

Haydon Bridge – Gateway to Hadrian's Wall Country

**Haydon Parish Plan
2008 – 2018
and Village Design Statement**

**Final Reports and Action Plan
October 2008**

Table of contents

	Foreword.....	3
	Executive summary.....	4
1	Introduction and structure of the plan	5
2	How the work for the Plan was carried out	6
3	Parish profile.....	10
4	What we have found – key issues	19
5	Putting our Plan in a wider context	23
6	The way ahead.....	26
7	Action Plan	37
	Appendix 1	48

Foreword

It is just over 10 years since we last completed a Parish Plan (then called a Parish Appraisal). It resulted in some major and tangible achievements, including the building of the new Community Centre.

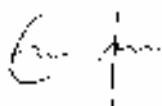
This Parish Plan comes at a time of change for the Parish itself, for example the potential impact of the bypass on both the economy and well-being of our community. There is also wider change in the structures of local government with the disappearance of Tynedale Council, and the creation of the new Northumberland wide unitary council in 2009.

Parish Plans are important for three main reasons. Firstly, they identify issues of importance to our community through the public consultation that goes with the plan. Secondly, they provide the evidence to support applications for public, private and charitable funding to support initiatives or projects identified by groups in the Parish. Thirdly, they provide information for a range of organisations – for example local and regional government, the health service, and other public, private and third sector organisations – about the Parish, the services it needs and the potential for investment as partners in our future.

In developing the Parish Plan local residents have been consulted and involved in a range of ways to ensure that the plan reflects the main interests and priorities of the Parish. Following approval of the plan by the Parish Council on 10 April 2008, the Parish Council and Parish Plan group then undertook a detailed set of consultation meetings with potential partners to refine the action plan and get their support for its implementation. We have been delighted by the positive response we have received and look forward to working with our partners to deliver on the action plan.

On behalf of the Parish Council I would like to thank the volunteers on the Steering Group which has led the development of the plan. I would also like to thank the Haydon News and its volunteers for distributing the questionnaire and for hosting regular updates on the progress of the plan, Community Action Northumberland for their support, guidance and funding and, of course, to all the residents of Haydon Parish who have attended meetings, completed questionnaires and made sure that their views were incorporated in the Plan.

It is OUR plan. We hope as many of you as possible will get involved in turning it into reality.



Esmond Faulks
Chairman, Haydon Parish Council

Executive Summary

Haydon is a rural parish situated in the South Tyne Valley some 8 miles west of Hexham, our nearest market town. Our population is approximately 2092. The Parish Plan was carried out during the period March 2007 to March 2008. It involved wide consultation with a good response from nearly 300 people attending public meetings and events and 450 households completing questionnaires.

Our residents think that Haydon Parish is a great place to live. However, they have a key set of concerns which relate to its future sustainability after the bypass is completed in the spring of 2009. These issues relate to the future economy, the physical environment, and the well-being of the communities that make-up the Parish.

The Parish Plan provides a set of recommendations for action under three main themes:

1. Ensuring a sustainable economy and clear and marketable identity for the parish after the bypass

This covers: expanding tourism and leisure; better information about what is available; promoting our heritage; improving our environment through more car parking, improved physical landscaping, and improved signage; improving Transport links; strengthening our business community and promoting inward investment; and creating a clear 'marketable' identity for the Parish.

2. Enhancing the physical design, environment and accessibility of the village/parish after the bypass

This covers: development of a Village Design Statement for Haydon Bridge; the scale, type and tenure of future housing; environmental challenges and approach; and flooding.

3. Re-energising our sense of well-being within a socially inclusive community

This covers: re-energising our sense of community; health and families; children, young people and schools; sport and exercise; and older people.

We have developed an action plan, setting out short, medium and long-term actions to take the Parish Plan forward. This sets out the actions, both for ourselves as a Parish, but also to enable external partner organisations to work with us to deliver on the Parish Plan. Following our consultation meetings with other stakeholders this final version of the Parish Plan includes their involvement in the action plan.

1. Introduction and structure of the plan

1.1 Introduction

This report describes the process and results of developing the Haydon Parish Plan during the 12 month period March 2007 to March 2008, and of working with partners to firm up the action plan during the period April to September 2008 when we held a series of consultation meetings with other stakeholders.

Developing the Parish Plan has been a major community initiative which has involved two questionnaire surveys of all households in the Parish, as well as public consultation meetings, focus groups and exhibitions. This has resulted in a lot of local people being directly involved in contributing to the development of the Parish Plan. 451 households responded to one or both of the surveys, and nearly 300 people attended public meetings. This scale of involvement highlights how much local residents care about the future well-being and sustainability of their community.

The process of developing the Parish Plan has provided information about the aspirations, hopes and fears of local residents. It has provided clear evidence about what is important to local residents to ensure that Haydon Bridge with its surrounding communities is a wonderful place to live and invest in for the future.

1.2 Structure of the Plan

The plan comprises 2 linked reports:

- **The Parish Plan** itself
- **The Village Design Statement** which goes alongside the Parish Plan

These two reports can be accessed as follows:

- Paper copies are available through the Public Library in Haydon Bridge
- Copies are also be available in PDF format on the Visit Haydon Bridge website: www.visit-haydon-bridge.co.uk

There is also an **Evidence Pack** which provides the reports from all the local events and meetings that were held to develop the plan, as well as the questionnaire distributed to households in the Parish. Documents in the Evidence Pack are in bracketed numbers e.g. (1) and listed in Appendix 1 of the Parish Plan. They are not available in paper format for cost reasons. However, they are available in PDF format through the Visit Haydon Bridge website: www.visit-haydon-bridge.co.uk

In order to make the report as accessible as possible, alternative formats can be made available on request.

2. How the work for the Plan was carried out

Deciding to develop the plan and securing the funding

The decision to develop the Parish Plan was taken by the Parish Council in late 2006. It was prompted by the need to address, among other things, the economic and social implications for the Parish of the forthcoming Haydon Bridge bypass. Three Parish Councillors and a local resident who was asked to co-ordinate the work on the plan, formed an initial Steering Group. A successful funding application for £1500 was made to Community Action, Northumberland. The Parish Council provided an additional £95 funding.

Starting off – the first public meeting

An initial public meeting was advertised in the Haydon News and using posters, and held in March 2007. It was attended by over 60 people living in the Parish. Participants were invited to identify issues for the Parish under 10 broad themes (1).

The Parish Plan Steering Group

At the public meeting a number of other volunteers joined the Steering Group. The Steering Group held three meetings to review the information and ideas from the public meeting, and from that divided the development work for the plan into three broad areas, with a sub group working on each area. They were:

- Our economy and identify
- The Village Design after the by pass
- Our community

The Steering Group continued to meet throughout the development work for the plan, and met 11 times in all over the full period of the plan.

Its members were:

Sonja Bailes (A)	Aron Mazel (A)
Benedict Bates (C)	Kate Minto (C)
Eileen Charlton** (A,C)	Mike Parkin** (B)
Peter Fletcher (A,C)	Pauline Wallis (C)
Steve Ford (C)	Don Woodward (A)
Jane Hart*	
Mick Hall (B)	

*= Community Action, Northumberland.

**= Parish Councillor

(A) = member of the Economy sub group

(B) = member of the Village Design sub group

(C) = member of the Community sub group

Paul Carruthers and Richard Snowdon** were also members of the Parish Plan Group during the early part of the plan's development and Howard Oliver** provided input to the economy and identity sub group.

Ian Foster was a member of the Economy and Identity sub group. Marcus Byron, a local resident and graphic designer designed the Parish Plan and Village Design Statement reports.

Economy and identity sub group

The sub group met four times. A synthesis of views and ideas from the initial public meeting was drawn up and aims and objectives developed (2)

In order to ensure a true reflection of views from local businesses, this was followed by two consultation meeting held on 19th September 2007 (3) and 11th October. All known businesses in the parish were circulated with information and invited to the meetings. At these meetings agreement was reached over a plan to include short and long term aims, outputs and outcomes (4).

In addition to the consultations held within the Parish, the economy sub group also had two meetings with Hadrian's Wall Heritage (HWH) in order to get their advice on the potential of the Parish to link up the economic aspects of the Parish Plan with the wider development of the local economy and tourism in relation to the Hadrian's Wall corridor and the North-East. Finally, a list of local businesses was compiled that could form the basis of a local Business Directory.

Village Design sub group

A major set of issues to emerge from the first public meeting in March 2007 related to the environment and liveability around the centre of Haydon Bridge itself. The potential impact of the bypass in taking main road from the A69 away from the centre of the village was seen to provide an opportunity to make improvements to the centre of the village, including the conservation area.

The Steering Group explored the potential of developing a Village Design Statement. Village Design statements are produced by communities to identify local character and set out design guidance to help guide new development. If adopted by the local planning authority, in our case Tynedale District Council, they become a formal part of the Planning Framework in the form of Supplementary Planning Guidance. This requires developers to meet the criteria laid down in the Village Design Statement in planning new housing and other developments in the Parish.

