

Pre Submission Consultation Version

Fernwood Parish Neighbourhood Plan

**Fernwood Parish Council
2016-2033**

Edition: 02/06/2016

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Foreword by Vice - Chair of Fernwood Parish Council

As Fernwood continues to grow the Parish Council – only established in 2008 – has taken the opportunity offered in the Localism Act for Parishes to have a role in shaping the future of the village by preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

Fernwood is a relatively new village with a thriving community. Fernwood is part of the Growth Point area for Newark and over the next 15 years the village will increase significantly in size. We are particularly concerned about the road infrastructure and the extra burden of traffic which a further 2,800 houses will bring.

This will also enable the Parish Council to access some of the Community Infrastructure Levy that will come from the developers; it will be spent to deliver the projects identified in this Plan.

We hope that the Neighbourhood Plan will give residents some say in present and future decisions over the next 15 years. Every resident has had the opportunity to get involved in the making of this Plan and the range of consultation events has ensured that residents of all ages have had their say.

This Neighbourhood Plan is produced with the full co-operation and hard work of Fernwood Parish Council and the Residents' Strategy Group as well as a great deal of assistance from Newark and Sherwood District Council.

We are very keen that local issues be addressed by those who live in the area and who would potentially be affected by decisions made.

Thanks are due to all concerned in the making of our NP and our vision for the future.

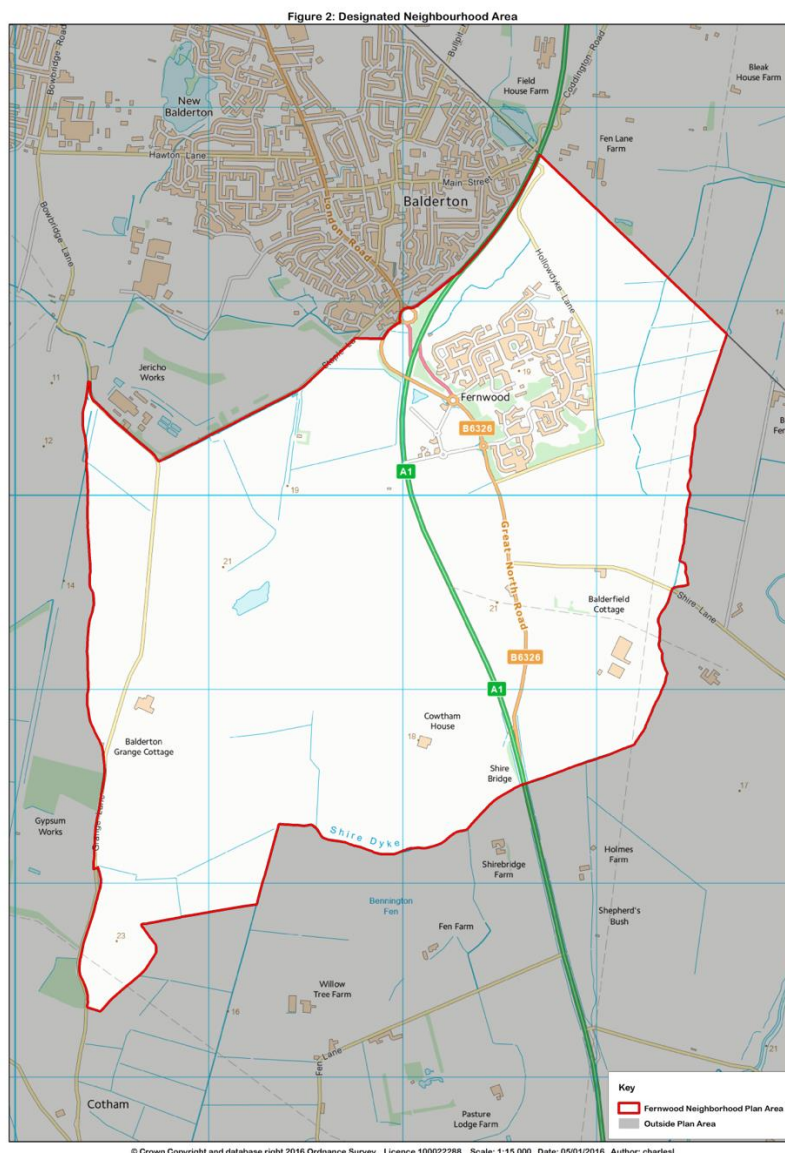
James Weale

Vice - Chairman, Fernwood Parish Council

1. What is the Fernwood Neighbourhood Plan?

1. This Neighbourhood Plan is a new type of land use planning document prepared by Fernwood Parish Council on behalf of its residents. It is a legal planning policy document and once it has been ‘made’ by Newark and Sherwood District Council (NSDC) it must be used by
 - a) Newark and Sherwood District Council in assessing planning applications
 - b) Developers as they prepare planning applications for submission to NSDC
2. The Plan has been prepared by Fernwood Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group on behalf of Fernwood Parish Council. It covers the whole of the Parish of Fernwood and sets out planning policies for the Plan Area from 2016-2031

Map 1 Fernwood Parish and Neighbourhood Plan area



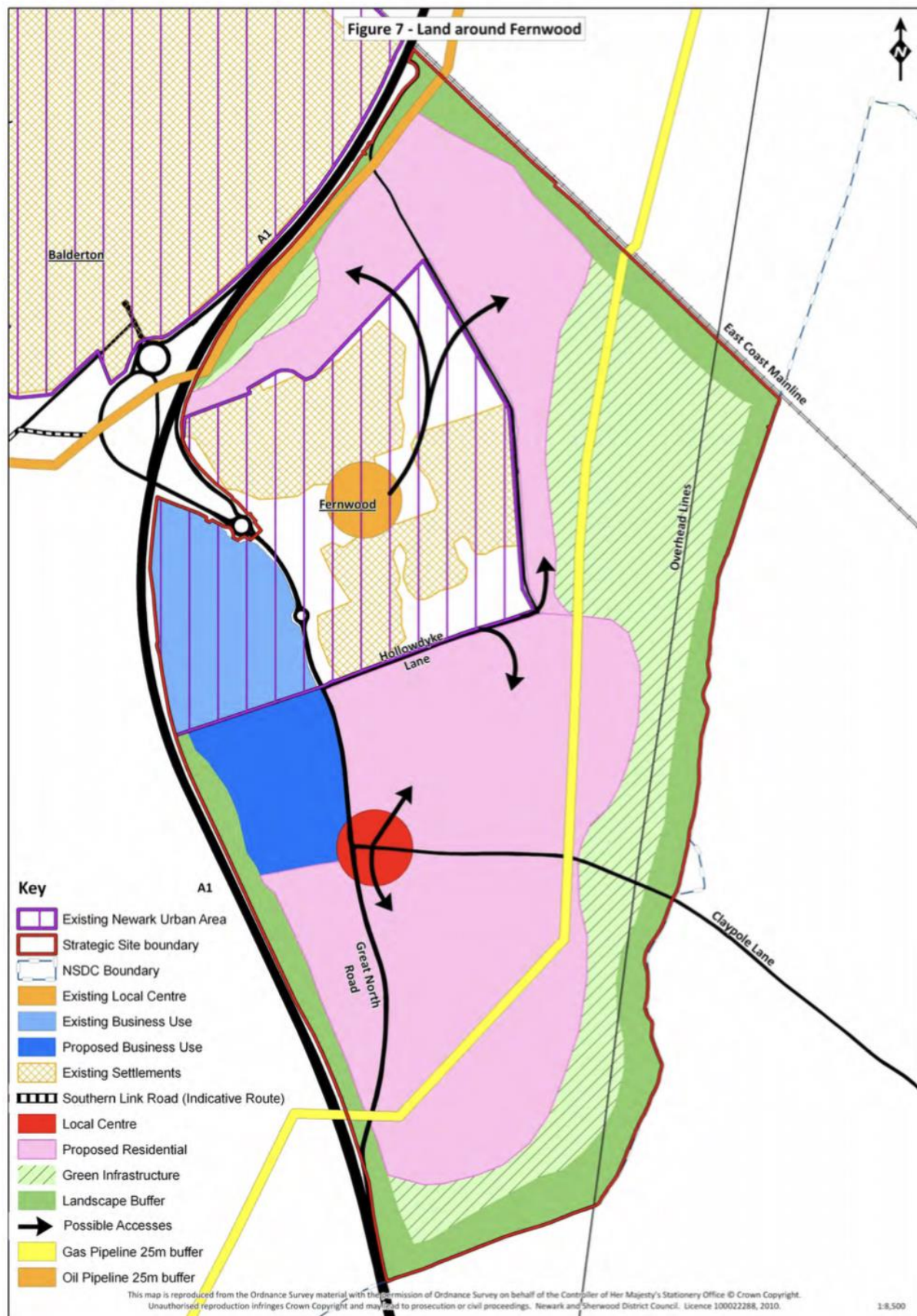
2. Why do we want a Neighbourhood Plan?

3. The reason Fernwood Parish Council want to do a Neighbourhood Plan relates to the village's short history and future development proposals.
4. Fernwood is part of the Newark Urban Area. The village was originally the site of New Balderton Hall which became a hospital after the WW2. The hospital and site together with adjacent land in agricultural use to the north and west were identified as a site allocation for 1150 dwellings in the 1999 Local Plan (although this housing figure was later revised slightly). The Council's planning policy was that *'the size of the former hospital complex, its proximity to the urban area, relationship with the existing highway network, setting, nucleus of existing buildings and facilities and mature landscaped environment provide an excellent location for a new settlement.'*¹
5. The Parish Council was established in 2008 and, following revisions to the detailed planning permission, by 2016 1019 dwellings had been built out and phase 1, known locally as Fernwood Central, is completed.
6. In 2011 NSDC adopted a Core Strategy which identified Newark Urban Area as the main location for more new housing and employment growth in the District up to 2026. Policy NAP 2A and NAP 2C identified land for significant further growth. NAP 2C allocated a further 2,200 dwellings during the Core Strategy Plan period to 2026 (with 1,000 proposed for beyond the Core strategy plan period), as well as 15 hectares for a high quality business park (B1), a local centre (for retail, service, employment and community uses) and associated green, transport and other infrastructure.
7. Fernwood today is only one quarter of the size Fernwood will be by the end of this Neighbourhood Plan period of 2033.
8. This Neighbourhood Plan accepts that Fernwood in 2016 is on the verge of further transformation. However, living in the Fernwood that has been built between 2002 and 2016 has given local people an invaluable sense of what works and what doesn't in relation to design policies and planning principles.
9. There are some critical aspects of the design of the existing Fernwood village that don't work well. There are also concerns that significant expansion around the village could have a detrimental effect on the existing settlement if the access and location of new facilities are not carefully considered in relation to the existing Fernwood.
10. Fernwood Parish Council have prepared this Neighbourhood Plan using their planning powers in the Localism Act 2011 to promote land use policies.
11. The policies in this Neighbourhood Plan are intended to ensure that:
 - a) development enhances the existing settlement;

¹ Balderton Hospital Revised Planning Brief 1999

- b) the design of development is to the highest standards and reflects the best of that which has been built in Fernwood so far;
- c) access, car parking and street layout is designed based on the experience of what has worked and what hasn't in Fernwood;
- d) every opportunity is taken to improve links with the open countryside including the provision of footpaths and cycle routes to Balderton and Newark;
- e) the additional community facilities complement those that already exist in Fernwood;
- f) where possible, proposals that will improve existing car parking and access issues within Fernwood are also supported.

12. Figure 1 is taken from the Adopted Core Strategy 2011 and shows the extent of housing, employment, retail and community facilities that are proposed for the land around existing Fernwood.



3. How does this Plan work within the planning system?

13. Planning policy has always been formulated by Newark and Sherwood District Council (NSDC) and Nottinghamshire County Council and these bodies will continue to have a legal duty to provide this. However, the Localism Act 2011 gave new powers to Parish Councils to produce a Neighbourhood Plan, if they wished.
14. This Neighbourhood Plan, when 'made', will form part of the statutory development planning policy documents for Newark and Sherwood District and will have significant weight in the determination of planning applications.
15. In 2016 the adopted district policies are those in the Core Strategy 2011. This is available on NSDC's web site, at public libraries and at their offices.
16. This Neighbourhood Plan has been drafted in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework, the adopted Core Strategy, the most recent district evidence on housing need and the evidence base commissioned for this Plan (particularly see the Building for Life 12 report on Fernwood Neighbourhood Plan's which is Appendix A of this Plan and which due to file size is on the Neighbourhood Plan web site <https://www.hugofox.com/community/fernwood-neighbourhood-plan-7892/about-us>
17. This Neighbourhood Plan covers the period 2016 to 2033 which fits with the population projections and household formation forecasts used to support NSDC's evidence on housing need (the Strategic Housing Market Assessment for Outer Nottingham) upon which NSDC's own review of its Core strategy is being assessed.

