



OTTERTON PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN PART 2 – APPENDICES 2019-2031

ABSTRACT

Appendices to
Otterton's
Neighbourhood
Plan

Otterton NPSG

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OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A – ACRONYM GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
DBRC	Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
DCC	Devon County Council
EDDC	East Devon District Council
EDLP	The East Devon Local Plan 2016-2031
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LGA	Local Government Association
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LORP	Lower Otter Restoration Project
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONPSG	Ottertton Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group
ONS	The Office for National Statistics
OPC	Ottertton Parish Council
OVDs	Ottertton Village Design Statement
PPSA	Patient and Practitioner Services Agency
PROW	Public Right of Way
SCARF	Speed Compliance Action Review Forum (A DCC committee)
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest (gSSSI implies a geological significance)
WHS	The Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site

APPENDIX B – REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTS

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government](#) - February 2019)

[East Devon Local Plan 2013 – 2031](#) (East Devon District Council, 2016)

[East Devon District Council Landscape Characterisation Assessment](#) (EDDC, 2008)

[Otterton Village Design Statement](#)

Greater Exeter Strategic Plan (no draft yet available)

[East Devon AONB Partnership Plan 2019–24](#)

DEFRA [Landscapes Review](#) (aka the Glover Report), September 2019

Small Towns and Villages Sustainability Assessment 2013 [Part 1 – Pages 1 – 99](#) and [Part 2 - Pages 100-204](#))

East Devon District Council [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#) (Halcrow, 2008 – part of Local Plan evidence base)

[Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#), OPC response to EDDC, 27/11/2012

[East Devon Villages Plan](#) 2017

[Housing Needs Survey](#) (Community Council of Devon July 2012)

[The 2019 East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment](#)

Summary of questionnaire responses (see Appendix F)

Community Aspirations (arising from questionnaire responses)

Summary of traffic surveys - see Appendix I

Agricultural Land Classification Map South West Region (ALC006)

Environment Agency Flood Data 2012; 2013 and 2014

[Historic England – National Heritage List for England \(NHLE\)](#)

[Proposed Local Heritage Assets](#) – survey carried out in 2015 by the Otter Valley Association, shown in Appendix J.

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[Clinton Devon Estates - Vision and Strategy – Towards 2021](#) (published 2011)

Clinton Devon Estates – Space for Nature 2017

[Lower Otter Restoration Project \(LORP\)](#)

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APPENDIX C – COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS AND ACTIONS

	COMMUNITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
1	Traffic Management Speed – Reduce the speed of traffic through the village. Volume – Reduce the volume of traffic through the village through possible identification of a car park area (see ‘Parking’ below) and creation of safe cycle routes so that fewer cars would be used. Monitor the volumes of traffic at (say) 2-yearly intervals. Noise – Reduce the noise level of traffic through the village. Parking – The majority of Questionnaire responders wanted a car park by the river. A focus group could also look at any other potential sites that may have been thought about since the questionnaire. For example, a site at Bicton Science Park with footpath to Otterton.	As of May 2019 County Councillor Claire Wright’s application to DCC for a 20mph restriction through the village has been refused support by the SCARF Committee. Parish Council Devon County Council Clinton Devon Estates (CDE) re available land EDDC
2	Ladram Bay Focus group to liaise with Ladram to establish ways that the park could encourage cars to remain on site more. (E.g. use of mini bus, hire of electric bikes, availability of walking maps etc. creation of safer/alternative footpaths) Greater liaison with PC/focus group about viable movement options for transporting the Lodges.	Parish Council Community Groups Ladram officials
3	Communications Support and encourage a better mobile phone signal and improved internet throughout the Parish.	Parish Council
4	Sustainability Establish an environmental group to encourage more use of solar panels, air- and ground-source heat pumps, etc.	Community Groups

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	COMMUNITY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
5	Footpaths and Natural Environment Make riverside walks more accessible/friendlier for the disabled, elderly and child buggies. Put more benches along public footpaths. Encourage more planting to attract wildlife.	Parish Council CDE – landowner Community Groups
6	Pedestrian Safety Improve pedestrian footways, especially where shared with the road. Explore the feasibility of a pedestrian crossing in the village from the Church/school across to The Green. Consider a footbridge over the river.	DCC? EDDC Parish Council
7	Children and Young People Improve facilities/activities for children: Look at the feasibility of building a small skate park at Stantyway playing field. Build a few undulating paths with a couple of ramps in the Jubilee Play Park for younger children with scooters. Create a safe area for young people to meet both indoors and outdoors. Outdoor gym equipment.	Parish Council PTA/School Community Groups

APPENDIX D – OTHER POSSIBLE COMMUNITY ACTIONS (RECEIVING LESS SUPPORT)

A number of individual parishioners suggested various ideas that might also be useful Community Actions.

- Approach suppliers of Satellite Navigation (SatNav) equipment and data suppliers with a view to removing the back road from Otterton to Peak Hill as a viable route for larger vehicles.
- Determine how much demand exists in the village for people wishing to downsize their property but remain living within the village.
- Have an Otterton Self-Guided Walk leaflet.
- Create a 'Community Orchard'.
- Explore the feasibility of securing a gas pipeline into the village.
- Further develop the cycle group already created.
- Explore the idea of Ladram to provide a minibus to ferry visitors around to local villages and walking points.
- Establish a Parish renewable energy co-operative to facilitate a reduction in the Parish's carbon footprint.
- Establish an environmental group to encourage more use of solar panels, ground/air source heat pumps, solar-powered streetlights etc. This could also include the installation of solar panels on the Village Hall's rear roof, and a feasibility study into whether the River Otter could be used to provide a water power facility near the weir.
- Set up a focus group to help persuade businesses and individuals within the Parish to reduce their use of plastics in general.
- Apply for grants to plant more trees.
- Form a group to look at co-ordination on large vehicle movements - buses, refuse and delivery lorries, chalet deliveries, farm vehicles etc.
- Consider other possible uses of the Village Hall.

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- Look into how to increase village support for the Community Shop.
- Consider forming a community group to litter pick and keep the village tidy.
- Consider a village information distribution service that works better than the Parish Newsletter. An email opt-in service or joining a designated WhatsApp group for mobile phones would be helpful.

APPENDIX E – MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES

1 Introduction

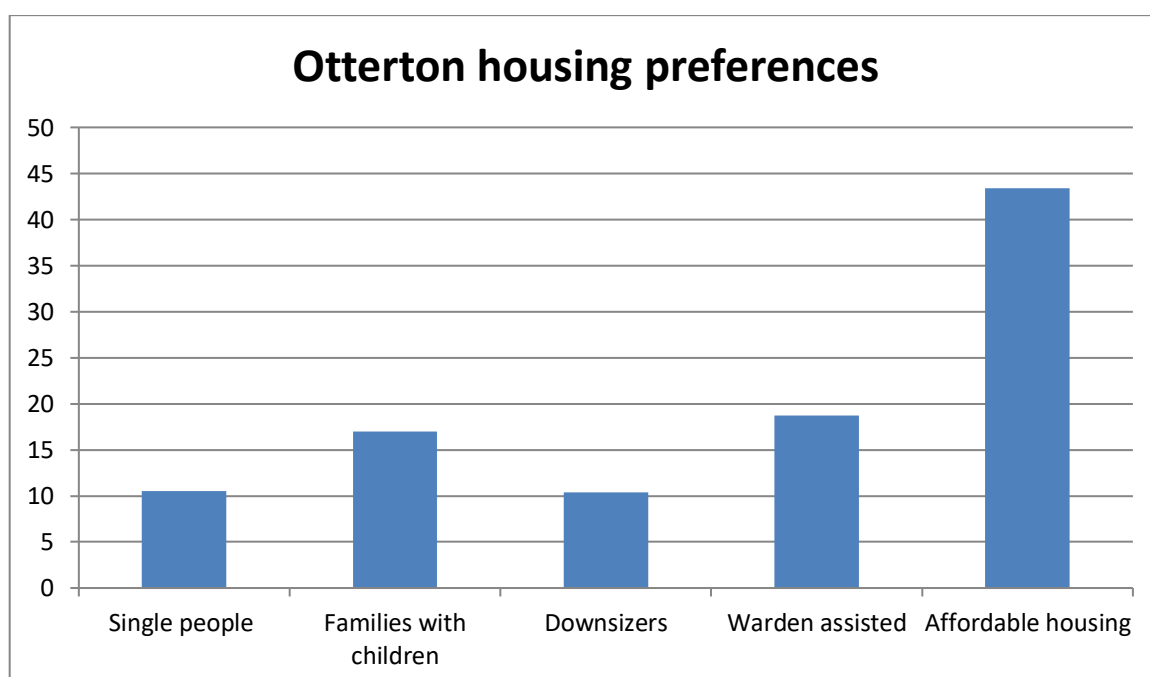
A total of 209 questionnaires were analysed, although numbered from 001-210, there were 2 numbered 76 and these had been split into A & B and numbers 86 & 162 were missing.

A range of tables and graphs have been used to display the data. Where there has been doubt as to what was intended or due to inconsistency in responses, more than 1 option has been offered.

2 Building & the Built Environment

2.1 Improved Housing in Otterton

Villagers were asked whether the parish should support improved housing for single people, families with children, people wanting either to downsize or to live in warden assisted accommodation and people wanting affordable housing. The results of this are shown on the bar chart below.



The greatest amount was for affordable housing with some interest in the other categories as demonstrated above.

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2.2 No More Development

The vast majority of responses regarding future development were from residents who specified strongly that they wanted no more building in the village. Some left the section blank or felt that they were not qualified to answer as they had not lived here long enough to comment.

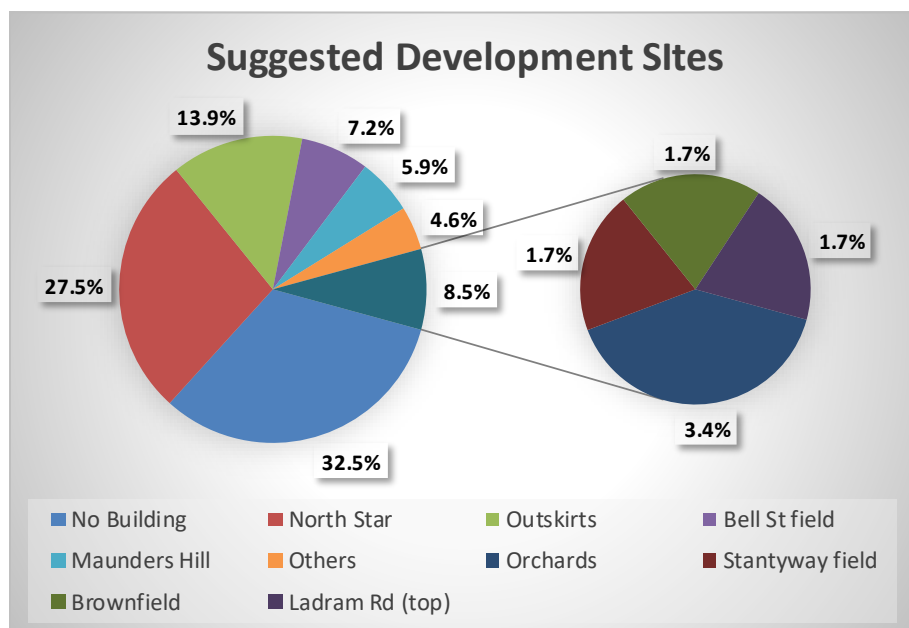
2.3 Preferred Site for Any Future Development

Considering any potential future building, the overwhelming majority of villagers were in favour of the North Star site followed closely by the field at the bottom of Bell St which was earmarked by the 2011 building proposal for EDDC. The next group was for unspecified building on the outskirts of the village, then Maunders Hill, either for building beyond Jackets or the field adjacent to the burial ground.

There were several suggestions that did not fall into any category, these are listed under 'Others'. These included Sleaf Hill and Frogmore Road which are outside the parish boundary. Ladram Bay was thought to be a possible site for retirement housing although this would not allow twelve month's occupation. Some mention was made for Behind Hayes, Hayes Close and Maunders Hill garages site. Other suggestions were for building opposite the Mill by the river. Four respondents said that any development should not be detrimental to the surroundings.

Houstern and Watering Orchards were mentioned but just as many people referred to wildlife on these sites and the original Village Design Statement (2004) which specified that these historic sites should remain as green spaces. There were two comments about moving the playground to the village green and then building on the playground. Two people made the point that the building of Cranbrook had alleviated the need for more building in villages such as Otterton, as promised by EDDC.

One person suggested that the best place for building was Exmouth!



2.4 Potential Building Development

Percentages for responses under this question are as follows:

Location	Percentage suggesting
No Building	32.5%
North Star	27.5%
Bell St field	7.2%
Maunders Hill	5.9%
Others	4.6%
Orchards	3.4%
Stantyway field	1.7%
Brownfield	1.7%
Ladram Rd (top)	1.7%

2.5 Overview

The Design Statement of 2004 for the future of Otterton stated that the village should retain a rural feel:

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“The effect of fields and former orchards reaching down into the village is to divide the built environment and give glimpses of the surrounding countryside. Otterton is defined by green spaces, traditional narrow lanes, trees and hedgerows. The retention of such features and avoidance of further development in large clusters are considered important or very important by 90% of residents. Walls of flint, brick and cob enhance the character of the village. Future development should take this into account. Integral to the village is that there are few tall buildings. The use of local stone, cob, clay, slate and thatch predominate and should be emulated.”

It would appear that the majority of villagers are still in agreement with this, combined with a possible need for affordable housing.

North Star was identified as the preferred potential building site by over 40% of those that actually specified a location. This was followed by the site at the bottom of Bell St as identified in the 2011 proposal for EDDC.

3 Transport

3.1 Getting about

- Large and regular use of car (52% once a day), comes as no surprise.
- Little use of the bus (64% either a few times a year or never).

Why is this - is it that the bus is not wanted, or that it is too expensive, not convenient enough, doesn't run to the right places or frequently enough or takes too long?

Some comments in the questionnaire give an indication: “Improve bus service”, “run in evening”, “need to continue support”, and “reduce price”, “bus fares too expensive”, “increase service”, and “advertise bus service more”.

If use of the bus service could be increased then this is likely to reduce the traffic in the village, reduce the need for a car park, and would be better for the environment.

What can we do about improving the bus service?

There is:

- Very little use of taxis
- Little use of cycling (53% either a few times a year, or never).

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Why is this – is it that cycling is not liked, or that it is not felt to be safe, or too hilly?

Some comments in the questionnaire may indicate the issue was connected to not feeling safe and lack of cycle paths – ‘I would cycle more but cycle paths are inadequate’, ‘open up the railway track’, ‘along river’, ‘connect to Exmouth’, ‘safer cycling’.

Do the low numbers indicating they cycle regularly, show that it is not a priority, or does it present an opportunity to be able to make a significant impact on a large number of people?

If the numbers of residents and visitors who cycle to the village could be increased then this is likely to reduce the traffic in the village, reduce the need for a car park, and would be better for the environment and individual’s health and wellbeing.

What can we do to increase the number of residents who cycle regularly and number of visitors who come to Otterton on their bike? Better and more cycle routes, increased promotion of cycling, better cycle parking, more cycling courses, bike purchase discounts.

3.2 How many cars

- Only 3% of respondents completing this question didn’t have a car. 33% had 1 car and 46% had 2 cars.

3.3 How many car parking spaces (including garaging)

- Only 9% had no spaces, 18% had 1 space and 25% had 2 spaces, 34% had more than 2 spaces

However we do not know the locations of houses with no spaces or large numbers of spaces.

3.4 Need a car park

- 78% of respondents said we need a car park.
- 41% of those wanting a car park suggested areas around the river near The Mill and the bridges.
- Other places suggested by a minority were Behind Hayes, field along Bell Street and fields by Ladram amongst others.

This response clearly identifies car parking is an issue with most suggesting parking before coming into Otterton as a way of relieving traffic volume through the village as well as related parking issues.

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Some suggestions for alternatives to a car park were included in questionnaire responses including:

- Improving cycling and having more cycling paths
- Improving the bus service
- Charging for cars to enter the village
- Look longer term and see positive impact driverless cars may have
- Restrict growth of Ladram
- There may also be the possibility of having a park and ride scheme

3.5 Priorities

- 60% strongly agreed with more speed control.

This indicates it would be well worth us checking if speeding is an issue as a number of previous surveys have shown speeding not to be a problem (it could be that a 30mph speed limit is perceived as just too fast for the conditions of the village).

- 56% strongly agreed with a 20mph speed limit.

This also indicates it would be worth us checking the speed of cars through the village, as with the congestion, number of parked cars it may be that the majority of cars are doing less than 20mph now.

- 28% strongly agreed with residents parking, 26% agreed and 26% neutral
- 29% strongly agreed with visitor parking, 35% agreed (64% in total), 15% neutral.
- 10% strongly agreed about cycle parking, 20% agreeing and 43% neutral
- Minimising heavy traffic was the biggest priority, with 69% strongly agreeing and 14% agreeing with this.

Worth analysing in our traffic survey how much heavy traffic we actually get through Otterton. Is it much?

- By far the biggest issue raised in the traffic part of the questionnaire concerned Ladram Bay.

There was a large feeling that it had grown too big, that development had been unrestricted and that it needed to be prevented from growing any larger. Comments like "Greatly reduce congestion created by Ladram Bay traffic", "Stop expansion of

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Ladram Bay”, “Restrict traffic from Ladram Bay”, and “Build an alternative route to Ladram Bay”.

3.6 Change to Visitor numbers

- The above issue regarding Ladram was also the biggest issue raised in this part of the questionnaire. 48% of responses wanted to reduce the number of visitors to Ladram, 30% wanted to keep them the same.
- 52% wanted to keep visitors by car into the village the same, with 29% wanting to reduce.
- Largest percentage responses wanted to keep walkers (40%), cyclists (45%) and bus passengers (31%) the same.

4 Environment

4.1 Methodology

- There was some variation in how people had ranked the choices.
- In order to collate the data on a like for like basis some adjustments were made.
- Most people made a clear ranking entry.
- But where for example there were 3 number 1’s then the next choice was re marked as 4 where a 2 was used etc
- Where someone had left a few entries with no ranking then 14 was used in order not to skew the result. In hindsight it may have been easier to rank most important as 14 and thence decreasing.
- The ranking entries were captured on an excel spreadsheet
- Two questionnaires could not be interpreted, another seemed to have misunderstood the ranking system and results were corrected.

4.2 Results

- Fourteen thought it was very hard to rank as they were all important. A significant number of people ranked many aspects the same which also indicated a strong preference for all categories.

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- However, the results showed clear preferences as in the table below. The results are shown in groups, a strict number count of points is probably not valid.

Ranking	Heading
1	Riverside Footpaths
2-4	Village Footpaths Wildlife in General Cliff Footpaths
5-7	Woodland /Trees Village Green Other Inland Footpaths
8-9	Open Farmland Park Lane
10-14	Traditional Building Materials Playing Fields Narrow Green lanes Wildlife – Beavers Playing Fields

- Riverside footpaths is clearly the outstanding category. The playing fields were last – significant in view of the next question on the questionnaire.
- Fifty people made comments. These were varied and difficult to make many conclusions. The most important themes were footpath maintenance and footpath related matters (10 +4), a desire to keep open spaces and restrict development (6+2), the need to keep the Green but its poor state was well noted (6), lack of maintenance in general and lack of footpaths in the Village were also common themes.

5 Stantyway Playing Fields

- The comments were tabulated in excel and common themes grouped. This was not a simple task and the numbers below need to be taken as indicative.
- There were only 126 responses. A lot of people did not feel able to make comment due to lack of knowledge. The remoteness of the fields was an issue for some concerned over their children's safety.

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- In the Environment question the playing fields was the least popular category.
- It was clear that many people felt that they were excluded from the playing field by the football club and a number of people thought that there were few Otterton football players.
- One respondent did state that money had been spent in the past but that the facilities were not used. We may need to investigate what was done in the past so as not to make the same mistakes.
- Four issues stood out.
 - Firstly the need for a skateboard park or similar.
 - Secondly for Community events. There was a clear view that any expenditure should be for the whole village and not the exclusive benefit of the football teams.
 - Thirdly for tennis courts
 - Fourthly for other sports.
- Improved facilities were requested, loos, car parking, seating, better building etc.:

Number of comments	Topic
26	Skateboard / BMX park, facilities
24	Community events
7	Available to all
4	BBQ
20	Tennis
18	Other Sports
5	Cricket
13	Improved facilities
7	Improved maintenance
2	Improved w/c
6	Better Parking
8	Children's play areas
6	Youth activities
6	School use

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Number of comments	Topic
5	Playing field too far away from village (security, distance, safekeeping of children)

6 Parish Residency (Q1 p3)

The question asked villagers how many months a year they lived in Otterton Parish and the results are shown in the table below.

	12 months	Part year	No response
Number	196	7	6
Percentage	94%	3%	3%

The table above shows that the majority of responders live in the village all year round and 7 live in the village for part of the year, with the duration ranging between 2 and 11 months per annum. 6 people did not respond to the question.

The general comments suggested a good range of villagers responded, from those who have just moved in, to those whose families have lived here for generations.

Methodology - 50 responders appeared to have inadvertently missed the question, but their answers to other questions clearly demonstrated that they lived in the village all year round and following discussion with the group, have been recorded as such.

6.1 Use of Village Facilities (Q2 p3)

The question asked villagers about the frequency that they used village facilities, the results are summarised in the table below.

Facility	Expressed as	More than once a week	Once a week	Once a month	A few times a year	Never	No response
Community shop	Number	108	42	23	21	7	8
	Percentage	52%	20%	11%	10%	3%	4%
Ladram Bay	Number	6	3	14	54	119	13
	Percentage	3%	1%	7%	26%	57%	6%

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Facility	Expressed as	More than once a week	Once a week	Once a month	A few times a year	Never	No response
Footpaths	Number	144	23	12	18	1	11
	Percentage	69%	11%	6%	9%	0%	5%
Local businesses	Number	61	46	49	41	6	6
	Percentage	29%	22%	24%	20%	2.5%	2.5%

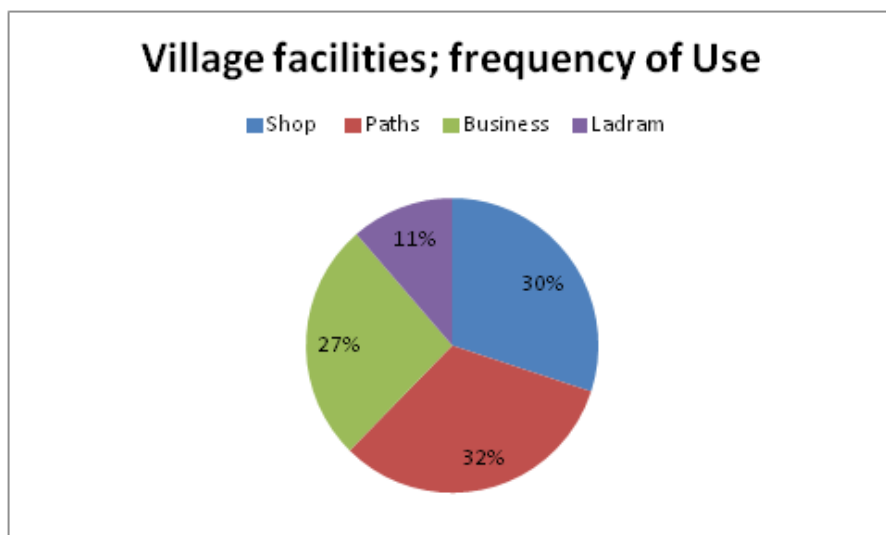
The results suggest that responders most frequently use the village and local footpaths, with the community shop coming a popular second. The facilities at Ladram Bay were used least, whilst a good percentage of villagers use the Kings Arms and The Mill.

Comments made:

- One responder would have liked to use the local facilities, but reported being unable to due to disability.
- One responder would have preferred to have scored the pub and Mill separately.
- Two other villagers commented respectively that the Hairdressers and the Farm Shop at White Bridge should have been included in the description.

Methodology - To summarise the results the pie chart overleaf was produced using a ranking system of 1-5 with 5 being awarded to facilities used more than once per week, through to 1 for facilities that were never used by the responder. This shows the footpaths, local business and community shop are used regularly, with the facilities at Ladram being used but less frequently.

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6.2 Participation in Local Groups (Q3 p3)

Question three asked which local community groups villagers regularly participated in.

The table below is a record of all the community groups attended of which there were 105 responders. The groups have been listed in alphabetical order.

Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
Art				1	? Otterton
Art History		3			
Bell ringing				2	
Bible study group		1			
Book Group			1		? Otterton
Church	4	8	8	19	
Church choir		1			
Church Clock Rota				1	
Church steering group			1		? Otterton
Church stuff				1	
Coffee mornings			1	1	

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Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
Committee Member				1	
Communicating	1				? Hobby
Community shop volunteer	1	6			
Fitness classes		11			Aerobics / Ex music/Pilates/Keep fit
Flower arranging				1	
Fund raising events				3	
Garden	1	2	23	16	1 & 2? hobby
Kings men		5			Invitation only
Mafia			2	1	Invitation only
Music at Mill			1		Open to all
Old vicarage activities				1	
Open gardens Volunteer				2	
OVA		1	1		
Parish Council	1		1		
Parish Council working party			1	2	
Parochial church council				1	? Exclusive to Otterton
Pastoral care			1		
Pebble Bed cons			1		? Exclusive to Otterton
PTA (OSES)	2	1	3	1	
Quizzes			4	4	
Reindeer run				1	

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Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a Year	Comments
Space				1	
School activities				1	
Social groups		1			
Talking pictures			1		? Otterton
Twinning			3	2	
Village Hall			1	3	
Village Hall committee				3	
Winter warmer				1	

The table shows a number of groups with only 1 response, given that a group is formed with 2 or more people and considering the possibility that some groups listed take place outside of the village or are personal hobbies. The data may be more helpful if groups attended by 1 responder are excluded from the table.

Methodology - The results of all the groups attended by more than one responder are summarised below. They are listed in order of popularity.

Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a year	Total participants
Gardening club	1	2	23	16	42
Church	4	8	8	19	39
Fitness classes*		11			11
Quizzes			4	4	8
Community shop volunteer	1	6			7
PTA (OSES)	2	1	3	1	7
Kings men		5			5
Twinning			3	2	5

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Community Groups	More than once a week	Weekly	Monthly	A few times a year	Total participants
Village Hall			1	3	4
Art History		3			3
Fund raising events				3	3
Mafia			2	1	3
Parish Council working party			1	2	3
Village Hall committee				3	3
Bell ringing				2	2
Coffee mornings			1	1	2
Open gardens volunteer				2	2
OVA		1	1		2
Parish Council	1		1		2

*Fitness Classes include Aerobics / Exercise to music/Pilates/Keep fit

The table above shows that the village offers a range of activities, with the gardening club being the overall favourite, closely followed by church attendance.

One responder who had recently moved into the village indicated that they would have liked to have found information on which groups are available.

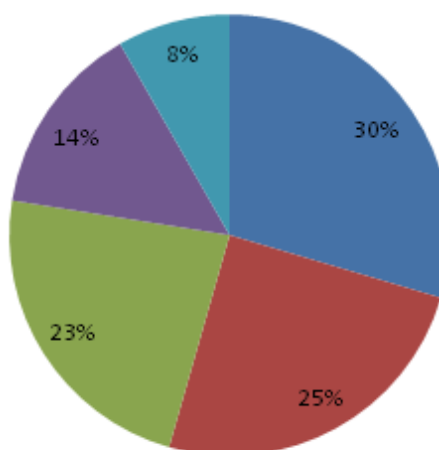
Methodology – To condense the information further the chart below was produced by categorising the group activities.

The pie chart below demonstrates that when church related activities are grouped together they become the most popular, followed by the gardening club, those who volunteer in the shop, on committees or fundraising, social activities then health & fitness.

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Participant popularity of group activities by category

■ Church ■ Garden Club ■ Voluntary ■ Social ■ Fitness ■ The Arts



104 people gave no response to question 3 or indicated none or marked the form as N/A. Several had made comments which are reproduced below, in no particular order.

Comments made	By number of responders
Previously very active in village life, but not currently due to lack of time.	1
Happy doing my own thing	1
Not here regularly enough	1
Can't participate due to handicap or ill health	2
Will, in the future, when time allows	2
Did you mean within Otterton?	1
Only moved in 6 weeks ago	1
Too busy working	2
I have to use buses to reach other groups	1

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6.3 Desired Activities (Q4 p3)

This question asked villagers if they would like more groups or activities in the parish, a number of activities were suggested by responders and all suggestions are tabled below, largely in alphabetical order.

Group	Number	Group	Number
Art exhibitions	1	Monthly market	1
Art group / class	5	Mother & baby/toddler/young mums	3
Amateur dramatics	1	Music appreciation	2
Billiard / snooker club	1	Music club (Classic)	1
Bingo	1	Music - creative circle	1
Bird watching	1	Music events / shows / live music **	3
Board / Card Games*	4	Music lessons evening	1
Boot camp fitness	1	Over 60's (elderly) club (Daytime)	8
Bowls short mat	3	Pilates	2
Bowls wheelchair	1	Photography	1
Bring and buy	1	Reading group	1
Cinema / film club	3	Social event in village hall	1
Coffee morning	2	Social events	1
Cooking class	1	Sports club	1
Cricket team	1	Table Tennis	5
Community Garden	1	Theatre Group	2
Craft / pottery painting	2	U3A	1
Craft show	1	Vegetable growing	1
Evening fitness class	4	Village Hall activities - for locals	1
Evening groups after 7	4	Walking club	1
First aid classes	1	Walking club ladies	1
Flower arranging	1	Writing	1

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Keep fit	2	WI	1
Ladies rambling	1	Yoga/meditation	4
Lunch club, people on their own	1	Zumba	1
Lufvast***	1		
Get actively involved with The Budleigh Salterton literary and music festivals			1
Music and theatre discussion (Devon Villages)			1
Villages in action - touring group of actors (Have visited East Budleigh))			1

*Scrabble, Chess, Euchre, Whist, Bridge. ** Suggested venues - Village Hall, Pub, Church, or Mill ***video platform & community for gamers.