The Village Design sub group first of all walked the village a number of times in order to look at the issues raised at the first public meeting. This was followed by a meeting with the Conservation Officer from Tynedale District Council to discuss issues relating to the conservation area.

A display and public consultation was held on 14th November 2007 (5). The public consultation was followed up with a questionnaire (6) that was distributed to all households in the Parish with the February 2008 edition of the Haydon News. 161 questionnaires – a response of nearly 20% - were returned. The results were analysed independently (7).

Community sub group

The community sub group met 4 times. As with the economy sub group, first of all a synthesis of views and ideas was drawn up and aims and objectives developed (8). The communities sub group had a broad agenda to cover, and addressed it by breaking it down into themes and holding consultations on those themes.

Sport: A public meeting was held on 29th November 2007 (9).

Community Groups: A public meeting was held with community groups on 16th January 2008 (10). A list of community groups was compiled, which could form the basis of a community groups directory. In addition community groups were invited to complete a short questionnaire and feedback form on how they saw the Parish and their group developing over the next 5-10 years (11).

Older people: a focus group was held on the 29th January 2008 (12).

High School: a meeting was held with the High School on 4th December 2007 to discuss strengthening links between the High School and the Parish (13)

Young people: a meeting was held with youth leaders and young people on 4th February 2008 (14).

Flood Group: Before work on the Parish Plan started, a Flood Group had been set up in the Parish in response to the flooding that occurred in the winter of 2005. The Flood group continued its work alongside the work of the Parish Plan group, and its proposals for action are included in the action plan for the Parish Plan.

Housing Needs Survey

The work for the Parish Plan identified the need for some affordable housing, but a lack of clarity as to the volume, size and type of dwelling unit, and tenure type needed. Agreement was reached to undertake a Housing Needs Survey, with the support of Tynedale Council. The Housing Needs survey was issued at the end of February 2008, to 956 households, with a response deadline of the end of March. The survey (15) was in two parts. Part 1 was for all households. Part 2 was only for households which identified that they had a housing need. 290 responses were received for Part 1, a response rate of 30.3% which is very high for a postal survey and which reinforces the significance of housing as a local issue. 63 responses were received for Part 2, a response rate of 6.6%. The survey was analysed by Tynedale Council and the results are available in the Evidence Pack (16).

Testing and public scrutiny of the draft plan

When the first public meeting was held in March 2007 to launch the plan, a commitment was made to hold a follow up meeting in the Community Centre to present the draft recommendations and Action plan and subject it to the scrutiny of residents of the Parish. An exhibition and open day was held during the day on 5th March 2008. This included a session in the afternoon to which the local authorities and local organisations were also invited. In the evening of the same day a public meeting was held at which the plan was

formally presented and comments and ideas for improvement were made. 96 came either to the exhibition or public meeting, and changes were made to the draft plan based on the comments received (17).

Communication

Articles and updates were put in the Haydon News, which is circulated to almost all households in the Parish, on a regular basis.

Linking with the Parish Council

The work on the Parish Plan was commissioned by the Parish Council. The Steering Group reported back regularly to the Parish Council on progress during the course of the Parish Plan's development.

Linking with Tynedale Council

Contact was made with Tynedale Council to ensure it was aware of the Parish Plan's development. An interim report was submitted to Tynedale Council in September 2007 identifying initial priority areas for the plan and some of the implications in terms of funding requirements.

Approving the Plan and consulting on the action plan

The Parish Plan was approved by Haydon Parish Council at its meeting on 10 April 2008. The action plan was seen as a working draft to be tested in consultation with other agencies. A Parish Plan Development Group has been set up with members from the Parish Council and Parish Plan Steering Group, and continued support from Community Action Northumberland.

Consultation on the draft action plan and Village Design Statement, including face to face meetings where indicated with an asterix*, has been carried out with:

- Tynedale Council*
- Northumberland County Council*
- Northumberland National Park Authority*
- North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*
- Hadrian's Wall Heritage*
- Highways Agency
- Northumberland Tourism Ltd
- Community Foundation*

The Parish Plan and draft action plan has also been sent to Milecastle Housing, Northumberland Care Trust; and the Joint Implementation Team for the new unitary Northumberland Council which will operate from April 2009.

A number of these organisations are now actively involved in supporting the Parish Council and Parish Plan Development Group in taking the Parish Plan forward to implementation.

As the final version of the Parish Plan is published we are now preparing to launch the Haydon Bridge and Haydon Parish Development Trust, as a vehicle to work alongside the Parish Council to drive the delivery of our Plan.

3. Parish Profile – Haydon Parish, a good place to live and work

The Parish profile comprises two parts:

- Firstly, a summary demographic analysis of the Parish and its population – further information is available in the Evidence pack (18)
- Secondly, a pen picture of how life in the Parish has evolved over the past 130 years

3.1 The Parish and its population

3.1.1 Haydon Parish



Haydon is a rural ward set to the west of Hexham in the Tyne Valley.

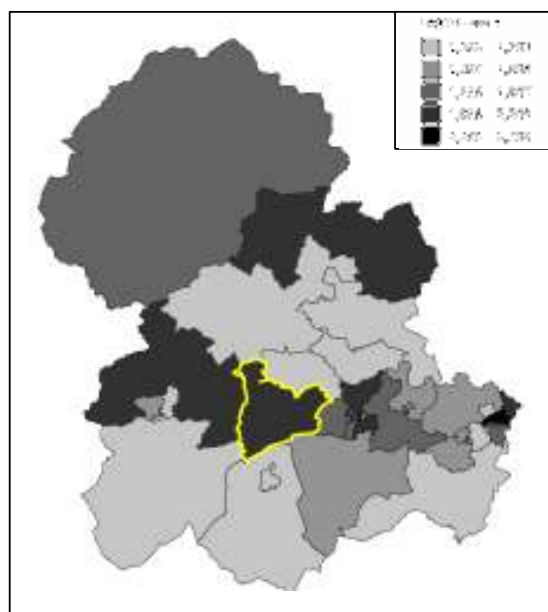
This map shows the boundaries of Haydon parish. The parish boundary is coterminous with the electoral ward boundary up to May 2009 when the new Northumberland wide Council comes in to being.

Background to this data

There is a large amount of publicly available data which helps to give a broad picture of the local area in terms of population (age profile, health,

education etc), economy, benefits uptake and housing but much of this is only available at a Tynedale or Northumberland level rather than Parish level. Clearly this does not give us the best picture of the situation in Haydon Parish and for this reason the data given here is, unless stated otherwise, all from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2001 census data which is available at parish level, updated or added to where possible.

3.1.2 Population profile



Population

Using Census figures from 2001, the parish of Haydon contains 3.4% of the population of Tynedale and 0.8% of Northumberland. According to 2004 population estimates, Haydon Parish has 2,092 residents and Tynedale local authority has 59,300 residents.

Sex and age band

Of the 2,092 residents, 1,023 (49%) are male and 1,069 (51%) are female. The average age is 42.

The age spread of the population shows that: 48% of the population

is within the 30-59 age bracket; 21.5% is over retirement age; 17% is aged 15 or under; 13.5% is aged 16-29.

There is a slightly higher percentage of children aged 5-7 and people aged 75-89, and slightly less children aged 10-14 and people aged 60-64 than in Tynedale or Northumberland.

Detailed information on the resident population of Haydon Parish by broad ethnic group is not available but we know that there are few people from any of the black and minority ethnic (BME) groups living locally. For Tynedale as a whole 98.5% of the population is white compared with 89.5% for England as a whole.

3.1.3 Tenure and housing type

The 2001 census indicates there are 830 households in Haydon. Of these:

- 58% (481 households) own their own homes, either outright or with a mortgage or loan - 8% less than in Northumberland and 11% less than in Tynedale as a whole
- 42% of households rent their properties – 19% from social landlords/housing associations and 23% from the private sector

A high proportion of houses are in the lower Council tax bandings – 42% Band A, 15% each in Band B and C.

Information on types of housing shows a lower level of detached and semi detached houses and flats and a higher level of terraced housing than the average for Northumberland.

In March 2004, Haydon Parish had 889 dwellings, and Tynedale had 26,243. We estimate that, allowing for housing growth, there are approximately 950 dwellings in the Parish today. This takes account of new housing development in the parish, including: 42 new freehold and shared ownership homes in the Innerhaugh development in 2004; and 12 new flats for social rent opposite the library on the former Heslop's yard; and other infill development in Haydon Bridge. A further 20 new homes for sale have been given planning permission at Tait's Yard, and a further planning application is due in May 2008 for around 40 affordable homes on the Showfield site. There has also been a small amount of development in other parts of the Parish.

These developments have led to an increase in population particularly, with Innerhaugh, mainly at the younger end of the age spectrum i.e. young families with young children.

3.1.4 Travel to work, benefits and employment

Travel to work

The table below shows that a higher percentage of people in Haydon Parish work from home than in Tynedale or Northumberland and most people work within a 10 mile radius of their home.