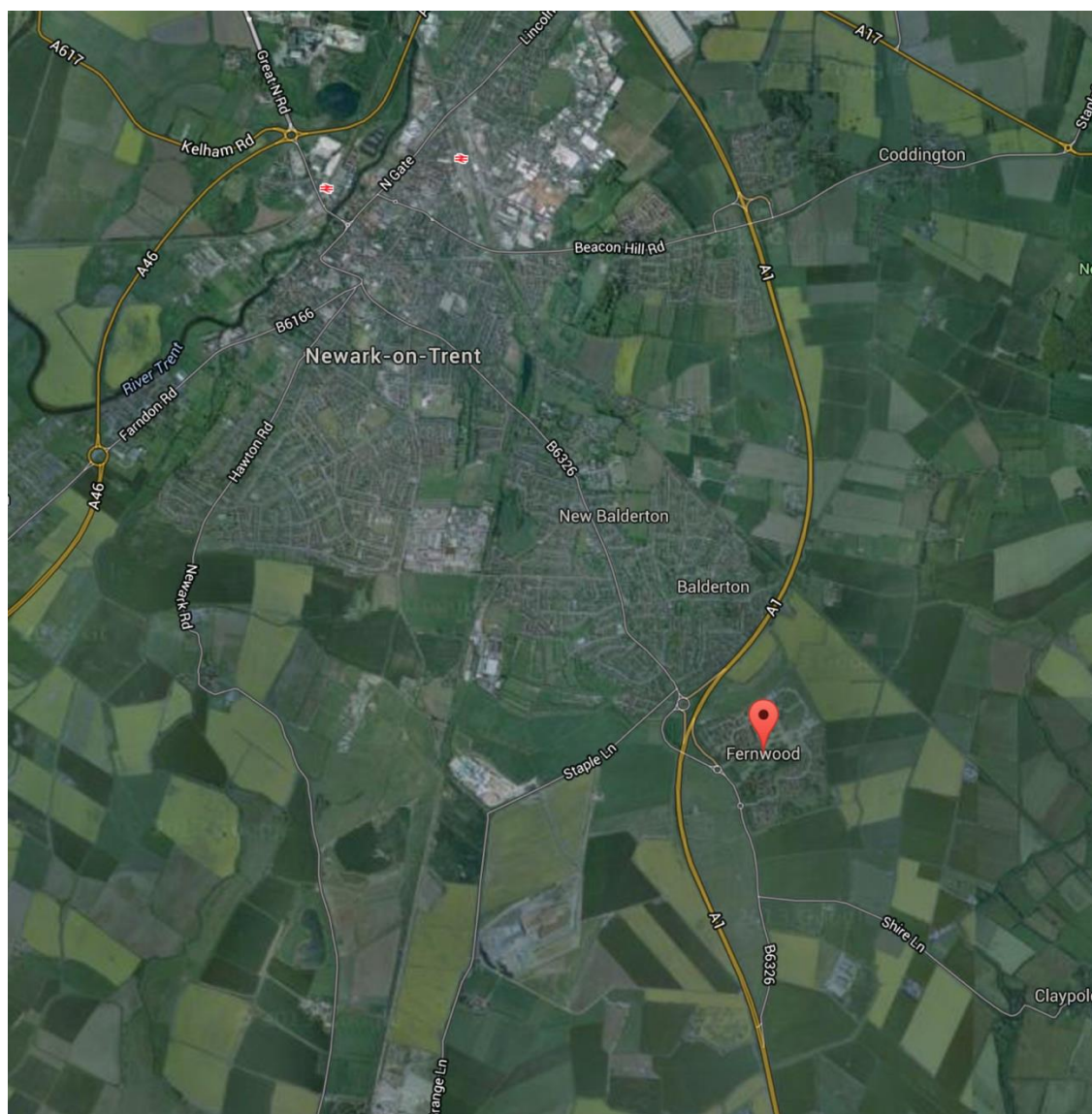
4. Consultation

18. The Fernwood Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (SG), established in September 2014, recognized consultation was key to successfully developing a Neighbourhood Plan for Fernwood Parish. The production of a Neighbourhood Plan requires an open process and on-going consultation. It also requires the involvement of a wide range of people across the Plan area.
19. The Steering Group has organised a range of meetings, a questionnaire and drop in consultation events. The progress of the Neighbourhood Plan has been promoted in the bi monthly Parish magazine Fernwood Fanfare. Articles have also continued to encourage the involvement of any local resident with an interest in shaping the Plan.
20. The Neighbourhood Plan web site is also well used by the Steering Group for sharing all the background documents, consultation and progress on the Neighbourhood Plan with the community. See <https://www.hugofox.com/community/fernwood-neighbourhood-plan-7892/about-us>
21. Feedback from the drop in session, the questionnaire and notes of the meetings have been collated and summarised in separate reports. These are available on the Neighbourhood Plan web site.

5. Fernwood in context

Location

22. Fernwood is located in the east of the Newark & Sherwood District just to the south-east of the market town of Newark-on-Trent. The A1 runs north to south through the middle of the Plan area with a junction of the A1 directly serving the village of Fernwood.
23. The Plan area shares the same boundaries as the Parish of Fernwood and is approximately 3.5 square miles. The area includes the village of Fernwood (which sits on only 0.3 square miles at present).
24. The village includes:
 - a) the former Balderton Hospital now converted to offices (and proposed as a non designated heritage asset in this Neighbourhood Plan)
 - b) a residential area that extends across the former grounds of the hospital and onto formerly open countryside
 - c) a local centre comprising a village hall, public open space for sporting activity and some retail units
 - d) Fernwood Business Park – that presently occupies 38 acres but is expected to extend to at least double this size over the Plan period.
25. The majority of the rest of the Plan area is rural with the primary land use being agricultural.
26. The total population of the Plan area was 2,190 (2011 Census). In 2016 the population is estimated at 2800 due to the completion of the final dwellings that marked the end of the first phase of growth.
27. To the northern boundary of the Plan area is the village of Balderton, a suburb of Newark.
28. The north-eastern border of the Neighbourhood Plan area is bounded by the East Coast railway line (that runs between London and Edinburgh.) The rest of the eastern border of the Plan area is made of a narrow body of water, Shire Dyke, which runs westerly and serves as the southern border for the area.
29. The western boundary runs along Grange Lane and is mainly agricultural land.

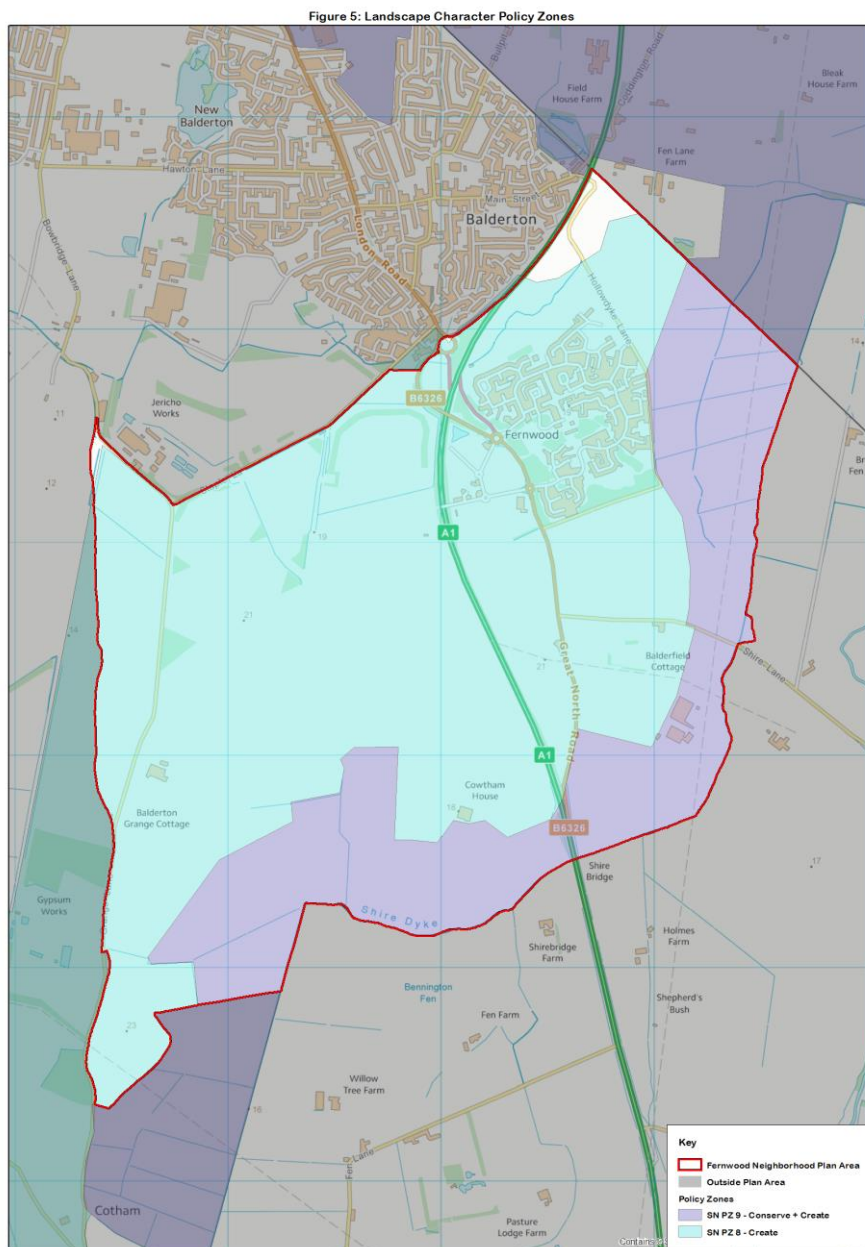
Map 2: Fernwood in relation to the wider Newark Urban Area

Landscape Character

30. Most of the Parish is open countryside, although this will change over the Plan period. Landscape Character Assessments were produced to assist local authorities understand the sensitivity and condition of their local landscape. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document adopted by NSDC in December 2013 identifies the Parish as within the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Character area and predominantly in the policy zone SN08 and part of policy zone SP09 running along the eastern boundary
31. The Landscape character is described as flat and open with predominantly intensive arable land use with strongly trimmed hawthorn hedgerows to boundaries. Views are interrupted by powerlines and pylons running east to west through the area and by the busy A1 to the north eastern area.

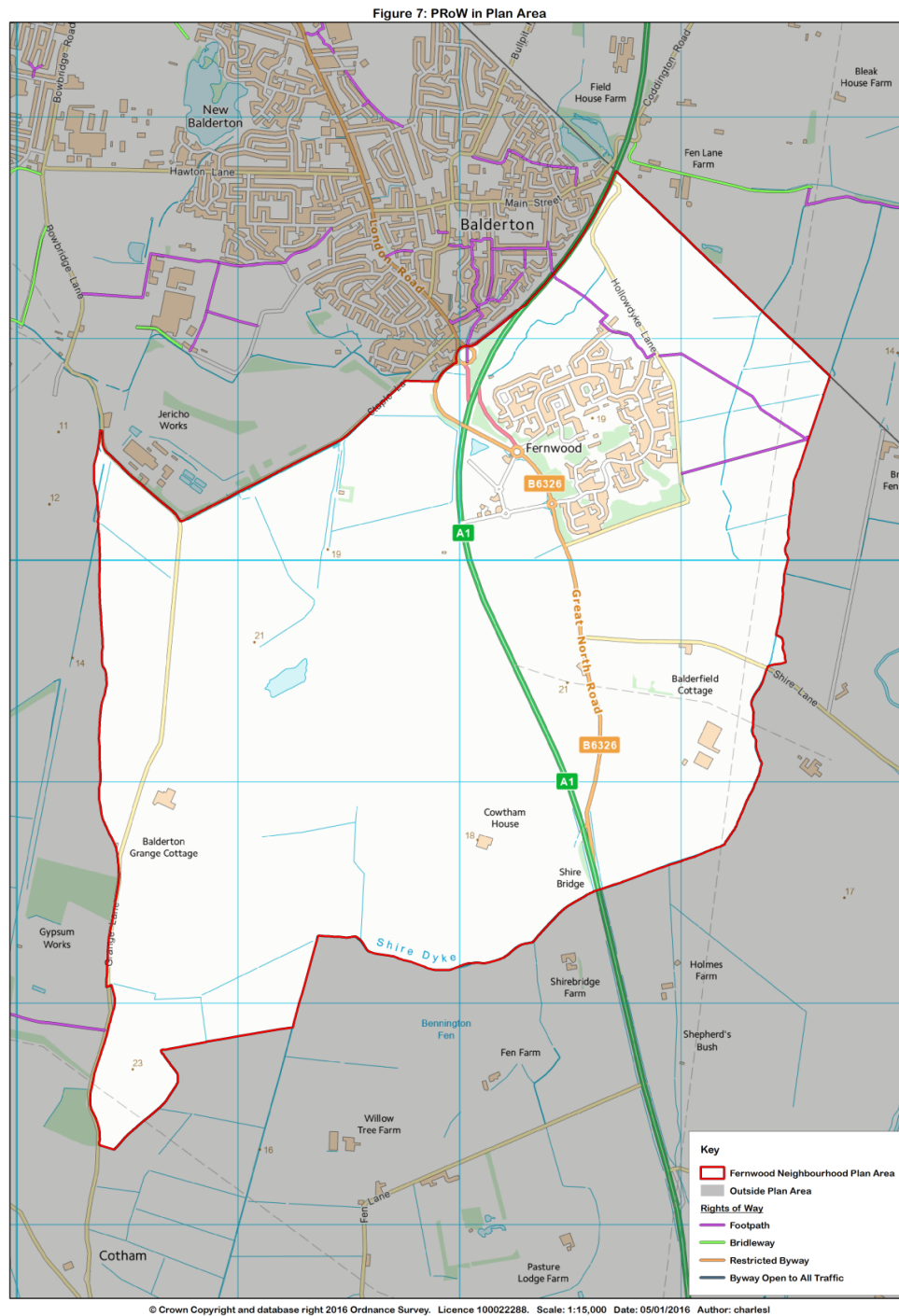
32. The landscape character is defined as moderate with landscape actions to conserve existing hedgerows and the designated Local Wildlife Sites (SINCs). Shire Dyke runs along the eastern boundary of the parish (see map 5 and below)
33. In ecological terms the area provides a moderate habitat for wildlife, with a highly intensive arable land use.
34. Map 3 shows these policy zones and is taken from the Landscape Character Studies