There were several comments made indicating that retired people would prefer daytime activities whilst children would like them after school and those who work are keen to attend in the evening.

124 villagers gave no response to this question or indicated that it was not applicable to them. 22 responders said no for the reasons outlined below, listed in order of frequency:

Comment made on questionnaire	Number comment made by
Not for me	8
No / not necessary	4
Not able to at the moment	3
Lack of time	2
Too busy with activities outside the parish	2
Enough already going on and more things may thin out the numbers on existing well supported clubs and groups	1
Only if enough demand	1
It is busy enough without bringing in more outsiders	1

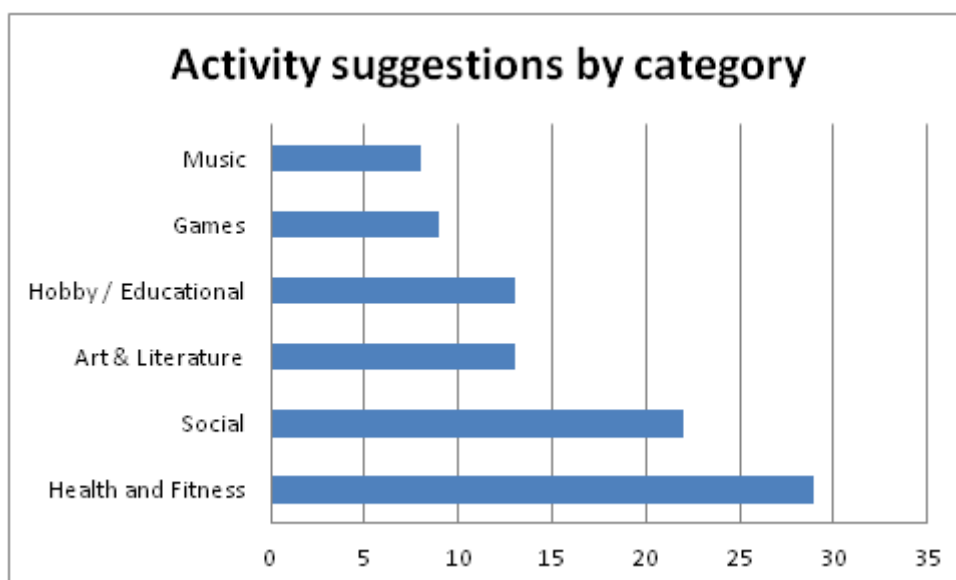
The table below summarises all activity suggestions with 3 or above responders.

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Methodology – the activities are ranked in order of the number of responders interested.

Activity	Number Interested	Further Comment
Over 60's (elderly) club (Daytime)	8	
Art group / class	5	
Table Tennis	5	
Evening fitness class	4	
Evening groups after 7	4	
Yoga/meditation	4	
Board Games	3	Scrabble, Chess, Cards, Whist, Bridge
Bowls short mat	3	
Cinema / film club	3	
Music events / shows / live music	3	(VH, Pub, Church, or Mill)

Methodology - The graph below was produced once the activity suggestions had been ranked into categories.



The graph above suggests that there is a strong demand for more health and fitness activities, closely followed by social activities. Whilst there is evidence of demand,

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this needs to be matched by someone who is prepared to set up and run these activities.

A number of children's activities were also suggested on the adult questionnaire and these have been included along with the responses from the children's questionnaire, with a youth club and skate park being the most frequently suggested.

7 Employment Status (Q10 p6)

Question 10 asked villagers about their employment status and all of the answers circled are displayed in the table below.

Status	Number circled	Status	Number circled
Employed	21	Volunteer*	24
Full time	21	Retired	92
Part time	31	Don't work	17
Self employed	37	No response	12
Outside parish	50	Declined	2

* 21 of those who circled volunteer were retired, 2 were employed and 1 self-employed.

Methodology: It was not possible to produce any meaningful graphs from the single responses recorded above for the following reasons:

1. The majority of responders had not consistently circled all of the situations that applied to them, particularly in regard to employment.
 - Only 21 responders had circled employed but the other responses of full time, part time, work outside parish, suggested that significantly more of the responders are either employed or self-employed.
 - Many of those who had circled employed or self employed had not indicated whether or not they worked full or part time. In three cases both employed and self employed had been circled.
2. Because there was no separate category to circle, that indicated those who did work in the parish it was not possible to draw any meaningful conclusion.
3. Five people were semi-retired, a number of retired people had also recorded "don't work" and one had retired outside of parish.

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4. The responses included holiday home owners who may well work outside Devon and not just the parish.

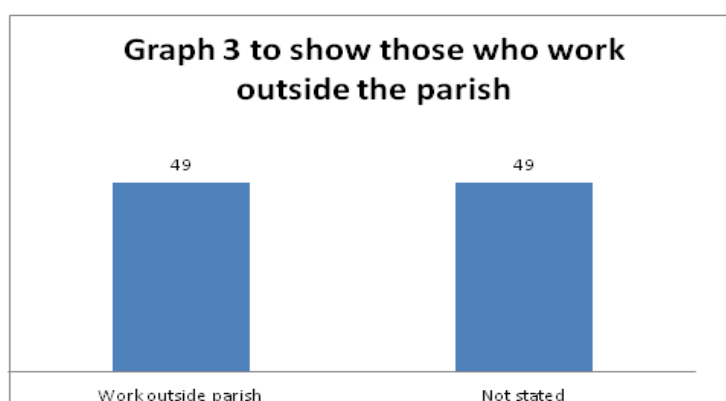
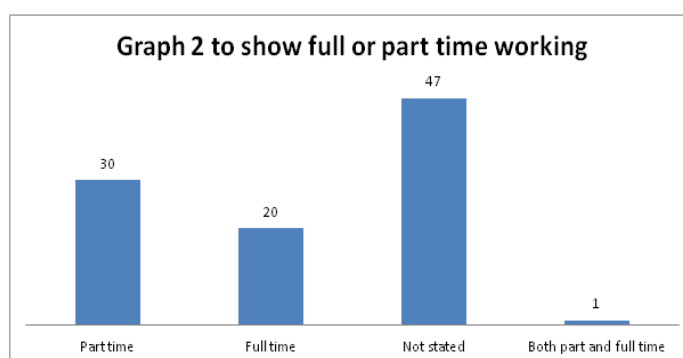
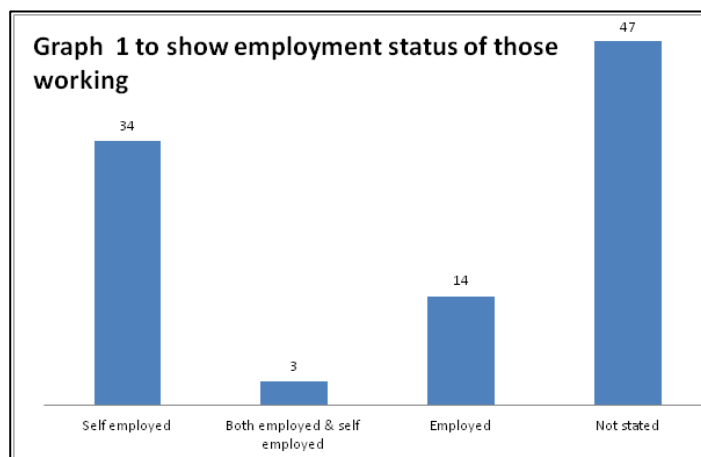
To overcome this, the responses received from the working responders were grouped together in the exact way they were recorded. The results of this have been summarised in the table below in order of frequency. This table includes information provided by 2 of the holiday home owners (questionnaire 140 & 141) with the only response being that they worked outside of the parish. Given that we do not have a record of numbers working in the parish it does not have a significant impact on the overall results.

Employment Status	Number
Outside parish	20
Self employed	17
Part time, outside parish	8
Part time	7
Part time, self employed	6
Full time, self employed	6
Full time	5
Employed, outside parish	4
Part time, employed, outside parish	4
Part time, retired	3
Full time, self employed, employed, outside parish	3
Full time, outside parish	3
Part time, employed	2
Part time, self-employed, outside parish	2
Full time, employed	2
Self employed, outside parish	2
Retired, part time, employed, outside parish	1
Retired, Employed	1
Full time, employed, outside parish	1
Full time, part time, self employed, outside parish,	1
Total working either semi-retired, employed, self employed, both & not stated	98

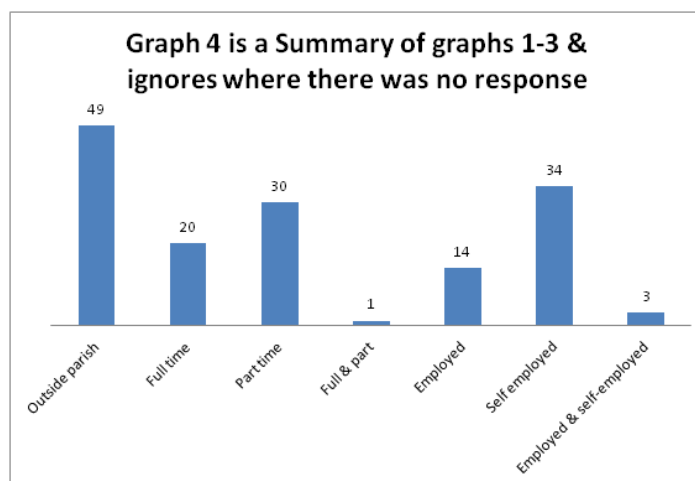
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The results here suggest that 98 responders work in some form and identified that at least 5 responders are semi-retired.

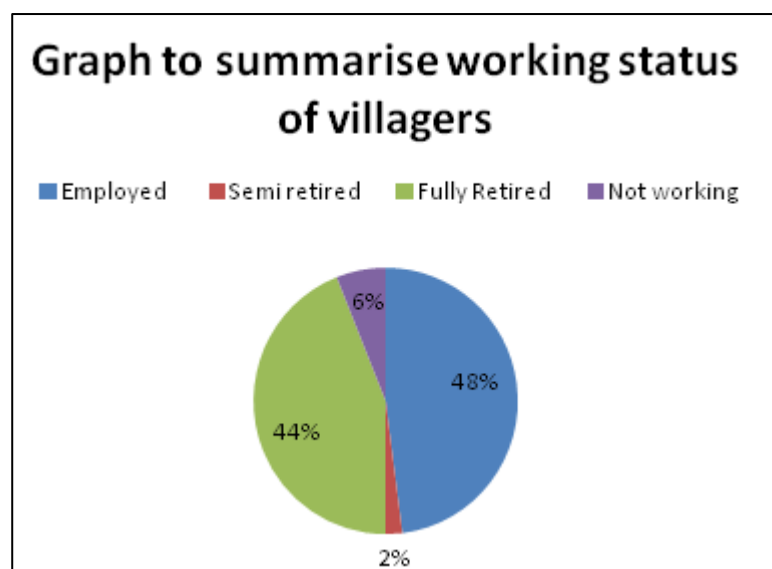
Graphs 1-3 below are crude and have been produced purely to demonstrate the significant amount of missing data, in most cases approximately half of working responders.



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This graph has absolutely no value at all because of the missing data. The graph below is a simple and more accurate summary of the results that can be interpreted.



8 Limitations on Choosing Otterton as a Business Location (Q11 p6)

Question eleven asked the villagers if anything had ever stopped them from choosing Otterton Parish as a location for their business.

Methodology – Nineteen responders had answered yes to this question. The barriers to choosing Otterton as a business location were then categorised and ranked, this is summarised in the table below.

The responses are recorded in the table below.

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Yes	No	No response	N/A
19	56	79	55
9%	27%	38%	26%

All of the comments made on the questionnaire in regard to this question have been reproduced below in no particular order:

Low footfall, parking, phone signal, premises, internet speed

Would like larger setting for childcare

Does running the railway for charity count as a business?

Bad phone signal

No but thick headed planning constraints, were unhelpful when we wished to open a modest B&B

I work in a Clinton barn, there aren't many avail in the village

Internet and mobile phone coverage

Traffic

Poor mobile signal

It's been a good place

Facilities

The dreadful lack of mobile reception and slow internet, it is like a third world

It was extremely difficult to find a location for the community shop

Awful mobile and internet coverage

No peace in village. We are all at risk as we walk through. 20miles per hour is necessary and no visitor parking on our roads. Visitor's car park outside village is a must. Poor return on property investment.

Better mobile phone reception and internet would really help

Where would my clients and customers park

Parking

Flooding on main road.

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Works in parish part-time.

Broadband

I worry about how the lower Otter project forced tidal ingress may damage South Farm Road & stunt everyone's lives & livelihood, despite appearances there is no formal commitment to keep it above forced hides.

Work in East Budleigh parish, due to location of large business, not moveable & nowhere in Otterton where we could run it

Poor mobile phone signal

Bad mobile phone signal

Barrier	Number
Lack of suitable premises (size)	8
Poor mobiles phone signal	8
Slow internet speed / poor internet coverage	6
Lack of Parking	3
Traffic	2
Flooding	2
Planning constraints	1
Low footfall	1

The table above shows that poor mobile phone signal and internet issues were two of the biggest barriers to business start-up, but these are relatively easy to address. The lack of suitably sized premises was an issue for eight responders and identification of sites or land suitable for business development was not included within the questionnaire, although I believe it can come under the scope of neighbourhood planning.

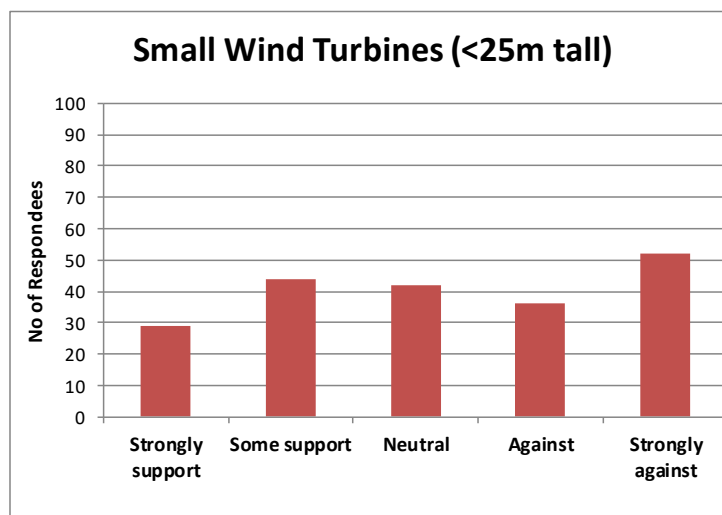
9 Energy Questions

Graphs below are shown with consistent vertical axis scaling to allow comparison of strength of support between questions.

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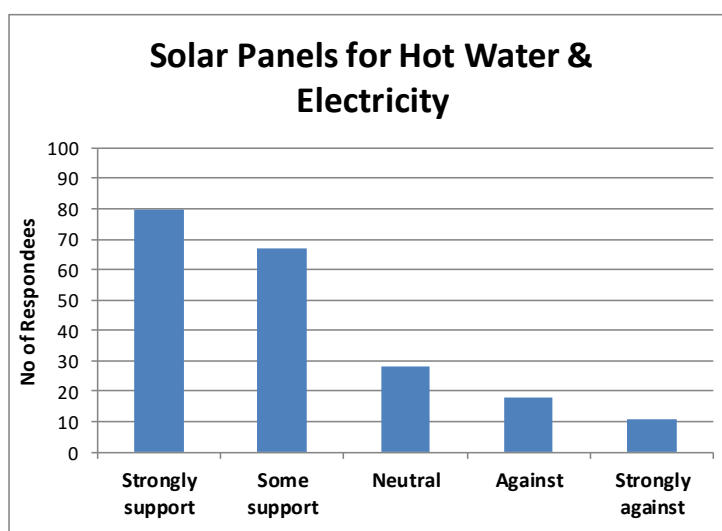
Number of responses was between 203 and 207, from the total of 209 adult questionnaires. Some questionnaires did not answer the questions at all; a few answered less than all four.

9.1 Small Wind Turbines under 25m in height



Overall, this looks like the respondents are divided fairly evenly in their opinions, with a slight majority (15) being *not* in favour of such devices.

9.2 Solar Panels on Houses for Hot Water and Electricity



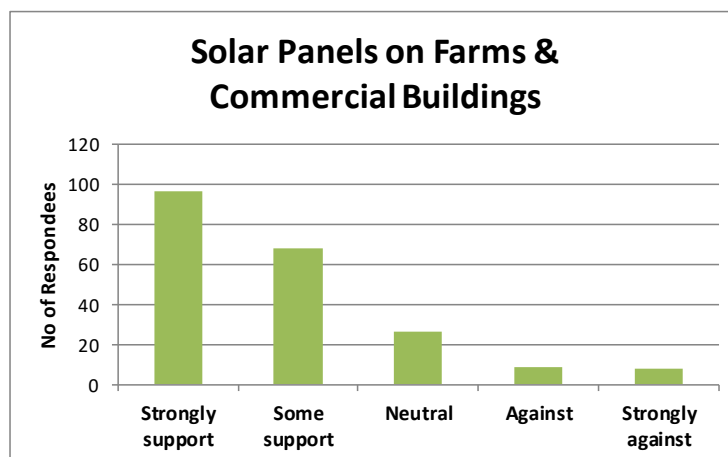
We have a large majority in favour of these – 118.

These devices have had much press in recent years and prices have been falling rapidly. However, they are not favoured on listed buildings, and are not easily suitable for roof mounting on thatched premises. There is at least one manufacturer that makes 'tile replacement' solar collectors, but the pricing of these and their

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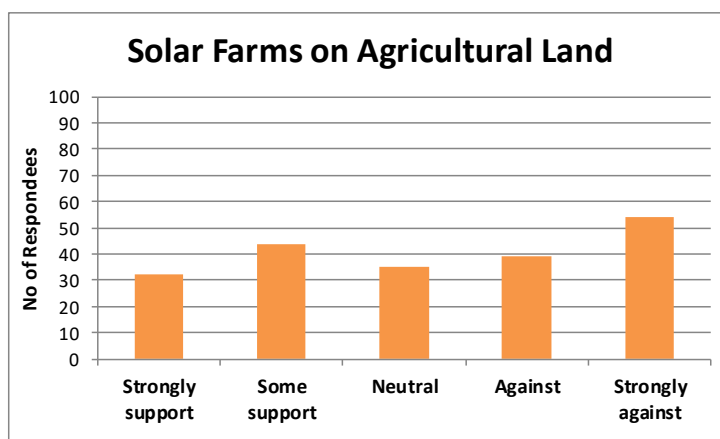
efficiency versus more conventional ones is not known. We may want to make a statement about these given the strength of support.

9.3 Solar Panels on Farms or Commercial Buildings



Again, a very clear majority are in favour of this (147), although the mechanics of how they could be community-funded on private premises, or the division of benefits between landowner and community, were not a part of the question – I suspect many responders thought this was directed at purely privately funded schemes.

9.4 Solar Farms on Agricultural Land



Support for further solar farm development, like the subject of turbines, seems to have split the responders with a small majority (17) in favour of *not* having further fields set up as power generators.

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9.5 Additional Comments from Questionnaire Responses

Q'nr #	Comment
1	Wants to know more on solar panels for houses.
43	Supports turbines depending on who funds them and where the benefits go to.
60	Not in favour of solar panels on thatched buildings.
88	No support for panels on listed buildings
98	Solar panels to be not visible from Fore St, Ottery St and Bell St due to AONB.
113	Against solar farms on agricultural land unless it's poor quality land.
150	Some support for wind turbines depending on location.
170	"I would support them if DE (?PE) is fully addressed; it is an unwanted by-product of most current equipment ("dirty electricity" = kilohertz transients from the AC/DC converters etc. Re: Havas – diabetes (*IMB: proposing a Type 3 diabetes linked to electromagnetic exposure); Morgan – asthma , etc"
174	The village is in the AONB so permission unlikely.
175	My support for renewables is on the basis that they are developed as part of a community energy scheme.

9.6 General Observations and Comments

9.6.1 Future Vision

Finally, we asked, "What **three words** would best describe how you would like the parish to be in 15 years' time?"

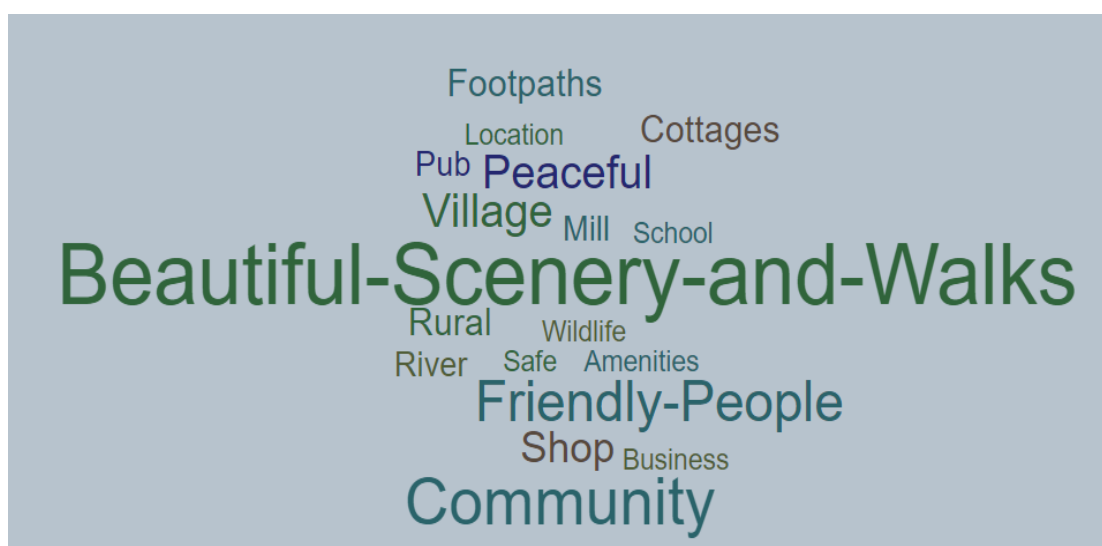
By far, the three words most commonly written in the boxes were, "Stay the same!" The majority have no appetite for any change. It was closely followed by wanting the parish to be "friendly" then "quieter, peaceful, thriving and a community." All very positive visions as shown in the word cloud below:



The Parishioners were then asked, “What do you love about Otterton Parish?”

By far the majority of responses talked about the “beautiful scenery and the walks.” The natural environment is really important to them and keeping a sense of community as shown in the following word cloud.

9.6.2 *What We Love*

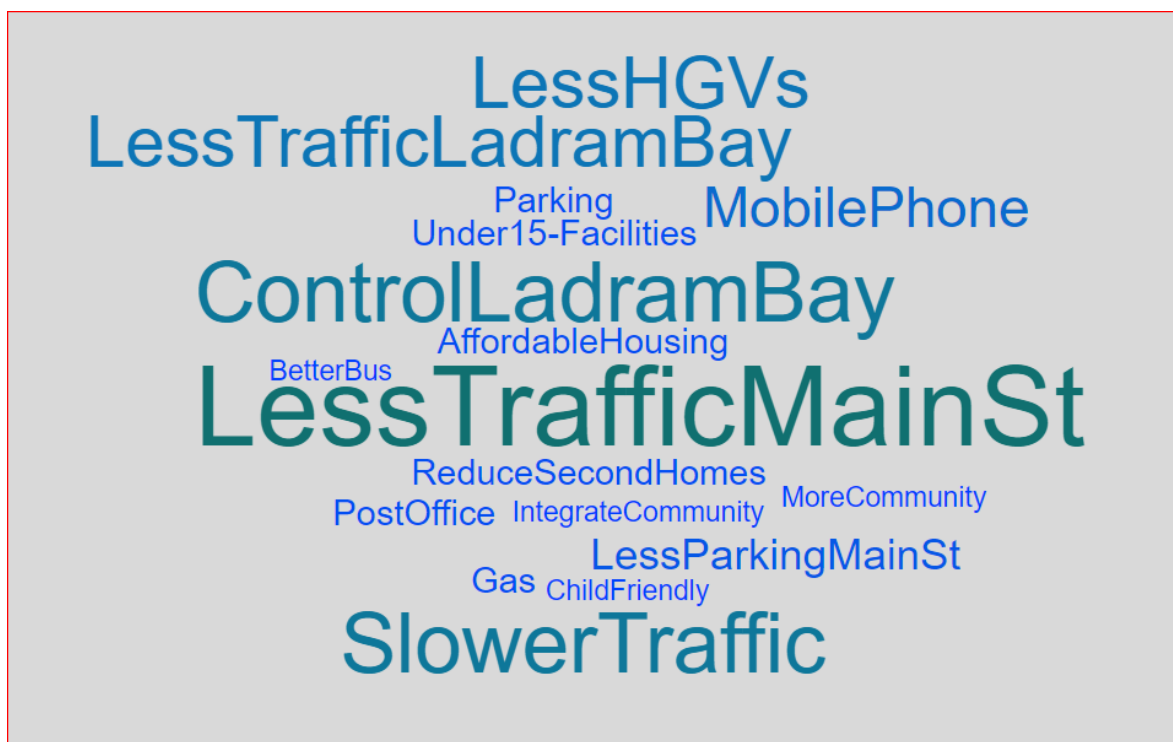


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9.6.3 *What We Want To Change*

We also asked, “What would you most like to change about Otterton Parish?”

The responses generated were nearly all to do with traffic – the volume foremost followed by the speed. Then a lot of responders wanted a lot more control of Ladram Bay in terms of expansion and further planning. It is easy to see where the passions are!



9.6.4 *Other - items raised by more than one resident that are not covered in the word clouds:*

- Pinch point at start of Sidmouth road to enforce width restriction, and reduce heavy traffic through village
- Skatepark on existing play park not a new one.
- a welcoming local pub
- cash machine
- Double yellow lines on main street if alternative parking can be found for residents
- More awareness of pollution issues including electromagnetic/mobile phone risks to children

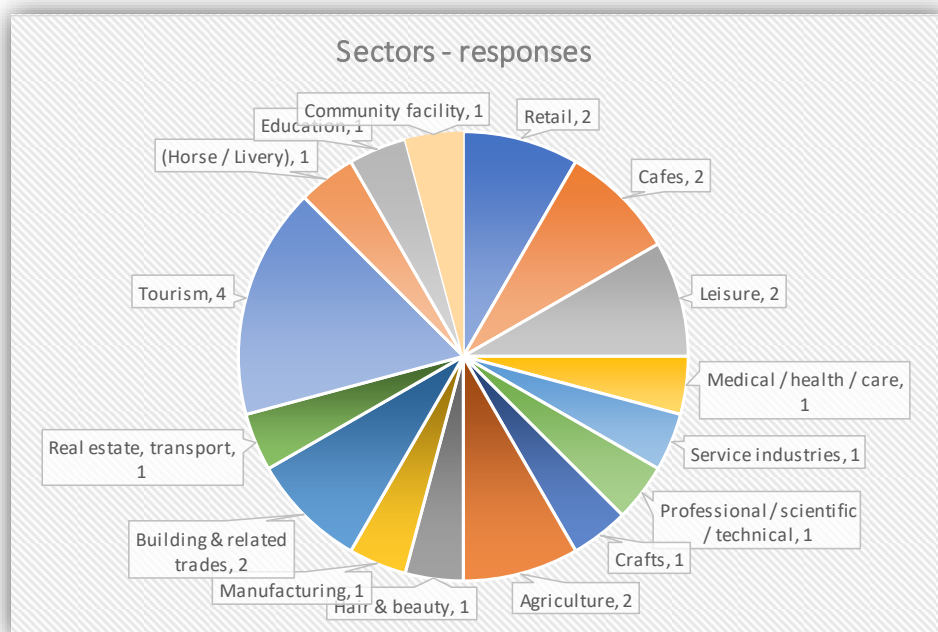
OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

- Otterton lost its community and joy of living here been taken away
- Village historic building trail

APPENDIX F – BUSINESS QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES

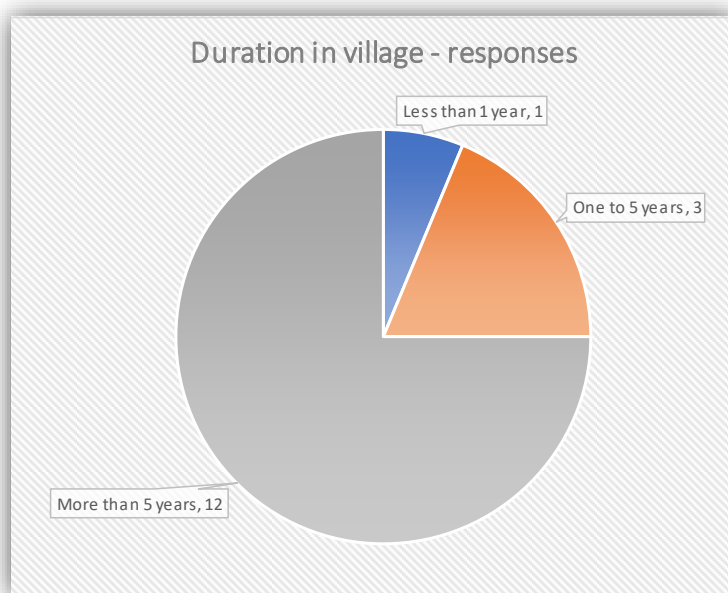
1 Business Sector

Note that some businesses operate in multiple categories – e.g. Otterton Mill.