Employment and employment benefits

Employment figures show a lower level of full-time employment, but a higher level of part-time employment and a significantly higher level of self employment than England. Overall this means a lower unemployment rate than the England average, though this has to be balanced against the high level of part-time employment and the implications for income levels of that.

Haydon has a lower level of people claiming benefits than either Tynedale as a whole or England.

3.1.5 Education

Government data for 2005/2006 shows that children living in the Parish have a higher level of education attainment at age 7, but lower for older age groups than Tynedale as a whole. The attainment of school students achieving 5 or more A – C grades at GCSE is 12% below the Tynedale level.

60% of adults have some qualifications and the percentage of people in the Parish with a degree or professional qualification is higher than for Northumberland as a whole. However, this means that 40% adults of working age (25-54) have no or low qualifications.

Data on the main schools that serve most children living in the Parish paints a very positive picture:

- Shaftoe Trust First School was assessed by Ofsted in April 2008 as Good, with many outstanding features, including the leadership of the head teachers and governors, effectiveness of the Foundation Stage (nursery and reception), and the overall personal development and well-being of the children
- Allendale Middle School was assessed by Ofsted in September 2007 as being Good, with mathematics teaching regarded as an exemplar for other schools. Key stage tests rate the school as fifth in Northumberland, with an aggregate score 18 points above the national average
- Haydon Bridge Community High School and Sport College was assessed by Ofsted in October 2007 as being Good, with some outstanding features. Based on the Achievement and Attainment Tables for January 2008, the school is amongst the top performing schools based on sustained improvement in 5+ A*-C GCSEs. This consistent improvement made the High School the top school in the North-East for consistently good results and an improvement to 55% A*-C (including English and Maths against a backdrop of a high percentage of Special Educational Needs (ESN) children

The recently formed North Pennine Learning Partnership Trust is an educational trust including Haydon Bridge High School and Allendale Middle School and has as its aims raising standards of education for all people in the area covered by the Trust, which includes the whole of Haydon Parish.

3.1.6 Health and unpaid care

At the 2001 census, most (64.1%) of people in Haydon Parish said that they had good health, although the Tynedale figure as a whole came out higher at 69%. 36.3% of people in Haydon Parish said that their health was only fairly good, compared to 22.7% in Tynedale. But 9.5% of people in Haydon Parish stated they did not have good health compared with only 8.27% in Tynedale as a whole. 20% consider themselves to have a long term, limiting illness. Overall we are healthier than the north-east average, but not as healthy as the Tynedale average.

Approximately 10.4% (210 people) of the parish population provide unpaid care at one level or another during the week.

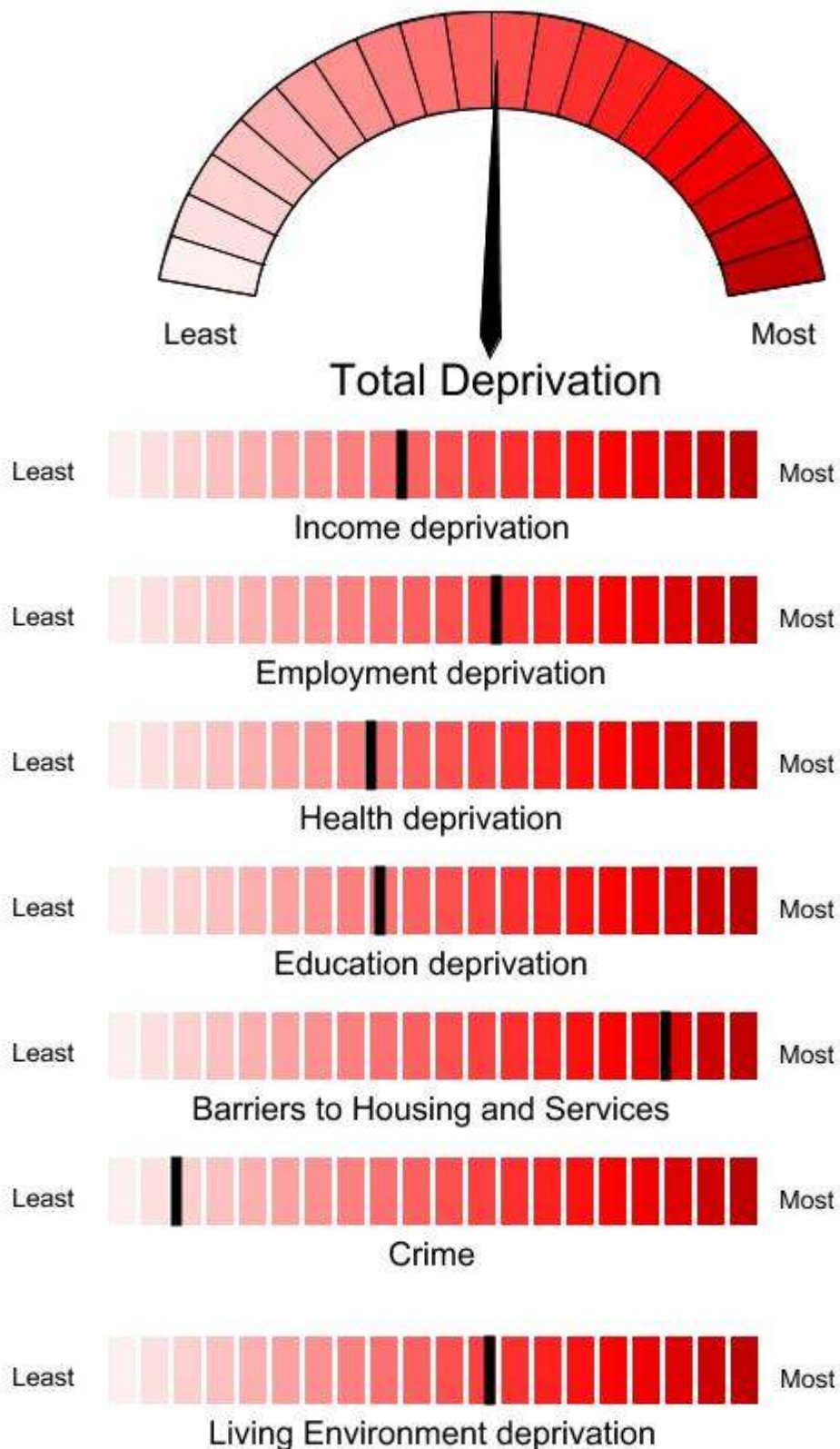
3.1.7 Benefits

The uptake of various state benefits amongst working age people in Haydon Parish is very similar to uptake in Tynedale as a whole apart from uptake of Incapacity Benefit which, in February 2007, was some 7% higher than in Tynedale and 15% above the England level.

3.1.8 Deprivation

The Department of Communities & Local Government (DCLG) has produced an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which ranks all 32,482 neighbourhoods (lower super output areas) in England on a range of topics – income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment – and also allocates a 'Total Deprivation' ranking. The most deprived neighbourhood in England has a rank of 1. The pictorial representation of deprivation in Haydon Parish is shown below, followed by the detailed rankings behind this.

We can see from this that Haydon Parish performs in the middle third of national rankings in all deprivation topics except Crime, which falls just outside the 10% least deprived in England, and Barriers to housing and services where Haydon Parish is in the 15% most deprived in England. However, in terms of the overall IMD ranking, Haydon Parish again falls in the middle third of the country.



3.2 The Parish then and now

Our heritage

The easy crossing point of the River Tyne in the middle of the parish would have provided a strong attraction for human settlement in the Haydon Parish for thousands of years. Ancient carved stones at Tony's Patch, Joicey's Shaft, and High Shaw show that human occupation extends back to Neolithic times, over 4000 years ago, when people first began to practice farming. It is likely that this early human habitation was followed by a continuous period of

settlement until the present day. Evidence of this includes: Bronze Age people burying their dead at West Wharmley and Low Morrales around 3000 years ago; native settlements during the Roman period; deserted medieval villages scattered through the parish; bastles and peles built during the period of border raiding between the 12th and 16th centuries; and, closer to the present time, considerable evidence of mining and the coming of the railways.

Haydon Parish in the 19th century

The History and Directory of Northumberland, Hexham Division, Edited by T F Bulmer was originally published in 1866. A later edition with a foreword dated 1886 tells us about Haydon Ecclesiastical Parish "The parish stretches from Stublick to Sewingshields on the Roman Wall, a distance of about 6½ mles as the crow flies, and from Capon Wood in the east to Whitechapel in the west, about 4 miles". At the time this book was published, the parish was divided into the townships of Brokenheugh, Deanraw, Elrington, Haydon Bridge North Side, Haydon Bridge South Side, Langley, Lipwood, Moralee and Whinnetley. Whilst these names still exist today, according to the Tynedale Council Local Development Framework there are now three major settlements in the parish, Chesterwood, Haydon Bridge and Langley.

Haydon was originally part of Warden Parish, but it became a parish in its own right in 1879.

