



# Staverton Parish Neighbourhood Plan



**February  
2024**

Prepared by Staverton Neighbourhood Plan Group  
[www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/  
neighbourhood-plan](http://www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/neighbourhood-plan)

for Staverton Parish Council  
[www.stavertondevon-pc.org](http://www.stavertondevon-pc.org)

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# Foreword



The Staverton Neighbourhood Plan aims to help deliver the local community's needs and aspirations, making the parish more and more the place we would like it to be. It has been produced by local volunteers, for and with the support of the Parish Council, based on the collective views of the people who live and work in the parish. When finally completed and approved it will form part of the statutory development plan for the area, which will mean that planning decisions should be made in line with its content and policies.

Through a series of events and consultations the Steering Group has listened to the community and local organisations on a wide range of issues. Every effort has been made to ensure that the plan fairly reflects local views. We hope that it will influence the wellbeing, sustainability and preservation of our community to 2034 and beyond.

As the plan moves forward it will depend upon local support. We hope that you will agree that it sets out the right vision for Staverton Parish in the future. Electronic copies of the plan and accompanying documents can be found on the parish website at [www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/neighbourhood-plan](http://www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/neighbourhood-plan).

The Parish Council would like to thank the members of the Steering Group and pay tribute to their work. We are also grateful for the help and the engagement of many others in the parish without whom it would not have been possible to produce the plan.

**We hope that you will support the plan and we look forward to seeing it take effect for the good of Staverton Parish and community.**

**Signed by the Parish Council and  
Neighbourhood Plan Group Chairs**

# 1. Introduction and Background

**1.1 Welcome to the plan for the future of Staverton. Shaped by the local community – this is your plan. It covers the whole parish.**

## What is a neighbourhood plan?

1.2 A neighbourhood plan gives a local community a greater say over how its area will develop in the future. It is put together by the local community, tested by independent examination and referendum and ultimately becomes part of the local development plan, helping to guide decisions about development in the area.

## How has this plan been prepared?

1.3 The plan making process began in September 2016 with designation of the plan area by South Hams District Council and the formation of a neighbourhood plan steering group to guide the process locally. Surveys and consultations were carried out during 2017-18 as the plan began to take shape. In particular, a community questionnaire survey was undertaken in early autumn 2017, community consultation days took place in January 2017, May 2018 and September 2020, and a housing needs survey was conducted early in 2019. Greater detail about the process is set out in the Statement of Consultation which accompanies the plan.





## What stage has been reached?

- 1.4 This plan is being submitted to the local planning authority (South Hams District Council) to carry out further consultations and arrange for the plan's examination and a local referendum.

## What is the statutory context?

- 1.5 The plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 and under the guidance of Staverton Parish Council, which is a qualifying body as defined in the Act. It has been prepared in line with the regulations and meets the basic conditions, which require that it must:
1. be appropriate having regard to national policies and guidance;
  2. pay special regard to listed buildings and conservation areas;
  3. contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
  4. be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan;
  5. be compatible with EU obligations; and
  6. meet prescribed conditions and matters.
- 1.6 This plan complies with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and adopted plans for the area. In particular, it complies with the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan (the JLP) with which it shares the same time horizon (2034).
- 1.7 The JLP establishes a basis to create strong and sustainable communities through its policies. In particular Policy TTV25 gives support to the preparation of neighbourhood plans in sustainable villages.
- 1.8 Greater detail of how this plan meets the tests and fits within the wider planning context is set out in the Statement of Basic Conditions which accompanies the plan.

## How will the plan be used?

- 1.9 When the plan has been finally approved, it will be “made” and become part of the development plan for the area. This will mean that it will be used alongside other local and national planning policies to help make planning decisions and to guide and manage future development in the area. It will become a reference point for the local planning authority (South Hams District Council), planning inspectors and decision makers of all kinds – investors, developers, funding bodies, the Parish Council, community groups and existing and future residents. Its delivery will be the responsibility of us all.

## How will the plan's effectiveness be monitored?

- 1.10 The plan and its policies will be monitored to judge their effectiveness over time. A simple Monitoring Framework accompanies the plan. There may be a need to review the plan (or a part of the plan) in future and regular monitoring will help to assess this.

## 2. Local Context, Vision and Objectives



The Ford



Local cows



Staverton Church



Penn Recca Quarry Chimney

### Staverton past, present and future

- 2.1 Staverton Parish lies on the north bank of the River Dart in south Devon, about 3 miles upstream from Totnes. Although the busy A38 trunk road and A384 pass along its western and southern boundaries, with Ashburton, Buckfastleigh and Totnes nearby, it is a deeply rural parish. Spread over some 2,100 hectares largely on the fertile south facing slopes of the Dart valley, the parish is home to 1883 people (2021 Census).
- 2.2 The parish name derives from a reference to “a village by a stony ford”. In the fifteenth century a substantial bridge was built about 1km upstream from the ford. That same medieval bridge survives today and is one of the finest in Devon. It still provides entrance to the parish from the south and to nearby Staverton village which lies just above the flood plain of the Dart. As well as Staverton village the parish also includes the village of Woolston Green/Landscope on higher ground to the north-west.
- 2.3 In the past farming, cider-making and slate quarrying have been mainstays of the local economy, and the pattern of settlement reflects this, with a wide distribution of small hamlets and farmsteads. The parish church of St Paul de Leon in Staverton village dates back to the tenth century. It was significantly enlarged in the fourteenth century, and in the mid-nineteenth century the church of St Matthew at Landscope was added to cater for the growing quarrying community.
- 2.4 Today farming and tourism are the most significant elements of the local economy, with a significant number of people also working from home. In addition to the two churches the parish supports three pubs, two village halls, a primary school, a private prep school, playgrounds, open spaces, allotments, an organic farm shop and a garden centre, each including a cafe, and the Riverford Field Kitchen restaurant. The preserved South Devon Railway also runs through



the parish between Totnes and Buckfastleigh, with a station at Staverton and a halt at Nappers Crossing. Totnes is the nearest area centre to Staverton village, and Ashburton the nearest to Landscope.



Staverton from Landscope Road

- 2.5 To the north west the parish abuts the southern boundary of Dartmoor National Park and the north western part of the parish is generally hilly and more elevated. The parish landscape is incised by a number of small streams and brooks which drain towards the Dart valley in the south. Although the local landscape is not statutorily protected it is attractive and provides a fine and varied setting for the villages and farms.



