

Boddington Parish Plan



The Future of our Community

The photographs on the front cover are:

- Image 1* View north of the cross-roads in the centre of Upper Boddington
- Image 2* View along Banbury Road in Lower Boddington



Boddington Parish Plan

Chairman's Statement

January 4, 2018

Dear Parishioner

I am very pleased to announce the publication of the Boddington Parish Plan. The Plan may be found online at <http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk>. If you are unable to access the document online please contact one of your Parish Councillors to arrange collection of a copy.

The Plan document sets out the Parish Council's developing strategy and action plans on areas including community, facilities and leisure, housing, traffic and road safety and green and open spaces. The conclusions, strategy and action plans are informed and shaped by the results of the Parish Plan Questionnaire which are included in full in the document.

The Parish Plan is, and will remain, a work in progress, evolving through experience and continued consultation with you, the parishioners of Boddington.

I would like to thank Dr Malcolm Stewart for his outstanding effort in collating comprehensive background information on the Parish, the questionnaire results and our strategy and plans into this single document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dennis Burton', written in a cursive style.

Dr Dennis Burton

Chairman

Boddington Parish Council

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Special thanks to our outstanding local photographers Alan Sheers and Simon Harding for providing most of the images in this document. Further examples of their work can be found on Facebook. Simon's page is at <https://www.facebook.com/myboddington/> and Alan's page is at <https://www.facebook.com/alansheersphotography/>. Our additional thanks are due to Simon for putting together the montage on the rear cover – not an easy task given the vast selection of beautiful images to choose from.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Parish Council decided in 2016 to set down a vision and strategy for the future of Boddington that reflects, so far as is possible and practicable, the wishes of the residents. It was recognised that there were likely to be differing views among residents regarding what might be best for the parish and its parishioners in the future. In order to understand the views of residents on a wide range of community matters and to be as inclusive as possible it was decided that a Parish Plan was preferable to a Neighbourhood Plan¹. Though lacking in the legal weight attached to an adopted Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Plan will be taken into consideration as appropriate by South Northants Council.

The completed Parish Plan will be for the benefit of the Parish Council, householders and local businesses, local community groups, statutory bodies and public authorities. It incorporates views of residents gathered through public consultation, online consultation and a detailed questionnaire. The questionnaire was completed by 54 per cent of residents and supplied valuable data which has contributed to the actions agreed in this Parish Plan.

Having a Parish Plan ensures that all decisions made by the Parish Council relating to use of village assets and amenities are made on the basis of clear evidence of what the majority of the community want for the parish. The Parish Plan also highlights other matters that require attention as a priority.

What is a Parish Plan?

A Parish Plan gives information about the Parish, sets out local issues and how the community wants to develop over the next 5-10 years. A Parish Plan is a form of community-led action plan that reflects the views of parishioners; it provides the local vision based on how residents would like to see an area change, and be protected, into the future. A Parish Plan usually considers a range of topics, such as the environment, recreation and leisure, traffic safety and green spaces and provides a useful steer for a Parish Council when making decisions that affect the community. Evidence derived from widespread and effective community involvement can inform Parish Council responses to planning applications and other consultations. The Parish Plan is a working document and as such it can be modified from time to time, with further consultation if necessary.

It is important to note however that whilst priorities are expressed through widespread consultation, this does not mean that a Parish Council is able to deliver against these priorities in all cases. Other factors for Parish Councils to consider include, but are not restricted to, budgets and financial planning, competing priorities, accountability and governance especially when delegating community services, existing opportunities to deliver outcomes, and timeframes.

¹ An adopted Neighbourhood Plan has more legal weight than a Parish Plan but focuses only on planning and land use. Neighbourhood Plans are also more expensive to produce.

It should be noted that not all priorities are the responsibility of a Parish Council, however the evidence produced from consultation will assist other public and statutory bodies in prioritising their work.

Producing the Parish plan

The Parish Plan is owned by the Parish Council and prepared on behalf of all residents in Upper and Lower Boddington.

The Parish Council commissioned the support of an independent consultant² to lead the process for gathering the views of parishioners. The consultant was supported by a volunteer Steering Group of representative parishioners³. The Parish Council is very grateful to the team of volunteers who assisted with every step of the consultation process.

The widest range of village opinions was sought through 4 Community Open Days during October 2016. The Open Days revealed a diverse range of opinions and contrasting views on some aspects of parish life. It was impossible to declare a common viewpoint on all issues, but the open days were informative in preparing the key issues for the parish plan survey questionnaire.

The survey was distributed to all 635 people on the electoral role and 343 (54%) unique⁴ returns were received by post or online. The independent consultant was asked to produce both a summary and a detailed analysis of the results⁵. The Parish Council has used the feedback from the questionnaire, along with considering a range of other factors, to decide the way forward for the parish.

Format of this document

Chapter 2 describes Boddington in the context of its surroundings and draws on information from various sources including census data from 2011 and 2001. Topics covered include location, facilities, population, households and finance.

Chapter 3 summarises the responses from the parish survey and other consultations with parishioners and Chapter 4 sets out the Parish Council's vision for the future, how that vision can be achieved and over what time frame.

² Shaping Communities Ltd - www.shapingcommunities.co.uk

³ More information about the Steering Group members, and the Terms of Governance, including accountability to the Parish Council, can be found on the Parish Plan website, along with minutes of all meetings, at <http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk>.

⁴ Each questionnaire had a unique reference number to prevent duplicate responses

⁵ Available at <http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk/index.php/parish-plan>

2 BODDINGTON: A SNAPSHOT

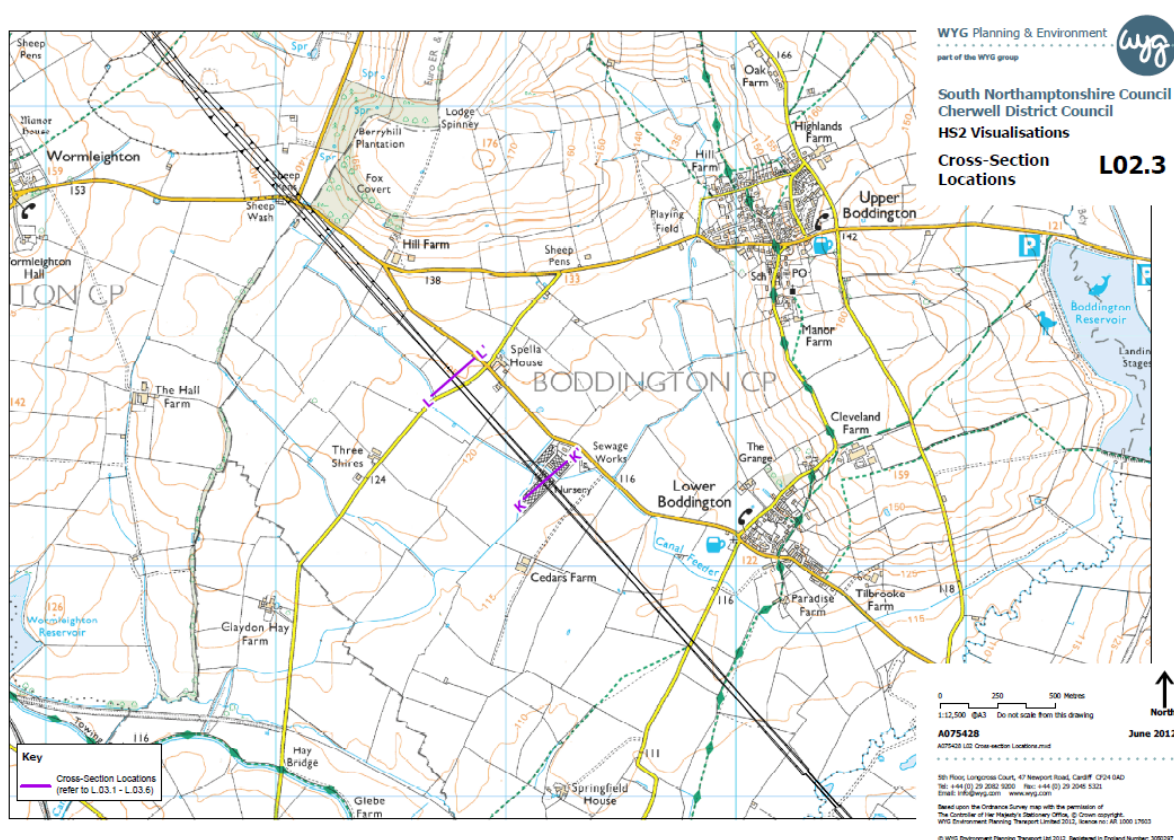
Location

The Parish of Boddington (Figure 1) lies in beautiful countryside close to the county boundaries of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. The Parish includes the villages of Upper and Lower Boddington, the Wildlife Trust’s Boddington Meadow and part of Boddington Reservoir which is used for sailing and recreational fishing. HS2 will traverse the parish on a South-east/North-west path to the south of the Banbury road in Lower Boddington (Figure 2).

Figure 1 The Parish of Boddington



Figure 2 Trajectory of HS2 across the Parish



Upper Boddington is the larger of the two villages and sits on a hill just over 155m (508ft) above sea level, bounded on the east side by the Welsh Road an old drover’s route and on the west side, after descending to 130m (425ft) above sea level, by a small stream and tributary of the river Cherwell. Lower Boddington is situated 1½ km down the southern slope of the hill at 122m (400ft) above sea level i.e. some 33m (108ft) lower.

Boddington lies in the parliamentary constituency of South Northamptonshire (electoral Ward of Danvers and Wardoun) which has been represented by Conservative MP Andrea Leadsom since 2010. Boddington is surrounded by the parishes of Byfield, Aston-le walls, Claydon, Wormleighton, Priors Hardwick, and Priors Marston (Figure 3).

Boddington may share problems with its neighbours, but those neighbours belong to different governance bodies (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

The principal towns in the area are: Banbury (11.7 miles), Brackley (15.4 miles), Coventry (22.4miles), Daventry (10.8 miles), Leamington Spa (15.1 miles), Northampton (20.7 miles), Southam (9.5miles), Stratford-upon-Avon (24.4 miles), Towcester (15.6 miles) and Warwick (17.9 miles).

In the South Northants Local Plan settlement hierarchy, Brackley and Towcester are designated as first tier ‘rural service centres’ and Bugbrooke (14.5miles), Deanshanger (25 miles), Middleton Cheney (9.2 miles) and Roade (20 miles) as second tier primary service villages. Upper and Lower Boddington are designated as a ‘third tier settlement’.

The nearest railway stations are Banbury (11.7 miles), Leamington Spa (15.1 miles) and Long Buckby (14.1 miles). Birmingham airport is 31 miles away and both the M1 and the M40 motorways are within reasonable motoring distance.

Figure 3 Parishes surrounding Boddington

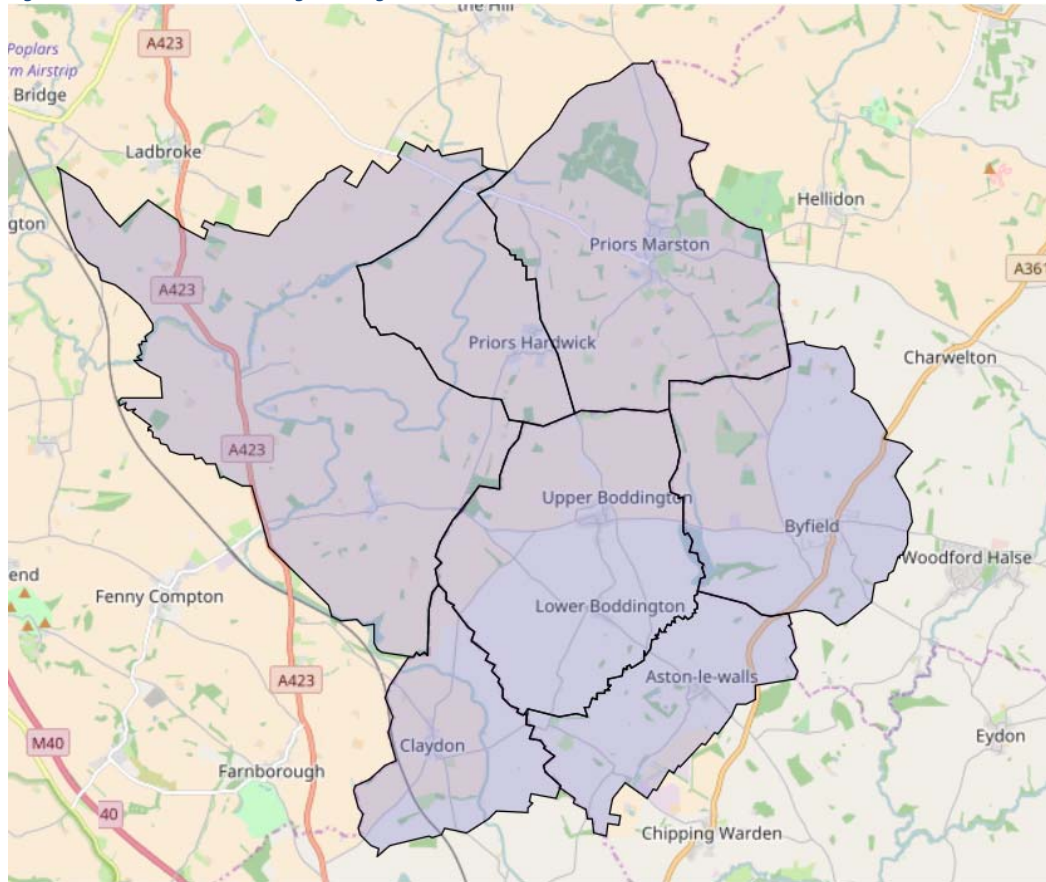
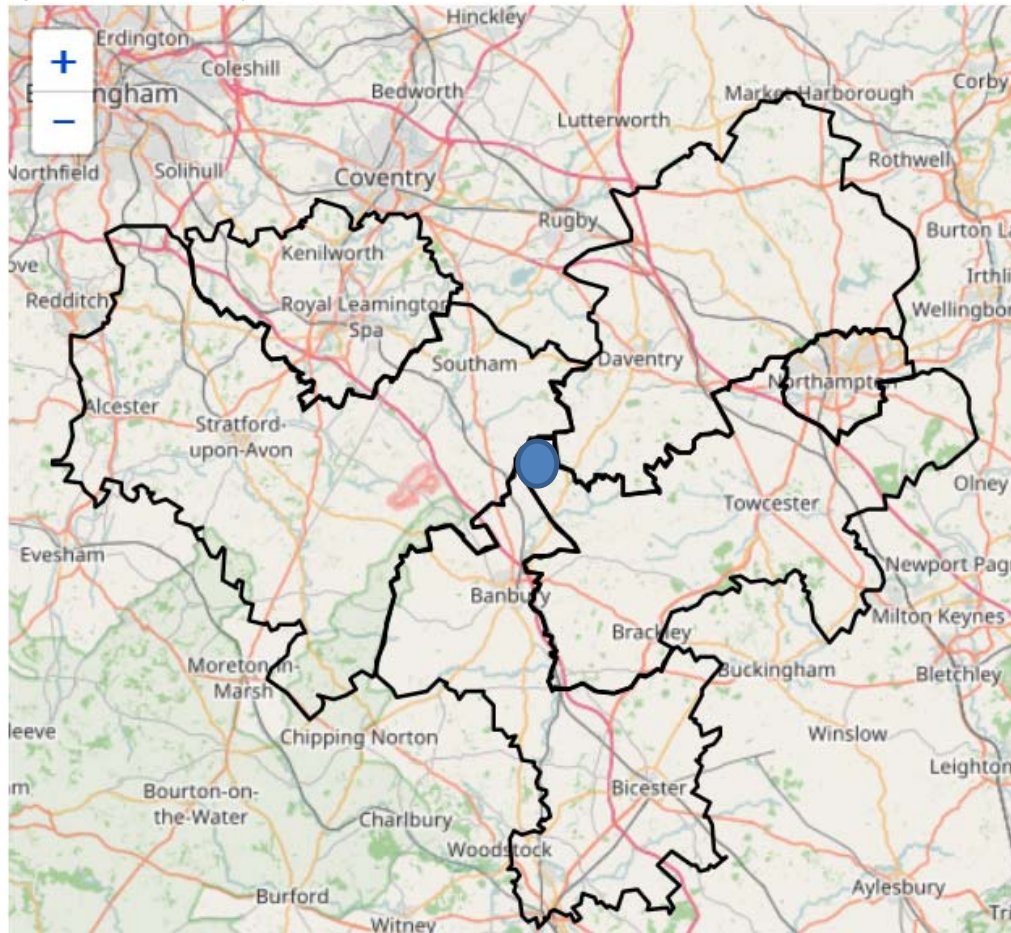


Figure 4 Governance of Boddington and its neighbouring parishes

Parish	Local Authority	County	Region
Claydon with Clattercot	Cherwell	Oxfordshire	South East
Priors Hardwick	Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwickshire	West Midlands
Priors Marston	Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwickshire	West Midlands
Wormleighton	Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwickshire	West Midlands
Aston le Walls	South Northants	Northamptonshire	East Midlands
Boddington	South Northants	Northamptonshire	East Midlands
Byfield	Daventry	Northamptonshire	East Midlands

Figure 5 Local Authority Boundaries



Boddington is listed in the Domesday Book as *Botendon*. Earthworks, depressions and foundations of stone buildings provide evidence of its former inhabitants⁶. The parish contains many old, listed buildings as well as fine views but these are not sufficient to fulfil the criteria of an area of “special architectural or historic interest”.

Facilities

For planning purposes, both the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (WNJCS) and the South Northamptonshire Local Plan (SNLP) use a settlement hierarchy. The SNC Local plan part2 Consultation document adopts a slightly different system to that in the WNCJS. A comparison of the two schemes can be found in Appendix A. Under SNC’s proposed classification, Boddington is a Secondary Service Village i.e. a third-tier settlement with a limited range of facilities and services, with scope for limited development to meet any identified local or specialist need. Brackley and Towcester are designated as Rural Service Centres and the SNC plan is that community facilities (including health and education) intended to meet the needs of the wider district should be located within or adjoining these Rural Service Centres.⁷

⁶ Also see SNC’s Assessment of Upper Boddington available at <http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk/index.php/home-news-main/261-conservation-area-assessments>

⁷ South Northamptonshire Local Plan Part2 Pre-submission September 2017 pp.39

The ranking within the settlement hierarchy is based on a scoring of the perceived services and facilities in the village. The facilities and priorities within the matrix have changed⁸ during the preparation of the SNC consultation plan and Upper and Lower Boddington are no longer rated as separate villages. Boddington is an active parish with a number of key groups that organise or hold activities for the benefit of local residents of all ages⁹.

Each of the facilities on which Boddington and Aston-le-Walls was scored in shown in Figure 6. The final score for Boddington Parish was 39.

Figure 6 SNC 'Serviceability' Matrix - Aston-le-Walls, Upper and Lower Boddington.

Services and Facilities and suggested	Score	Aston-le-Walls	Lower Bod.	Upper Bod.
Most important services and facilities				
Secondary school	10			
GP surgery/Health centre	10/5			
Primary school	10	10		10
Very important services and facilities				
Bus service frequency to urban area	5			
General store	5			
Post office	5			
Broadband	5		5	5
Recreational Facilities	5			5
Nursery/pre-school provision	5			5
Community facilities	5	5		5
Important services and facilities				
Public House	3		3	3
Local Employment	1-4			
Less important services and facilities				
Restaurant Café/Takeaway	2			
Allotments	2			
Social Club	2	2		
Park/Wildlife site	2	2		2
Adult education facility	2	2		
Permanent Library	2			
Other Considerations				
Distance to urban area		4	4	4
Distance to rural service centre				
Distance to GP Surgery	0-6			
Distance to rail station	0-8			
		25	12	39

⁸ E.g Religious buildings, petrol stations, police stations and distance to secondary school are no longer facilities that are scored. Broadband connection has not been added.

⁹ Information regarding community groups and activities can be found on the Parish website www.boddingtonparish.co.uk

MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Secondary School

Boddington Church of England Academy is a main feeder school for Chenderit School in Middleton Cheney (7 miles away). A school bus service serves Parish children. Some children are sent to Southam but very few elsewhere. Several children are educated privately. They tend to go to Warwick School for boys or The Kings High School for girls also in Warwick. Some children attend Sibford School in Oxfordshire. Over the years, parents have sent their children to other private schools which are too numerous to mention.

GP Surgery and Health Care

No health facilities exist in the parish, nor any adult social care provision such as a Day Care Centre or Nursing Home. Within a 5-mile radius there are 3 GP Surgeries that serve Boddington: Byfield Medical Centre, Fenny Compton Surgery and Cropedy Surgery. Northampton General (18.1 miles) is the nearest in County Accident & Emergency hospital. However, it is much further away than the Accident & Emergency Hospitals in surrounding counties i.e the Horton General in Banbury, Oxon (8.7 miles), the Warwick hospital (14.4 miles), and University Hospital Coventry (17.9 miles).

A parish council owned defibrillator is available in Upper Boddington and it is hoped to provide another in Lower Boddington in due course.

Primary School

In 1870, the year of the first Education Act which provided education for all, the Rev. Edward Sale undertook to build a school as there was none in the Parish. He gathered contributions from many people and paid some £260 himself toward the cost of £718. There have, of course, been many changes since 1870 but the original school building remains in use accommodating classes for Years Two to Six. In the 1970s a temporary classroom was erected and this remained on site until the new hall extension was completed in 2001. Subsequent work has created a new Reception/Year 1 class with a covered outdoor activity area and a large kitchen/work area for cookery classes which also doubles as the Staff Room. An outdoor play area with decking has been added to the rear of the school and new gardens developed with the help of lottery funding.

In recent years Boddington School federated with Culworth Primary School and shares a Headteacher and a Governing Body. In 2013 the school changed to Academy status as part of the South Northants Church of England Multi Academy Trust in a move to secure the future of our small village primary school.

Many of the parish primary aged children attend the Boddington Church of England Academy but some attend schools in Chipping Warden, Aston le Walls and Byfield

Boddington Church of England Academy was visited by Ofsted in June 2016 and described by the inspector as *“a small friendly village school that cares for each individual pupil and develops their confidence well. Pupils are excited to come into school after a holiday to find out about the new*

topics they will be learning. Pupils whom I met with described the school as 'awesome' and 'amazing'.¹⁰. The Ofsted overall effectiveness rating was 'Good'¹¹.

VERY IMPORTANT SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Bus Service

There are no scheduled bus services through the parish although County Connect¹² service is available if pre-booked.

General store & Post Office

The permanent general store and post office in Upper Boddington closed in 2012.

The nearest permanent Post Office facility is in Byfield. An outreach Post Office, offering a range of services, operates from Boddington Village Hall on Tuesday afternoons from 2-4pm and on Friday mornings from 10-12am.

The Co-ops in Fenny Compton, Byfield, Woodford Halse and Byfield petrol station (which has a small Mace store) are popular local convenience stores with the major supermarket brands being present in Daventry, Banbury and Southam. All the major supermarkets offer a home delivery service to villages which is becoming increasingly popular.

Nursery and pre-school

The number of nursery and pre-school attendees at Boddington has dropped for a number of reasons. The number of days covered may be an important factor. Orchard day nursery in Woodford Halse is popular.