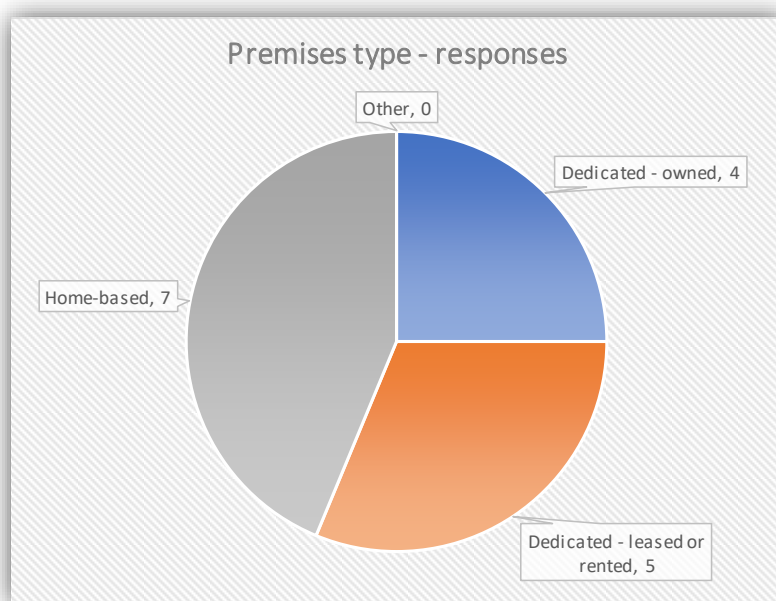


2 Years Established in Village

Most responders have been operating for more than 5 years. The Mill has operated for many years, but current owner has been so for just under three years:



3 Premises Use



4 Adequacy of facilities

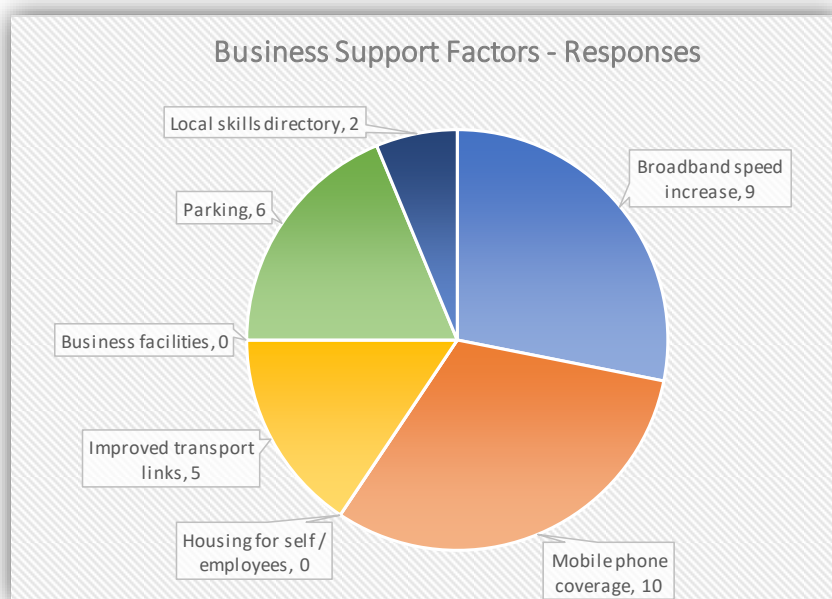
General comments of adequacy of existing facilities, although one farm has some expansion plans, the Mill has planning permission for a replacement shop and toilets, and the Care Home has permission for an extension.

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5 Constraints on Operating in Otterton

Five respondents stated they had no constraints. Those mentioned included parking availability (4), bus service regularity and access to Exeter (3), congestion (2), and poor internet and mobile communications (3). Other comments referenced parking and access for deliveries, and access when the village is cut off by flooding.

6 Support for Business Development



7 Workforce profile

Only four responses (Otterton Mill, Care Home, Kings Arms, Ladram Bay) have more than 2 workers. All others are either the business owner as a sole worker, or partners, or limited employees. Only three (OM, the Care Home, plus one) have plans to expand their workforce, other than the pub's seasonal fluctuations. The Shop makes extensive use of volunteers, as does the Village Hall.

8 Reasons for Being in Otterton

Six businesses formed because the principal lived in the village. One worked in the business before taking it over, and one (OM) had bought in from outside. The Shop is here as it was intended as a community facility from the outset.

9 Other Comments

"A lovely village to work in and we need to keep the hub of the village alive."

"Congestion in the village – traffic is now a blot on it."

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“Need to protect the natural environment.”

“Not having a car park is a big problem.”

“Ladram Bay’s continued expansion is by far the most important question to be addressed.”

APPENDIX G – YOUNG PEOPLE & CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OUTCOMES 2017

1 Up to 11

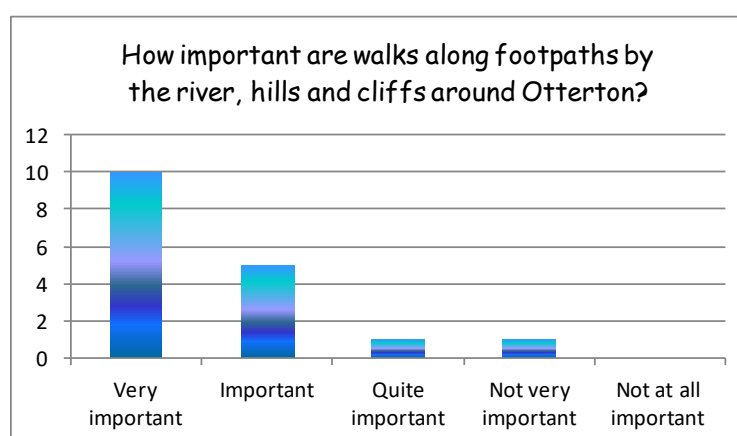
As we have a number of families within our community, we felt that it was important to ask for the opinions of the young people and children. They are our future and we would like to think that Otterton Parish and village in particular, will encourage families to live and thrive within the community. We therefore value their opinion.

One set of questions were asked of the children aged up to 11 years and a slightly different set were asked to the young people aged 12-17 years.

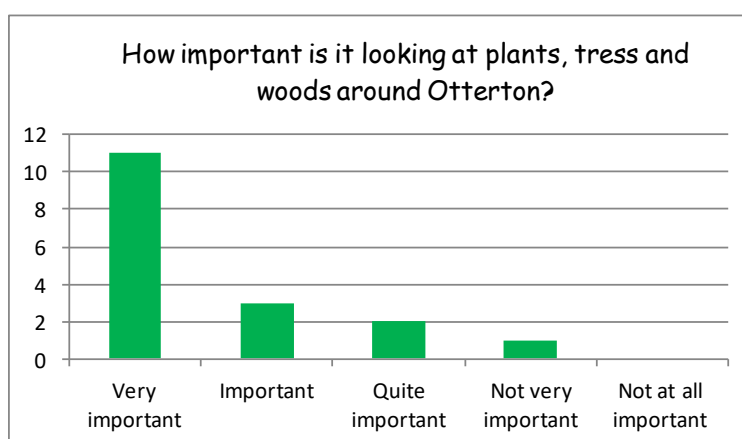
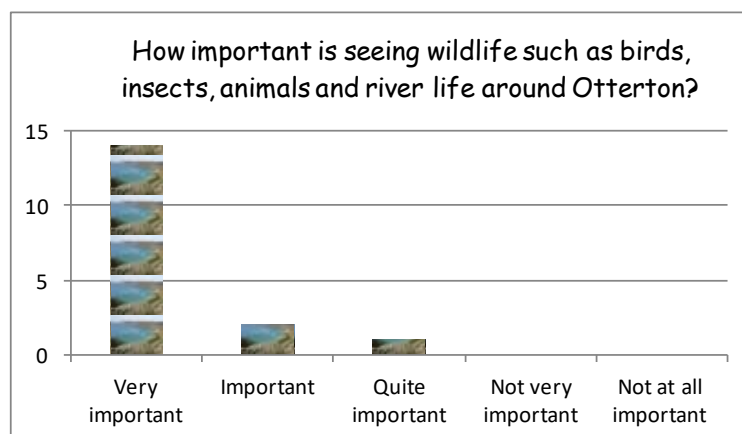
These are the results of questions given to children aged **up to 11 years**. There were 17 returns.

1) The following questions were all to do with the natural environment in and around Otterton. It appears that the young people aged up to 11 years old greatly appreciate their natural environment with over 88% saying that it is either 'very important' or 'important' to them. They love their natural surroundings and enjoy it being part of their lives.

For our NP. This is hugely encouraging and suggests that as the children are our future, we should indeed try to ensure that our natural environment is not developed to the detriment of the wildlife that inhabits these areas. Children value what they have.



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2) The next questions were looking more at the built environment and social activities.

Keeping children happy with areas they can use for play is important to us. We wondered whether the children had what they required in terms of play areas or whether we would need to look at requiring a further site or developing what was already there. So the children were asked,

“If you could have an extra play area, what would you like to see on it?”

The following responses are charted so that the larger font represents a greater number of responses.



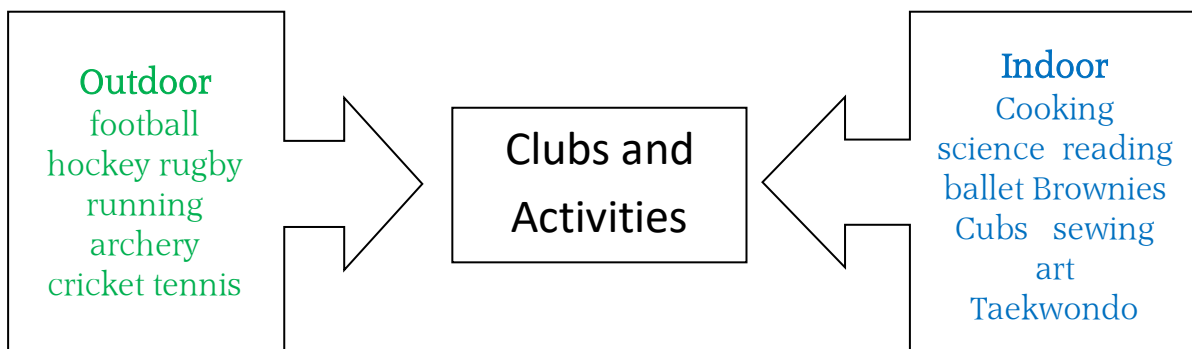
It can be seen that by far the greatest request was for a skate park/ramps (nearly 65%). It would not really be possible to add this to the present play park (apart from some small ramps), but an alternative area could be considered such as the area next to the football pitch which has quite a good-sized area of unused grassed surface.

Trying to find a safe place for children to skate has been mentioned in the children's survey and at the moment, a number of young scooter riders can often be seen scooting along on the road in Fore Street, even when the traffic is still moving! Not safe at all. Some youngsters are also using the area and steps immediately around the hall and shop, even bringing their home-made jumps. They are desperate for somewhere safe.

NP Finding a safe and suitable site for scooting/skating should be part of our NP or a community action as planning may be needed.

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3) We wanted to ask whether the children might like any particular Clubs or activities in the village as this could have implications for the use of any grounds/



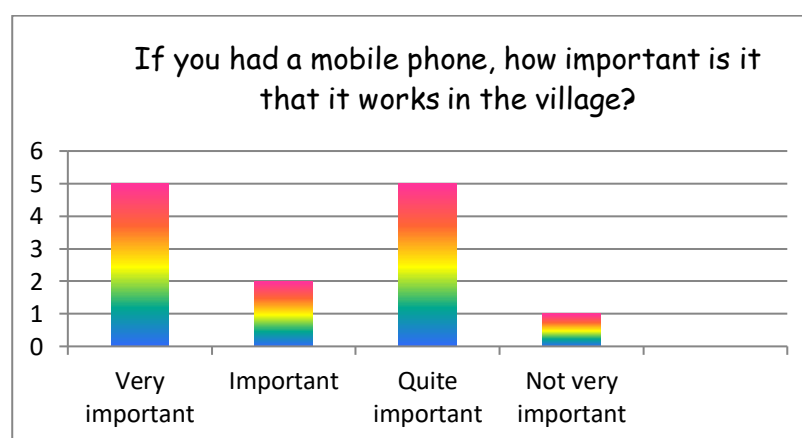
buildings/rooms/halls. The responses were all very different although they fell mostly into two categories: outdoor sports and indoor clubs.

NP It may be possible that some of these outdoor activities could be catered for around the football field area, but this would need careful thought and planning. Should there be an opportunity for someone or a group that might like to start one of the indoor activities then there would be plenty to choose from!

4) Whether we like it or not, the mobile phone is an integral part of children's lives (although slightly less for the under 11's). Families with children could be discouraged from living in our village if they don't have easy access to a good mobile phone signal. So the children were asked how important it is that a mobile phone works for them in the village.

Just over half of those that responded felt it was 'very important' or 'important' that the village has a good signal.

Our NP should support any planning application for a mobile phone mast.



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5) We felt it was important to ask the children what they loved about living in Otterton, as this would help us determine what they value and would want to keep.

What was interesting was that many physical places and sights were mentioned, but also many mentioned aspects of the people such as their friendliness and caring attributes. Also mentioned was the calm and peace within the village.

Not all attributes can be written into a plan, but a wonderful aspiration if a plan can contribute to that friendly, caring atmosphere!

The larger the text, the more times it was referred to in the responses.



6) Also important then would be to ask the children what do they **not** like about Otterton, to see if there were any aspects that we could have control over.

On the positive side, the majority of the children said that there was nothing that they did not like! Others mentioned too much traffic, and speeding traffic as well as the fact there isn't a skate park!

The speed and amount of traffic and helping children feel safe through the village is something that should be addressed in our NP.

What do you **NOT** like about Otterton?

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7) And finally. The children were asked if there was anything else they would like to say about Otterton. Their responses fell into two categories, the positive and the negative.

The negatives are generally about street and play safety. So looking at how children can use our roads safely, making sure things are in place to achieve this will be important. The positives are uplifting to read, especially, 'it is joyful' 'it is the best place I could live' 'it is full of laughter'.

If we can produce a Neighbourhood Plan that would achieve those comments, then we will have done a good job!

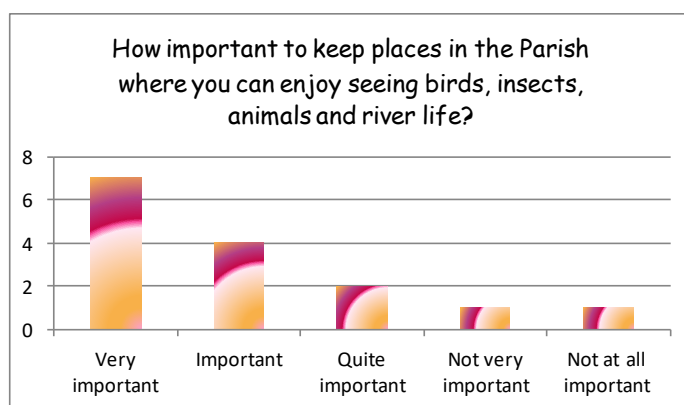
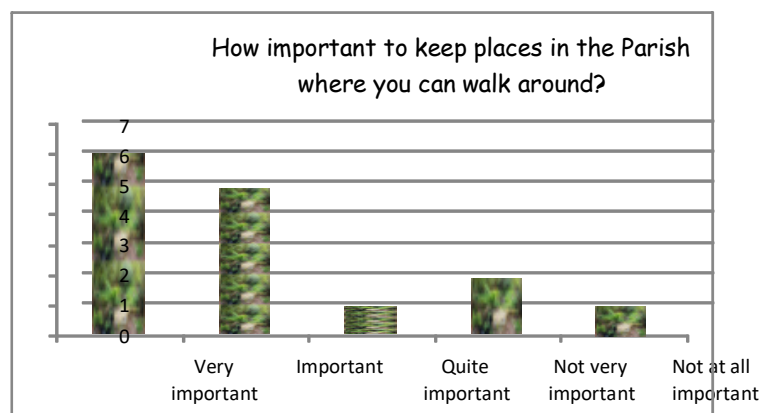
Is there anything else you would like to say about Otterton?

I'm happy living here.	I would like a road crossing.
We have lots of friends.	I would like more places to
It's a lovely place.	cycle/scoot safely.
It's quiet at night.	I would like better
It is joyful.	broadband.
It is the best place I	Do not build any more
could live.	houses so roads aren't
It is full of laughter.	busier.

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2 12-17 year olds. (16 responses in total)

1)



Again, young people really seem to appreciate their natural surroundings. They like to be able to walk along the footpaths to enjoy the wildlife and its surroundings. On average 69% felt that their natural environment around Otterton is 'very important' or 'important' to them.

Our NP should reflect this importance and protect our natural environment for our future generations.

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2) We were interested to see how young people get around the Parish.

Around 56% of responders use a bus for school from Otterton. 56% also have a lift in a car in/out of the village either every day or a few times a week. 19% cycle around the Parish at least once a day with 50% saying they cycle monthly. 50% also say they walk around the Parish at least once a day or a few times a week.

NP consideration. It is important that young people have well maintained paths to use for walking and that we have cycle ways that would be safe for them to use and encourage more cycling rather than having lifts in cars.

Do you ever:

	At least once a day	A few times a week	Monthly	A few times a year	Never
Walk around the Parish	3	5	6	1	
Cycle around the Parish	3	0	8	3	1
Use the bus (from the village) for pleasure	2	3	3	2	5
Use the bus (from the village) for school	9	1	0	0	3
Have a lift in a car to/from the village	2	7	3	0	2

3) We asked young people to say what their biggest concerns were.

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What are your biggest concerns for the village?

no more traffic

That it will be built on all around no
more people

speed of cars no more cars
parking

seems to be stagnating - decrease
second homes

it's becoming dead and boring and no
youth are able to enjoy themselves

**there are no places for teenagers
to meet** or scoot out of
date park

Let's not lose the countryside keep
how it looks

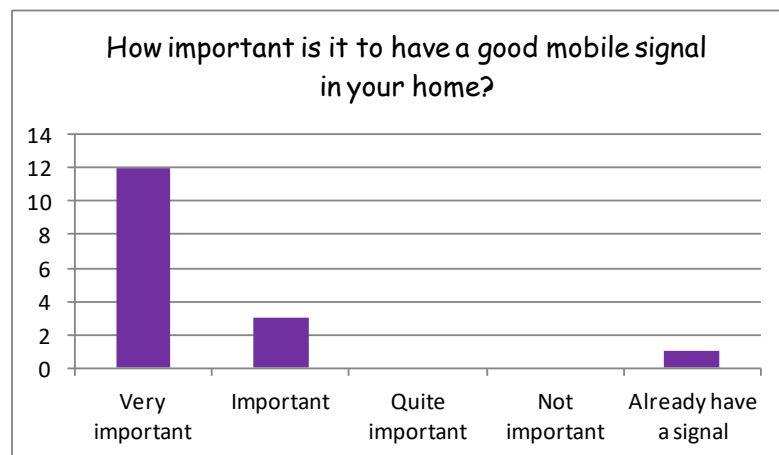
The largest response by far was for no more traffic, followed by speed of cars, followed by there are no places for teenagers to meet.

The NP should ensure that there are plans in place to either reduce traffic through the village or not let it increase. It is a very real concern for them.

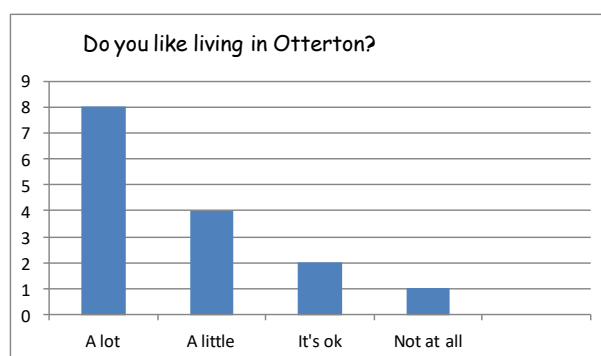
4) Many young people use their phones constantly for instant communication with friends etc. They feel left out if all their other friends are 'chatting' and they cannot. It may even put off families from coming into the village to live. We need families and a mix of ages in the village to help maintain a balanced and vibrant community. 94% of responders said that a good mobile signal was either 'very important' or 'important to them.

The NP should state that any planning proposal for a mobile phone mast would be supported.

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES



5) Do you like living in Otterton? Just over half like it a lot and just under a half seem indifferent.



6) 3 things to make Otterton a **better place to live**:

Again traffic amount, phone signal and a skate park are by far the most options chosen.

Our NP should look carefully at sites for a skate park and possible planning requirements as well as planning for a phone mast. Traffic has already been mentioned.

The box below shows that the heavier and larger the text, the more responders chose that option.

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

fewer people **less traffic** more sports
more parking areas fun games
better phone signal
fewer holiday homes
don't let Ladram expand
improved wi-fi **a skate park**
speed bumps youth clubs
safe places
a different route for people to Ladram

7) What would you hate to lose in Otterton.

Not many young people filled in this question. The shop came out top, although most different comments were to do with how the village and surroundings look.

Again, the NP should look at what the young people value and planning issues should help protect or enhance what they do not want to lose.

Park **shop** the green
the Mill green spaces the quietness
River paths the look of the village
buses trees and space the brook
wildlife

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

8) Is there a space you would like to see developed in the village? Again, not many responded, but for those that did, the skate park was mentioned most.

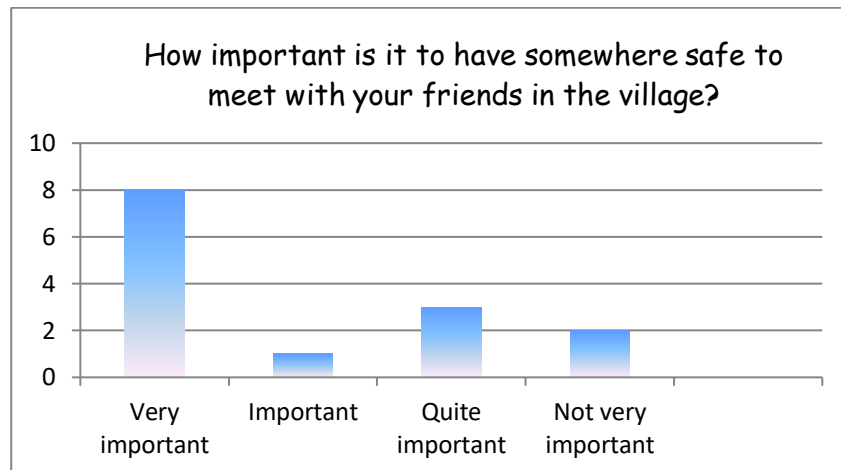


9) How important is it to have somewhere **safe to meet** with your friends in the village?

56% of young people felt that it was 'very important' or 'important' to have somewhere safe in the village to meet with friends.

NP Could this have implications for planning if a 'shelter' was erected, or a community action to provide time in the village hall for young people to meet?

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES



10) What activities or Clubs would you like to see provided in the village for your age group?

Very few contributed to this question, but these were some of the suggestions:



APPENDIX H – TRAFFIC STATISTICS

1 Introduction

This document presents the outcome of two traffic surveys conducted in November 2017, on Tuesday 7 Nov and Saturday 11 Nov, and in August 2017, on Tuesday 22 Aug and Saturday 26 Aug. It is presented in the form of graphs showing traffic flows, with some commentary on each. Collected data is compared against DCC-collected data from 2012 and 2013.

A fuller version of the analyses is available from the ONPSG at OttertonNPSG@gmail.com.

2 Data Available

Date	Data Available
November 2012	Two-way counts at White Lodge only, over a period of 9 days commencing Sat 17 Nov. No traffic type distinction.
May 2013	Two-way counts at Ladram Road over a period of 10 days commencing Sun 26 May. No traffic type distinction.
Aug 2013	Two-way counts at Ladram Road over a period of 10 days commencing Fri 2 Aug. No traffic type distinction.
22 Aug 2017 (weekday)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road and Ottery Street, one-way count at White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
26 Aug 2017 (weekend day)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
07 Nov 2017 (weekday)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.
11 Nov 2017 (weekend day)	Two-way counts on 1 day at Ladram Road, Ottery Street and White Lodge. Traffic types distinguished.

In the graphs below, each site and direction is presented as a graph covering all vehicle types corresponding to COBA classifications. Please note the differences in Y axis scaling, to keep the picture sizes consistent.

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Locations for the 2017 counts were as follows:

White Lodge: Grid Ref SY 07690 85203

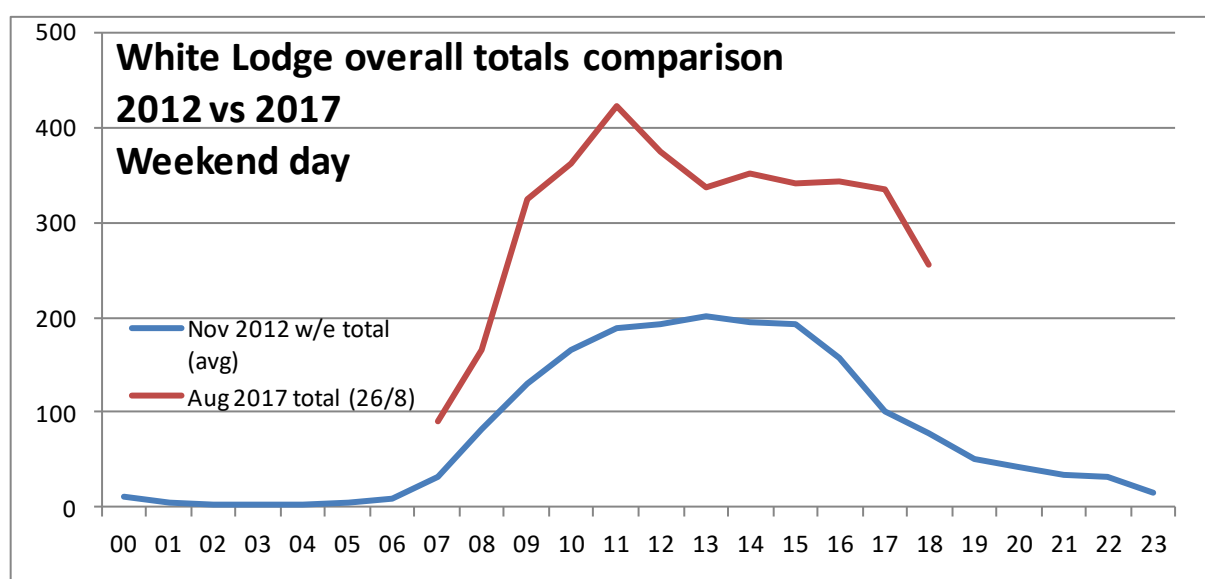
Ottery Street the bus turning area, Grid Ref SY 08481 85530

Ladram Road outside 'Otterhayes', Ladram Road – Grid Ref SY 08964 85399

3 Summer Comparison Graphs

3.1 White Lodge

This provides only an indicative comparison – comparing November (2012) to August (2017), so autumn against high summer. The three graphs below show the total for all vehicles.

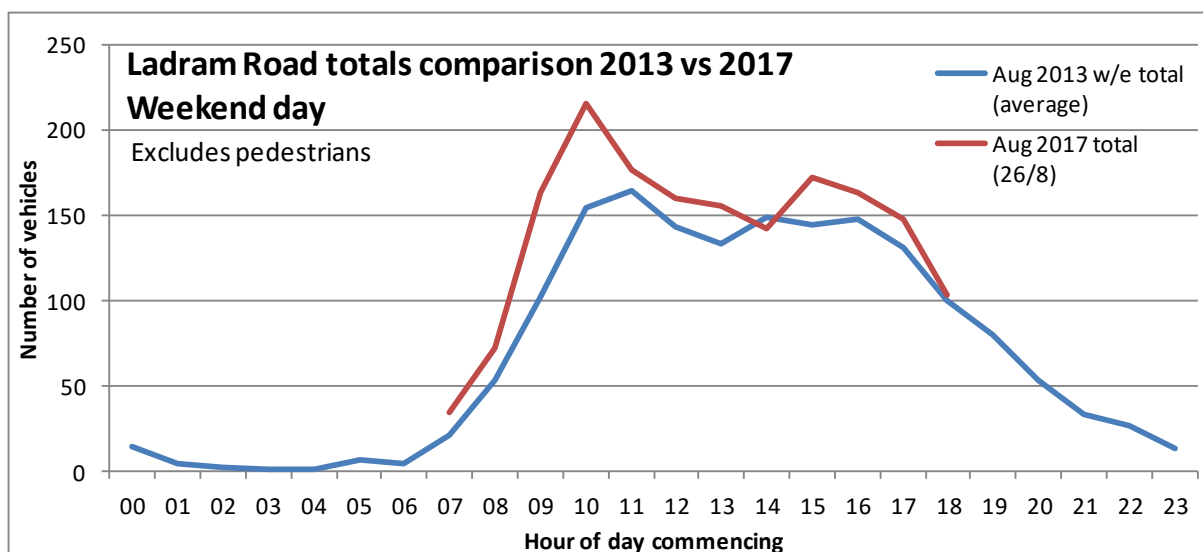


3.2 Ladram Road

Comparing total vehicle movements (i.e. all types) between a single day (26 Aug) with a weekend day average from Aug 2013.

The figures measured represent a 18% increase over the 2013 figures for the hours covered, but higher percentage increases in the morning (pre 11:00).

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

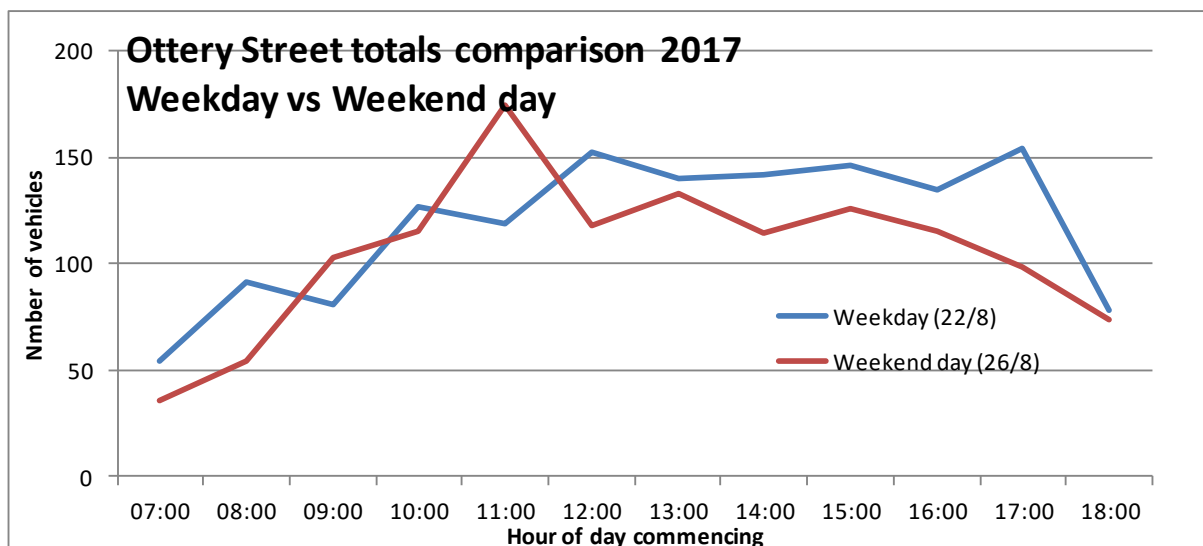


3.3 Weekday to Weekend day comparison – Aug 2017

These compare the total figures for Ladram Road and for Ottery Street, between our counts on 22nd and 26th August.