View to Dartmoor

- 2.6 The two focal points of the parish are Staverton and Woolston Green. Each provides some local facilities, with the local primary school based at Landscope. Also historically significant is Staverton Bridge, probably the most notable feature in the parish, with the former mill buildings and the railway station nearby. The bridge (dating from 1413) is a grade I listed structure and there are also 29 other listed buildings scattered across the parish.
- 2.7 The whole parish lies within the South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Landscape Connectivity Zone for the Greater Horseshoe Bat. The western parts of the parish are also within the SAC Sustenance Zone and a hillside near Caddaford is noted as a Mitigation Area close to one of the radio-tracking flightpaths.
- 2.8 A rich network of footpaths and bridleways criss crosses the parish, linking many of the farms and villages, often more directly than the public highways. These are valuable not only as public routeways but also as features in the landscape and sometimes as wildlife corridors.
- 2.9 The value of property locally is high. The average house value in the parish is about £640 000 and the average price paid over the last 5 years is just under £400,000 (Rightmove 2024). In 2019 a housing needs survey showed an estimated need for 19 affordable homes to meet local needs.
- 2.10 Riverford Organics and Id Verde are the largest employers in the parish but employment opportunities are relatively few and wage levels are below average. This, coupled with the very high house prices, makes it hard for local people, especially the young, to afford to stay. Staverton Parish Council is committed to supporting provision to meet any proven need for affordable housing for local people who would otherwise be unable to live in the parish. The Council will also support the creation of suitable new employment opportunities.
- 2.11 The plan aims to address issues such as these and to continue to involve the local community in making sure that future change and development are for the good of the parish. It seeks to protect and enhance local assets and to foster a vibrant, healthy and prosperous future for Staverton.

## Vision and Objectives

2.12 The vision for Staverton is the result of consultation within the parish.

### Vision for Staverton

*A vibrant, resilient and sustainable community that enables all generations to flourish in work and leisure, committed to conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the natural environment of the parish and to becoming net zero carbon by or before 2030.*

2.13 The plan recognises that addressing Climate Change is of paramount importance and all policies have been written with this in mind. There will be a need to adapt and take on board more stringent guidelines as they are brought forward by government.

2.14 Based on the questionnaire survey and local events the following objectives have been established for the plan:

- **Healthy Communities** – to provide facilities that promote a peaceful harmonious community spirit with healthy opportunities for all whilst maintaining the essence of a quiet rural environment.
- **Housing** – to deliver a varied and balanced mix of high quality homes that meet the needs of current and future residents in a manner that complements the character and identity of this rural parish.
- **Business and Enterprise** – to deliver new and improved employment opportunities to help sustain a vibrant parish community with a balanced demographic profile that attracts and retains young people and working age families.
- **Design and Heritage** – to deliver high quality development and encourage innovative design that is locally sympathetic with due consideration of the heritage of the parish as a whole.
- **Natural Environment** – to conserve and enhance the natural landscape and biodiversity of the parish, whilst improving green links and access to our green spaces for the enjoyment of current and future residents.
- **Transport** – to provide an infrastructure that supports both homes and business to thrive and to encourage the development of free flowing, safe and appropriate transport networks.
- **Energy Efficiency and Flooding** – to deliver new development with high energy efficiency and to encourage the production of energy from a range of appropriate renewable energy sources.

2.15 In the following chapters the plan deals with each of the above objectives in turn, giving a fuller list of aspirations, describing the local context and setting out relevant policies to address each objective.

2.16 Many of the community's aspirations are beyond the remit of a development plan such as this. A Community Action Plan could therefore be prepared to stand alongside the neighbourhood plan and encourage local groups and partner bodies to take relevant activities forward.





Victory Hall

## 3. Healthy Communities

### Objective:

To provide facilities that promote a peaceful harmonious community spirit with healthy opportunities for all whilst maintaining the essence of a quiet rural environment.

### Aspirations:

- a. We want to encourage a vibrant, cohesive community which enables all parishioners to have a good and harmonious quality of life.
- b. We want our parish to have the infrastructure that encourages healthy living.
- c. Our nearness to good local towns and cities is one reason why parishioners enjoy living in Staverton Parish. We would like to preserve and encourage links with these.
- d. We believe that all future planning should encourage carbon free travel.
- e. We appreciate the things which people value about Staverton Parish such as supportive community, peace and quiet, community and educational establishments and would like to support and enhance these facilities.
- f. We want to support the provision of appropriate levels of new housing in order to help sustain the community and important local facilities such as schools, pubs etc.
- g. We want to see small-scale organic growth of the existing named settlements and protection of the wider countryside.
- h. We want policies that ensure development is predominantly in or around the existing villages, hamlets and settlements.
- i. Local green spaces are a precious asset to be protected. They should also be maintained and improved where necessary or whenever the opportunity arises.



Landscape School



Landscape Church



The Live & Let Live Inn, Landscape



Sea Trout Inn, Staverton



Staverton Court Room

## Sustainable communities

- 3.1 Staverton Parish, in spite of its scattered settlement pattern, is a cohesive and inclusive community. This plan aims to help maintain and develop that strength through policies designed to enable all local communities to grow strong and healthy. The plan aims to sustain villages and hamlets, maintain and improve local facilities, promote inclusion and enhance connectivity within and beyond the parish.
- 3.2 The sense of place and range of shopping and facilities available in the villages of Staverton and Woolston Green/Landscape, together with nearby Dartington village and the towns of Totnes, Buckfastleigh and Ashburton, do much to support the local community. The plan aims to maintain and reinforce these qualities, to protect and promote local facilities and to encourage the establishment of new local enterprises.
- 3.3 The villages of Staverton and Woolston Green/Landscape are the focus for most activity in the parish. The churches, halls, pubs and primary schools are meeting points for the community and help to create local identity and purpose. The plan aims to safeguard local facilities for present and future generations. Their retention and prosperity are important to local wellbeing.
- 3.4 Any new local facilities and services will be welcomed and the plan promotes improvements to meet local needs, particularly including improvements to local green and play spaces, measures to reduce traffic speeds and enhance road safety including possible 20mph zones in the villages, support for green energy and sustainable travel, including cycle routes, and improved mobile and broadband connectivity.



## POLICY SNP1: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

1. Development which supports the strength and vitality of our communities will be welcomed. In particular, development which will meet local needs which otherwise might not be met, will be supported.
2. Proposals for additional community facilities and infrastructure will be supported, providing they are well designed, include safe adequate access, parking where possible and protect the local environment and amenities.
3. In order to help safeguard the sustainability of the local community any change of use that would result in the loss of or harm to a local community facility or asset of community value including:
  1. St Paul de Leon Church
  2. St Matthew's Church,
  3. Landscope Church of England Primary School
  4. St Christopher's School
  5. The Dart Bridge Inn
  6. The Live and Let Live Inn
  7. The Sea Trout Inn
  8. The Court Room
  9. The Victory Hall
  10. The Sports Pavilion

will only be supported where there is no significant harm to the level of service locally and where there is no reasonable prospect of the business or community use continuing.