Community facilities

Village Hall

A modern Village Hall is located on flat land on the west side of Upper Boddington. Facilities include two halls, a meeting room, a bar and kitchen. The lower hall has full level disabled access and disabled toilets and there is a stair lift to the upper floor. The Hall is run by volunteers and is a registered charity. Boddington Village Hall¹³ exists primarily to provide a place for our Community to gather and celebrate.

The Hall is home to a number of local community groups including the WI, the Parish Council, Love Ballet and Zumba, Yoga, Line Dancing, Badminton Club, short mat bowls and the Gardening Club. The Hall is frequently transformed into an exciting and unusual venue for weddings, parties or other events.

¹⁰ <https://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/inspection-reports/find-inspection-report/provider/ELS/140056>

¹¹ Ofsted's possible overall effectiveness rating for the school are: 1 = Outstanding; 2 = Good; 3 = Requires improvement; 4 = Inadequate.

¹² http://www.county-connect.co.uk/timetables/County_Connect_user_guide.pdf

¹³ <http://www.boddingtonvillagehall.co.uk/>

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The village hall committee puts together a number of fundraising and charity events throughout the year including ceilidhs, discos and quizzes. Every year there is a Dinner Dance to raise funds for the Hall and to showcase the exciting ideas for the venue.

Image 3 View of the Village Hall and Charles Cowper Playing Field looking east



The Cafe is open in the Hall on a Friday between 10am and 12am at the same time as the Post Office. Coffee is served in individual cafetieres and in fine bone china. Everyone is welcome, coffee, tea and cake are all £1 each.

Sports Pitches and play equipment

Adjacent to the Village Hall is the Charles Cowper Playing Field, formerly known as the cricket field. Charles Francis Cowper offered the field to the Parish Council in his will dated May 1977. Under the terms of that will the parish were to pay two-thirds of its valuation and the remaining third was gifted to the Parish on the condition that the field only be used as a playing field in the future. Charles Cowper died on the 14th November 1977 and the Parish Council acquired the land on 19th August 1978.

In 2005 the parish council purchased play equipment and safety matting costing approximately £17,000 which was installed on the Charles Cowper Playing Field. The current replacement value of this equipment is approximately £40,000 The equipment consists of:

- 1 honeycomb roundabout
- Traditional swing 1 bay 2 cradles
- Traditional swing 1 bay 2 seats
- Multiplay system with 2 monkey bars on slider and climber
- Snowdon Summit dome climber

The council has reserved £4,000 to purchase a nest swing and has been awarded a grant from Tesco of £8,000 towards new play equipment.

IMPORTANT SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Public Houses

The Parish has two public houses. The Plough in upper Boddington is a freehouse and the Carpenters Arms in Lower Boddington is owned by the Hook Norton Brewery.

Image 4 The Plough Inn in Upper Boddington



Image 5 The Carpenters Arms in Lower Boddington



LESS IMPORTANT SERVICES AND FACILITIES

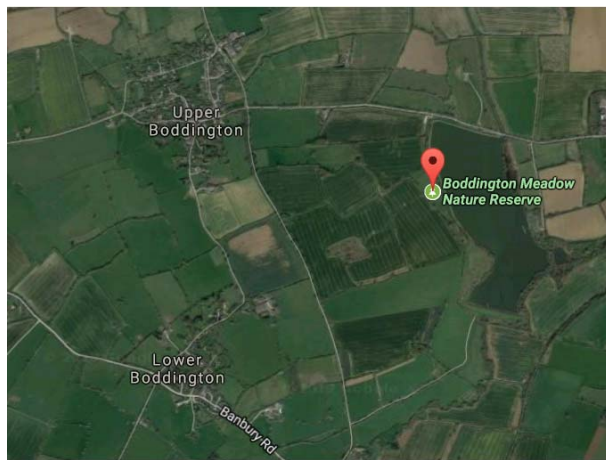
Park/Wildlife site

There is no formal pocket park in the parish but the parish benefits from two Nature Reserves in the immediate vicinity of the Boddington reservoir.

Boddington Meadow Nature Reserve

Within the parish is the Boddington Meadow, a 2.3 hectare nature reserve to the east of Upper Boddington. Access is from the west side of the Boddington Reservoir. Boddington meadow has never been ploughed and it is managed in a traditional way to encourage uncommon plants, such as great burnet and pepper-saxifrage. There are amphibians including frogs and toads, and butterflies including meadow browns, orange-tips, peacocks, ringlets and small tortoiseshells.

Image 6 Google image of Boddington Meadow



On the Byfield Parish side of the reservoir is a second reserve that provides an important refuge for wildlife. The Byfield pool was constructed as a water supply for the Oxford Canal in the 1790s, while the reservoir was built some hundred years later. It is now a tranquil reserve that is a delightful place to see and hear warblers and wildfowl and an excellent site for dragonflies and damselflies, as well as large numbers of frogs and other amphibians.

Both the Boddington Meadow and the Byfield Pool reserves are managed by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire.



Jubilee Field

In the centre of Upper Boddington is approximately 3.5 acres of public open space owned by the Parish Council called The Jubilee Field. When the field was purchased in 2012 it had been neglected for many years and was severely overgrown. The efforts of enthusiastic volunteers has gradually transformed the field. There is plenty of seating provided for those wishing to sit quietly whilst admiring the wide landscape views over Warwickshire & Oxfordshire as far as Edge Hill or to watch a perfect sunset. The wildflowers are a kaleidoscope of colour in the spring & early summer and a grass maze and willow dome adds to the enjoyment of the very young. A public footpath runs through the field and it is a popular place for dog walkers.

Image 9 Looking North-east across the Jubilee Field



Permanent Library

Although Boddington does not have a permanent library, a mobile library service stops outside 14 Farm Stile, Upper Boddington on the first Thursday of each month between 12:50 and 13:10 hours.

UNRATED SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Places of Worship

The parish also has two places of worship worthy of mention even though they are not part of the settlement hierarchy assessment by SNC. The Church in Upper Boddington, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is mainly 15th century, but has examples of three styles of architecture - Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular - the tower being the last of these. The Church is described in Pevsner's Northamptonshire. A church treasure is an ancient wooden dug-out chest, banded with iron. The registers date from 1558, the oldest being kept in the Northamptonshire Record Office at Wootton Hall in Northampton.

The church bells ceased ringing at St. John the Baptist in 2004, when it was noted that the church tower was about to descend on the congregation. In December 2007, a committee of stalwarts led the village in a frenzy of well supported, and successful, fundraising events aimed at restoring the tower. The sum of £130k was raised in a period of two and a half years, including a grant of £41k from English Heritage and smaller donations from approximately twenty other charities. In 2008 the extensive restoration of the tower was completed; and it was made fit for the re-hanging of the five bells. There is room in the tower for six bells, so a new bell was cast and all six bells were installed in the church. After a silence of six years, the bells of Boddington now ring out again calling the faithful to prayer.

Image 10 The Parish Church of St. John the Baptist



Image 11 The Methodist Chapel in Upper Boddington



The first certain date for the arrival of Methodism in Boddington is 1797, when a licence was obtained for a meeting house. There is reason to believe that one of these houses was the Bakehouse in Upper Boddington (now Peel Cottage). The first chapel still stands as it is the building attached to the Old Post Office in Lower Boddington. When this became inadequate for

the numbers of people, a chapel was built in Upper Boddington in 1865 in what is now known as Chapel Lane. In 1885 Mr. Cherry of Lower Boddington gave land there for a new chapel. This has now been converted into a house, but the chapel in Upper Boddington is still in use.

Rights of Way

A number of rights of way criss-cross the Parish (Figure 7 and Appendix B) and the Parish council provides on its website a walker's guide around Boddington¹⁴. The Millennium Way (Figure 8), from Pershore in Worcestershire to Middleton Cheney, is a 100 mile Central England long distance walk that passes through the Parish. Two shorter circular walks that include both the Millennium Way and the rights of way within the parish are described¹⁵ by the 41 Club¹⁶.

Figure 7 Rights of Way

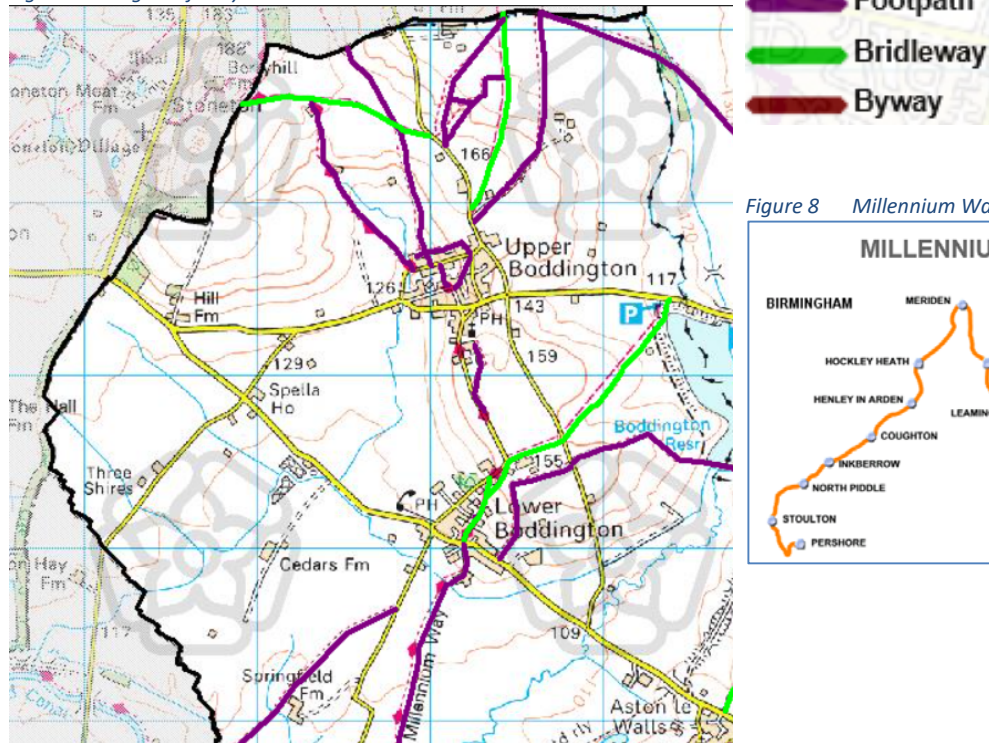


Figure 8 Millennium Way



Population

THE WIDER PICTURE

In the local authority areas surrounding Boddington the population has been increasing (

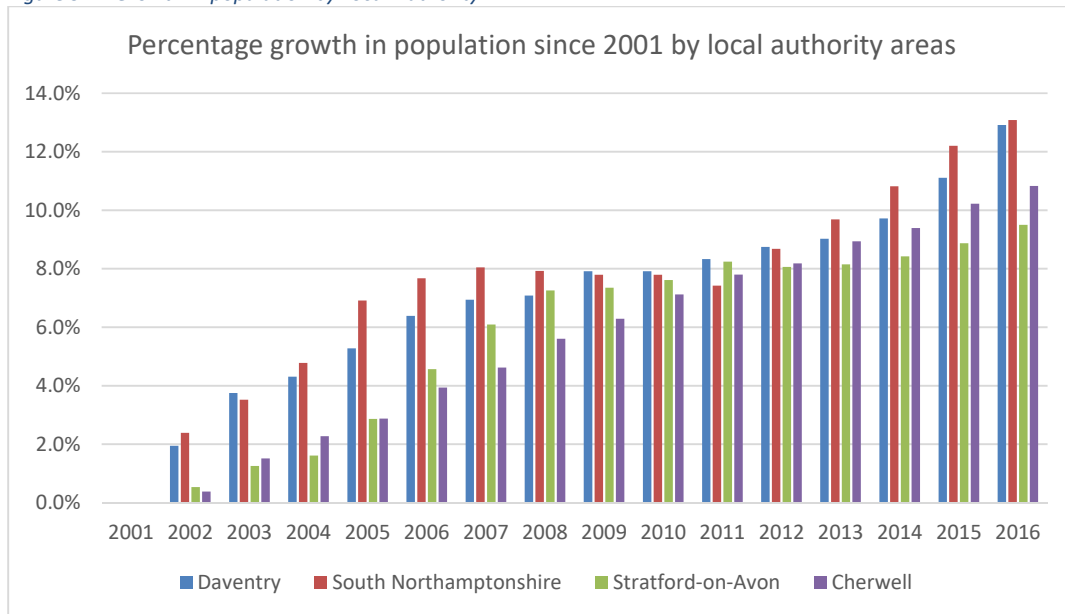
Figure 9) but not at the same rate. Population growth in Northamptonshire districts has been far greater than those in Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. The number of children aged 0-15 has remained fairly static (Figure 10) and in the case of Daventry there has actually been a reduction.

¹⁴ <http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk/index.php/main-articles/29-local-walks-around-boddington>

¹⁵ <http://www.walking.41club.org/ShortUpperBod.htm> and <http://www.walking.41club.org/ShortClaydon.htm>

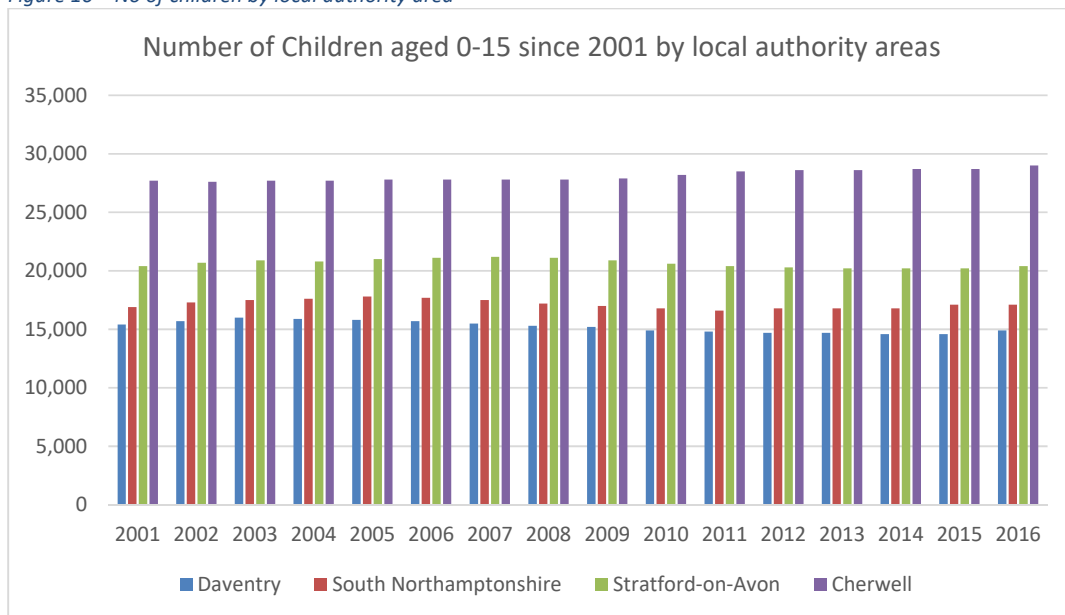
¹⁶ ie retired members of the Round Table.

Figure 9 Growth in population by Local Authority



Source: NOMIS

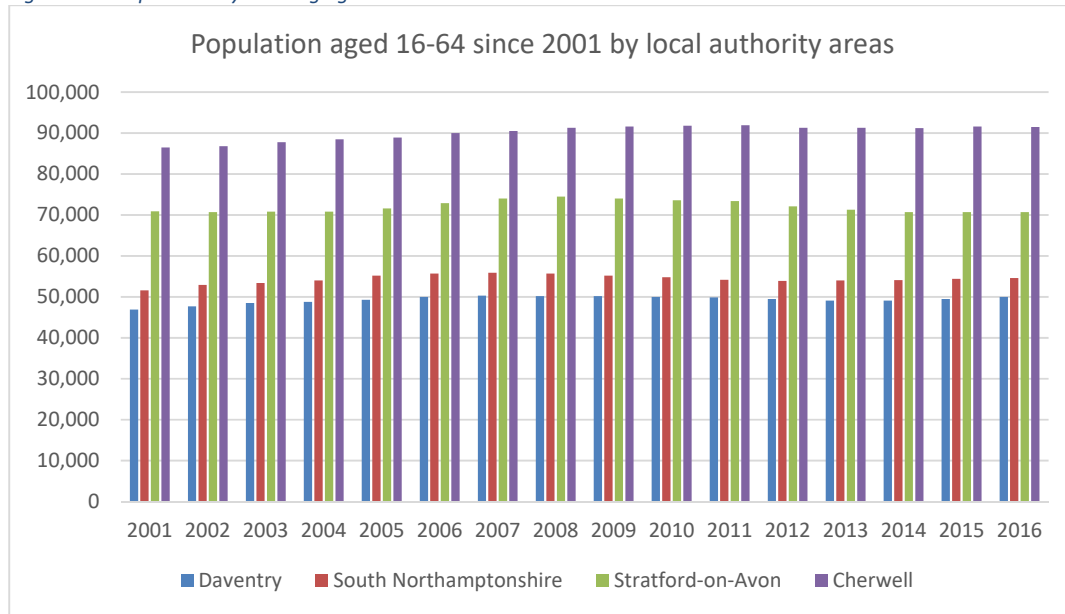
Figure 10 No of children by local authority area



Source: NOMIS

The number of people of traditional working age ie (16-64) across the four areas in 2001 was 255,900 and peaked in 2008 at 271,700 since which the number has fallen to 266,800 in 2016 (Figure 11). Overall this represents a modest increase of 4.26%

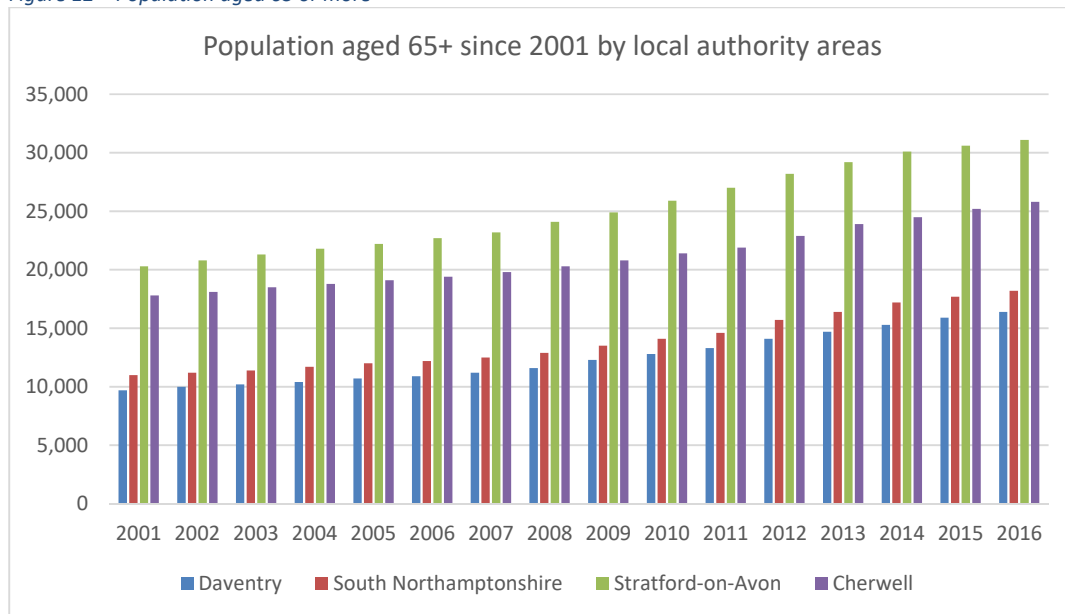
Figure 11 Population by working age



Source: NOMIS

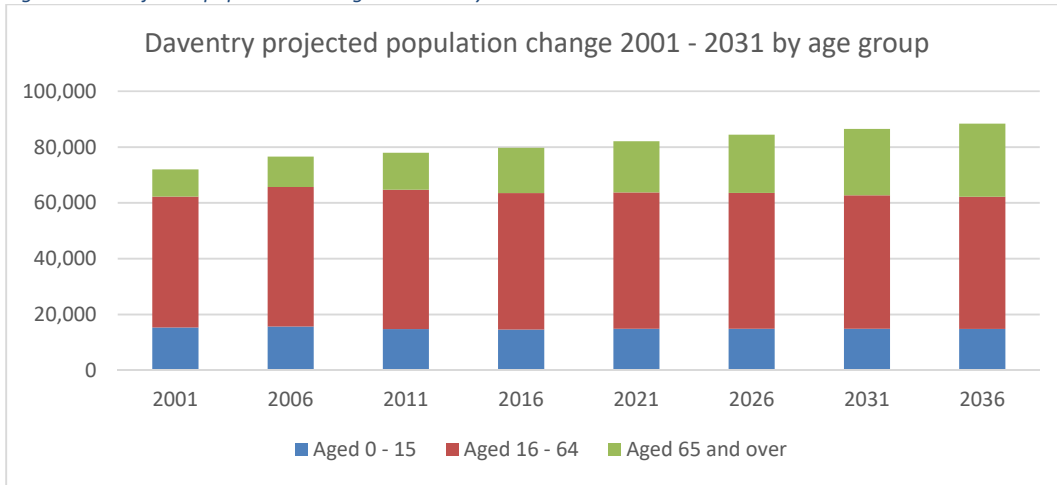
The number of people of retirement age however has increased dramatically (Figure 12) especially in Daventry (+69.1%) and South Northamptonshire (+65.5%) and these trends are expected to continue (Figure 13- Figure 16).

