportant by 43% of respondents.

Commercial Needs

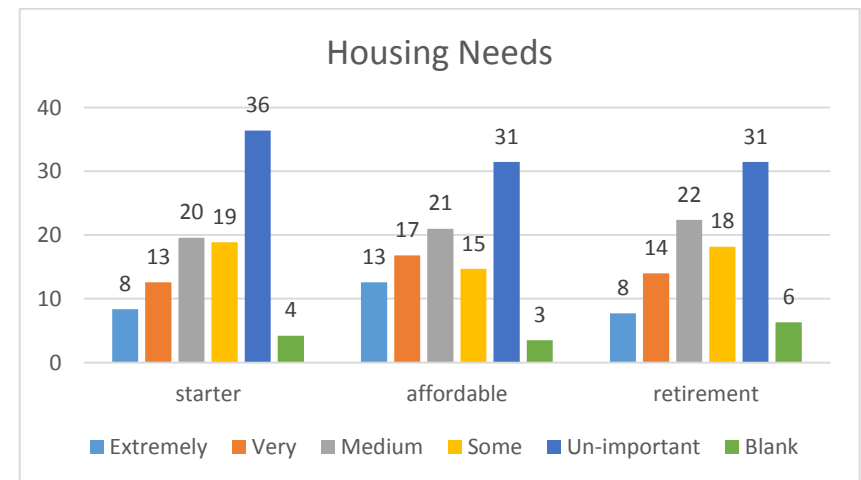
The most significant of commercial needs was shown to be farming. The graph below shows the importance ratings awarded by residents.



The main commercial enterprises in the area are farming or shops. Farming was shown to be of significant importance, over 90% of residents rated it as having some importance, 59% said it was extremely important to them.

Housing

Housing appeared in the least important topics.

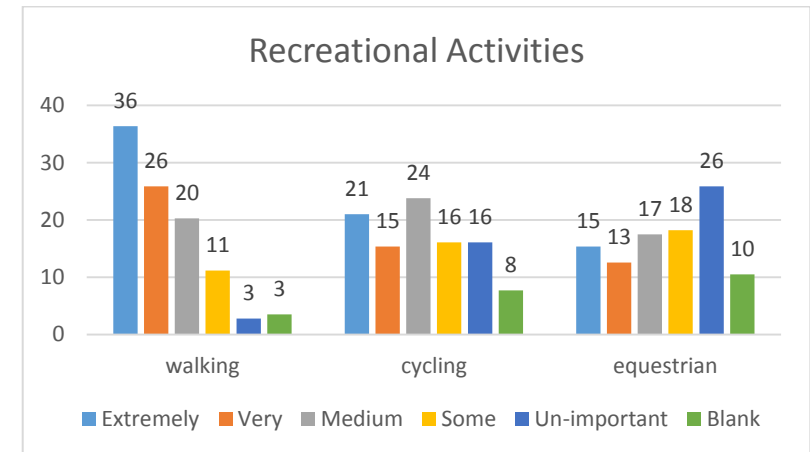


The number of people rating housing needs as having importance or not was mixed. Housing needs received some of the largest level of response for un-importance across all the topics considered, with more than 30% of people saying it was unimportant to them.

Those regarding Housing needs as very or extremely important were significantly lower than other concerns; 21% for starter, 30% for affordable and 22% for retirement.

Recreational Activities

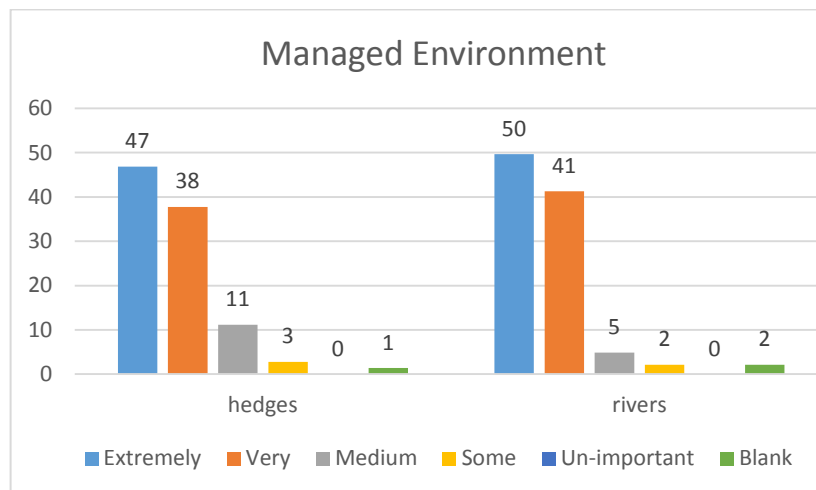
Walking, cycling and equestrian recreational activities were considered.



Those regarding Recreational activities as very or extremely important were significantly lower than the Top 10 concerns; 62% for walking, 36% cycling and 28% equestrian.

Managed Environment

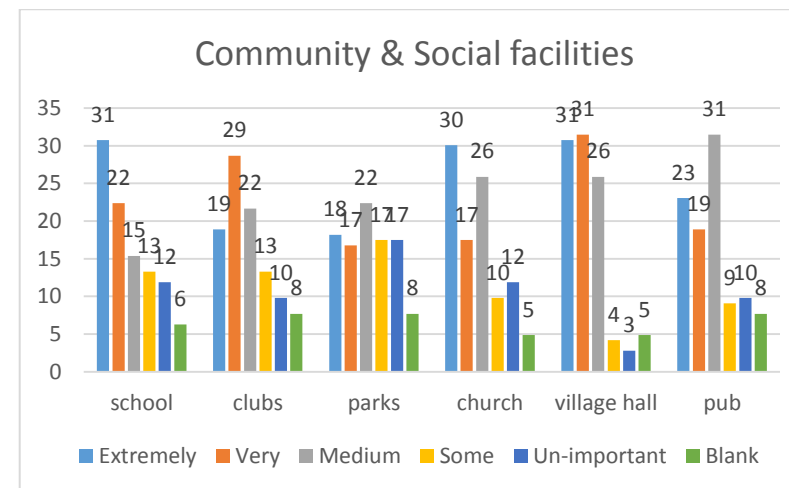
The managed environment of hedges and rivers in the area were considered.



All residents rated the managed hedgerow, and river environments as having some importance. 91% of people rated rivers as very to extremely important, and 85% rated the same for hedges.

Community & Social Facilities

There are numerous community and social facilities in the area.



There are various community and social facilities within the area, particularly within the villages of Huxley and Hargrave.

Those regarding Community or Social Facilities as very or extremely important were significant lower than the Top 10 concerns; 62% for village halls, 53% school, 48% clubs, 47% church and 42% pub.

Conclusions

Our area is designated as 'open countryside', 90% of respondents said that the open natural environment is extremely important to them. Other aspects of the natural environment considered within the questionnaire were rated within the most important areas of interest (peace & quiet, natural habitats). Maintaining the natural environment therefore needs to be at the forefront of policy. Development should therefore not impact on the natural environment and open, rural character of the area. These findings support the local plan policies STRAT 8 and STRAT 9 which strictly limit development.

All types of housing needs considered were shown to be the least important topic to residents. This again supports the local plan policies which restrict development in open countryside.

Community facilities include the village halls, and school; these were rated as important by the majority and therefore should be maintained. Recreational activities involving walking and cycling received high numbers of ratings of importance, therefore it is important that we retain our extensive network of existing public rights of way.

A significant number of people work from home, this linked to the rating of importance of broadband suggests a need for the policy to support improvement to this amenity.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Questionnaire

Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Development Plan Resident Consultation Questionnaire

Your Voice

A Neighbourhood Development Plan is being prepared for the area that includes your property/business. This will be an important document that must be taken into by the planning authority when considering planning applications in the area. We need to ensure that it covers all the points that are important to YOU. To assist us in making the plan as effective as possible we are asking for information. By completing this questionnaire you will be contributing to your Neighbourhood Plan. PLEASE help us.

This questionnaire will be collected by your Village Representative before 16th March

Part 1 – Personal Data

The following information will help us to inform the demographic make-up of our local communities. This will help us to formulate policies that will support matters that are important to you. We can assure you that the information you supply will be used solely for the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. Once that plan is made (anticipated to be in early 2015) the information will be destroyed. At no time will any of the information supplied by you be given to any third party that is not involved in the preparation of the plan. If you do not wish to provide any personal information please be aware that you are not obliged to (and we will respect that).

Name:			
Address:			
Postcode:			
Number of occupants:	Male	Female	
Aged over 70			
Aged less than 70 but over 50			
Aged less than 50 but over 25			
Aged less than 25 but over 10			
Aged 10 and under			
In full time education			
In part time education			
In full time employment			
In part time employment			
Working from home			
Retired			
Unemployed			
With mobility difficulties			

Part 2 – Concerns

This part of the questionnaire is intended to inform us of the topics that most concern you as a resident. Various topics have been identified and we would be grateful if you would assess their importance to you in a scale of 1 to 5 where "1" indicates that the topic is unimportant as far as you are concerned whereas "5" means that the topic is extremely important or essential to your well-being. Please circle to indicate what you believe most appropriate for your own circumstances.

If you consider that there are other topics of concern to you that have not been covered in the prepared list, you are free to insert that concern and rate it as described above.

Topic	Importance				
	Unimportant	Some importance	Medium importance	Very important	Extremely important
Natural Environment					
Open, rural landscape	1	2	3	4	5
Space	1	2	3	4	5
Peace and quiet	1	2	3	4	5
Natural habitats	1	2	3	4	5
Dark night sky	1	2	3	4	5
Biodiversity	1	2	3	4	5
Managed Environment					
Hedges	1	2	3	4	5
Rivers & streams	1	2	3	4	5
Recreational Activities					
Walking	1	2	3	4	5
Cycling	1	2	3	4	5
Equestrian	1	2	3	4	5
Community & Social facilities					
School	1	2	3	4	5
Clubs and societies	1	2	3	4	5
Parks / playing fields	1	2	3	4	5
Church	1	2	3	4	5
Village halls	1	2	3	4	5
Pub	1	2	3	4	5
Commercial needs					
Farming	1	2	3	4	5
Shops	1	2	3	4	5
Utilities					
Electricity	1	2	3	4	5
Gas	1	2	3	4	5
Oil	1	2	3	4	5
Mains drainage	1	2	3	4	5
Telephone landline	1	2	3	4	5
Broadband	1	2	3	4	5
Transport needs					
Walking	1	2	3	4	5
Cycling	1	2	3	4	5
Private car	1	2	3	4	5
Public transport	1	2	3	4	5
Taxi	1	2	3	4	5
Rail	1	2	3	4	5
Dial a ride	1	2	3	4	5
Housing needs					
Starter homes	1	2	3	4	5
Affordable homes	1	2	3	4	5
Retirement homes	1	2	3	4	5
Other (add as appropriate)					

Your Local Neighbourhood Development Plan

What is a Neighbourhood Development Plan?

Neighbourhood Development Plans are a new initiative under the 2011 Localism Act. They empower communities to have a real say over how development provided for in the Cheshire West & Chester Local plan should be realised in their area. The plan will define policies to protect features of the neighbourhood that are of value to the residents, and help ensure any development is sympathetic to that.

Once made, a Neighbourhood Plan **MUST** be recognised by the Planning Authorities when responding to any development application. This means that any development in your area should only be in accordance with the accepted views of local people.

Why do we need one?

These plans give us the chance as residents to have a say. Our villages are important to us, this helps make sure we get the right sort of development for us. The plan will be developed based on the views of local residents, and when made it will look to be as prescriptive as possible in fixing potential development sites and will define key details that must be incorporated into their design.

Who is involved?

The Central Gowy (south) Neighbourhood Development Plan will cover the parishes of Bruen Stapleford, Burton, Foulk Stapleford, Hatton and Huxley. An Action Group has been formed that includes representatives of each of the local communities within the area. All residents will be consulted to better understand the issues that are important to them.

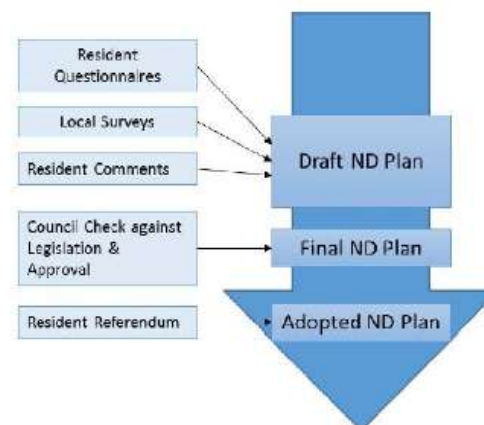
How can I get involved?

Please contribute by providing information in the questionnaires.

The draft Neighbourhood Plan will be made available to you for comment before it is finalised. Please let us know what you think.

How will the plan be made?

Your Local Representatives will distribute questionnaires and will collate the resulting data. Based on that data (reinforced by surveys to record the character of the local social and natural environments) a plan will be prepared. The draft plan will be circulated to all residents for comment. Once we are agreed, the plan is submitted for approval by Cheshire West & Chester Council. The final plan will be subject to a referendum of all residents, and only accepted if a majority approve.



How will we be informed?

Your local representative will keep you informed, mainly through flyers such as this. We also have a website coming soon.

When will it happen?

The plan should be ready early 2015.

Appendix 3 - Raw Data

Personal Data - counts

Male														
over 70	50 to 70	25 to 50	10 to 25	10 & under	FT Ed	PT Ed	FT Emp	PT Emp	WFH	Retired	Unem	Mob Diff	over 70	50 to 70
21	54	24	29	14	33	1	46	15	19	31	0	5	30	4

Areas of Interest - Ratings of Importance - counts

	Natural Environment						Managed En		Recreational			Communi		
	open	space	peace	nat hab	dark	biodiversity	hedges	rivers	walking	cycling	equestrian	school	clubs	
Extremely	103	92	95	88	65	55	67	71	52	30	22	44	27	
Very	32	38	35	37	40	40	54	59	37	22	18	32	41	
Medium	5	9	10	11	23	23	16	7	29	34	25	22	31	
Some	1	0	0	1	10	10	4	3	16	23	26	19	19	
Un-important	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	23	37	17	14	
Blank	2	4	3	6	5	14	2	3	5	11	15	9	11	
total	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143

A.2 Drop-In Day feedback

A draft of five policies was shared at a drop in day in November 2015.

The policies have since been reduced to the three now contained in the plan document, but all feedback is provided here.

Public drop-in 15 November 2015 comments/suggestions

Policy 1-Housing

Huxley

1. Is agriculture land considered to be 'green' or brownfield? If considered to be brown, would development be considered? If green this appears to safeguard the non-development of agricultural land.