## Sustainable villages

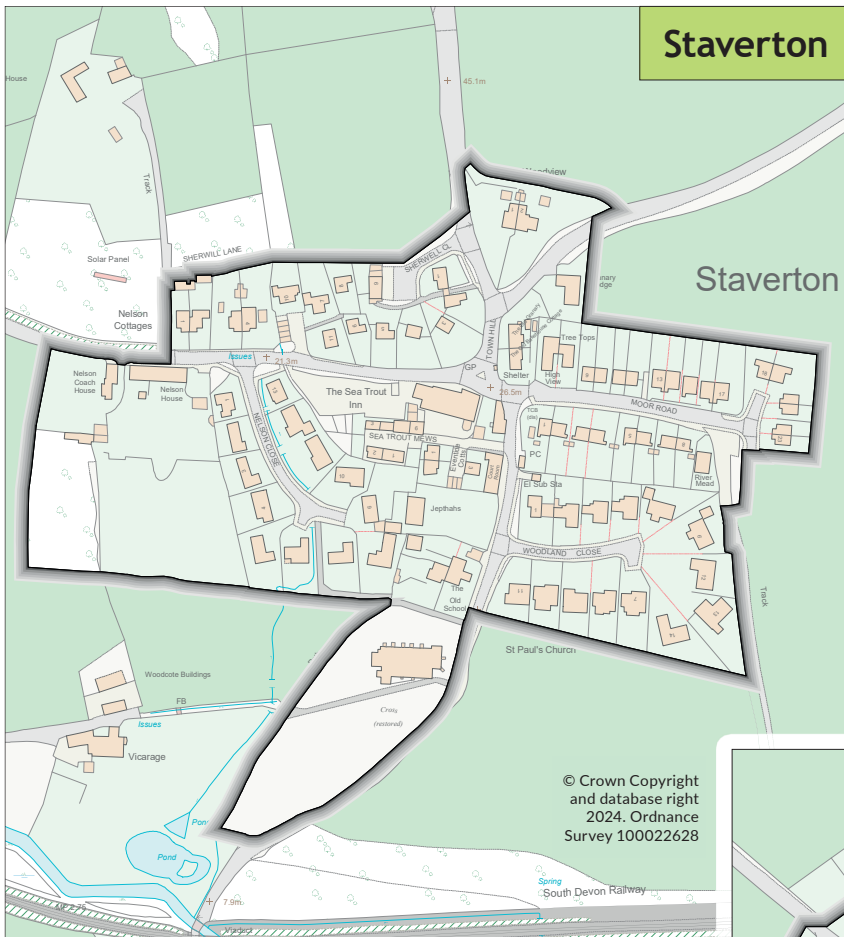
- 3.5 The JLP identifies by name those “sustainable villages” where development is expected to take place, with indicative levels of housing to inform the preparation of neighbourhood plans. Both Staverton and Woolston Green/Landscope are listed as villages which are expected to accommodate around 20 dwellings each over the plan period, and the plan defines a settlement boundary for each village.
- 3.6 The boundaries generally follow the ancient outlines of the villages, together with more recent development and that proposed in this plan. In each case the fabric of the villages is somewhat dispersed. In Staverton's case there are two main centres of activity, one around the church and pub and another in the vicinity of Staverton Bridge. It is the former, centred around the church, which is the historic core of the village and to which the settlement boundary relates. At Woolston Green/Landscope the functional extent of the village extends to include outlying clusters of development, particularly at Memory Cross. The settlement boundaries are drawn to take these considerations into account. Memory Cross is considered to merit a settlement boundary in its own right since it forms a discernible cluster of development of varying types and uses.
- 3.7 An evidence paper describes in more detail the rationale behind the approach and how settlement boundaries have been delineated. Within each boundary suitable new development will generally be acceptable providing detailed considerations are satisfied. Outside the boundaries new development will be more tightly controlled and only permitted where it will meet a local need which cannot be met inside the settlement boundaries and accords with local planning policies. Local needs might relate to housing, employment, open space or another gap in local provision.