3.3.1 Ottery Street

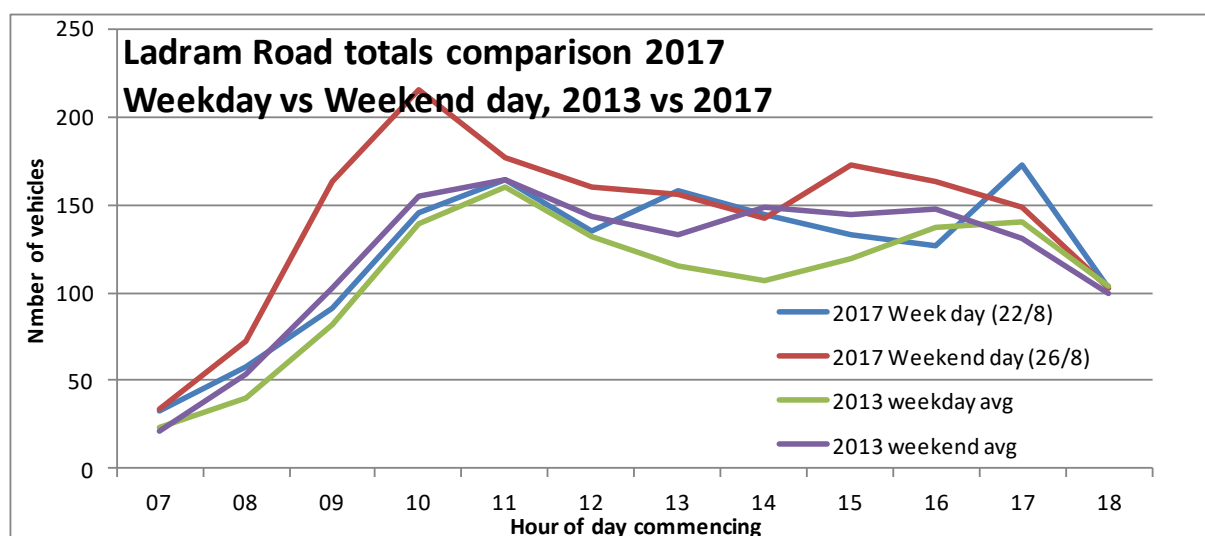
Note we have no figures for the Ottery Street location in 2012/13, so can't do any comparisons there.



OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

3.3.2 Ladram Road

This extends the comparisons further, looking at the equivalent figures (weekday and weekend day) between 2013 and 2017.



The overall changes can be summarised as:

Overall changes	Number	Percent
2017 weekday to weekend	242	17%
2013 weekday to weekend	148	11%
2013 to 2017 weekday	166	13%
2013 to 2017 weekend	260	18%

Interpret these as:

- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the 22 Aug (a weekday) and 26 Aug 2017 (a weekend day)
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday and the average weekend day for the counting period in August 2013
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 22 Aug 2017
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekend day in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 26 Aug 2017.

4 Autumn Comparison Graphs

4.1 Autumn 5-year Comparison: White Lodge – 2012 to 2017, November to November, All traffic

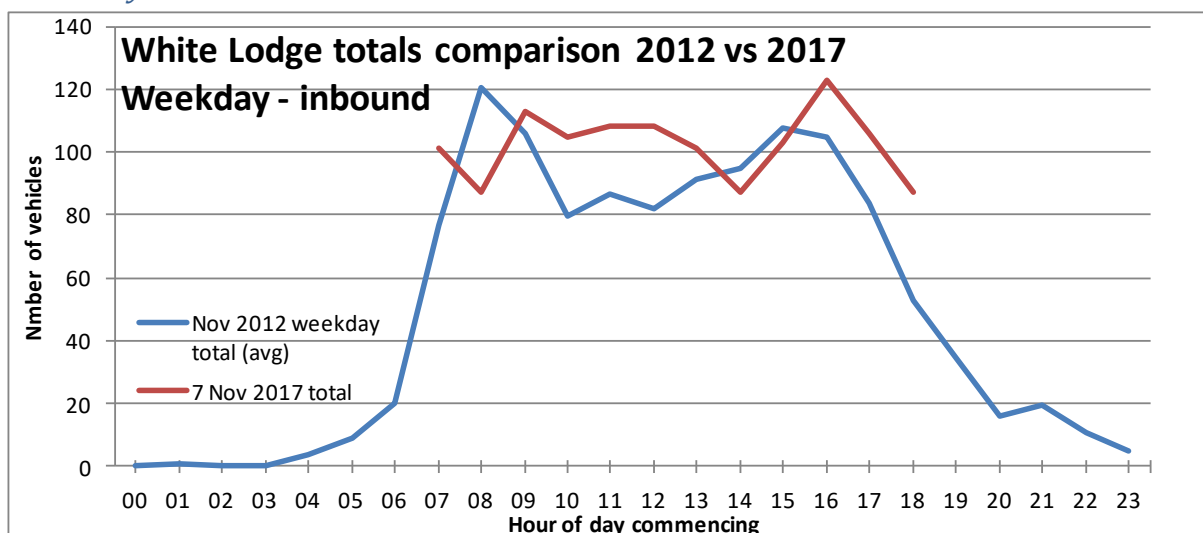
This section compares traffic levels between two points five years apart. Since the only location measured in 2012 was White Lodge, the graphs below refer only to that

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

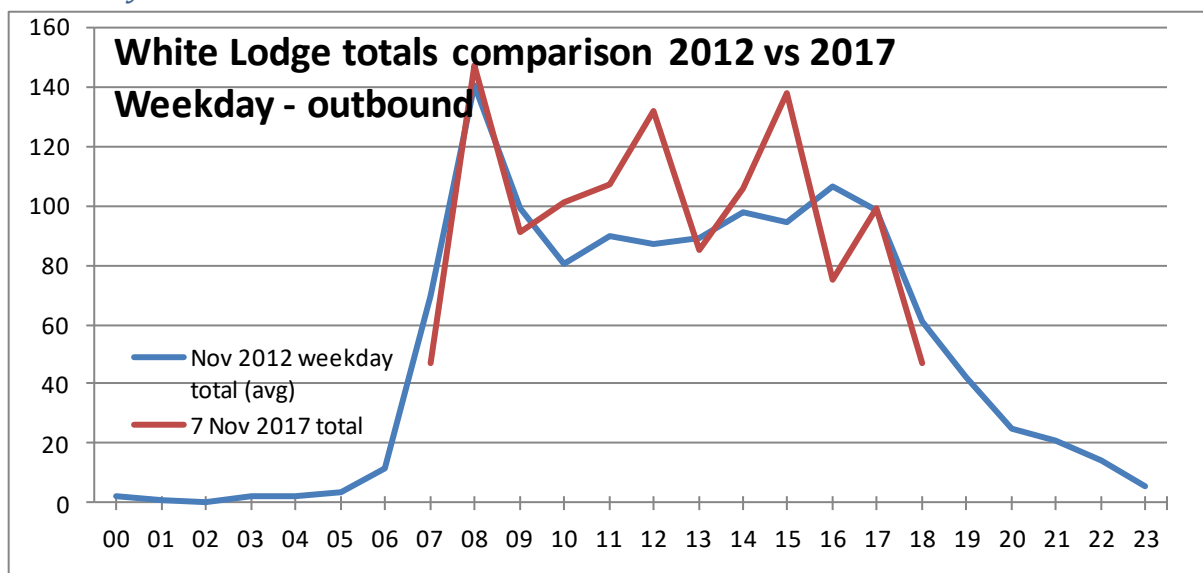
location. Inbound and outbound flows are shown separately for weekday and weekend day.

Note that the figures for 2012 are averages for the period of the 9 days of the survey (5 weekdays, 4 weekend days), and did not distinguish traffic types – hence these comparisons have to be across *all* vehicle types.

4.1.1 Weekday Inbound



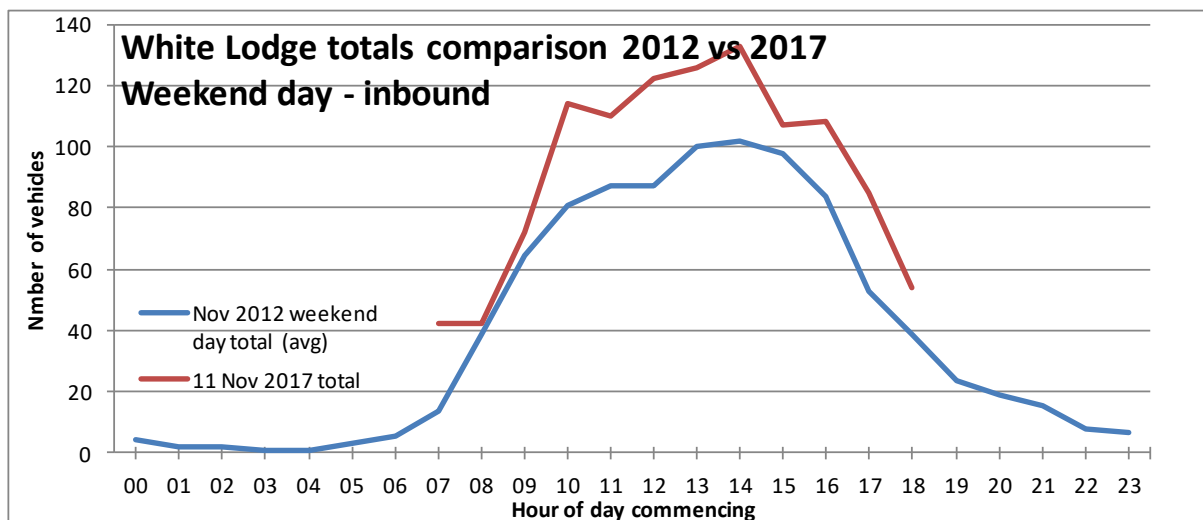
4.1.2 Weekday Outbound



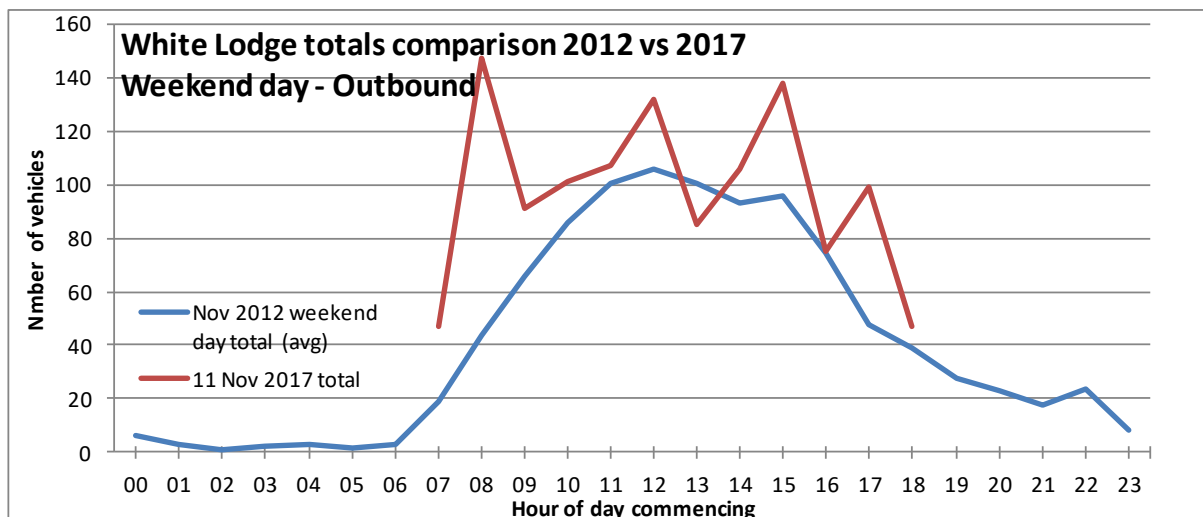
These figures represent a 13% increase for inbound traffic, and a 6% increase in outbound traffic over the period, although there were considerable variations hour-to-hour with increases during the day and decreases early and late in the day.

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

4.1.3 Weekend inbound



4.1.4 Weekend Outbound



Notes:

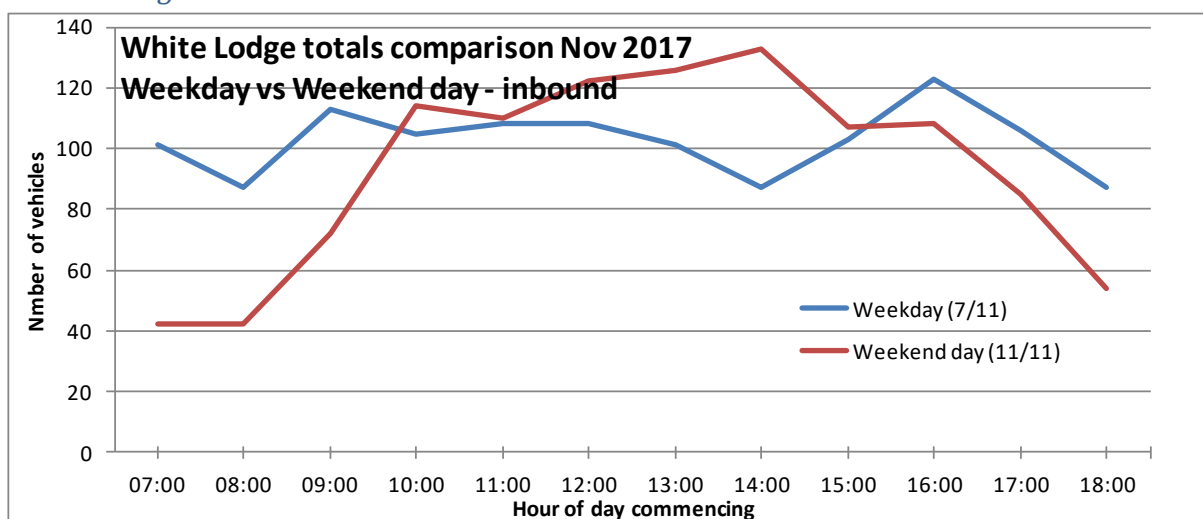
These figures show a substantial increase on 2012, with 32%/35% overall increases inbound/outbound.

4.2 Weekday to Weekend day comparisons – November 2017

This next section compares total vehicle movements (i.e. all types) between the two days surveyed – Tue 7 Nov and Sat 11 Nov, for all three survey points.

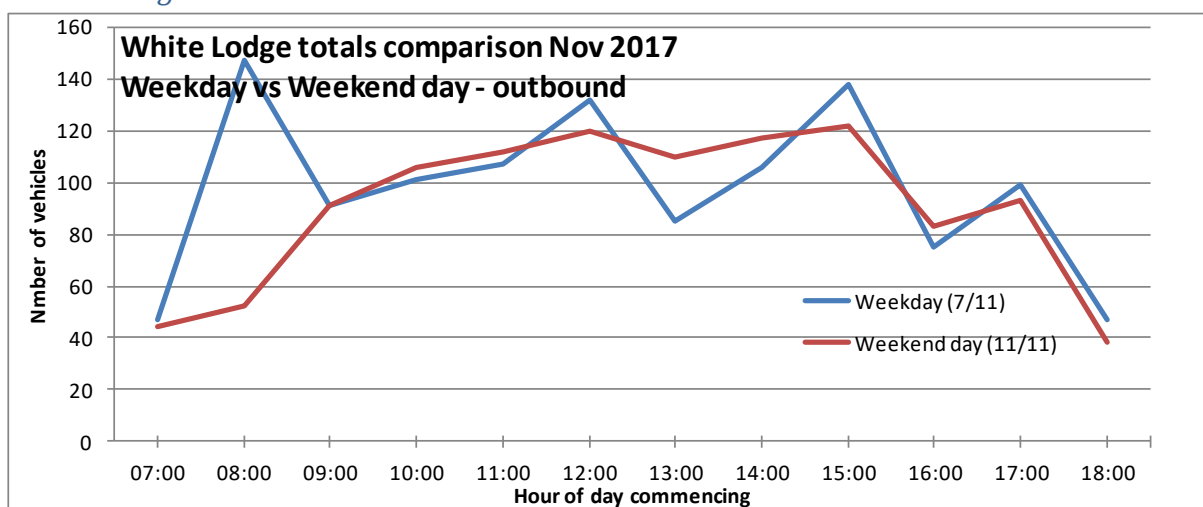
OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

4.2.1 White Lodge Inbound



This shows lower traffic at the weekend early and late compared to the weekday, but higher than the weekday between 10:00 and 15:00. Overall, weekday traffic is 10% more than weekend.

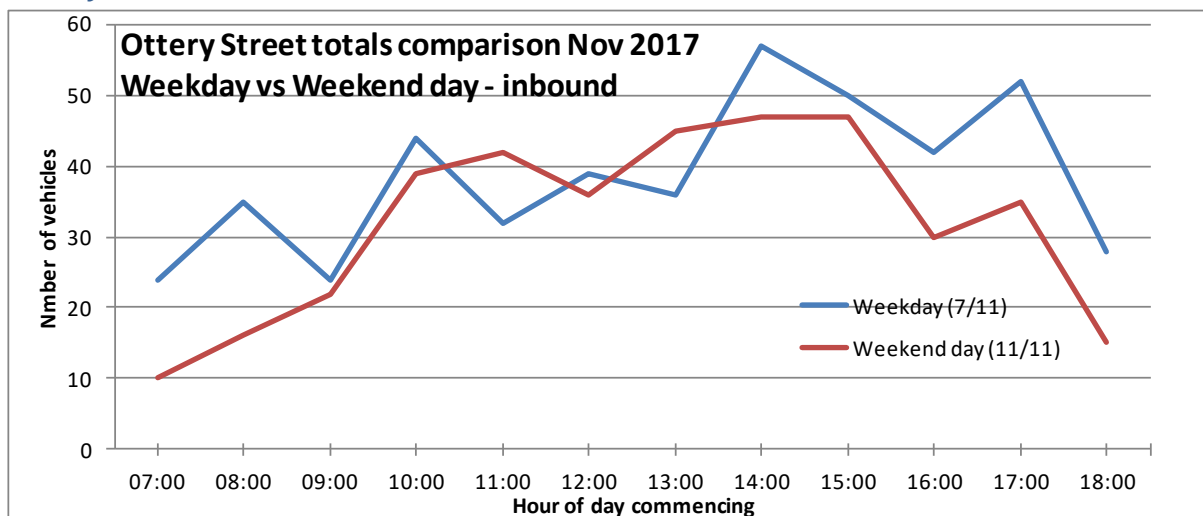
4.2.2 White Lodge Outbound



There is a significant spike if outbound traffic early on the weekday, whereas other figures are overall broadly similar. Overall, weekday traffic is 8% lower than on the weekend day.

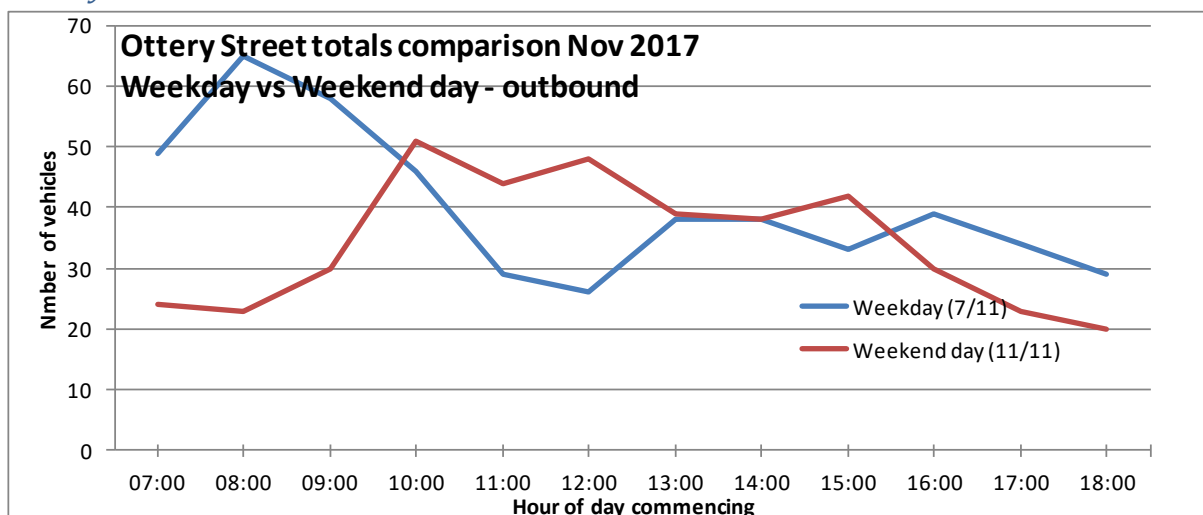
OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

4.2.3 Ottery Street Inbound



Weekday traffic is significantly higher than the weekend later in the day. Overall, weekday traffic is 21% higher than on the weekend day

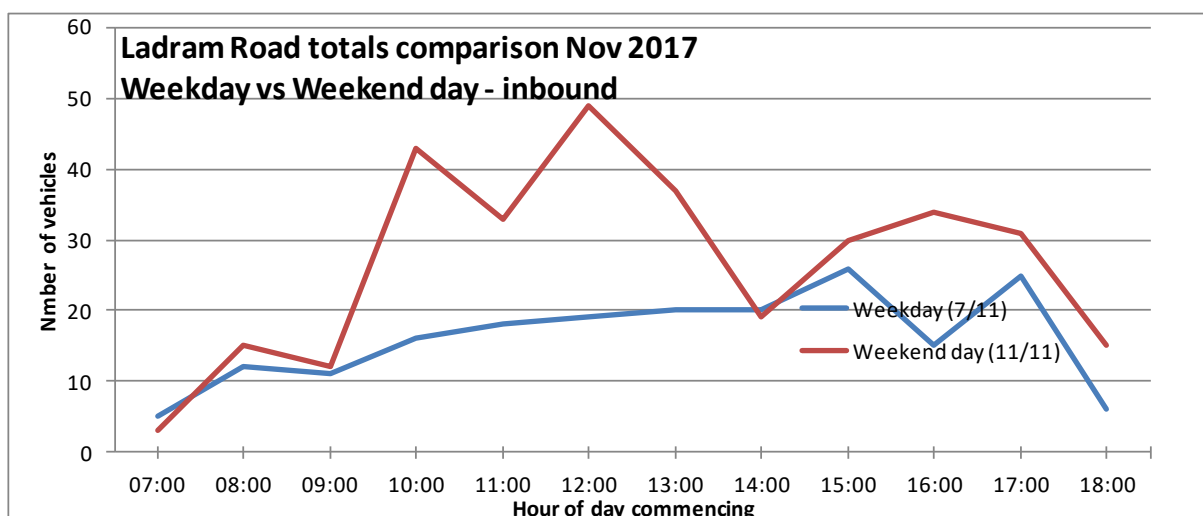
4.2.4 Ottery Street Outbound



The converse of the inbound graph, weekday traffic is higher outbound than weekend at the start of the day. Overall, the weekday traffic is 17% up on the weekend day.

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

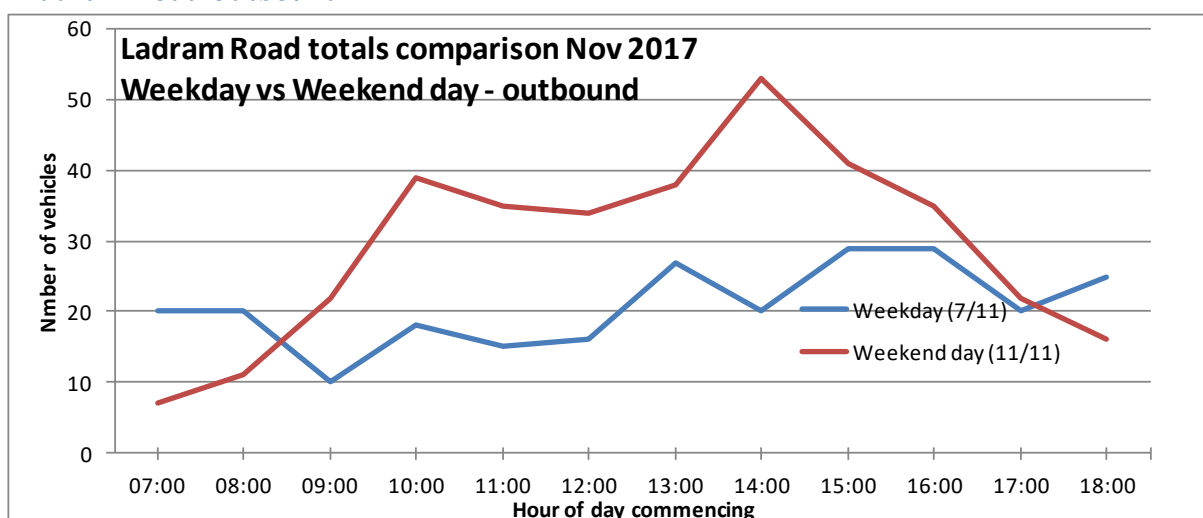
4.2.5 Ladram Road Inbound



Notes:

The weekend traffic is significantly higher than on the weekend day – a 40% increase. Note that weekday levels are lower than for Ottery Street, but fairly similar at the weekend.

4.2.6 Ladram Road Outbound



Notes:

Again, the weekend day traffic was much heavier than the weekday traffic, up by 29%. Spread over most of the day.

5 Traffic Balance

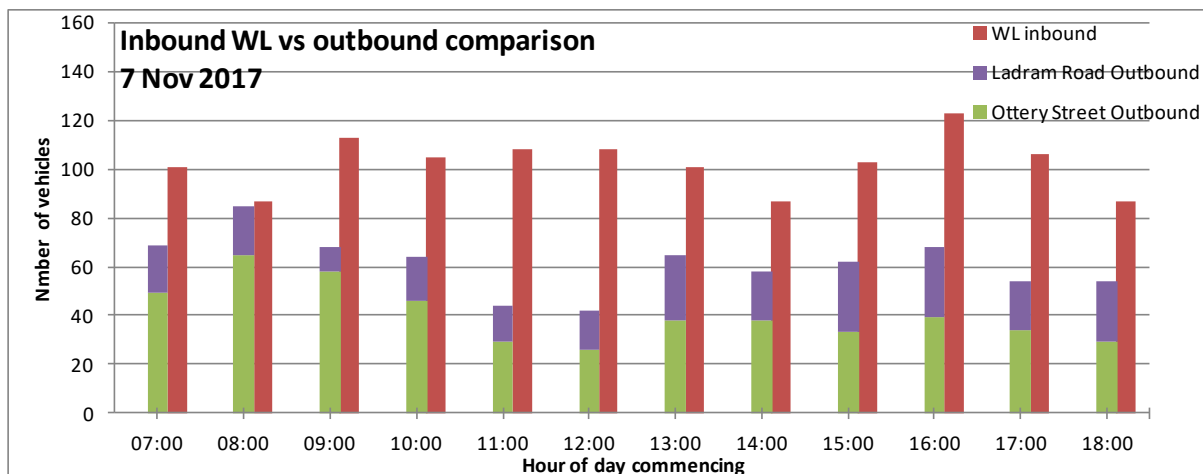
This graph looks at a (rather simplified) view of traffic balance in the village. Traffic incoming from White Lodge end is compared to the sum of Ottery Street and Ladram

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

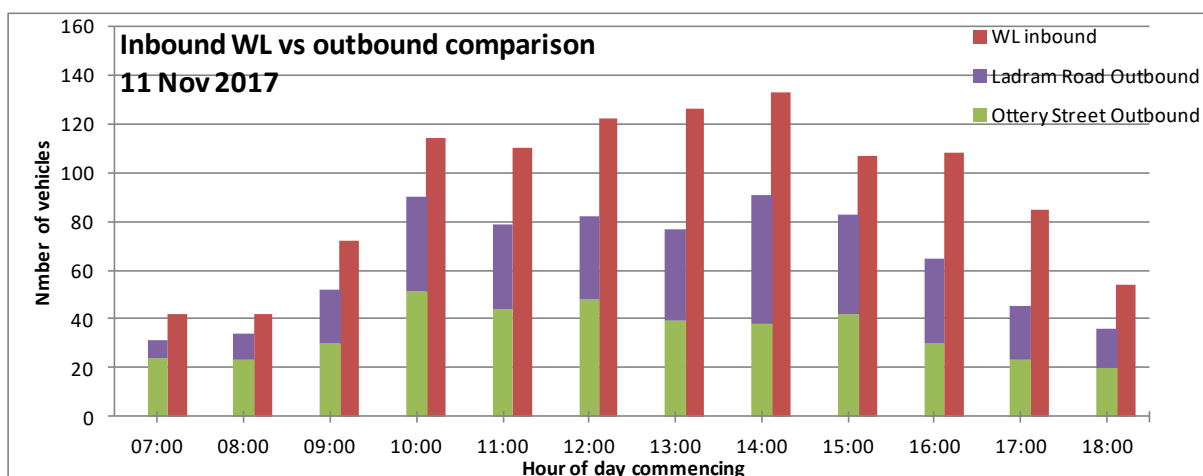
Road outbound traffic (all vehicle types). The difference could be considered to be made up (all in *nett flow* terms) of:

- traffic stopping in the village (Mill, pub, homes etc)
- some of the traffic outbound on Ottery Street or returning past White Lodge.