Figure 12 Population aged 65 or more



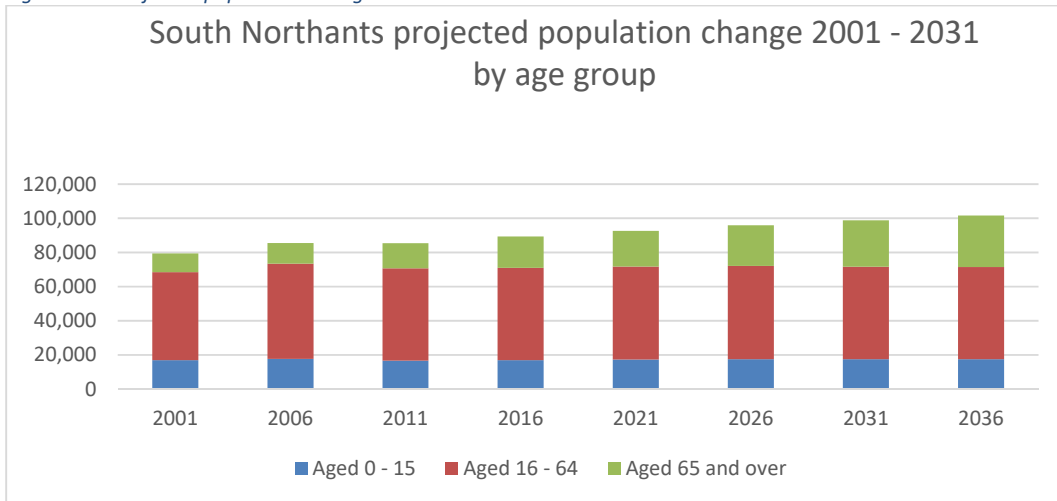
Source: NOMIS

Figure 13 Projected population change in Daventry District 2001-2031



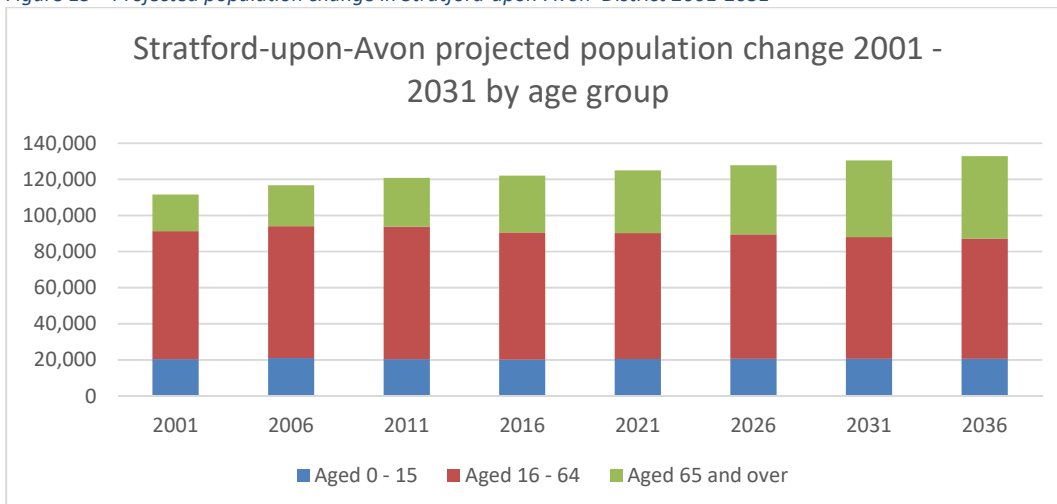
Source: NOMIS

Figure 14 Projected population change in South Northants District 2001-2031



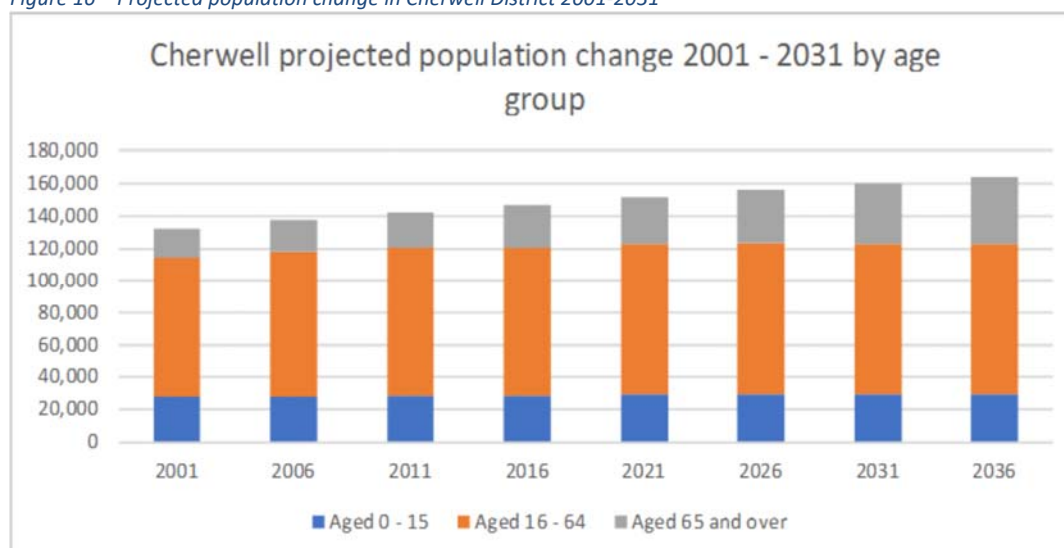
Source: NOMIS

Figure 15 Projected population change in Stratford-upon-Avon District 2001-2031



Source: NOMIS

Figure 16 Projected population change in Cherwell District 2001-2031



Source: NOMIS

THE LOCAL PICTURE

Boddington parish covers 1271.05 hectares and is slightly more densely populated than its immediate neighbours, other than Byfield (Figure 17). Census data is a useful source for identifying changes over time. Figure 18 sets out the changes between 2001 and 2011 for the villages in Boddington and its surroundings. Also shown are the statistics for the surrounding local authority areas. Growth in Upper Boddington is greater than in Lower Boddington. The surrounding parishes have very different results: Aston-le-Walls and Claydon have become smaller whereas Wormleighton and Priors Marston have increased in size by over 10%.

Figure 17 Population statistics by Parish 2011

Parish	Total residents		Males		Females		Area hectares	Pop Density Per hectare
	number	%	number	%	number	%		
Boddington	744	100.0	386	51.9	358	48.1	1,271.05	0.6
Aston-le-Walls	293	100.0	145	49.5	148	50.5	633.85	0.5
Byfield	1,277	100.0	625	48.9	652	51.1	1,116.03	1.1
Priors Marston	579	100.0	290	50.1	289	49.9	1,445.30	0.4
Priors Hardwick	172	100.0	78	45.3	94	54.7	622.50	0.3
Wormleighton	183	100.0	92	50.3	91	49.7	2,498.49	0.1
Claydon with Clattercot	306	100.0	146	47.7	160	52.3	622.08	0.5

Source: ONS Census 2011 KS101EW

Population growth, whilst interesting, is only part of the picture. Figure 19 shows that the mean¹⁷ age in the Boddingtons has increased from 40.6 years to 43.2 years, whereas the median¹⁸ age has increased from 43.7 to 47.6. Lower Boddington has the lowest median age when compared to the surrounding parishes whereas Upper Boddington is only exceeded by Priors Hardwick and Claydon.

¹⁷ The mean is often called the average and is the sum of all ages divided by the number of people.

¹⁸ The median age is where 50% of the population is older and 50% is younger than the specified number.

Figure 18 Population (2001 and 2011) by Parish and District

	2001	2011	Change	%
U Boddington	420	451	31	7.4%
L Boddington	283	293	10	3.5%
Boddington	703	744	41	5.8%
Aston-le-Walls	332	293	-39	-11.7%
Byfield	1,250	1,277	27	2.2%
Priors Marston	509	579	70	13.8%
Priors Hardwick	167	172	5	3.0%
Wormleighton	143	183	40	28.0%
Claydon	322	306	-16	-5.0%
South Northants	79,293	85,189	5,896	7.4%
Daventry District	71,838	77,843	6,005	8.4%
Stratford-upon-Avon	111,484	120,485	9,001	8.1%
Cherwell	131,785	141,868	10,083	7.7%

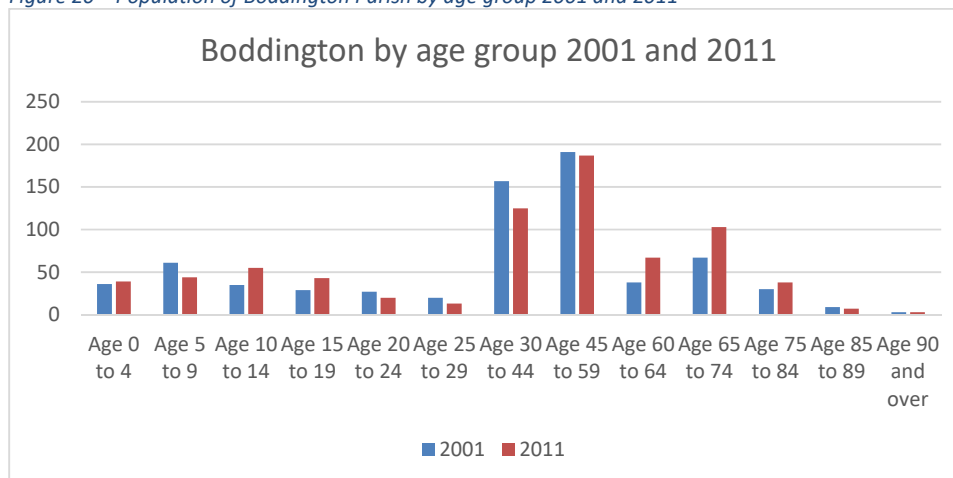
Source: ONS Census 2001 KS002 and ONS Census 2011 KS102EW

Figure 19 Mean and Median Age in 2001 and 2011 by Parish and Local Authority

	Mean Age			Median Age		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
U Boddington	41.9	44.7	2.8	44.1	48.7	4.7
L Boddington	38.7	40.9	2.2	43.2	45.6	2.4
Boddington	40.6	43.2	2.6	43.7	47.6	3.9
Aston-le-Walls	37.9	44.3	6.4	38.9	47.4	8.6
Byfield	41.3	43.4	2.1	43.6	46.7	3.1
Priors Marston	43.0	42.2	-0.8	44.7	46.4	1.7
Priors Hardwick	43.0	46.9	3.9	46.4	51.2	4.8
Wormleighton	41.3	43.2	1.9	47.2	46.6	-0.6
Claydon	41.7	47.2	5.5	45.4	50.6	5.3
South Northants	38.6	41.1	2.5	39.4	42.9	3.5
Daventry District	38.1	40.9	2.8	38.8	42.5	3.7
Stratford-upon-Avon	41.6	43.8	2.2	42.8	46.2	3.4
Cherwell	37.3	38.9	1.6	37.1	39.0	1.9

Source: ONS Census 2001 KS002 and ONS Census 2011 KS102EW

Figure 20 Population of Boddington Parish by age group 2001 and 2011



Source: ONS Census 2001 KS002 and ONS Census 2011 KS102EW

Figure 20 compares the parish population by age in 2001 and 2011. Figure 21 shows separately for Upper and Lower Boddington the percentage of the population in each age group and Figure 22 stacks those percentages in order to compare 2001 and 2011. In 2001 the percentage of people under 60 was similar (71%/70.5%) but it is also apparent that although the percentage of young people under 15 increases in Lower Boddington it has declined in Upper Boddington.

Figure 21 Population by age and ward in 2011

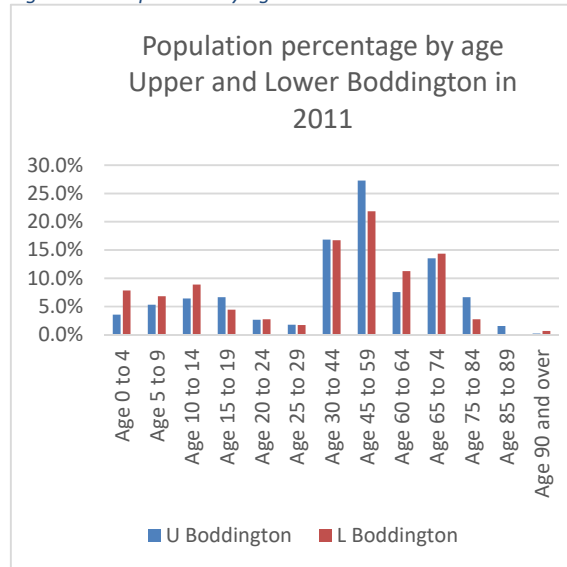
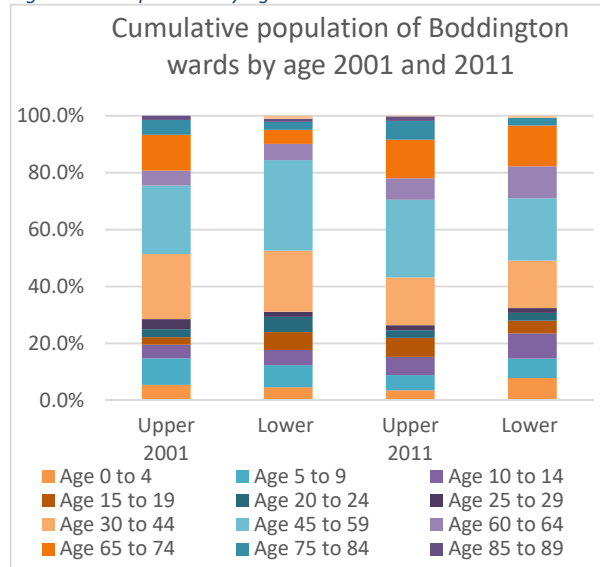


Figure 22 Population by age and ward 2001 and 2011



Source: ONS Census 2001 KS002 and ONS Census 2011 KS102EW

Households

In 2011 there were 180 dwelling properties in Upper Boddington and 110 in Lower Boddington. The composition of the 14 housing association properties in Boddington in 2009 as reported by SNC is shown in Figure 23.

Figure 23 Existing Affordable Housing Association Stock in Upper and Lower Boddington

3 x 2-bedroom houses
2 x 3-bedroom houses
2 x 4-bedroom houses
3 x 1-bedroom bungalows
4 x 2-bedroom bungalows

Source: SNC Housing Needs Survey Report for Boddington Parish December 2009¹⁹

In 2009, SNC concluded¹⁹ *“there is a reasonable need for affordable housing in the village. This is reflected in the number of applicants who have registered an interest in living in the village, the existing affordable housing in the village and the low turnover of this stock, indicating that need identified is unlikely to be met through properties becoming empty. More specifically, individual households on the waiting list have been identified as having a local connection.”*

¹⁹ SNC Housing Needs Survey Report for Boddington Parish December 2009 p. 11 available at <http://www.southnorthants.gov.uk/housing-need-survey-boddington.pdf> [Accessed 23 July 2017]

The disposition between owned and rented is shown in Figure 24. Upper Boddington has a higher proportion of property owned outright and privately rented than Lower Boddington. Social rented property is approx. 4% across the Parish. Comparison of the numbers in Figure 23 and Figure 24 suggest that the quantity of housing association properties may have reduced during the intervening 2 years.

Figure 24 Home tenure

Tenure	Upper Bodd.		Lower Bodd.	
Owned outright	89	49.5%	45	40.9%
Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership	71	39.4%	55	50.1%
Rented: Social rented	7	3.9%	5	4.5%
Rented: Private rented or living rent free	13	7.2%	5	4.5%
All categories: Tenure	180	100%	110	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 LC4101EW

About 80% of the properties are occupied by families of more than one person (Figure 25 and Figure 26) and most properties are detached (Figure 27 and Figure 28).

Figure 25 Upper Boddington Household composition by number of bedrooms - 2011

Upper Boddington	Number of Bedrooms					
	1	2	3	4/4+	All	%
One family only: Married ²⁰	2	12	39	57	110	61.1%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	0	9	13	5	27	15.0%
One family only: Lone parent	0	2	2	3	7	3.9%
One family only: Total	2	23	54	65	144	80.0%
One person household	1	12	12	5	30	16.7%
Other household types	0	1	3	2	6	3.3%
All categories	3	36	69	72	180	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 LC1402EW

Figure 26 Lower Boddington Household composition by number of bedrooms - 2011

Lower Boddington	Number of Bedrooms					
	1	2	3	4 /4+	All	%
One family only: Married ²⁰	0	3	14	50	67	60.9%
One family only: All aged 65 and over	1	2	7	6	16	14.5%
One family only: Lone parent	0	1	0	3	4	3.6%
One family only: Total	1	6	21	59	87	79.1%
One person household	0	6	8	5	19	17.3%
Other household types	1	0	1	2	4	3.6%
All categories	2	12	30	66	110	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 LC1402EW

²⁰ Includes same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple

Figure 27 Upper Boddington property ownership by dwelling type

Accommodation type	Owned			Rented		Total	
	outright	with a loan ²¹	Total	Social rented	Private rented ²²	No.	%
Detached	67	41	108	0	7	115	63.9%
Semi-detached	15	27	42	5	2	49	27.2%
Terraced (including end-terrace)	7	2	9	1	4	14	7.8%
Sub Total	89	70	159	6	13	178	98.9%
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	0	1	1	1	0	2	1.1%
All categories	89	71	160	7	13	180	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 LC4402EW

Figure 28 Lower Boddington property ownership by dwelling type

Accommodation type	Owned			Rented		Total	
	outright	with a loan ²¹	Total	Social rented	Private rented ²²	No.	%
Detached	38	45	83	0	3	86	78.2%
Semi-detached	5	7	12	3	1	16	14.5%
Terraced (including end-terrace)	2	1	3	2	1	6	5.5%
Sub Total	45	53	98	5	5	108	98.2%
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	0	2	2	0	0	2	1.8%
All categories	45	55	100	5	5	110	

Source: ONS Census 2011 LC4402EW

Figure 29 Occupancy rating 2011

Occupancy rating (bedrooms)	Upper Boddington				Lower Boddington			
	Owned or shared ownership	Private rented or living rent free	Social rented	All	Owned or shared ownership	Private rented or living rent free	Social rented	All
+2 or more	98	6	2	106	72	4	1	77
+1	47	3	3	53	19	1	3	23
0	14	3	2	19	8	0	0	8
-1 or less	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	2
All	160	13	7	180	100	5	5	110

Source: NOMIS LC4108EW

Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. An occupancy rating²³ of -1 implies that a household has one fewer bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more bedroom than the standard requirement. Figure 29 shows the bedroom occupancy rate for Upper and Lower Boddington.

²¹ Includes owned with a mortgage, loan or shared ownership

²² Includes living rent free

²³ There are two measures of occupancy rating, one based on the number of rooms in a household's accommodation, and one based on the number of bedrooms. 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.

Most properties have two or more unoccupied bedrooms and only four properties in the parish would be considered as over-occupied.

Figure 30 Households by Adults in employment 2011

Households with:	District Councils				Parishes					
	Daventry DC	SNC	Stratford on Avon	Cherwell	Byfield	Aston-le-Walls	Boddington	Priors Hard.	Priors Marst.	Worm.
no adults employed and without children	8,362	8,561	15,924	13,320	148	33	76	31	55	14
no adults employed with children	799	460	930	1,509	9	1	5	1	3	2
no adults employed	9,161	9,021	16,854	14,829	157	34	81	32	58	16
with adults employed	22,486	25,696	35,074	41,899	371	93	209	50	177	61
All Households	31,647	34,717	51,928	56,728	528	127	290	82	235	77
no adults employed and without children	26.4%	24.7%	30.7%	23.5%	28.0%	26.0%	26.2%	37.8%	23.4%	18.2%
no adults employed with children	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	2.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%
no adults employed	28.9%	26.0%	32.5%	26.1%	29.7%	26.8%	27.9%	39.0%	24.7%	20.8%
with adults employed	71.1%	74.0%	67.5%	73.9%	70.3%	73.2%	72.1%	61.0%	75.3%	79.2%
All Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: KS106EW – ONS

In 27.9% of households none of the adults is employed (Figure 30) and in 68 households (23.4%) at least one person suffers with a long-term health problem or disability and in 13 of those households there are dependent children (Figure 31).

Figure 31 Households where one person has a long-term health problem or disability 2011

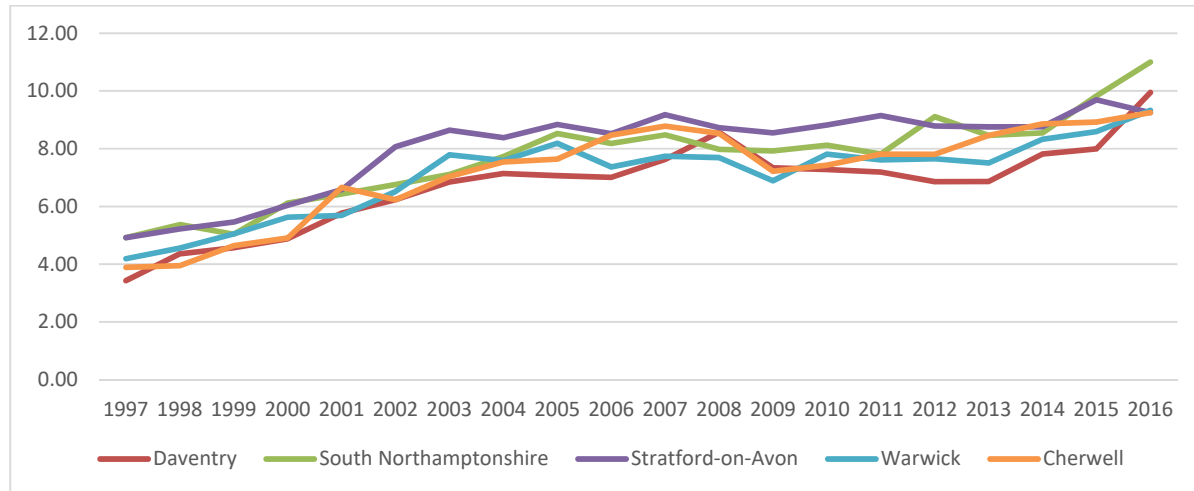
Households where one person has chronic problem or disability:	District Councils				Parishes					
	Daventry DC	SNC	Stratford on Avon	Cherwell	Byfield	Aston-le-Walls	Boddington	Priors Hard.	Priors Marst.	Worm.
Without dependent children	5,985	6,211	10,724	10,199	121	27	55	18	42	13
With dependent children	1,340	1,239	1,785	2,323	18	0	13	2	9	3
With chronic problem	7,325	7,450	12,509	12,522	139	27	68	20	51	16
Without problem	24,322	27,267	39,419	44,206	389	100	222	62	184	61
All Households	31,647	34,717	51,928	56,728	528	127	290	82	235	77
Without dependent children	18.9%	17.9%	20.7%	18.0%	22.9%	21.3%	19.0%	22.0%	17.9%	16.9%
With dependent children	4.2%	3.6%	3.4%	4.1%	3.4%	0.0%	4.5%	2.4%	3.8%	3.9%
With chronic problem	23.1%	21.5%	24.1%	22.1%	26.3%	21.3%	23.4%	24.4%	21.7%	20.8%
Without problem	76.9%	78.5%	75.9%	77.9%	73.7%	78.7%	76.6%	75.6%	78.3%	79.2%
All Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: KS106EW – ONS

HOUSE PRICES

House prices continue to rise with the average house price in South Northamptonshire being £307,572²⁴ with detached properties at an average of £424,566; semi-detached at £235,510 and terraced property at £227,228. Figure 32 shows that in South Northamptonshire the ratio of median¹⁸ house prices to median wages has increased dramatically over the last 20 years from 4.92 to 11.0.

Figure 32 Ratio of median house price to median gross annual workplace based earnings by local authority district, 1997 to 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics.

Boddington parish is more expensive than the South Northants average and Zoopla²⁵ report that the current average property price in Upper Boddington is £522,058 up 31.48% in 5 years. Zoopla's current average price for a detached property is £567,100 and £313,234 for a semi-detached. Over the last 5 years 33 properties have been sold in Upper Boddington at an average price of £394,970.

In Lower Boddington, the current average property price is £455,086 also up 31.48% in 5 years. Zoopla's current average price for a detached property is £483,885 and £217,885²⁶ for a semi-detached. Over the last 5 years 22 properties have been sold at an average price of £367,306.

Occupation and employment

Analysis of the 2011 census results (Figure 33) shows that a large proportion of parishioners work from home (25.0%) or have no fixed place or work (8.8%). For those who do travel to work (Figure 34) Cherwell District is the most important district and Banbury Town employs 42 out of the 58 people who work in Cherwell District. The co-joined towns of Warwick and Leamington

²⁴ Per Land Registry prices at May 2017.