## **POLICY SNP2: SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES**

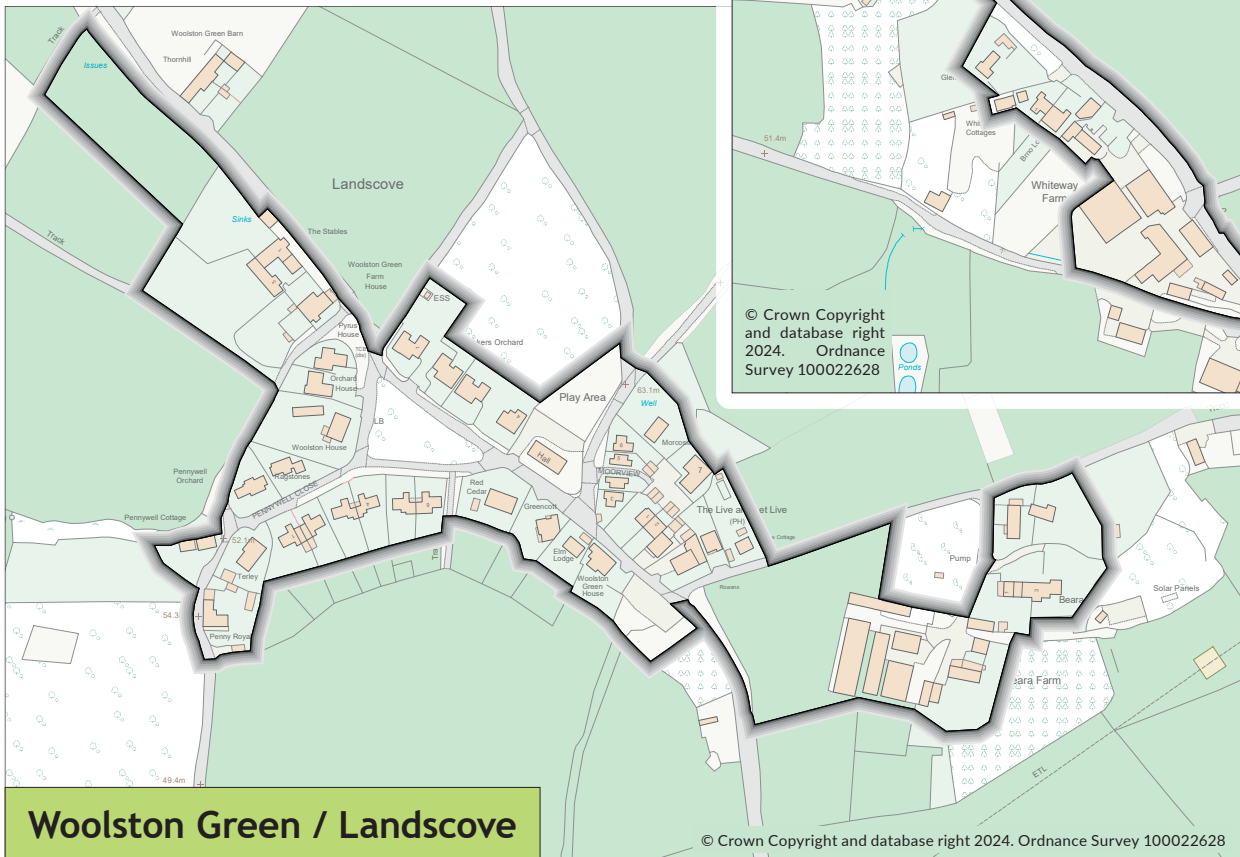
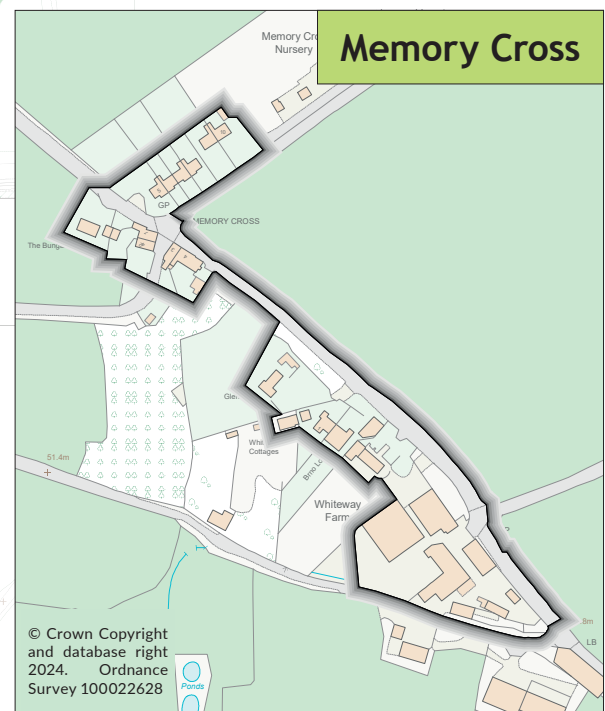
1. Development will be permitted inside the village settlement boundaries shown in the plan, provided it is in scale and character with the site and surroundings, is of an appropriate density, and will cause no significant adverse impacts on natural or historic assets, local amenity, traffic, parking or safety.
2. Elsewhere in the parish development will only be permitted where it requires a countryside location or will meet a local need which cannot be met inside the settlement boundaries.



# Maps of Settlement Boundaries



 Settlement Boundary



## Local green spaces

3.8 Local green spaces provide valuable opportunities for access and recreation and are highly valued by the local community. The plan protects the most important existing open spaces in the parish. Only new or improved amenities necessary to improve their enjoyment by the general public will be permitted.

3.9 All the designated spaces are highly valued by the local community and conform to the following criteria:

- They are in close proximity to a main village;
- They are special and/or hold a particular significance to the local community because of their historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife, and
- They are locally situated and not an extensive tract of land.

3.10 All are capable of being managed and protected beyond the plan period.



Landscape and Woolston Green



Staverton Nature Reserve



Riverside walk, Staverton

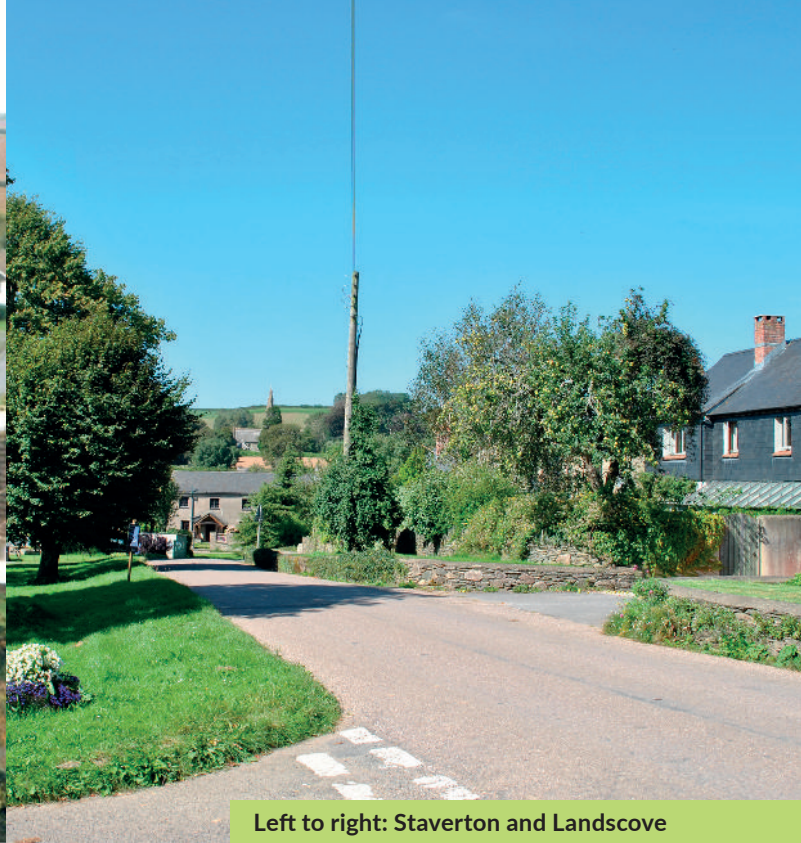
### POLICY SNP3: LOCAL GREEN SPACES

1. The following areas are designated as local green spaces in the plan and shown on the accompanying maps:
  1. Staverton Nature Reserve and Boardwalk
  2. Staverton Riverside Walk
  3. Woolston Green Triangle
  4. Staverton playing fields
  5. Staverton and Landscape playgrounds
  6. Landscape allotments

Inappropriate development will not be supported except in very special circumstances.







Left to right: Staverton and Landscove

## 4. Housing

### Objective:

To deliver a varied and balanced mix of high quality homes that meet the needs of current and future residents in a manner that complements the character and identity of this rural parish.