5.1 Weekday



Weekend



Notes:

On this basis, Ladram Road traffic represented 15% of traffic coming in at White Lodge on the weekday, and 24% on the weekend day.

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5.3 Percentage changes

Overall changes	Number	Percent
2017 weekday to weekend	242	17%
2013 weekday to weekend	148	11%
2013 to 2017 weekday	166	13%
2013 to 2017 weekend	260	18%

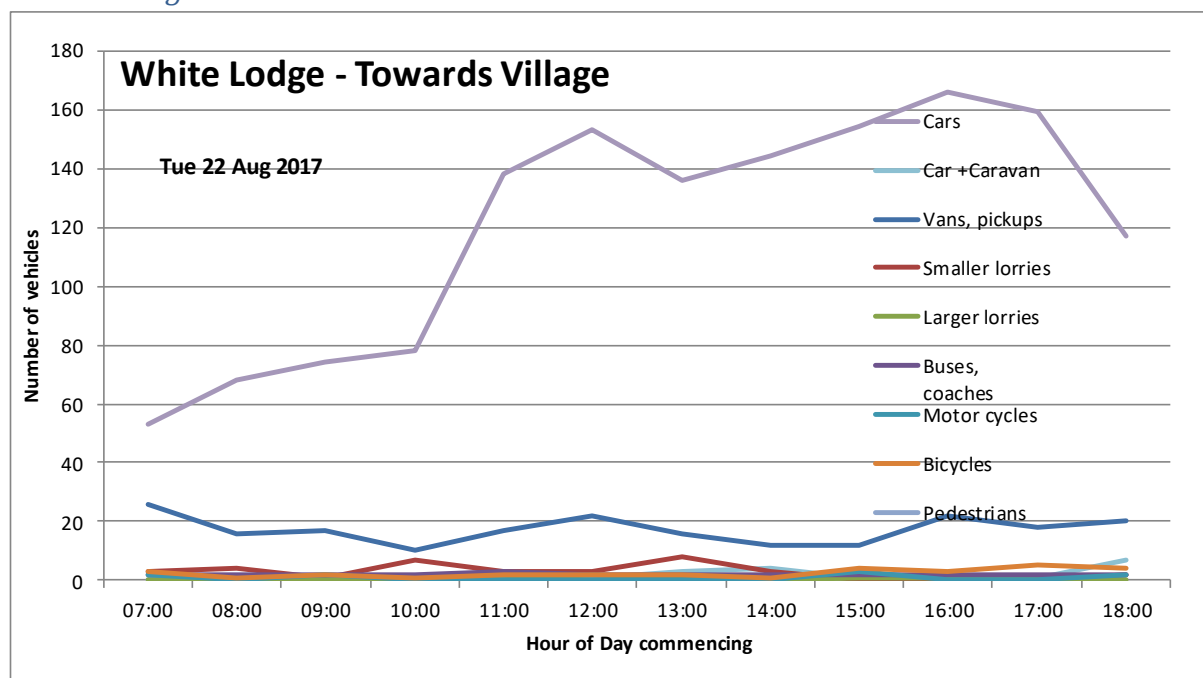
Interpret these as:

- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the 22 Aug (weekday) and 26 Aug 2017 (weekend day)
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average weekday and the average weekend day for the counting period in August 2013
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average *weekday* in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 22 Aug 2017
- The increase in overall traffic numbers between the average *weekend day* in the Aug 2013 count, and the count on 26 Aug 2017.

6 Summer Counts Detail (22 Aug and 26 Aug 2017)

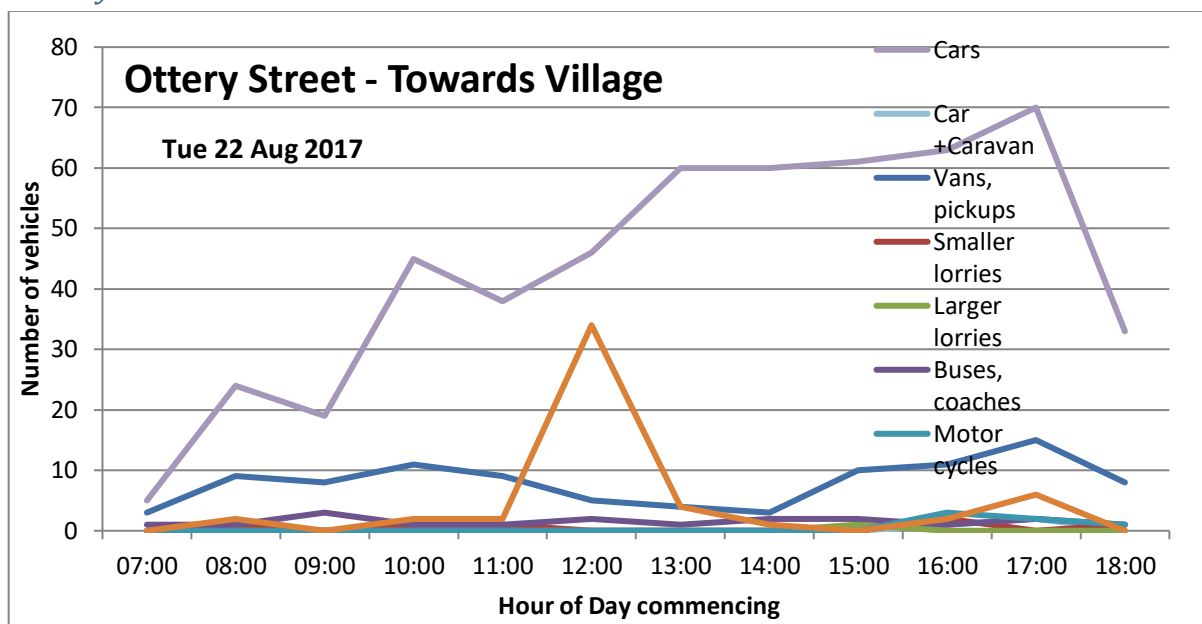
6.1 Graphs from Tuesday 22 August Count

6.1.1 White Lodge – Inbound

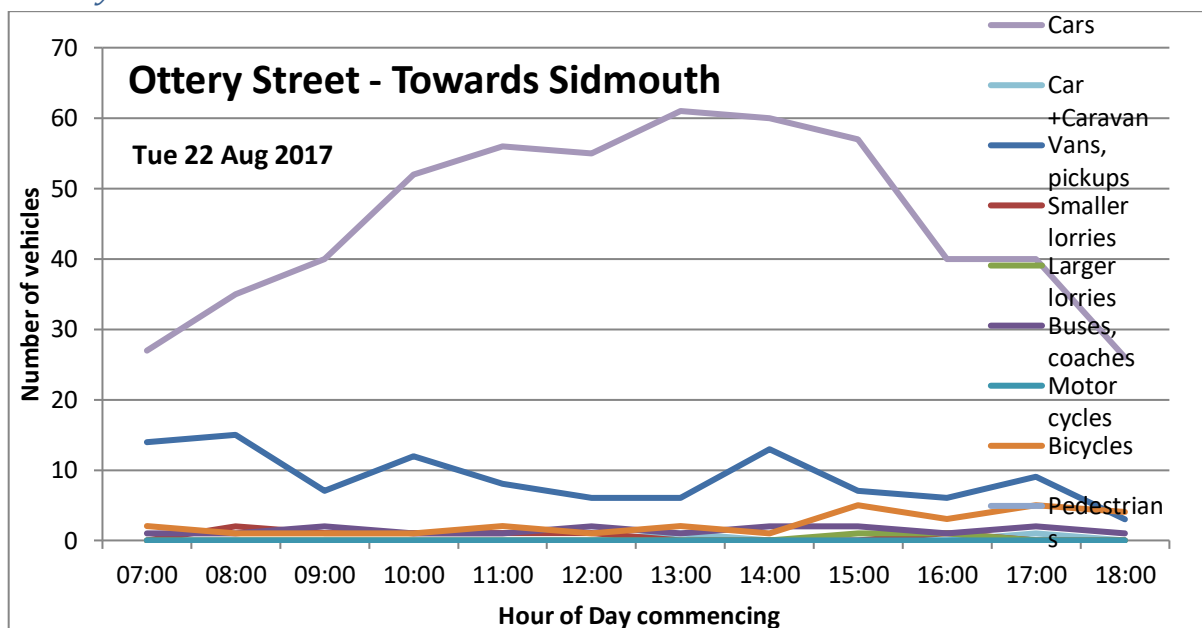


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6.1.2 Ottery Street – Inbound

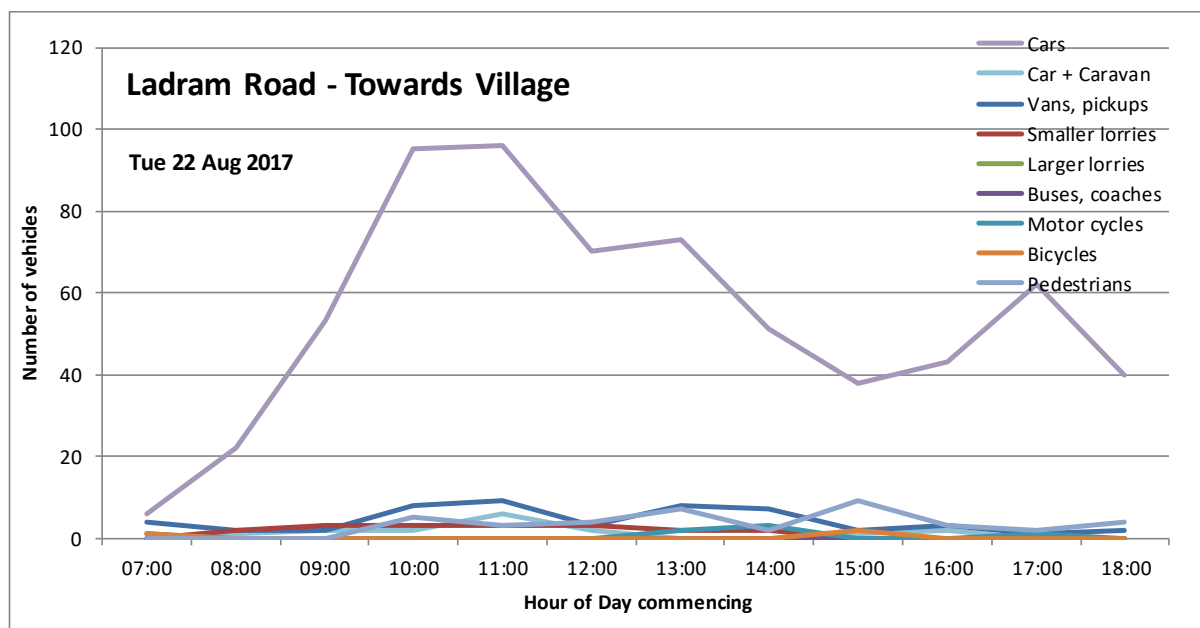


6.1.3 Ottery Street – Outbound

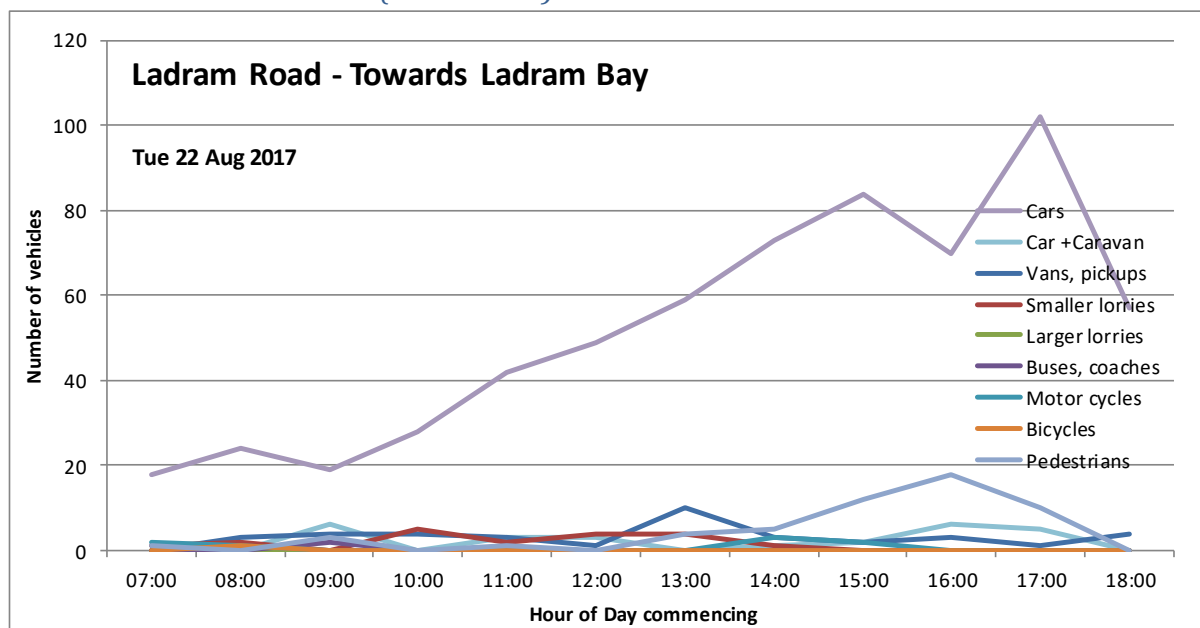


OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

6.1.4 Ladram Road – Inbound



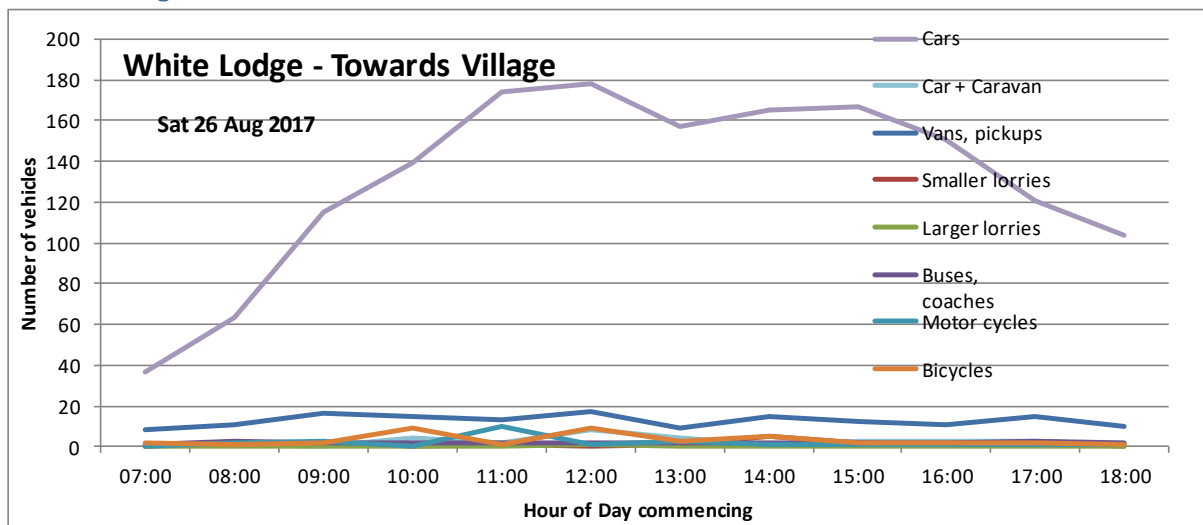
6.1.5 Ladram Road – Outbound (towards LB)



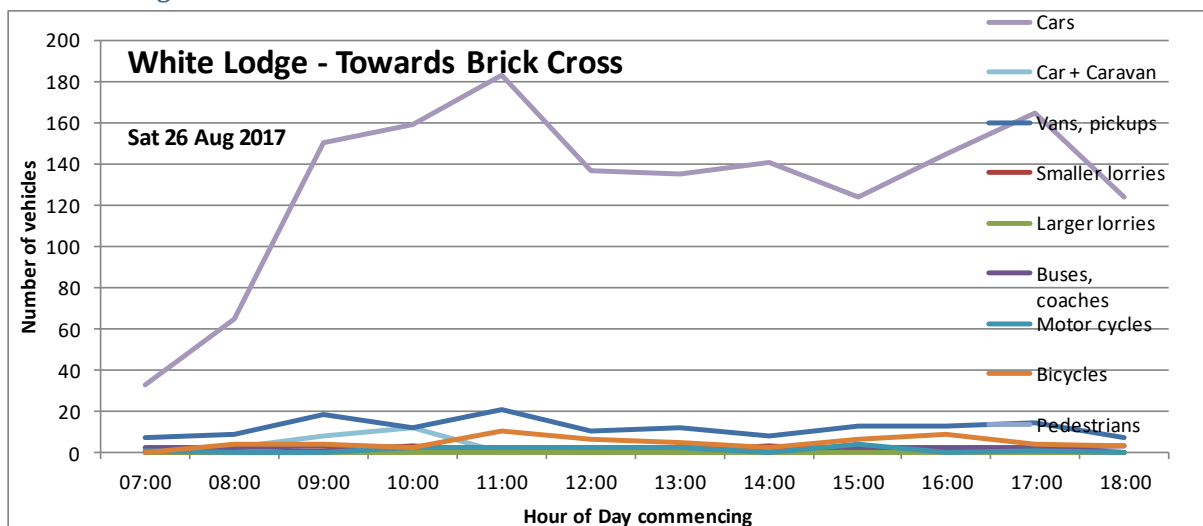
OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

6.2 Graphs from Saturday 26 August Count

6.2.1 White Lodge – Inbound

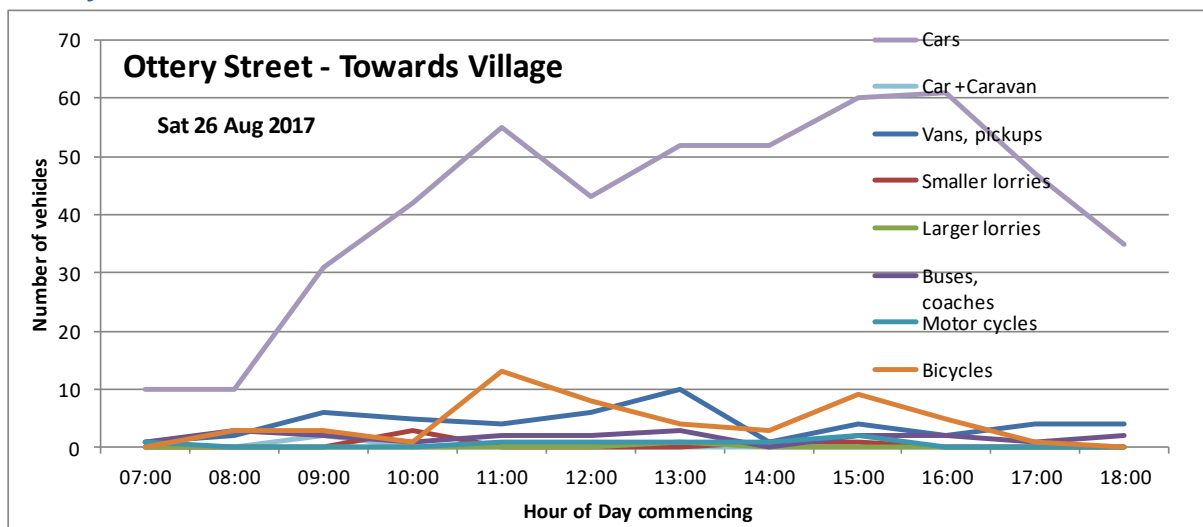


6.2.2 White Lodge – Outbound

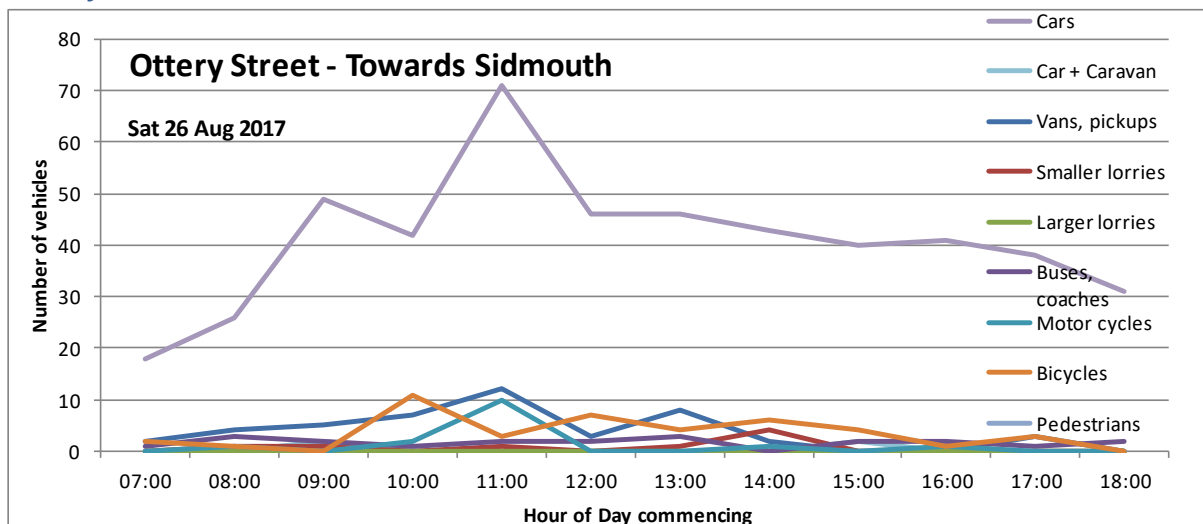


OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

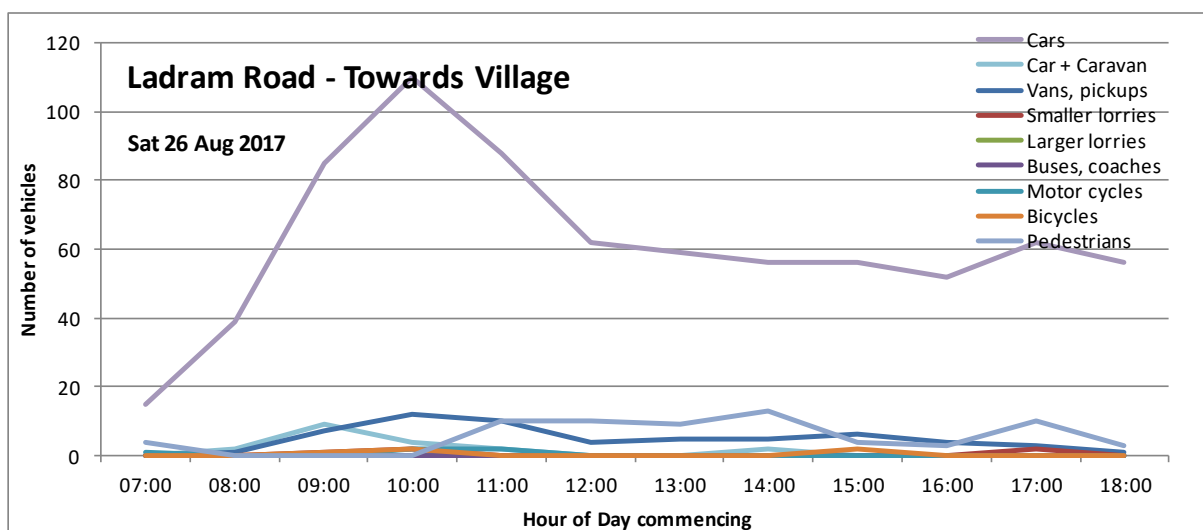
6.2.3 Ottery Street – Inbound



6.2.4 Ottery Street – Outbound

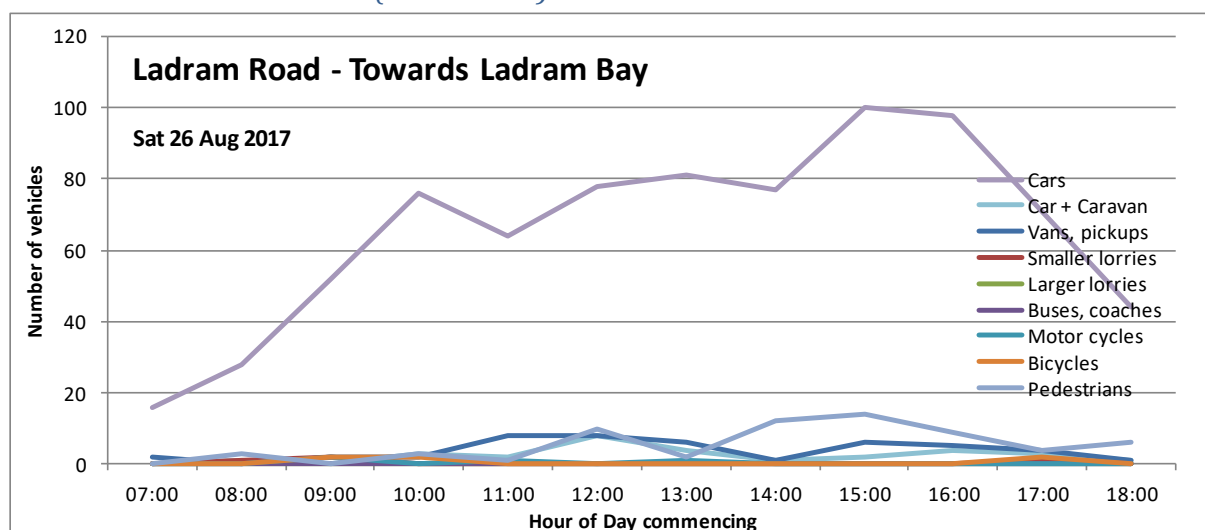


6.2.5 Ladram Road – Inbound



OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

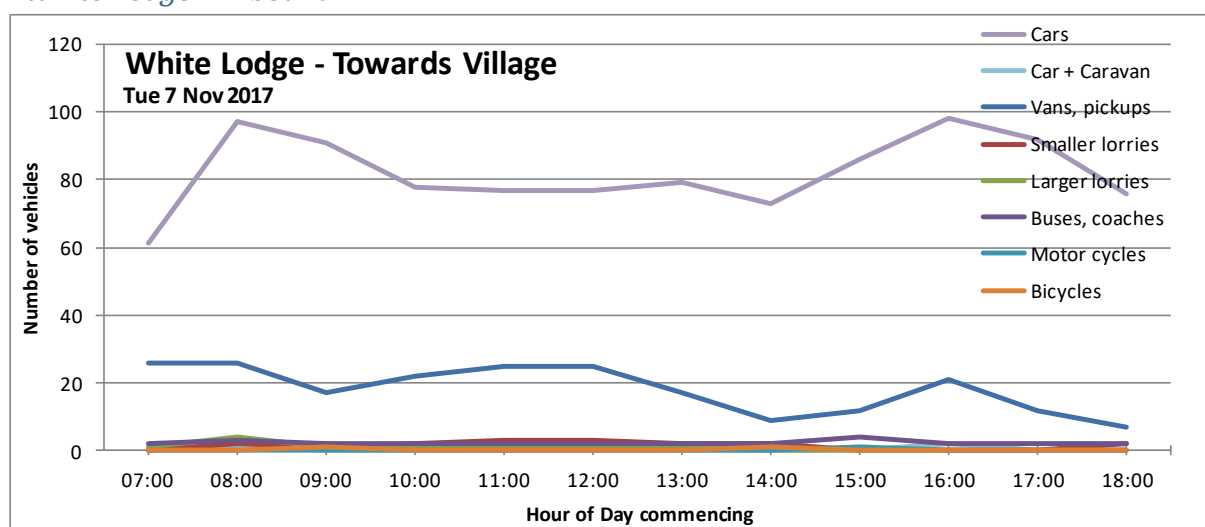
6.2.6 Ladram Road – Outbound (towards LB)



7 Autumn Counts Detail (7 Nov and 11 Nov 2017)

7.1 Graphs from Tuesday 7 November Count

7.1.1 White Lodge – Inbound

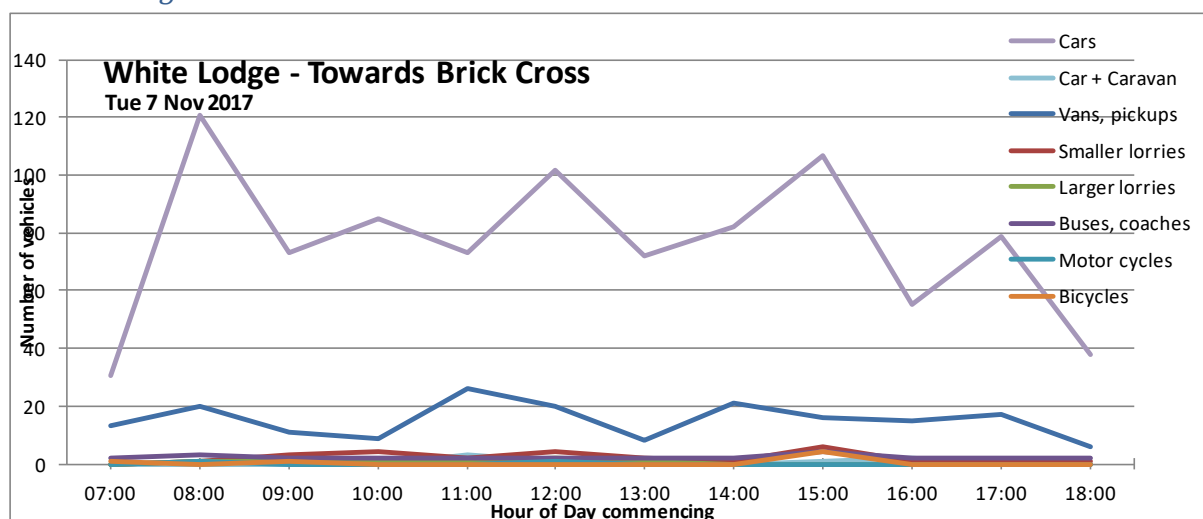


Notes:

- Early morning and late afternoon peaks for car numbers, but fairly consistent through day otherwise.
- Vans and pickups as second highest vehicle numbers.
- Virtually no bicycle, motorcycle or lorry traffic.
- Vans activity greater in morning.

OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

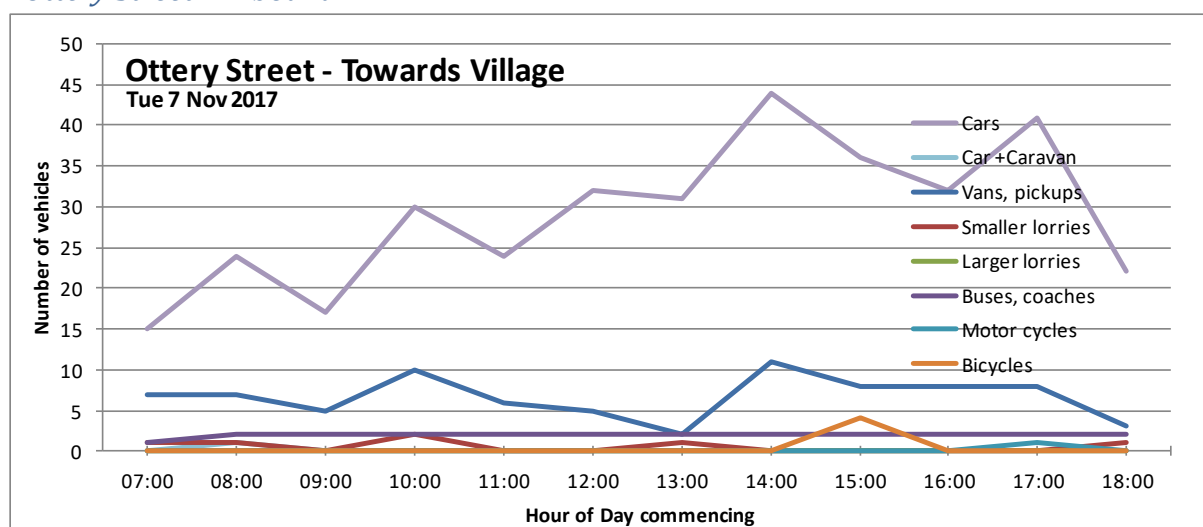
7.1.2 White Lodge – Outbound



Notes:

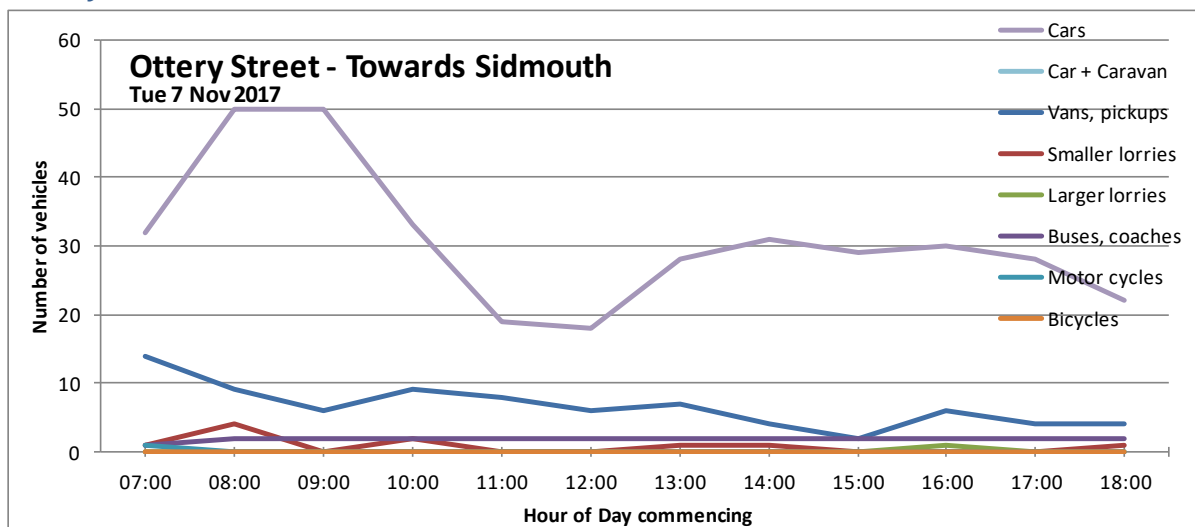
- Less obvious peaks going out.
- levels of car traffic marginally higher than inbound.

7.1.3 Ottery Street – Inbound

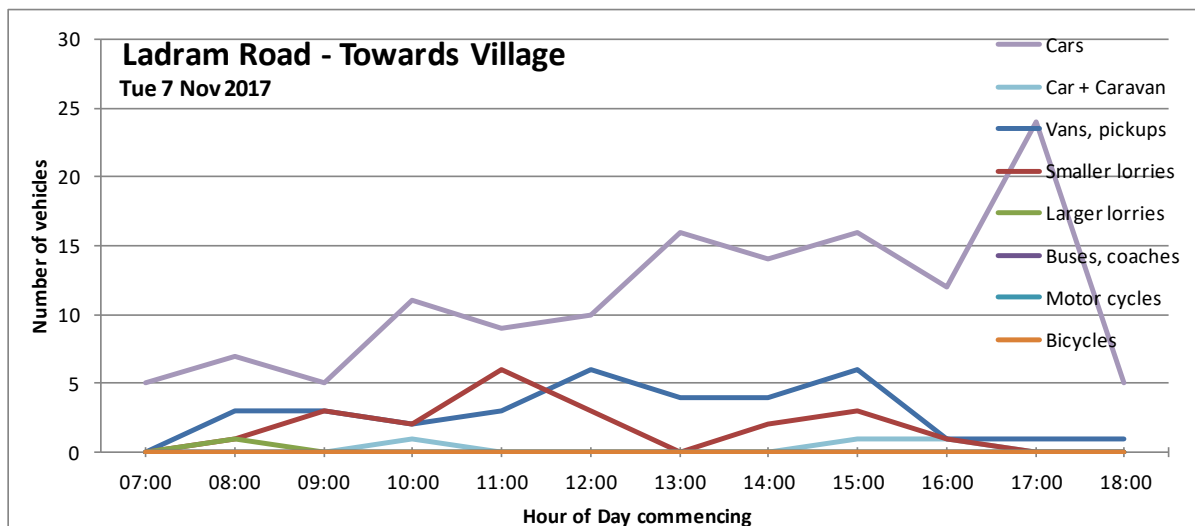


OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

7.1.4 Ottery Street – Outbound

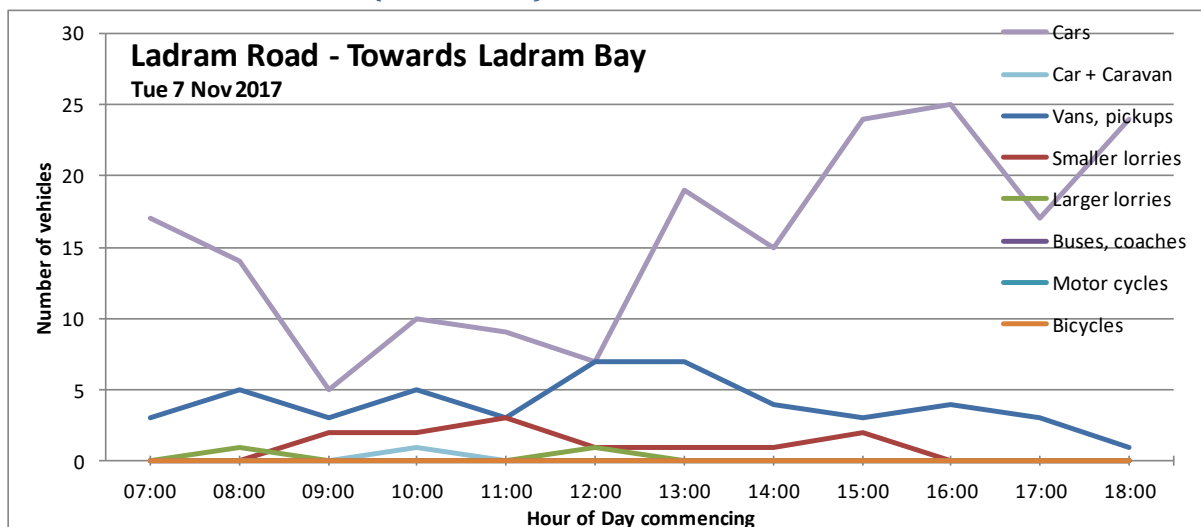


7.1.5 Ladram Road – Inbound



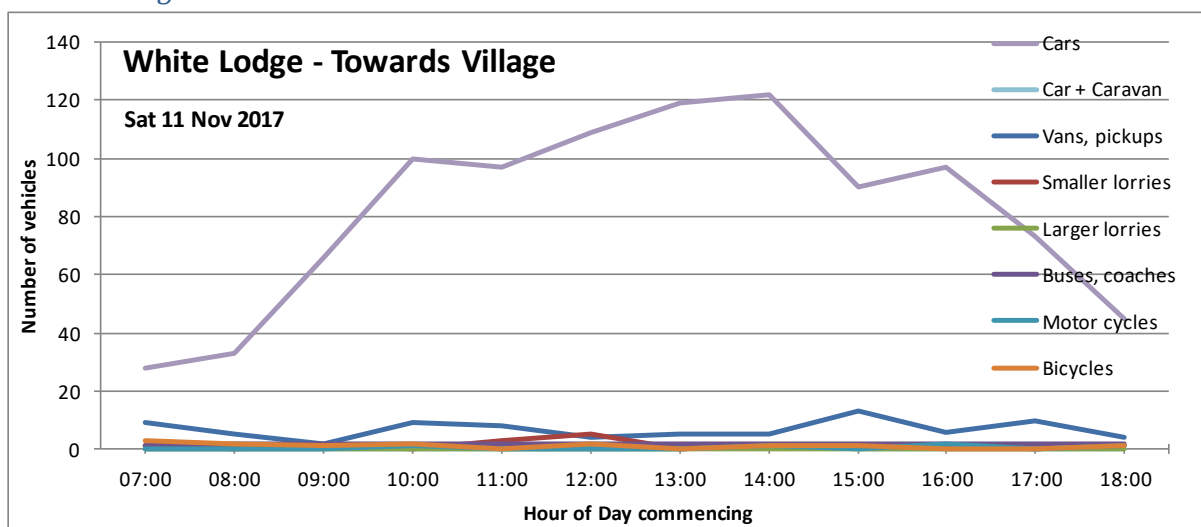
OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

7.1.6 Ladram Road – Outbound (towards LB)



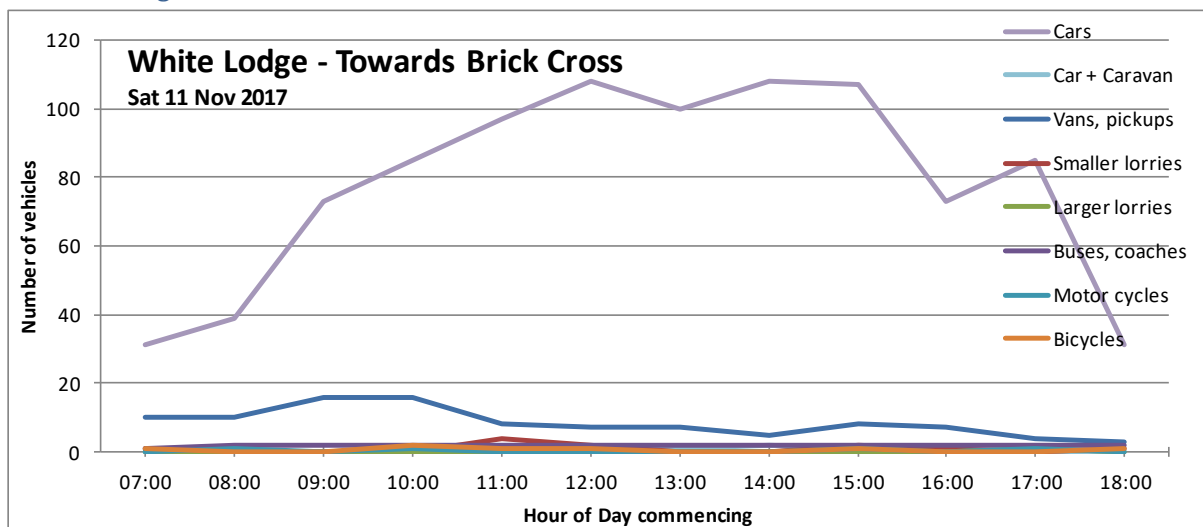
7.2 Graphs from Saturday 11 November Count

7.2.1 White Lodge – Inbound

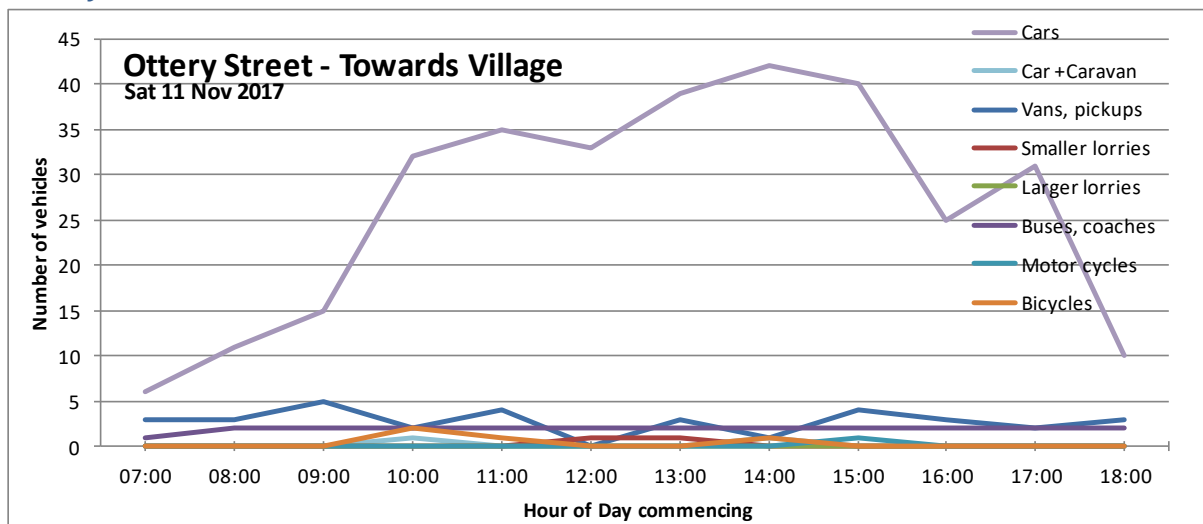


OTTERTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - APPENDICES

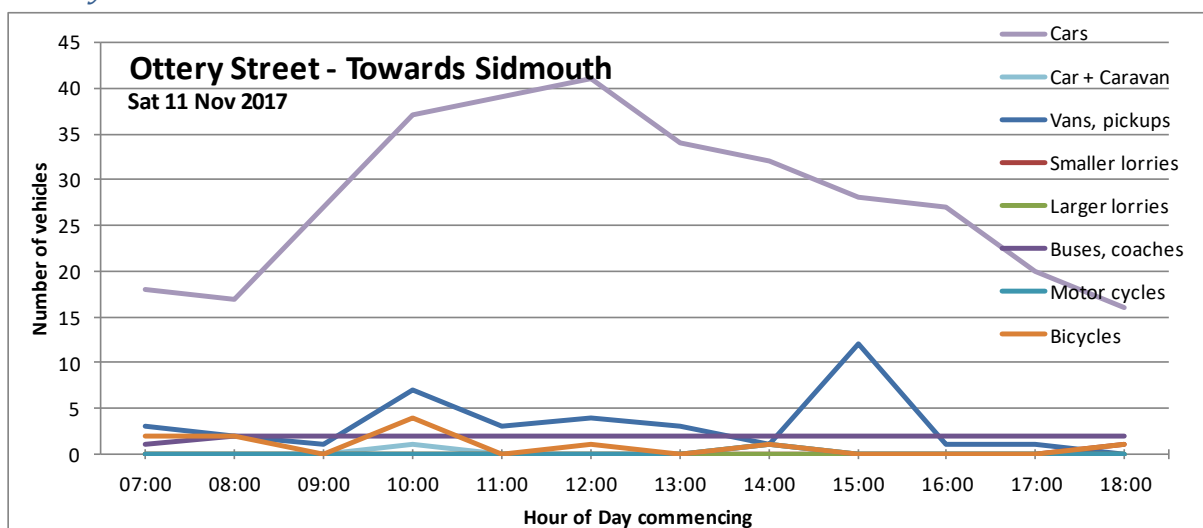
7.2.2 White Lodge – Outbound



7.2.3 Ottery Street – Inbound

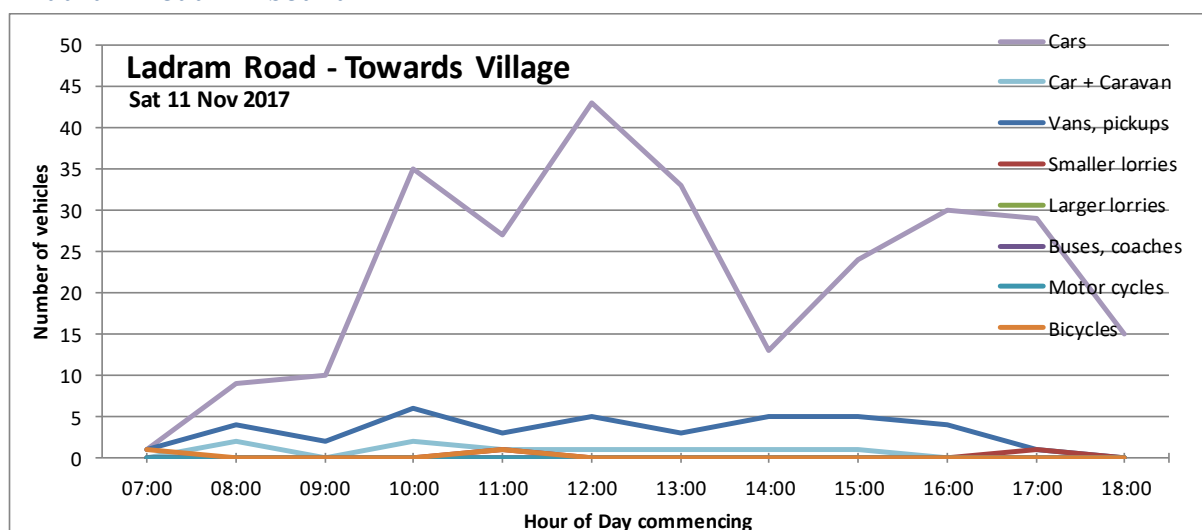


7.2.4 Ottery Street – Outbound

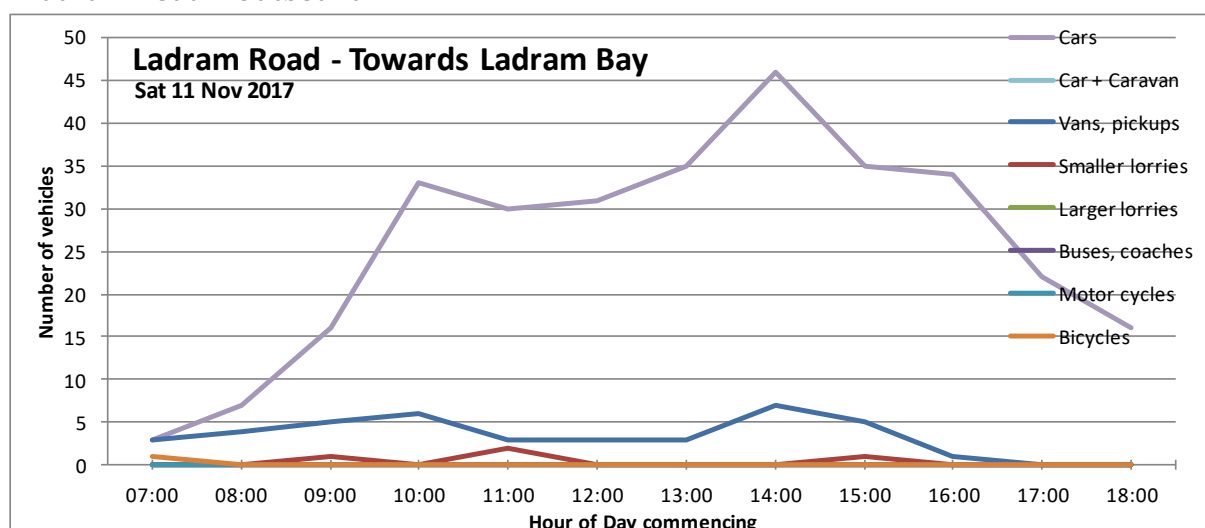


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7.2.5 Ladram Road – Inbound



7.2.6 Ladram Road – Outbound



APPENDIX I – HERITAGE ASSETS

1 Listed Structures in the Parish

The table below lists the structures identified on Historic England’s website as being within the parish. This extract excludes features like headstones, tombs, and the WHS and High Peak Camp (scheduled). All structures are listed as Grade II unless shown; Listing names are hyperlinked to the English Heritage details.

Note that references to Ottery Road should be read as Ottery Street following re-designation some years back.

Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
Otterton bridge	1281111	Otterton bridge
Stables approximately 1.5 metres west of Otterton Mill	1280969	Stables approximately 1.5 metres west of Otterton Mill, The Green
Otterton mill including mill leat and sluices to north (grade ii*)	1334034	Otterton Mill including mill leat and sluices to north, The Green
Otterton brook leat walls and bridges over alongside north side of road	1204779	Otterton brook leat walls and bridges over alongside north side of road, Fore Street
Box Cottage	1097525	Box Cottage, 36, Fore Street
Barn approximately 1 metre south east of Housetern Farmhouse	1097492	Barn approximately 1 metre south east of Housetern Farmhouse, Fore Street
Watering Farmhouse	1097484	Watering Farmhouse, Fore Street
Thatched Cottage	1097489	Thatched Cottage, Fore Street
Cart Shed North Eastern Side Of Flintstones	1097491	Cart shed north eastern side of Flintstones, Fore Street

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Brook House</u>	1097493	Brook House, Fore Street
<u>15, The Green</u>	1097496	15, The Green
<u>Leacroft Cottage and Spinning Wheel Cottage</u>	1204754	Leacroft Cottage and Spinning Wheel Cottage, Fore Street
<u>Pigsties approximately 8 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1281045	Pigsties approximately 8 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>7, The Green</u>	1334072	7, The Green
<u>K6 telephone kiosk</u>	1240261	K6 telephone kiosk, Fore Street
<u>Thatched Cottage</u>	1204666	Thatched Cottage, Bell Street
<u>Conway</u>	1204956	Conway, Higher Maunders Hill
<u>North Star Cottage</u>	1205090	North Star Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>Anchoring Cottage</u>	1334039	Anchoring Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>1, The Green</u>	1334071	1, The Green
<u>Mill House</u>	1097497	Mill House, The Green
<u>Brooklyn Cottage</u>	1097485	Brooklyn Cottage, Fore Street
<u>The lawn including garden wall adjoining to south</u>	1097487	The lawn including garden wall adjoining to south, Fore Street
<u>Post office and adjoining house</u>	1097488	Post office and adjoining house, Fore Street
<u>The Old Bakery</u>	1097490	The Old Bakery, Fore Street
<u>9 and 11, The Green</u>	1097495	9 and 11, The Green

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Santasu Cottage</u>	1334050	Santasu Cottage, 32, Fore Street
<u>Garden walls approximately 1.5 metres west of Mill House</u>	1334035	Garden walls approximately 1.5 metres west of Mill House, The Green
<u>Burnthouse Cottage</u>	1097498	Burnthouse Cottage, Ottery Road
<u>The Wombles</u>	1097513	The Wombles, Bell Street
<u>The Bank</u>	1205082	30, Ottery Road
<u>3 and 5, The Green</u>	1097494	3 and 5, The Green
<u>Stantaway Farmhouse including stable block adjoining to north east</u>	1097522	Stantaway farmhouse including stable block adjoining to north east, Fore Street
<u>Barn and byre approximately 9 metres north west of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1097523	Barn and byre approximately 9 metres north west of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Millside Cottage</u>	1204920	Millside Cottage, 17, The Green
<u>Milson Cottage</u>	1280996	Milson Cottage, 34, Fore Street
<u>Barn and linhay approximately 20 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1334049	Barn and linhay approximately 20 metres north east of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Rosemary Cottage</u>	1334069	Rosemary Cottage, Fore Street
<u>Basclose (grade II*)</u>	1097486	Basclose, 56, Fore Street
<u>Coleshayes</u>	1280859	Coleshayes, Ropers Lane
<u>Barton Farmhouse</u>	1334048	Barton farmhouse, Church Hill

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Linhay approximately 13 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse</u>	1334036	Linhay approximately 13 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>April Cottage the gardens</u>	1097524	The gardens, Fore Street
<u>Barn and shelter approximately 18 metres north of Stantaway Farmhouse</u>	1204774	Barn and shelter approximately 18 metres north of Stantaway Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>Houstern Farmhouse</u>	1334070	Houstern Farmhouse, Fore Street
<u>The Barn</u>	1097502	The Barn, Ottery Road
<u>Rydon Farmhouse and Rydon Farmhouse</u>	1097503	Rydon Farmhouse and Rydon Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Anchoring Farmhouse including cider house and stables adjoining to south</u>	1205087	Anchoring Farmhouse including cider house and stables adjoining to south, Ottery Road
<u>Barn approximately 18 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse</u>	1280947	Barn approximately 18 metres south of Burnthouse Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Ladram Cottage</u>	1334042	Ladram Cottage, Bay Road
<u>St Michaels Close</u>	1204742	St Michaels Close, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Church Hill
<u>Burnthouse Farmhouse including garden walls to west and south</u>	1280938	Burnthouse Farmhouse including garden walls to west and south, Ottery Road
<u>Bramley and Thimble Cottage</u>	1205066	Bramley, 8, Ottery Road
<u>Passaford farmhouse (grade II*)</u>	1097499	Passaford Farmhouse, Ottery Road
<u>Horstone Farmhouse</u>	1097504	Horstone Farmhouse, Pinn Lane

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Listing Name	List Entry Number	Location
<u>Pavers Farmhouse including garden walls to south and east (grade II*)</u>	1205007	Pavers Farmhouse including garden walls to south and east, Ottery Road
<u>Church of St Michael (grade II*)</u>	1281083	Church of St Michael, Church Hill
<u>War Memorial</u>	1393173	War Memorial, St Michaels Close

2 Proposed List of Local Heritage Assets

The listing below is not yet finalised.

Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Church House	Church Hill	Historic building with cellars linking to the Old Manor House
Barn House	Lea Road	Former farm/piggery, 200 years old
Monks Thatch	Monks Wall	House in Arts and Craft style
Monks Wall	Monks Wall	Built in 1929 but burnt down and rebuilt same
Former Blacksmiths workshop, and 3 corner stones	Fore Street at junction with Lea Road and Bell Street	Last remaining blacksmith's shop in village, now closed. Site used 1779 to 1990
Estate houses	North side of The Green, Nos 8 - 22	Built by CDE in 1939 Pleasing brick and render design
Isaac Trust houses	Fore Street	Built 1907 on site of former Trust houses
Village Hall and community shop	Fore Street	Built 1923, important community building.
Brick gate pillars	Park Lane	Built 1790. Remnant of historic Otterton Park
48 granite pillars forming fence with metal horizontals	Along road into Otterton and beside river bridge	Ancient marker stones that withstand flooding

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Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Post box in brick pillar	The Green on West side	Rare Edward VII design
Wyvern statue	Churchyard South West Corner	Original statue from Rolle Barton farm yard
WWII pill box	Ottermouth, GR SY077820	Historic remnant of WWII defences
Coastguard Watch House	Ladram Bay, on SW Coast Path	Historic remnant of coastguard lookout post
Lime Kilns	Ladram Bay, above road to beach	Remains of historic kilns used to produce lime
WWII Gunnery Range Observation Hut	Brandy Head, South West Coast Path GR SY089832	Historic remnant of WWII building used to observe firing range
Four Scots Pines	On hill on East side above the river valley	Iconic landmark, GR SY075835
Otterhead and Scots pine trees	At mouth of the River Otter, along eastern bank GR SY077822	Iconic landmark
Orchard	Little Chockenhole Lane, GR SY093860	Historic remnant of former orchards
Anchoring Hill	North of Otterton Village, GR 083852	Landmark
The Village Green	The Green	Historic village green with chestnut trees
Stone boulder	Corner of Church Hill and Fore Street	Corner protection used in days of horse & carts
Rolle Barton, Nos 1, 2, 3	Church Hill	Mark Rolle buildings 1867. Converted 1991
Seaview Farm and barns	Ladram Road	Mark Rolle building 1868
South Farm and barns	South Farm Road	Mark Rolle buildings 1869
Stantyway Farm	Stantyway	Mark Rolle buildings 1885
Weeks Farm and barns	Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1869

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Name	Location	Reason for Inclusion
Pinn Barton Cottages	Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1877
Lower Pinn Farm and barns	Lower Pinn	Mark Rolle buildings 1881
Cottages Nos 2- 6	North side of The Green	Mark Rolle buildings 1874
Cottages Nos 46 - 54	Fore Street	Mark Rolle buildings 1902
Cottages Nos 10 - 24	Ottery Street	Mark Rolle buildings
Pinn Barton Implement shed	Pinn	Mark Rolle building
Horstone Barn	Pinn	Mark Rolle building
1 & 2 Cross Trees Farm	Lea Road	Mark Rolle buildings 1876
Cottages Nos 66 - 68	Fore Street	Mark Rolle buildings
Flint Cottages	Ottery Street	Mark Rolle buildings, 1875
Railway bridge	West of Otterton	Historic bridge built 1896
Old Station House	West of Otterton	Historic railway station remnants

APPENDIX J – LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT FOR OTTERTON

1 Introduction

This analysis is based on the draft East Devon and Blackdown Hills Landscape Character Assessment and Management Guidelines published for consultation in September 2018. It has been used to understand the distinctive character of the parish, and what makes it special. In turn this forms the basis of a positive planning approach while highlighting what needs to be protected.