Map 3: Landscape Character Zones



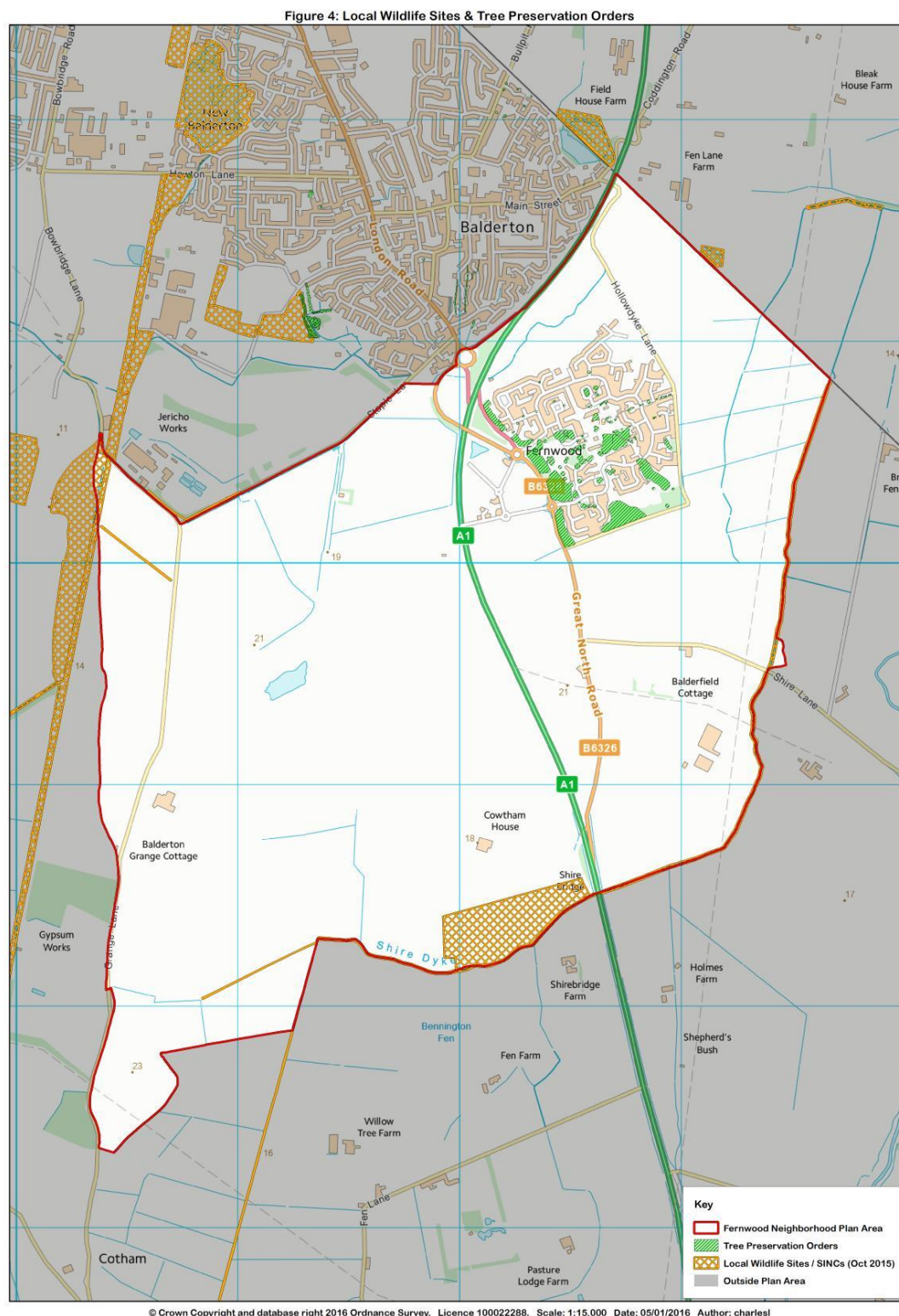
35. A major attraction of Fernwood village is its location near a main urban centre yet close the the countryside. However, access to this countryside is quite limited with only one public footpath extending into the countryside. The footpath to Balderton requires walkers to cross the A1, see map 4.

Map 4: Public Rights of Way



36. A major success of the planning brief for Fernwood in the 1999 Local Plan was the protection of mature trees which have tree preservation orders on them and which contribute significantly to the quality landscaping in parts of the village.
37. An area to the south of New Balderton Hall is a species rich grassland that is identified as a Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). The grasslands originally extended to 10 hectares occupying much of the southern part of the former hospital site and the original planning brief for the redevelopment of the hospital site in 1999 required the translocation of any grassland areas affected by development.
38. An area of mature trees and hedgerow was also protected to the south east of Fernwood. Known locally as The Meadows it was identified as a Site of Interest for Conservation (SINC) or Local Wildlife Site in the past. A local group of residents, in agreement with Fernwood Residents Association and Fernwood Parish Council, have established a Conservation Group to enhance this area. This is the only site of special scientific interest within the Parish that is publicly accessible (although there are other areas relating mainly to the dykes and ditches around the Parish edge that are also recognized for their wildlife quality and small areas of grasslands near New Balderton Hall.)
39. The Meadows is designated as a Local Green Space in this Neighbourhood Plan (see policy NP4).
40. Hollowdyke Lane/Spring Lane is a single track road that follows the southern and eastern boundary of the existing built up area. Where the track runs along the southern boundary into the eastern corner it is bounded by mature trees and hedgerow. Views south and east afford long open views across the countryside.
41. Hollowdyke Lane/Spring Lane is also an important route for traffic in the event of any road closures.
42. Given the very limited footpath network in this area Hollowdyke Lane provides a popular walking route that links to the Meadows and provides pleasant views across the open countryside.

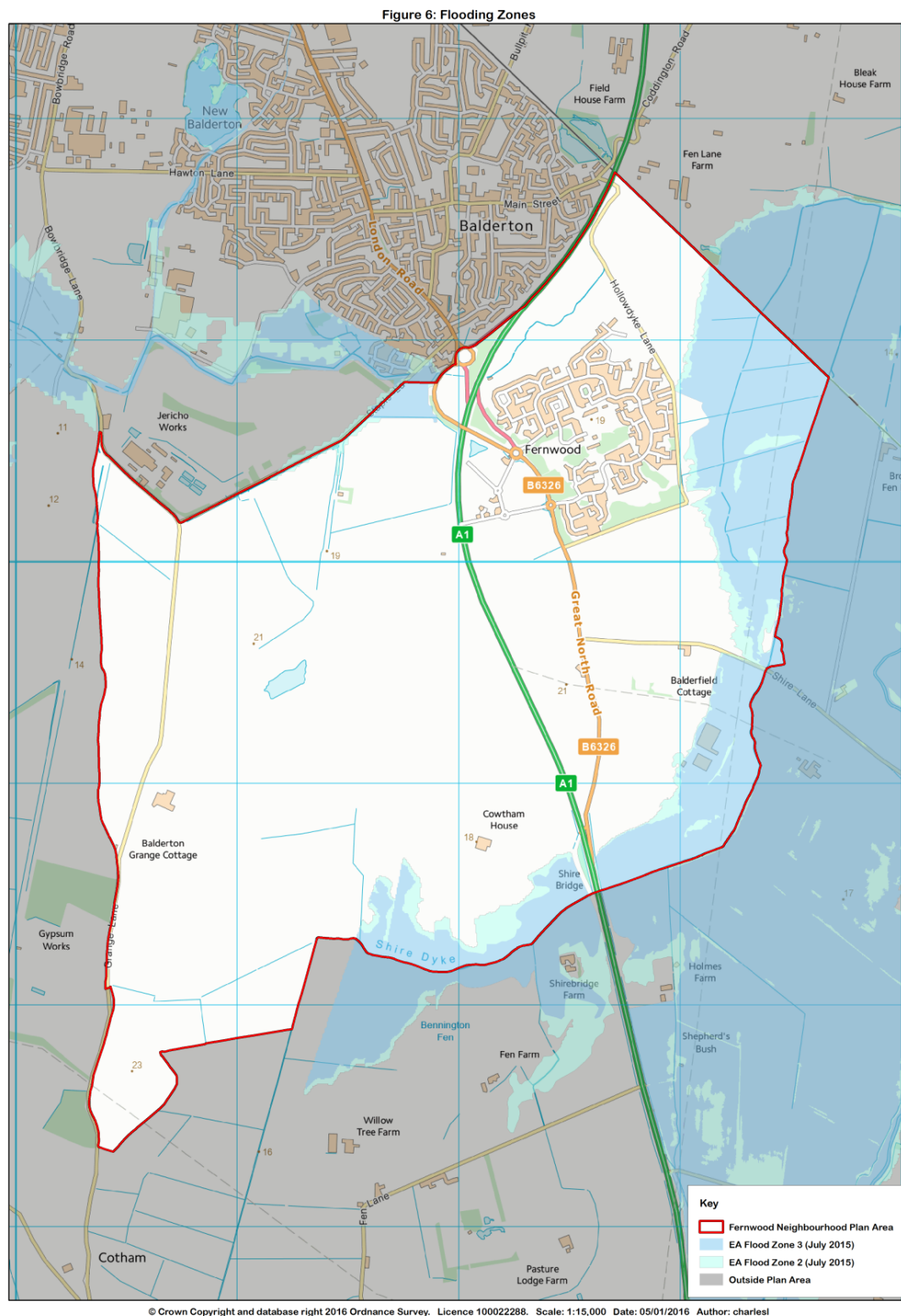
Map 5: Local Wildlife Sites and Tree Preservation Orders



Flooding

44. Much of the Plan area is low lying and the eastern edge of the Parish either side of Shire Dyke is in flood zone 3 (meaning an area that has a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding.) The issue of flooding could become more critical over the Plan period and this is a significant constraint on development and an opportunity for policies to support wildlife and biodiversity in this part of the Parish.
45. Map 6 shows the flood zones in the Plan area.
46. As part of the preparation of this Plan a Scoping Report was produced which provides a comprehensive description of the social, economic and environmental aspects of the Parish. For more detailed information on Fernwood please see this report.

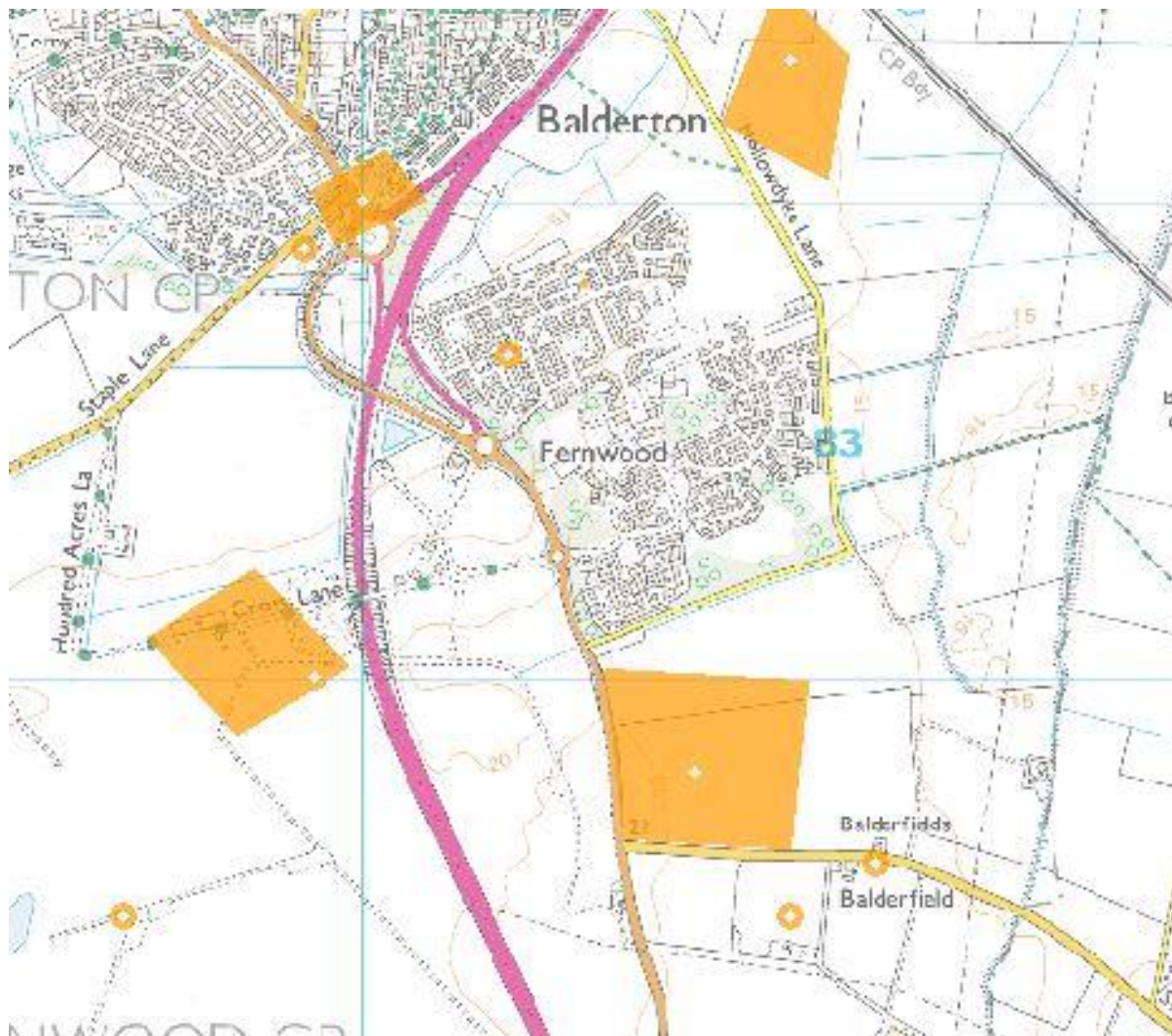
Map 6: Areas of the Parish in Flood Zone 2 and 3



Heritage

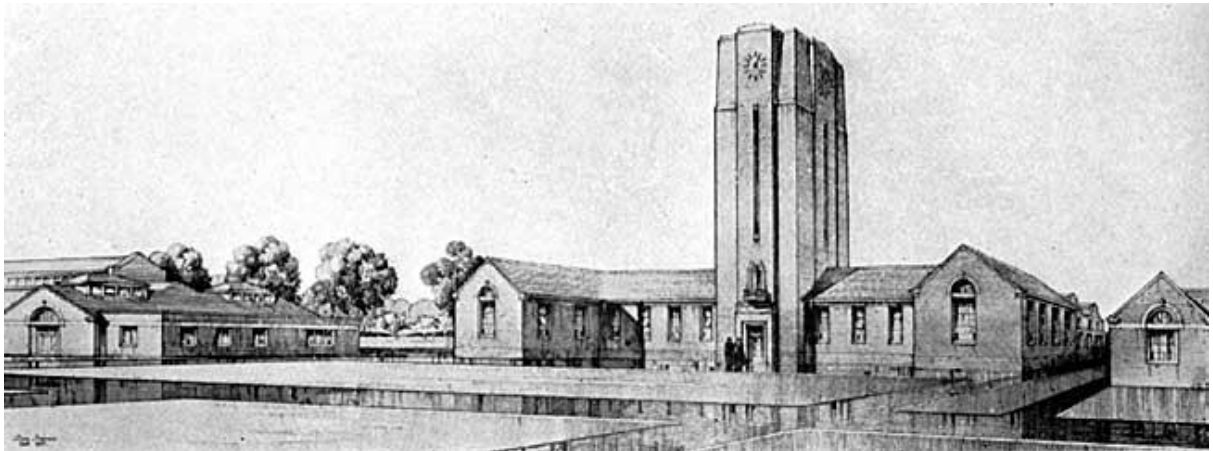
48. There are no designated heritage assets within Fernwood, although there are several non-designated heritage assets that still warrant appropriate consideration in the planning process. These are listed in Appendix D and their location is shown on the map below.