In 1881, the parish had a population of 2365. Census data shows the population of Haydon Parish in 1801 to be 1084. Over the next 80 years, the population rose steadily so that by 1811 this had become 1847 and by 1841 it was 2085.

In 1886, the principal village in the parish was Haydon Bridge.

There were a number of places of worship in the parish by 1886:

In Haydon Bridge:

- St Cuthbert's Anglican church built, mainly from stone taken from the old church at Haydon, in 1796
- The Chapel of the Independents (later to become the Congregational Chapel) established in 1818
- A United Methodist Free Church chapel erected in 1856
- A Catholic chapel erected in 1873
- A Wesleyan Chapel erected in 1874

Elsewhere in the parish:

- A Primitive Methodist Chapel at Deanraw
- A United Methodist Free Church Chapel at Langley erected in 1849

A grammar school opened in Haydon Bridge in 1685 but by 1879 this had become an elementary school. There were also schools at Deanraw and

Grindon and a schoolroom was added to the UMFC Chapel at Langley in 1877.

A Library and Newsroom was established in Haydon Bridge in 1836, which later became the Reading Rooms.

Gas lighting came to Haydon Bridge on 2nd February 1860 with, by 1886, a total of seventeen gas lights in the village.

Haydon Bridge Ironworks was established in 1843 and there was considerable lead mining to the north of the village. In Langley, there was lead smelting, coal mining, a saw mill and a brick and tile manufacturer.

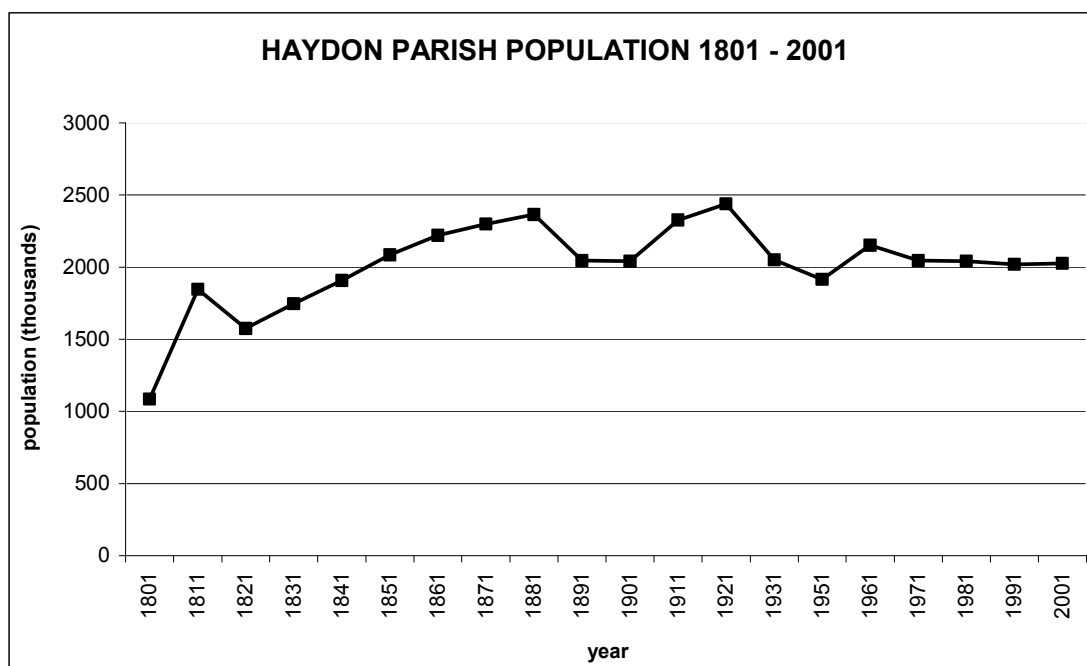
There were 180 businesses in the parish, including Haydon Co-op in Haydon Bridge North Side. These were:

Type of business	No in parish in 1886
Academies and schools	4
Agents (i.e. sales reps)	4
Blacksmiths	4
Boot & shoe makers	6
Butchers	3
Carters	2
Chemist & druggist	1
Coal dealers	2
Confectioners	3
Cowkeepers	19
Fancy goods dealers	2
Farmers	51
Fire & life agents (i.e. insurance agents)	9
Grocers and provision dealers	14
Hinds and shepherds	8
Hotels and inns	8
Ironfounders	1
Joiners, cabinet makers, cartwrights & builders	5
Lead merchants	2
Linen & wool drapers	2
Milliners & dressmakers	14
Painter, paper hanger & coachbuilder	1
Plumbers, gasfitters & whitesmiths etc	3
Saddler	1
Solicitor	1
Stonemasons & builders	3
Surgeons	2
Tailors & drapers	4
Timber merchants etc	1

Haydon Parish in the 21st century

In 2001, the parish had a population of 2092. The changing pattern of the population from the beginning of the 19th century can be seen from the chart

below. It has increased to little over 1,000 in 1800 to nearly 2,500 in 1921, and is now steady at nearly 2,100.



The number of churches have reduced from 7 to 4:

- St Cuthbert's Anglican Church and Haydon Old Church
- Haydon Bridge Methodist Church
- The Catholic Church of St Johns
- Langley Chapel

There number of schools have reduced from 3 to 2, with children having to travel to Allendale for part of their education.

There is no gas in the parish and no major industry. In 2007, there were at least 71 businesses in Haydon Parish, though we believe that this is an underestimate. Amongst these, there were:

Type of business	No in parish
Accommodation, eating & drinking	7
Agriculture	17
Art & Photography	3
Building	8
Education	1
Electrical	2
Garages & motoring	2
Hair & beauty	1
Health & veterinary	1
Joinery	5
Leisure	2
Manufacturing	2
Painting & decorating	2

Type of business	No in parish
Plumbing & heating	2
Professional & financial services	4
Retail & delivery	8
Transport	4

This indicates that there is still a significant agricultural base to the parish economy.

4. What we have found – Key issues, aims and objectives

4.1 The first public meeting

The first public meeting in March 2007 invited local residents in the Parish to identify issues under a number of themes:

- Leisure, play and sport
- Environment and heritage
- Older people
- Village facilities and services
- Children and young people
- Families
- Economy and employment
- Health and care
- Transport
- Education
- What have we missed out?

The open meeting produced a rich agenda of issues and ideas

This section of the Parish Plan summarises the key issues identified from this and the other consultation exercises that were held.

4.2 Haydon Parish – a good place to live

Overall almost everyone we talked to felt that Haydon Parish was a good place to live, with a good quality of life. This was true both of families that had lived in the Parish for a number of generations and of people who had moved into the Parish in recent years. The things that people valued included:

- The rural feel and the high quality environment which living in the Parish provides
- Having local amenities and services
- Having a Parish Voice through the Haydon News
- Feeling safe in our community and having a sense of neighbourliness
- Generally good relations between different generations
- Good facilities and local infrastructure
- Good public transport East and West

- A good range of local groups and clubs for social activities, and sports
- Local Heritage on our doorstep, for example Hadrian's Wall, our connection with the painter John Martin, and lead and coal mining

4.3 Some key concerns about the future

However, there were also some major concerns about the future well-being of the Parish and its population. The main concerns were:

- Sustaining local businesses and services, and enhancing the economic future of the village and Parish once the A69 by-pass opens in the spring of 2009, by creating a positive climate for local and inward investment
- Sustaining the infrastructure of local shops and services, which are seen as integral to the future well-being of all sections of our community, from young people to our growing ageing population
- The future of education for children in the Parish, given the uncertainty about the future plans for education in Northumberland and the need for the Parish and schools to develop a closer partnership
- The need to support young people in the Parish so that they feel valued in their local community
- The future of Primary Care in the Parish, particularly given the importance it is seen to have as one of the core services for the local community
- The environmental risk to Haydon Bridge from flooding, not just from the River South Tyne, but more widely from the effects of climate change
- The sense that population growth might fragment the local sense of community unless positive action is taken
- The need for more affordable housing, both for rent and shared ownership, and a wider concern that the development of the by-pass might open up a development 'free for all' to the detriment of the Parish
- The need for better use of open space and recreation facilities
- Litter and dog fouling
- Vandalism and criminal damage by a small number of young people, and the upset felt by the community as a result

4.4 Feedback from the Village Design Statement Questionnaire

Detailed feedback on the findings from the Village Design Statement questionnaire is provided in document 8 in the Evidence Pack. The questions in the questionnaire were based on the issues raised at the public consultation

meeting about the Village Design Statement held on 14 November 2007. Below we provide a summary on the main things we agree and disagree on:

There was strong support for

- The importance to the feel of our locality of:
 - Rural nature of the place
 - Village amenities like library, churches, shops, schools, health centre
 - The old bridge, allotments, public open spaces

- The need to:
 - Keep the scale, design and features of the original when buildings are altered
 - New builds should complement the design of local housing
 - Ensure new developments are mostly social, affordable housing for local people with provision for older people, single people and first time buyers

- The need to:
 - Limit new developments should be no more than 10 properties and wherever possible use brownfield sites
 - Develop new business units for 'cottage' type industries/IT/arts & crafts
 - Encourage use of renewable energy for new developments and in existing buildings
 - Develop a public open space with river access west of Innerhaugh Mews
 - Clean up and develop the riverside area

There was little support for

- New housing developments should be of properties mostly for sale on the open market

- The development of a public orchard

There was opposition to

- The use of green field sites for new developments (two-thirds of respondents did not support development on green field sites)

4.5 Our future – key messages

From the consultations we have undertaken, and the analysis, a number of key messages have emerged that underpin the recommendations in the Parish Plan. We set these out in the box below.