2. Infill of say 2 houses maximum in the current 'on the lane' position. This excludes any 'estate type' buildings plans which don't conform to the historical style.

3. This is clear, simple and seems to back up 'The Residents' feedback accurately. We need to recognize that 'open countryside' is integral to our settlements. Green gaps views from most houses-it isn't some 'separate place'.

4. Huxley needs a few more houses or the village will die. I don't think it is fair for the large villages like Malpas, Tattenhall, Tarvin etc. to bear the brunt of all the development.

5. I think that the evidence clearly shows that local population want to keep the villages as they are, maintaining the open views and well spaced housing. The policies suggested look good and that they will support this.

6. Should we have more for the Homeowners? E.g. the former chapel would make a good office site. Graveyard less of an issue for office and room for parking on Willow Cottage side, probably 4 cars.

Promote work/live/studio units

7. Agree with policies

8. Agree with policy stated

9. I believe these criteria are sufficient to control development while still having our share. Brownfield and change of use is plenty.

10 Clause 5: Include actual facilities i.e.: there is a weekly bus service through Huxley and burton on Tuesday. In addition to 2 Churches there are 2 village halls, a bowling green and a playing field.

IE: MORE THAN JUST 2 CHURCHES AND SCHOOL

Clause 5.1 Why go from the evidence/ purpose to dividing no greenfield sites allowed to be developed??!

11. Good housing policy all we need is covered.

12. Policy 3 Local Character - agree

Policy 1 Housing- agree
Policy 2 Community facilities-agree

Foulk Stapleford

1. No sites have been identified that could be developed for affordable homes. This plan is becoming a charter for NIMBY's despite Ian Hunt categorically assuring everyone that this is the case. 66% of the questionnaire results show affordable housing are extremely important and I don't see plans to create affordable houses.

2. Agree with the policy proposed on future housing.

3. That the plan should show only brownfield sites for development as there are sufficient of these to satisfy development requirements.

4. We agree with the policy

Bruen Stapleford

1. I see no need for this development. It will cause inconvenience and traffic on a blind bend. I doubt if young families will be attracted to an already geriatric population

Burton

1. No infrastructure capacity for further housing development

Policy 2 Community Facilities

Huxley

1. Plan seems to be well on the way, looks good.

2. Improve and cut back the pavements extend it to Red Lane and the bus stops

3. Section 5.2 none of the policies support existing community facilities. More younger families in the village would-no mention of this!

4. Agree with the policies

5. I agree that our facilities should be supported.

6. Agree with policies

Foulk Stapleford

1. In agreement

2. Can/Should a community of our size population not concentrate on just one Village Hall to? Enable collecting funds for essential upgrading/improving this important community facility.

Burton

1. Rights of way need protecting from calves with their mothers.

Policy 3 Local Character

Huxley

1. Clean up the Gowy
2. The policies that have been proposed have obviously given thought to the local people's love of the character of the area and the dark skies that make the villages such a nice place to live.
3. Planning consent for small pockets in style with the surrounding area and local character. Estate style multiple units are not in keeping with the Local Character and should be avoided.
4. Keeping dark skies is important. Better maintained pavement is important especially with the increase of fast traffic.
5. The contents of this plan aptly reflect my husband and my views. 2 years ago we moved from Manchester because we wanted to live in the countryside. Therefore the things that matter most to us are peace and quiet, broadband and if it was possible to make Huxley Lane calmer that would be fantastic. We'd like to think that we'll live here for at least the next 10 years but that is reliant on being able to retain the rural nature of Huxley. Thank you for putting the plan together.
6. Agree with the policies.
7. Strongly agree with 3d
3b- supports the idea but there is a wide variation of styles so can't be descriptive within broad guidelines.
No Street lights!
8. I agree the policy supports the idea of keeping the character which is important to me and clearly to the community.

Foulk Stapleford

1. I appreciate all the hard work that the Group are doing to develop our Neighbourhood Plan

Policy 4 Transport

Huxley

1. Living on Huxley Lane (I've just bought the house) I'm surprised at the speed of some of the cars. I would very much support (get involved in any way I can) in developing a quiet roads policy.
2. Clause 5.4 Excellent idea for "Quiet Lanes"
3. Speed bumps, neon signage to reduce speed through village (see Faddiley)
Uncut verges would discourage walkers
4. Agree with policies.
5. Would like to see traffic slowed down-I support quiet lanes policy.
6. Like quiet Lanes but transport weakest - needs more detail-what, where, now?
7. Policy 4. I think there maybe a better approach to quiet lanes e.g., lower speed limit in built area to 30mph or 20 mph. I would be concerned about removal of speed or hazard signs-this may increase speed. Decreasing road width does not seem a good idea-vehicles already drive on our verge.
8. Cycle Lanes in the area are not fit for purpose due to poor surface condition. When traffic density permits missing pot-holes is a satisfactory course of action otherwise it is risky to cycle on our lanes. Would the local authorities have any say on the conditions of our lanes for sporting activities?
9. Support the principle of Quiet Lanes, but this section should address
- most of our traffic comes from outside our area, can we influence a wider debate
- Presumably there is data to back up current and previous volumes?
- Where are we proposing changes-which routes?!

Burton

1. Quiet Lanes policy is excellent.
+signs-Please drive slowly through....

Policy 5 communications

Huxley

1. Agree with policy.

2. I think that the campaign for better broadband is essential and is the right thing for the village, the Internet has become an essential part of modern life both in urban and rural areas.

3. Better broadband would help me work from home more easily-currently unable to do this.

4. Desperately need high speed broadband. Existing broadband is slow and unreliable.

Foulk Stapleford

1. Willing to contribute to a 'private' broadband supply to the community. Referendum needed.

Burton

1. Support broadband should be extended from Tarvin/ Tarporley. This has become essential.

Policy 5/ General

Huxley

1. Agree with policies

2. A comprehensive effort and I am extremely supportive of the conclusions. Any proposed lighting scheme would be ridiculous in this area.

3. Couple of general thoughts:

We have a number of businesses (TG, Hewitts, Boatyard) plus farms and lots of home workers. The plan doesn't seem to address this-do we want to support, expand, reduce, what? Can travel out of the village be reduced, e.g. by supporting businesses to stay local? (Accept broadband helps, anything else?) Important to make the message positive-we live in a special place which people love. Protecting and enhancing, it is not 'negative'-don't be defensive!

Foulk Stapleford

1. I support proposals.

A.3 Growth Options Analysis

A growth strategy was needed to give a clear philosophy to the plan. In order to develop a suitable growth strategy a separate survey was carried out to understand the residents' views and needs.

Development of the Options

The possibilities were derived through a workshop with the Parish Councils of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley in Spring 2015.

The format of the workshop was as follows

- Discussion of what growth has been seen in previous years, which was established by counting the number of planning permissions granted for the entire neighbourhood area for the period of 1995 to 2015. This provided the base line, which was termed 'organic growth'.
- Consideration of what growth at the historical rate, as well as more and less growth was made, using maps to identify what this might look like.
- Discussing what policies currently exist within the local plan to support or constrain growth.
- Discussing what refinement to the local plan would need to be achieved through the neighbourhood plan policies to achieve these various growth options, and discuss any conflicts with the local or national plan.

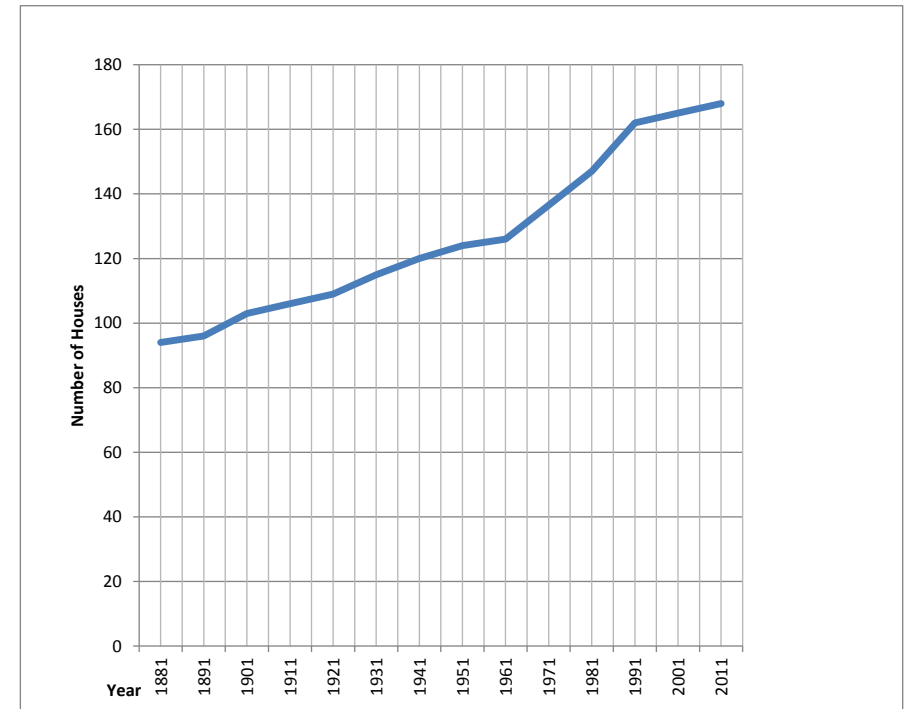
What is the Historical Growth Rate?

Over the period of 1995 to 2015, 20 additional units were added to the area. Please refer to the planning permission summary in

Appendix B.3. This equates to an approximate growth rate of 0.5% per annum.

This is further supported by census data. The following shows that from 130 years of census data there is a growth rate of 5.3% per 15 years, so 0.35% per annum.

Year	Huxley	Foulk Stapleford	Combin
1881	51	43	
1891	52	44	
1901	57	46	
1911	60	46	
1921	64	45	
1931	68	47	
1941	73	47	
1951	77	47	
1961	83	43	
1971			1
1981	86	61	
1991	93	69	
2001			
2011	98	70	
Average 15-year increase	5.42	3.12	
As a %ge of the average tot	6.92%	5.64%	5
As a %ge of the 2011 total	5.53%	4.45%	5



Growth Possibilities

The three possibilities that were then circulated for views in the survey were agreed as:

Possibility 1: Historic Growth as we have seen for the area in recent years. This equates to approximately 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 2: Less than Historic Growth – fewer than 20 new units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Possibility 3: More than Historic Growth - say 40 units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan.

Survey Results

The results of the survey were collated to establish which possibility was most agreeable to take forward.

From the 102 responses received, a clear majority (52%) of residents preferred possibility 1. 22.5% of responses preferred possibility 2, and 15 % preferred possibility 3. These results are shown in the table and graph below.

Table 24 Growth Possibilities Survey Results

	Count	%
Possibility 1	53	52.0
Possibility 2	23	22.5
Possibility 3	15	14.7
No Comment	11	10.8

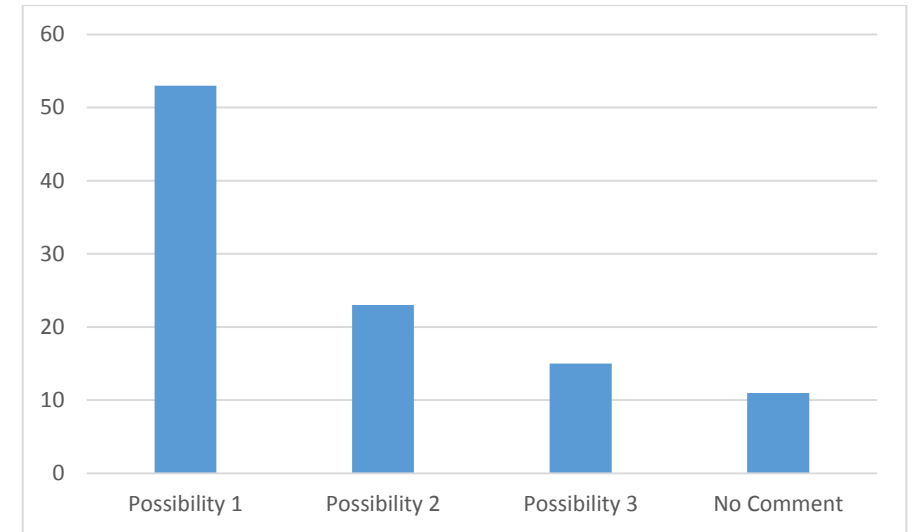


Figure 19 Growth Strategy Survey Results

Conclusion

Based on the results of this survey, and that Possibility 1 is the most closely aligned to the local plan, it is most appropriate for the policies contained within this neighbourhood plan support an organic level of growth, not exceeding 20 units over the 15 year lifetime of the plan, and that this growth should be evenly distributed over this lifetime.

B. Sustainability Appraisal

B.1 Sustainability Appraisal - Huxley

Sustainability appraisals were conducted for Hargrave and Huxley, the 2 largest settlements in the Area. Appraisals were not carried out for the settlements of Burton, Bruen Stapleford, Foulk Stapleford and Hatton, since these are smaller and with fewer facilities, and therefore less likely to be sustainable locations for development.

14 Sustainability appraisal - Huxley

The settlement of Huxley is appraised in line with CWaC's methodology.

Theme	Indicator	Sustainability Rating	Huxley evidence	Score
Size of village	Population	1 = up to 2,000	251 (2011 Census)	1
	Dwellings	1 = up to 500	98 (2011 Census) + 2 (NDP survey)	1
Accessibility	Bus service	0 = no service 1 = less frequent service 2 = Daily service, less than hourly	0 for Huxley Lane. 1 for Church Lane/Hoofield Lane (once per week). 2 for Red Lane (41A, average 2-hourly). Average = 3 out of 3	1
	Distance to main urban areas or Key service Centres	2 = 2 to 5 miles	Key Service Centres of Tattenhall, Tarvin or Tarporley all 3 miles away.	2

Theme	Indicator	Sustainability Rating	Huxley evidence	Score
	Access to main towns on public transport	0 = no service 1 = within 1 hour	0 for Huxley, Church and Hoofield Lanes. 1 for Red Lane. Average = 1 out of 2	0.5
	Distance to main employment sites	1 = within 5 miles	No. More than 5 miles to Chester or Winsford	0
Shopping and Retail	Post Office	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Village shop	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Pharmacy	2 = within settlement	No	0
Community Facilities	Library	1 = mobile service within settlement	Yes	1
	Place of worship	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Village hall	2 = within settlement	Yes, Huxley Lane	2
	Recreational open space	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Public house	2 = within settlement	Public house on Huxley Lane closed 'for re-development' for 3 years	0
Health care	Doctors	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Dentist	2 = within	No	0

Theme	Indicator	Sustainability Rating	Huxley evidence	Score
		settlement		
	Opticians	2 = within settlement	No	0
Education provision	Early years nursery	2 = within settlement	No (only once per week toddlers group)	0
	Primary school	2 = within settlement	Yes, Huxley C of E Primary	2
	Secondary school	3 = within settlement	No	0
TOTAL SCORE				10.5

2. Planning refusals due to unsustainability

The following refusal and dismissal have been made recently by the local planning authority, CWaC, the Planning Inspectorate. Their decisions have been based mainly on Huxley not being a location for sustainable development. The development of new-build dwellings in open countryside which was not previously developed, and the lack of sustainable transport and facilities, were key factors.