We have the ambition of working towards zero carbon homes as far and as quickly as government policy allows and will support, in principle, proposals that seek to achieve that. In the transition period to zero carbon housing, we wish all housing to be low carbon and encourage applications to exceed current government requirements.

We want to see planning applications that include details of energy efficiency and sustainable design.

### Aspirations:

- a. We want to support the provision of new housing in order to help sustain the community and important local facilities such as schools, pubs etc.
- b. We want to deliver new affordable housing to keep local people in the parish.
- c. We want affordable housing that prioritises local residents.
- d. We want new homes to be suitable for young people and young families.
- e. We want to create opportunities for people to downsize and remain in the area by encouraging smaller dwellings to be created.
- f. We want new development that creates a mix of house types, sizes and tenures (such as affordable).
- g. We support small-scale development that fits with the historic settlement pattern of the parish. Development sites should generally be for fewer than 6 new homes.
- h. We consider that the JLP indicative figures of 20 new dwellings in Woolston Green/Landscove and 20 new dwellings in Staverton to be built before 2034 are an appropriate total number for the parish, albeit hard to deliver within the plan period.



- i. We want well-designed homes that add to the architectural character of the parish.
- j. We want high quality housing that is fit for the future (energy efficient and sustainable.)
- k. We want high quality homes that provide a decent standard of internal space, garden space and parking.
- l. We support and encourage self-build and custom build.
- m. We support and encourage community led development (such as Community Land Trusts etc.)
- n. We want policies that enable local people in need of affordable housing to self-build a home for themselves in appropriate locations.
- o. We want to enable Gypsy and Traveller communities to live in appropriate places.

## Existing housing stock

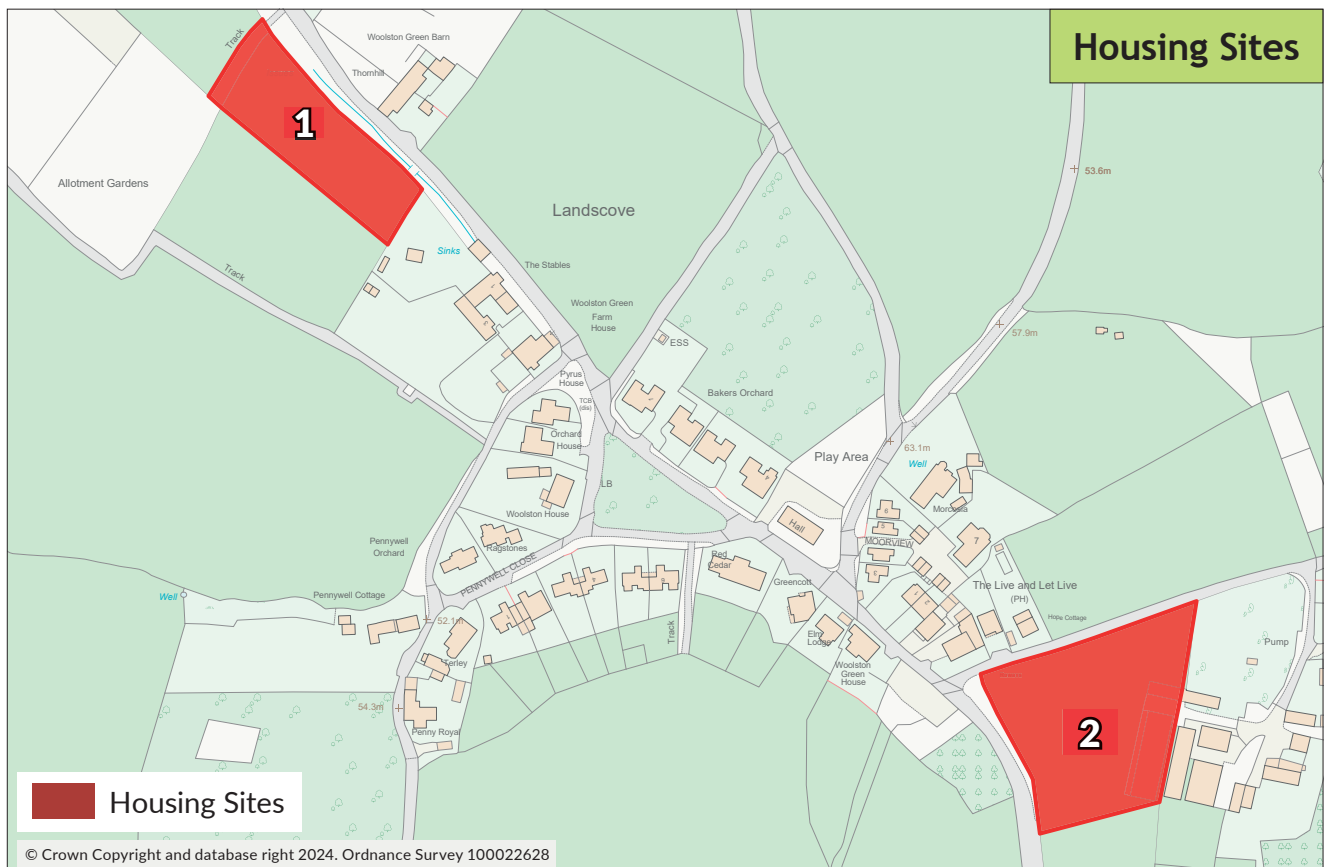
- 4.1 A wide variety of types, tenures and ages of housing is available across Staverton Parish, ranging from substantial individual estate houses and farmhouses, through medium sized homes including conversions, to a number of smaller dwellings. The high cost of housing, however, means that even the smaller properties are generally beyond the range of local first-time buyers and there is a particular need for affordable homes for young people and families.
- 4.2 There are about 300 dwellings across the parish, the majority of which are larger homes, so there is also a need for most new housing development to be of smaller units, both to meet local needs for the young and to encourage and enable down-sizing.
- 4.3 In May 2021 the average house price in England according to the ONS was £271,000, in Devon about £293,000 and in South Hams about £353,000. The current average house value in the parish is about £640,000 and the average price paid over the last 5 years is just under £400,000 (Rightmove 2024).