Key messages for our community

First, if we stand still the world will pass us by and the Parish will die.

Secondly, we want to stay as a village and not become a dormitory town of Hexham.

Thirdly, we value our local facilities and services, and our sense of community, BUT we are in danger of taking it all for granted:

- If we do not use and develop our local services they will disappear
- If we do not get involved and invest in our community it will die

5. Putting our Plan within a wider local and regional context

Haydon is an outward looking Parish, which is looking to develop its plan within the broader context of other local strategies.

5.1 The Tynedale Sustainable Communities Strategy

We support the vision and priorities of the Tynedale Sustainable Community Plan. The vision in the Community Plan is to “to work together to improve the quality of life in Tynedale”. The priorities are:

- Building inclusive and stronger communities
- Caring for the environment
- Healthier communities for all
- Promote economic well-being
- Safeguard and improve our culture and heritage
- Safer communities
- Support for, and development of, children and young people

Cross cutting issues are:

- Sustainability of communities

5.2 The Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy

The LDF runs to 2021. It states that: the population of Tynedale is estimated to be stable at just under 60,000 by 2021; household growth will come from having more smaller households rather than more people; and that the main need is for more smaller dwellings to take account of this rather than larger family sized homes. Significant points are:

- Haydon Bridge is treated as part of the Commuter Pressure Area for Tynedale not part of the Rural Area
- The amount of new housing per year for the whole of Tynedale is 125 up till 2011 and 100 from 2011 to 2021 (an average of 111 per year). It is worth noting however that that housebuilding since 1991 in Tynedale has exceeded that planned by around 25%
- 55% of new development will take place in the main towns (Hexham, Haltwhistle and Prudhoe); and 30% in smaller villages
- 15% will take place in what are described as the Local Centres. These are Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Haydon Bridge
- This makes an average for Haydon Bridge of 4 additional dwellings per year for the period 2004 to 2021 – a total of around 70 properties over a 17 year period

- 30% of new development will take place in other smaller villages where there are adequate services – this means at least a school or a shop selling food to meet day-to-day needs and either a village hall/community centre or pub. Langley and Chesterwood are identified in the Core Strategy as smaller villages. It could be argued that Langley does meet the criteria. Chesterwood does not
- Haydon Bridge is described as a Local Centre because it has a range of shopping and other key services and facilities, and transport links
- New developments (60-65%) should be mainly on previously developed land (brownfield) to avoid the unnecessary use of greenfield land (apart from for affordable housing)
- The density of new housing should be a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare (approx. 2.47 acres)
- The priority for new developments (55-60% of new dwelling annually) is the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs. Haydon Bridge is identified as an area for affordable housing, and any market (private) development with 5 dwellings or more should have an affordable housing element of between 30 and 50% of the total number of dwelling proposed. Given the need for affordable housing there will be a limited number of sites allocated for market housing. The majority of sites allocated will be for 100% affordable housing
- Sites may be allocated for community services e.g. health centres, sports facilities
- Site allocations on land subject to flood risk will not generally be appropriate
- The scale and nature of development should respect the character of the town or village concerned
- Overall, new housing development should contribute appropriately to the local community in terms of meeting identified local housing need and providing identified services and infrastructure (Core Policy H1)
- Development in conservation areas will be carefully managed – a programme of Conservation Area Character Appraisals is being carried out
- Site allocations should not adversely affect the natural environment. This would normally apply to areas of open space within towns and villages
- Tynedale Council can in some cases seek planning obligations on developers in the form of Section 106 Agreements, in order to mitigate the impact of a development. This can include a financial contribution in some cases.

Conclusions on the LDF for Haydon Bridge

- Haydon Bridge is due around 4 new dwellings a year (c.70 new dwellings in total) for the period 2004 to 2021, of which 12 have already been provided for in the former Heslop's Yard site, the Foundry in Church Street, and 42 dwellings have been provided at Innerhaugh Mews which came to the market in early 2004. There has also been some new infill housing. This means that we have already almost achieved the new dwellings target identified by Tynedale Council to 2021
- Planning approval has also recently been granted for a further 20 dwellings at Taits yard and a further planning application in the pipeline for a further 40 affordable dwellings at the Showfield site
- Tynedale Council's priority for new dwellings is for affordable housing
- New developments should be in keeping with the character of the local community and provide services and infrastructure. They should not impact adversely on the ability of the current services and infrastructure of Haydon Bridge to be able to support an increase in the local population

5.3 The New Unitary Authority for Northumberland

The new single unitary authority for Northumberland that will come into being from April 2009, will potentially make a significant difference to how local government in the county will operate, and the position of Parish Councils within that.

5.4 Wider regional and sub regional opportunities offered by our proximity to Hadrian's Wall as a World Heritage site, the Northumberland National Park, and the North Pennines

The northern boundary of the Parish links to Hadrian's Wall, and is within the Northumberland National Park. In addition our southern boundary links to the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Again, this will provide tourism opportunities.

Hadrian's Wall is being widely promoted at national as well as regional level as a tourist destination. We have met with Hadrian's Wall Heritage (HWH) and talked to the National Park. We see considerable opportunity to link aspects of the Parish Plan to the wider goal of realising the tourism and economic potential of the Hadrian's Wall corridor and the National Park.

We also see similar opportunities to link at the southern end of our boundary with the North Pennine AONB and its walking and leisure opportunities, and the lead mining heritage of the area to promote tourism opportunities.

6. The Way Ahead – proposals and recommendations

6.1 The main focus our plan – ensuring the well-being and sustainability of our community

The main focus of our plan is to **ensure the well-being and economic and social sustainability of our community after the by-pass has been completed.**

The sustainability of our community is a high risk issue for Haydon Parish, Tynedale District Council and Northumberland County Council.

The Tynedale Local Plan identifies that the bypass should improve the living and working environment in Haydon Parish. However, this will only be the case if the economic and social well-being of the village and wider Parish can be sustained and developed.

In the rest of this section we:

- First of all look at our three priority areas for action, summarized in section 6.2 and then looked at it detail in sections 6.3-6.5
- Section 6.6 looks at the core infrastructure we need for sustaining our community
- Section 6.7 summarises the main projects in the plan that will need significant capital funding to take forward
- Section 6.8 sets out three recommendations for the Parish Council to consider in implementing the plan

6.2 Three overall priority areas

Main priorities

Haydon Parish Plan Steering Group has identified 3 overall priority areas. Each of the 3 overall priorities has been broken down further into specific areas for action. They are:

Ensuring a sustainable economy and clear and marketable identity for the parish after the bypass – see section 6.3

This covers:

- Expanding tourism and leisure
- Better information about what is available, through website development and a new role for the Library
- Promoting our heritage
- Improving our environment through:
 - More car parking
 - Improved physical landscaping
 - Improved signage
- Improving Transport links

- Strengthening our business community and promoting inward investment
- Creating a clear 'marketable' identity for the Parish

Enhancing the physical design, environment and accessibility of the village/parish after the bypass – see section 6.4

This covers:

- Village/Parish design
- Future housing
- Environmental approach, including use of renewable energy and other eco initiatives
- Flooding

Re-energising our sense of well-being within a socially inclusive community – see section 6.5

This covers:

- Re-energising our sense of community
- Health and families
- Children, young people and schools
- Sport and exercise
- Older people

We set out proposals for each of these areas in turn. These are summarized in the action plan, which is in section 7 of the Parish Plan.

6.3 Ensuring a sustainable economy and clear and marketable identity for the Parish after the bypass

6.3.1 Expanding Tourism

We aim to promote tourism through enabling additional accommodation and improved hospitality for visitors with:

- More B&Bs and cafes to meet future demand
- Imaginative use of existing amenities e.g. farm diversification
- Better uses of the old bridge as an attraction
- Improving and extending the Riverside Picnic area as both a tourist attraction, and for local residents
- Develop a Nature Trail

through:

- ✓ Business start up grants
- ✓ Developing links with Hadrian's Wall Heritage, the Northumberland

National Park, and the North Pennines AONB

- ✓ Encouragements to new businesses and expansion of existing ones through grants

6.3.2 Better Information about what is available

We aim to develop better information for tourists, local businesses and the local community, through:

- An expanded and improved website for tourism, business and community use
- An expanded role for the Library as: a Tourist Information Centre/Visitor Information Point and café, and with a ticket machine for trains and cycle hire
- Better promotion of local attractions/areas of interest and heritage, including the artist John Martin and other local artists, Border Reivers, Hadrian's wall, Mining, Tony's Patch Nature Reserve, Northumberland National Park, North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Spa Well, River South Tyne, fishing e.g. Langley Dam
- Supporting the Haydon News over the 10 year life of this plan

6.3.3 Promoting our Heritage

Community support for a greater focus on heritage issues was expressed at the initial parish plan public meeting of 21 March 2007 and continued to be raised at subsequent meetings when suggestions were made for the establishment of trails (village, lead mining and Greenwich Hospital), a Heritage Centre, and a Local History Society.