²⁵ <https://www.zoopla.co.uk/house-prices/browse/upper-boddington/?q=upper%20boddington&results> on 22/07/2017 18:01

²⁶ It should be noted that no semi-detached properties have been sold in the last 12 months and 5 have been sold in the last five years at an average price of £223,090. This value therefore appears to be lower than one might expect.

Spa are also a source of employment for 21 people. Northampton although it is the County Town only employs 10 people whereas 14 people work in London.

Figure 33 Where people worked in 2011

	Upper Boddington	Lower Boddington	Total	%
Travel to Work	153	95	248	66.0%
Mainly work at or from home	49	45	94	25.0%
No fixed place	22	11	33	8.8%
Offshore installation	1	0	1	0.2%
Outside UK	0	0	0	0%
	225	151	376	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 WF02EW

The next largest district for employment is South Northamptonshire with 43 people. Nearly half (21) work in the parishes of Boddington or Aston-le-walls with a further 3 people working in Chipping Warden. Of the remaining 19 people only 1 works in Towcester and only 3 in Brackley despite these being designated by South Northants District Council as the 'rural service centres'.

Figure 34 Places people travel to in order to work 2011

		Upper Boddington	Lower Boddington	Total
Surrounding DCs	Cherwell DC	32	26	58
	South Northamptonshire DC	29	14	43
	Stratford-on-Avon DC	17	10	27
	Warwick DC	14	7	21
	Daventry DC area	9	5	14
Adjacent Counties	Other Northamptonshire ²⁷	9	4	13
	Other Oxfordshire ²⁸	4	4	8
	Other Warwickshire ²⁹	2	3	5
	Buckinghamshire ³⁰	12	9	21
	Leicestershire	2	1	3
Further Afield	London	7	7	14
	West Midlands	5	1	6
	Berkshire ³¹	5	1	6
	Hertfordshire	1	1	2
	Other Counties ³²	5	2	7
		153	95	248

Source: ONS Census 2011 WF02EW

²⁷ Northampton 8+2=10; Wellingborough 1+2=3

²⁸ Oxford 1+3=4, Vale of White Horse 2+1=3, West Oxfordshire 1+0=1

²⁹ Rugby 0+2=2; Coventry 2+1=3

³⁰ Milton Keynes 3+6=9; Wycombe 4+2=6; Aylesbury Vale 3+1=4; Chiltern 2+0=2

³¹ Windsor & Maidenhead 2+0=2; Slough 1+1=2; Bracknell Forest 1+0=1; West Berkshire 1+0=1

³² One each in Bedfordshire, Essex, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Wiltshire

Stratford-upon-Avon DC's area is also a large employer with 27 people, 5 of whom work in Southam and 7 in Lighthorne Heath. The remaining 11 work in local villages³³.

In the area of Daventry DC, only 4 people work in Daventry itself. 5 people work in Byfield and Woodford Halse and the remaining 5 are scattered.

Figure 35 Occupations by gender 2011

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	59	28.2%	21	13.0%	80	21.6%
2. Professional	55	26.3%	41	25.5%	96	25.9%
3. Associate professional and technical	23	11.0%	15	9.3%	38	10.3%
4. Administrative and secretarial	5	2.4%	41	25.5%	46	12.4%
5. Skilled trades	33	15.8%	7	4.3%	40	10.8%
6. Caring, leisure and other service	4	1.9%	22	13.7%	26	7.0%
7. Sales and customer service	6	2.9%	3	1.9%	9	2.4%
8. Process plant and machine operatives	8	3.8%	1	0.6%	9	2.4%
9. Elementary	16	7.7%	10	6.2%	26	7.0%
All Occupations	209	100%	161	100%	370	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 KS608EW

The occupation of 47.5% of Boddington's working population in 2011 is categorised as either a) managers, directors, and senior officials or b) professional. This is a higher percentage than in any of the surrounding parishes (Figure 37). It is also worth noting that the proportion of men and women in the professional category is similar (Figure 35). When the 2011 census results are compared to the 2001 results (Figure 36) it can be seen that there have been some significant changes and more people are engaged in administrative work and at a higher level.

Figure 36 Occupation by gender 2001

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	70	33.7%	27	15.9%	97	25.7%
2. Professional	40	19.2%	22	12.9%	62	16.4%
3. Associate professional and technical	24	11.5%	26	15.3%	50	13.2%
4. Administrative and secretarial	7	3.4%	40	23.5%	47	12.4%
5. Skilled trades	41	19.7%	13	7.6%	54	14.3%
6. Caring, leisure and other service	3	1.4%	16	9.4%	19	5.0%
7. Sales and customer service	0	0.0%	8	4.7%	8	2.1%
8. Process plant and machine operatives	7	3.4%	7	4.1%	14	3.7%
9. Elementary	16	7.7%	11	6.5%	27	7.1%
All Occupations	208	100%	170	100%	378	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 KS012

³³ eg Priors Hardwick, Priors Marston, Fenny Compton, Kineton, Warmington etc.

Figure 37 Occupations in 2011 of people who live in Boddington and surrounding parishes

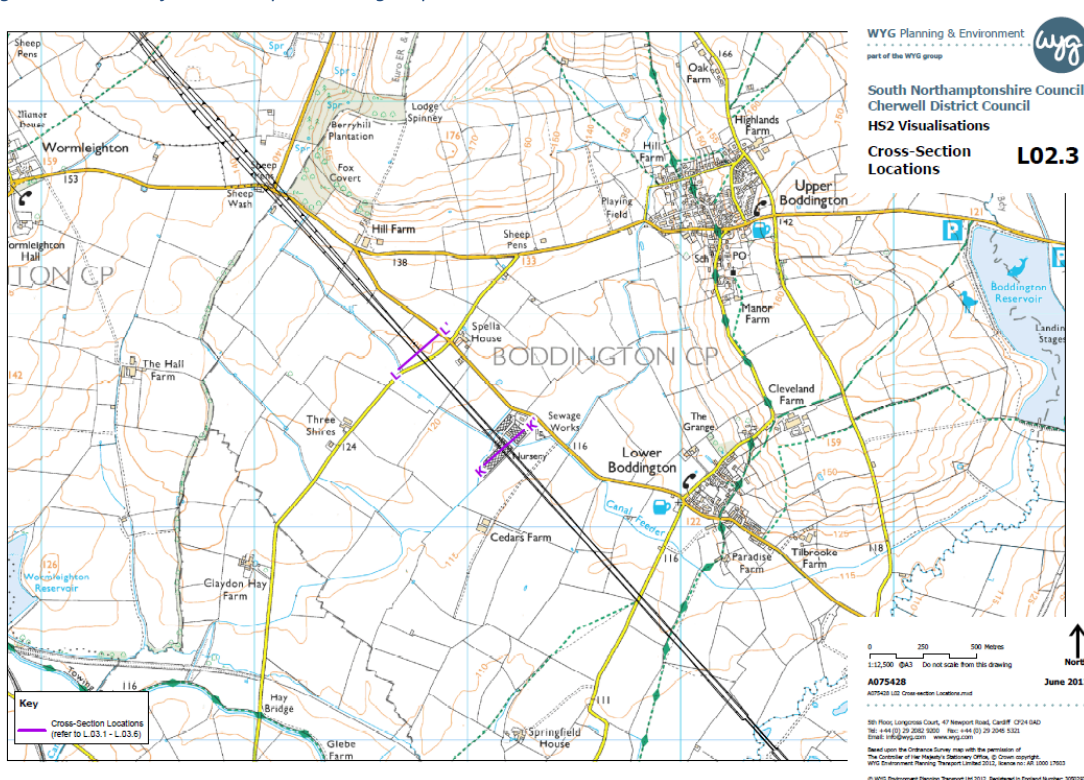
Occupation	Aston le Walls	Boddington	Byfield	Priors Hardwick	Priors Marston	Wormleighton	Claydon with Clattercot	Aston le Walls	Boddington	Byfield	Priors Hardwick	Priors Marston	Wormleighton	Claydon with Clattercot
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	19	80	75	16	66	19	23	11.9%	21.6%	12.0%	19.0%	21.9%	17.6%	14.0%
2. Professional	29	96	112	24	70	14	39	18.2%	25.9%	17.9%	28.6%	23.2%	13.0%	23.8%
3. Associate professional and technical	25	38	94	12	42	7	25	15.7%	10.3%	15.0%	14.3%	13.9%	6.5%	15.2%
4. Administrative and secretarial	20	46	58	7	23	8	12	12.6%	12.4%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%
5. Skilled trades	24	40	87	12	33	33	24	15.1%	10.8%	13.9%	14.3%	10.9%	30.6%	14.6%
6. Caring, leisure and other service	11	26	53	6	19	12	12	6.9%	7.0%	8.5%	7.1%	6.3%	11.1%	7.3%
7. Sales and customer service	10	9	41	1	13	0	14	6.3%	2.4%	6.5%	1.2%	4.3%	0.0%	8.5%
8. Process plant and machine operatives	9	9	34	0	15	3	4	5.7%	2.4%	5.4%	0.0%	5.0%	2.8%	2.4%
9. Elementary	12	26	73	6	21	12	11	7.5%	7.0%	11.6%	7.1%	7.0%	11.1%	6.7%
All Occupations	159	370	627	84	302	108	164	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: ONS Census 2011 KS608EW

HS2

On 23rd February 2017 Royal Assent was given for construction of Phase 1 of the HS2 project ie the route from London to Birmingham which is scheduled to open in December 2026. The Wormleighton Maintenance loops³⁴ commence in the Parish and will be used as a daytime stabling facility for engineering trains working in locations remote from the Infrastructure Maintenance Depot (IMD). They will also allow defective passenger trains to be shunted off the main line to reduce disruption to passenger services.

Figure 38 Route of HS2 overlap on existing map



The planning context report for South Northamptonshire was published in July 2017³⁵ and the first major construction contracts were signed on the 1 August 2017. The rural stages between the Chilterns Tunnel and Long Itchington will be built by a team made up of Carillion, Eiffage and Kier (CEK JV). Current estimates are that the detailed design work and costing should be completed by November 2018 and the Government and Treasury will have until March 2019 to decide if these are acceptable. If they are, construction can commence and it is anticipated that civil engineering work in the Boddington area will commence spring 2019 and be completed by 2023. The railway signaling and overhead systems will take a further 2 years and following a further year of testing, the line will be opened in 2026-2027.

³⁴ a loop of track located adjacent to the main line

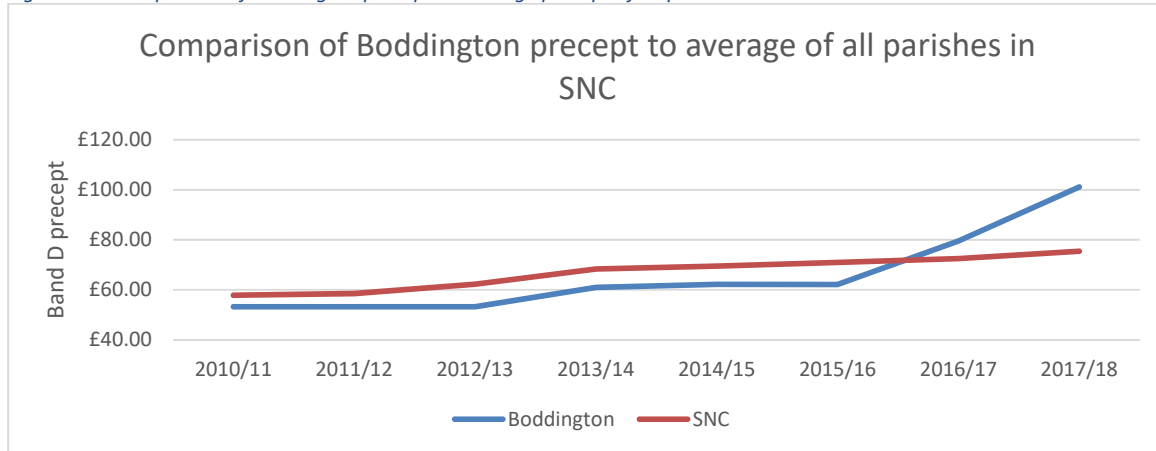
³⁵ Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/623060/south_northamptonshire_planning_context_report.pdf [Last accessed 29 September 2017]

Parish finance

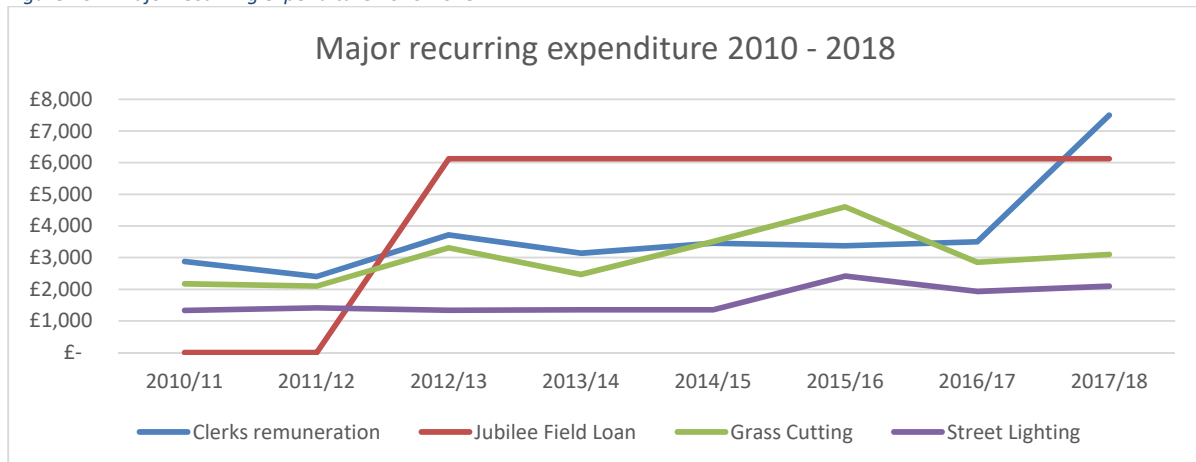
The primary source of parish income is the precept which is gathered from parishioners as part of the council tax. The precept in total has risen from £17,250 in 2010/11 to £32,000 in 2017/18. In South Northants, 66 out of 78 parishes levy a precept and Boddington has the 5th highest band D precept. The band D precept for Boddington is compared to the Average Band D precept for all parishes in South Northants in Figure 39.

Figure 39 Comparison of Boddington precept to average precept of all parishes in SNC.



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Figure 40 Major recurring expenditure 2010-2018³⁶



In addition to the precept, the parish receives from the Ingenious Group an annual grant of £2,500 plus inflation for the benefit of the community³⁷. This grant commenced in 2014 and will continue for a maximum period of 20 years³⁸. SNC allocate Boddington an amount from the New Homes Bonus scheme to be applied against local projects and discretionary grants are also available from NCC, however due to financial constraints the grants from the local authorities are

³⁶ Actual costs 2010/11 to 2016/17, Estimated costs 2017/18

³⁷ Locally this grant is known as the 'Turbine Fund' as it arose as a result of the construction of the wind turbine close to the reservoir

³⁸ The grant may end sooner if a) the supply of electricity from the turbine ceases; b) the control of the company changes; or c) the turbine is disposed of to a third party

reducing or being curtailed. Grant applications are also made to external bodies for specific projects.

The recurring major costs are the Clerk's salary, the Jubilee Field Loan repayments, Grass cutting and street lighting (Figure 40). The clerk's hours have increased from 27 hours per month in 2012 to 40 hours pm in June 2016 and are currently 43 hours pm plus the support of an unpaid RFO.

An analysis of the receipts and payments and nett movement in cash resources for Boddington parish over the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2017 is provided in Figure 41.

Figure 41 Summary of Parish Receipts and Payments 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2017

	Note	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Precepts-SNC		17,250	17,250	19,000	19,380	19,574	25,220	134,924
Turbine Grant		0	0	0	2,500	2,523	2,551	7,574
New homes bonus etc	1	0	0	2,890	0	0	3,002	5,892
NCC Grant - JF (reserved)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Donation - Ford -JF (reserved)	2	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600
JF-Fund raising net		0	587	0	736	667	930	2,920
VAT refunds net		710	-159	511	-585	-845	1,012	425
Miscellaneous Income		21	-497	3	213	758	-318	187
Total Income		17,981	17,181	22,404	23,844	22,677	33,397	154,521
Capital - JF (excl interest)	3	-25,817	-4,110	-4,223	-6,413	-4,437	-9,777	-54,776
Clerks remuneration		-2,403	-3,719	-3,139	-3,451	-3,374	-3,501	-22,468
Grass Cutting		-2,100	-3,310	-2,470	-3,506	-4,605	-2,855	-21,021
Street lighting electricity & repair		-1,414	-1,338	-1,351	-1,351	-2,417	-1,929	-11,134
Jubilee Field Loan interest		0	-2,012	-1,900	-1,784	-1,665	-1,543	-8,904
Capex - churchyard	4	0	-4,735	0	0	0	-2,442	-7,176
Maintenance	5	162	-470	-175	-2,481	-784	-1,738	-6,289
Insurance		-1,206	-507	-497	-486	-474	-476	-4,737
Parish Plan net of grant	6	0	0	0	0	0	-4,238	-4,238
Parish communications		-488	-530	-292	-453	-83	-908	-3,529
Subscriptions		-298	-362	-422	-374	-417	-444	-2,610
Grants to local organisations	7	0	0	0	0	0	-2,535	-2,535
HS2 related		-1,080	-500	-200	-379	-121	-187	-2,467
Office & IT Costs		-115	-87	-214	-757	-186	-892	-2,250
Hall Hire		0	-600	-300	0	-600	-300	-2,199
Consultants and archaeologists	8	0	-1,680	0	0	-500	0	-2,180
Auditors		-135	-550	-200	-130	-510	-362	-2,022
Election Costs		-99	0	0	0	-78	-1,342	-1,519
Training Costs net		-92	-153	0	-184	-320	-595	-1,343
Capital expenditure - Noticeboards		0	0	0	-1,174	0	0	-1,174
Planning application		-168	0	-49	0	-193	0	-409
Councillors & officer's expenses		0	-99	-56	-124	-16	0	-325
Total expenditure		-35,252	-24,762	-15,485	-23,046	-20,779	-36,064	-165,304
Nett Movement in cash resources		-17,271	-7,581	6,918	798	1,898	-2,666	-10,784

Notes to Figure 41

- 1 Used to fund capital expenditure of JF seating and car park.
- 2 Grants received and reserved for expenditure on play equipment on Jubilee Field.
- 3 The capital element of the loan to purchase the jubilee field is in the order of £4,000-£4,500 per annum. The additional expenditure in 2014/15 was to purchase furniture and 2016/17 includes the car park and the knee rail.
- 4 The capital expenditure in 2012/13 was the cost of purchasing the land and the related legal costs. The expenditure in 2016/17 was on the carpark.
- 5 General Maintenance costs are usually less than £1,000 per annum. In 2014/15 £1,400 was paid to remove the pavilion from the CCPF. A grant of £800 towards this cost having been received in the previous year. In 2016/17 £646 was spent on repairing the play equipment at the CCPF.
- 6 The cost of producing the parish plan in 2016/17 was £7,174 less a grant of £2,935.
- 7 In 2016/17 the Grant from the turbine fund was distributed to local groups including the school and village hall. In 2014 it was resolved that 10% of the turbine grant should be used for the conservation of gravestones and wild flowers. £1,518 of the turbine grant was also used to make up the shortfall in the funding costs of the Jubilee Field car park and £2,442 was used to fund the Churchyard car park.
- 8 The £1,680 on consultants and archaeologists in 2012/13 was a charge, in order to comply with planning conditions, from Northants County Council for conducting an archaeological dig on the land being acquired for the graveyard. The donation in 2015/16 of £500 was for the survey on the Jubilee Field carried out by CLASP.

The state of the reserves at the year-end is shown in Figure 42. Committed reserves are amounts (usually grants) that have been received and set aside for a specific purpose in the following year(s) - a full breakdown is show in Figure 43.

Figure 42 Reserves at 31 March 2011 to 2018

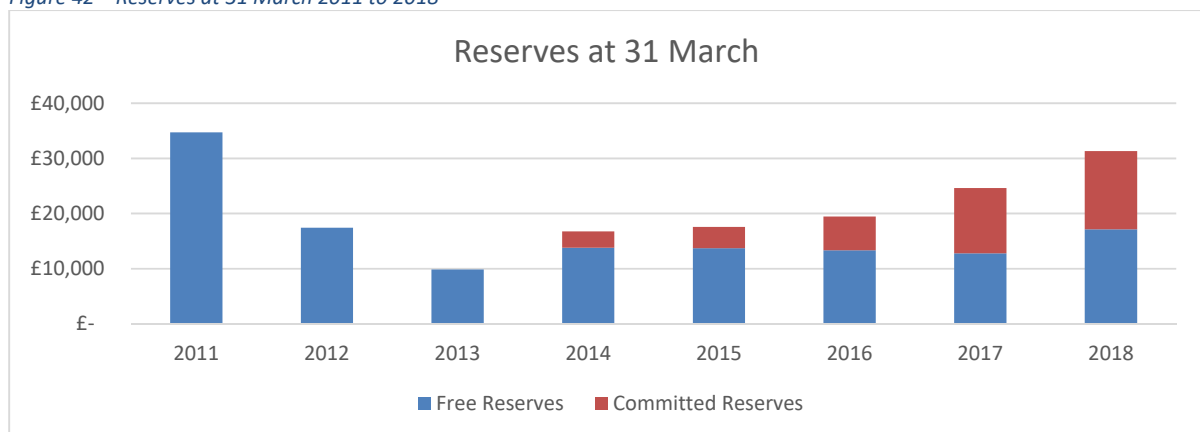


Figure 43 Analysis of Committed Reserves

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Grant to remove Pavilion	£ 800	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Jubilee Field Car Park			£ 1,518	£ -	£ -
Balance of Turbine Grant		£ 2,250	£ 3,003	£ 322	£ 2,692
SNC Grant for Jubilee Field furniture	£ 2,158	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Warwick road footpath				£ 7,500	£ 7,500
Cllr Morris Grant for Jubilee Field nest swing				£ 1,000	£ 1,000
Ford Grant for Jubilee Field furniture		£ 1,600	£ 1,600	£ 1,600	£ 1,600
Balance for Nest swing				£ 1,400	£ 1,400
	£ 2,958	£ 3,850	£ 6,121	£ 11,822	£ 14,192

During the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2013 the annual precept had averaged £17,008 per annum³⁹ and in the four years prior to the acquisition of the Jubilee Field, reserves had increased from £10,438 to £34,704. The annual repayment on the Jubilee Field is £6,123 pa and in hindsight it would have been reasonable to have increased the precept by at least this amount in order to maintain a steady rebuilding of the reserves, that were depleted by the Jubilee Field deposit.

Communications

Telephone and internet connections to the parish are from the Byfield exchange. Superfast high speed optical fibre cable has been laid to the cabinets (FTTC) at the cross roads in Upper Boddington and onwards to the cabinet at Owl End way in Lower Boddington.

Mobile phone and broadband coverage is best described as patchy and is dependent on the communication provider selected, whether using 2G, 3G or 4G and whether it is for indoor or outside use⁴⁰.

The Parish Council has its own website⁴¹ and Facebook page⁴². In addition, there are a number of 'unofficial' Facebook pages covering the parish and its activities. The Parish also has a monthly newsheet known as the 'Black and White' which is produced and distributed by volunteers.