## Local housing needs

- 4.4 Such high house prices create a local need for affordable homes, and the plan makes this a priority. The provision of affordable housing will be welcomed, whether provided by a local community group, Community Land Trust or an individual, providing it has the clear support of the local community. There may also be scope for suitable exception sites to be brought forward to provide up to 100% affordable housing, including sites for single dwellings by persons in housing need who also have a strong local connection.
- 4.5 In 2019 a housing needs survey elicited 52 local responses. Of these, 22 were looking to move, with high proportions of first time buyers, couples setting up home or households wanting to move on from renting to purchase. However, the majority (17 households) felt unable to afford the type of home they needed (16 were living in rented accommodation / with parents at the time). Just over half (9 households) intended to look for a rental property in the parish as a result of being unable to buy, though it was almost unanimously agreed there is no suitable property to rent. 15 respondents expressed interest in self-build or custom build, with 4 of these ready to work in a group.
- 4.6 It seems reasonable to assume that the JLP's indicative figures (of about 20 new dwellings in Staverton and 20 in Woolston Green) could go towards providing affordable housing during the plan period to 2034 to address local need. The plan aims to ensure that much of this will comprise affordable homes.

## New housing sites

- 4.7 Some new housing will help to maintain the sustainability of the community, address age imbalance and maintain the viability of services and facilities. Accordingly a call for sites was issued in 2017 through the Parish News, email group, Facebook page and website, in local and regional newspapers and by contacting landowners/known developers directly. Sites considered included those promoted by local landowners, those already advanced through the planning system, those identified by the steering group and those which had come forward through the JLP's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA).
- 4.8 In total 30 sites were identified. All were made known to the local community whose views and opinions were sought through a community questionnaire and two open meetings. A sites assessment, produced by an independent consultant, rated the appropriateness of each site for development, considering their suitability, availability and viability. In coming to a view, the steering group balanced the sites assessment against local views and constraints.
- 4.9 The plan proposes new homes only at Woolston Green/Landscape. There is also scope for affordable homes to come forward on exception sites across the parish.
- 4.10 In Staverton village most of the surrounding land is subject to covenants which strongly limit development until just after the plan period. It would be misleading to allocate sites which cannot be delivered and wrong to allocate unsustainable sites in order to bring forward the JLP indicative figure for the village within the plan period (20 dwellings). No sites are therefore proposed in the village during the plan period, although it is hoped that some may come forward as exception sites. In the longer term, as covenants expire, suitable sites will be able to be brought forward for development.
- 4.11 At Woolston Green/Landscape two suitable sites are allocated, the larger of which already has planning permission, and together these will provide the full complement of development indicated by the JLP (20 dwellings).



## Housing design standards

- 4.12 The plan requires that other new housing developments be limited in scale so that they will be in keeping with the small scale organic nature of development in the parish. It also promotes smaller homes in order to help balance the parish housing stock which includes a high proportion of larger dwellings, making it more difficult for local people to afford a local home. Extensions to existing homes are required to be in keeping with the original dwelling in order to conserve and reinforce local character. New homes are required to be built to good internal and external space standards, and their design is required to incorporate innovative low carbon construction techniques, sustainable use of resources and high energy efficiency. Sufficient off-road parking space is required for each new dwelling, and a Connectivity Statement must be provided, along with appropriate ducting to enable ease of installation by service providers. Proposals for new housing development are also encouraged to complete a proportionate heritage impact assessment at the planning application stage to help to understand and protect the significance of heritage features and minimise the potential adverse impacts of new development.
- 4.13 There may also be scope for Gypsy and Traveller communities to live in the parish in appropriate locations. Any such applications should be tested against relevant national and JLP policies.

### **POLICY SNP4: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**

1. New housing developments are proposed in Woolston Green/ Landscope as follows:
  - a) 14 dwellings at Beara Farm, to include 5 affordable homes, and
  - b) 6 dwellings on part of the field between Woolston Green and Landscope Church, including an off-site commuted sum to deliver affordable housing to the equivalent of 30% of the value of the scheme.
2. Other new housing shall be limited to smaller sites of fewer than 6 new homes to ensure that growth is at a scale in keeping with the special qualities of the locality.
3. To help balance housing stock in the parish, the development of smaller homes is encouraged. Proposals for homes of more than 4 bedrooms will be required to provide evidence of need.
4. Extensions to existing dwellings should be in keeping with and consistent in scale and form to the original dwelling.
5. New homes shall be designed to meet at least the latest standards and to incorporate innovative low carbon construction techniques, sustainable use of resources and high energy efficiency.
6. New homes shall provide sufficient off-road parking in accordance with the adopted JLP Supplementary Planning Document.
7. The inclusion of a Connectivity Statement and provision for suitable ducting to enable service providers to install appropriate connections is strongly encouraged.
8. To protect the historic environment, proposals for new housing must ensure that any impact upon designated or non-designated heritage assets (including assets of archaeological importance) and their settings have been assessed in accordance with national policy and guidance and will only be supported where they meet the relevant requirements of the NPPF and Development Plan.
9. To help address local need, proposals to provide affordable housing for local people will be particularly welcomed and supported. In addition to established rural exception site policy proposals to build single affordable dwellings on suitable sites will also be supported.



## Affordable housing provision

- 4.14 To address local need for affordable homes, in addition to those provided on allocated sites (above), the plan promotes affordable housing development on exception sites which would not be released for housing in other circumstances.
- 4.15 Development on exception sites must meet all the criteria laid down in national guidance and JLP policy. The sites should be adjoining or very near to an existing settlement and meet a proven need for affordable homes for local people. Market housing can be included if required to attain viability providing it represents no more than 40% of the homes or site.
- 4.16 The plan also specifically promotes the development of single plot exception sites, providing certain criteria can be met. Single dwellings are a common feature of settlement pattern in the parish and single plot affordable homes could make a helpful contribution towards meeting local housing need in a suitable way.

### **POLICY SNP5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND SINGLE PLOT EXCEPTION SITES**

1. The provision of affordable homes on a suitable exception site or sites in the parish will be particularly welcomed where the site has been brought forward by a local community group or Community Land Trust and has the clear support of the local community.
2. In accordance with JLP policy a maximum of 40% of the dwellings may be market homes if necessary to attain viability.
3. 3. Single plot exception sites will be welcomed in line with the provisions of JLP policy TTV27, providing the following criteria can be met:
  - a) the applicant is able to demonstrate that:
    - (i) they require affordable housing and have a strong local connection and need to live within the settlement where the site is proposed;
    - (ii) there are no other reasonable options which address their housing needs, having regard to the availability of low-cost housing options within any other nearby settlements; and existing or planned rural exception schemes; and
    - (iii) their need cannot be met through affordable housing provided in any other way;
  - b) the site is well related to the built form of a settlement and has permanent and substantial buildings on at least one side;
  - c) it will not result in development in an isolated location;
  - d) the dwelling will remain affordable in perpetuity through a percentage reduction on market value agreed local agreement;
  - e) the site area, including any access arrangements, is no more than 0.1 ha;



Farming in the parish

## 5. Business and Enterprise

### Objective:

To deliver new and improved employment opportunities to help sustain a vibrant parish community with a balanced demographic profile that attracts and retains young people and working age families.