To address these objectives effectively it will be necessary to develop a Parish Heritage Interpretation Plan (PHIP) which would address the following issues: why we need a PHIP and what we would like to achieve with it; what will be interpreted (e.g. features that are visible in the landscape and unique stories); who the interpretation is for and why they require it; how the interpretation will be implemented (i.e. panels, leaflets, internet); how it will be managed so that it is sustainable; and, following on from this, how it will be monitored and evaluated.

6.3.4 Improving our environment

To attract tourism we need to improve the physical environment in the Parish and in the village of Haydon Bridge, in particular. The main ways we will do this are through:

Car Parking

There is an urgent need to improve the amount of car parking in Haydon Bridge, both for local people and for tourists.

Improved physical landscaping

The bypass provides an opportunity to enhance the physical landscaping of Haydon Bridge for pedestrians, for example through improved planting.

New signage

We need new and improved signage both at the approaches to the Haydon Bridge and Langley and from the A69 and Military Road.

6.3.5 Improved transport links

We need to consolidate and improve our transport links East-West by having trains stopping more frequently at Haydon Bridge. Trains stopping need to link better with buses and taxis.

We need to open up transport links North-South with the Allen Valley and Hadrian's Wall Country.

We need to develop more opportunities for cyclists through the development of cycle paths and foot paths.

6.3.6 Strengthening our business community

In addition to promoting tourism and developing the website, we need to create the climate to strengthen our business community by:

- Encouraging local people to use our local shops and services
- Promoting the development of new small business units in the Parish for 'cottage industry', arts and crafts, IT etc

6.3.7 Creating a clear 'marketable' identity for the Parish

Once the bypass is built we need to make sure that we are not by-passed by the outside world. We therefore need to create a clear 'marketable' identity for the Parish.

We have looked in details at our strengths, and talked with outside organisations.

We are clear that it would make sense to link ourselves with the main tourist attraction in the North-East, which is the World Heritage site of Hadrian's Wall. Considerable energy and resources will be put into marketing Hadrian's Wall over the next few years in order to attract visitors to the North-East and to Hadrian's Wall country.

We also have a number of local assets we can market, for example our link with the artist John Martin, other heritage connections such as the rich heritage surrounding the Langley Barony and mining, our proximity to the Northumberland National Park and the North Pennines AONB, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) such as Staward Gorge, and other assets such as the River South Tyne.

We therefore propose that the main words to market and promote the Parish during the life of this plan should be:

Haydon Bridge, Gateway to Hadrian's Wall Country

6.3.8 Where we want to be

Where we want to be in 1 year

- Expanded website to include the business network
- Funds obtained to support the development of the library as a Tourist Information Centre/Visitor Information Point
- Funds obtained to employ a co-ordinator to deliver on the action plan
- Clear identity agreed to market the Parish

Where we want to be in 5 years

- Additional accommodation and hospitality for visitors
- Improved information for local people, the business community and for tourists
- An improved Environment
- Improved Transport

Where we want to be in 10 years

- An expansion in tourism
- A strengthened business community
- Increased trade through tourism and improved marketing of assets
- An improved environment which attracts tourists, visitors and businesses, and
- Appropriate transport links and sufficient parking.

6.4 Enhancing the physical design, housing, and environment of the village/parish after the bypass

6.4.1 Village Design Statement

We need to get the Village Design Statement (the companion report to this Parish Plan) adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Tynedale Council/the new unitary authority.

6.4.2 Housing

We have received strong and consistent feedback throughout the work for the Parish Plan that local residents see the Parish as village communities, not a town. However, at least some Tynedale Council documents, for example housing needs analysis reports, describe Haydon Bridge as a town.

We need to use the housing needs assessment to reach agreement with the housing strategy and planning departments of both Tynedale Council and the forthcoming unitary authority for Northumberland about:

- The future need for affordable housing throughout all the Parish, including both rent and mixed tenure housing
- The need for specialist housing. In particular we have identified an interest and potential need for:
 - Specialist accessible housing for older people
 - Housing linked to business units – ‘livework’ housing
- The future scale of development in the Parish, given:
 - The clear wish of local people to remain a village community
 - The opposition – see section 4.4 - to the development of Greenfield sites

6.4.3 Environmental approach

The questionnaire for the Village Design Statement showed considerable interest in, and support from local residents towards how we should plan to meet the environmental challenges, such as global warming, that we will face in the future.

There is strong support to encourage renewable energy sources in all new housing developments.

There is also interest in investigating the potential of Haydon Bridge becoming a prototype community as an eco village, and the possibility of community owned power generation assets as part of this.

Haydon Bridge High School already has a number of initiatives underway, including: a windmill to measure wind speed; re-planting the orchard for carbon absorption; and investigating the installation of heat pumps.

We have also identified in the previous section other environmental actions, such as the development of a nature trail and new cycle paths, and improving the physical environment of the Parish after the by-pass has been completed.

6.4.4 Flooding

We have been working alongside the Flood Group that was set up in the village following the flooding in the winter of 2005. We support, through the Parish Plan, their aim of ensuring that the village is safe from flooding through developing a Flood Plan for Haydon Bridge.

6.4.5 Where we want to be

Where we want to be in one year

- A Village Design Statement adopted by Tynedale Council or the new unitary authority as Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- Agreement between the Parish and the local authority housing and planning departments about the plans for future housing in the

Parish to meet local housing need, and to control the danger of excessive housing growth

- A flood plan in place.

Where we want to be in 5 years

- Better and more developed use of public open space in the Parish
- Additional purpose designed housing to enable older people to remain living in the parish

Where we want to be in 10 years

- An enhanced physical environment for local people to live in and which attracts tourism and business
- To remain a village community and to retain our individuality

6.5 Re-energising our sense of community

The overall aim which has been identified through the consultation process is to re-energise our sense of community spirit and social inclusion through creating social and community opportunities for people to become involved.

6.5.1 Re-energising our sense of community

The main areas for action identified are:

- Twice yearly meetings of volunteers from community groups
- Community groups between them running at least one community event each year
- Using the community event as a focus for fundraising for one community group/project each year
- Exploring the potential for wider planned events unique to Haydon Parish, which could be linked to tourism
- Setting up a volunteer register
- Developing a community directory of community group and community facilities, linked to the other tourism and business information on the website, and distributed to every household in the Parish
- Instilling pride in our community through:
 - Welcoming new people to the parish
 - Clearing up dog mess and litter
- Investing in our local economy through local people using local shops, services and businesses

6.5.2 Health and families

Sustaining the local health centre is seen as a major priority for our community. We would support the development of a new health centre within the 10 year timescale of this plan that could provide a wider range of services.

There is also considerable interest in developing an inter generational health promotion and learning initiative between the schools and local community, focused on healthy diet, and keeping fit.

6.5.3 Children, young people and schools

We need to ensure there are sufficient play areas for children in the Parish.

We want to ensure that young people have opportunities to express their views, and to set up a Youth Council.

Additional facilities are needed for young people, in particular:

- The creation of a BMX/skate park
- A permanent venue for the Scouts, perhaps at the Old Dairy
- Expanded youth provision

We want to build closer links between the local schools and the community through:

- Having a youth and schools section in the Haydon News
- Developing a Compact between the Parish and the schools, centred around areas of mutual benefit, such as shared use of sports and conferencing facilities

6.5.4 Sport and exercise

We will support sports clubs applying for funding for new equipment.

We are also aware that the cricket pavilion is reaching the end of its life and will need renewing within the lifetime of this plan.

We will create a sports club directory as part of the community directory on the website.

We will seek to ensure that we maintain the current level of sports ground provision and facilities in the Parish, and develop further provision to meet identified need, in particular the BMX/skate park referred to in section 6.5.3.

6.5.5 Older people

Older people have identified the need for an advisor/support role to provide advice on where to go to access services that older people might need to be able to remain living independently in the community.

We have also identified the need for specialist housing for older people (see section 6. 4.2).