Map 7: Heritage Assets identified by NSDC and Historic England



49. They are mostly scattered in the undeveloped part of the Parish and relate to Civil War defences, medieval agricultural practices and one is the location of a former WW2 airfield.
50. There are three assets that have special architectural or historic interest, that the local community have particularly identified and that they want to protect and, where possible, enhance. These are New Balderton Hall, the powerhouse (known locally and referred to hereafter as the water tower) and the WW2 air raid shelter. Only the power house is identified as a non-designated heritage asset.
51. The **water tower** is an iconic landmark structure. Construction on the tower started in the 1930s, but following interruption by war, was not completed until the 1950s. It was part of a hospital building but the side wings have been demolished

Water Tower at Balderton circa 1950



Water Tower today



52. NSDC's Conservation Officer advises that the tower design is very reminiscent of the Home Ales Offices in Arnold which was designed by T.C Howitt (1936) and is listed. The water tower is

architecturally more elegant in its form, and the Parish Council will work with NSDC's Conservation Officer to undertake further investigations to pursue designation by Historic England if eligible.

53. The tower is unoccupied and at risk. Discussions with the owner to convert it for use as a restaurant took place with NSDC but did not progress to the submission of a planning application.
54. **New Balderton Hall** was built in 1840 and together with its 135 acres of parkland it was one of Newark's most impressive Victorian county houses. It was purchased by Nottinghamshire County Council for conversion to a hospital in the 1930's but it didn't open until 1957.
55. Until 1993 when the hospital closed, extensions and adaptations were made to the former Hall. Some of which were unsympathetic and have eroded the character on the north elevation. However, the south façade retains key features of significance as does the interior.

Southern façade New Balderton Hall early 1900's



New Balderton Hall 2016-05-24



56. The Parish has remnants of WW2 structures and the site of Balderton Airfield attracts visitors. The community see an opportunity to promote the local WW2 history. An **air raid shelter** remains within the existing village and the community will seek the formal recognition of this as a none designated heritage asset.
57. The proposals map identifies these 3 buildings or structures.

6. Status of Projects and Actions

58. One of the immediate benefits of preparing this Neighbourhood Plan is that the community and the Parish Council have identified a series of actions directly related to the Plan policies which will play a key part in the implementation of this Plan. These Actions and Projects are important to the community and whilst they are not part of the Neighbourhood Plan they are listed in Appendix B.
59. Because of the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Policy and the opportunity this creates to lever in other public funds, development in the Plan area will bring with it significant additional investment in the local community.
60. The identification of Projects as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process has also involved the wider community and serves to show local people how the Parish Council propose to focus this investment.

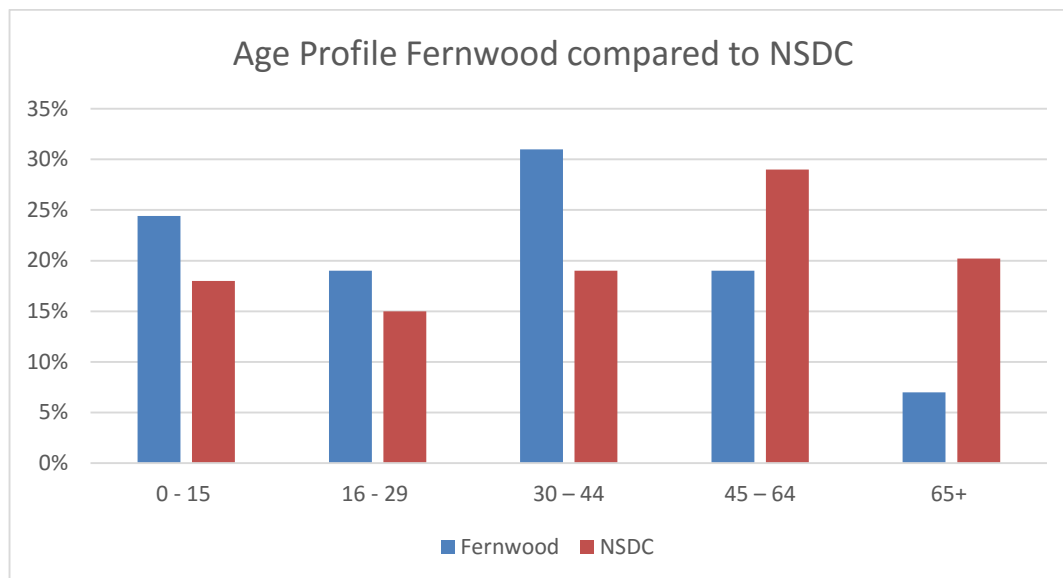
7. Fernwood Today

The People

61. In 2011 the population of the Parish was 2190. Significantly the age structure of Fernwood is much younger than that of the district; 75% of residents were under 45 in 2011.

62. Figure 1 shows this difference in age structure.

Figure 1: Age Profile in 2011



Community Facilities

63. The community is young and vibrant. Fernwood has a small but important local centre including a village hall, nursery, a convenience-sized supermarket, gym and smaller retail units. There is also a small cafe / bar. Some of the units are currently vacant.
64. Near to the local centre are play and sporting facilities including a small equipped park, tennis courts a football pitch, youth shelter and a Petanque court. The village hall has already been extended and is fully occupied 90% of the time.
65. Out on the B6326 is a pub that serves food and which is adjacent to the northern entrance to Fernwood. A primary school is located in the north eastern corner of the estate.
66. These facilities provide important social and leisure activities functions that are crucial in fostering a strong community spirit in this new village.
67. Table 2 lists the clubs and organisations active in the village.

Table 2

Local Clubs and Organisations	
3 football teams (1 adult and 2 junior)	Fernwood Residents Association
Yoga	Petanque Group
Mums and toddlers	Slimming Club
Taekwondo	The Conservation Group
Fernwood over 55's	Youth Club Committee
Amateur Dramatics	Neighbourhood Plan Group
Sports Association	

House Type

68. The 1019 dwellings completed by 2016 were a mix of housing type which is an important factor in creating a balanced community.
69. Table 3 is taken from the 2011 Census (when 85% of the dwellings in phase I had been completed). It shows the split of house types based on bedroom numbers compared to the district and the region. Percentages have been rounded.

Table 3

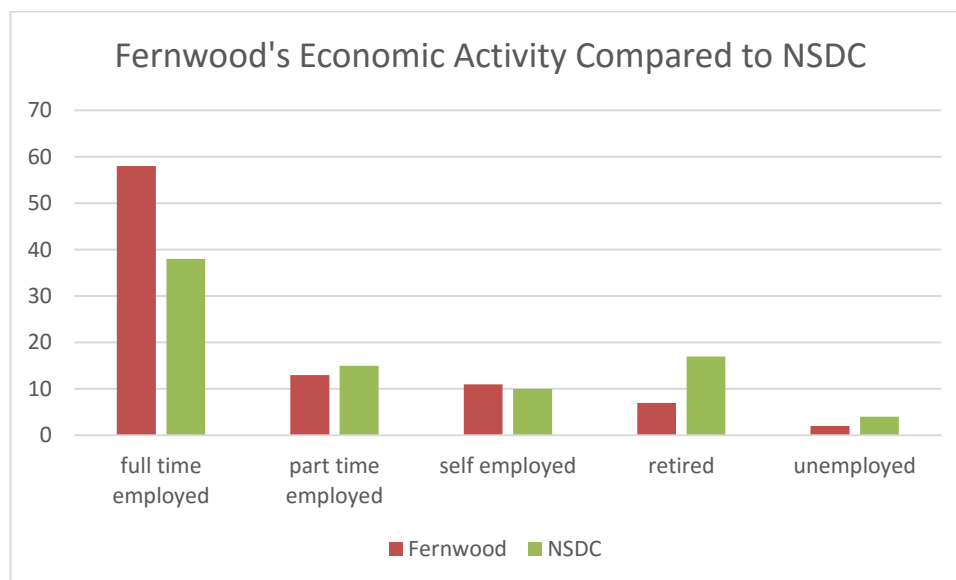
Housing Type	Fernwood %	NSDC %	East Midlands %
1 bedroom	4	6	8
2 bedroom	27	23	27
3 bedroom	31	49	45
4 bedroom	24	17	15
5 bedroom	15	6	4

70. Fernwood contains significantly more 4 and 5 bedroom houses than the district or regional average. There are also only 6 bungalows; 0.6% of the total housing stock.
71. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) by GL Hearn 2015 looks at population changes and the demand for housing across Newark and Sherwood, Ashfield and Mansfield. It indicates that there is a greater need for family housing (3+ bedrooms) in NSDC when compared to the other districts.
72. However, in 2013 23% of residents in NSDC were over 65; the SHMA also indicates that NSDC will see a 55% increase in people over 65 by 2033. This is the highest rate of increase in over 65's of all the district's in the SHMA and has implications for the type of housing that should be provided over the Plan period.
73. So whilst Fernwood has a younger population than the district (see figure 1) across the district there will be a significant increase in older households (over 65).
74. The SHMA identifies 59% of dwellings in NSDC were classed as under occupied (having 2+ bedrooms spare). It is the over 65's households that have greatest under occupancy.
75. The evidence from the SHMA suggests that whilst some larger dwellings will necessarily be required as Fernwood will continue to attract families and working age people, with an ageing population across the district there is also a need for a mix of housing types for older people. (Smaller dwellings are also more attractive to first time buyers.)
76. Consultation for this Neighbourhood Plan identified concern amongst older residents in Fernwood about the small number of bungalows that meant they would find it difficult to get suitable accommodation in the future to enable them to stay in the village.

Working

77. Economic Activity in the Parish is high compared to the district. This will be due in part to its younger population but also because Fernwood's location, adjacent the the A1, is attractive to people wishing to access jobs both in Newark and further afield.
78. Figure 2 shows the economic activity of Fernwood's population (taken from the 2011 census) compared to the district's.

Figure 2: Economic Activity in 2011



79. The additional phases of development that will occur over the Plan period are likely to attract younger people including a high proportion of people attracted to the location for its access to employment opportunities.
80. The Core Strategy includes an allocation of 15 hectares of '*a high quality landscaped B1 Business Park for individual regional and national HQ and high tech businesses*'. (See Policy NAP 2C). The employment allocation is to the west of the housing development and in 2016 one third of this has been built out. It contains approximately 30 businesses.

8. Key issues for the Neighbourhood Plan

81. The following SWOT analysis was prepared by the Steering Group based on feed back from local residents.

Table 4

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existing hedgerows as source of wildlife	Poor public transport links
Good people and community spirit	Lack of adequate parking for the majority of residents
It's a good place to live	
The original phase 1 (in the south west corner) has a good road layout, wider roads and adequate parking is lower density with more open spaces (see map x showing the Master Plan for Fernwood with the phases on)	Village feels isolated due to the lack of public transport and the way the A1 separate the village from the rest of Newark. The Plans to remove the north bound access to the A1 will make this worse.
Good relationship between Parish Council and Fernwood Residents Association	Limited hedgerows around the village and large open fields means lack of wildlife
Active residents groups the Parish Council, Fernwood Residents Association	Management Company – means the villagers and the Parish Council do not own the land and cannot control how the open spaces are managed this makes improvements difficult to achieve if we do improve anything it would have to be maintained by the management company at a high cost to the residents.
More younger residents than in most villages in NSDC particularly the under 15's	Buy to let properties
Strong links to adjoining Parish Councils Balderton and Claypole	
School, village hall, nursery, shops	
Library and shops at Balderton 1-2 miles away	
Opportunities	Threats
Best place in Newark to live and retire	Developers and their control over land within and around the village
Village green used for recreation, village team sports and village fetes.	Fernwood is quite a dormitory village
Good quality of life for all, young and old	Management Company – limits local actions to make positive change
Community have been in at the start can shape culture of the village	New village means social infrastructure still needs building up
Sports Council	Apathy

82. The analysis of the Plan area and the consultation feed back has resulted in a focus on the 7 Neighbourhood Plan Policies below.

9. Vision

83. This vision has been prepared and endorsed by the community from the consultation events and promoted for comment on the Parish Council's Neighbourhood Plan web page.