14/02250/OUT and APP/A0665/A/14/22253186 – 6 dwellings

3. Conclusion

Huxley achieves a very low score in the CWaC Local Service Centre Methodology, indicating that the settlement is not a remotely sustainable location for development, (and is wholly unsuited to be a Local Service Centre).

This is reinforced by the recent refusal and dismissal above, on the basis that the application was not sustainable development.

In accordance with Main Modification 7 to the Local Plan Part 1, ‘a very limited amount of development, if any’, should therefore take place.

B.2 Sustainability Appraisal - Hargrave

1. CWaC Local Service Centre Methodology (from Part 2 of the Draft Local Plan)

The settlement of Hargrave is appraised in line with CWaC's methodology.

Theme	Indicator	Sustainability Rating	Hargrave evidence	Score
Size of village	Population	1 = up to 2,000	161 (2011 Census whole Parish of Foulk Stapleford)	1
	Dwellings	1 = up to 500	70 (2011 Census) - 2 (NDP survey)	1
Accessibility	Bus service	0 = no service 1 = less frequent service 2 = Daily service, less than hourly	2 (41A, average 2-hourly through centre of settlement)	2
	Distance to main urban areas or Key service Centres	2 = 2 to 5 miles	Key Service Centres of Tattenhall, Tarvin or Tarporley all approx. 3 miles away.	2
	Access to main towns on public transport	0 = no service 1 = within 1 hour	1 (41A, average 2-hourly through centre of settlement)	1
	Distance to main employment sites	1 = within 5 miles	No. More than 5 miles to Chester or Winsford	0
Shopping	Post Office	2 = within	No	0

Theme	Indicator	Sustainability Rating	Hargrave evidence	Score
and Retail		settlement		
	Village shop	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Pharmacy	2 = within settlement	No	0
Community Facilities	Library	1 = mobile service within settlement	Yes	1
	Place of worship	2 = within settlement	Yes	2
	Village hall	2 = within settlement	Yes, next to church	2
	Recreational open space	2 = within settlement	Yes, bowling green and playing field next to church	2
	Public house	2 = within settlement	No	0
Health care	Doctors	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Dentist	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Opticians	2 = within settlement	No	0
Education provision	Early years nursery	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Primary school	2 = within settlement	No	0
	Secondary school	3 = within settlement	No	0
TOTAL SCORE				14

2. Planning refusals due to unsustainability

The following refusal and dismissal have been made recently by the local planning authority, CWaC, and the Planning Inspectorate. Their decisions have been based on Hargrave not being a location for sustainable development. The development of new-build dwellings in open countryside which was not previously developed, and the lack of sustainable transport and facilities, were again key factors, along with the impact on a grade II*-listed building and the character and appearance of the area.

14/01241/OUT and APP/A0665/A/14/2224184 – 9 dwellings

3. Conclusion

Hargrave achieves a low score in the CWaC Local Service Centre Methodology, indicating that the settlement is not a sustainable location for development.

This is reinforced by very recent Appeal and CWaC decisions, both refusing planning permission mainly on the basis that the application did not represent sustainable development.

We conclude that Hargrave is not a sustainable location for development and therefore should not be a Local Service Centre.

In accordance with STRAT 8 para 5.69, 'there will be little if any need for additional allocations to be made in the rural area'.

B.3 Planning Consents 2010 Onwards

Planning consent completed from 2010 onwards

Bruen Stapleford

Stapleford Hall Cottage 12/05391/573 – Change of use (holiday let to permanent residential)

Foulk Stapleford

5/01174/FUL | Conversion of existing accommodation to a single dwelling, rear single storey extension and demolition of existing swimming pool building. | Rose Bank Guy Lane Foulk Stapleford Chester Cheshire CH3 7RZ

Hatton

14/02645/LDC | The use of the buildings as two separate dwellings | Grange Farm Chester Road Hatton Chester Cheshire CH3 9AH

13/02754/S73 | Removal of condition 2 on planning permission 98/01311/COU to allow permanent occupation of 3 units (Units A-C) (Retrospective) | Golden Nook Farm Long Lane Hatton Chester Cheshire CH3 7RB

Huxley

The Inn at Huxley 12/02912/FUL-Staff accommodation

1-3 Lower Farm barns 14/01337/FUL – change of use (holiday let to permanent residential)

Total number of units 10

Planning consent completed 1995-2010

Burton

Burton Hall 02/01740/FUL –Conversion of barns to 4 units

Burton Hall 00/01476/LBC – conversion of redundant barns to 3 units

Foulk Stapleford

Walk Mill 04/01432/FUL – restoration of mill and ancillary accommodation

Hatton

02/00506/OUT | New Farmhouse | Hatton Hall Farm Hatton Hall Lane Hatton Heath Chester Cheshire CH3 9AP

0/00703/FUL | Demolition of shippon, construction of extension, replacement garage incorporating ancillary accommodation, adjustment of domestic curtilage and change of use of land | Fairfield Hatton Hall Lane Hatton Heath Chester Cheshire CH3 9AP

97/00571/COU | Change of use of part of garage to create one flat | The Poplars Whitchurch Road Hatton Heath Chester Cheshire CH3 9AU

Huxley

Chapel Cottage/Hawthorn Cottage/The Wickets 96/01198/FUL-
3 new houses

Higher Huxley Hall 07/00100/FUL – conversion of barns to 2
residential units

Total 16 units

C. Landscape, Local Character & Environment

The results of the public consultation questionnaire show how much our community values its surroundings. The request by the NDP Action Group for volunteer surveyors from the Area met with a good response. Evidence-gathering for the landscape, local character and environment of the NDP Area could therefore be carried out by volunteers during 2014. Landscape, local character and environment are simply ways of describing our 'surroundings' more accurately.

'Landscape' might be regarded by some as more accessible than 'planning', so it has also been a way of engaging residents in the NDP process. In addition whilst information is available on-line, more up-to-date data could be collected by conducting our own survey. This volunteer-led approach was enabled by a chartered landscape architect living in the Area, who was willing to volunteer and initiate the process.

DESKTOP SURVEY: RESULTS

Designations

Sites and areas in the NDP Area with a designation are shown on Plan 10 and listed in section 5.1. They include –

Heritage assets

- Listed Buildings and structures
 - Burton Hall - Grade II* (HA Uid 1130559)
 - Church of St Peter - Grade II* (HA Uid 1130643)
 - Bridge over moat and archway to Lower Huxley Hall - Grade II* (HA Uid 1130648)
 - Lower Huxley Hall - Grade II* (HA Uid 1130237)

- Stapleford Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1130557)
- Barn 25m East of Stapleford Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1130558)
- Memorial stone 250m East of Greenlooms – Grade II (HA Uid 1130641)
- Meadow FarmHouse – Grade II (HA Uid 1130642)
- Farm Buildings 10m East of Greenlooms – Grade II (HA Uid 1130644)
- Canal Bridge No 114 nixons Bridge – Grade II (HA Uid 1130645)
- Causeway over moat at Hatton Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1130646)
 - Canal Bridge No 111 williamsons Brige – Grade II (HA Uid 1130647)
 - Shippon 25m NW of Leadgate farmhouse – Grade II (HA Uid 1313273)
 - Higher Huxley Mill Mill Farmhouse – Grade II (HA Uid 1313274)
 - Greenlooms – Grade II (HA Uid 1330234)
 - Brereton Park Farmhouse – Grade II (HA Uid 1330235)
 - Hatton Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1330236)
 - Sundial in front of Stapleford Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1330272)
 - Garden wall and gateway at burton Hall – Grade II (HA Uid 1330273)
- Conservation Areas
 - Burton (date of designation: 25/07/1973)
 - Sheaf (date of designation: 31/08/1974)
- Scheduled Monuments
 - Hatton Hall Moated Site (HA Uid 1011787)
 - Foulk Stapleford Moated Site (HA Uid 1011790)
 - Lower Huxley Hall Moated Site (HA Uid 1011796)

Sites and Areas of Local Nature Conservation Value

These include Sites of Biological Importance (designated by Cheshire County Council) and Local Wildlife Sites (Chester District Nature Conservation Audit).

Landscape character

Natural England: NCA Profile 61, Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain (NE556)

This is a national system of identifying and characterising landscape. Most of the county of Cheshire falls within NCA 61; it encompasses an expanse of flat or gently undulating, lush, pastoral farmland, which is bounded by the Mersey to the north and Pennines to the east, with their urban and industrial development. To the west are the hills of the Welsh borders. A series of small sandstone ridges cut across the plain and are very prominent in this open landscape. The Mid-Cheshire Ridge has steep sides and woodland, often ancient semi-natural woodland, which is notably absent from the plain. For further information see

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6076647514046464?category=587130>

Landscape Strategy for Cheshire West and Chester 2016: Landscape Character Type 9 Cheshire Plain West, and within that, Landscape Character Area 9b: Hargrave, Hoofield and Beeston Plain

This is the borough-level landscape characterisation which sits beneath the national, broader scale one. It gives a finer grain of detail and describes the local character of our Area. The key characteristics and issues of Character Area 9b are given in section 5. For further information see

Part 1 (overall introduction) -

<http://consult.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/file/3910760>

Part 2 (information about the landscape types and character areas)-

<http://consult.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/file/3910762>

Public rights of way

There is an extensive network of PRoWs with connection to the Sandstone Trail, see Plan 8.

Public open space

There is one designated open space in Bruen Stapleford, see Plan 10, and 2 undesignated ones in Hargrave, see Plan 8.

SITE SURVEY RESULTS: LANDSCAPE

Part of the results of the survey are shown on Plans 5 and 11. Other aspects are described below.

Created by farming

Plan 11 shows that farming remains the predominant land use and contributes greatly to the character of our Area. This is corroborated by the public consultation where 79% of respondents rated farming as very or extremely important, even though a small percentage are employed in agriculture. Grassland predominates but there is a proportion of arable, especially in the centre of Hatton, which is not visible from most of the rest of the Area. Some fields shown as arable may be grassland, because they were surveyed shortly after they had been ploughed and sowed. Even the heavier clay soils can now be ploughed and arable occurs throughout the Area.

Open views

The landscape of the Area is very open giving short and long-distance views of open countryside throughout, as described in section 5.1. The survey revealed there are numerous, extensive views; they are in at least one direction from every property, except Burton. Hence individual, 'key' views have not been plotted on the plans since it would be misleading to identify specific viewpoints.

Hedgerows

The majority of hedgerows in the Area comprise Hawthorn with mature Oak trees and are relatively modern, probably dating from enclosure in the 18 and 19th centuries. There is evidence that some hedgerows, especially those on parish boundaries, contain more woody species in a given length; for example Hazel, Dog Rose, Blackthorn, Ash and Willow. This is likely to indicate that they are centuries older (Ploughlands and Pastures). Hedgerow dating could be an area for further study as a community project. Hedgerows are protected by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, (see <https://www.gov.uk/countryside-hedgerows-regulation-and-management>).

Canal corridor

The Shropshire Union Canal (Chester branch) is a significant landscape feature running or abutting the southern boundary of Huxley and the east of Hatton, see Plan 5. The majority of the canal is at approximately the same elevation as the surrounding land and its boundaries are largely hedged. Only on the east of Huxley is the canal on an embankment, and this landform contributes to the existence of 2 Local Wildlife Sites; Brockholes and Nixon's Bridge meadow.

Brockholes is unusual because it has a different character to most of the Area. It is an area of wildflowers, scrub and riparian woodland around the

canal crossing of the Gowy and a rock-cut sandstone spillway. The height of the canal embankment is emphasised by a group of mature Larch, unique in the Area, and thought to have been originally planted by the canal company to provide a source of stop-planks, since Larch timber is waterproof.

Ridge and furrow ('butts and reans')

Ridge and furrow remains in those fields which have been continuously managed as permanent pasture. 'Butts and reans' (locally) were caused by ploughing with a non-reversible plough, and can date from the medieval period. The 1947 RAF aerial survey showed a concentration in our Area (Images of Hargrave & Huxley, 1999). The Area was recognised as retaining relatively large amounts of ridge and furrow in 1979 (Ploughlands and Pastures, 1982).

Ridge and furrow is eroded by modern ploughing and thereby threatened by the improvement of grassland. Hence its extent has lessened with the advent of silage and use of highly-productive modern grass varieties. Land which has always been grazed, usually due to heaviness of its clay soil, is ploughed and sown.

For example the ridge and furrow in section 5 in Huxley was S-shaped and had a wide distance between the furrows, indicating probably early (medieval) origin (Ploughlands and Pastures). It was ploughed up in spring 2014 and sown with a modern grass for silage.

The survey found ridge and furrow especially around Hatton Farm, the west side of Hargrave near the canal, and a couple of fields around Elm Tree Farm, Huxley. Further survey for a more detailed comparison

between now and 1979/1947 would be worthwhile, to record this disappearing feature.

Traditional orchards

Orchards were a feature of most agricultural counties before modern fruit production and imports. Many homes were essentially self-sufficient; and for fruit this entailed planting a variety of fruit trees around houses. Cheshire's orchards have been studied (Orchards of Cheshire, 1995) and traditional orchards are recognised as 'biodiversity hotspots' but also a declining habitat (see <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5706>). Hence they have been designated as a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat. Other than this they have no statutory protection.

The survey identified a number of orchards, with many houses having at least a couple of old fruit trees, see Plan 5. Huxley has a cluster of orchards compared to the rest of the Area. They more often contain large, old Apple and Damson trees, but there are some Plum and Pear, including the small Hazel Pear. At the landscape survey group most people did not know what varieties they had. They may be common, or rarer ones specific to the North West, adapted to crop well in our less favourable climate. It is possible to have them identified, by the Brogdale Trust for example. Again this could be an area for further study and perhaps even community apple-pressing.

Wildflower meadows

2 fields of permanent pasture west of Hargrave (with ridge and furrow) were also recorded as wildflower meadows. This is unsurprising because they have been managed in a traditional way, and so with lower inputs of fertiliser have retained a more diverse sward with a range of broadleaved

species as well as grasses. These are undesignated wildlife sites and survive due to the management of the landowner.

SITE SURVEY RESULTS: ENVIRONMENT

The survey was based on the principles of a Phase 1 habitat survey (Field manual for Phase 1 habitat survey - a technique for environmental audit, JNCC 2010), with the dominant habitats to be recorded on maps, and sightings of any species noted.