Ottertton is within the National Character Type Area 148, the Devon Redlands, which lies to the West of Sidmouth. It is almost entirely within the Sidmouth and Lyme Bay Coastal Plateau Devon Character Area. These areas are characterised as follows:

1.1 Devon Redlands National Character Area 148

The Devon Redlands National Character Area (NCA) has a very strong, unified character. The underlying red sandstone and consequent red soil dominate the landscape through ploughed fields, cliffs and exposures, and are visually evident in the traditional stone and cob farmsteads, hamlets and villages that are scattered across the area. Not only does the soil visually characterise the area but its fertility also makes it the agricultural heart of Devon. Mixed agriculture has shaped this landscape since medieval times, an era that left a dense pattern of deep and narrow lanes imprinted in the landscape. The gently rolling hills that feature across the NCA support a network of hedgerows enclosing relatively small fields that are either grazed or under arable cultivation. Hedgerow trees and small copses often give a wooded appearance to the hills. The valleys in between are flat bottomed and open into extensive flood plains across the central part of the Redlands. Here, more 'shrubby' hedgerows or fences enclose larger arable or grazed fields.

1.2 Sidmouth and Lyme Bay Coastal Plateau Devon Character Area

This area is made up of a variety of landscape types which together give rise to a distinctive coastal landscape, exposed to salt laden winds and comprising open plateau, dramatic cliff, secretive undercliff, steep wooded combe valleys and river estuary. Here the senses are stimulated by stunning scenery and dramatic landform, lofty remoteness on the plateau tops and contrasting dark secretive inaccessible undercliff and intimate picturesque settled combes. Both the plateau top and estuaries have a strong horizontal emphasis and a sense of space and air while from the cliff tops there are distinctive views out to sea and also along the cliffs. In parts

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the distinctive coastal cliffs are of chalk and limestone and are unique in a Devon context while to the west the cliffs are red sandstone.

1.3 Landscape Character Types

Ottertton Parish has been assessed to have the following Landscape Character Types (LCT):

- Open Coastal Plateau (1B);
- Steep Wooded Scarp Slopes (2A)
- Upper Farmed and Wooded Valley Slopes (3A);
- Lower Rolling farms and Settled Valley Slopes (3B);
- Sparsely Settled Farmed Valley Floor (3C);
- Estuaries (4A);
- Marine Levels and Coastal Plains (4B);
- Coastal Slopes and Combes (4D);
- Cliffs (4H);
- Estate Wooded Farmland (5D).

The following is a brief description of these, identifying what makes them special, and the landscape strategy and plan for each LCT, as it relates to the Parish.

2 1B Open Coastal Plateau

2.1 Description

This coastal LCT comprises the highest land along the coast between Lyme Regis and Exmouth. It is gently undulating, and also dissected by deep valleys (LCT 3A and 4D). It contains mainly regular shaped fields, often medium-large in size, and surrounded by deep hedges. Much of the land is in arable use, and the soil colour contributes to local character (generally red from sandstone in the west and paler from limestone in the east). There are also pockets of coastal grassland.

The LCT feels elevated, exposed and coastal, even when the sea is not visible. This is partly due to the windswept feel, the expanse of sky to the south, and the presence of salt-tolerant vegetation such as low thickets of blackthorn. Dramatic sunbursts and cloud formations are relatively frequent. There are some estate influences. Settlement is generally sparse and limited to scattered farms, although there are several campsites/ caravan parks. There are relatively few roads, but there are spectacular coastal views from the South West Coast Path where it follows the boundary between the plateau and the cliffs.

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2.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

High land which is often highly visible in views along the coast and from elevated viewpoints. Excellent coastal views, particularly from South West Coast Path along the southern edge of the LCT. Geological importance, forming the setting and views of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Prehistoric archaeology, notably at High Peak.

2.3 Landscape Strategy

Retain the Open Coastal Plateaux as a large-scale and undeveloped landscape which forms a positive setting and skyline to the coast, World Heritage Site, South West/ England Coast Path and several settlements. Incursion of development onto higher land should be avoided.

Habitat diversity should be encouraged, particularly the establishment and linkage of coastal grassland. Archaeological sites and ancient coastal landscapes should be protected. Protect skylines and ridgetops which contribute to coastal views and form the setting to the settlement.

2.4 Plan

Retain the largely undeveloped character of the area. Resist pressure to allow development on high ground which is currently undeveloped, and which forms the setting to settlements. Ensure that any development in adjoining LCTs/ urban areas is sympathetically screened using indigenous tree/ hedgerow species. Consider accommodating recreational pressure on arable land rather than in more sensitive habitats (including the expansion land required for the South West Coast Path/ England Coast Path). Continue to keep inland campsites well screened. Resist expansion of coastal sites which can be seen in coastal views and encourage sites to enhance their landscape settings.

Enhance the Rights of Way network, linking paths and access land to create circular walks from settlements or existing car parks.

3 2A Steep Wooded Scarp Slopes

3.1 Description

This LCT comprises the steepest land below the plateau, and forms a series of narrow 'ribbons' which wrap around the tops of the valleys and form their backdrops. This land is often too steep to farm so has been left as woodland. There are also pockets of irregular medieval fields which have been carved out of the woodland (assarts). It has a high nature conservation value, containing woodland, grassland and springline

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mires. Many prehistoric hillforts are located within this LCT, often on the ends of promontories which extend above surrounding valleys. There are outstanding views from scarp slopes over surrounding lower land, particularly from the hillfort sites. Steep, narrow and often sunken lanes wind up and down the scarp, occasionally passing an isolated farm.

3.2 What makes this landscape special?

A rich diversity of woodland, grassland and springline habitats, within an historic landscape pattern. Its dramatic appearance as a steep ridge at the tops of the valley sites, creating a seasonally-changing backdrop to the valleys below. Outstanding prehistoric archaeology, with numerous Iron Age sites on prominent spurs of land. A strong sense of tranquillity, and magnificent views over surrounding valleys and across to scarps.

3.3 Landscape Strategy

Retain the wooded appearance of the landscape, and the distinctive and attractive pattern of irregular fields which provide a dramatic but soft backdrop for the valleys below. The wide range of habitats, including woodlands, grasslands and mires should be managed in an integrated way. The rich archaeology should be well protected and researched, with non-damaging access encouraged. Views should be celebrated and accessible.

3.4 Protect

Archaeological sites, keeping earthworks clear of scrub and bracken, and protecting against erosion. The distinctive patchwork field patterns, e.g. on slopes of Mutters Moor.

3.5 Plan

Retain the overall undeveloped character of the LCT. Retain undeveloped horizons at the top of the scarp. These often form the skyline in views from below, and any development here would be very prominent. Support traditional farms and farming techniques, for example by identifying and supporting new product markets and providing grants for projects which enhance landscape character. Develop Natural Flood Management techniques to control water run-off. Record and photograph ash trees (particularly veteran trees) before ash dieback disease takes a greater hold. Promote habitat links between discrete areas of woodland and between grassland sites. Develop a long-term plan for conifer plantations reaching maturity, identifying areas suitable for replanting as deciduous woodland (including former ancient woodland sites), or reversion to grassland or heathland habitat. Ameliorate impacts of future tree loss, including on recreation sites/routes. Undertake LiDAR surveys of

archaeological sites within woodland/ scrub to better understand the rich archaeology of this LCT. Develop and promote a trail between the many prehistoric hillforts within this LCT, providing safe and non-damaging access, interpretation and viewpoints. Consider the visual impacts of any new development on lower ground in views out from this LCT.

4 3A Upper Farmed And Wooded Valley Slopes

4.1 Description

This LCT sits between the wooded scarps and the gentler, more settled, lower valleys. This is an ancient and settled landscape, containing patchworks of irregular fields, woodland, winding lanes, scattered farms and small villages, often with square-towered churches. There is a high density of archaeological and historical sites. This creates a timeless quality and strong sense of history. It has a distinctive landscape pattern created by hedgerows, trees and irregular fields. The Upper Farmed and Wooded Valley Slopes is relatively small in scale with an intimate feel. There are many attractive views within this LCT, and it also forms the foreground of views from higher land above.

4.2 What makes this landscape special?

Exceptionally high scenic quality, with landscape patterns visible from surrounding higher ground, and viewpoints within the LCT. This quintessential Devon landscape continues to inspire visitors and artists, and there is a sense of dropping down into wide vistas. Dark skies are characteristic at night. Exceptional survival of archaeological and historical features, particularly from the medieval period. In many areas, the pattern of lanes, tracks, farms, villages and churches feels as though it hasn't changed in centuries. There is a rich built heritage of churches, houses, farms and farm buildings and long estate ownership and estate village.

4.3 Landscape Strategy

The historic fabric and existing landscape structure of small fields and woodlands should be retained and enhanced, so that the landscape retains its special 'patchwork' character and spectacular views. Wherever possible, agricultural practices should fit into the existing landscape structure and the impacts of any new buildings should be minimised. The LCT should be used for inspiring and educating the public, and telling the landscape story. Identify and protect areas of tranquillity and dark skies.

4.4 Protect

The historic fabric of the landscape, and its settings, including (for example) churches, houses, farms, estates and archaeological sites. Historic farm buildings, exploring alternative uses for redundant buildings which retain their external appearance. The distinctive patchwork field patterns, associated with traditional Devon smallholdings, and often dating back to the medieval period. The character of rural lanes, resisting pressure for unnecessary signage particularly at the entrance to the village.

4.5 Plan

Support traditional farms and farming techniques, for example by identifying and supporting new product markets and providing grants for projects which enhance landscape character. Develop Natural Flood Management techniques to control water run-off.

5 3B Lower Rolling Farms and Settled Valley Slopes

5.1 Description

This is one of the most extensive LCTs and occurs on the lower slopes of the valley sides, and is generally a medium scale landscape, often with long views. It is predominantly agricultural, with pastoral and arable land uses (associated with distinctive red soils). Patches of woodland, copses, and hedgerow trees give the landscape a well-treed character. It is a well-settled landscape, with farms, hamlets and villages. Villages are often centred on river crossing points and contain numerous historic buildings, often constructed of stone with church towers as a focal point.

5.2 What makes this landscape special?

An extensive LCT which forms the setting for many settlements, and also contributes to many expansive views from higher ground. A productive, working but still attractive landscape containing numerous historic and archaeological features. A diversity of settlements, with building materials and settlement pattern reflecting local geology.

5.3 Landscape Strategy

The landscape remains productive whilst retaining its landscape structure of hedgerows, woodland and farms. Alternative uses should be found for redundant farm buildings, and land uses should take place within the existing field patterns. Settlements thrive, and any expansion should enhance their character and setting.

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5.4 Protect

Historic buildings and their settings. Where farm buildings are no longer required for their original purpose, consider alternative uses which retain their external appearance. Rural lanes, resisting pressure for widening or non-essential signage.

5.5 Plan

The location and form of any settlement expansion to be sensitive to existing road patterns and settlement form. For example, avoid ribbon development on the edges of nucleated villages. Retain distinctive entrances to villages (e.g. cuttings through sandstone banks) and consider how village approaches and entrances could be enhanced. Choose building materials which fit with the existing palette, taking particular care if using bright or reflective surfaces.

6 3C Sparsely Settled Farmed Valley Floor

6.1 Description

This LCT is associated with the main river valleys such as the Otter. It comprises the open, flat valley floors which often act as floodplains and which demonstrate active river processes such as meander formation. The landscape is largely unsettled (due to flood risk) but contains notable historic bridges, leats and mills. The lack of settlement gives the valleys a tranquil feel, which can be locally impacted where main roads cross them. Views are dominated by the flat valley floors, which are framed by surrounding vegetation and rising land. Meandering rivers can be picked out by the lines of riparian trees along their banks. Most valley floors are used for grazing, although there is some arable land use. Popular riverside paths provide access, and recreational use within this LCT.

6.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

The lack of settlement creates a sense of escape and tranquillity; some valleys popular for recreation. Its open, simple landscape pattern contrasts with the relatively complex enclosure and settlement patterns of surrounding landscapes. A dynamic landscape which contains important examples of active river processes such as meander formation, and valuable aquatic and wetland habitats. Historic bridges, causeways, leat systems and mills, and military structures (e.g. pill boxes and tank traps) in uncluttered landscape setting.

6.3 Landscape Strategy

Floodplains should remain largely free from development, and be allowed to function more naturally to reduce the impacts of flooding. Integrated management of floodplain s and upstream area s should be promoted to improve water quality

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and reduce flood risk . Planning for recreational use should respect and enhance the open character of the LCT, and opportunities should be sought to improve biodiversity and restore historic floodplain features.

6.4 Protect

Historic bridges and other structures, sensitively protecting against flood damage if necessary. Floodplains, allowing them to function as naturally as possible. The simple pattern and predominantly open quality of this landscape.

6.5 Plan

Maintain the current absence of settlement or development in floodplains. Incorporate wider Green Infrastructure ambitions and movement networks for people and wildlife, in a sensitive manner. Where it can be done without detriment to fragile habitats, improve recreational access to valley floors, particularly in areas close to settlements. Due to the flat terrain, valley floor routes may be particularly suitable for use by those with disabilities if the path furniture is appropriately designed. Develop integrated flooding and water quality solutions (including Natural Flood Management) for floodplains and wider river catchments. Support projects to re-naturalise rivers which have been artificially channelled, and promote the natural functioning of floodplains.

Where there is pressure for tree planting within floodplains, restrict it to the outer edges, keeping the valley floor more open. Work with landowners/ managers to reduce the proportion of floodplain land in arable use. Identify opportunities to restore historic floodplain features such as water meadow systems and traditional orchards. Consider the immediate setting of the floodplain and the impact of future developments on views from the valley floor.

7 4A Estuaries

7.1 Description

This LCT is associated with the Otter Estuary. It comprises the open water, channels and intertidal zones associated with river mouths. Intertidal mudflats, sand and saltmarsh provide a range of habitats for wading birds. This is a dynamic landscape, with its appearance constantly changing with tides, weather and seasons. It has a peaceful and expansive feel, with the broad, flat estuaries framed by the rising land on either side, and reflecting the colours of the wide skies above. Its scale is relatively large, and its character is influenced by the surrounding higher land. The Estuaries have a strongly coastal feel, both visually and due to other perceptual qualities such as the smell of the sea and sounds of seabirds. The LCT itself is

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unsettled, although there are adjacent settlements on the shores of the estuaries. There are few roads or rights of way within the LCT, but footpaths follow the shoreline and have views across the estuaries.

7.2 What Makes this Landscape Special ?

A range of intertidal habitats including mudflats, saltmarsh and sandbanks, supporting major populations of wading birds and rare plants and flowers. It forms a visual focus for surrounding settlements and LCTs, and is a highly valued and visually attractive landscape. It also contributes to the setting of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Its recreational importance, and local nature reserves, which enable people to see, engage with and explore this landscape. Its dynamic character, constantly changing in response to changing tides, weather and seasons.

7.3 Landscape Strategy

The Estuaries should be managed in a holistic way, balancing the requirements of nature conservation and recreation, and making them more resilient to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. Their settings should be enhanced, and habitats expanded where possible.

7.4 Protect

Distinctive skyline features which contribute to the setting and character of the Estuaries, (for example, and the pine trees on the eastern side of the Otter Estuary). Intertidal habitats (e.g. saltmarsh, mudflats, sandbanks) many of which are nationally designated for their wildlife conservation importance. The setting of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.

7.5 Plan

Retain the inherently unsettled and open character of the LCT. Avoid expansion of development in surrounding settlements which will have a negative impact on views of/ from the Estuaries. Consider the landscape impacts of flood barriers and coastal defences, and work with engineers where necessary to develop schemes which are as sensitive as possible to their location.

8 4B Marine Levels and Coastal Plains

8.1 Description

This coastal LCT occurs towards the mouth of the river Otter, and is associated with the Otter Estuary. It contains wetlands and re-claimed farmlands which are influenced by marine characteristics, but today are not generally affected by tidal changes. Saline influence limits agricultural cultivation and settlement, so the

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landscape has an open and unsettled feel. Valuable wildlife habitats include ditches, grazing marsh, open water and reedbeds. Nature reserves and footpaths offer public access. Although it is relatively small in area, it is a highly distinctive landscape often strongly influenced by adjacent estuaries and changing with weather, light and tides. Its strong sense of place is enhanced by awareness of the sea in sights, sounds and smells. The surrounding higher landscapes (for example the the pine-clad sandstone headland at Otter Mouth) contribute to its character.

8.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

A rich mosaic of coastal/ wetland habitats with a high conservation value, including relatively rare habitats such as grazing marsh. A unique and distinctive unsettled landscape with a strong sense of place. This is enhanced by the perceptual qualities of sights, sounds and smells. The adjacent LCTs which form its setting enhance its character, and this LCT also contributes to the setting of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. A landscape popular for recreation which can be accessed and enjoyed. The footpath alongside the Otter between Budleigh Salterton and Otterton is one of the most popular in the County.

8.3 Landscape Strategy

Opportunities should be sought to enhance the biodiversity, natural floodplain function and recreational potential of this LCT. This should be achieved through expansion of neighbouring estuarine and/ or wetland habitats where appropriate, along with traditional management of grazing land and improved sustainable access routes. The current unsettled and open character of the landscape should be retained. Adjacent development should not be detrimental to the character of the LCT, and its distinctive settings should be protected.

8.4 Protect

Historic sites, e.g. military structures and historic transport sites, even if undesignated. These should include maritime sites associated with river transport. Distinctive settings which contribute to the character of the LCT, including wooded valley sides and treed headlands. The setting of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.

8.5 Plan

Retain the currently undeveloped and open character of this LCT. Ensure that development in adjoining settlements and LCTs does not affect the unsettled and open character of the Marine levels and coastal plains. Where development has occurred on the periphery of the LCT, create a strong planted edge between the LCT

and adjacent settlements. Enhance existing footpaths and routes, and add new links where possible to enable sustainable access into the heart of the LCT.

9 4D - Coastal Slopes and Combes

9.1 Description

The location and form of any settlement expansion to be sensitive to existing road patterns and settlement form. For example, avoid ribbon development on the edges of nucleated villages. Retain distinctive entrances to villages (e.g. cuttings through sandstone banks) and consider how village approaches and entrances could be enhanced. Choose building materials which fit with the existing palette, taking particular care if using bright or reflective surfaces.

9.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

Awareness of landform and underlying geology, including flint seen in buildings and walls, and red sandstone seen in cliffs and road cuttings. Partly within Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site, and containing an extensive geological SSSI. A landscape of winding lanes, medieval field patterns and dramatic cliffs. Coastal views and character, appreciated by visitors and artists since the early C19, and contributing to the setting of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.

9.3 Landscape Strategy

The surrounding agricultural landscape, rich in history and biodiversity, should remain managed and valued. Recreation and tourism should be carefully accommodated so settlements can thrive, and people are able to enjoy the landscape, coast and views.

9.4 Protect

Historic buildings and their settings. Non-designated buildings are particularly vulnerable. The patchwork field patterns which provide the setting to the village. The High Peak skyline, as a local landmark. The setting of Jurassic Coast World Heritage Coast.

9.5 Plan

Retain the inherent pattern of sparse settlement. Any new development should be small in scale, and respect its context in terms of settlement form, building style, scale and materials. Existing settlement character varies across the LCT. Retain the positive relationship between buildings and topography, with buildings nestled in valley floors, and often constructed parallel to the contours. Retain the character of narrow lanes.

10 4H Cliffs

10.1 Description

This dramatic, colourful and distinctive LCT occurs forms the coastal margin along the southern edge of the Study Area. It is one of the most easily recognised LCTs, and includes white limestone cliffs in the east and distinctive red sandstone cliffs and headlands in the west. In the central part, the cliffs are banded. It is of great geological significance, and within the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Some sections of the cliffs are near-vertical, whilst other sections are slumped, or contain offshore rocks. Shingle beaches, in places steeply shelved, run at the base of the cliffs, with wave-graded pebbles and cobbles forming an important natural sea defence. Some stretches of the cliffs are vegetated, including by succulent non-native plants. Self-sown field maple/ ash woodland has established on landslips at the eastern end of the study area, with a fern ground cover in darker parts. This is a rare example of a landscape where nature is in control. The cliffs are unsettled, and access is limited to the South West Coast Path, which runs in an exposed location along the cliff tops and provides spectacular views of the cliffs and coast.

10.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

Outstanding examples of local geology, including stark white limestone in the east, red sandstone in the west, and pebble beds. Relic and ongoing coastal formations and processes can be observed, and the LCT is within the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site.

The distinctive colours, shapes and skylines of cliffs form the settings to coastal towns. The dramatic seascapes and strong aesthetic appeal of the cliffs continue to inspire visitors and artists. Valued for recreation, with the South West Coast Path the only access to some sections, and a strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and awe.

10.3 Landscape Strategy

The natural and undeveloped feel of the coast, which is so highly valued, should be retained.

This LCT should remain a place where it is possible to experience nature being in control.

Where necessary, access to some areas should remain restricted in order for natural processes and habitats to thrive without disturbance. Elsewhere, the South West Coast Path/ England Coast Path should remain an opportunity to experience the coastal environment and appreciate its spectacular views and the associated sense

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of tranquillity and awe. The Outstanding Universal Value of the Jurassic Coast WHS should be protected, including allowing natural processes of erosion to continue.

10.4 Protect

The undeveloped and tranquil character of much of the LCT.

Archaeological sites, or where this is not possible due to ongoing coastal processes, record them.

10.5 Plan

Maintain the natural qualities of the coastline and resist future coastal development in this LCT or adjacent LCTs (such as caravan site expansion), and enable existing inappropriate development to relocate. Where appropriate (for example away from settlements), retain the LCT as a place where nature is in control. Educate the public regarding the coast's geology, geomorphology archaeology and vegetation, but without encouraging inappropriate exploration.

11 5D Estate Wooded Farmland

11.1 Description

This LCT occurs in two blocks in the western part of the Study Area, and comprises the wider landscape setting of the Killerton and Bicton estates. It includes the land which formed the views from the main houses and gardens, and contains designed features such as parkland, obelisks, ornamental tree planting and estate cottages, as well as farmland and woodland. The Bicton area also encompasses the working elements of the estate, such as the sawmill (now industrial units). The Bicton estate villages of East Budleigh, Otterton and Colaton Raleigh do not have such a strong visual identity, but are still very attractive, with rows of thatched cottages, and streams running alongside the village streets. The cores of both estates are Registered Historic Parks and Gardens which are open to the public.

11.2 What Makes this Landscape Special?

Landscapes which form the setting to substantial estates, and which were designed to be seen and enjoyed by the owners. Expansive views contained designed features which may be built (e.g. Bicton Obelisk) or planted (e.g. the sculptural pines on the ridge on the eastern side of the Otter Valley, part of a scheme to accentuate the surrounding horizons when seen from the carriage drive). A sense of a well-managed and working countryside, implying economic success as well as visual attractiveness. Estate villages such as the thatched cottages of East Budleigh and Otterton.

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11.3 Landscape Strategy

Historic estates and their settings, including planting schemes associated with the estate landscapes, should be celebrated and enhanced. Visitors should be welcomed and informed, but without visitor infrastructure becoming too dominant and impacting negatively on the character of the landscape. The estate landscapes should retain a working feel, with farms supported, and encouraged to improve biodiversity and habitat resilience. The distinctive character of the estate villages should be retained and enhanced.

11.4 Protect

Key historic views from properties, gardens, carriage drives and public viewing points such as roads and footpaths. Skylines, through resisting development which will appear on horizons, and by managing/ replacing historic planting schemes. Estate features such as the Bicton Obelisk, which is both a feature of designed views from the gardens, and a local landmark. The very distinctive character of some estate villages.

11.5 Plan

New buildings should be sympathetic to existing buildings (for example in terms of scale and materials) but not necessarily a pastiche.

Where new farm buildings are required, they should be very carefully sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the wider landscape. For example, they should not be sited on ridgelines or prominent slopes, and should use visually-recessive and non-reflective materials.

Identify opportunities to inform local people and the wider public of the history and importance of the estate landscapes, and to explain why trees and other features were located in particular places.

Ensure that visitor infrastructure remains subordinate to the wider landscapes of the estates.

12 Conclusions

Otterton Parish is a very special place, with a range of landscape character types. All need protection from harmful development. The Neighbourhood Plan addresses this in its planning policies.

The key points are:

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1. Keep undeveloped character and avoid incursions of development onto the high ground, skylines and ridges. (1B, 2A, 4H, 5D)
2. Stop expansion of coastal caravan sites and encourage greater landscaping. (1B, 4D, 4H)
3. Protect the river valley from development and allow it to regain its natural flood plain function. (3C, 4A, 4B)
4. Improve recreational access without harming biodiversity. (3C, 4B)
5. Keep nature in control, but encourage education with appropriate access. (4H)
6. Resist future coastal development (such as caravan site expansion), and enable existing inappropriate development to relocate. (4D, 4H)
7. Protect the very distinctive character of Otterton as an 'estate village'. (5D)
8. New buildings should be sympathetic to existing buildings (for example in terms of scale and materials) but not necessarily a pastiche. (5D)
9. Require any new farm buildings to be very carefully sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the wider landscape. For example, they should not be sited on ridgelines or prominent slopes, and should use visually-recessive and non-reflective materials. (3B, 5D)
10. Identify opportunities to inform local people and visitors of the history and importance of the estate landscapes. (5D)
11. Ensure that visitor infrastructure remains subordinate to the wider landscape. (5D)
12. Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site and its setting. (4D, 4H)

APPENDIX K – DBRC REPORT FOR OTTERTON

This report and resource map, detailing the statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites in the parish and the range of species found in it, was commissioned from the [Devon Biodiversity Records Centre](#) (hosted by Devon Wildlife Trust) in February 2019. It is designed to provide information relevant to Neighbourhood Plans.

Wildlife site resource map and species information for neighbourhood planning – Otterton

November 2017

Guidance notes:

1-Introduction

Any development, from a loft conversion to a housing estate has the potential to affect wildlife. By wildlife we mean the whole range of plants and animals found in Devon (also referred to as biodiversity). Sites that are important for their geology can also be affected.

With a Neighbourhood Plan, communities are able to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood. They will be able to say, for example, where new homes and offices should be built, and what they should look like.

Neighbourhood Plans should take into account local need, housing targets identified by the local authority and the mitigation hierarchy. This is important, as where the local authority says that an area needs to grow, then communities can use neighbourhood planning to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development. They cannot however use neighbourhood planning to block the building of new homes and businesses.

The information below is provided to assist you in designing a neighbourhood plan, however the information DBRC holds on biodiversity can be enhanced by additional survey or species recording within the area and you may want to consider how more information could be gathered by the community. For further information on how to record biodiversity where you live, go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk>

2.1 Sites important for wildlife

There are several designations that cover sites of wildlife and geological value in Devon. These include sites with international and national statutory designation and local nonstatutory designation and are shown on your map. **The best practice approach is to avoid locating development on designated sites as they have already been recognised for their high biodiversity value.**

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Designated sites generally contain **semi-natural habitats**; these are areas which are not highly modified for example; rough grassland, woodland, traditional orchards, scrub, hedges, marshes and ponds, heathland, coastal habitats and old quarries and mine sites. Seminatural habitats provide food and shelter for plants and animals, so tend to be richer in species than other areas. Some areas of semi-natural habitat are designated as **Habitats of Principle Importance** which are recognised nationally as being important for wildlife. However, many areas of semi-natural habitat lie outside designated areas and are not classed as habitats of principle importance. These areas are nonetheless important for the plant and animal species they contain and as a link between other areas important for wildlife. Ideally **development will be sited to avoid areas of semi-natural habitat**.

Site Designations in Otterton

Statutory Sites:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): these are notified by Natural England because of their plants, animals or geological features (the latter are geological SSSIs or gSSSI). Natural England needs to be consulted before any operations likely to damage the special interest are undertaken. SSSI is a statutory designation with legal implications.

Non-Statutory Sites:

County Wildlife Sites (CWS): these are sites of county importance for wildlife, designated on the basis of the habitat or the known presence of particular species. This is not a statutory designation like SSSIs, and does not have any legal status. The National Planning Policy framework (NPPF) requires local authorities to identify and map locally designated sites of biodiversity importance (such as County Wildlife Sites) as part of the Local Plan process and to draw up criteria based policies against which proposals for development affecting them will be judged. CWS recognition does not demand any particular actions on the part of the Landowner and does not give the public rights of access. However, it may increase eligibility for land management grants.

County Geological Sites (CGS) (aka Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)): these are earth science sites that are of regional or local importance. Like CWS, they are included in Local Plans and referred to under NPPF.

Other Sites:

De-Designated Wildlife Sites: Sites that are no longer up to CWS standard, so have been deleted by the CWS panel

Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI): these are sites of significant wildlife interest within a local context that have been surveyed but do not reach the criteria for County Wildlife

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Sites. They are not covered by NPPF, but may be included in Local Plans. OSWIs used to be called Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). They are not present in all Districts; there are no OSWIs in Torridge, for example.

Unconfirmed Wildlife Sites (UWS): these are sites identified as having possible interest but not fully surveyed. Some of these sites will be areas of significant wildlife interest. The UWS dataset may also contain **Proposed County Wildlife Sites (pCWS):** these are usually sites that have been surveyed but are awaiting consideration from the CWS Designation Panel, or sites that have been surveyed at an unfavorable time of year and are awaiting a re-survey.

What about the white areas?

The areas shown white on the map may still have wildlife value, as explained in section 2.2 below. Your map gives an indication of where the most sensitive wildlife areas are located, however, when looking at the white areas you should still consider features such as hedgerow and streams, as they provide important corridors or habitats for wildlife.

How you can use your local knowledge to add to the map?