‘In 15 years’ time, Fernwood will be a desirable place to live being a good example of a well designed, balanced and thriving community. Local residents will be able to access outstanding facilities for sport and social activities that will be suitable for all ages. This will continue to enhance the village’s community spirit. Fernwood will be an inclusive and welcoming place.’

10. Community Objectives

84. The community objectives have emerged from consultation with the local community through questionnaires and the drop in sessions.

Community Objective 1: Design Principles

All new development is designed to the highest national standards and reflects lessons learned from the development in Fernwood between 2006 and 2011. In particular relating to

Housing design
Landscaping
Road layout
Car parking standards

Community Objective 2: Car parking

Car parking is integrated into the design and the provision reflects car ownership levels, the limited public transport provision and the location of Fernwood adjacent to the A1.

Community Objective 3: Integration

New development should integrate easily with the existing settlement pattern so that it sustains and enhances existing local facilities as well as providing additional amenities for a growing population.

Community Objective 4: Housing Type

Future housing types should provide a mix to support a balanced community of all ages, particularly reflecting the under supply of housing suitable for older people and the needs of an ageing district population.

Community Objective 5: Environmental Protection

Future housing growth must minimise the impact on the natural environment ensuring that the design and layout of development protects the water courses, wooded areas and hedgerows that provide valuable habitats to encourage local wildlife.

Community Objective 6: Access to the Countryside

To ensure easy access to the countryside by protecting existing local green spaces, wooded areas and local lanes and extending the footpath network.

Community Objective 7: Community Facilities

As the population of the Parish grows, community facilities should be provided within the Parish that complement the existing well established provision in the existing village.

Community Objective 8: Getting Around²

To work with County and District Council's to find engineered solutions to the existing problems of road safety within Fernwood for pedestrians as well as encouraging more pedestrian and cycle routes.

Community Objective 9: Pre-Application Community Consultation³

To ensure that the community is consulted early in the planning application process via the mechanisms outlined in this Neighbourhood Plan

85. The development management policies in this Neighbourhood Plan will be used to inform planning decisions relating to development proposals in Fernwood up to 2033.
86. When development is proposed within Fernwood either by developers, private individuals or other organisations, these policies will form part of the development plan against which decisions will be made. Consequently, the Neighbourhood Plan policies will carry statutory weight alongside District wide and national planning policy guidance. Embracing Sustainable Development Principles in Future Development Proposals.
87. The NPPF states that there are three dimensions to sustainable development; economic, social and environmental. The planning system must balance up these dimensions to ensure the vitality of communities. The NPPF has a presumption in favour of sustainable development.
88. The policies in this Neighbourhood Plan provide a planning policy framework to ensure that future development will be sustainable for Fernwood.
89. Across Fernwood Parish Sustainable Development means:
 - a) High quality design and layout that integrates the new phases of development with the existing settlement and
 - b) Proposals for new development that shows an understanding of how the growing number of Fernwood residents will connect to the wider Newark area and
 - c) Housing that reflects the needs of the district and
 - d) Creative design solutions to resolve the outstanding issues in the existing Fernwood village (particularly car parking and vehicle movement) and
 - e) Proposals that minimise the environmental impact and seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity in parts of the Parish.
90. The Parish Council will work proactively with developers to find joint solutions at the pre application stage. Section 10 and Key Principle 1 sets out a process that will enable this to happen, wherever possible, to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions

² This objective is not expected to be delivered on the back of new development promoted in this Plan but is a project to be implemented over the Plan period (see Appendix A)

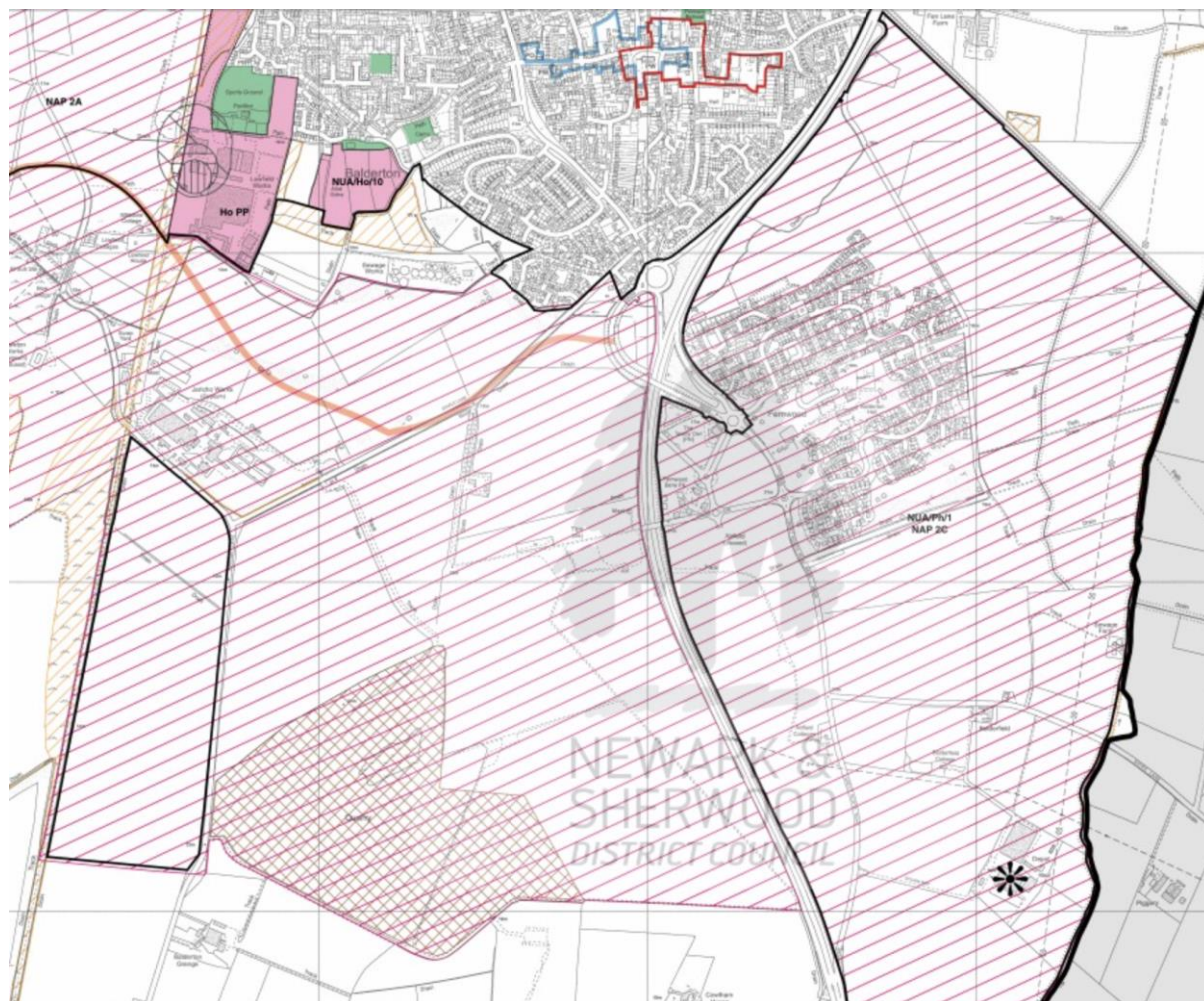
³ This objective is about improving the process of engagement and is considered an aspirational policy

of the village and that ensures the scheme is in accordance with the design and location principles in this Neighbourhood Plan.

91. This Neighbourhood Plan provides a framework for decision making on planning applications as required in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Land Use Maps

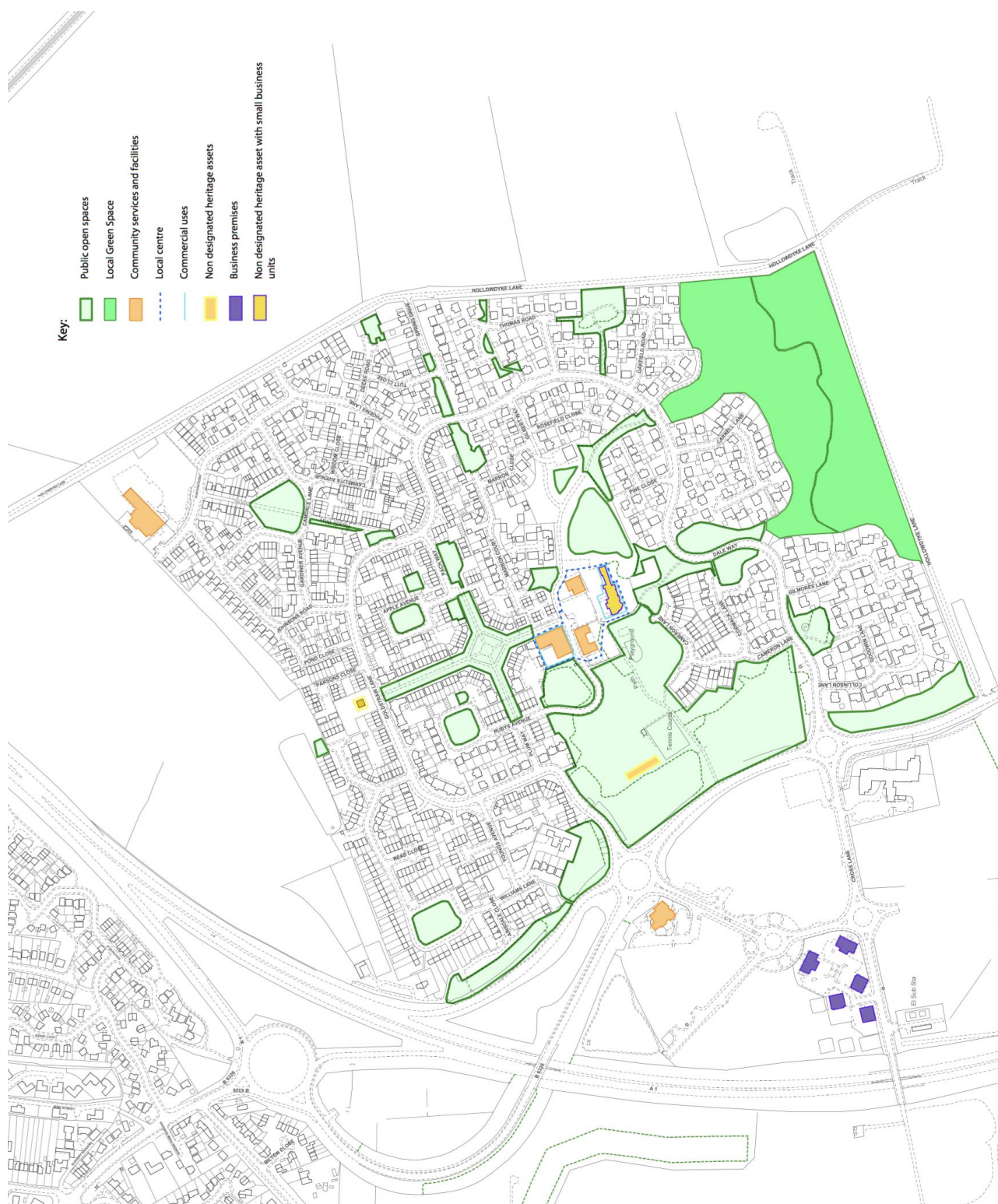
92. Map 8 is an extract from the NSDC Adopted Allocation and Development Management Development Plan Document Proposals Map and shows the existing settlement of Fernwood and the extent to which Core Strategy Policy NAP 2C will deliver housing to the north and south of the existing village and employment to the west over the Neighbourhood Plan period.

Map 8: Newark and Sherwood District Council Proposals Map**Site Specific**

-  Strategic Sites
(Land South of Newark NAP 2A ,
Land East of Newark NAP 2B ,
Land around Fernwood NAP 2C , SP5)
-  Housing Allocation
-  York Drive (NUA/Ho/4) /
Bowbridge Road Policy Area (NUA/Ho/7)
-  Reserved Land Allocation (Co/RL/1)
-  Mixed Use Allocation (inc. Housing)
-  Newark Urban Area Phasing Policy
(NUA/Ph/1)
-  Ollerton & Boughton Phasing Policy
(OB/Ph/1)
-  Bilthorpe Phasing Policy
(BI/Ph/1)
-  Employment Allocation
-  Mixed Use Allocation (Non-Residential)
-  Newark Showground Policy Area
(NUA/SPA/1)
-  Transport Allocation
-  Newark Area Policy 4 - Southern Link Road
(NAP 4)

93. Map 9 shows the facilities and land uses in the Parish at present including the proposed Local Green Space.

Map 9



11. Consulting the Community: A Key Principle

94. This Plan is a reflection of the community's need to have greater involvement and influence in development proposals that come forward between 2016 and 2032. The importance of pre-application consultation is endorsed in paragraph 188 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
95. This community knows their area and wants to be involved constructively in ensuring new development is well designed. The key principle set out below is intended to encourage applicants who are submitting plans for new build or replacement buildings to talk to the Parish Council prior to a scheme being submitted for planning permission.
96. Encouraging consultation between the developer and the Parish Council at an early stage in the planning process will be of benefit to the applicant as issues can be discussed and resolved at an early stage in the process. This should result in a scheme that is more acceptable to the community and is more likely to secure approval by NSDC.
97. The requirements necessary to constitute 'community consultation' as referred to in this key principle are also set out below.

Key Principle: Pre-application Community Consultation

1. Applicants submitting development proposals are encouraged to actively engage in consultation with Fernwood Parish Council and the community as part of the design process at the pre application stage.
2. In consulting with the community it will be considered best practice for the applicant to involve and engage with local people and other stake holders, and particularly the Parish Council, in consultation about any proposals before detailed plans are prepared.
3. The planning application should include a short document explaining how the proposals being submitted following this consultation have addressed the views of, and any issues or concerns raised by, local people and the Parish Council.