Predominant habitats

From the survey, the following habitats are present in the NDP Area (in approximate order of extent, largest first): improved grassland; hedgerows; mature trees; ponds; ditches; streams; river; canal; non-ancient broadleaved woodland; arable; semi-improved grassland; scrub. See Plans 5 and 11.

Rarer habitats and species

Black Poplar

This is Britain's rarest tree (WLP2, see above). It is found in unimproved river corridors and has therefore suffered from a decline in habitat. However the Gowy corridor is one of the few areas where small numbers remain. Two groups are designated of Local Nature Conservation Value, see above. There are also 2 individual trees, one at the Gowy bridge in Huxley. They have a distinctive 'craggy' appearance, black bark, and produce large amounts of seed in white fluff. Due to their rarity and association with our Area, the leaves of the Black Poplar were chosen as the logo for the NDP.

Unimproved grassland, Gowy

This is an unusual survival in an agricultural area where grassland has been greatly improved since the mid-20th century. It is probably due to being 'trapped' between the Shropshire Union Canal and the river Gowy, so that access for large machinery is difficult. Due to its rarity it is designated of Local Nature Conservation Value, see above. It is managed by seasonal grazing in the traditional way. It contains neutral and base-rich grassland, fen and spring-line flushes, swamp and patches of Alder carr (WLP2, see earlier).

Protected species

The above habitats support a number of statutorily protected species including Great Crested Newts (and Smooth); Bats especially Pipistrelle; European Brown Hare; Badger; Barn Owl and a range of other birds.

Whilst the survey did not generate specific species' locations, (and it is not advisable to publicise these), there was anecdotal evidence of the above species at the Landscape survey meetings. Newts for example are not uncommon in gardens, cellars and even houses, because there are so many ponds and slow-moving ditches throughout the Area. The North West is a recognised stronghold for Great Crested Newts (see www.lancspartners.org/lbap/species_plans). The high number of ponds in our Area is due to the historic extraction of marl, clay with a high lime content that used to be spread on fields to improve fertility. Whilst a few ponds have been filled in and others are growing over, see Plan 5, many remain.

SITE SURVEY RESULTS: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The majority of the character of the Area comes from the countryside which surrounds, pervades and defines our communities. However there is also the entirely man-made environment, albeit far less of it. This is our buildings, boundaries and other features. It refers to both their appearance as a whole and details, because the latter add interest, colour, texture and history.

A simple built environment survey was carried out in the more populated parts. Settlement in Hatton and Bruen Stapleford is even more dispersed than the rest of the Area, to the extent that the 'built environment' makes little visual impact. Burton is a largely Conservation Area and therefore already has an appraisal of its appearance and planning guidance on it.

The following features were therefore recorded by the parish representatives of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley. They recorded houses and the principal non-residential buildings –

- Walls: are these brick, render (and paint), or sandstone?
- Roof: slate, tiles (grey), or other?
- Boundary with the road: Hawthorn hedge, other hedge, or wall, fence or other?
- Orientation of building to the road: parallel, right angle to it, or other?

Greenlooms

In 2011 the Office for National Statistics had 70 houses in the Parish of Foulk Stapleford
We have counted 52 houses in Hargrave and Brereton Park (and 2 non-residential buildings), and 16 in Greenlooms. Total = 68 houses
Boundary survey not completed for Ryecroft Lane, therefore total 13 not 16

The features with the highest percentages are highlighted

No	ROAD	Walls			Roof			Boundary with road			Orientation to road		
		Brick	Render /Paint	Sand stone	Slates	Tiles (grey)	Other	Hedge Hawthorn	Hedge Other	Wall/Fence /Other	Parallel	90 degs	Other
	MARTINS LANE	3	2	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	3	1	1
	RYECROFT LANE	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	GUY LANE	8	0.5	0.5	9	0	0	3	2	3	7	1	1
16	TOTAL NUMBERS	13	2.5	0.5	15	1	0	7	3	3	10	2	4
	As % of total	81%	16%	3%	94%	6%	0%	54%	23%	23%	68%	11%	21%

Hargrave

In 2011 the Office for National Statistics had 70 houses in the Parish of Foulk Stapleford
We have counted 52 houses in Hargrave and Brereton Park and 2 non-residential buildings, and 16 in Greenlooms. Total = 68 houses
Boundary survey not completed for 10 properties, therefore total 44

The features with the highest percentages are highlighted

No	ROAD	Walls			Roof			Boundary with road			Orientation to road		
		Brick	Render /Paint	Sand stone	Slates	Tiles (grey)	Other	Hedge Hawthorn	Hedge Other	Wall/Fence /Other	Parallel	90 degs	Other
	CHAPEL LANE	6	1	0	4	3	0	5	1	1	6	1	0
	CHURCH LANE	22.5	4.5	1	9	18	1	11.5	6.5	5	21	0	7
	OLD HALL LANE	8.5	3.5	0	11	1	0	4.5	0.5	2	5	0	7
	COW LANE	2	1	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
	BRERETON PARK	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	2
54	TOTAL NUMBERS	43	10	1	29	24	1	28	8	8	34	4	16
	As % of total	80%	19%	2%	54%	44%	2%	64%	18%	18%	63%	7%	30%

Huxley

ONS 2011 Census data uses Parish boundaries, therefore used here for comparison. ONS has 98 houses in Parish
Those in red are additional non-residential buildings or new since 2011 (7 no.). Total = 100 houses

The features with the highest percentages are highlighted

No	ROAD	Walls		Roof			Boundary with road			Orientation to road		
	House name	Brick	Render /Paint	Slates	Tiles (grey)	Other	Hedge Hawthorn	Hedge Other	Wall/Fence /Other	Parallel	90 degs	Other
	CHURCH LANE	24.5	1.5	23	2	1	13	6.5	6.5	25	0	1
	HOOFIELD LANE	13	6	18	1	0	13.5	0	5.5	13	3	3
	HUXLEY LANE	19	14	27	1	5	20	2	11	26	1	6
	LEADGATE LANE	5	2	6	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	1
	LONG LANE, HARGRAVE	4.5	0.5	2	1	2	2	1	2	5	0	0
	MILL LANE, HARGRAVE	5.5	5.5	8	2	1	11	0	0	6	0	5
	RED LANE, HUXLEY	5	1	4	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	6
107	TOTAL NUMBERS	76.5	30.5	88	9	10	65.5	9.5	32	81	4	22
	As % of total	71%	29%	82%	8%	9%	61%	9%	30%	76%	4%	21%

Conclusions

The results show that the following features are predominant

- Foulk Stapleford – Greenlooms: brick walls; slate roofs; Hawthorn hedge boundaries; buildings parallel to the road.
- Foulk Stapleford – Hargrave and Brereton Park: brick walls; slate and tile roofs; Hawthorn and other hedge boundaries; buildings parallel to the road.
- Huxley: brick walls; slate roofs; Hawthorn hedge boundaries; buildings parallel to the road.

Burton

The Conservation Area description (1973 and 1996) include the following

—

‘Burton is a compact, rural settlement...its buildings form a most attractive group. It derives its character from the irregular grouping of traditional brick and slate-roofed farm buildings and cottages on either

side of the main street...the Hall and green in front of it form a focal point.’

‘Burton lies well in its rural setting approached along country lanes and deriving its character from groups of working farms. Hedgerows run right through the centre of the village emphasising the rural setting and creating a pleasant environment. The village is quite enclosed, due to the combination of built form and trees there are limited views out of the village.’

‘There is very limited scope for small scale infill within the main built body of the village. No development should be allowed to take place on the periphery. Ideally any necessary new dwellings should be accommodated by conversion of redundant agricultural buildings.’

Light pollution

Volunteers checked for the presence of local authority-maintained street lighting throughout the Area. The results and conclusions are described in section 5.1.

C.1 Example Survey Sheet

CENTRAL GOWRY (SOUTH) NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
LOCAL CHARACTER, LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT - SURVEY CHECKLIST

Survey area	Names of surveyor(s)	Date
Two lanes - upper/lower hall - along from farm - back to back up to road - bounded	Bridge, Lanning, King, Lanning	28 March 2014

1. Desktop survey - before you go out

ANY OFFICIAL CWAC DESIGNATIONS IN THIS AREA?	NAME OF SITE
Local Wildlife Site	N/A
Archaeological Site	N/A
Listed Buildings or Conservation Area	N/A
Green Belt (Hutton)	
Other	

2. Landscape features - write letters on your map to mark location and take 'typical' photographs. Note on map where photographs taken.

FEATURE	RECORD AS
Fields - horse paddock, grass, crops, other (note what)	Field 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Field boundaries - hedge, fence, other (note what) (do not record ditches, gates, hurn jumps)	Field 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Water - river, stream or pond	Field 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Woodland	(W)
CULTURAL FEATURES Ridge and Furrow Optimal: Species rich hedgerow - not just hawthorn with Oaks Other (describe in notes)	R&F Note next to H
CHARACTER in your words	Field 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
NOTES	Field 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Built environment - the extent of the village - houses, gardens and other buildings	Draw 4 line
Farmhouses and farm buildings (working farms only)	FM - FB
Houses (do not record garages, sheds, small buildings near houses separately) Other buildings e.g. stables (note what) Masts and power lines	FM OR M (L)
Important views within and from the village	Across from point

10/2/14

Page 2

3. Built environment detail - notes in boxes and take 'typical' photographs. Note where taken.

FEATURE	NOTE HERE
Are the buildings dispersed or clustered?	Clustered at top of road - original drive to Highgate Hall.
What is their density, scale, grain, feel?	All appropriate scale - feeling rural.
What are the design and materials of the houses? (Tick)	All Most Few None
Brick and slate roof	
Render and slate roof	
Other - (describe in notes)	
What are the types of boundaries with highway? (Tick)	All Most Few None
Hawthorn hedge	
Other hedge	
Brick wall or other wall	
Fence	
CULTURAL FEATURES Orchards, 2 or more old fruit trees in/near gardens Other (describe in notes)	W.H.H. - orchard (1/2 acre) - orch on map small road orchards
CHARACTER OF BUILT AREA in your words	Character - long established to W.H.H. - old stone barn converted More modern 'Anson' to Highgate Hall.
NOTES	Cluster - large farmsteads - Field 1 Rural - hawthorn hedge along drive to W.H.H. - hawthorn - other spring flowers

4. Natural environment - write on your map and take 'typical' photographs. Note where taken.

FEATURE	RECORD AS
Wildlife sites - if you know any (not the official ones)	Note what on map
Habitats - e.g. areas of scrub, wildflowers (do not repeat items in 2)	Note what on map
Notable species of animals and plants - you see when surveying or know are in that area	Note here Red - Field 1 - cattle, sheep, sheep, sheep - many birds
Public Rights of Way - footpaths and bridleways Optional: Note stile, gates and bridges on map	Tick route on map None
Roads, Railway, Canal, farm tracks (not Rights of Way)	Note on map
Brownfield (previously developed) sites	SP
NOTES	

10/2/14

D. Traffic Survey Data

It was recognised from the start that there are two main corridors used by traffic passing through the area.

The main route can be described as being along Huxley Lane and Long Lane for Tarporley/Chester traffic and along Huxley Lane and Red Lane for traffic to Tattenhall. Traffic along this route (designated route A) can be measured by recording turning movements at three junctions:

- A1: being the junction at Golden Nook Bridge
- A2: being the junction at the bottom of Huxley Lane and linking with Long Lane and Red Lane.
- A3: being the junction at the top of Huxley Lane and linking with Church Lane and Hoofield Lane.



The other well used route (route B) is the link between the A51 at Duddon and the A41 at Waverton via Guy Lane. This is a popular link for traffic wishing to avoid Chester's Vicar's Cross Junction with the city's by-pass. Traffic along this route could be measured by recording the movements at the staggered crossroads north of Burton (junction B2).

On the advice of CWaC's Highways Department the requirements for the survey were:

1. Complete the survey on a neutral day (Tuesday or Thursday preferred)

2. Complete the survey over a 12-hour period between 07.00 and 19.00 hours.
3. Complete counts over 15-minute blocks or hourly.
4. Avoid school holidays
5. Ensure adequate health and safety features are taken
6. Classify vehicles.

Each junction was represented in a recording form with each turning movement identified and with the required categories of traffic individually counted. In accordance with CWaC Highways Department's wishes the traffic was separated into:

- Cars
- Light Goods Vans (LGVs)
- Goods Vehicles (Rigid bodied lorries and tractors)
- Articulated Lorries (Artics) - including lorries with trailers
- Buses
- Motorcycles
- Cycles

A typical recording form is illustrated below:

GOWYCENTRAL[South]NEIGHBOURHOODPLAN
HOURLYTRAFFICCOUNT

Junction **A3** HUXLEYLANE(TOP)

Date

Time to

Cars			
LGVs			
Goods			
Artic			
Bus			
M/C			
Cycle			

Cars			
LGVs			
Goods			
Artic			
Bus			
M/C			
Cycle			

Cars			
LGVs			
Goods			
Artic			
Bus			
M/C			
Cycle			

Cars			
LGVs			
Goods			
Artic			
Bus			
M/C			
Cycle			

Figure 20 Typical Hourly Record Form

The traffic survey was carried out on Thursday 12th June 2014.

Volunteers recruited from the local community were split into teams of two and allocated turns of duty counting the movements at each nominated junction over a 12-hour period between 07.00 hrs. and 19.00 hrs. The day was split into whole hours but with the am peak being measured in 15-minute intervals for the period 07.00 to 09.00 and the pm peak being taken from 16.00 to 19.00.

The recorded information was collated into a single spread-sheet for analysis. Correction factors were applied in accordance with Highways Department's directives.

The recorded counts at each junction are given in tables 16.1 to 16.4 and the resulting hourly flows along the various links in table 16.5

The 12-hour counts were converted to 16-hour numbers by applying a multiplier of 1.15 and the June factor of 345 applied in order to determine the Average Annual Daily Traffic over a 365-day year.

The total recorded figures for each category of traffic using the lanes within the area was:

Cars	14,262	(approximately 75%)
LGVs	3,145	(approximately 17%)
Goods Vehicles	586	(approximately 3%)
Artics	26	(approximately 0%)
Buses	130	(approximately 1%)
Motorcycles	80	(approximately 0%)
Cycles	806	(approximately 4%)

As can be immediately appreciated, private cars form the vast majority of the traffic. This is unsurprising and accords with the importance given to the car as the principal mode of transport for all residents. It should also be noted that, at weekends, the proportion of cyclists could be expected to be hugely greater than 4%.

The flows along each of the lanes served by the junctions were determined from the traffic counts and are given in table 16.5 below. They are also illustrated in Figure 21.