6.5.6 Where we want to be

Where we want to be in one year

1. Twice yearly meetings of volunteers from community groups to organize an annual Parish event with proceeds to local groups/charities

2. A Directory of Community Groups linked to the expanded website
3. Advertising boards for weekly local events/community diary
4. A volunteer register linked, possibly linked to a TimeBank initiative and a volunteer trades register/handyperson service
5. A Youth Forum in place for young people to express their ideas and views
6. Instilling pride in our community - welcoming new people to the Parish, speaking to people in the street, clearing up dog mess and litter
7. More people using local shops and facilities – investing in their local community (and economy) and encouraging businesses to invest
8. Better knowledge and publicity about the facilities available at the High School for Community use
9. Sustainable youth clubs for different age groups
10. Inter generational health promotion learning initiative between the schools, community and primary care, to include: community produce; development of cycle paths
11. Support sports clubs to apply for funding for capital equipment to maintain their pitches

Where we want to be in 5 years

1. A new health centre with wider range of local health services
2. Developing inter-generational projects involving local people and schools
 - Food and produce
 - Flowers and hanging baskets
3. A compact between the Parish and local schools to use each other's resources, facilities, and talents
4. More investment to improve sports facilities in the Parish

Where we want to be in 10 years

- A thriving and welcoming Parish – village and surrounding local communities - where people want to live and invest their energy and talents
- A strengthened sense of community for different generations and established and newer residents
- A community where people of different generations can access the key services that they need so that they do not have to move away

6.6 Sustaining our infrastructure

All the public consultation has identified the need for a core infrastructure to support the sustainability of our community in the future and maintain a sense of community cohesion. By core we mean:

- Health Centre, which we see as at the heart of our requirements, particularly given the poor score that the Parish has in the government's deprivation indices about access to services and housing
- Shops
- Schools
- Sports facilities and grounds
- Pubs/restaurants

6.7 Capital projects

This Parish Plan has identified a number of initiatives which will require significant capital funding to take forward. They include:

- The Library: re-shaping the library into a Tourist Information Centre/Visitor Information Point, linked to community café, train ticket centre, and cycle hire point
- The Riverside: substantially upgrading the Riverside for both local community and tourist use
- The Village approaches and centre: creating much improved signage to the village, and improving the environment (parking, plantage, seating, traffic management etc) in the centre of the village
- Skateboard/BMX Park: creating a skateboard/BMX park for young people
- A base for the Scouts: creating a permanent base for the Scouts, perhaps in the Old Dairy at Shaftoe First School

These are all CORE initiatives in the Parish Plan.

In addition to these, there are other, perhaps longer-term initiatives that the parish would like to see:

- Health centre: A new health centre with additional facilities for a range of complementary services
- Cricket Pavilion: a new cricket pavilion up at the High School, which could also be used in the winter as a clubhouse for West Tynedale Rugby Club

To take these forward will need a substantial commitment from the Parish, and a development vehicle to make at least some of them happen.

6.8 Making it happen – implementation recommendations for the Parish Council

The Parish Plan belongs to the Parish Council and all the residents in the Parish. The Parish Plan Steering Group will be disbanded once the Parish Plan has been completed. However, the Steering Group has given some thought as to how to take different aspects of the plan forward. Some members may be able to take on future tasks. There are also other people in the community who may wish to take on certain tasks, and we have already had some offers of volunteering, for example to support the further development of the website for the Parish.

We have three implementation recommendations for the Parish Council.

Implementation Recommendation 1 - Taking forward capital projects

- We recommend that the Parish Council considers inviting a number of volunteers to set up a Community Trust to provide a vehicle or umbrella for the main capital projects that have been proposed, and for which capital funding needs to be found. This would provide a charitable social enterprise vehicle which we believe the Parish needs

Implementation Recommendation 2 – Clarity of responsibility for action

- We recommend that the Parish Council works through the action plan to identify which areas for action:
 - It wants to take a direct lead on
 - Might be taken forward by existing organisations
 - Would be best taken forward by setting up a specific task or action group
 - Will need to be taken forward in partnership with other agencies or parts of local government

Implementation Recommendation 3 – Using the talents in the Parish

- We recommend that the Parish Council invites volunteers to work with it on specific areas for action, either as individuals, or coming together as a task group. A number of people and community groups have already volunteered at the public consultation meeting on 5 March 2008 on the draft plan, to become involved in the implementation of parts of the plan

7. Action Plan

The Action Plan addresses the main issues identified during the consultation process, and focuses on how to take forward the action areas identified. The action plan is set out under the three main themes.

The plan includes some actions with short-term timescales and others that will take longer to come to fruition. Some actions are already in hand. The actions in the action plan are divided into:

Short-term: Within 12 months

Medium-term: Within 5 years

Long-term: Within 10 years

THEME 1 – ECONOMY AND IDENTITY

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
1.1 Additional accommodation and hospitality for visitors	<p>More B&Bs and cafes with imaginative use of existing amenities eg farm diversification, use of old bridge</p> <p>Development of the Riverside Picnic area</p> <p>Explore development of Heritage and Nature Trails</p>	Medium 2008 - 2013	<p>Local Businesses Haydon Parish Council (HPC)</p> <p>Support from Tynedale Council (TC), Northumberland County Council (NCC), Hadrian's Wall Heritage (HWH), Northumberland National Park Authority (NNPA), North Pennines AONB (AONB)</p> <p>HPC, NNPA, and AONB</p>	<p>Co-ordination Funding</p> <p>Business start up grants</p>

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
1.2 The need for better information about what is available – to cover tourism, local businesses and community groups	i. Small team to develop the existing Visit Haydon Bridge website	Short 2007 - 2008 and then ongoing	Website action group Support from HWH about other website examples and funding sources TC-Economic Development, Website links with TC, HWH, NNPA, AONB	Website development funding, management & updating
	ii. Business community to add and update contact details for business directory to go on website	Short 2007 and ongoing	Local businesses HWH Business network Project	Reminders to Business community
	iii. Secure library premises through negotiations with NCC and Railtrack, and Develop Library premises for new broader information, tourism and leisure role	Short to medium 2007 - 2010	NCC HPC Railtrack NCC to provide support and advice on business plan and funding and possible siting of front-line customer service point	Capital and revenue funding required

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
	<p>i.v. Provide agreed information and resources for 'Tourist Info point' within Library.</p> <p>a. Provide – 1 -2 Tourist Information Point panels (TIPs).</p> <p>b. Source basic leaflet / info dispenser.</p> <p>c. assist with provision of leaflets / information as required.</p> <p>d. Include information in published tourist guides</p>	Short to medium Jan – Feb 2009	TC Tourism, NCC, NNPA, AONB	<p>TIP panel to be paid for from tourism marketing budget.</p> <p>Leaflet dispenser – to be sourced and advise group on costs.</p>
ICT	v. Work with and support Northumberland Strategic Partnership in the development of a next generation back haul fibre infrastructure network to include Haydon Bridge.	Medium	NSP, Northnet Board, TC and NCC	Co-ordination and funding support.

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
1.3 Promoting our heritage	<p>Develop a Parish Heritage Interpretation Plan (PHIP)</p> <p>Implement the findings from the PHIP</p>	<p>Short to medium 2008-9</p> <p>Medium to long 2010-2018</p>	<p>HPC to set up PHIP group</p> <p>Support from tourism and heritage organizations: HWH Wildlife Trust Local Historians NCC, HPC, NNPA</p>	<p>Funding needed to resource the PHIP and the implementation plan from it</p>
1.4 An improved Environment	i. Getting the Village Design Statement adopted as part of statutory planning guidance	Short 2008	HPC and TC	None
	ii. Improve parking through discussions with TC and NCC to anticipate opportunities post bypass eg herringbone parking on Radcliffe Road -	Short to medium 2008 - 2011	HPC to work with TC, NCC and landowners.	Co-ordination Funding

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
	<p>Parking on or at the side of the road, and other remedial works to be fed into the LTP (Local Transport Plan) process in autumn 2008 and will then be considered as part of the LTP prioritisation process.</p> <p>Infrastructure work post bypass – parking, signage, planting, lighting</p>		<p>TC Environmental Services</p> <p>Could assist later this summer in terms of how the aspirations for the improvement of the detrunked road could be supported through TC's Local Transport Plan capital bid to NCC NNPA</p>	<p>TC to advise PC on relevance of LTP to this objective</p>
	<p>iii.Improve physical landscaping for pedestrians through discussions with TC and NCC to anticipate opportunities post bypass eg removal of physical barriers, planting</p> <p>TC may be able to assist with planting on adopted public open space, using</p>	<p>Short to medium 2008-2011</p>	<p>HPC to work with TC, NCC</p>	<p>Co-ordination funding</p> <p>Tynedale Beacon Council Funding grants scheme</p>

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
	Beacon Council funding			
	iv. New signage on approaches to villages through discussions with TC and NCC	Short to medium 2008-2011	HPC to work with TC, NCC, the Environment Agency, HWH and NNPA	Funding needed for new signage
	v. Assist the Tyne Rivers Trust and other partners in the delivery and implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Tyne Catchment.		TC-Economic development, HPC, and NCC to Work with the Tyne Rivers Trust and other partners to raise the profile of the Tyne Catchment as a valuable economic, social and environmental resource	Annual core funding towards the works of the Tyne Rivers Trust is provided by TC