12. The Importance of Good Design in New Development

98. The NPPF paragraph 56 acknowledges that *'good design is a key aspect of sustainable development and is indivisible from good planning'*.
99. This Plan requires *'high quality and inclusive design for all development'* (NPPF para 57.)
100. In setting out what this means for Fernwood this Plan encourages the use of Building for Life 12 (BFL12) by developers in the preparation of their planning applications. BFL12 is the industry standard endorsed by government for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods that local communities, local authorities and developers are encouraged to use to help stimulate conversations about creating good places to live. It can be used at all stages in the design process to check that new development is meeting the standards required.

101. BFL12 comprises 12 easy to understand questions that are intended to be used as a way of structuring discussion about proposed development. There are four questions in each of the three chapters:

Integrating into the neighbourhood
 Creating a place
 Street and home

102. Based on a simple 'traffic light' system (red, amber and green) proposed new developments should aim to:

- a) Secure as many 'greens' as possible
- b) Minimise the number of 'ambers' and;
- c) Avoid 'reds'

103. The more 'greens' that are achieved, the better a development will be. A red light gives warning that a particular aspect of a proposed development needs to be reconsidered. 9 greens are the BFL12 requirement with some ambers acceptable but reds are not.

104. In preparing this Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council commissioned a study to assess how well the existing settlement conformed to national design standards. The review used Building for Life 12 which can also be used as a checklist to test how well schemes perform in relation to urban design best practice.

105. The analysis was undertaken by an urban design expert who supports developers and local authorities across the country to produce well designed places. It was consulted on along with the Neighbourhood Plan at the Regulation 14 stage and is listed at Appendix A(separate document due to file size it is on the Neighbourhood Plan web site.)

106. The report notes that:

'Fernwood is a development conceived and designed in an era when prevailing practice was very different from what is considered good design today. As such, it struggles to perform well against the criteria set out in Building for Life 12. The biggest impediment is the structure of the estate, with many of the routes confused and convoluted. This impacts on block structure, open space, way finding, and how the facilities and services can be distributed.

Some features of the estate do perform well when evaluated using Building for Life 12, which help the place function well and add to the quality of experience of living there. It is also very green, which adds maturity and makes the place feel welcoming. It is, however, an expensive place to maintain, and residents complain of high management charges associated with the upkeep of landscaped spaces.'

107. The full BFL12 Assessment is at Appendix A. Fernwood scored 3 greens, 3 ambers and 7 reds. Table 5 highlights the lessons learnt based on the Fernwood BFL12 Assessment. The colour coding is used in table 5 to show how Fernwood scored in the BFL12 Criteria.

108. The NPSG have done their own assessment of Fernwood against BFL12 criteria and their findings concur with this assessment.

Assessment of Fernwood Central against BFL12 Criteria

Table 5

BFL12 Criteria: Connections	
Issue	Learning Point
<p>The Fernwood estate was conceived as a new village and as such sits alone as a distinct settlement. This puts it at a disadvantage in terms of connecting to elsewhere, as the walking distances to neighbouring Balderton are high and there are currently no other places to connect to on the east or south. Unlike a more vernacular village, Fernwood has no major routes running through it, which means it does not benefit from through-traffic and the visitors this brings.</p> <p>Because there are no major routes passing through Fernwood, the estate has been developed around a looping spine road that connects to the B6326 at both ends, effectively allowing circulation within the estate but not connecting beyond. Connections beyond the estate to the sides other than the B6326 on the western edge is only by a single track lane.</p>	<p>For future development, care should be taken to ensure more routes run to the edge of the development area so that should the estate be expanded, it can connect back into the existing route network with ease.</p> <p>Also, internal connectivity should make use of a more gridded structure to help better integrate parts of the development with each other.</p>
BFL12 Criteria: Facilities and Services	
Issue	Learning Point
<p>Fernwood has a small but important local centre but it is tucked away in quite an isolated part of the development. The BFL12 assessment shows why the local centre is not well connected. Whilst the shops are located in the middle when viewed in plan, they are not located on the most accessible streets. This has implications for their viability.</p> <p>The school is actually in a better place in terms of access. By not placing the local centre in the most accessible location the designers of Fernwood have put it at a disadvantage and have required residents to travel to less well integrated spaces than might otherwise be available.</p>	<p>Future development should look to better understand how the network of streets and spaces are integrated so that the location of shops and other facilities can be more carefully planned. The busiest routes will add passing trade to retail offers, and co-locating schools and other facilities allows for linked trips and boost viability.</p>

BFL12 Criteria: Public Transport	
Issue	Learning Point
The BFL12 Assessment maps the bus routes and shows why this measure scored a red (see later section for more information). The bus does not run through the whole of the village and does not provide a direct service to nearby facilities.	Future development should look to interconnect with major routes in a way that allows buses to pass through without needing to take long loops and back-tracking. Stops should be located in the most accessible location, and main routes should be direct so buses can reduce their travel distances.
BFL12 Criteria: Meeting Local Housing Requirements	
Issue	Learning Point
The BFL12 Assessment showed that Fernwood scored well on this criterion. The changing needs of the district population has been highlighted in the SHMA and this will need to be reflected in future development.	Fernwood does a good job in meeting local housing requirements, with a range of property types and tenures on offer that do help to generate a mixed and balanced community.
BFL12 Criteria: Character	
Issue	Learning Point
Fernwood has some high-quality dwelling types, but it is not evident in either the layout or in the details how the form of Fernwood draws inspiration from the local vernacular, nor how it creates a place that is distinctive in its own right. Overly standard street treatments mean that there is little to distinguish a street in Fernwood from those found elsewhere.	Future development should look to generate character at a range of scales, with each carefully planned to ensure that there is enough consistency to help the whole development work as one, but enough variety to allow for differentiation as you move across it. More should be made of planting, trees and green spaces to support character across the place, with different approaches in different areas supporting the generation of character areas whilst also helping to add a mature feel.
BFL12 Criteria: Working with the site and its context	
Issue	Learning Point
Good design responds to site context, the design team have responded to two preexisting site features; the clumps and belts of mature trees and the structures of note (New Balderton Hall and the water tower).	Fernwood performs quite well against the requirements of Building for Life 12, but the Water Tower has not been well integrated into the design. Future development should seek to integrate key site features and views better.

BFL12 Criteria: Creating Well defined Streets and Spaces

Issue	Learning Point
Good streets and spaces tend to be lined with building fronts that have regular doors and windows which provide overlooking and activity to the street, enhancing their usability and safety.	Future development should adopt more robust perimeter blocks, and to help this, a connected grid of streets should be planned from the outset so that spaces do not need to be addressed by building backs and sides.
In Fernwood rear plot parking, main entrances on the side elevation, buildings backing onto roads and open fronted plots makes the streets feel less enclosed. Large parts of the main spine road have few buildings lining the street edge.	Boundary treatments such as hedges and low walls can help create enclosure and screen parking from the street. Care should be taken not to place close-boarded fencing onto public routes and front of plot parking should be screened with planting where possible.

BFL12 Criteria: Easy to find your way around

Issue	Learning Point
Legibility is a problem due mainly to the route structure used which means that many journeys require you to double back on yourself to get from one part of the estate to another.	Future development should seek to use a connected mesh of streets that are direct, to help make the place more legible. Footpaths should be similarly direct and legible, and should not pass along the backs of buildings. A hierarchy of streets should be used so that people can understand from the street they are in whether it is an important route or a more local access route.

BFL12 Criteria: Streets for All

Issue	Learning Point
It has been proven that long curvy streets without on street parking and frontage drive way access enables cars to drive fast. Cars can and do travel at 50mph on the Goldstraw Lane and Dale Way. The current street design thinks mainly of car users not pedestrians and cyclists.	Future development should look to use as many supports as possible to ensure that the streets offer something to all users and not just to cars. Shared surfaces for very quiet streets make them able to be used as play spaces, and good seating, lighting and street trees make more major routes attractive to pedestrians without reducing their capacity for higher traffic volumes. Vehicle speeds should be controlled through design speed rather than simply signage, and traffic calming should be subtle and 'designed in' rather than being a

	retro fit standard solution.
BFL12 Criteria: Car parking	
Issue	Learning Point
<p>When Fernwood was designed practice was to restrict car parking spaces in an attempt to reduce car ownership and usage. This approach failed to consider the requirements of people to have cars especially in locations like Fernwood where public transport is inadequate for most journeys outside the village.</p> <p>Apart from the area known as phase 1 (Gilmores Lane, Cameron Lane, Goodwin Lane etc) a lack of car parking (or a lack of parking in places where people want to park their cars) blights Fernwood.</p>	<p>For future development, a wider range of parking, including on-street parking and parking squares, should be considered. On-plot parking should be arranged so that frontages are not 'open', with cars screened by boundary treatments so they do not dominate the street scene. Where rear courts are needed, they should be small (no more than 6 spaces) and should be secure and well overlooked.</p>
BFL12 Criteria: Public and Private Spaces	
Issue	Learning Point
<p>Many of the more formal open spaces in Fernwood are not well overlooked, and their use is ambiguous, with many being laid to grass but with signs saying no ball games etc. They appear to be mainly ornamental, but are not species-rich so do not necessarily contribute to biodiversity. The wooded area on the south east corner is much better in this regard, but it is tucked away and not naturally overlooked.</p>	<p>New development could seek to emulate Fernwood's open and green feel, but should do so in a more coherent manner, with spaces linking together to help structure pedestrian and cycle movement networks, and for spaces to provide more support for play and social activities. Left-over space should be kept to a minimum to help reduce management costs.</p>
BFL12 Criteria: External Storage and Amenity Space	
Issue	Learning Point
<p>Most properties seem to have adequate garages for storage. However, for those dwellings that don't and where the plot is open fronted there is no provision for bin storage residents keep bins at the front of the house and they dominate the street scene.</p>	<p>Future development should identify the potential bin, recycling and cycle requirements and then ensure they design in the storage for it All properties should have easy access to the rear garden for storing bins off the street.</p>

109. New housing development will be expected to use Building for Life 12 to help shape design proposals and evidence of this will need to be demonstrated. This will provide assurance to the community that the scheme will be of the highest design standards and that the short comings in the existing Fernwood settlement will not be repeated.

NP1: Design Principles for New Development

- 1. New development will be supported where it accords with the highest design standards and demonstrates:**
 - a) a layout that maximises opportunities to integrate development into the village through creating new connections and improving existing ones and which allows for easy, direct movement to and from services and facilities; and**
 - b) designs that draw upon local character in terms of materials and style as detailed in the Fernwood BFL12 Assessment to ensure new development enhances the distinctiveness and quality of the village as a whole; and**
 - c) buildings, landscaping and planting to create well defined streets and attractive green spaces; and**
 - d) that the layout integrates car parking into the scheme so that it does not dominate the street; and**
 - e) clearly distinguishes between the uses of public spaces; and**
 - f) that the street layout encourages low vehicle speeds and which ensures they can function as safe social spaces.**
- 2. Where the proposal is for major development, a report produced by a suitably qualified independent assessor and that shows that the scheme scores at least 9 greens and no reds would be encouraged.**

13. Housing Type

110. Section 8 has already provided some facts about the social demographics that will affect the sort of housing required over the Plan period. Whilst the housing mix was something that Fernwood scored 'green' on this does not mean that the same mix (i.e. 39% of houses having 4 or more bedrooms and only 6 bungalows) should be applied to future development. Future development will need to reflect the expected demand identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 (or most recent).
111. With an ageing population across the district and the scale of development proposed over the Plan period there is an opportunity to provide some houses more suitable for older people in proximity to the local facilities that will also be provided.
112. Housing within a 400m (5 min walk) from the new facilities should reflect this proximity with particular attention given to the needs of less mobile people (usually older people and people with disability).

NP2: Housing Type

1. Development proposals for housing schemes are required to deliver a housing mix that reflects the need in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 (or equivalent). This should include smaller market dwellings to suit older people that will also be suitable for younger people as first time buyer homes.
2. The provision of smaller market dwellings, especially those suitable for older people, will be particularly encouraged on sites near the main community facilities.