Chapter Summary

Boddington's location is unusual in that whilst sharing problems with its neighbours, those neighbours are in different regions, counties and local authority areas. Whilst South Northants District Council may see Brackley and Towcester as Boddington's rural service centres, these towns are not parishioners' obvious choices when looking for facilities as they follow the main roads to the closer towns of Banbury, Daventry and Southam.

³⁹ £16,500, £17,200, £16,600, £17,250, £17,250, £17,250

⁴⁰ Further technical information on local masts and coverage can be found at <https://www.mastdata.com/> and a simple overview of coverage can be found at <https://opensignal.com/>.

⁴¹ www.boddingtonparish.co.uk

⁴² <https://www.facebook.com/BoddingtonParishCouncil/>

Boddington is surrounded by beautiful countryside with inspiring views and walks. The construction of HS2 through the south of the parish is a project that will impact the parish for a number of years.

The population of Boddington is fairly static and as a result the average age is increasing and that in turn will impact on the facilities that are needed. A higher proportion of the Boddington population work in managerial or professional roles than in surrounding parishes. A large proportion of the parish work from home, or in local towns such as Banbury, Warwick and Leamington Spa.

Property prices are higher than the South Northants average and increasingly unaffordable for local people. Technically most properties are under-occupied by 2 or more bedrooms.

The parish finances have been adversely impacted by the burden of the loan taken out to finance the purchase of the Jubilee Field and the decision to not increase the precept or find other sources to fully meet that cost.

3 CONSULTATION TO DATE

The Parish Council recognised the need for widespread consultation on the Parish Plan and provided a number of opportunities for residents to get involved and have their say. The Parish Council also considered it important to update all residents at key stages in the process by providing updates. The Parish Council wanted the process to be led independently by a consultant with experience in community planning to ensure no bias in gathering or interpreting feedback, and to ensure that the completed Parish Plan would stand up to scrutiny.

A combination of communication methods were used to ensure widespread and continued publicity and information sharing with all residents living in Upper and Lower Boddington regarding the process and opportunity to provide comments. Full use was made of both a dedicated website, along with ensuring that all available information, including the Parish Plan questionnaire, was available in hard copy for residents without access to a computer. Methods of communication included website, letters, flyers, use of the monthly village newsletter 'The Black and White', posters, use of the parish notice boards and discussion at consultation events. Members of the Parish Plan Steering Group posted all information at key stages in the process, through all doors in Upper and Lower Boddington, to ensure continued and effective communication throughout the process.

The bench mark data gathered through widespread consultation provides the Parish Council with useful information which it may use to inform discussion and decision making, ensuring that parish budgets are used effectively to deliver, where possible, outcomes for the community and maximise benefit for the residents. Much positive verbal feedback from residents was received by the Steering Group and Parish Council members about the extent of publicity and information sharing and consultation opportunities.

Boddington's Parish Plan

The topics covered in Boddington's Parish Plan are: community facilities and leisure, the environment and open spaces, traffic and safety, housing and development, business and employment, and broadband and connectivity.

Through extensive consultation as part of four initial launch events, a number of other more general issues for consideration by the Parish Council were raised, (see Appendix C). These were not specifically covered in the Parish Plan questionnaire, either because they did not require consultation, or because it was important to establish the views of the community on related matters before considering the need for further consultation on some specific issues. Nonetheless, it is important that these more general issues were recorded.

In the case of Boddington, the Parish Council requested that site preferences for any possible future development be included as part of consultation. This matter was therefore included in the consultation process, and took into full account South Northants Council's current consultation on the draft Local Plan part 2A which includes a review of development confines in

villages. As such, consultation involved all residents who had previously submitted a representation to South Northants Council to have their land included within confines, along with consulting with all residents owning land within the current development confines.

Parish Plans, however, are not developed according to planning legislation and are not able to allocate sites for development. In planning terms the Parish Plan carries no legal weight and the Parish Plan can only set out the community's preference for location of future development. As has been stated in communications throughout the process, should owners of preferred sites wish to develop their land, they will still need to follow the usual planning process, with planning applications being assessed by South Northants Council against the relevant planning policies. Equally, the existence of a Parish Plan for Boddington does not prevent any owners of land anywhere within the parish from applying for permission to develop their land through the usual planning process.

The development of this Parish Plan has been supported by discussion with, and support from, SNC and may assist the Parish Council when responding to consultation on the emerging Local Plan, and when responding to planning applications affecting the parish.

Summary of questionnaire responses

Questionnaires were delivered to all parishioners over the age of 18. Of the 635 questionnaires that were sent out, 343 were returned with around 1/3 online. This is an overall response rate of 54% which is an excellent return for this type of questionnaire. The independent consultant was asked to submit a detailed analysis of the questionnaire responses⁴⁴. Demographic information shows that the survey was well supported and with a good cross-section of the community of all ages taking the time to become involved. 71.4% of the respondents had lived in Boddington for 11 or more years and 2.7% had lived in the parish for less than a year.

Before considering the results of the survey, some analysis was done to investigate how representative the survey sample is of the whole population. From Figure 44, the response from Lower Boddington and the outlying households was significantly less than the response from Upper Boddington.

Figure 44 Survey returns compared to number sent out

	<i>Total Sent</i>		<i>Total Valid Returned</i>		<i>Valid Returns as percentage of sent</i>
Upper Boddington	385	60.6%	235	68.5%	61%
Lower Boddington	224	35.3%	100	29.2%	45%
Outlying Areas (UB & LB)	26	4.1%	8	2.3%	31%
Total	635	100%	343	100%	54%

⁴⁴ Available at

<http://www.boddingtonparish.co.uk/images/assets/Parish%20Plan/Boddington%20questionnaire%20-%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf>

The ages of the respondents have been summarised in Figure 45. In 2011 the respondents would have been 6 years younger and using the census data, the expected percentages for Upper and Lower Boddington and overall have been computed and entered in the last column. From this analysis, it appears that persons aged 18 to 35 and under and over 71 may be under represented in the survey results.

Figure 45 Analysis of survey respondents by age and location

	UB		LB		Outlier		Total		2011		
									UB	LB	Total
18-35 years	37	17.4%	8	8.9%	0	0%	45	14.5%	16.3%	16.5%	16.3%
36-50 years	46	21.6%	26	28.9%	2	25.0%	74	23.8%	19.2%	20.7%	19.7%
51-65 years	72	33.8%	26	28.9%	1	12.5%	99	31.8%	31.0%	27.0%	29.5%
66-70 years	20	9.4%	19	21.1%	1	12.5%	40	12.9%	8.6%	13.9%	10.6%
71-80 years	26	12.2%	11	12.2%	3	37.5%	40	12.9%	15.4%	17.7%	16.3%
80> years	12	5.6%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	13	4.2%	9.5%	4.2%	7.6%
	213	100.0%	90	100.0%	8	100%	311	100.0%	100%	100%	100%
No response	22		10				32				
Grand Total	235		100		8		343				

The bias in the survey results, brought about by an imbalance in the representation of different groupings, could be reduced by using a normalization methodology. However, this has not been done as the results of the survey were only ever intended to be an indicator of the desires of the parish and just one of many factors the Parish Council has to consider in reaching a decision on the strategy to be adopted. Nevertheless, the data that has been captured as part of this process provides the Parish Council with a solid foundation on which to make decisions affecting the future of the parish.

Key Results

In this section the Parish Council builds on the survey work and highlights critical issues.

The questionnaires covered a wide range of topics but some of the areas are considered more important for the community and in determining the actions for the Parish Council and its preparation of a Parish Plan.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND LEISURE

Parishioners were asked how often they use existing facilities, what facilities they would like and how often they would use them.

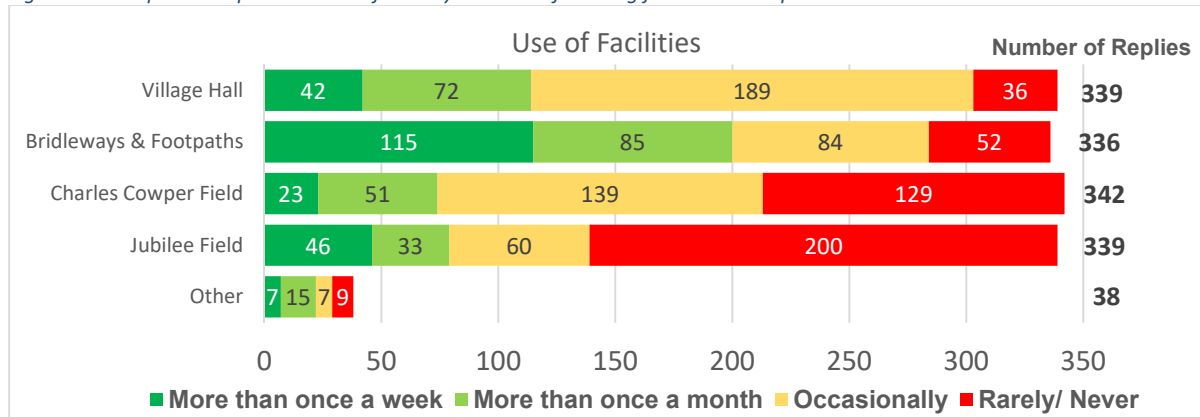
Existing usage

The overall results, on how frequently parishioners used the Bridleways and footpaths, Village Hall, Charles Cowper Field and the Jubilee Field, are shown in Figure 46.

It is difficult to assess the amount a facility is utilised, as frequency of use does not address how much the facility is actually used i.e. a person walking across a field in 5 minutes and a person

reading for several hours may both have the same frequency of use e.g. daily, but the field utilisation is very different.

Figure 46 Response to question How often do you use the following facilities in the parish?



Bridleways and footways are used most often on a weekly and monthly basis particularly in Lower Boddington (Figure 47).

Figure 47 Use of Bridleways and footpaths

	More than once a week	More than once a month	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
Upper Boddington	72 31.0%	64 27.6%	58 25.0%	38 16.4%	232 100%
Lower Boddington	42 43.8%	19 19.8%	24 25.0%	11 11.5%	96 100%
Outliers	1 12.5%	2 25.0%	2 25.0%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Parish as a whole	115 34%	85 25%	84 25%	52 15%	336 100%

The village hall is the facility used by most respondents, even if only occasionally and the results are consistent across the parish Figure 48. Although the Charles Cowper field is not used as much as the village hall the results are also consistent across the parish (Figure 49)

Figure 48 Use of Village Hall

	More than once a week	More than once a month	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
Upper Boddington	27 11.6%	50 21.6%	133 57.3%	22 9.5%	232 100%
Lower Boddington	13 13.1%	19 19.2%	55 55.6%	12 12.1%	99 100%
Outliers	2 25.0%	3 37.5%	1 12.5%	2 25.0%	8 100%
Parish as a whole	42 12%	72 21%	189 56%	36 11%	339 100%

Figure 49 Use of Charles Cowper Field

	More than once a week	More than once a month	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
Upper Boddington	20 8.5%	34 14.5%	92 39.3%	88 37.6%	234 100%
Lower Boddington	3 3.0%	16 16.0%	42 42.0%	39 39.0%	100 100%
Outliers	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	5 62.5%	2 25.0%	8 100%
Parish as a whole	23 7%	51 15%	139 41%	129 38%	342 100%

The Jubilee Field is the facility in Figure 46 used by the least number of respondents and further analysis shows that the principle users are people who live in properties on streets that bound it (Figure 50).

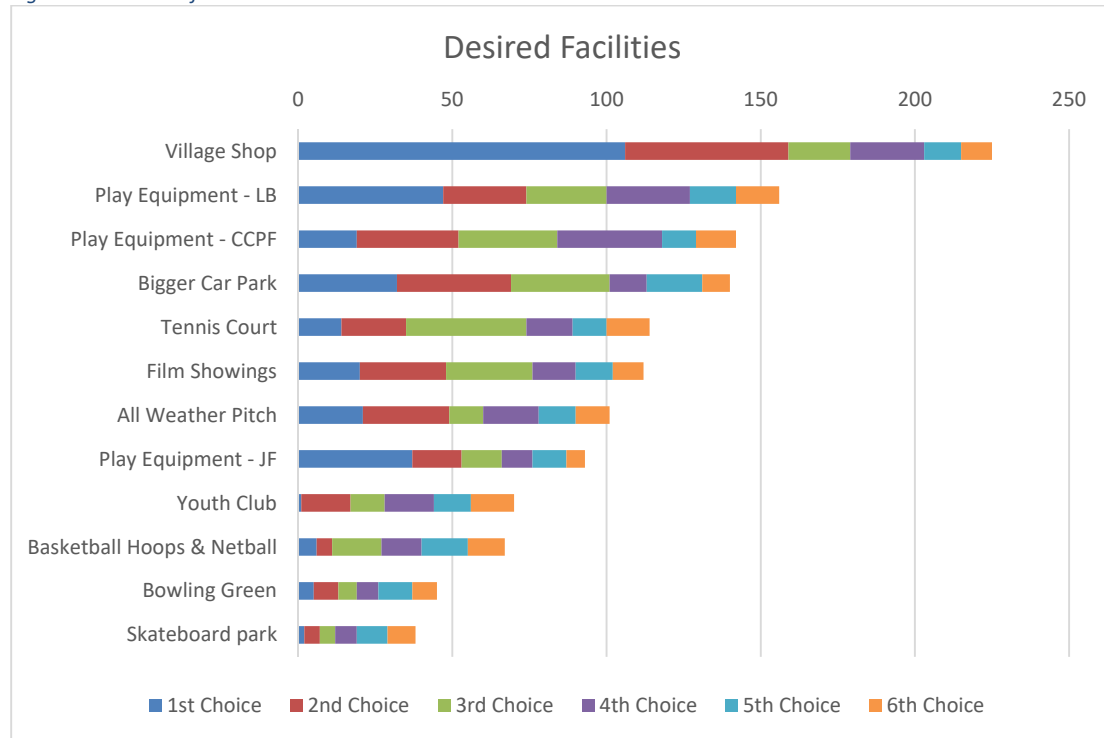
Figure 50 Use of Jubilee Field

	Post Code NN11	More than once a week	More than once a month	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
London End	6DP	13	6	9	4	32
Townsend lane	6DR	14	10	7	17	48
Frog Lane	6DJ	8	7	21	21	57
The Leys, Farm Stile	6DG & 6DQ	2	3	4	12	21
Warwick Road	6DB & 6DH	4	3	5	20	32
Church Rd, Priors Hardwick Rd	6DL & 6DW	5	3	7	27	42
Upper Boddington		46 19.8%	32 13.8%	53 22.8%	101 43.5%	232 100%
Lower Boddington		0 0.0%	1 1.0%	7 7.1%	91 91.9%	99 100%
Outliers		0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	8 100.0%	8 100%
Parish as a whole		46 13.6%	33 9.7%	60 17.7%	200 59.0%	339 100%

Facilities & leisure

Parishioners were asked to prioritise up to 6 new or improved facilities and Figure 51 shows the most popular choices.

Figure 51 *Desired facilities*



When the results are analysed separately by Upper and Lower Boddington the top 10 preferences are slightly different (Figure 52).

Figure 52 *Desired facilities by village*⁴⁵

	Lower Boddington	Upper Boddington
1	Village shop 69	Village shop 148
2	Play Equip LB 65	Bigger car park VH 100
3	Play equip CCPF 43	Play equip CCPF 92
4	Tennis Court 43	Play equip JF 86
5	All weather pitch 35	Play equip LB 84
6	Bigger car park VH 32	Film Showings 83
7	Youth Club 31	All weather pitch 64
8	Film Showings 29	Basketball Hoops & nets 41
9	Basketball Hoops & nets 26	Youth Club 36
10	Bowling Green 16	Bowling Green 29
10=	Skateboard Park 16	

⁴⁵ The outlying households have been excluded and this accounts for the difference between the scores in Figure 51 and the sum of the scores in Figure 52

The analysis above does not rank the preferences i.e. a first preference has as much weight as a sixth preference. Using a simple⁴⁵ weighting system whereby the first preference is awarded 6 points and a sixth preference 1 point. The results are set out in Figure 53.

Figure 53 Weighted ranking of desired facilities by village

	LB		UB		Overall ⁴⁶	
1	Play Equip LB	334	Village shop	740	Village shop	1087
2	Village shop	308	Bigger car park VH	435	Play Equip LB	646
3	Play equip CCPF	165	Play equip JF	389	Bigger car park VH	586
4	Tennis Court	155	Play equip CCPF	357	Play equip CCPF	544
5	All weather pitch	137	Film Showings	352	Film Showings	448
6	Bigger car park VH	113	Play equip LB	286	Tennis Court	426
7	Film Showings	96	Tennis Court	262	Play equip JF	412
8	Youth Club	87	All weather pitch	254	All weather pitch	399
9	Basketball Hoops & nets	76	Basketball Hoops & nets	130	Youth Club	216
10	Bowling Green	58	Youth Club	122	Basketball Hoops & nets	206

A Village Shop was the most desired facility, and although most parishioners had opted for the Village Hall as the preferred site, a significant number indicated that they had no preference as to where it was, just as long as there was one.

Play equipment was a significant priority for parishioners – but there was a considerable difference in views as to location. A new play park in Lower Boddington was the most desired outcome across the Parish, followed by play equipment on the CCPF and then the Jubilee Field. Natural play equipment on the Jubilee Field was often given a high priority by those that chose it and as result moved from 4th to 3rd in the Upper Boddington preferences list. However, across the parish it only ranked 7th and was behind tennis courts and film showings.

Whilst many children may use play facilities, restricting the desired analysis to parish families with pre-school and school age children (both primary and secondary) results in Charles Cooper Field being slightly more preferable than Lower Boddington (Figure 54).

Figure 54 Play equipment preferred location – Families with pre-school and school age children

Location	Unweighted		Simple Weighted	
	Responses	%	Responses	%
CCPF	39	38%	165	37%
Lower Boddington	36	35%	162	36%
Jubilee Field	25	25%	114	26%
Not specified	2	2%	4	1%
	102	100%	445	100%

Natural Activities/Facilities, Allotments, BBQ Picnic areas, adult education and more events were also suggested. Other Sports included cricket nets, fitness, outside cross trainers, walking/

⁴⁵ There are other weighting schemes eg F1 racing awards 25 points for a first, 18 for a 2nd; 15 for a 3rd, 12 for a 4th, 10 for a 5th and 8 for a 6th.

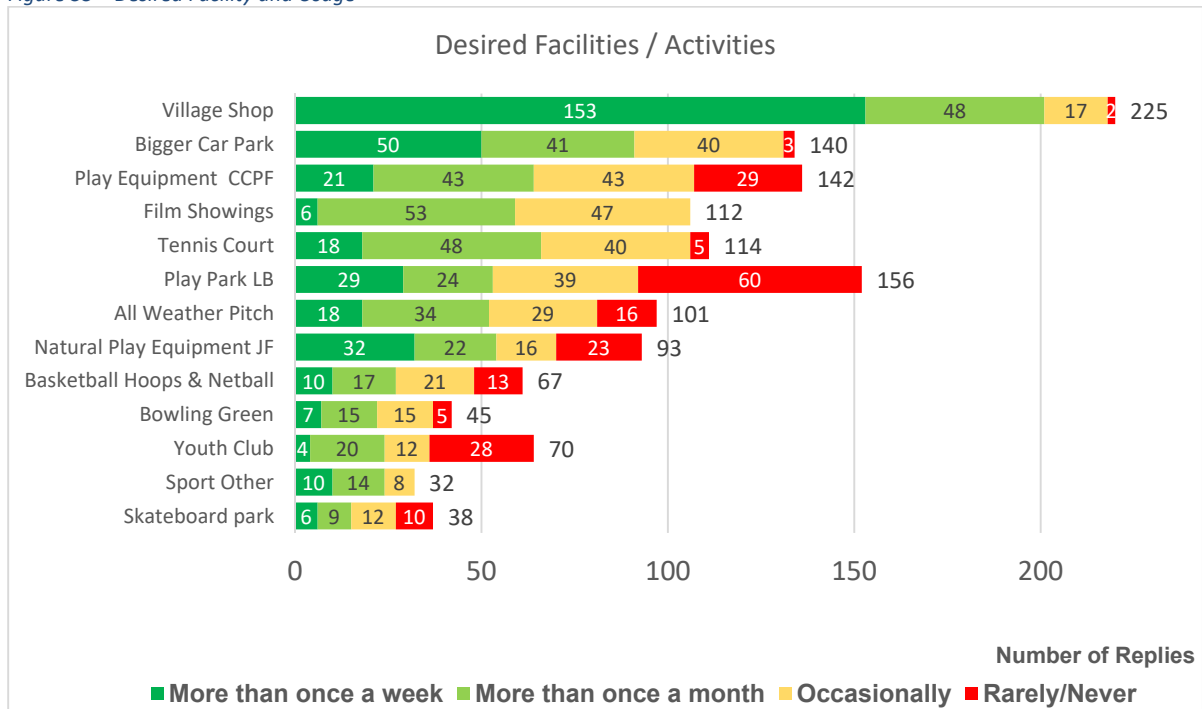
⁴⁶ Includes outlying households

running/cycling track including improved facilities (toilets etc). See the full report for more information.

Anticipated usage

As Figure 55 indicates, some parishioners have indicated that whilst they recognise the importance of specific facilities to the community as a whole, they would not actually use them, an example being the play park in Lower Boddington. How much a facility will be used is a key question before any investment decision is made by the Parish Council.

Figure 55 *Desired Facility and Usage*



The usage responses from the survey have several limitations when it comes to interpretation. Firstly parishioners have only indicated the usage of facilities that were in their own top six preferred activities. It is probable that facilities will be used by parishioners who did not rate that facility as one of their own top six, and furthermore having facilities within the parish may attract people from outside the parish. Secondly it is difficult to objectively measure and compare different forms of usage e.g. if 2 people use the field every day for a week is that equivalent to 14 people using a field once in a week? Similarly, if 1 person walks a dog for 15 minutes is that equivalent to 1 person playing football for an hour? It becomes even more difficult to compare occasional, monthly and weekly usage without a specified methodology and further information.

Patronage of a facility (Figure 56), the frequency of it use (Figure 57) and intensity of use are separate factors which must be weighed in decision making and consequently, the survey results can only be considered a useful indicator of future use. Within these limitations play equipment taken as a whole is the facility likely to be used by the most used respondents but there is an

element of double counting⁴⁸ and consequently the expected frequency of use at separate sites has also been shown in Figure 57.

Figure 56 Anticipated patronage of preferred facilities

Facility	Total Respondents
All Play Equipment	275
Village Shop	218
Bigger Car Park	131
Play equipment CCPF	107
Film Showings	106
Tennis Court	106
Play equipment - Lower	92
All Weather Pitch	81
Play equipment - JF	70
Basketball Hoops & Netball	48
Bowling Green	37
Youth Club	36
Sport Other	32
Skateboard park	27
Other	20
Nature	15
Events & Activities	12
BBQ Picnic	7
Adult Education	6
Play equipment -Unspecified	6
Allotments	5

Although Figure 56 and Figure 57 has been ordered by the number of different respondents who are likely to use a facility, even if only occasionally, this is not necessarily an indicator of the number of man hours that the facility will actually be used ie more man hours may be spent playing bowls than watching films.