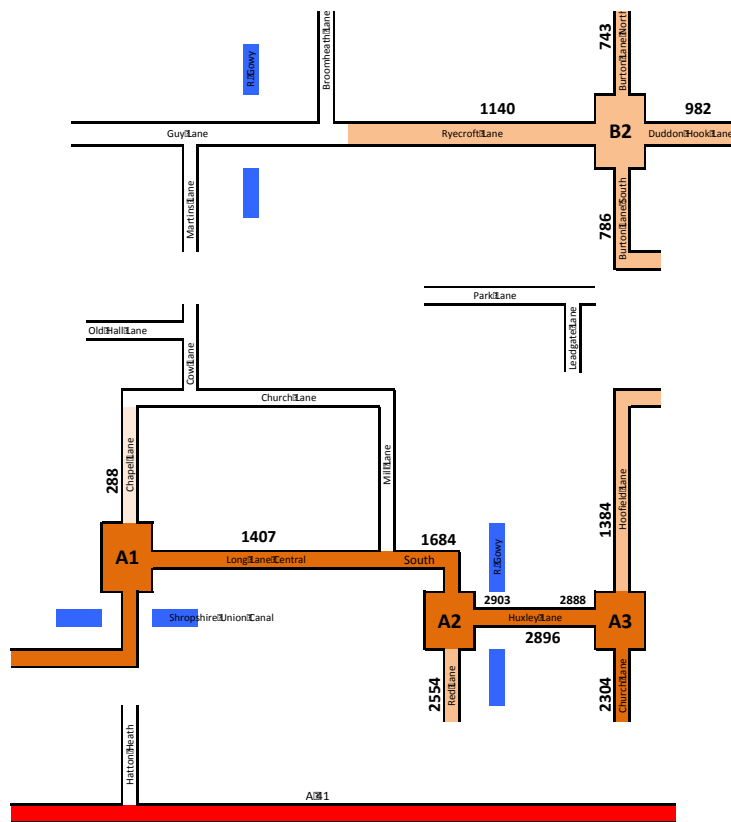


Figure 21 AADT figures

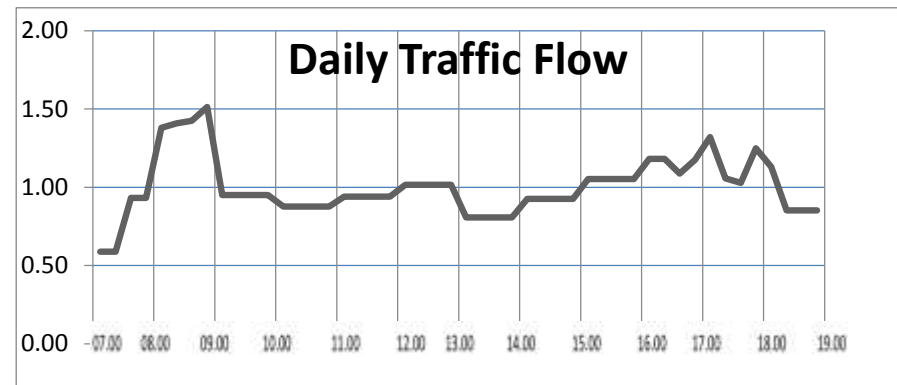


Figure 22 Daily Traffic Flow

As can be seen, there is a sharp am peak between 08.00 and 09.00 when traffic flows rise to approximately 1.5 times the average rate. The pm peak is much more attenuated (probably due to the afternoon school run) and lasts from 15.00 to approximately 18.15 and only peaks to approximately 1.3 times the average.

The information recorded also permits traffic flows to be assessed throughout the working day. This is illustrated in Figure 22 below.

Table 25 Junction A1 record

Long Lane Central to Long Lane North												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	59	95	41	38	26	28	29	28	45	49	38	35
LGVs	2	6	13	9	9	5	4	3	6	9	9	6
Goods	0	0	2	4	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Cycles	1	0	2	1	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	6
Long Lane Central to Chapel Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
LGVs	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Lane North to Chapel Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	2	5	5	4	9	7	12	4	14	7	11	13
LGVs	1	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	2	1
Goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Long Lane North to Long Lane Central												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	26	42	23	21	32	41	30	31	41	53	75	47
LGVs	5	8	8	10	5	8	7	7	6	5	6	6
Goods	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	2	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
M/C	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cycles	1	8	1	6	3	3	0	2	3	7	4	11

Chapel Lane to Long Lane Central												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2
LGVs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapel Lane to Long Lane North												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	13	15	11	8	7	3	9	3	6	7	4	3
LGVs	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 Junction A2 record

Huxley Lane to Red Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	38	61	52	42	57	56	34	51	57	51	69	55
LGVs	9	27	32	16	21	24	15	10	13	16	5	8
Goods	3	8	4	9	5	3	3	1	4	3	0	1
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	1	1	2	10	1	0	3	4	3	5	1
Huxley Lane to Long Lane South												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	51	88	34	27	14	25	13	22	39	34	28	26
LGVs	2	1	2	6	4	8	7	6	11	4	4	3
Goods	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Cycles	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0
Red Lane to Long Lane South												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	9	18	13	22	17	16	19	13	18	26	21	19
LGVs	2	8	6	9	2	7	3	1	3	7	3	2
Goods	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cycles	0	1	2	2	5	2	5	6	5	4	2	9
Red Lane to Huxley Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	39	70	40	36	42	46	40	57	57	63	66	34
LGVs	12	26	13	13	16	13	22	16	14	17	10	7
Goods	3	2	4	5	6	5	4	7	3	1	1	4
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
M/C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	0

Long Lane South to Huxley Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	22	37	21	14	23	29	20	28	30	43	66	43
LGVs	2	5	3	5	2	3	3	6	2	5	2	3
Goods	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
M/C	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cycles	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	6
Long Lane South to Red Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	6	13	19	12	16	16	22	13	14	21	16	19
LGVs	3	5	5	3	5	8	3	1	2	5	2	2
Goods	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cycles	1	8	1	6	1	4	0	3	1	5	6	6

Table 27 Junction A3 record

Hoofield Lane to Church Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	6	11	12	6	6	12	9	15	20	16	9	13
LGVs	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	5	2	3
Goods	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Hoofield Lane to Huxley Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	20	35	21	25	37	35	28	31	31	28	17	24
LGVs	3	12	9	11	12	5	3	11	8	7	1	4
Goods	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Church Lane to Huxley Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	73	114	64	37	39	46	28	41	79	57	77	58
LGVs	7	13	8	8	15	10	4	7	8	11	9	8
Goods	1	2	1	6	2	3	2	0	2	3	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bus	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
M/C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cycles	1	0	2	3	2	1	0	2	4	1	3	1
Church Lane to Hoofield Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	3	13	7	14	12	9	10	14	16	14	7	9
LGVs	1	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	14	5	2	0
Goods	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	4

Huxley Lane to Hoofield Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	18	38	18	23	32	20	30	32	24	35	37	13
LGVs	4	5	8	7	10	11	6	21	8	7	6	4
Goods	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	0	1
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	4
Huxley Lane to Church Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	40	102	39	36	37	62	37	57	61	77	77	56
LGVs	11	7	11	11	14	15	13	14	12	15	21	10
Goods	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	3	4	1	0	2
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cycles	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2

Table 28 Junction B2 record

Ryecroft Lane to Burton Lane North												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	0	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	7	4	4	0
LGVs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ryecroft Lane to Duddon Hook Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	16	41	15	10	27	16	22	19	20	41	44	38
LGVs	2	1	2	4	8	7	4	4	4	6	8	7
Goods	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	3
Ryecroft Lane to Burton Lane South												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	002 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	4	14	1	6	5
LGVs	0	0	2	0	4	1	2	0	2	2	1	0
Goods	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	1
Burton Lane North to Duddon Hook Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	3	2	2
LGVs	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Goods	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Burton Lane North to Burton Lane South												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	002 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	11	7	19	21	23	24	18	26	16	19	16	21
LGVs	3	5	6	4	4	7	3	8	4	11	0	5
Goods	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burton Lane North to Ryecroft Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	002 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	2	0	0	4	2	2	0	7	0	8	6	1
LGVs	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Goods	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duddon Hook Lane to Burton Lane South												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LGVs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duddon Hook Lane to Ryecroft Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	30	68	25	20	17	21	14	23	28	40	45	26
LGVs	9	7	9	3	5	7	1	4	5	7	3	1
Goods	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bus	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cycles	0	1	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1

Duddon Hook Lane to Burton Lane North												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	1	1	0	0	3	0	5	2	3	2	1	0
LGVs	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burton Lane South to Ryecroft Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	6	2	6	3	3
LGVs	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	1	1
Goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Burton Lane South to Burton Lane North												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	5	18	17	15	11	16	17	19	21	16	12	16
LGVs	6	4	3	4	4	3	5	7	11	3	5	2
Goods	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	1	1	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Burton Lane South to Duddon Hook Lane												
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07
Cars	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
LGVs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 29 Hourly Traffic Flows along the Lanes

								Conversion factors:					June factor (/365) =	345	
													12 hour to 16 hour factor =	1.15	
Ryecroft Lane															AADT
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07			
Cars	51	113	48	41	56	45	43	60	71	100	108	73		809	
LGVs	12	10	17	7	19	16	9	12	11	19	16	10		158	
Goods	1	3	8	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	2	0		26	
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		3	
Bus	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		4	
M/C	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		4	
Cycles	0	3	1	8	5	6	4	4	2	0	4	8		45	
													total	1049	1140
Burton Lane North															
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07			
Cars	20	27	37	42	46	47	44	55	48	52	41	40		499	
LGVs	10	10	12	8	12	12	11	15	16	16	10	8		140	
Goods	2	4	1	3	0	4	6	3	3	1	1	1		29	
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	
Bus	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		3	
M/C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Cycles	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2		11	
													total	684	743
Duddon Hook Lane															
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07			
Cars	49	112	42	32	49	39	45	45	52	88	92	67		712	
LGVs	13	9	13	7	16	16	7	8	10	15	13	8		135	
Goods	1	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	0		17	
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		2	
Bus	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3	
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		2	
Cycles	0	2	0	7	6	3	2	3	0	0	4	5		32	
													total	903	982

Burton Lane South																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	21	31	47	44	40	43	43	57	53	45	37	47			508	
LGVs	12	11	14	8	13	12	11	19	17	22	7	8			154	
Goods	2	4	2	2	0	4	7	5	4	2	1	1			34	
Artics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	
Bus	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			4	
M/C	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			2	
Cycles	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	3			20	
													total		723	786
Hoofield Lane																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	47	97	58	68	87	76	77	92	91	93	70	59			915	
LGVs	9	24	19	21	24	18	12	39	33	24	11	11			245	
Goods	3	6	1	6	3	5	8	7	5	2	0	1			47	
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			3	
Bus	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0			3	
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0			5	
Cycles	1	1	1	1	12	6	4	3	2	6	9	9			55	
													total		1273	1384
Church Lane																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	122	240	122	93	94	129	84	127	176	164	170	136			1657	
LGVs	20	27	21	22	31	27	20	28	37	36	34	21			324	
Goods	2	6	3	9	4	4	6	7	7	4	0	2			54	
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			3	
Bus	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1			14	
M/C	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1			6	
Cycles	1	1	3	7	7	7	4	5	7	5	8	7			62	
													total		2120	2304

Huxley Lane (top)																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	151	289	142	121	145	163	123	161	195	197	208	151		2046		
LGVs	25	37	36	37	51	41	26	53	36	40	37	26		445		
Goods	5	4	4	13	5	7	8	6	10	6	0	3		71		
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		4		
Bus	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1		11		
M/C	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1		9		
Cycles	2	0	4	6	13	5	4	4	7	7	11	8		71		
													total	2657	2888	
Huxley Lane (bottom)																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	150	256	147	119	136	156	107	158	183	191	229	158		1990		
LGVs	25	59	50	40	43	48	47	38	40	42	21	21		474		
Goods	6	12	10	16	12	10	8	12	10	5	1	5		107		
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		4		
Bus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1		9		
M/C	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1		11		
Cycles	3	2	4	6	14	4	3	5	6	11	11	7		76		
													total	2671	2903	
Red Lane																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	92	162	124	112	132	134	115	134	146	161	172	127		1611		
LGVs	26	66	56	41	44	52	43	28	32	45	20	19		472		
Goods	6	10	9	16	14	13	8	12	7	5	1	5		106		
Artics	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		4		
Bus	0	4	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	1		20		
M/C	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1		6		
Cycles	3	10	6	11	16	9	6	12	10	14	18	16		131		
													total	2350	2554	

Long Lane South																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	88	156	87	75	70	86	74	76	101	124	131	107		1175		
LGVs	9	19	16	23	13	26	16	14	18	21	11	10		196		
Goods	0	2	3	4	4	7	2	8	3	2	0	0		35		
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
Bus	0	4	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	3	1	0		17		
M/C	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2		11		
Cycles	2	10	4	11	10	7	7	11	8	15	9	21		115		
													total	1549	1684	
Long Lane Central																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	86	138	65	61	58	69	62	61	88	103	113	84		988		
LGVs	8	16	22	19	16	14	12	10	12	14	15	12		170		
Goods	1	0	2	5	3	5	1	7	3	2	0	0		29		
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
Bus	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0		9		
M/C	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2		11		
Cycles	2	8	5	8	6	7	4	6	6	11	7	17		87		
													total	1294	1407	
Long lane North																
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07				
Cars	100	157	80	71	74	79	80	66	106	116	128	98		1155		
LGVs	8	18	23	19	19	18	12	12	15	17	18	14		193		
Goods	1	0	3	4	3	5	1	5	3	2	0	0		27		
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
Bus	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	6	2	1	1		19		
M/C	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2		12		
Cycles	2	9	4	7	7	8	5	6	6	11	8	18		91		
													total	1497	1627	

Chapel Lane															
	07 to 08	08 to 09	09 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 01	01 to 02	02 to 03	03 to 04	04 to 05	05 to 06	06 to 07			
Cars	16	21	17	14	16	10	24	9	22	15	15	18		197	
LGVs	2	6	3	0	7	6	2	2	3	3	3	2		39	
Goods	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		4	
Artics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Bus	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	1		14	
M/C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	
Cycles	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		10	
													total	265	288

E. Census Data Detail

The data for the Area is given first. It is then compared as appropriate with that for the ward (Tattenhall), unitary authority (Cheshire West and Chester, CWaC), and nationally (England and Wales).

The 3 latter sets of figures are courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester and where appropriate are found in the 'Reference' at the end of each section. All comparisons are of the percentages (%).