14. Car Parking

113. *'Car parking is an especially emotive subject and one that is very consequential in design terms.'*⁴
114. The shortcomings in the existing car parking, both the amount of it and the way it has been 'designed' into the existing village, is detailed in the BFL12 report, the summary in section 14 and Appendix C. The SG have taken photographs and identified on a map those areas where the parking is particularly inadequate. This has a direct and on-going consequence for residents and remains one of their biggest issues of concern.
115. The primary focus of this Neighbourhood Plan is to ensure that lessons are learned about what works and what doesn't in terms of future housing development. Future development must provide enough parking spaces and be designed in a way that is well integrated. On street parking is encouraged as this adds capacity and helps with traffic speeds and is often convenient for residents. However, on street parking that works has been designed in from the outset so that it does not impede pedestrian movement or dominate the street.
116. There has been much research to show why rear parking courts and the associated street layout do not work (see Goldstraw Lane and its side roads). A study for the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) looked at parking and crime⁵ found that *'rear parking courts are vulnerable to crimemany residents were not using their allocated spaces within these courts, preferring to park on street, regardless of whether the street was designed for on street parking.'*

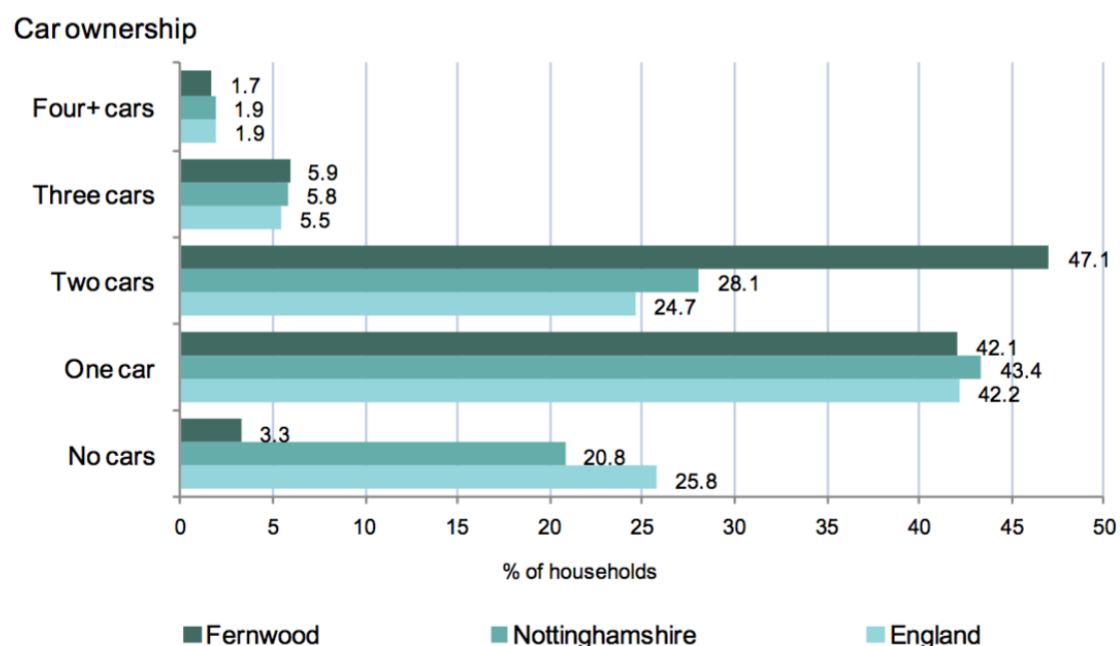
⁴ Fernwood BFL 12 Assessment Appendix A

⁵ Car parking and crime CABE study

<https://www.hud.ac.uk/media/universityofhuddersfield/content/image/research/hhs/acc/Briefing%20Notes%20-%20Car%20Parking%20on%20Crime%20and%20Anti-Social%20Behaviour.pdf>

117. Government guidance on residential parking is found in 'Space to Park' see <http://www.spacetopark.org/>. Developers should use this guide to assist in the design and layout of major residential development in Fernwood.
118. The Fernwood BFL12 Assessment shows local examples of the impact on the street scene where car parking dominates. These are substantiated with additional photos at Appendix C. The BFL12 Assessment provides some local guidance to ensure that future development does not create similar problems.
119. Where lack of car parking is a problem on residential areas, it usually relates to the lack of it in the right places which comes back to a failure in design and layout.
120. Car ownership in Fernwood is much higher than the district and national average; nearly half of all households own 2 cars this is nearly double the County average. This is because Fernwood is not well connected to the rest of Newark, although this may improve if public transport provision increases as Fernwood grows.
121. Figure 3 from the Rural Area Profile reveals the extent of car usage compared to Nottinghamshire and England.

Figure 3: Car Ownership



122. The Adopted Allocations and Development Management DPD (2013) does not require developers to meet specific parking standards. DM5 states '*Parking provision for vehicles and cycles should be based on the scale and specific location of the development.*' NSDC describes its approach as '*flexible and pragmatic*'... *Where development is proposed in areas of known parking problems and it is likely to exacerbate these at the expense of highway safety, the Council will seek to secure sufficient off-street parking to provide for the needs of the development.*'

123. There is substantial evidence that the approach taken to parking provision on all but the first phase of Fernwood village was not adequate. NP3 should ensure that future parking provision does not cause the same problems.

NP3: Residential Parking on New Development

- 1. Schemes for major residential development should provide street layout and housing design that accommodates the car parking required based on Fernwood's rural location and associated car ownership levels.**
- 2. Proposals are required to be in accordance with;**
 - a) Space to Park guidance (or equivalent); and**
 - b) the findings in the Fernwood BFL12 Assessment at Appendix A**

124. The CIL funding secured from new development may be used by the Parish Council to work with the District and County Council to seek ways to ameliorate some of the worst areas of inadequate parking and other issues relating to the highway within the existing settlement. (see list of Projects at Appendix B and Map at Appendix C).

15. Maintaining and Enhancing the Parish's biodiversity

125. A description of the landscape has already been provided (see section 6). NP4 and NP5 are both intended to ensure that despite major development this landscape character can be maintained and where possible enhanced.

Designating a Local Green Space

126. In contributing to the consultation on the SWOT analysis one resident described Fernwood as a 'wildlife desert'. Whilst this is not entirely true it is the case that modern agricultural practices mean that the fields surrounding the village are very large with dykes or ditches in place of hedgerows. Although areas are designated as local wildlife sites they relate to the drainage furrows and two areas on the edge of the Parish. None of which can be accessed by footpath.
127. The area known locally as the Meadows is a publicly accessible area of local wildlife interest. The area is approximately 4 hectares and is managed by First Port but the Conservation Group in conjunction with Fernwood Residents Association, would like to enhance this area. The area is highly valued by residents as somewhere accessible on foot and which contains mature trees and hedgerow. Given the lack of this mature habitat in the vicinity and its location adjacent to a growing population it is important that this area remains protected and well managed.
128. The National Planning Policy Framework affords Neighbourhood Development Plans the powers to designate certain areas as Local Green Spaces. It is proposed to designate this area as a Local Green Space as it meets the eligibility criteria in the NPPF (see paragraph 77).

129. Funding will continue to be sought to assist the Parish Council in enhancing this site for the benefit of local people.

NP4: Designating the Meadows as a Local Green Space

1. The site known as the Meadows and identified on Map 9 is designated a Local Green Space.
2. So far as is consistent with its predominantly open and undeveloped character, opportunities to improve public access and interpret the ecology of the area will be encouraged for the benefit of the wider community where these proposals are consistent with conserving and restoring the biodiversity of the area.

Green Spaces, Landscaping and Biodiversity

130. The Fernwood BFL12 Assessment acknowledged that the Parish is a green and open place and scored it a 'green' for working with its site and context. Many of the trees from New Balderton Hall's landscaped grounds remained and are protected by tree preservation orders.
131. However, the Assessment also noted that *'Many of the more formal open spaces in Fernwood are not well overlooked, and their use is ambiguous, with many being laid to grass but with signs saying no ball games etc. They appear to be mainly ornamental, but are not species- rich so do not necessarily contribute to biodiversity.'*
132. Where open spaces are in the public realm but have no particular function this space becomes a maintenance cost that is incurred by all the residents. There are examples of areas in Fernwood that would have provided the same amenity value to the street but could have been part or a garden thereby removing the issue of maintenance for the wider community.
133. Future development should provide open places in a more coherent manner with spaces connected to structure pedestrian and cycle movement and for spaces to provide more support for play and social activities.
134. The land allocated for future growth includes dykes and ditches identified in NSDCs supporting documents as areas rich in local wildlife. Proposed development sites are adjacent to these sites. Major development is likely to encroach upon this delicate habitat.
135. NP5 ensures that a landscape strategy is in place to address the issues raised in the Fernwood BFL12 Assessment. NP5 also ensures the potential impact of major development is mitigated by this landscape strategy so that wildlife is protected and where possible enhanced.
136. The design principles set out in NP1 along with NP5 are considered to be the best accommodation of balancing large scale development whilst protecting the biodiversity in the Parish.

NP5: Green Spaces, Landscaping and Biodiversity

1. Major development proposals will be required to provide landscape strategies that show a clearly defined approach to the use of and access to open space.
2. Schemes that sympathetically incorporate existing natural features into the overall design will be encouraged.
3. Where it is in keeping with the existing landscape character, the use of native species in boundary treatments to maintaining and where possible enhance biodiversity on new or existing developments will be encouraged and supported. In particular, the use of native hedgerows on site boundaries instead of hard/physical structures would be encouraged.
4. Development must assess the impact of the proposals on local biodiversity. The developer must show that appropriate mitigation has been provided in order to achieve at least a zero over all biodiversity net impact. Schemes which achieve a net enhancement would be encouraged.

16. Heritage at Risk

137. Consultation with the community identified 3 buildings or structures that have local significance and that this Plan seeks to highlight. This is in addition to the non-designated heritage asset listed at Appendix D. These are
1. New Balderton Hall
 2. WW2 Air raid shelter
 3. The Water Tower (officially the Powerhouse)
138. For a description of these 3 assets see pages 17-19 and NP6 supports the identification of New Balderton Hall and the WW2 Air Raid Shelter as non-designated heritage assets. The powerhouse is already identified as a non-designated heritage asset.
139. The heritage value of the Plan area is important and the NPPF requires Local Plans and neighbourhood plans to set out a positive clear strategy for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
140. For a heritage asset to be at risk it has to be assessed to be in a poor or very bad condition. The identification of condition and occupancy will identify the risk level. The nature of the air raid shelter and the powerhouse means that they are unoccupied. It is recognised in the NPPF that the original use of some heritage assets is no longer appropriate and this can be a reason for their lack of use and disrepair. New uses can often be the key to a buildings preservation. Generally, the best way if securing the up keep of heritage assets is to keep them in active use.
141. Concern regarding New Balderton Hall relates to the unsympathetic improvements to the northern façade and a need to ensure the architectural features of the southern façade are protected.

142. NP 6 supports the principle of encouraging the renovation, redevelopment or change of use of heritage assets on the heritage at risk register where this will result in the preservation or enhancement of those assets and their setting.
143. Any change of use will only be supported where it can be shown that it will help to support a prosperous rural economy in line with national planning policy aims.

NP6: Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets

1. New Balderton Hall and the WW2 Air Raid Shelter are identified as non-designated heritage assets.
2. The development of heritage assets on the heritage at risk registers⁶ will be supported where the proposal meets all of the following criteria:
 - a) recognises the significance of the heritage asset as a central part of the design and layout; and
 - b) has special regard to the desirability of preserving the asset and its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest; and
 - c) is in accordance with any relevant site specific development briefs that have been adopted by the local planning authority; and
 - d) removes or seeks to remove the risk to the heritage asset.
3. Proposals that require a change of use of a heritage asset at risk will be considered favourably where all of the following can be demonstrated:
 - a) there is no reasonable prospect of the original use being retained or reinstated; and
 - b) the proposed development would represent a viable use that would secure the future of the heritage asset; and
 - c) where the proposed use is not for residential purposes, it will help to support a prosperous rural economy; and
 - d) the change of use will not be detrimental to the significance of the heritage asset and its setting.

17. Movement and Connections

Roads

144. A Core Strategy requirement of further development in Fernwood is transport infrastructure improvements. This includes the widening of the B6326 bridge to access Newark and the A1 and will be delivered as part of the next phase of development. However, this section relates to movement and connections within the existing Fernwood settlement, known locally as Fernwood Central.
145. The road network within Fernwood is based on a looping spine road that connects at either end to the B6326 which in turn allows access to the A1. The loop road allows connection within Fernwood but not beyond. The BFL12 Assessment confirmed what the community know. The width and parking arrangements on the loop road enables cars to drive excessively fast. (over 50mph has

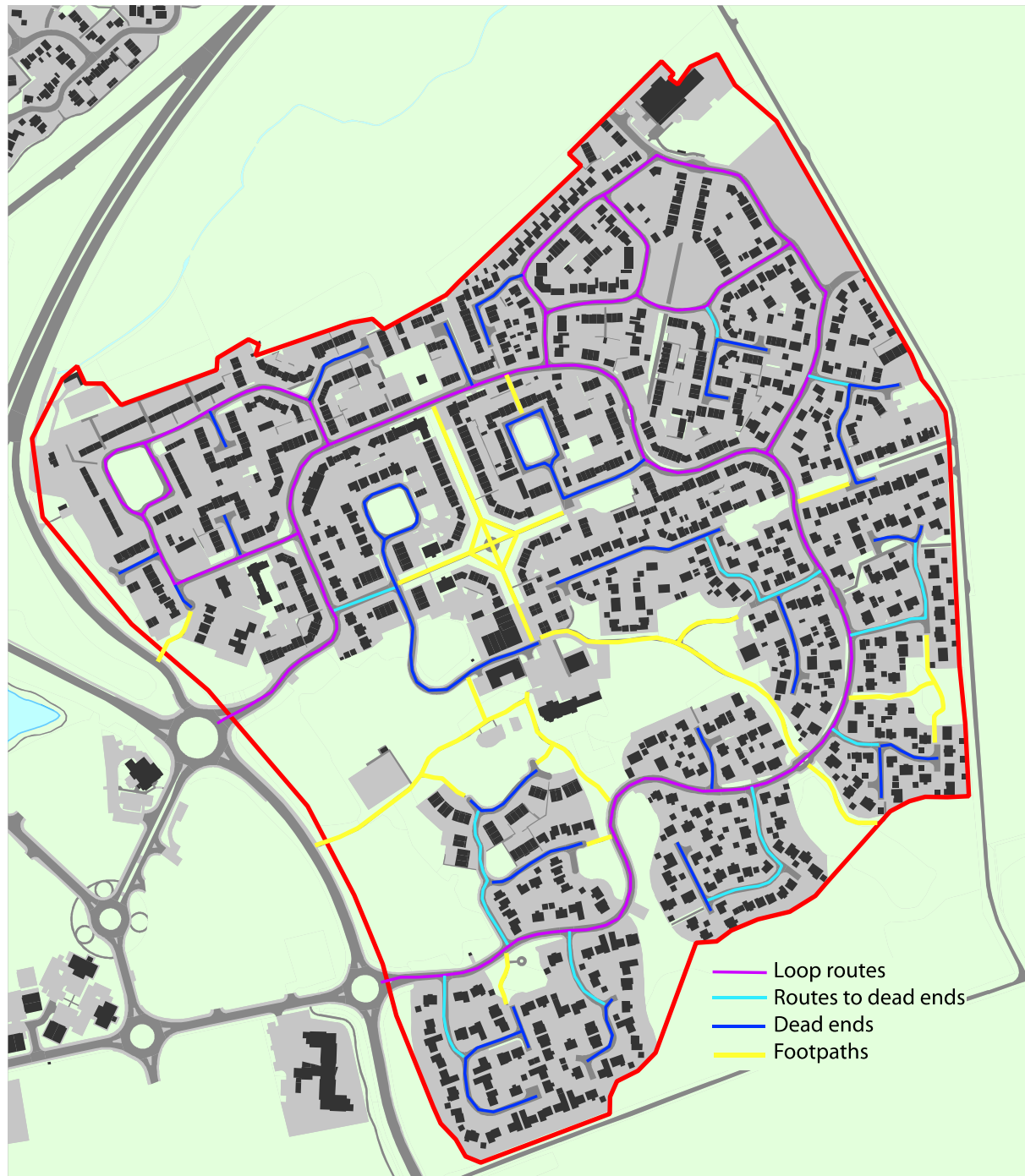
⁶ those maintained by NSDC and Historic England

been recorded). The north eastern part of Fernwood where the school is, is quite differently interconnected compared to the southern part.