⁴⁸ Eg First choice maybe play equipment in Lower Boddington and second choice is improved play equipment on CCPF.

Figure 57 Anticipated frequency of use of preferred facilities

Facility	More than 1 per week	More than 1 per month	Occasionally
All Play Equipment	87	90	98
Village Shop	153	48	17
Bigger Car Park	50	41	40
Play equipment CCPF	21	43	43
Film Showings	6	53	47
Tennis Court	18	48	40
Play equipment - Lower	29	24	39
All Weather Pitch	18	34	29
Play equipment - JF	32	22	16
Basketball Hoops & Netball	10	17	21
Bowling Green	7	15	15
Youth Club	4	20	12
Sport Other	10	14	8
Skateboard park	6	9	12
Other	10	6	4
Nature	7	8	
Events & Activities	3	7	2
BBQ Picnic	1	3	3
Adult Education	2	3	1
Play equipment -Unspecified	5	1	
Allotments	5		

THE ENVIRONMENT AND OPEN SPACES

A range of detailed questions were asked about how the surrounding rural environment could be improved, how access to the countryside could be improved, impact of HS2, forms of energy in the parish and the condition and location of roads and pavements.

What would you like to see more of?

Parishioners were asked the question “Thinking about your surrounding rural environment and public open spaces within the parish, which of the following would you like to see more of?” and then given the opportunity to tick one or more boxes that applied to a pre-specified list. They were also given the opportunity to add a location if they wished. The ranked responses are set out in Figure 58 with play areas heading the list. The most frequently cited location for play equipment was Lower Boddington (Figure 59).

Play equipment has also been extensively analysed in the previous section under facilities and further comment is unnecessary.

Less litter and fly tipping was the second most desired improvement. As regards location many parishioners simply replied ‘everywhere’, but the more specific responses identified the reservoir and the verges and hedgerows as places in need of attention.

Landscaping of public areas was parishioners third highest priority by parishioners. Comments generally suggested landscaping (including bulbs, hedges and trees) was desired throughout the

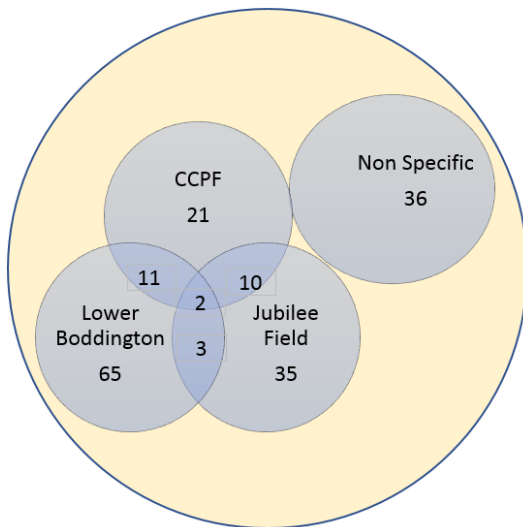
parish, as well as more specifically on the verges and hedgerows, and any open space. The village entrances, the Jubilee Field, and opposite the pubs were identified as specific sites by many of those commenting.

Figure 58 Desired improvements to the rural environment and open spaces

Play areas for children	182	55%
Less litter, no fly tipping	151	45%
Landscaping of public areas (e.g. bulbs, hedges, trees)	142	43%
Ditch maintenance	121	36%
Creation of wildlife meadows and corridors	109	33%
Dog poo' collection bins	106	32%
Street lighting	98	30%
Picnic areas	82	25%
Allotments	79	24%
Information/ notice boards	52	16%
Other	19	6%
Total Respondents	322	

Source: Shaping Communities Boddington Parish Plan Detailed Analysis p.8

Figure 59 Preferred locations for play equipment



Many parishioners (35%) commented that ditch maintenance was a general problem across the parish. The areas specifically identified include the Pleck at the bottom of Townsend Lane in Upper Boddington and in Lower Boddington on Hill Road and Banbury Road.

Creation of Wildlife Meadows and corridors were also identified by many parishioners, overwhelmingly comments related to Jubilee Field or to the villages generally.

Dog poo bins were identified by 32% of those responding to this question. Many commentators simply required more bins in strategic places in both villages. Where comments were specific, Jubilee Field, Charles Cowper Field, Hill Road, Frog Lane, Townsend Lane (at Millennium Way entrance) all had several mentions.

Street Lighting was identified by 30% of those responding to this question. The main areas identified included Banbury Road, Hill Road, Church Road and Warwick Road, although most roads - including Frog Lane, Townsend Lane, Owl End Way and Owl End Road - were mentioned.

Improving access to the countryside

Parishioners were asked “Please tell us what would improve your access to the countryside. If any of the following apply, please tell us where improvements could be made”. Just over 56% of those who completed the survey answered this question which suggests that the other 44% were happy with their own ability to access the countryside. The responses of those who did respond are shown in Figure 60.

50% identified that keeping footpaths and bridleways clear of obstacles was the most significant improvement that could be made. Although footpaths and Bridleways have reference numbers (see Northants County Council website⁴⁹), most respondents were probably not aware of these references⁵⁰ and as a result, at times, it is difficult to interpret which public rights of way may be problematic. Figure 7 on page 14 codes bridleways in green and footpaths in purple. In addition to generalised comments and the Millennium way which is made up of a number of paths, footpath AC12 at the top of Townsend Lane as a problem due to inaccessibility. A few parishioners also remarked that paths were being obstructed by vehicle parking.

Figure 60 Access to the countryside

	Responses	%
Public Footpaths and bridleways to the countryside clear of obstacles	97	50%
Availability of information/guided walks	74	38%
Good Signage	64	33%
Stiles in a good state of repair	55	28%
Paths suitable for wheelchair access	46	24%
Other	39	20%
Gates in a good condition/unlocked	24	12%
Total Respondents	193	

Improved information, signage and guided walks would also improve access. Lack of wheelchair or pushchair accessible footpaths in the countryside was also mentioned.

⁴⁹ E.g. <http://maps.northamptonshire.gov.uk/#x=447986,y=253770,zoom=7,base=NCC,layers=Row|,search=,fade=false,mX=0,mY=0>

⁵⁰ The numbers of each public way and its description can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 61 Concerns regarding the impact of HS2, and its construction, on the local environment?



HS2

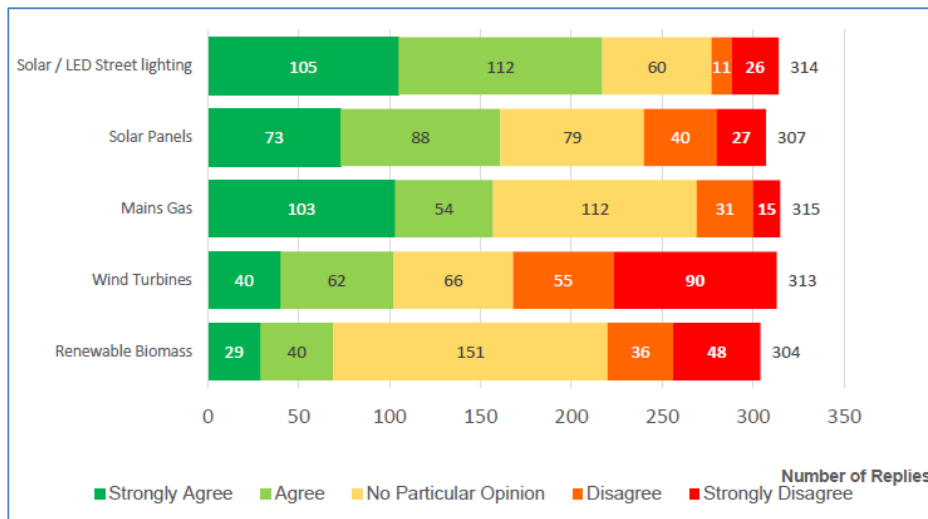
HS2, unsurprisingly was of concern to most parishioners and as a result most people who completed the questionnaire answered this question. Although the route of HS2 passes to the south of Lower Boddington (Figure 2 on page 4) residents of Upper Boddington had many concerns as shown and tabulated in Figure 61. Most parishioners are concerned about access to the parish during construction, the noise and loss of views of the countryside. Pollution and

structural damage to properties are also significant concerns particularly to the residents of Lower Boddington. This was a closed question and other concerns that parishioners may have were not requested in the survey.

Forms of Energy

Parishioners were asked “Should any of the following forms of energy be encouraged in the parish?” The results are shown in Figure 62. Parishioners generally supported solar powered or led street lighting, mains gas and solar panels, disagreed with wind turbines and were indifferent to renewable biomass. Five parishioners added other options: Hydro at the reservoir, micro CHP, centralised hot water, nuclear fission and electric/hybrid vehicles.

Figure 62 Should any of the following forms of energy be encouraged



Condition of the roads and pavements

Parishioners were asked to highlight areas where they had concerns over the conditions of the roads and pavements. Key problem areas identified were on both main roads outside the villages. In addition, Townsend Lane, particularly at the bottom was highlighted as a priority as was the Welsh Road and Banbury Road within Lower Boddington. The state of the Buckle was identified as the main problem for existing pavements. As far as new pavements are concerned, parishioners particularly highlighted Warwick Road (near the Village Hall, in the middle near Clattercote House, and opposite the Plough to Welsh Road) and Church Road outside the School to the Church.

TRAFFIC AND SAFETY

Parishioners were asked if they were concerned about any of the following when travelling in and around the parish and if so where and when. The results by village are set out in Figure 63.

This was another closed question that did not give parishioners the opportunity to add other concerns, however it is apparent that Parishioners were very concerned over the speed of traffic through the villages and on most roads, large vehicles passing through the parish, and inconsiderate parking. Of slightly less concern, although still a concern for a majority of respondents, was the lack and narrowness/poor quality of pavements, school run traffic and

parking, and the general lack of off road parking especially at the village hall and outside the public houses.

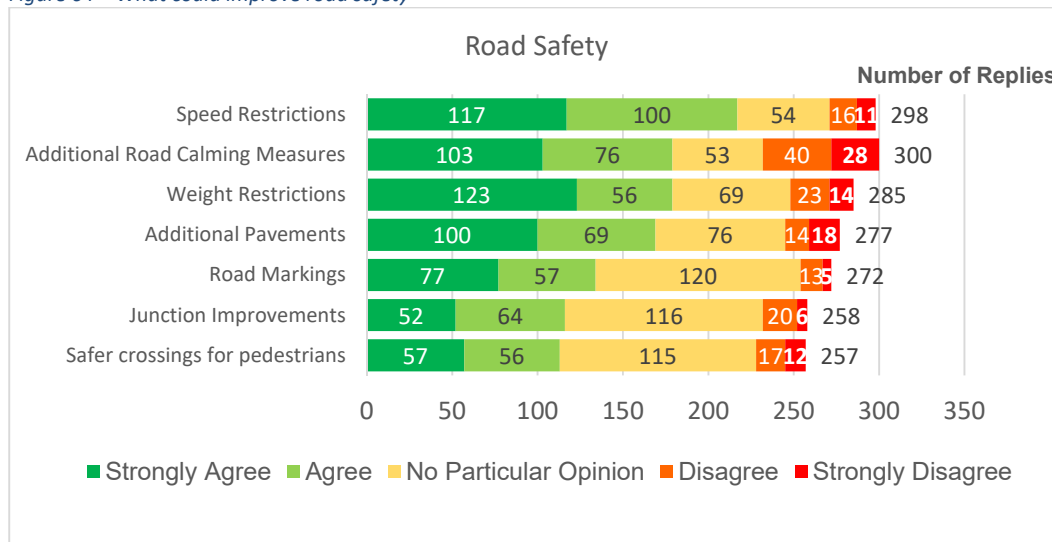
Figure 63 Concerns when travelling around the parish

Concern	UB		LB		Out	Total	
Speed of Traffic	158	71%	67	74%	3	228	71%
Inconsiderate Parking	121	55%	46	51%	5	172	54%
Large vans & lorries passing through the parish	107	48%	59	65%	1	167	52%
Lack of Pavements	97	44%	31	34%	6	134	42%
School run traffic and parking	76	34%	49	54%	3	128	40%
Narrowness/poor quality of pavements	70	32%	34	37%	4	108	34%
Lack of off-road parking	59	27%	44	48%	3	106	33%
Obstructions to visibility on roads & pavements	57	26%	30	33%	1	88	28%
Visibility at road junctions	53	24%	27	30%	1	81	25%
Volume of Traffic	53	24%	24	26%	4	81	25%
Lack of Safe places to cross the road	49	22%	13	14%	2	64	20%
Lack of cycle routes	28	13%	10	11%	2	40	13%
Poor Quality road signs	18	8%	10	11%	1	29	9%
Total respondents making at least one	222		91		7	320	100%

There are some differences between Upper and Lower Boddington eg the concerns re heavy vehicles are more prevalent in Lower Boddington. The locations most often given for speeding are along the Warwick and Banbury roads although Hill Road and other roads are also mentioned. Many parishioners report speeding as a widespread problem and particularly outside the public houses during the rush hours and late evening. The routes through the Boddingtons are also perceived as a rat-run for speeding large vehicles.

Parishioners were asked to think about road safety and what could be done (Figure 64). A variety of measures were suggested (but other suggestions were not invited) and parishioners indicated that speed restrictions, weight restrictions, road calming and additional pavements should be encouraged, although some disagreed with road calming measures.

Figure 64 What could improve road safety



Bus Service

Parishioners were asked about buses, and there was a clear preference for a service to Banbury as opposed to Daventry or Southam. The most popular time was in the morning (9am - noon), and then fairly steadily through the rest of the day with less in the evening and night. However, only 33% of respondents across all potential services said that they would use it more than once a month. Closer examination of Figure 65 and Figure 66 reveals that there is no one section of the community that would/would not use a bus if it were provided.

Figure 65 Frequency of bus usage by age of respondent

	More than once	More than once	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
18-35 years	9	9	9	14	41
36-50 years	10	8	12	37	67
51-65 years	17	9	17	38	81
66-70 years	5	3	14	13	35
71-75 years	4	4	5	5	18
76-80 years	1	2	3	5	11
80+ years	1	5	3	2	11
Prefer not to answer	4	4	10	7	25
Total	51 18%	44 15%	73 25%	121 42%	289 100%

Figure 66 Frequency of bus usage by household type

	More than once	More than once	Occasionally	Rarely/ Never	Total
Couple (with no children)	6	11	14	14	45
Couple with grown up children living away	14	9	22	31	76
Family with dependent relative living with them	1	0	1	3	5
Family with grown up children living at home	9	6	10	19	44
Family with older children	8	7	5	12	32
Family with young children	4	1	4	20	29
Living alone	5	5	3	8	21
Other (please specify)	2	0	1	5	8
Prefer not to say	2	5	13	9	29
Total	51 18%	44 15%	73 25%	121 42%	289 100%

HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Parish Council took the opportunity to use the parish survey to look at future development needs and site preferences for any future housing or business development, should the consultation process show a need for additional development in Boddington. The Sites considered for development within the questionnaire include site representations that were made to South Northamptonshire Council as part of their consultation on the Local Plan Part 2A, which closed in June 2016, along with sites that have come forward from residents which are within the development confines. Owners of land identified in the questionnaire are under no obligation to develop their land should their site be shown as a preferred site for housing/ business within the Parish Plan.

The Parish Plan cannot allocate sites for development. It can only identify community preferences which may assist the Parish Council when responding to consultation led by South Northants Council on the emerging Local Plan for the district. It should also be noted that identifying preferred sites for development in the parish does not mean that these sites will necessarily be developed as all development applications will need to go through the usual planning process, and be assessed against the relevant South Northamptonshire Council planning policies.

Housing Need

Both the general need for housing and views on specific locations were explored in the questionnaire. The questionnaire suggested 6 reasons for new housing, and 82.4% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the parish needed additional housing to meet at least one of these reasons (NB this includes people who supported some reasons and disagreed with others); 4.3% had no particular opinion and the remaining 13.3% either disagreed with the need for new housing entirely or had no opinion on some reasons and disagreed with the others. Figure 67 shows the results in detail. The most strongly supported reason was for young people to move to or remain in the parish.

Parishioners were asked whether they, or any member of their family had a problem, or were likely to have a problem finding suitable housing in the parish. Of the 343 surveys returned 31.8% either did not answer the question or selected the 'prefer not to answer' option. A further 36.7% responded that there was a lack of suitable housing⁵¹ and 31.5% did not have a problem finding suitable accommodation. The response to this question was sensitive to age in that older people preferred not to answer this question (Figure 68) and to household composition (Figure 69).

Parishioners were also asked what tenure and kind of housing was needed. The results in respect of tenure are shown in Figure 70 and outright rental is the least popular option. Outright sale and affordable housing was the most needed. 58% of those who responded felt that affordable housing should only be for local people or those who have a connection to the parish. Parishioners were asked to give their 1st, 2nd and 3rd choices for the type of houses to be built. 296 parishioners responded to this question but not all gave a 2nd and 3rd choice. It is apparent from Figure 71 that houses with fewer than 4 bedrooms are the preferred option.

A significant number of people also chose houses for people with specific housing needs. Some specific needs can be met by adaption of standard housing but as the question suggested, other types of specific need can be met from specialist developments such as 'sheltered complexes for older people'. It is unclear from the survey what specific needs respondents had in mind.

⁵¹ Includes Others

Figure 67 Local Housing Need - Reasons given

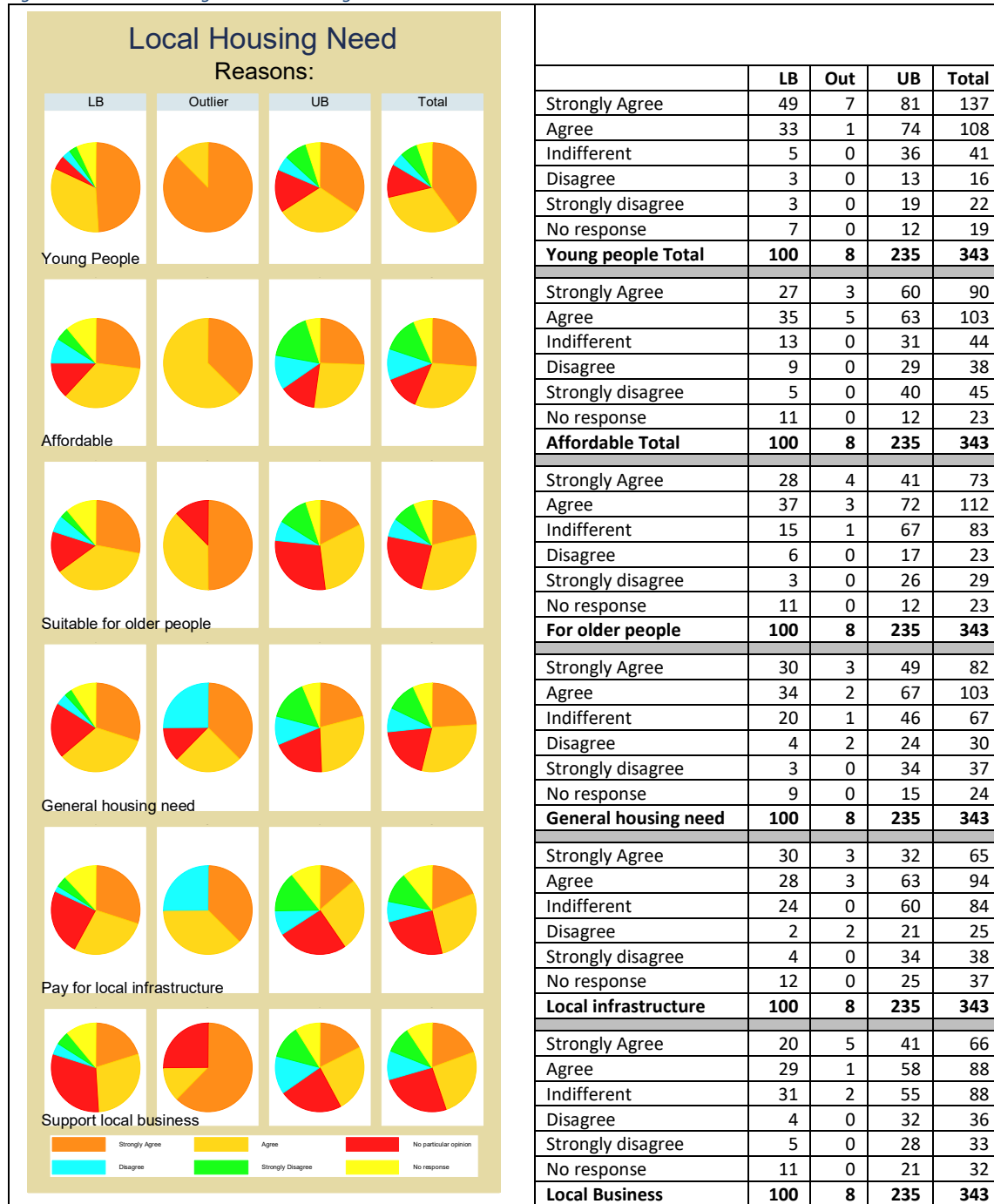


Figure 68 Response to problem of finding suitable homes by respondent age

	Age								Total	
	18-35	36-50	51-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	> 80 years	Not known		
Lack of homes - big enough	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2%
Lack of homes - small enough	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	8	2%
Lack of homes - specialist personal needs	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	11	3%
Lack of homes to buy at an affordable price	18	12	30	9	5	0	0	3	77	22%
Lack of homes to rent at an affordable price	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	2	11	3%
No problem finding suitable accommodation	15	36	24	13	12	3	2	3	108	31%
Other	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	11	3%
Prefer not to answer	3	5	18	10	7	6	7	10	66	19%
No response	2	7	13	6	2	2	1	10	43	13%
Total	45	74	99	40	28	12	13	32	343	100%

Figure 69 Response to problem of finding suitable homes by household unit

Q1-family	Living alone	Couple (with no children)	Couple with grown up children living away	Family with grown up children living at home	Family with older children (secondary school age)	Family with young children	Family with dependent relative living with them	Other	Prefer not to say	No response	Total
Lack of homes big enough	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	8
Lack of homes small enough	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lack of homes for specialist personal needs	1	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	11
Lack of homes to buy at an affordable price	2	3	23	24	15	5	2	0	3	0	77
Lack of homes to rent at an affordable price	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
No problem finding accommodation	5	26	21	18	9	13	0	7	9	0	108
Other	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	11
Prefer not to answer	9	12	25	5	3	3	0	0	7	2	66
No response	5	9	10	1	2	5	0	0	5	6	43
Total	25	55	90	55	35	32	5	10	26	10	343

Housing Concerns

A significant proportion of respondents were concerned about the impact of housing on the rural nature of the parish and on open spaces within the parish. This was also reflected in the fact that most respondents wanted housing to fit in with the look and feel of the parish, to have gardens, off street parking and be less than 2 storeys high.