E.1 Population

Total Population & Density

2011 Census

Variable	E04011098 : Foulk Stapleford		E04011118 : Huxley	
	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents	161	100.0	251	100.0
Males	71	44.1	119	47.4
Females	90	55.9	132	52.6
Lives in a household	161	100.0	251	100.0
Lives in a communal establishment	0	0.0	0	0.0
Area (Hectares)	539.28	-	629.17	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	0.3	-	0.4	-

From the above Census data, the average density of Foulk Stapleford and Huxley combined is 0.35 persons per hectare. Foulk Stapleford and Huxley are rural, with small populations dispersed over a large area, but they are also the most populated settlements in the Area. The number of persons per hectare in the Area is therefore less than 0.3.

The population of the unitary authority is 329,608 over 91,666 hectares, giving a density of 3.6 persons per hectare (Census 2011 Table P04UK).

Age of Usual Residents

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All people	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
All males	119	47.4	71	44.1	190	46.1
All females	132	52.6	90	55.9	222	53.9
People living in households	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
People living in communal establishments	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
People aged 0-4	14	5.6	2	1.2	16	3.9
People aged 5-15	34	13.5	16	9.9	50	12.1
People aged 16-24	22	8.8	21	13.0	43	10.4
People aged 25-44	45	17.9	20	12.4	65	15.8
People aged 45-64	91	36.3	56	34.8	147	35.7
People aged 65-74	31	12.4	33	20.5	64	15.5
People aged 75 and over	14	5.6	13	8.1	27	6.6

Note: the age bands are 1 year different from the Census compared to other sets of figures.

16% of people are aged 0-15 in the Area. This is similar to the ward (15.3%), authority (16.5%) and nationally (17.6%).

There are higher numbers of 16-24 aged (10.4%) than the ward (9.1%), but slightly lower than the authority (12%) and nationally (13.1%).

There are fewer 25-44 aged in the Area (15.8) than locally (21.2%, 25.2%) and nationally (27.4%).

Conversely there are more 45-64 aged in the Area (35.7%) than locally (31.8%, 27.8%) and nationally (25.4%); and similarly for 65-74, 15.5% compared to 13.1%, 9.9% and 8.7%.

This changes aged 75 and over, where there are fewer in the Area (6.6%), than elsewhere (9.4%, 8.5% and 7.9%).

Marital and Civil Partnership status

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over in Households	203	100.0	143	100.0	346	100.0
Single (Never Married or Never Registered a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	34	16.7	27	18.9	61	17.6
Married	130	64.0	102	71.3	232	67.1
Cohabiting (Opposite-Sex)	10	4.9	2	1.4	12	3.5
In a Registered Same-Sex Civil Partnership or Cohabiting (Same-Sex)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Living in a Couple; Married or in a Registered Same-Sex Civil Partnership	4	2.0	2	1.4	6	1.7
Not Living in a Couple; Separated (but Still ... or Still Legally in a Same-Sex Civil Partnership)	6	3.0	1	0.7	7	2.0
Not Living in a Couple; Divorced or Formerly ... Civil Partnership which is Now Legally Dissolved	7	3.4	4	2.8	11	3.2
Not Living in a Couple; Widowed or Surviving Partner from a Same-Sex Civil Partnership	12	5.9	5	3.5	17	4.9

There are fewer single people (17.6%) than elsewhere (23.8%, 30.9% and 34.6%). Conversely, there are more married (67.1% compared to 58.4%, 49.9% and 46.6%). There are no same-sex couples.

2.0% are separated compared to 1.9%, 2.1% and 2.6%. 3.2% are divorced compared to 8.5%, 9.3% and 9.0%. 4.9% are widowed compared to 7.2%, 7.7% and 7.0%.

Living arrangements

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over in Households	203	100.0	143	100.0	346	100.0
Living in a Couple; Total	140	69.0	104	72.7	244	70.5
Married	130	64.0	102	71.3	232	67.1
Cohabiting (Opposite-Sex)	10	4.9	2	1.4	12	3.5
In a Registered Same-Sex Civil Partnership or Cohabiting (Same-Sex)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Living in a Couple; Total	63	31.0	39	27.3	102	29.5

The number of residents living as a couple is higher (70.5%) than the ward (66.7%), and both are higher than the authority (60.9%) and national (57.8%) figures.

This pattern is repeated for married couples (67.1% compared to 57.5%, 49.3% and 45.7%). Fewer couples are co-habiting (3.5% compared to

8.8%, 10.9% and 11.2%). There are no same-sex couples in the Area, which is lower than everywhere else.

29.5% of people are not living in a couple; this is lower than the ward (33.3%), the authority (39.1%) and nationally (42.2%).

Country of birth

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
Europe	246	98.0	159	98.8	405	98.3
Europe; United Kingdom	241	96.0	157	97.5	398	96.6
Europe; Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Europe; Other Europe; EU countries; Member Countries in March 2001	3	1.2	2	1.2	5	1.2
Europe; Other Europe; EU countries; Accession Countries April 2001 to March 2011	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.5
Africa	4	1.6	2	1.2	6	1.5
Middle East and Asia	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2

The percentage of residents from the UK (96.6%) is similar to Tattenhall (96.3%) and the authority (95.1%) figures. All are higher than the national figure, 86.6%.

There are no residents from Ireland. The 1.2% figure for Other European countries (in March 2001) is higher than Tattenhall and the authority (0.9%), but lower than nationally (2.0%). The 0.5% figure for Other European countries (to March 2011) is slightly higher than Tattenhall, but lower than the authority (1.0%), and nationally (2.0%).

1.7% are residents from other countries. This is slightly lower than the ward (2.1%) and authority (2.4%). All the local figures are lower than the national (9.0%).

Length of residency in UK

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
Born in the UK	241	96.0	157	97.5	398	96.6
Resident in UK; Less than 2 Years	4	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.0
Resident in UK; 2 Years or More but Less Than 5 Years	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Resident in UK; 5 Years or More but Less Than 10 Years	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Resident in UK; 10 Years or More	4	1.6	4	2.5	8	1.9

The percentage of residents from the UK (96.6%) is similar to Tattenhall (96.3%) and the authority (95.1%) figures. All are higher than the national figure, 86.6%.

1% have been in the UK for less than 2 years. This is higher than the ward (0.7%) and authority (0.5%), but lower than nationally (1.7%). More than 2 years, less than 5: 0.2% is less than elsewhere (0.7%, 0.8% and 2.1%). More than 5 years, less than 10: 0.2% is less than elsewhere (0.5%, 1.0% and 2.8%).

1.9% are resident more than 10 years. This is the same as the ward, lower than the authority (2.6%) and nationally (6.8%).

Ethnic group

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	240	95.6	159	98.8	399	96.8
White; Irish	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
White; Other White	6	2.4	2	1.2	8	1.9
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	4	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.0
Asian/Asian British	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

96.8% are White (English/Welsh/Scottish/N Irish/British), which is the same as the ward, and more than the authority (94.7%) and nationally (80.5%).

1.9% are White Other, compared to 1.6% for the ward, the authority 2.0% and nationally 4.4%.

1.0% are Mixed/Multiple ethnic group which is higher than the ward (0.6%) and authority (0.9%), but lower than nationally (2.2%).

0.2% are Asian/Asian British, which is lower than the ward (0.4%), authority 1.2% and nationally 7.5%.

Religion

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents	251	100.0	161	100.0	412	100.0
Christian	190	75.7	124	77.0	314	76.2
Buddhist	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Hindu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jewish	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.5
Muslim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sikh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Religion	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Religion	38	15.1	29	18.0	67	16.3
Religion Not Stated	20	8.0	8	5.0	28	6.8

76.2% are Christian, which is similar to the ward and authority (70.1%), but higher than nationally (59.3%).

0.2% Buddhist is the same as the ward and authority, but lower than nationally (0.4%). 0.5% Jewish is higher than the ward (0.2%) and authority (0.1%), and the same as nationally. There are no other religions.

16.3% have no religion which is lower than elsewhere (17.7%, 22% 25.1%).

6.8% did not state their religion which is similar to elsewhere (6.6%, 6.5% and 7.2%).

Main language

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents Aged 3 and Over	244	100.0	160	100.0	404	100.0
English	240	98.4	159	99.4	399	98.8
All other European languages	4	1.6	1	0.6	5	1.2
All other languages	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

98.8% have English as their main language, which is the same as the ward, slightly more than the authority (97.9%), and lower than nationally (92.3%).

1.5% have another European language, which is higher than the ward (0.8%) and authority (1.4%), and lower than nationally (3.1%). There are no other languages.

Proficiency in English

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents Aged 3 and Over	244	100.0	160	100.0	404	100.0
Main Language is English	240	98.4	159	99.4	399	98.8
Main Language is Not English; Can Speak English Very Well	1	0.4	1	0.6	2	0.5
Main Language is Not English; Can Speak English Well	2	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.5
Main Language is Not English; Cannot Speak English Well	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
Main Language is Not English; Cannot Speak English	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

98.8% have English as their main language, which is the same as the ward, slightly more than the authority (97.9%), and lower than nationally (92.3%).

0.5% can speak English very well, which is lower than the ward (0.7%), authority (1.0%) and nationally (3.2%). 0.5% can speak English well, which is higher than the ward (0.4%), but lower than authority (0.7%) and nationally (2.9%). 0.2% cannot speak English well, which is higher than the ward (0.1%), but lower than the authority (0.3%) and nationally (1.3%).

Highest level of qualification

PERSONS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over	203	100.0	143	100.0	346	100.0
No Qualifications	22	10.8	19	13.3	41	11.8
Level 1 Qualifications	21	10.3	14	9.8	35	10.1
Level 2 Qualifications	23	11.3	27	18.9	50	14.5
Apprenticeship	6	3.0	6	4.2	12	3.5
Level 3 Qualifications	21	10.3	14	9.8	35	10.1
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	100	49.3	57	39.9	157	45.4
Other Qualifications	10	4.9	6	4.2	16	4.6

11.8% have no qualifications; this is lower than elsewhere (16.4%, 21%, 22.7%). 10.1% have Level 1 qualifications; this is slightly lower than elsewhere (11.1%, 13.3%, 13.3%). 14.5% have Level 2 qualifications; this is slightly lower than elsewhere (16.1%, 15.7%, 15.3%).

3.5% have an Apprenticeship; this is similar to elsewhere (3.8%, 4%, 3.6%). 10.1% have Level 3 qualifications; this is similar to elsewhere (10.6%, 12.9%, 12.3%).

45.4% have Level 4 qualifications and above; this is higher than elsewhere (38.5%, 29.4%, and 27.2%).

4.6% have other qualifications; this is higher than the ward and authority (3.6%, 3.8%) and lower than nationally (5.7%).

Reference: Ward, Unitary Authority and National data (courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester Council)

This is the information, derived from the 2011 Census, which has been used for the comparisons in the above sections.

1. AGE OF USUAL RESIDENTS

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4	190	4.3	18,050	5.5	3,496,750	6.2
5 to 9	246	5.6	17,443	5.3	3,135,711	5.6
10 to 14	238	5.4	18,737	5.7	3,258,677	5.8
15 to 19	219	5.0	20,105	6.1	3,539,385	6.3
20 to 24	181	4.1	19,511	5.9	3,807,245	6.8
25 to 29	172	3.9	18,796	5.7	3,836,609	6.8
30 to 34	157	3.6	18,085	5.5	3,683,915	6.6
35 to 39	268	6.1	21,296	6.5	3,732,161	6.7
40 to 44	333	7.6	24,677	7.5	4,099,089	7.3
45 to 49	364	8.3	25,698	7.8	4,100,526	7.3
50 to 54	334	7.6	22,851	6.9	3,601,694	6.4
55 to 59	309	7.1	20,573	6.2	3,183,915	5.7
60 to 64	384	8.8	22,686	6.9	3,377,162	6.0
65 to 69	301	6.9	17,832	5.4	2,674,161	4.8
70 to 74	271	6.2	14,950	4.5	2,178,672	3.9
75 to 79	186	4.3	11,683	3.5	1,777,547	3.2
80 to 84	121	2.8	8,704	2.6	1,338,005	2.4
85 to 89	64	1.5	5,215	1.6	825,671	1.5
90 and over	36	0.8	2,716	0.8	429,017	0.8
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents	4,374		329,608		56,075,912	

2. MARITAL AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP STATUS

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	872	23.8	83,980	30.9	15,730,275	34.6
Married	2,138	58.4	135,483	49.9	21,196,684	46.6
In a same-sex civil partnership	5	0.1	428	0.2	104,942	0.2
Separated (still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	71	1.9	5,638	2.1	1,195,882	2.6
Divorced or formally in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	311	8.5	25,167	9.3	4,099,330	9.0
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	264	7.2	20,777	7.7	3,169,667	7.0
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents aged 16 and over	3,661		271,473		45,496,780	

3. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Living in a couple; total	2,442	66.7	163,364	60.9	25,739,400	57.8
Living in a couple; married	2,104	57.5	132,336	49.3	20,355,316	45.7
Living in a couple; cohabiting (opposite-sex)	322	8.8	29,193	10.9	4,996,164	11.2
Living in a couple; in a registered same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting (same-sex)	16	0.4	1,835	0.7	387,920	0.9
Not living in a couple	1,217	33.3	104,844	39.1	18,793,750	42.2
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents aged 16 and over	3,659		268,208		44,533,150	

4. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
United Kingdom	4,211	96.3	313,621	95.1	48,570,902	86.6
Ireland	16	0.4	1,932	0.6	407,357	0.7
Other EU; member countries in March 2001	41	0.9	2,931	0.9	921,251	1.6
Other EU; accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	15	0.3	3,249	1.0	1,114,368	2.0
Other countries	91	2.1	7,875	2.4	5,062,034	9.0
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents	4,374		329,608		56,075,912	

5. LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN THE UK

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Born in the UK	4,211	96.3	313,621	95.1	48,570,902	86.6
Resident in UK; less than 2 years	29	0.7	1,531	0.5	955,481	1.7
Resident in UK; 2 years or more but less than 5 years	29	0.7	2,644	0.8	1,199,710	2.1
Resident in UK; 5 years or more but less than 10 years	21	0.5	3,160	1.0	1,557,353	2.8
Resident in UK; 10 years or more	84	1.9	8,652	2.6	3,792,466	6.8
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents	4,374		329,608		56,075,912	

6. ETHNIC GROUP

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White; English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	4,233	96.8	312,013	94.7	45,134,686	80.5
White; Irish	23	0.5	2,337	0.7	531,087	0.9
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0	213	0.1	57,680	0.1
White; other White	70	1.6	6,462	2.0	2,485,942	4.4
Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	25	0.6	3,050	0.9	1,224,400	2.2
Asian/ Asian British	17	0.4	4,097	1.2	4,213,531	7.5
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	6	0.1	908	0.3	1,864,890	3.3
Other ethnic group	0	0.0	528	0.2	563,696	1.0
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents	4,374		329,608		56,075,912	