### Aspirations

- a. We want to encourage business diversification in the parish
- b. We want to improve the access to superfast broadband across the parish
- c. We want to improve mobile phone coverage within the parish, siting transmitting masts away from residential areas (community action)
- d. We want to support small scale, appropriate commercial development
- e. We want to support people to work from home or work in the parish
- f. We want to encourage small scale eco-tourism in the parish
- g. We want to encourage renewable energy development that does not detract from the character of the area
- h. We want to discourage large scale renewable energy developments.

## Local business and enterprise

5.1 Staverton supports a small but significant range of employment, more than might be found in many similar parishes. The two largest employers in the parish are Riverford Organics and idVerde. Several other smaller businesses are scattered across the parish, including the village pubs. Farming is important to the local economy, and there are a number of small tourist based establishments offering accommodation. A significant number of people work from home.



- 5.2 All these businesses are important to the local economy. The plan aims to help them flourish and to ensure that the sites and premises involved remain available for business use, in line with JLP policy DEV14 and the accompanying SPD guidance (paras 5.9 - 5.13).
- 5.3 The 2021 census shows 69.3% of the population to be economically active of which 10.6% are self-employed.
- 5.4 More than 40 businesses have been identified that are run in or from the parish. Many workers commute out of Staverton to their workplaces, as is common in rural areas.
- 5.5 The plan aims to foster conditions for local economic prosperity and business growth in scale and keeping with the area. Appropriate small scale business development and diversification will be welcomed, including commercial ventures, renewable energy enterprises, home working and eco-tourism (involving responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local community, and involves interpretation and education).

### POLICY SNP6: BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

1. Business, employment and tourism development proposals will be supported providing:
  - a) it is of good design which respects the local character and setting.
  - b) it includes safe and adequate access and parking, avoids significant increase in the use of the private car and facilitates sustainable transport where appropriate, and
  - c) it protects the local environment and amenities.
2. Development of adaptable spaces for business start ups, live/work accommodation and adaptations to enable dwellings to support home-working will be supported providing they meet the requirements of JLP Policy TTV1 and the above criteria.
3. Existing business and employment sites and premises shall be retained in accordance with Policy DEV 14 of the JLP.



- 5.6 There are a number of farm buildings in the parish that are no longer used and falling into disrepair as they are no longer suitable for modern farming practice. New business development which uses these buildings will be encouraged where it is in keeping with the surroundings and the existing structure is maintained. There should be minimal alteration to the building or its footprint.

### **POLICY SNP7: REUSE OF REDUNDANT FARM BUILDINGS**

Where planning permission is required the change of use of redundant farm buildings to provide additional business, employment or tourism opportunities will be supported where they are in conformity with JLP policies TTV1, TTV26, and DEV 15, will involve no more than minimal alteration to the existing structure or building footprint\*, not compromise the rural setting of the building, meet requirements of Policy SNP6 clauses 1 and 2.

\*The SHDC guidance "Traditional Farm Buildings: Their Adaptation and Reuse (Barn Guide)"

## **Business infrastructure**

- 5.7 Much of Staverton Parish has superfast broadband connectivity with speeds of up to 72Mbps. Mobile phone network coverage is variable. The plan aims to improve and build on this, helping to redress business disadvantages faced in a rural area by securing very good broadband and telecommunications infrastructure in association with new development and by encouraging improvements to connections in those parts of the parish that are less well served.

### **POLICY SNP8: BROADBAND AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. Proposals to expand mobile phone coverage, electronic communications and broadband networks are encouraged and will be supported providing apparatus is kept to the minimum necessary for efficient operation.
2. The plan will seek on site infrastructure to support the installation of, and allow the future upgrade and maintenance of, fibre optic broadband technology:
  - (i) Developers are encouraged to submit a connectivity statement to set out the proposed broadband provision
  - (ii) New residential and non-residential development should, wherever possible include appropriate open access gigabit capable fibre optic infrastructure to enable high speed and reliable broadband connection in accordance with national and local objectives to increase coverage
  - (iii) The creation of a building to act as a fibre hub to enable fibre connections within the area will be supported.
  - (iv) Infrastructure such as cabling should, wherever possible be provided underground rather than overhead, especially in more sensitive locations.



Staverton Railway Station

## 6. Design and Heritage

### Objective:

To deliver high quality development and encourage innovative design that is locally sympathetic with due consideration of the heritage of the parish as a whole.

### Aspirations

- a. We want to encourage good quality design which is both locally sympathetic but also allows for innovative ideas.
- b. We want to encourage low carbon, sustainable design aiming for zero carbon for both new buildings and modifications to existing buildings.
- c. We want to ensure appropriate landscaping of new development.
- d. We would like the historic heritage of sites and their surrounding areas to be considered in any development.

## Good design and sustainable construction

- 6.1 New development will be expected to display good, sensitive design, in harmony with the locality. Designers must pay careful attention to the local vernacular, landscape character and local setting. This ought not, however, to exclude good modern innovative design.
- 6.2 Suitable building techniques and technology must be adopted to deliver sustainable energy efficient buildings and to ensure that development, in both its public and private areas, is safe, inclusive and accessible for all.
- 6.3 National standards for sustainable construction change over time. Development must at least meet current national standards. Designs will be particularly welcomed which strive to surpass the basic standards and deliver greater energy efficiency, achieve greater carbon reductions, further reduce use of non-renewable resources, or employ other innovative eco-friendly building techniques.

### **POLICY SNP9: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

Innovative modern design which is locally sympathetic and attains high environmental standards will be welcomed. All new development, including extensions and conversions, should:

- a) be of high design quality, in scale and keeping with its setting, respect and enhance local character, safeguard local distinctiveness, protect and conserve and enhance local landscape and meet national biodiversity net gain requirements;
- b) target zero-carbon, at least meeting government standards for sustainable construction, minimising use of non-renewable resources and any adverse environmental impacts, maximising solar gain, and incorporating technologies to maximise sustainability and energy efficiency;
- c) new stonework should be laid on its natural bed and pointed in lime mortar recessed from the outer face of the stone. Machine cut or sawn faces shall not be used;
- d) Incorporate appropriate landscaping in keeping with the locality, using only mixed locally appropriate, native species for hedges and traditional laid Devon hedgebanks wherever boundaries abut open countryside;
- e) cause no unnecessary noise, light or other pollution, safeguarding against risks of erosion or contamination;
- f) be safe, inclusive and accessible, reducing opportunities for crime and the fear of crime,
- g) incorporate meters, bin storage and other features appropriately, conveniently and so as not to clutter the street scene; and
- h) provide for its own car parking requirements, with car parking provision in line with the JLP's SPD (1 space for 1 bed dwellings, 2 spaces for 2 and 3 bed dwellings, and 3 spaces for 4 bed dwellings).