Figure 70 Housing tenure needed

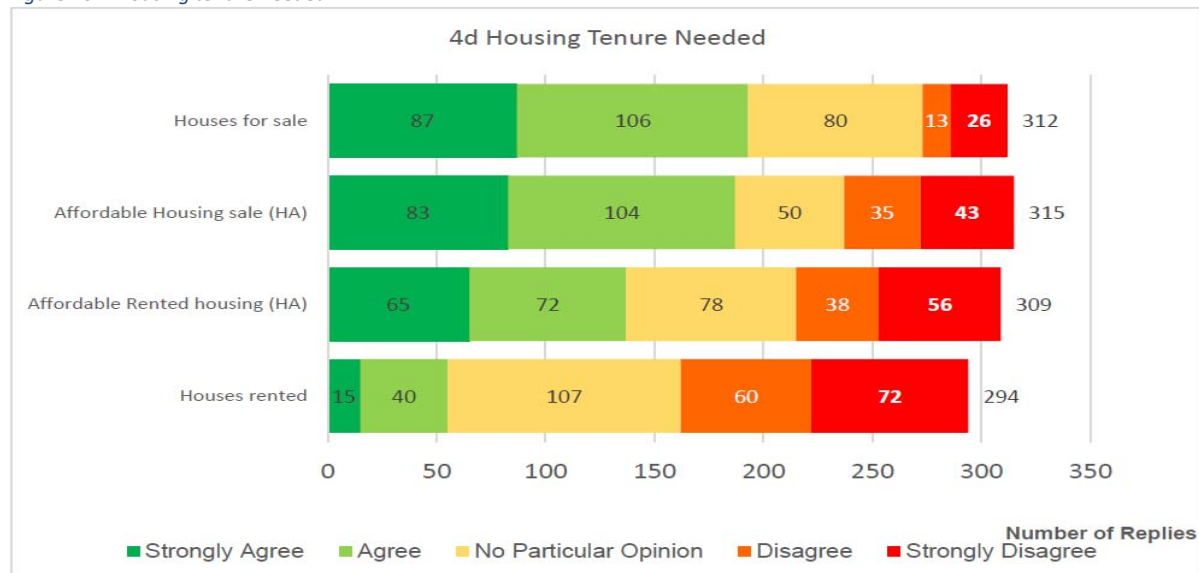
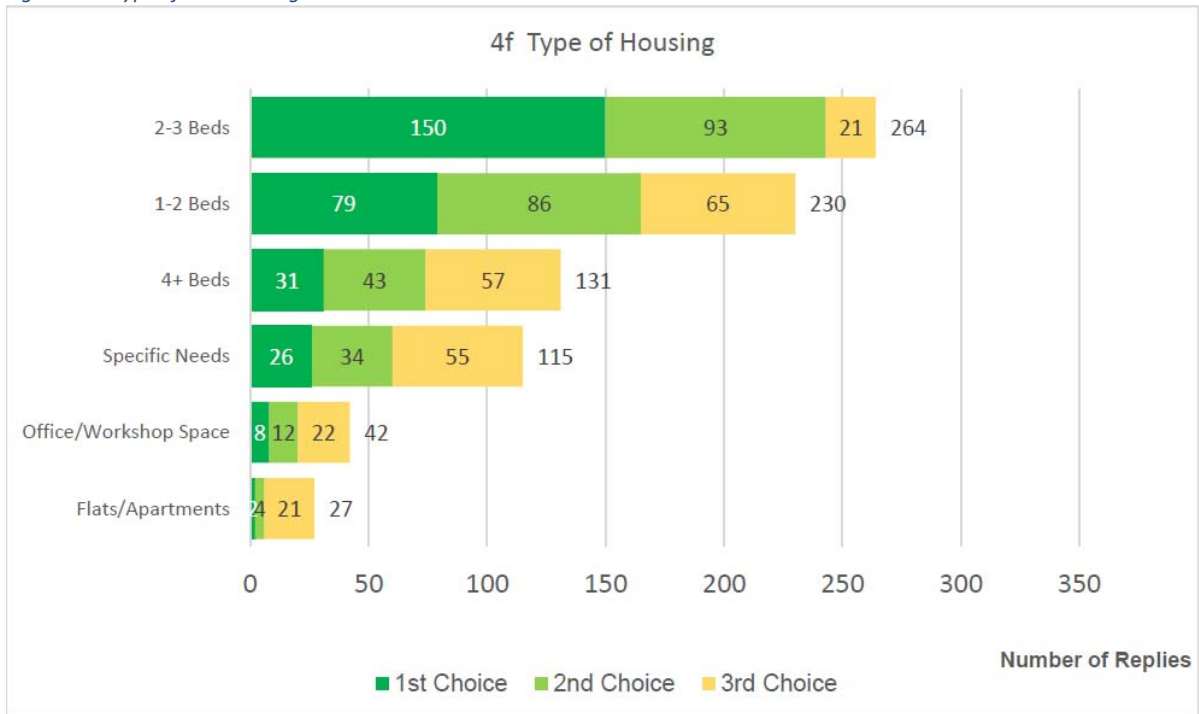


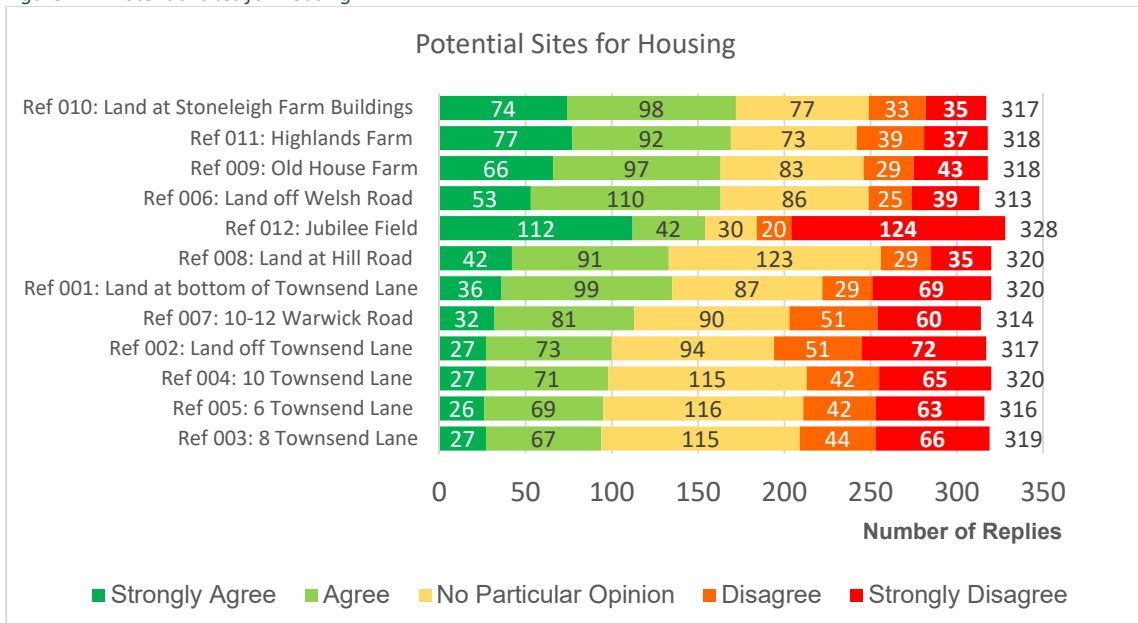
Figure 71 Type of new housing



Site preferences

Question 4h asked parishioners to give their views on potential sites for housing and question 4i asked for views on sites for offices/light industry. As far as potential sites for housing was concerned, the most preferred sites were Highlands Farm and Stoneleigh Farm in Upper Boddington and the Old Farm House in Lower Boddington (Figure 72). It is notable that these three sites, together with the Land off Welsh Road all have more overall positive support, and less negative views than Jubilee Field. However, none of these sites are within the village confines and the Parish council cannot control the nature of any development.

Figure 72 Potential sites for Housing



BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT & LAND FOR OFFICES/LIGHT INDUSTRY

Parishioners generally believed that more business should be encouraged within the parish with a preference for retail/shop or office based consultancies or small scale industrial units.

Parishioners were asked about their views on locations for siting some offices or light industrial units. The preference for siting new business developments were at Stoneleigh Farm and Highlands Farm. Fewer than 28% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with business or light industrial development on these sites whereas 71% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with business or light industrial development on the Jubilee Field.

GREEN AND OPEN SPACES

Parishioners were also asked which spaces (other than Jubilee Field) should also be considered for protection from development as a green space. Comments were very varied, and many did not relate to the question. Additional areas identified included:

- The Charles Cowper Field (incl. protection from building housing)
- The fields surrounding the Pleck at the bottom of Townsend Lane
- The surroundings of the Buckle / Hill Road
- The fields adjoining the Churchyard
- The land opposite the school
- The land behind the school
- Boddington Meadow & The Reservoir

JUBILEE FIELD

The Jubilee Field is possibly the most contentious subject in the parish and consequently the parish survey was important in understanding the views of the parishioners. The analysis within the detailed survey report carried out by the independent consultant reflects the significant divergence of opinion in the community and shows that more of the responding parishioners agreed with the Jubilee field being used for housing (47%) than disagreed with its development (44%). Those supportive of development preferred partial development of the site as opposed to full development.

In addition to the questions regarding the Jubilee Field as a potential site for development, the survey also elicited the views of the parishioners on green space and whether the site should be fully or partially developed i.e.

4j. If you have indicated that you DO NOT WISH TO SEE ANY DEVELOPMENT ON THE JUBILEE FIELD, please tell us whether you want the Jubilee Field to be formally designated as a green space in the Local Plan that covers this district.

and

4k. If you have indicated that you DO WISH TO SEE THE JUBILEE FIELD DEVELOPED, please tell us whether the Jubilee Field should be wholly developed, or partly developed to leave some open space.

Interpretation of these results needs careful consideration because the phrasing of question 4j was intended to limit the responses to those who do not want ANY development in their answers

to the potential sites questions 4h and 4i. The wording of question 4k was intended to limit the responses to those who did want some development in their answers of questions 4h and 4i. The survey did not anticipate that some people may support partial development and partial green space.

The results of questions 4h and 4i are summarised in Figure 73.

Figure 73 Parishioners views of the Jubilee Field as a potential site for:

	Housing		Offices/ light industry	
Strongly Agree, Agree	154	47.0%	49	14.9%
No Particular Opinion	30	9.1%	46	14.0%
Strongly Disagree, Disagree	144	43.9%	234	71.1%
	328	100.0%	329	100.0%
No response	15		14	
All respondents	343		343	

From these results is apparent that more people agree with the Jubilee Field as a site for housing on the JF than disagree (154 v 144) and most people are against it as a site for offices and light industry (234 v 49). A few people agreed with the Jubilee Field as a site for offices/light industry and disagree with it as a site for housing as shown in the simple cross tabulation of the 343 respondents' answers to the two questions Figure 74.

Figure 74 Cross tabulation of respondents' views on both housing and offices

		Housing				Offices Total
		Agree	No opinion	Disagree	No Answer	
Offices	Agree	46	1	1	1	49
	No Opinion	29	15	1	1	46
	Disagree	77	14	141	2	234
	No answer	2	0	1	11	14
Houses Total		154	30	144	15	343

The 157 in the green area of Figure 74 were in agreement with the Jubilee Field as a potential site for housing and/or offices development. The 144 people in the red area unambiguously disagreed with the Jubilee Field as a potential site for both housing and offices development. The 31 parishioners in yellow were indifferent to development for either housing or offices but may disagree with development of the other alternative.

Question 4j asked "If you have indicated that you DO NOT WISH TO SEE ANY DEVELOPMENT ON THE JUBILEE FIELD, please tell us whether you want the Jubilee Field to be formally designated as a green space in the Local Plan that covers this district."

This question was aimed at the 144 people in the red block of Figure 74, however considerably more people actually answered the question. The results are shown in Figure 75 and colour coded in the same way as Figure 74.

Figure 75 Respondents view of designating Jubilee field as green space

	Green	Yellow	Red	White	Total	
Yes	3	5	136	2	146	51.8%
No	114	15	5	2	136	48.2%
	117	20	141	4	282	100.0%
No response	40	11	3	7	61	
All respondents	157	31	144	11	343	

Question 4k asked “If you have indicated that you DO WISH TO SEE THE JUBILEE FIELD DEVELOPED, please tell us whether the Jubilee Field Should be wholly developed, or partly developed to leave some open space.”

This question was aimed at the 157 people in the green block of Figure 74, however considerably more people answered the question. The results are shown in Figure 76 and colour coded in the same way as Figure 74.

Figure 76 Respondents view on full or partial development of the Jubilee Field

	Green	Yellow	Red	White	Total	
Wholly developed	36	0	0	0	36	20.5%
Partly developed	116	19	3	2	140	79.5%
	152	19	3	2	176	100.0%
No response	5	12	141	9	167	
	157	31	144	11	343	

It is easy from Figure 76 to make the assertion that 176 people want some development of the JF and from Figure 75 that 146 people want it designated as a green space. Had the questions only been answered by those who they were aimed at, the response would be that 152 people want some development of the JF and 136 want it designated as a green space.

Questions 4j and 4k have limitations in that they did not ask those who had no particular opinion on the Jubilee Field as a potential site for development to reply. Furthermore, the questions implicitly make the assumption that the choice is limited to ‘no development’ or ‘green space’ whereas partial development and partial green space are not mutually exclusive.

Taking the responses to questions 4j and 4k together, and leaving aside for the moment the issue as to whether the question should have been answered in the first place, gives the results in Figure 77. Clearly full development of the Jubilee Field and green space designation of the whole field is not possible and on that basis, one can conclude that 143 (136+7) voted ‘No’ to green space compared to the 143 who voted for green space and did not respond to the question on development type.

Figure 77 Response to survey questions 4j and 4k

		4j. If you have indicated that you DO NOT WISH TO SEE ANY DEVELOPMENT ON THE JUBILEE FIELD, please tell us whether you want the Jubilee Field to be formally designated as a green space in the Local Plan that covers this district.			Total
		No to Green Space	Yes to Green Space	No Response	
4k. If you have indicated that you DO WISH TO SEE THE JUBILEE FIELD DEVELOPED, please tell us whether the Jubilee Field should be wholly developed, or partly developed to leave some open space.	Full Development	29	0	7	36
	Partial Development	99	3	38	140
	No response	8	143	16	167
Total		136	146	61	343

However, partial development would still allow any undeveloped area to be designated as green space and 3 people made that choice. Those people (i.e. 38) who read question 4j accurately would not have given their opinion as partial development and partial green space was not posited as an alternative. The questionnaire did not specifically address the issue of whether the JF should be partially developed and the remaining open space be designated as green space.

The answers to questions and 4J and 4k are further analysed in Figure 78 by using the colour coding from Figure 74 i.e. Green is those who favour development and red those who oppose all development.

Figure 78 Comparing results from questions 4h-4k

		Type of Development				Position on green Space	
		Full Develop -ment	Partial Develop -ment	In favour of develop -ment	No response on Develop -ment		
Designation as Green Space	Yes to Green Space	0	1	1	2	3	
		0	2	2	3	5	
		0	0	0	136	136	
		0	0	0	2	2	
	Totals Yes to Green Space		0	3	3	143	146
	No to Green Space	29	82	111	3	114	
		0	12	12	3	15	
		0	3	3	2	5	
		0	2	2	0	2	
	Totals No to Green Space		29	99	128	8	136
	No response to Green Space	7	33	40	0	40	
		0	5	5	6	11	
0		0	0	3	3		
0		0	0	7	7		
No response on Green Space		7	38	45	16	61	
Position on Development		36	140	176	167	343	

In Figure 74 (yellow block) there are 31 people who answered ‘no particular opinion’ to either or both of the questions regarding the JF as a potential site for development. Some of these people

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did express an opinion on the development and green space issues. Nobody was in favour of full development, but 19 (2+12+5) people were in favour of partial development and of these 2 also favoured green space. This result is not necessarily incompatible because question 4k asked “...or partly developed to leave some open space”. That remaining space could be designated as green space.

Of the 11 (white space 2+2+7) people who did not answer questions 4H and 4I, two people were in favour of partial development and not green space and 2 were in favour of green space. The remaining 7 did not answer any of the questions 4H, 4I, 4J and 4K.

The independent consultants’ detailed analysis also shows that those against development and wishing for a green space are clustered primarily on properties adjacent or very close to the field whereas those who favoured development were evenly distributed over the rest of the parish.

BROADBAND AND CONNECTIVITY.

Parishioners still considered that they have difficulty with internet and mobile reception. There is more of a problem with mobile reception with over 91% of respondents stating that they had a problem at home or at work in the parish.

Other Conclusions

There are several other key conclusions from the questionnaire; further details are available in the full report.

Chapter Summary

The Council have accepted the findings of the independent consultant and in this chapter those findings have been explored further, to tease out additional facts which are useful in formulating the parish plan.

A key issue for the Parish Council was the views of the parishioners regarding the Jubilee Field and since the survey results were published there has been much discussion regarding the interpretation of the results. The Council’s interpretation of the results is that:

- a) the majority of parishioners favour some form of development of the Jubilee Field.
- b) that the form of development is housing not offices/light industrial.
- c) that if the Jubilee Field is developed, partial development as opposed to full development is the preference.
- d) that partial development and partial green space designation was not a specific option in the questionnaire.
- e) That designation of undeveloped areas of the Jubilee Field following development as green space is finely balanced.

4 LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: THE PLAN FOR BODDINGTON

Introduction

Gathering a range of baseline data, based on community consultation and feedback, was the start of a process of review, assessment and decision making by the Parish Council. Additional information has been gathered and advice on specific topics has taken place with various parties inside and outside the Parish. The Parish Council has considered the views of the community and weighed the evidence in formulating the Parish Plan. Some difficult decisions have been made, and some remain to be made. Some community aspirations may not be achievable, and some projects will take longer to implement than others. The Parish Plan is a working document, and will be used to guide the work of the Parish Council. It will be referred to regularly as part of Parish Council business and be reviewed and updated to reflect changing circumstances.

Non-Parish Council responsibilities

The responsibility of the Parish Council does not extend to all the issues raised in the parish plan questionnaire. Parishioners should report issues directly to the appropriate authority in the first instance and then enlist the support of the PC if nothing appears to be done.

Highway problems relating to:

- Ditches,
- Drains and covers,
- Pavements, verges and kerbs
- Footpaths and Rights of Way
- Roads (including potholes), Road Markings and Road Signs
- Roadworks
- Vegetation on highway land
- Winter maintenance eg grit bins

Should all be reported via Street Doctor⁵² on the Northants County Council website.

South Northants Council is responsible for:

- Fly Tipping
- Street Name Signs
- Litter including leaf litter, dead animals, glass and street cleaning

and issues should be reported through SNC customer service on 01327-322322.

Abandoned vehicles can be reported to the Northamptonshire Police via ELVIS⁵³.

⁵² <http://www3.northamptonshire.gov.uk/councilservices/northamptonshire-highways/roads-and-streets/Pages/report-highway-problem.aspx>

⁵³ Tel: 08456-121999 or <https://www.northants.police.uk/webform/report-abandoned-vehicle>

Overarching Strategic Issue

Boddington is an aging community that is designated as a secondary service village by SNC. If the remaining services and infrastructure are not going to disappear then the parish needs to attract new and young families to live here, and needs to bring visitors into the community to support existing and new businesses. The school is becoming a smaller part of a larger group of schools, and closure is a real threat. The community is also under the threat and blight of HS2 for the foreseeable future, and this is going to be felt to a much greater extent by those in Lower Boddington. In this plan the PC not only responds to the issues raised in the parish plan questionnaire but also establishes the priorities and strategic framework that looks forward over the next 15-20 years.

Mission Statement

As the statutory body, The Parish Council will continue to work towards maintaining and enhancing the quality of life for the people who live, work and visit the Parish of Boddington.

Strategic Vision

The Parish Council's vision (in no particular order) is that:

- V1 Boddington is one parish not two villages.
- V2 Boddington is a place that respects its history and heritage but embraces 21st century technology.
- V3 Boddington is a place where people want to live, work and visit.
- V4 Boddington is a place where people of all ages can live their whole life should they so wish.
- V5 Boddington is a place that safeguards and supports the vulnerable.
- V6 Boddington is a place that provides sports, recreational and cultural facilities for children and adults.
- V7 Boddington is a place where development is proportionate to the facilities available, meets identifiable needs and retains the rural character and distinctiveness of the area.
- V8 Boddington is a place that respects and encourages biodiversity, wildlife and environmental character but still fulfils the needs of the people living there.
- V9 Boddington is a place that supports the education of all age groups.

Strategic Objectives

- O1 To improve provision of a range of sport and leisure facilities, and amenities, for the community at preferred locations.
- O2 To improve the rural environment of the parish and improve access to the countryside.
- O3 To improve the maintenance of roads and pavements and to encourage new pavements where required.
- O4 To improve road safety throughout the parish.

Strategic considerations

- C1 To consider the need for regular public transport through the parish to connect with local towns.

- C2 To consider the need for more housing in the parish and the location, type and tenure of any future housing.
- C3 To consider the need for more commercial/ office development/ light industry and the location of any such development.
- C4 To consider whether to request formal designation of spaces within the parish as Green Space.
- C5 To consider the need to encourage more businesses within the parish, and if so, what type of business.
- C6 To consider ways to improve connectivity e.g. mobile phones.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND LEISURE

Village Shop

The most desired facility in the parish plan survey was a village shop.

PC's position

- A conventional shop is a business and whilst the PC would welcome such a venture it would not want to own or control it. If the shop is not profitable it will fail. Presumably the last village shop closed because it was uneconomic.
- An option would be a shop⁵⁴ run by volunteers as a social enterprise. Additional services offered could include assisted shopping and free delivery⁵⁵. Other communities run such ventures from community halls, the local church⁵⁶ or other surplus premises.
- The PC may be able to offer some support to a volunteer social enterprise and there are various organisations that make grants to help such enterprises.
- The PC invites parishioners who would be prepared to volunteer in such a social enterprise to make themselves known to the clerk.

Playground equipment & Open Spaces

A sub group of the Council was tasked with developing ideas and plans for the parish's recreational facilities and open spaces. The starting point was the Parish Plan Questionnaire and this was followed with additional discussions with the Friends of Boddington⁵⁷, focus groups, and one to one discussions with parents, children, and the Headmaster of the School. Many other playgrounds have been visited and discussions have taken place with other Parish Councils that have undertaken new playgrounds.

The parish plan survey considered three potential sites for play equipment – CCPF, JF and Lower Boddington. Playground equipment in Lower Boddington, followed by CCPF was the most desired

⁵⁴ Not to be confused with the social enterprise initiative run by Company Shop Limited and known as Community Shop which redistributes surplus food to help people on the cusp of food poverty.

⁵⁵ See news article <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/social-enterprise-blog/community-shops-big-business>

⁵⁶ See <http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/open-sustainable/community-shops>

⁵⁷ Friends of Boddington liaises with HS2 and endeavours through co-operation to minimise the impact of HS2 and to ensure that the Parish obtains the maximum benefit from HS2 community funding.

facility (Figure 53). However, when it came to usage, respondents were most likely to use play equipment at the CCPF followed by Lower Boddington (Figure 57).