7. RELIGION

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Christian	3,282	75.0	231,126	70.1	33,243,175	59.3
Buddhist	10	0.2	776	0.2	247,743	0.4
Hindu	1	0.0	653	0.2	816,633	1.5
Jewish	7	0.2	250	0.1	263,346	0.5
Muslim	3	0.1	1,686	0.5	2,706,066	4.8
Sikh	0	0.0	195	0.1	423,158	0.8
Other religion	10	0.2	854	0.3	240,530	0.4
No religion	774	17.7	72,649	22.0	14,097,229	25.1
Religion not stated	287	6.6	21,419	6.5	4,038,032	7.2
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents	4,374		329,608		56,075,912	

8. MAIN LANGUAGE

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
English	4,220	98.8	312,137	97.9	49,808,185	92.3
All other European languages	36	0.8	4,372	1.4	1,670,375	3.1
All other languages	14	0.3	2,433	0.8	2,482,891	4.6
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents aged 3 and over	4,270		318,942		53,961,451	

9. PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Main language is English	4,220	98.8	312,137	97.9	49,808,185	92.3
Main language is not English; can speak English very well	28	0.7	3,240	1.0	1,722,197	3.2
Main language is not English; can speak English well	18	0.4	2,390	0.7	1,567,919	2.9
Main language is not English; cannot speak English well	4	0.1	1,003	0.3	725,639	1.3
Main language is not English; cannot speak English	0	0.0	172	0.1	137,511	0.3
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents aged 3 and over	4,270		318,942		53,961,451	

10. HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No qualifications	599	16.4	56,940	21.0	10,307,327	22.7
Level 1 qualifications	407	11.1	36,010	13.3	6,047,384	13.3
Level 2 qualifications	588	16.1	42,655	15.7	6,938,433	15.3
Apprenticeship	139	3.8	10,727	4.0	1,631,777	3.6
Level 3 qualifications	387	10.6	35,042	12.9	5,617,802	12.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	1,410	38.5	79,712	29.4	12,383,477	27.2
Other qualifications	131	3.6	10,387	3.8	2,570,580	5.7
Base for table	Tattenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All usual residents aged 16 and over	3,661		271,473		45,496,780	

The qualifications are as follows

Level 1 qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ or equivalent

Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, BTEC First/General Diploma or equivalent Apprenticeship

Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, BTEC National or equivalent

Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, BTEC Higher level, professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy) or equivalent

Other qualifications: Vocational/work-related qualifications, foreign qualifications.

E.2 Housing

Accommodation type

DWELLING TYPE	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All categories: Dwelling type	98	100.0	70	100.0	168	100.0
Unshared dwelling	98	100.0	70	100.0	168	100.0
All categories: Household spaces	98	100.0	70	100.0	168	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	93	94.9	68	97.1	161	95.8
Household spaces with no usual residents	5	5.1	2	2.9	7	4.2
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	67	68.4	56	80.0	123	73.2
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	19	19.4	12	17.1	31	18.5
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (inc. end-terrace)	10	10.2	0	0.0	10	6.0
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	1	1.0	2	2.9	3	1.8
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.6

73.2% of dwellings are detached; this is higher than the ward (50.9%), and both are much higher than the authority (29.6%) and nationally (22.6%).

18.5% are semi-detached; this is much lower than elsewhere (ward 31.4%, authority 35.8% and nationally 30.7%).

6.0% are terraced; this is much lower than elsewhere (ward 12.6%, authority 21.7% and nationally 24.7%).

1.6% are flats, maisonettes or apartments; this is much lower than elsewhere (ward 4.9%, authority 12.2% and nationally 21.6%).

0.6% are caravan or other temporary structure; this is higher than the ward (0.2%) and nationally (0.4%), but slightly lower than the authority (0.7%).

95.8% of dwellings are occupied; this is similar to elsewhere (95.7% locally and 95.6% nationally). Conversely 4.2% are unoccupied; this is similar to elsewhere (4.3% locally and 4.4% nationally).

Summary: there is a variety of accommodation type, including terraced and flat/maisonette/apartment, but the Area mainly has detached housing.

Tenure

HOUSEHOLDS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Usual Residents in Households	93	100.0	68	100.0	161	100.0
Owned; Total	76	81.7	56	82.4	132	82.0
Owned; Owned Outright	45	48.4	36	52.9	81	50.3
Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan	31	33.3	20	29.4	51	31.7
Shared Ownership (Part Owned and Part Rented)	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
Social Rented; Total	1	1.1	3	4.4	4	2.5
Social Rented; Rented from Council (Local Authority)	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
Social Rented; Other Social Rented	0	0.0	3	4.4	3	1.9
Private Rented; Total	11	11.8	6	8.8	17	10.6
Private Rented; Private Landlord or Letting Agency	9	9.7	4	5.9	13	8.1
Private Rented; Employer of a Household Member	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Private Rented; Relative or Friend of Household Member	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
Private Rented; Other	1	1.1	2	2.9	3	1.9
Living Rent Free	4	4.3	3	4.4	7	4.3

50.3% of people own their house outright; this is higher than the ward (41.1%), authority (34.7%) and nationally (30.8%).

31.7% have a mortgage or loan; this is similar to the ward (28.1%), and slightly lower than the authority (36%) and nationally (32.7%).

0.6% have shared ownership; this is lower than the ward (1.4%) but comparable with the authority and nationally (0.8%). 0.6% rent from the local authority; this is lower than elsewhere (1.7%, 7.4% and 9.4%). 1.9% rent from another social landlord; this is lower than elsewhere (6.8%, 7.3% and 8.2%).

10.6% have private rented; this is lower than elsewhere (16.6%, 11.3% and 15.3%). 1.9% have other private rented; this is the same as the ward and higher than elsewhere (1.2% and 1.4%).

4.3% are living rent-free; this is higher than elsewhere (2.3%, 1.2% and 1.4%).

Summary: there is a variety of housing tenure, including shared ownership, social rented and private rented, but more people own their own homes.

Central heating

HOUSEHOLDS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident	93	100.0	68	100.0	161	100.0
No Central Heating	3	3.2	1	1.5	4	2.5
Gas Central Heating	13	14.0	6	8.8	19	11.8
Electric (Including Storage Heaters) Central Heating	3	3.2	3	4.4	6	3.7
Oil Central Heating	55	59.1	52	76.5	107	66.5
Solid Fuel (For Example Wood, Coal) Central Heating	3	3.2	1	1.5	4	2.5
Other Central Heating	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
Two or More Types of Central Heating	15	16.1	5	7.4	20	12.4

2.5% have no central heating; this is higher than locally (1.9% and 2.1%), and comparable to nationally (2.7%).

11.8% have gas central heating; this is much lower than elsewhere (37.5%, 83.2% and 78.7%). This is because there is virtually no mains gas and this is likely to be bottled gas. 3.7% have electric central heating; this is lower than elsewhere (8.3%, 5.0% and 8.1%).

66.5% have oil central heating; this is much higher than elsewhere, even the ward (38.3%, 4.4% and 4.1%). This is the converse of gas. Due to the dispersed rural settlements and relative remoteness, most people have to have an oil tank.

2.5% have solid fuel heating; this is lower than the ward (2.8%) but higher than the authority (0.6%) and nationally (0.7%).

0.6% have other central heating; this is less than locally (0.9%) and nationally (1.6%).

12.4% have two or more types; this is more than the ward (10.4%), authority (3.7%) and nationally (4.1%)

Summary: there is a mixture of central heating, but due to the dispersed rural settlements and relative remoteness, the majority of households have oil.

Number of rooms and occupancy rate

HOUSEHOLD SPACES	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident	93	100.0	68	100.0	161	100.0
1 room	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2 rooms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3 rooms	1	1.1	2	2.9	3	1.9
4 rooms	5	5.4	2	2.9	7	4.3
5 rooms	15	16.1	6	8.8	21	13.0
6 rooms	15	16.1	9	13.2	24	14.9
7 rooms	9	9.7	11	16.2	20	12.4
8 rooms	17	18.3	10	14.7	27	16.8
9 or more rooms	31	33.3	28	41.2	59	36.6

HOUSEHOLD SPACES	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident	93	100.0	68	100.0	161	100.0
1 person in household	14	15.1	13	19.1	27	16.8
2 persons in household	40	43.0	34	50.0	74	46.0
3 persons in household	14	15.1	8	11.8	22	13.7
4 persons in household	16	17.2	10	14.7	26	16.1
5 persons in household	3	3.2	2	2.9	5	3.1
6 persons in household	6	6.5	1	1.5	7	4.3
7 persons in household	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8 persons or more in household	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Over 50% of houses in the Area have 7 or more rooms (7 rooms equating to a 3-bedroom house with bathroom and 3 rooms downstairs).

Huxley: 251 persons in 93 households = 2.7 persons per household

Foulk Stapleford: 161 persons in 68 households = 2.4 persons per household

Combined: 412 persons in 161 households = 2.6 persons per household

Summary: the higher percentage of larger houses in the Area supports a higher number of persons per household (2.6%) than elsewhere (2.3%)

locally and 2.4% nationally). This was corroborated by the data from our questionnaire collection, which gave a household size of 2.87 persons.

Household composition

HOUSEHOLDS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Households	93	100.0	68	100.0	161	100.0
One Person Household; Total	14	15.1	13	19.1	27	16.8
One Person Household; Aged 65 and Over	10	10.8	6	8.8	16	9.9
One Person Household; Other	4	4.3	7	10.3	11	6.8
One Family Only; Total	73	78.5	51	75.0	124	77.0
One Family Only; All Aged 65 and Over	11	11.8	16	23.5	27	16.8
One Family Only; Married/Same-Sex Civil Partnership/Cohabiting Couple	55	59.1	34	50.0	89	55.3
One Family Only; Lone Parent	7	7.5	1	1.5	8	5.0
Other Household Types; Total	6	6.5	3	4.4	9	5.6
Other Household Types; With Dependent Children	4	4.3	1	1.5	5	3.1
Other Household Types; All Full-Time Students	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Household Types; Other	2	2.2	2	2.9	4	2.5

There is a much lower percentage of one person households than elsewhere; 16.8% in the Area compared to 25.6% for the ward, 29.6% authority and 30.2% nationally. This is more due to the number of people under 65 living alone in the Area, rather than those aged 65 or over.

The percentage of people living as one family is slightly higher than elsewhere; 77% in the area compared to 70.4% ward, 65.0% authority and 61.8 % nationally. This is more due to a higher number of families over 65 (16.8% compared to 13.3% ward, 9.5% authority and 8.2% national), than couples (55.3% compared to 63.2% ward, 55.2% authority and 51.2% national).

There are fewer lone parent families; 5% compared to 7.2%, 9.8% and 10.6%

There are 5.6% other household types; this is lower than the ward (4%), similar to the authority (5.4%) and lower than nationally (7.9%). More of

the other households have dependent children; (5.6% compared to 0.1%, 0.4% and 0.6%). There are no student households.

Summary: there is a much lower percentage of one person households than elsewhere and lone parent families. More people live as one family.

Households with dependent children

HOUSEHOLDS	HUXLEY		FOULK STAPLEFORD		COMBINED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Households with dependent children	30	100.0	14	100.0	44	100.0
One Family Only; with dependent children	26	86.7	13	92.9	39	88.6
Married or Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple	21	70.0	12	85.7	33	75.0
Cohabiting Couple	2	6.7	0	0.0	2	4.5
Lone Parent	3	10.0	1	7.1	4	9.1
All other households (with dependent children)	4	13.3	1	7.1	5	11.4
No adults in employment in household with dependent children	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	2.3

The number of families with dependent children is similar to elsewhere; 88.6% compared to 94.4% ward, 93.9% authority and 91% nationally. Of these there are more married or civil partnership couples than elsewhere; 75% compared to 67.7%, 56.2% and 52.4%. There are far fewer cohabiting couples and lone parents in the Area than elsewhere.

More of the other households have dependent children; (11.4% compared to 5.6%, 6.1% and 9.0%).

There are far fewer households with no adults in employment with dependent children, than elsewhere; 2.3% compared to 3.2% ward, 16.2% authority and 14.5% nationally.

Summary: there are more households with dependent children in the Area, that are married or civil partnership couples. There are far fewer households with no adults in employment with dependent children.

Reference: Ward, Unitary Authority and National data (courtesy of Cheshire West and Chester Council)

This is the information, derived from the 2011 Census, which has been used for the comparisons in the above sections.

1. ACCOMMODATION TYPE

	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Whole house or bungalow : detached	994	50.9	43,673	29.6	5,512,289	22.6
Whole house or bungalow : semi-detached	614	31.4	52,927	35.8	7,506,350	30.7
Whole house or bungalow : terraced (including end-terrace)	246	12.6	32,082	21.7	6,028,348	24.7
Flat, Maisonette or apartment	95	4.9	18,045	12.2	5,276,618	21.6
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	4	0.2	1,019	0.7	106,013	0.4
Occupied household spaces	1,869	95.7	141,442	95.7	23,366,044	95.6
Unoccupied household spaces	84	4.3	6,304	4.3	1,063,574	4.4
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All households spaces	1,953		147,746		24,429,618	
All dwellings	1,953		147,568		24,359,880	

2. TENURE

	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Owned: owned outright	769	41.1	49,129	34.7	7,206,954	30.8
Owned: owned with a mortgage or loan	525	28.1	50,976	36.0	7,646,724	32.7
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	26	1.4	1,088	0.8	178,236	0.8
Social rented: rented from council (local authority)	32	1.7	10,482	7.4	2,208,080	9.4
Social rented: other	128	6.8	10,326	7.3	1,910,381	8.2
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	310	16.6	16,021	11.3	3,566,467	15.3
Private rented: other	36	1.9	1,713	1.2	333,711	1.4
Living rent free	43	2.3	1,707	1.2	315,491	1.4
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All households	1,869		141,442		23,366,044	

3. CENTRAL HEATING

	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No central heating	35	1.9	2,989	2.1	624,095	2.7
Gas central heating	700	37.5	117,746	83.2	18,380,370	78.7
Electric (including storage heaters)	155	8.3	7,078	5.0	1,900,765	8.1
Oil central heating	715	38.3	6,269	4.4	962,129	4.1
Solid fuel (for example wood, coal)	53	2.8	894	0.6	174,681	0.7
Other central heating	16	0.9	1,260	0.9	369,534	1.6
Two or more types of central heating	195	10.4	5,206	3.7	954,470	4.1
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All household spaces with at least one usual resident	1,869		141,442		23,366,044	

4. NUMBER OF ROOMS AND OCCUPANCY RATE

	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Average household size (persons per household)	2.3	N/A	2.3	N/A	2.4	N/A
Average number of rooms per household	6.9	N/A	5.8	N/A	5.4	N/A
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.3	N/A	2.9	N/A	2.7	N/A
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less (i.e. overcrowded)	25	1.3	5,882	4.2	1,995,860	8.5
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less (i.e. overcrowded)	20	1.1	3,378	2.4	1,100,606	4.7
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All households	1,869		141,442		23,366,044	

This table shows the average number of people, rooms and bedrooms per household. The table also provides information on occupancy rating which is a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied.