146. The vehicular route to the village hall and shops, which on the Plan is the centre is not direct or easy to find due to the road layout. It is too narrow and makes access and egress difficult.

147. This road network is shown in figure 4 taken.

Figure 4



Cycling, Walking and Buses

148. One of the locational advantages Fernwood has is that it is on the edge of the Trent Valley. The land is flat and cycling around Fernwood to go either into Newark, out into the countryside or just to the local shops should provide most people with a pleasurable, healthy and easy mode of transport.
149. Although there is a dedicated cycling route to Newark there are no routes within Fernwood. The creation of a cycle network is identified as a Project at Appendix B.
150. Map 4 shows the very limited footpath network in the Parish. The Parish Council supports the extension of this footpath network and it is hoped that given the scale of the new development proposed around Fernwood, that every opportunity will be taken to secure better access to the open countryside for local people.
151. The Fernwood BFL12 Assessment shows why the local bus service is limited and not well used. However, it is hoped that one of the advantages of an expanding Fernwood is that more regular and direct links to Balderton and Newark will be provided by public transport, so long as the new developments are well connected by road to Fernwood central.
152. The Steering Group have identified a number of projects at Appendix B that relate to Fernwood central that will
- a) Make it easier to walk or cycle around Fernwood and into the countryside or into Newark
 - b) Improve the legibility of signage around Fernwood
 - c) Slow traffic down
153. See the map at Appendix D and Projects Appendix B for more details
154. In terms of planning policy, the design requirements in NP 1 should avoid the difficulties that have arisen from the development of Fernwood central (see NP1a and f in particular). However, given that this is such an issue for local people NP7 provides a more specific policy framework to ensure proposals meet the highest movement standards.

NP7: Supporting Better Movement and Connections

1. Major development proposals are required to demonstrate that they have taken into account the findings of the Fernwood BFL12 Assessment particularly that;
 - a) street layout has made use of a more gridded structure to better integrate parts of the development with each other; and
 - b) streets offer something to all users and not just to cars; shared surfaces for very quiet streets, good seating, lighting and street trees should be used to distinguish major roads from side streets; and
 - c) A hierarchy of streets should be used so that people can understand from the street they are in whether it is an important route or a more local access route; and
 - d) the layout of the scheme has enabled connections to existing cycling, walking and vehicular routes both within and out from the proposed development site.
2. Major development should include proposals which enhance the local transport network and associated infrastructure.

- 3. Proposals which improve and extend the footpath network across the Parish will be encouraged.**

18. Enhancing the Provision of Community Facilities

155. Fernwood has a Local Centre as shown on the proposals map. The range of facilities are described in detail in section 6.
156. There are some issues relating to the viability of some of the shop units (short leases) that are outside the remit of this Neighbourhood plan. The Parish Council will continue to work with the land owners to find an acceptable solution (see project list).
157. The village centre is vibrant, the village hall is already fully occupied and has been extended to accommodate the range of active social and sporting groups using the indoor and outdoor facilities. As the population grows around Fernwood it is expected that there will be a need to extend the size and range of facilities in Fernwood.
158. The additional phase of development to the north will require a doubling in size of the primary school and the provision of some sports fields. Development to the south will include the creation of another Local Centre to include an additional primary school and several retail/community buildings. However, residents are concerned that there has been little consideration of how the growing demands by future residents will link with the existing provision in the existing Local Centre.
159. The Parish Council are concerned that a lack of a coherent plan for the range of facilities required when all of Fernwood is built out may mean adhoc facilities are built as part of the other housing schemes that may not be well located for existing Fernwood residents or that new provision might compete with the existing local centre. This in turn could erode this sense of community that has emerged in Fernwood since the creation of a Fernwood Residents Association in 2005 and the Parish Council in 2008.
160. NP8 supports proposals that include building additional community facilities that will be required when the 2 further phases of development are built, but requires a more strategic approach to the consideration of what they are and their location within the new developments to ensure they can be accessed from the existing Fernwood settlement.

NP8: Enhancing the Provision of Community Facilities

1. **Proposals for new or improved community facilities within the existing local centre will be supported where it can be demonstrated that;**
 - a) **the proposed use is compatible with adjoining and nearby uses; and**
 - b) **any increasing in car parking can be accommodated within the site or would not adversely affect car parking provision for other users of the Local Centre.**
2. **The provision of community facilities in accordance with NSDC policies will be supported where it can be demonstrated that;**
 - a) **their location can be safely and directly accessed by all the residents of the Parish; and**
 - b) **the type of community facility will meet the needs of the Fernwood community.**

19. Implementation

161. The policies in this Plan will be implemented by Newark and Sherwood District Council as part of their development management process. Where applicable, Fernwood Parish Council will also be actively involved, for example as part of the pre-application process as outlined in Key principle 1. Whilst NSDC will be responsible for development management, the Parish Council will use this Neighbourhood Plan to frame their representations on submitted planning applications.
162. There are several areas of activity which will affect delivery and each is important in shaping Fernwood Parish in the months and years ahead. These comprise:
- a) The statutory planning process, such as the Neighbourhood Plan, Newark and Sherwood District Council's Core Strategy and the National Planning Policy Framework which will direct and shape private developer and investor interest in Fernwood which will result in Fernwood increasing in size by 300%.
 - b) Investment in and active management of public services, and community assets, together with other measures to support local services for the vitality and viability for the Parish. In the context of the prevailing economic climate and public funding, there is recognition that public investment in the Parish will be challenging to secure.
 - c) The voluntary and community (third) sector will have a strong role to play particularly in terms of local community infrastructure, events and Parish life. This sector may play a stronger role in the future.
 - d) The role of the Parish Council in delivering the projects that have been identified as part of this Neighbourhood Planning process.
163. The Neighbourhood Plan will become part of a hierarchy of planning documents. In relation to improvements to the Plan area, the Parish Council will also look to District and County Council investment programmes.

20. Monitoring and Review

164. The impact Neighbourhood Plan policies have on influencing the shape and direction of development across the Plan area during the Plan period will be monitored by Fernwood Parish Council.
165. The Parish Council will publish a report on the implementation of the Plan annually. The findings of the report will be shared with Newark and Sherwood District Council.
166. If it is apparent that any policy in this Plan has unintended consequences or is ineffective it will be reviewed. It is the expectation of the Neighbourhood Plan group and the Parish Council that there will be a complete review of the Plan 5 years after it has been 'made' and thereafter at 5 yearly intervals until the expiration of the Plan.
167. Any amendments to the Plan will only be made following consultation with Newark and Sherwood District Council, local residents and other statutory stake holders as required by legislation.

21. Appendix A: Building for Life 12 Assessment

The BFL 12 report is part of this Plan but is in a separate appendix due to file size. It is on the Neighbourhood Plan web site.

Appendix B: List of Community Projects

To support the Plan policies, there follows a list of projects that relate directly to achieving the Neighbourhood Plan vision.

Project 1

Seek funding and organisational structures to establish youth facilities in the village.

Project 2

Work with NSDC, local landowners and developers to seek ways of extending the footpath network across the Parish.

Project 3

Support habitat improvements. E.g. planting wild flower verges, encouraging maintenance of water courses, and the enhancement of the Meadows; seeking opportunities for setting up similar initiatives across the Parish as the built area is extended.

Project 4

Work with Nottinghamshire County Council and bus operators (including community transport providers) to secure improved and more direct bus services to Newark.

Project 5

To work with developers to establish further community facilities at a scale and in a location that complements the existing services.

Project 6

Seek creative solutions to remove the constraint on the Parish Council and residents to make improvements to the public realm.

Project 7

Work with the Nottinghamshire County Council, NSDC, the local nursery and New Balderton Hall to improve access and car parking for the nursery to support the functioning of the local centre.

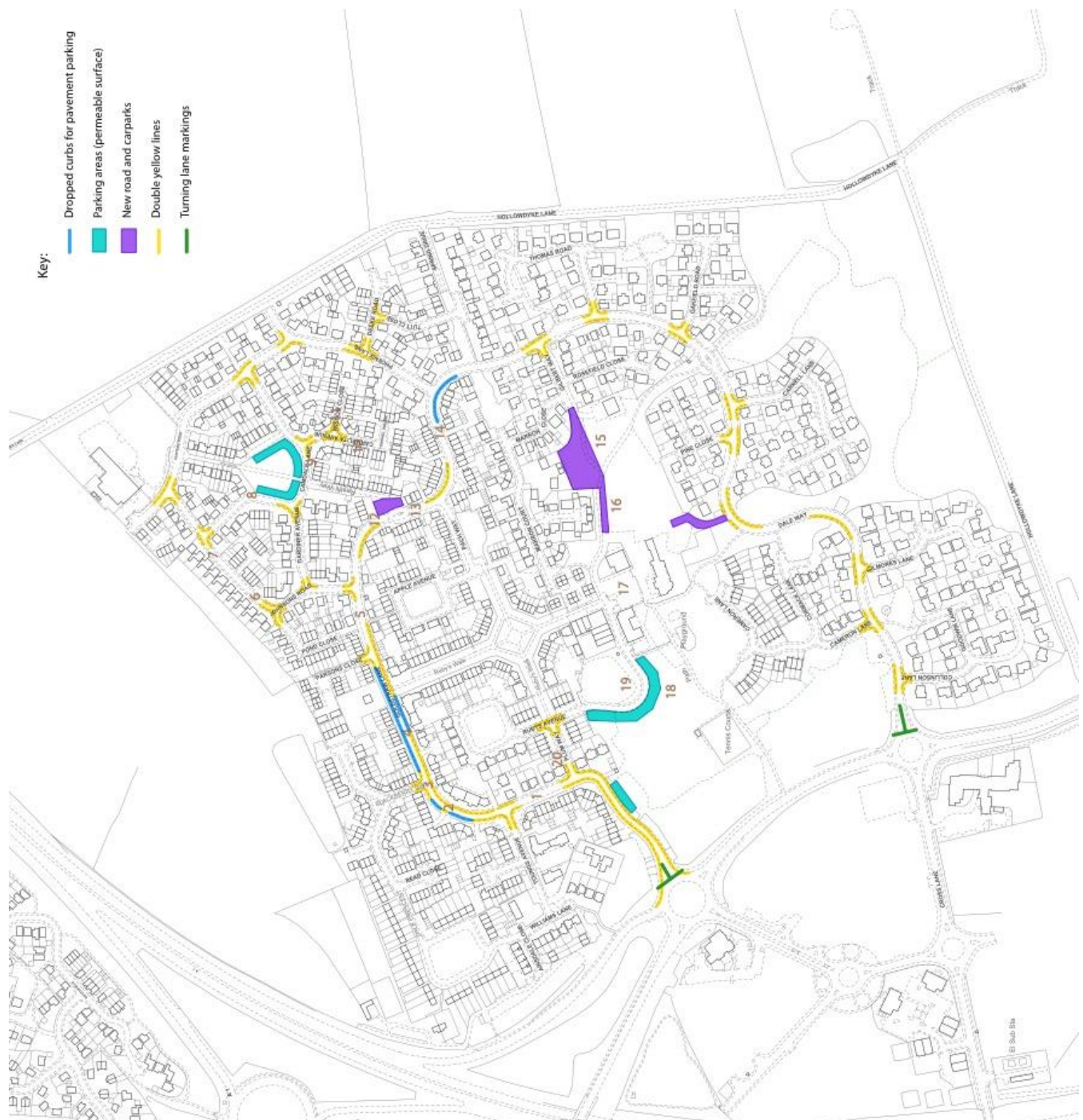
Project 8

Parish Council and residents to work with Nottinghamshire County Council and NSDC to work out and implement design solutions that address the existing problems with car parking and road safety across Fernwood the suggestions in Appendix C should be used as a starting point for discussion.

Project 9

Promoting the military and medical history of the area and renovating the air raid shelter.

Appendix C: Car Parking Problem Areas and Proposed Solutions



numbers refer to photos please see over leaf









Appendix D: List of Non designated Heritage Assets

The Heritage Gateway web site <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> provides more information.

- 69. [Balderton Airfield](#)
- 71. [POSSIBLE CROPMARKS AT BALDERTON](#)
- 73. [LIME KILN AT BALDERTON](#)
- 75. [CROPMARKS AT BALDERTON](#)
- 77. [MEDIEVAL / POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM BALDERTON](#)
- 79. [WINDMILL AT BALDERTON](#)
- 81. [BRICK KILN AT BALDERTON](#)
- 83. [CIVIL WAR DEFENCES AT BALDERTON](#)
- 85. [Toll Bar House](#)
- 87. [Powerhouse at former Balderton Hospital](#)
- 89. [LINEAR FEATURES AND ENCLOSURE AT BALDERTON](#)