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
1.5 Improved transport links	<p>More trains stopping at Haydon Bridge and linked with buses, taxis, walkers and cyclists</p> <p>Seek information and examples from other community rail partnerships eg Tyne Valley Rail Partnership</p> <p>Seek advice from Rights of Way staff</p> <p>Improving transport links North-South</p> <p>Development of cycle paths</p>	Medium 2008-2013	<p>HPC to work with Network Rail</p> <p>Local transport providers</p> <p>TC and NCC – Local Transport Plan</p>	Funding needed for additional bus services and cycle paths
1.6 Strengthening our business community	<p>i Encouraging local people to use our local shops and services</p> <p>ii Developing new small business units in the Parish</p>	<p>Short</p> <p>Medium 2008 - 2013</p>	<p>All residents</p> <p>HPC, TC and NCC regeneration department</p>	<p>Co-ordination Funding</p>

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
	Co-ordinate the provision of financial assistance packages to local businesses and promote the availability of support from all sources, including RDPE and ONE's Strategic Finance for investment.		HPC and Businesses to work with TC, NCC & Business Link NorthEast	Co-ordination and Funding e.g. Leader/Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE)/Strategic Finance for Investment (SFI)
	Work with Social Enterprise Northumberland (SEN) and Business Link in providing support to the community of Haydon Bridge to develop innovative solutions to local service delivery.		HPC and TC working with SEN	Co-ordination, support and advice.
	Co-ordinate the provision of support to local facilities such as village shops particularly from One NorthEast, Business Link and Local Authorities.		HPC and Businesses to work with TC, NCC & Business Link NorthEast	Co-ordination and Funding e.g. Leader/Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE)

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
	Support appropriate accommodation schemes including the conversion of buildings for business purposes.		HPC and TC to work to ensure the retention of employment land and to encourage future development of new premises.	Responses to planning applications and provision of advice and support.
1.7 Our identity as a Parish	Create a clear 'marketable' identity for the Parish – develop marketing strategy	Short	HPC with support from HWH and NNPA	Development funding linked to website development

THEME 2 – PHYSICAL DESIGN, ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
2.1 Improving the Village Design	i. Getting the Village Design Statement adopted as part of statutory planning guidance	Short 2008	HPC, TC, and NCC	None

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (Lead/partners)	Resource implications
2.2 Meeting housing need and controlling excessive housing growth	i Agreeing the future need for affordable housing, and the desired limitations on the overall level of new housing with the local authority housing and planning departments ii Development of new affordable housing to meet identified need, including specialist housing for older people and livework housing	Short Medium 2008-2013	HPC, TC Planning Department and Strategic Housing	None Capital finance required
2.3 Environmental approach	Develop an agreed environmental approach for the Parish, including investigation of eco town	Medium 2008-2013	HPC with partners to be identified	Development funding for environmental study
2.4 Flooding	Develop a Flood Plan	Short	Flood Group supported by the Environment Agency	Limited funding required

THEME 3 – OUR COMMUNITY

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (lead and partners)	RESOURCES
A) RE-ENERGISING OUR SENSE OF COMMUNITY				
3.1 Re-energising our sense of community	<p>i Twice yearly meetings of volunteers from community groups</p> <p>ii Set up at least one community event e.g. village fayre, with local fund raising objective – see below</p> <p>iii. Explore potential for other planned events e.g. arts festival, linked to tourism</p>	Short	<p>Ask for volunteers at parish plan public meeting and from discussions with community groups, and via Haydon News – agree a cause e.g. skateboard park for young people</p> <p>HWH; NNPA</p> <p>Locality Officers – NCC and proposed NCC Community/Area Forums</p>	<p>Sponsorship via local businesses</p> <p>Fundraising needed</p>
3.2 Funding for local groups	One fundraising project per year for a parish plan priority	Ongoing	Fundraising via the community event – see above – and offers from other groups	None
3.3 Shortage of volunteers for community groups	Set up a parish volunteer register and explore time bank model	Short	HPC and community groups	Maintenance of volunteer register via website
3.4 Information about community groups and activities	i Develop a Directory of Community Groups and community facilities linked to	Short	HPC and community groups	Part of website development; volunteer time to

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (lead and partners)	RESOURCES
	the website ii Set up an Advertising Board in a prominent place in the village for weekly local events/community diary	Short	HPC and community groups	maintain register Cost of noticeboard and volunteer time
3.5 Instilling pride in our community	Welcoming new people to the Parish Clearing up dog mess and litter	Ongoing Ongoing	All residents Volunteers, including Community Church TC- Health and Public Protection Dept.	None Volunteer time
3.6 Investing in our local economy	More use by local people of local shops and services – marketing to achieve this	Ongoing	All residents	None
B) HEALTH AND FAMILIES				
3.7 Sustaining our health centre in the village	i Sustaining our existing health centre in Haydon Bridge ii Development of new health centre with a wider range of local health and related services	Short/Ongoing Long	HPC supported by all residents Local Primary Care practice and PCT	Volunteer time Substantial capital funding

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (lead and partners)	RESOURCES
3.8 Good food/diet and general health awareness	i Develop inter generational health promotion and learning between the schools, community and primary care – focus on community produce ii Work with local allotment holders around use of any surplus produce Keep fit classes Community health awards Discuss with high school potential use of unused allotments	Short to Medium	Meetings with schools and PTAs Meeting with allotment holders	
C) CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND SCHOOLS				
3.9 Play areas for children	Ensure there are sufficient play areas for children in the Parish Ensure links with Northumberland Play Strategy and inclusion in forward action plan	Short to medium	HPC and TC NCC	Capital costs of play areas if gaps identified Section 106 Money earmarked by TC

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (lead and partners)	RESOURCES
3.10 Opportunities for young people to express their views	Set up a Youth Council Ensure links with proposed NCC community forum	Short	Via youth club and other contacts via schools e.g. schools council, PTAs, and NCC	None
3.11 Facilities for young people	Create BMX/skate park Assess potential of Old Dairy as new base for the Scouts and develop if appropriate	Medium Short to Medium	HPC, local schools and young people, and TC Tourism, Culture and Communications Dept HPC and Scouts	Capital funding required (funding being held by High School and Section 106 funding held by TC for play provision Capital costs for upgrading building
3.12 Youth club provision	Expand youth club provision Develop plan to recruit and train volunteers in response to need identified	Short to medium	HPC and Youth service	Funding required
3.13 Bringing the Parish and schools closer together	Develop a youth and schools section of the Haydon News Develop a compact between the Parish and the schools for mutual benefit e.g.	Short Short to medium	Friends of Haydon Bridge and young people Meeting with school governors	None None

Issue	The Action	Timescale	Responsibility (lead and partners)	RESOURCES
	shared use of sports and conferencing facilities			
D) SPORT AND EXERCISE				
3.14 Sports facilities	Support sports clubs to apply for funding for new equipment	Ongoing	Sports clubs, supported by HPC, Tynedale Leisure and TC Tourism, Culture & Communications Dept	Capital costs
	New cricket/rugby pavilion	Long	Sports clubs and High School, supported by HPC	Potential Section 106 funding for sport provision Major capital costs
3.15 Information about sport and exercise groups	Create directory as part of community directory on website	Short to medium	HPC and community groups	Website development costs
E) OLDER PEOPLE				
3.16 Older people knowing where to go for help	Set up Parish Advisor/housing support post	Short to medium	HPC with NCC	Supporting People funding
	Ensure links with NCC prevention and well-being forum looking at issues of older people			

Appendix 1 Haydon Parish Plan 2008-2018 – Evidence Pack

1. Introduction

This Appendix lists the background documents referred to in the Parish Plan which comprise the Evidence Pack. The Evidence Pack provides information for people who want to know more about the process used in developing the Parish Plan. It includes:

- The reports of all the public consultation meetings held
- The questionnaire used and the full analysis of the questionnaire
- Some of the working documents prepared by the Parish Plan sub groups during the development work for the plan

2. Evidence Pack list of documents

1. Report of first public meeting to launch the Parish Plan (March 2007)
2. Initial aims and objectives development by the economy sub group
3. Report of meeting with business community on 19 September 2007
4. Short and long-term outcomes from the economy group
5. Exhibition for consultation on Village Design on 14 November 2007
6. Village Design Statement Public Consultation questionnaire
7. Analysis of Village Design Statement questionnaire
8. Initial aims and objectives developed by the community sub group
9. Report of meeting with sports clubs on 29 November 2007
10. Report of meeting with community groups on 16 January 2008
11. Key points from community groups questionnaire
12. Report of meeting with older people held on 29 January 2008
13. Report of meeting with the High School on 4 December 2007
14. Report of meeting with youth leaders and young people held on 4 February 2008
- 15a. Haydon Parish Housing Needs Survey Part One
- 15b. Haydon parish Hosing Needs Survey part Two
16. Analysis of Haydon Parish Housing Needs Survey
17. Report of exhibition and public meeting on 6 March 2008 on the draft plan
18. Additional Haydon Parish Profile Information