The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula.

The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required (i.e. is overcrowded).

5. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One person household	478	25.6	41,841	29.8	7,067,261	30.2
One person household: aged 65 and over	249	13.3	18,652	13.2	2,903,930	12.4
One person household: other	229	12.3	23,189	16.4	4,163,331	17.8
One family household with no other people	1,316	70.4	91,940	65.0	14,448,646	61.8
One family household: all aged 65 and over	248	13.3	13,452	9.5	1,905,393	8.2
One family only: married / same-sex civil partnership / cohabiting couple	1,181	63.2	78,057	55.2	11,960,882	51.2
One family only: lone parent	135	7.2	13,883	9.8	2,487,764	10.6
All other households	75	4.0	7,661	5.4	1,850,137	7.9
Other household types: with dependent children	26	1.4	2,387	1.7	612,625	2.6
Other household types: all full-time students	2	0.1	618	0.4	132,352	0.6
Other household types: all aged 65 and over	7	0.4	364	0.3	66,167	0.3
Other household types: other	40	2.1	4,292	3.0	1,038,993	4.4
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All households	1,869		141,442		23,366,044	

6. HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

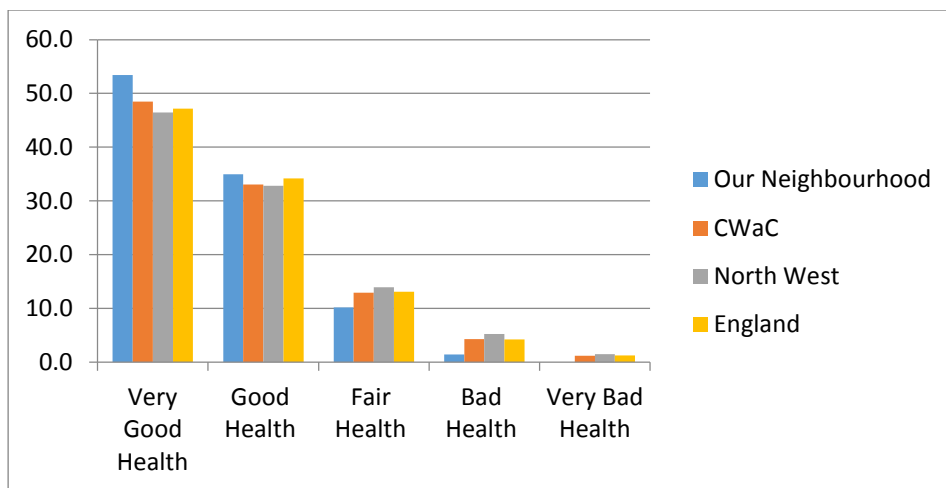
	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One family only (with dependent children)	436	94.4	36,686	93.9	6,178,190	91.0
One family only (with dependent children): married or same-sex civil partnership couple	313	67.7	21,976	56.2	3,557,230	52.4
One family only (with dependent children): cohabiting couple	49	10.6	5,641	14.4	949,564	14.0
One family only (with dependent children): lone parent	74	16.0	9,071	23.2	1,671,396	24.6
All other households (with dependent children)*	26	5.6	2,397	6.1	614,437	9.0
No adults in employment in household with dependent children	15	3.2	4,328	16.2	982,464	14.5
Base for table	Tatenhall Ward		Cheshire West and Chester		England and Wales	
All households with dependent children	462		867,501		6,792,627	

E.3 Health & Wellbeing

General Health

Count	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Total	251	161	412	329,608	7,052,177	53,012,456
Very Good Health	138	82	220	159,777	3,276,592	25,005,712
Good Health	89	55	144	108,967	2,314,301	18,141,457
Fair Health	23	19	42	42,604	982,586	6,954,092
Bad Health	1	5	6	14,259	372,194	2,250,446
Very Bad Health	0	0	0	4,001	106,504	660,749

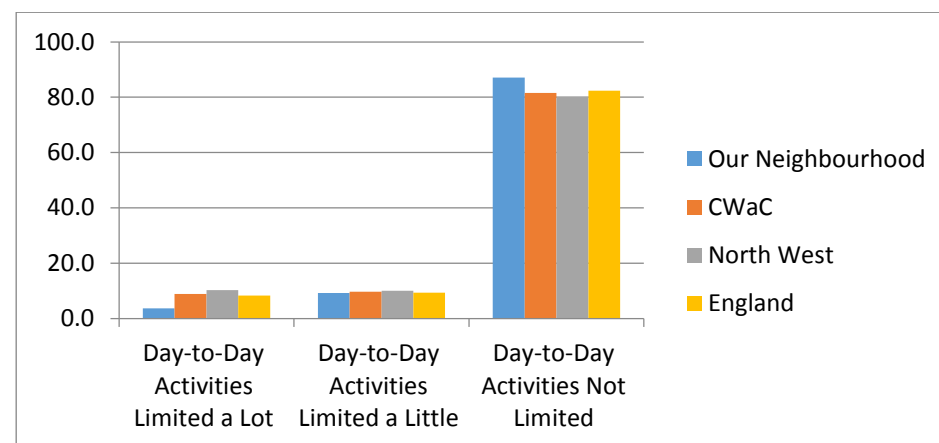
Percentage			Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Very Good Health			53.4	48.5	46.5	47.2
Good Health			35.0	33.1	32.8	34.2
Fair Health			10.2	12.9	13.9	13.1
Bad Health			1.5	4.3	5.3	4.2
Very Bad Health			0.0	1.2	1.5	1.2



Long term health problem or disability (all usual residents)

Count	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Total	251	161	412	329608	7052177	53012456
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	12	3	15	29098	724045	4405394
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	19	19	38	31897	702760	4947192
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	220	139	359	268613	5625372	43659870

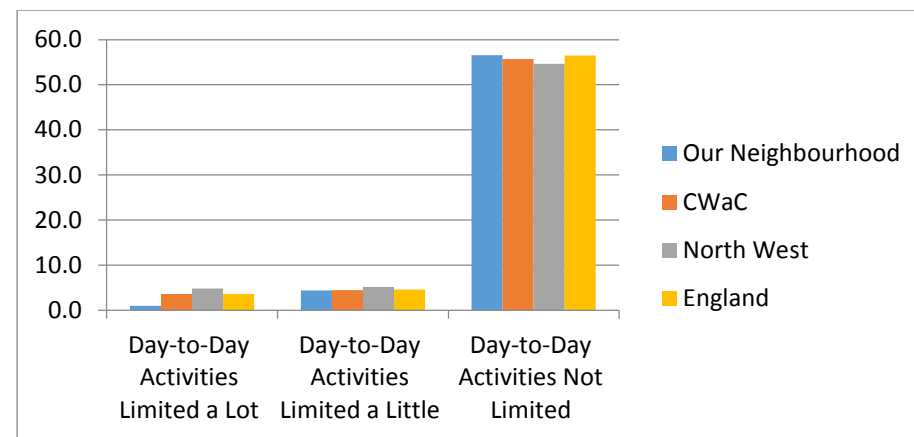
Percentage	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	4.8	1.9	3.6	8.8	10.3	8.3
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	7.6	11.8	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.3
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	87.6	86.3	87.1	81.5	79.8	82.4



Long term health problem or disability (16 to 64 year olds)

Count	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Total	251	161	412	329608	7052177	53012456
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	4	0	4	11961	339883	1924080
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	12	6	18	14811	364185	2452742
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	142	91	233	183601	3852406	29952269

Percentage			Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	1.6	0.0	1.0	3.6	4.8	3.6
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.6
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	56.6	56.5	56.6	55.7	54.6	56.5

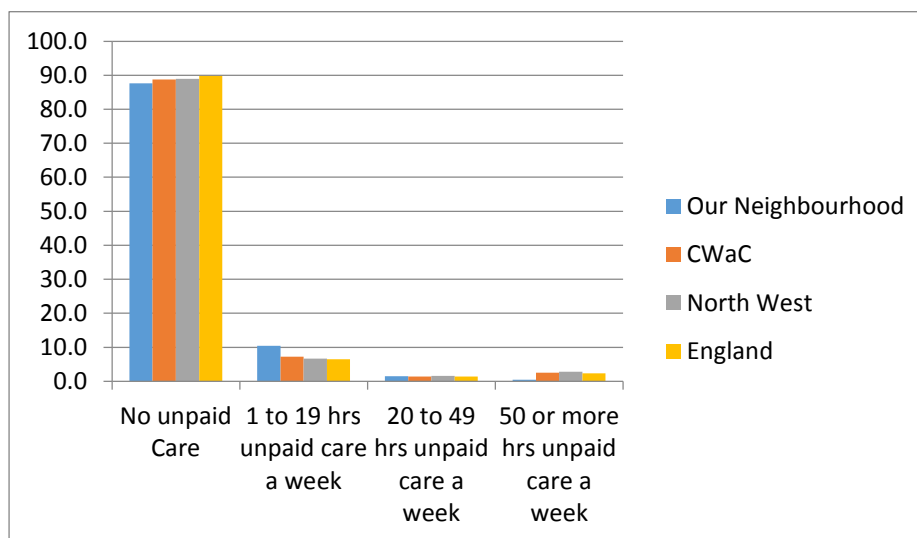


Carers providing unpaid care

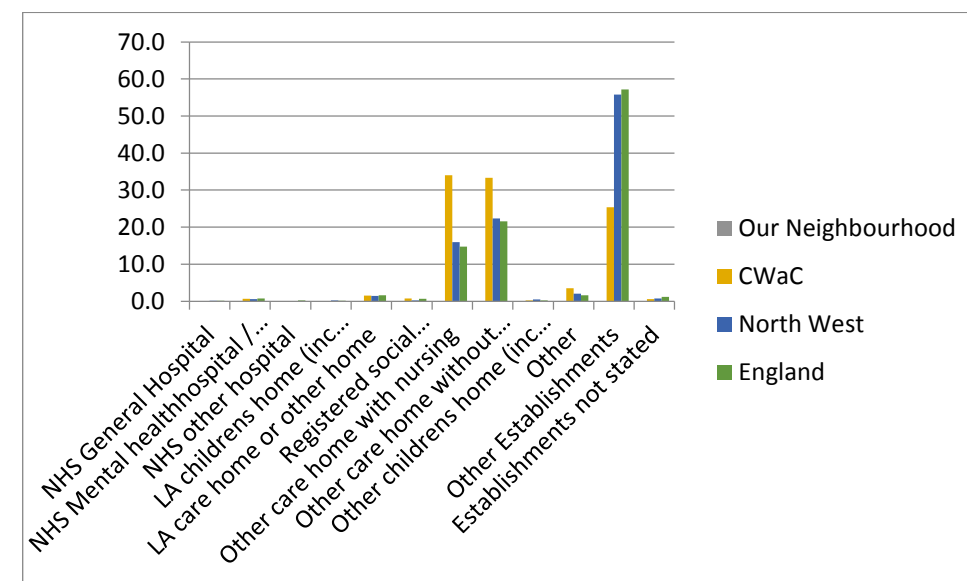
Count	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
Total	251	161	412	329,608	7,052,177	53,012,456
No unpaid Care	224	137	361	292,487	6,270,205	47,582,440
1 to 19 hrs unpaid care a week	22	21	43	23,941	469,493	3,452,636
20 to 49 hrs unpaid care a week	5	1	6	4,723	113,003	721,143
50 or more hrs unpaid care a week	0	2	2	8,457	199,476	1,256,237

Percentage			Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
No unpaid Care	89.2	85.1	87.6	88.7	88.9	89.8

Count	Huxley	FS	Our Area	CWaC	North West	England
1 to 19 hrs unpaid care a week	8.8	13.0	10.4	7.3	6.7	6.5
20 to 49 hrs unpaid care a week	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
50 or more hrs unpaid care a week	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.6	2.8	2.4



Residents in Communal Establishments



F. Census Comparison

Comparison of Data from 2001 vs 2011	Huxley		Foulk Stapleford	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
All people (Persons) ¹	220	251	156	161
All males (Persons) ¹	99	119	73	71
All females (Persons) ¹	121	132	83	90
People living in households (Persons) ¹	220	251	156	161
People living in communal establishments (Persons) ¹	0	0	0	0
People aged 0-4 (Persons) ¹	9	14	5	2
People aged 5-15 (Persons) ¹	30	34	26	16
People aged 16-24 (Persons) ¹	14	22	5	21
People aged 25-44 (Persons) ¹	54	45	32	20
People aged 45-64 (Persons) ¹	73	91	62	56
People aged 65-74 (Persons) ¹	19	31	19	33
People aged 75 and over (Persons) ¹	21	14	7	13
Mean age of population in the area (Persons) ¹	42.60	42.3	44.94	47.90
Median age of population in the area (Persons) ¹	44.00	48	48.00	50.00
Ethnic Groups – White	217	246	156	161
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	3	4	0	0
Asian/Asian British	0	1	0	0
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0	0	0	0
Health All people with a limiting long-term illness (Persons) ¹	27	21	17	14
Religion – Has religion	187	193	127	124
No Religion	21	38	17	29
Religion not stated	12	20	12	8
Dwellings	93	98	68	70

G. Plans

The maps relate to the original defined neighbourhood area prior to the local government boundary review made in 2015. They therefore cover a slightly larger area along the southern boundary than for this plan. The differences are not sufficient to invalidate the data and discussions contained within this supporting document.

All plans are based on mapping information obtained from Ordnance Survey (OS) and used under licence no: 0100053028. The plans have been populated with information obtained from National references or by local surveys undertaken by teams of volunteers. Information provided within the plans can only be considered accurate at the date of each survey that in no case is later than 31st December 2014.

1	Boundary changes
2	2015 Boundary changes
3	Residential distribution
4	Population density
5	Landscape and habitats
6	Drainage network
7	Transport
8	Recreation
9	Traffic flows
10	Officially designated areas
11	Agricultural land usage
12	Agricultural holdings

Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Plan

File No: 01	Title: The Area & Historic Boundaries
Scale: 1:20,000	OS Ref: Map reproduced with permission from Ordnance Survey, Licence No 0100055020

NOTES

Customer

- 1 The purpose of this plan is to show the formally approved area of the Central Gowy (South) Neighbourhood Development Plan.

References

- 2 This plan should be read together with Section 2 of the Supporting Document.