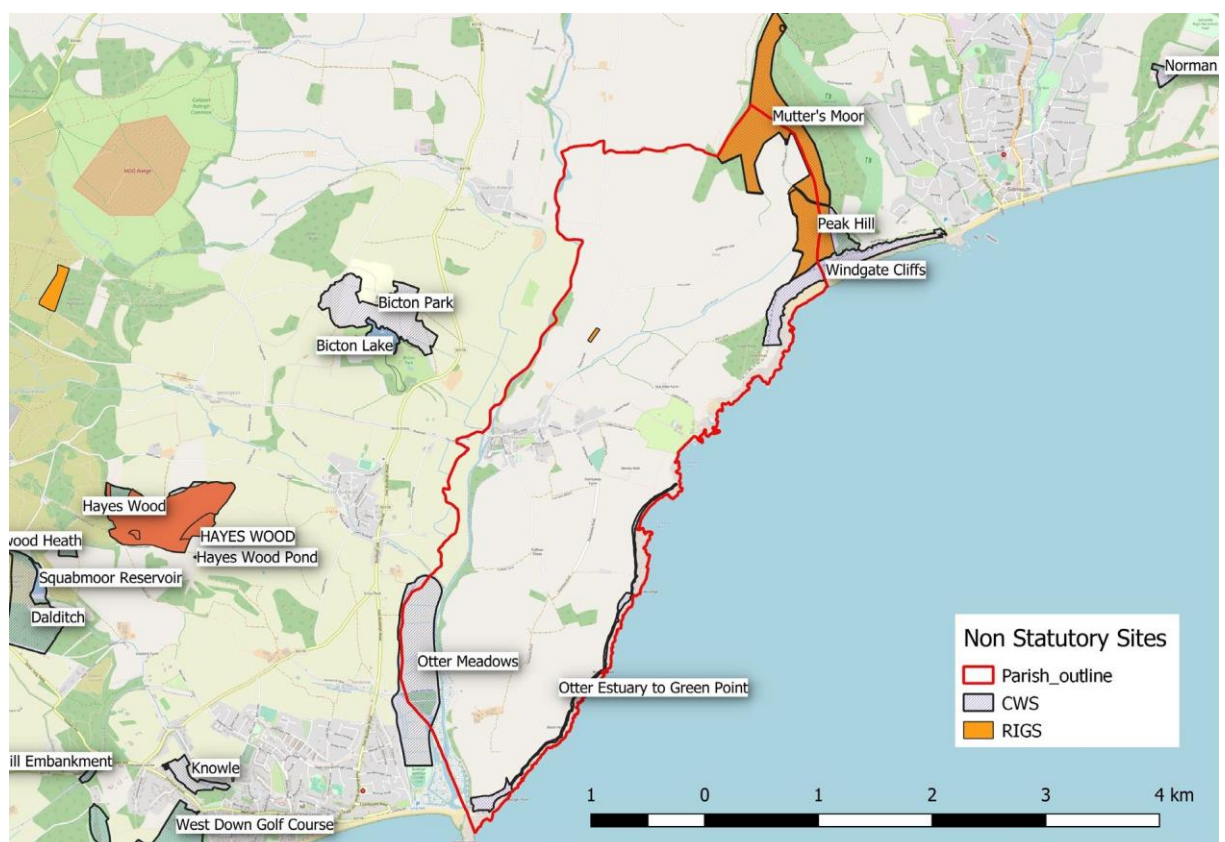
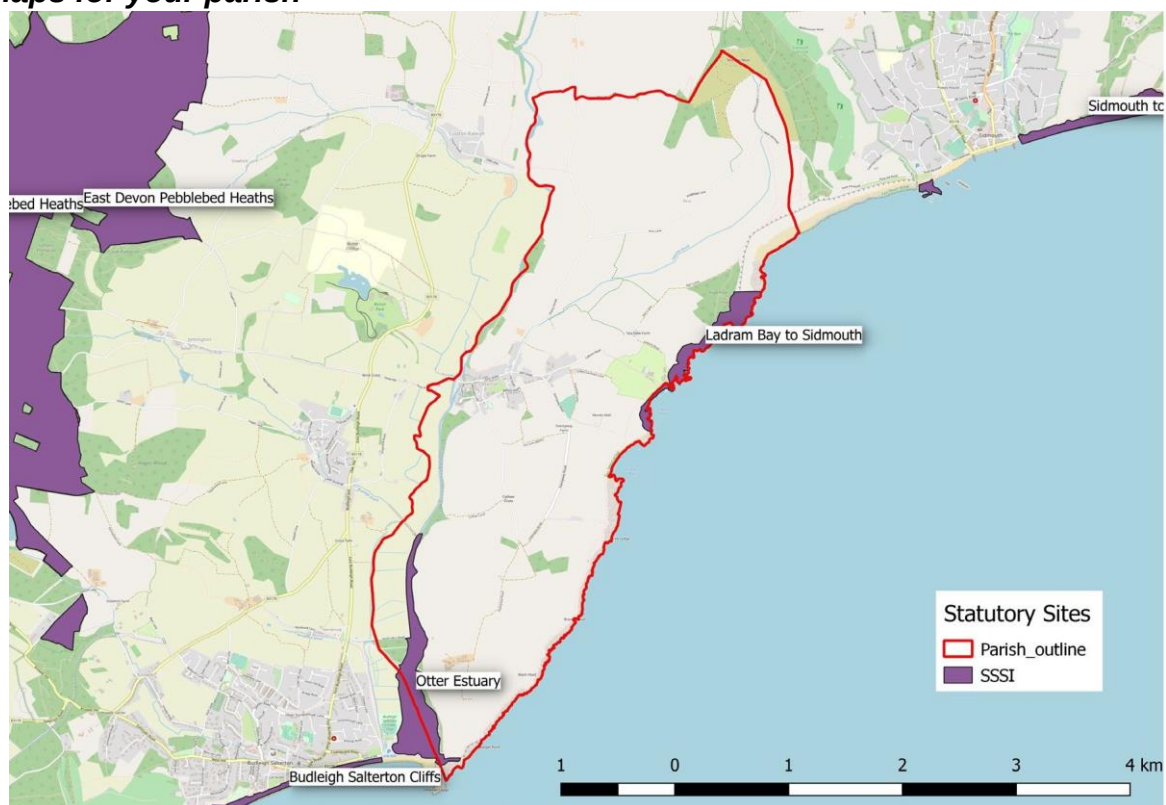
The semi-natural habitat information on your map is derived from a range of sources including aerial photographs, for this reason it is worth you **checking this information** on the ground as there may be patches of semi-natural habitat that have been missed.

You may have people in the Parish who can add information to the map. For example, surveys of road verges or hedges may highlight particular stretches that are very important for wildlife due to their function of linking areas of semi-natural habitats, their structure, age or the animal and plant species they contain.

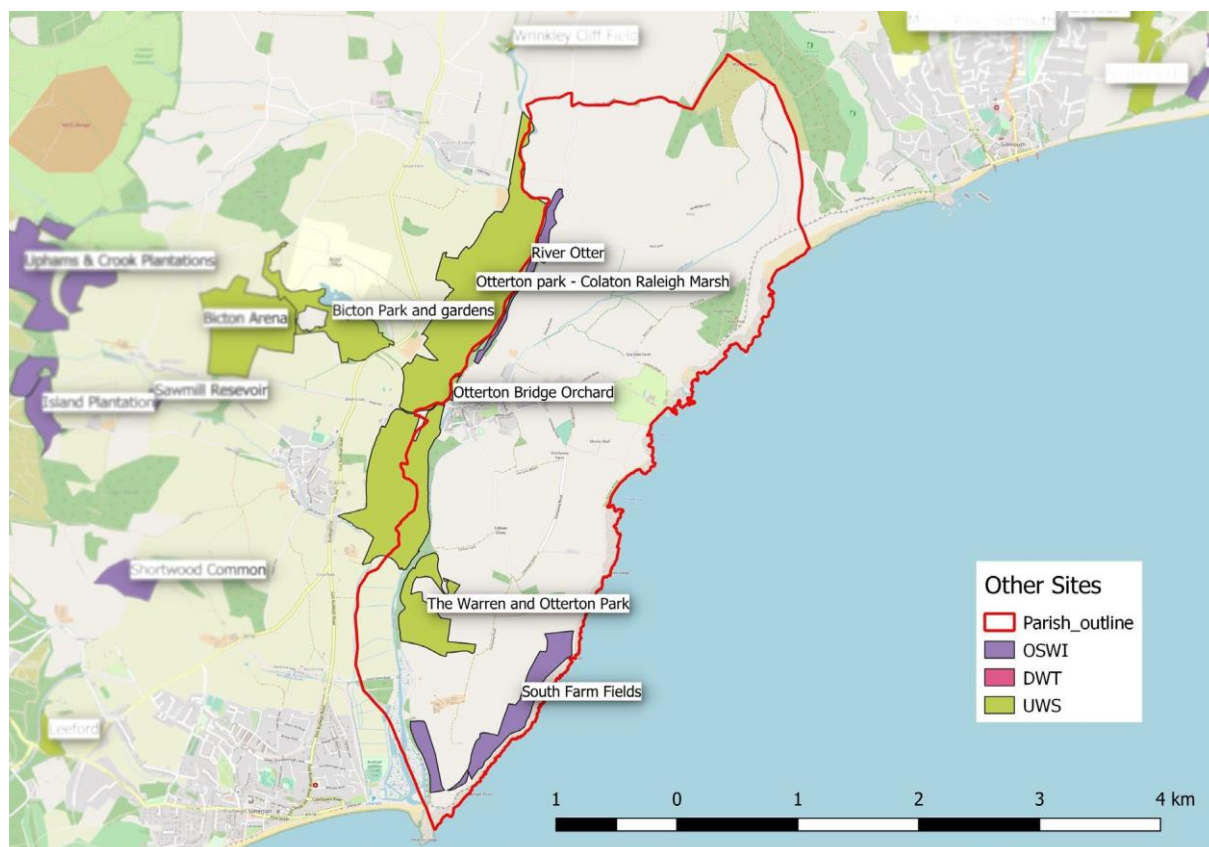
This data search has been undertaken using data held by DBRC at the time of the enquiry. Please be aware that a lack of species records does not necessarily mean that a species is absent from an area, just that it has not been recorded. Detailed species information and surveys will be required by developers when they are drawing up individual planning proposals. More detailed species information would be available from the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) on a site specific basis at that time. For more information go to <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/data-search-2/>

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Site maps for your parish



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Statutory & non-statutory sites within the Parish of Otterton (February 2019)

Statutory sites within Otterton Parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY18/030	Ladram Bay to Sidmouth	SY096847 to SY106860 & SY122868	17.8	Coastal geomorphology and fossils	gSSSI
SY08/042	Otter Estuary	SY075829	32.5	Estuary with saltmarsh and associated habitats	SSSI/DWT reserve

Non-statutory sites within Otterton Parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY08/038	Otter Estuary to Green Point	SY079819 to SY106859	8.7	Over 0.5ha of Open coast - above high water (MC1, MC8, MG5)	CWS

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File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY18/003	Mutter's Moor	SY105880	48.3	Over 0.4ha of lowland heath (H4 & H8) and over 0.5ha of lowland acid grassland (U3)	CWS
SY18/002	Windgate Cliffs	SY105860 to SY121869	21.4	Over 0.5ha maritime cliff and slope, Scrub of high environmental value	CWS
SY08/036	Otter Meadows	SY073831	51.3	More than 5 Devon Notable species, 2 or more Nationally Scarce species, over 0.5ha of floodplain and grazing marsh, over 0.5ha of mosaic of lowland fen, reedbed and coastal saltmarsh.	CWS
SY18/013	Peak Hill	SY109869	22.7	Over 0.5ha non-ancient woodland and lowland acid grassland	CWS
SY18NW1	Peak Hill & Mutters Moor	SY105880	85.2	Open pasture & forestry with Peak Hill gravel and Mutters Moor gravel	RIGS
SY08NE1	Anchoring Hill Road Cutting	SY088860	0.4	Sunken-lane roadside cutting of Otter sandstone.	RIGS

Other Sites within Otterton Parish

File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY08/011	River Otter	SY086864	7.7	Semi-improved neutral grassland, secondary broadleaved woodland & scrub	OSWI
SY08/037	South Farm Fields	SY078821	28.1	Arable fields with rich weed communities	OSWI
SY08/056	Otterton park - Colaton Raleigh Marsh	SY080856	153.6	Possible floodplain grazing marsh with hedges	UWS

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File Code	Site Name	Grid Ref	Area	Reason For Designation	Status
SY08/059	The Warren and Otterton Park	SY077834	22.7	Steep slopes alongside River Otter. Could support unimproved grassland. Adjacent to Otter Estuary SSSI.	UWS

2.2 Species information

There is a whole range of animal and plant species in Devon that are protected under national and/or international species protection legislation. Designated sites and other areas of semi-natural habitat are particularly rich in protected species but protected species are also often found outside designated sites. There are many other species which have no legal protection and **a best practice approach would be to aim to enhance wildlife generally as part of a development, not just protected species.**

The protected species groups that are particularly relevant to development in Devon are:

Bats - are present across the county and have international protection. They feed on insects so are more likely to be found where there is **semi-natural habitat**. Bats also use linear features such as **hedges** and **streams** as navigation routes to travel to and from feeding areas and summer and winter roost sites. A whole range of **buildings and structures** can be used for breeding roosts and hibernation roosts. Bats are affected indirectly by **lighting associated with new developments** and some will desert roosts and foraging areas when there is light pollution.

Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zones:

Your site is not within a Strategic Flyway or Sustenance Zone.

Dormice - are found within areas of Devon, they are particularly associated with woodland, scrub and hedge habitats, especially old or ancient boundaries.

Otters - are present across the whole county, are associated with rivers and streams and have international protection. Otters will cross roads where their passage is blocked by culverts or flooding under bridges. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.

Badgers - have national protection. They are found across the county in many habitats, they are often affected by developments. A licence is required if badgers are likely to be disturbed as part of a development.

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Birds - have differing levels of protection depending on the species. They must not be disturbed during the nesting season from early spring through the summer. New developments can include enhancements for birds such as nesting sites and appropriate planting schemes. In winter birds can congregate in large numbers on agricultural grassland that has no designation and little semi-natural habitat.

Cirl Bunting Zones:

*There may be Cirl Bunting breeding territories within your search area, please contact Helene Jessop at RSPB for further information on (01392) 432691.

There are barn owl records within your search area. Many of these records come from the Barn Owl Trust, and only have a four-figure grid reference. To get more detailed information on the location, and to find out more information on these records (e.g. if they are records of breeding barn owls) please contact the Barn Owl Trust on (01364) 653026 or e-mail info@barnowltrust.org.uk

Amphibians and Reptiles - some amphibians and all reptiles have some protection. They are generally associated with semi-natural habitats and gardens. Hibernation sites are important in the winter months.

Great Crested Newt Consultation Zones:

Your site is in a Great crested newt consultation zone. These are two kilometre buffers around existing and historical (post 1970) great crested newt records. You may need to carry out great crested newt survey if your site is within one of these zones.

For more information please go to:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/natural_environment/wildlife.htm.

Invertebrates - rare and protected insects and other invertebrates are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats.

Flowering plants, fungi, lichens, liverworts, mosses and stoneworts - Many species in these groups are protected but these are generally associated with designated sites and semi-natural habitats so impacts can often be avoided by careful site selection.

Invasive species

Non-native invasive species such as **Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam** may be present and are likely to have a cost implication for developers since they may need to be removed from a site. Removal of invasive species could be carried out as an enhancement for biodiversity either on or off-site.

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Development control species* within Otterton parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	WCA 1, 9		DBAP
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	WCA 1		Red
Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	WCA 1		Red
Black-throated Diver	Gavia arctica	WCA 1		UKBAP (P); Amber
Brown Longeared Bat	Plecotus auritus	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IVa; Bern II; Bonn II	UKBAP (P)
Cetti's Warbler	Cettia cetti	WCA 1		
Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	WCA 1		Amber
Common Scoter	Melanitta nigra	WCA 1; NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	WCA 6, BA	Bern III	
Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla	WCA 1		
Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	WCA 5; NERC 41	EC IIa, IVa; Bern II	UKBAP (P)
Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	WCA 1		Amber
Hazel Dormouse	Muscardinus avellanarius	WCA 5, 6; NERC 41	EC IIa; Bern III	UKBAP (P); DBAP
Little Gull	Larus minutus	WCA 1		
Mediterranean Gull	Larus melanocephalus	WCA 1		Amber
Peregrine	Falco peregrinus	WCA 1		
Purple Sandpiper	Calidris maritima	WCA 1		Amber
Red-throated Diver	Gavia stellata	WCA 1		

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1		Red
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	WCA 5 (KIS); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	WCA 1		Amber
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA 1		Red

*Development control species

These are species that are considered most important by local authorities in the planning process.

They include certain species on the NERC Act (2006) Section 41, those that have European protection and those on the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) 1, 5, 5 (KIS), 8 and Japanese Knotweed.

Other legally protected and notable species within Otterton parish

Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Annual Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>			DN2
Anomalous	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	WCA 9		Amber
Bar-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			Amber
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Beautiful Brocade	<i>Lacanobia contigua</i>			Nb
Black Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			Amber
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			Amber

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Blood-Vein	Timandra comae	NERC 41		
Blue Tit	Cyanistes caeruleus		Bern II	
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	WCA 1		
Brent Goose	Branta bernicla			Amber
Brookweed	Samolus valerandi			DN2
Buff Ermine	Spilosoma luteum	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Buff Ermine	Spilosoma lutea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Butcher'sbroom	Ruscus aculeatus		EC Vb	
Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Cloaked Carpet	Euphyia biangulata			Nb
Coal Tit	Parus ater		Bern II	
Coastal Pearl	Mecyna asinalis			Nb
Common Broomrape	Orobancha minor			DN2
Common Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Common Cord-Grass	Spartina anglica			DN1; DR
Common Frog	Rana temporaria	WCA 5 (S)	EC Va; Bern III	
Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos			Amber
Common Sea Lavender	Limonium vulgare			DN1
Common Tern	Sterna hirundo			Amber
Common Toad	Bufo bufo	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41	Bern III	UKBAP (P)
Corky-Fruited	Oenanthe pimpinelloides			DN3

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Water-Dropwort				
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux lunigera</i>			Nb
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); DBAP; Red
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla</i>	NERC 41		
Dark-Green Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>			DN3
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			Amber
Distant Sedge	<i>Carex distans</i>			DN2
Divided Sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); NS; DN1; DR
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			Amber
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Dwarf Chickweed	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>			DN2
Early MarshOrchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>			DN2
English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>			DN2
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>			Red
Fat Duckweed	<i>Lemna gibba</i>			DN2
Fine-lined Pea Mussel	<i>Pisidium tenuilineatum</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Galingale	<i>Cyperus longus</i>			NS; DN1; DR
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>			Amber
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		Bern II	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Bern II	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Grayling	Hipparchia semele	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Great Blackbacked Gull	Larus marinus			Amber
Great Green Bush Cricket	Tettigonia viridissima			DBAP
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos major		Bern II	
Great Tit	Parus major		Bern II	
Greater Pondsedge	Carex riparia			DN2
Greater Seaspurrey	Spergularia media			DN2
Green Hairstreak	Callophrys rubi			Decline
Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis		Bern II	
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris		Bern II	
Grey Club-Rush	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani			DN2
Grey Dagger	Acronicta psi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea			Red
Hairy Dragonfly	Brachytron pratense			Nb; KeyD (N)
Hard Grass	Parapholis strigosa			DN1
Harvest Mouse	Micromys minutus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus			Red
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus argentatus	NERC 41		Red
Horse Chestnut	Pachycnemia hippocastanaria			Nb

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
House Martin	Delichon urbicum			Amber
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Indian Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera	WCA 9		
Japanese Knotweed	Fallopia japonica	WCA 9		
Jersey Tiger	Euplagia quadripunctaria			Nb
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus			Amber
Knotgrass	Acronicta rumicis	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Knotted Clover	Trifolium striatum			DN2
Lackey	Malacosoma neustria	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Lesser Blackbacked Gull	Larus fuscus			Amber
Lesser Pondsedge	Carex acutiformis			DN2
Lesser SeaSpurrey	Spergularia marina			DN3
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos minor			Red
Linnet	Linaria cannabina			UKBAP (P); Red
Little Egret	Egretta garzetta		Bern II	
Long-Bracted Sedge	Carex extensa			DN2
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos			Amber
Marbled Green	Cryphia muralis			Nb
Marsh Arrowgrass	Triglochin palustre			DN1
Meadow Pipit	Anthus pratensis			Amber
Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus			Red

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			Amber
Neglected Rustic	<i>Xestia castanea</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Nodding Burmarigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>			DN1
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		Bern II	
One-Glumed Spike-Rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>			DN1; DR
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			Amber
Palmate Newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	
Perennial Glasswort	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>			NS
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WCA 1b		Amber
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>			DBAP
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>			Decline
Red Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>			DN1; DR
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			Amber
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			Amber
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Amber
Reflexed Meadow-Grass	<i>Puccinellia distans</i>			DN2
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			Red
River WaterCrowfoot	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i>			DN2
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		Bern II	
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		Bern II	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Roe Deer	Capreolus capreolus	DA	Bern III	
Rosy Minor	Mesoligia literosa	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Rosy Rustic	Hydraecia micacea	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Round-Fruited Rush	Juncus compressus			DN1
Ruddy Carpet	Catarhoe rubidata			Nb
Ruddy Darter	Sympetrum sanguineum			Nb; KeyD (R)
Rustic	Hoplodrina blanda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Saltmarsh Rush	Juncus gerardii			DN3
Sand Martin	Riparia riparia		Bern II	
Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandvicensis			Amber
Sea Aster	Aster tripolium			DN3
Sea Couch	Elytrigia atherica			DN3
Sea Purslane	Atriplex portulacoides			DN2
Sea Rocket	Cakile maritima			DN2
Sea Rush	Juncus maritimus			DN2
Shaded BroadBar	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna			Amber
Shoulderstriped Wainscot	Leucania comma	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Shoveler	Anas clypeata			Amber
Skylark	Alauda arvensis			UKBAP (P); Red
Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Small SquareSpot	Diarsia rubi	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Smooth Newt	Lissotriton vulgaris	WCA 5 (S)	Bern III	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago			Amber
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos			UKBAP (P); Red
Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris			Red
Stoat	Mustela erminea		Bern III	
Strawberry Clover	Trifolium fragiferum			DN1
Swallow	Hirundo rustica		Bern II	
Swift	Apus apus			Amber
Teal	Anas crecca			Amber
Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris		Bern II	
Tree-Mallow	Lavatera arborea			DN3
Trifid BurMarigold	Bidens tripartita			DN2
Turnstone	Arenaria interpres			Amber
Wall	Lasiommata megera	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
Wasp Spider	Argiope bruennichi			Na
Water Chickweed	Myosoton aquaticum			DN3
Water Pipit	Anthus spinoletta			Amber
Water Rail	Rallus aquaticus		Bonn II	
Wheatear	Oenanthe oenanthe		Bern II	
Whinchat	Saxicola rubetra			Red
White Ermine	Spilosoma lubricipeda	NERC 41		UKBAP (P)
White-Legged Damselfly	Platycnemis pennipes			Nb; KeyD (N)
Wigeon	Anas penelope			Amber

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Common Name	Scientific Name	UK protection	International protection	Status
Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>			DN3
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			Amber
Wood Clubrush	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>			DN3
Wood SmallReed	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>			DN2
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	WCA 5 (S); NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Nb
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		Bern II	
Yellow Hornedpoppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>			DN1
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	NERC 41		UKBAP (P); Red

NERC 41 **NERC Act (2006) Section 41:** Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). These are the species found in England which have been identified as requiring action under the UK BAP. All local authorities and other public authorities in England and Wales have a duty to promote and enhance biodiversity in all of their functions.

WCA 1 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 1:** birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.

WCA 5 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5:** species protected against killing, injury, disturbance and handling.

WCA 5 (S) **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (sale):** species protected against sale only.

WCA 5 (KIS) **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 5: (killing & injury):** species protected against killing, injury and sale only.

WCA 6 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 6:** animals (other than birds) which may not be killed or taken by certain methods

WCA 8 **Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8:** plants which are protected.

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WCA 8 (S)	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 8: (sale): plants protected against sale only.
WCA 9	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) Schedule 9: animals and plants for which release into the wild is prohibited.
BA	Protection of Badgers Act 1992: badgers may not be deliberately killed, persecuted or trapped except under licence. Badger setts may not be damaged, destroyed or obstructed.
DA	Deer Act 1991: deer protected under the Deer Act.
CSA	Conservation of Seals Act 1970: Seals may not be killed, injured or taken by certain methods. Seals may not be killed, injured or taken during the closed season.
Bern I	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix I: Special protection for listed plant species and their habitats.
Bern II	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix II: Special protection for listed animal species and their habitats.
Bern III	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Appendix III: Exploitation of listed animal species to be subject to regulation
ECIIa, IIb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIa and IIb: Designation of protected areas for animal and plant species listed.
ECIIIa, IIIb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IIIa and IIb: Species used as criteria for designating Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).
ECIVa, IVb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex IVa: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
ECVa, Vb	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats & Species Directive) Annex Va and Vb: Exploitation of listed animals and plants to be subject to management if necessary.
Bonn I	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix I: Strict protection provided for endangered migratory species and their habitats listed under Appendix 1

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Bonn II	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) Appendix II: Range states encouraged to conclude international agreements to benefit species listed.
UKBAP(P)	UK Priority Species (Short and Middle Lists - UK Biodiversity Steering Group Report 1995) i.e. species that are globally threatened and rapidly declining in the UK (by more than 50% in the last 25 years). Has a Species Action Plan.
DBAP	Devon Biodiversity Action Plan species: these have been identified as species of key conservation concern in Devon.
NR	Nationally Rare: 1-15 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
NS	Nationally Scarce: 15-100 10km squares in Atlas of British Flora 1962.
Devon Notable Species: Selected species recorded from over 50 2km squares in the Atlas of Devon Flora 1984 (R.B. Ivimey-Cook, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Exeter).	
DN1	Devon Notable¹: 1-25 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
DN2	Devon Notable²: 26-50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
DN3	Devon Notable³: Selected species recorded from over 50 2 km squares in Atlas of Devon Flora 1984.
DR	Devon Rarity: native species recorded from 3 or fewer localities within Devon.
Na	Nationally Notable A: known from 30 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
Nb	Nationally Notable B: known from 100 or fewer 10km squares. Taken from the Invertebrate Site Register.
Decline	Substantial local decline in Devon
Red List	Bird species of high conservation concern, such as those whose population or range is rapidly declining, recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern.
Amber List	Bird species of medium conservation concern, such as those whose population is in moderate decline, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

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- KeyD (I)** **Internationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which are rare in Great Britain (RDB3 and found in less than 1% of the 10km squares in Britain) i.e. Southern damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*).
- KeyD (N)** **Nationally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in less than 10% of 10km squares in Britain. Those occurring in Devon are White-legged damselfly (*Platynemis pennipes*) Scarce bluetailed damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*) Small red damselfly (*Ceragrion tenellum*) Hairy dragonfly (*Brachytron pratense*) Downy emerald (*Cordulia aenea*) and Keeled skimmer (*Orthotrum coerulescens*).
- KeyD (R)** **Regionally Important Key Dragonfly Species:** those which have been recorded in 10-20% of the 10km squares in Britain: Red-eyed damselfly (*Erythromma najas*) and Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*).

EX A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EW A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CR A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details) and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

EN A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Red List Categories and Criteria booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VUL A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Red List Categories and Criteria

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booklet for details), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

As well as incidental records and records from consultants, our data search includes data from: the Botanical Society for the British Isles (BSBI); British Dragonfly society; Butterfly Conservation; Cetacean recording network; Devon Bird Watching and Preservation Society (only 2001, 2006 records at moment), Devon Mammal Group; Devon Reptile and Amphibian Group; Devon Moth group; Devon Wildlife Trust nature reserves; Environment Agency (fish and invertebrate records); Natural England (bat records); Seasearch and the MNCR database; Seawatch foundation. Please note we do not hold information for the Devon Bat Group (<http://www.dbg.me.uk/>) or Devon Invertebrate Forum. For more information on the species records we hold. See our website <http://www.dbrc.org.uk/species-datasets/>.

DBRC have provided this report in PDF format and are unable to provide it in GIS or other formats.

3. Key principles to protect wildlife and geology in Neighbourhood Plans-

These can be written into Development Policies in your plan

- Avoid both **statutory** and **non-statutory designated** sites
- Avoid non-designated areas which contain large or linked areas of **semi-natural habitat**
- Consider the potential **protected species implications** of sites before finalising plans- it is far better to scope these at the outset to prevent costly delays later
- Where sites contain patches of **semi-natural habitat** make sure these can be **retained and ideally linked** together as part of the intended end land use.
- Ensure there is potential to retain, restore and re-create **habitat linkages such as hedges** as part of developments
- Look for **enhancement** opportunities to **create, expand, buffer and link seminatural habitats** on-site
- Consider the potential for **creating new semi-natural habitat off-site** if opportunities on-site are limited, this is known as 'biodiversity offsetting'. It may be possible to pool contributions from several developments.

An ecological consultant can help to interpret data from DBRC and give recommendations for your neighbourhood plan. You can find an Ecological consultant here: www.cieem.net/members-directory/search.

The information within this report is provided for use within the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan, The information contained within can be used for this sole purpose and should not be copied, republished or passed on to third parties without DBRC's consent

APPENDIX L – SUBMISSION DOCUMENT LIST

[NB this section is not relevant to Referendum version v2.0; it documented products submitted for Regulation 16 Consultation. These can still be found on the [Otterton Village website](#).]

- SDL1. Otterton Neighbourhood Plan Submission version v1.0
- SDL2. Otterton Neighbourhood Plan Submission version v1.0 – Appendices
- SDL3. Basic Conditions Statement v1.0
- SDL4. Consultation Statement v1.0

APPENDIX M – PICTURE CREDITS

Picture Numbers	Taken By
6, 7, 8, 32	Richard Gladstone
15, 28, 30	Ro and Suzanne Smith
29	David Ottley
2, 3, 4,34	Linda Lowes
1, 5, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23,24, 25, 26,27, 31,33	Ian & Rosemary Birch
11, 12, 21, 26, 35, 36, 37, 38	Iain Ure

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