PC's position

- Play equipment is expensive and there is an ongoing cost of maintenance and inspections
- The PC will endeavour to ensure that play equipment is accessible to all children (including those with disabilities and limitations) wherever possible.
- ROSPA recommend the provision of good quality fencing to contain play areas as fences serve three functions a) contain children within the relative safety of the play area; b) allied with good gates to keep dogs off the play area and c) to give children the sense that it is their area and separate from the surroundings. Play areas at CCPF and Lower Boddington can be fenced, whereas the planners have indicated that fencing is not appropriate for the JF. The PC's position is that play equipment should be located in visible locations and comply with Health and Safety guidelines.
- When the Jubilee Field change of use from agricultural to public space planning permission was granted SNC imposed a condition that planning permission was required even for normally permitted uses and consequently any play equipment on the Jubilee Field requires planning permission.
- There is a need for new play equipment in Lower Boddington as an immediate priority. Although this has been an aspiration of the Parish Council for many years no land has been available for purchase or long-term rent. The new landlord of the Carpenter's arms has recently offered the Parish Council the use of his rear garden. The brewery is supportive of using this under used piece of land and the PC acknowledges their generosity. The Parish Council has therefore decided as an interim solution to place play equipment appropriate for younger children, on the rear garden area of the Carpenters Arms. The pub is not open during the day but the equipment can be accessed at any time as it has been agreed that there is no requirement for users of the equipment to use the pub. In the longer term as land options develop from HS2 or other opportunities, then an alternative site will be sought and the equipment moved.
- The main recreational centre for Boddington Parish is the Village Hall together with the Charles Cowper Field. CCPF/VH has disabled access, facilities i.e. toilets and parking together with level and safe areas for a significant new playground (and sports facility as discussed in the next section). The JF cannot replace the CCPF as the main recreational site of the parish.
- Current play facilities at the CCPF are not adequate or attractive and need investment to bring them up to modern standards. The Parish council, therefore intends to build a new playground as part of the development of CCPF/Village Hall site. It has been established that planning permission is not required for play facilities on the CCPF.
- The distance between CCPF and JF is not sufficient to justify two separate playgrounds and there are significant economies of scale in terms of the design, the implementation and the maintenance of keeping to one site. Furthermore, families have a mix of ages of children and may want their children to be able to play in the same place.
- For these reasons the PC has no plan to put play equipment on JF. The provision of play equipment is not a justification for keeping or disposing of the Jubilee Field. That is a

separate issue entirely and any decision around the future of Jubilee Field is not impacted by this decision.

- The PC will purchase a nest swing using the funds reserved and install it on the CCPF as part of the new playground. The PC reject a standalone installation on the Jubilee Field because it will be inaccessible to wheelchair users and cannot be fenced in. The absence of fencing increases the risks of injury to young and vulnerable children and that risk can be avoided by using the CCPF.

PC's Vision for the CCPF and Village Hall site

- The football pitch will be turned around so it lays north/south, keeping it to a similar size or slightly smaller than the current pitch. The pitch will ultimately be flattened, and re-laid with harder wearing grass if necessary.
- A new playground (as discussed above) will be timber with a zip wire, and equipment that is suitable for all age groups. Most of the base for the playground will be reinforced grass and with areas of wood chip. It will be designed to have the area closest to the Village Hall for younger children with seating incorporated for parents, then the equipment will progress to more complex equipment for older children. Access to this playground will fully meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act.
- Additional toileting and baby change facilities will be created close to, but separate from, the Village Hall so that it can link into existing sewage networks to minimise cost. This is to ensure that the playground can be family friendly and can be used when the Village Hall is closed. Planning will be required and will be part of an overall plan by the Village Hall.
- A new overflow car park — built of "grass-crete" to extend from the end of the current car park. The grass would ultimately grow to cover the base and just require cutting. The scrub and smaller trees would be cleared, the large trees would be maintained with parking around them. The existing playground would be removed.
- A Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) will be built to the far side of the playground area, this will include the following:
 - Basketball
 - Netball
 - Tennis Court
 - 5 a-side Football

It will have a hard surface and will be fenced, 3m high at the ends and lower around the sides. It will be tucked in against the edge of the field to minimise any visual impact. The size of this needs to be large enough to encompass a full-sized tennis court (where the posts and nets are removable).

- A running track will be marked out around the football pitch, so that the school can use this for their sports training. Additional areas will be marked out for throwing events. Although the school is becoming affiliated with a larger group of schools they will have difficulty finding facilities for them all to gather. Boddington school could forge a key role for itself and prevent potential closure. Marking the pitch, track and throwing area will have a small ongoing maintenance cost but this could be mitigated by volunteering.
- Longer term an activity adventure trail for walking and/or cycling around the edge of the field could be developed.

- Consideration is also being given to the use of the old pavilion base to deliver an outside stage/area.
- The pedestrian access to the Village Hall and CCPF needs to be improved and there are currently plans being discussed with SNC for a footpath from either Frog Lane or Townsend Lane to the edge of the Village Hall Car Park. This would reduce the numbers of school staff required to bring children down from the School.
- The ongoing annual cost would be mowing the field, safety inspections on the playground equipment and replacement of bark on the playground and any cost of line marking. Many of these costs are already incurred by the parish and additional costs are expected to be minimal.
- In addition, the Village Hall is progressing plans for an extension on the CCPF side of the hall. This is intended to provide a better entrance hall and to provide an additional area for smaller family events as well as disabled access via a lift to the upstairs hall. The Village Hall Committee believes that this development would create a space that would be attractive to smaller local groups and family celebrations and adult education which will be particularly attractive to parishioners. The Village Hall also believes that the existing car park should be fully tarmacked to improve its use and safety.

Film Showings

Film showings were the 5th most desired facility (Figure 53 on page 40) and as a result of the parish plan questionnaire the Village Hall is currently trialling monthly film evenings.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Play areas for children has been covered previously.

Litter and fly tipping

Litter has a wide definition and is generally assumed to be discarded material associated with smoking, eating and drinking, or waste that has been scattered about from business or waste management operations.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (section 87) states that if a person drops, throws, deposits or leaves anything in a place, they commit a littering offence. South Northants Council can issue a fixed penalty notice (current rate £75) to anyone caught disposing of their litter irresponsibly. If you see an incident of littering, please report it by contacting SNC⁵⁸. You will be asked to provide as many details of the incident as possible. In order for any enforcement action to be taken you must be prepared to act as a witness if necessary as prosecution may be necessary if the perpetrator does not accept the fixed penalty notice or fails to pay within the specified time of fourteen days. Similarly, if you discover any fly-tipping, that should also be reported to SNC⁵⁹.

⁵⁸ SNC have an online form at <https://www.southnorthants.gov.uk/info/7/environment/255/litter-enforcement>

⁵⁹ <http://your.cherwell.gov.uk/LocalView/Sites/ReportFlytipping/>

PC's position

- Litter and fly-tipping management is the responsibility of SNC not BPC unless the litter is on PC land
- PC urges parishioners to report incidents of littering and fly-tipping to SNC

Public Rights of Way & Footpaths

PC's position

- Northamptonshire County Council have responsibility for the protection and maintenance of public rights of way.
- The Parish Council is prepared to write to landowners to reinforce NCC's powers.

Miscellaneous

PC's position

- Various other topics were raised in this part of the parish plan survey and the parish council will continue to work to encourage an improvement of the general environment.

TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

HS2

The construction and operation of HS2 will have a major impact on the parish. The Parish Council opposed the project but accept that the construction will now take place.

PC's position

- The Parish Council's objective is to ensure that, as far as possible, the legacy from HS2 will benefit the parish.
- The Parish council recognizes the hard work and successes that Friends of Boddington (FoB) has achieved in establishing lines of communication with HS2 and its partners, which has resulted in swift action to resolve currently and ongoing issues.
- The Parish Council will work closely with FoB who are leading the conversations with HS2 and its contractors.
- The Parish Council will assist FoB in keeping all parishioners informed about the HS2 project and resolving issues arising from the project.
- The Parish Council recognises that co-ordinated grant applications have more chance of success and in order to deliver benefits to both Upper and Lower Boddington supports FoB co-ordinating grant applications.
- Where the construction of HS2 will necessitate the re-routing of footpaths including the Millennium Way. The Parish council and FoB will endeavour to ensure that the revised routes are appropriate.
- The Parish Council will endeavour to ensure that land retained by HS2 and incidental to the railway line is, whenever possible, used for the benefit of the community.

Traffic

PC's position

- The Parish Council will investigate the installation of traffic calming and speed warning signs

HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT

The majority of the parishioners agree that additional housing in the parish is desirable for at least one of the six reasons summarised in Figure 67 on page 51. The PC is very aware that the viability of the school and other facilities is dependent on youthful people living in the parish.

The place of work is a major influence on deciding where to live. Furthermore, modern communications and the global economy are changing work practices. It is foreseeable that those who traditionally left home for university/college and then took up employment in large towns and cities, will find that in future many of them do not have a permanent assigned work space but can work from home or a local business hub on a part-time or flexible basis⁶⁰. These changes in the work place may mean that more young people could remain in the parish if other hurdles can be overcome.

Not all young people leave home for university and many people who grew up in the village work locally, but young people find that house prices are high and becoming more and more unaffordable.

The proportion of older parishioners is also growing and people are living longer. While many people continue to live in their existing home throughout their lifetime, changing health or other circumstances can mean that general housing is no longer suitable. Theoretically there is a wide spectrum of alternative solutions for older people from mainstream and independent living through to care homes. The key locational issues are accessibility, local services, social and community inclusion and safety. Currently the parish is deficient in the services that give independence, and the reality is that if one's own home in the parish is unsuitable for elderly living because of size and/or amenities there is little opportunity to find alternative housing within the parish.

From the parish questionnaire, the perceived requirement is for affordable housing of less than 4 bedrooms. The strategic approach to development set by South Northamptonshire (SNC) will only permit modest development within villages, of an appropriate scale where opportunities exist to meet locally defined objective housing needs⁶¹. SNC do however recognise that households on lower/medium incomes find it difficult to find suitable affordable accommodation that meets their housing needs and this results in these households moving away to areas with typically lower house prices. This is not a cycle SNC want to continue⁶².

PC's position

- The PC has little if any influence (other than lobbying SNC) on how other landowners in the parish use or develop the land in their ownership. The PC is not naïve enough to

⁶⁰ Flexible working is now embodied in law as The Flexible Working Regulations gives employees who either look after young or disabled children or are the carers of a dependent the right to request flexible working arrangements from their employer.

⁶¹ SNC Local Plan Part 2: Preferred Options Consultation at para 5.4

⁶² SNC Local Plan Part 2: Preferred Options Consultation at para 6.48

assume that other landowners will willingly forego profit in order to fulfil the PC's aspirations on development.

- Planners may impose conditions on developers as regards the number of houses that are 'affordable' and the numbers of bedrooms, but all too often what is considered 'affordable' to developers is not affordable by the local population. Furthermore, small houses are often enlarged after construction by extensions e.g. a 3-bedroom house becomes a 4-bedroom one. This is not helpful in creating a mix of properties that fulfil local need.
- The PC opposes enlarging the parish confines unless there is significant and demonstrable benefit to the parish.
- The PC as landowners has various duties and liabilities that arise from owning land. These include:
 - Not to allow any land which they occupy to be in a condition which might cause injury or damage to anyone who could be expected to enter onto that land.
 - Not to allow any activity which might cause injury or damage to anyone who could reasonably be expected to be at risk.
 - Not to breach covenants affecting that land.
 - Not to allow others to occupy their land and acquire a possessory title against the council.
 - The Council has a fiduciary duty to make the best use of the asset in the interests of the local residents.
- The PC respect the wishes of the late Charles Francis Cowper as Benefactor and the formal covenant on the Charles Cowper Playing Field and intend that the CCPF remains as a playing field for the benefit of the parishioners.
- The PC bought the Jubilee Field in order to have control of the development that took place on it.
- The PC recognise that the Jubilee Field is valued by many parishioners and has an important part to play within the parish.
- The PC oppose selling the Jubilee Field simply to make the maximum profit. The PC will only consider selling the Jubilee Field in whole or in part if by doing so additional benefits accrue to the Parish. The PC would like to see the JF providing a long-term benefit to the parish in both financial and amenity terms. The PC is expected to obtain 'full value' for any land it disposes of, unless an exemption from the Secretary of State has been granted.
- The PC respects the view that whilst the majority of the parish are in agreement with some development of the field for housing, a sizeable minority wish to retain the field as a local green space.
- The parish questionnaire provides insufficient information on local housing need and consequently a household questionnaire will be used to make a Local Objective Assessment of Need (LOAN)⁶³ before any decision is taken on the Jubilee Field.

⁶³ See SNC Local Plan part 2: Preferred Options Consultation (August 2017) paragraphs 8.24-8.31

GREEN AND OPEN SPACES

The concept of a Local Green Space was introduced into the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012. Paras. 76 to 78 of the NPPF state:

“Local communities through local⁶⁴ and neighbourhood plans are able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:

- *where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- *where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
- *where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.*

Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts”

Planning guidance⁶⁵ issued in 2014 on how Local Green Space Designation relates to development states:

“Designating any Local Green Space will need to be consistent with local planning for sustainable development in the area. In particular, plans must identify sufficient land in suitable locations to meet identified development needs and the Local Green Space designation should not be used in a way that undermines this aim of plan making.”

PC's position

- The PC has stated that it does not support the designation of the Jubilee Field as a Local Green Space because:
 - The Parish Council have a fiduciary duty to maintain the value and make the best use of all its assets i.e. to preserve their value and make the most of them.

⁶⁴ E.g. as prepared by South Northants District Council.

⁶⁵ Paragraph: 007 Reference ID: 37-007-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014 available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space#contents> [Accessed 11 November 2017]

- Designating the Jubilee Field would prevent any proposed development both now and in the future. It would reduce the financial value considerably and remove any options for the future.
- There are already protective elements in place to protect the Jubilee Field:
 - It is in Public Ownership
 - It is listed as an Asset of Community Value
 - It lies within a Special Landscape area which means there are development restrictions.
 - Other Planning considerations are also in place to safeguard unwarranted development.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

A large proportion of residents work from home (Figure 33) and as communication infrastructure improves this trend is likely to increase. Local village businesses are seen as an important part of a local micro economy that creates employment which in turn supports other local retail and other businesses.

PC's position

- The Parish Council is supportive of small scale, appropriate employment sites that will create employment for local people, support the sustainability of the community and strengthen local supply chains.
- The Parish Council will explore with local land owners (including HS2) opportunities to develop appropriate sites that create employment.

BROADBAND, CONNECTIVITY AND COMMUNICATIONS

A digital transformation is taking place that changes not only the way we work but impinges on almost every aspect of daily life. This transformation is set to continue and wireless connectivity is central to that future development.

PC's position

- PC encourages all local community groups to provide information to be published on the parish website

Appendix A Comparison of WNJCS and SNC settlement Hierarchies

Settlement Type	West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy for Rural Areas	South Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2
Rural Service Centres – Tier 1	<i>Both Towcester and Brackley towns' current roles are to provide local services and facilities for their own populations and the rural areas around them.</i>	Brackley and Towcester. <i>These are the District’s main towns. They are the primary focus for growth and development to safeguard and enhance their strategic roles as employment and service centres. They will continue to provide significant levels of jobs and homes, together with supporting community facilities and infrastructure to meet their economic potential in the most sustainable way, consistent with maintaining or enhancing key environmental attributes.</i>
Primary Service Villages – Tier 2	<i>Have the highest level of services and facilities within the rural area to meet the day to day needs of residents including those from surrounding settlements. These settlements are considered as the most appropriate for accommodating local housing and employment needs and would be the focus for service provision in the rural areas.</i>	Bugbrooke, Deanshanger, Middleton Cheney and Roade. <i>To maintain and enhance their role as large villages which provide employment, retail, and key services and facilities for the local area, the Primary Service villages will be a focus for accommodating an appropriate level of growth. These are the most sustainable villages within South Northamptonshire District. These have the ability to support sustainable patterns of living in the District because of the current levels of facilities, services and opportunities that are available. There is scope for limited development within or adjoining the village confines of these settlements where this is limited to meet any identified local needs or accommodation to meet individual or communal specialist needs including Starter or self build homes or where there are opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites which will result in a positive environmental improvement.</i>
Secondary Service Villages – Tier 3	<i>These settlements have a more limited range of services, but still provide scope to meet some local needs for housing, employment and service provision;</i>	Boddington & approx. 40 other villages. <i>These villages possess a limited level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the first and second tier settlements for greater self-containment. There is scope for limited development within or adjoining the village confines of these settlements where this is limited to meet any identified local or specialist need including Starter and self build homes or where there are opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites which will result in a</i>

		<i>positive environmental improvement. They will provide for reduced levels of development in comparison to higher order settlements in order to meet identified local needs and to help safeguard their role consistent with maintaining or enhancing key environmental attributes.</i>
Other Villages/Small Settlements-Tier 4	<i>These villages have an even more limited range of services and are more reliant on the services of larger centres for day to day needs. The scope for development within these villages is likely to be limited to windfall infill development, although some housing to provide for local needs may be suitable.</i>	Aston le Walls and 22 other villages. <i>These remaining settlements have a lack of basic facilities to meet day to day requirements. However, there could be scope for very limited development within or adjoining the village confines of the settlement where this is limited to meet any identified local or specialist need or where there are opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites which will result in a positive environmental improvement. The overall scale of development accommodated in these villages will however, be expected to be commensurate with the size of the settlement and reflect its position in the settlement hierarchy.</i>
Countryside	<i>Beyond villages specified in the above categories there will be settlements which are very small and with few or no services and facilities. Development in these villages will be strictly controlled to affordable housing schemes that are required to meet identified local needs.</i>	<i>All other areas, including those villages, hamlets and isolated groups of buildings not identified above and where nearly all services and facilities must be accessed in higher order settlements are for the purposes of this Plan, considered as 'countryside'. In these locations, development will be strictly limited to that which has an essential need to be located in the countryside.</i>

Source: <https://www.southnorthants.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/2846/pre-submission-draft-plan.pdf> pp45-48 [Accessed 13 October 2017] and <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=14087653#14087653> pp.25, 205-206 [Accessed 13 October 2017]

Appendix B: Public Rights of Way in Boddington Parish

Ref	Type	From	To
AC1	Footpath	County Boundary NE of Claydon Lock	NE. via Springfield House to Lower Boddington-Appletree road
AC2	Footpath	Aston Le Walls boundary N of Appletree (junc. with AA10)	N. to Banbury Road at Old House Farm
AC3	Footpath	Banbury Rd east of Millers Close	N. and then NE. to South side of Reservoir and junction with EF3
AC4	Bridleway	Banbury Rd/Owl End Way	NE. to Byfield Road (W of reservoir)
AC5	Footpath	Welsh rd., N of Highlands farm	NE. to Warwickshire County Border
AC6	Bridleway	Welsh rd., 150m S of Oak Farm	N. to Warwickshire County Border
AC7	Footpath	Welsh rd., North of Oak Farm	N to junction with AC6 E of Fields Farm
AC8	Bridleway	Warwickshire County Border East of Berryhill Farm	East to the Welsh road
AC9	Footpath	Townsend Lane	NW. to Warwickshire County Border
AC10	Footpath	Townsend Lane	NW. to Junction with AC8 (500m E of Berryhill Farm)
AC11	Footpath	Church	E. of Manor Farm and then S to junction with Hill Road
AC12	Footpath	Townsend Farm	E. and S. to Townsend Lane junction with London End (i.e. North of Townsend Lane properties)
AC13	Footpath	Junction with AC5 at County Boundary	SE. to Byfield Parish Boundary at junction with EF4
AC14	Footpath	Frog Lane	NE to London End across Jubilee Field
AC15	Footpath	Frog Lane	N. Via frontage of Methodist Chapel to E. frontage of 23 Townsend lane
AC16	Bridleway	Junction of AC4	N. to Hill Road opposite the Manor House
AC17	Footpath	Owl End Way	SE. for approx 20m to Junction with AC4 at Owl End Lane
AC18	Footpath	Welsh Rd., North of Oak Farm	NE. for a distance of 400m to junction with AC20
AC19	Footpath	Junction with AC7	E. to junction with AC18
AC20	Footpath	Junction with AC18	NE. to junction with AC6

Appendix C: General matters for Parish Council consideration

1. Consider working with other parishes to develop a Tourism strategy.
2. Support the school and pre-school to help ensure its sustainability.
3. Do more to build the reputation of the school to attract more pupils.
4. Investigate better mobile reception and improved broadband facility.
5. Work with HS2 over future parcels of land (from 2026), for community use.
6. Consider how to engage more residents from LB to ensure greater balance; a sense that there are 2 different villages.
7. Consider UB and LB being governed separately with LB having its own Parish Council.
8. Discuss with NCC the options, benefits and costs of switching to LED street lighting.
9. Consider consulting residents on the need for a project to support residents to invest in solar panels (if such a project exists).
10. Discuss possibility of getting on to bus route through parish (subject to community use).
11. Consider a policy of no charge for use of Village Hall for use by community groups.
12. Consider the effectiveness of the parish council and whether there is a need for any improvement.
13. Improve communications about services to the village, and improve useful weblinks to information.
14. Publicise Coronation Meadow more.
15. Should the PC retain the management of the CCPF?
16. Consider a regular litter pick involving school children and rest of community.
17. If development not wanted on Jubilee Field, consider methods to service the loan and ensure financial viability.
18. Replace dog poo signs created by school children.
19. Consider the merit of designating part of the village as a conservation area.
20. Consider the grassed area either side of the paddock being fenced off and turned into a play area for LB children.
21. Restrict use of grain dryer– too noisy.
22. Encourage residents to manage and look after their own hedges better.
23. Consider planting trees in strategic places to shield from HS2 in future.
24. Encourage more pride in the appearance of the village – tidy up verges, trim hedges etc.
25. What has happened to footpath AC12? Ensure all Rights of Way are free for all to use.
26. Consider creating a new 'blue book' (history of village).
27. Update needed to 'Boddington Book' – very useful for t/phone numbers, local businesses etc.
28. Consider putting the JF in trust if to be retained as a Green Space.

Appendix D Workplan for Delivery as at 4 January 2018

(N.B this is a 'living document' which will be regularly updated)

Facilities & Leisure					
Ref	Topic	Need for further consultation	Estimated Time Frame for delivery	Estimated Cost	Next Step
F1	Film Nights	No	Implemented by Village Hall	£0	
F2	Football Pitch White Lines	No			Boddington Ball to purchase white line painter
F3	Fitness Club				
F4	Boddington cycle club				
F5	Playpark Lower Boddington				Agreements and planning permission
F6	Telephone Kiosk - LB				Awaiting transfer from BT to Parish Council
The Environment					
E1	Clean road signs				
E2	Paint/coat benches around parish				
E3a	Walk/Clear all footpaths				
E3b	Footpath issue report on website				
E3c	Appoint footpath warden				
E4	Gate/Entrance to east of LB				
E5	Village Litter pick				
E6	Permanent Dog Fouling Signs				
E7	Hill road ditch clearance				
E8	Allotments				Investigate
E9	Reopen Footpath AC12				

Transport and Traffic					
T1	Move temp speed limit signs				
T2	Introduce VAS signs				
T3	Signage for Village Hall via Frog Lane				
T4	Train in speed gun use				
Housing					
H1	Work in progress				
Green and Open Spaces					
G1	Work in progress				
Business and Employment					
B1	Work in progress				
Communication, Broadband and Connectivity					
C1	Parish e-mail database				
C2	Monthly Newsletter				
C3	Improve Village notice boards				
C4	List of non BPC responsibilities to web site and noticeboards				



Our Boddington