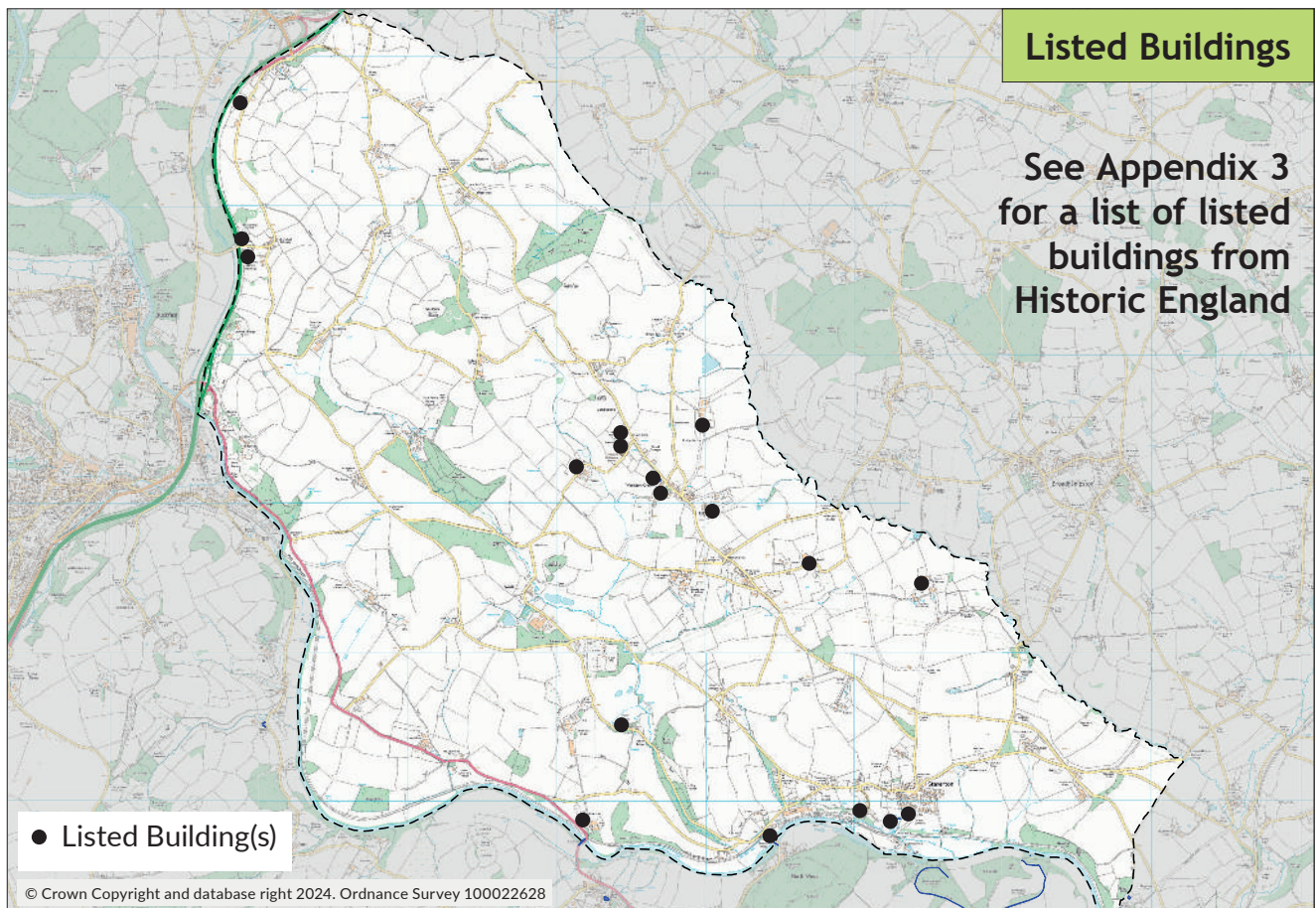


## Heritage and conservation

- 6.4 Staverton has a rich local heritage, giving the parish a distinct identity. The village of Staverton clusters around The Sea Trout Inn, north of the grade I listed church of St Paul de Leon, and extends westwards along the road to Staverton Bridge, also listed grade I. The village grew up in proximity to the medieval crossing of the River Dart, originally a "stony ford" (from which the parish name derives) and replaced by the bridge in 1413.
- 6.5 Settlement in the north west of the parish grew as slate mining and quarrying expanded in the local area. St Matthew's Church and the primary school were built there in the mid years of the nineteenth century and the hamlets of Landscope, Woolston Green and Beara began to be collectively referred to as Landscope when the church was so dedicated in 1850.
- 6.6 There are in total 30 listed buildings in the parish, including 2 grade I listed buildings – Staverton Bridge and the church of St Paul, and 6 grade II\* listed buildings – the church of St Matthew, Riverford Bridge (on the A384), Kingston House, Pridhamsleigh Manor Farmhouse and Dovecot, Woolston Green Farmhouse and Woodend Farmhouse. A range of archaeological finds and other historic features around the parish have also been identified but lack clear legal protection.



Southford lane with horse steps



- 6.7 A variety of other heritage assets, that make a positive contribution to the special character of the parish, have no official designation. These include the two mills, the railway station, the Court Room, the Butterwell at Bumpston, the Church Commission cottages, Penn Reca and Bumpston Bridge.
- 6.8 The parish's historic settlement pattern, the River Dart, the nearby slopes of Dartmoor National Park, the South Devon Railway (formerly GWR Totnes to Ashburton branch), local pubs, fields and farmsteads all contribute towards local heritage and help to give Staverton its distinctive local character, which the plan aims to protect and enhance.

## **POLICY SNP10: HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION**

1. To protect the historic environment, proposals must ensure that any impact upon designated or non-designated heritage assets (including assets of archaeological importance) and their settings have been assessed in accordance with national policy and guidance and will only be supported where they meet the relevant requirements of the NPPF and Development Plan.
2. Non-designated heritage assets in the parish include the two mills, the railway station, the Court Room, the Butterwell at Bumpston, the Church Commission cottages, Penn Reca and Bumpston Bridge.





Children's play area, Staverton

## 7. Natural Environment

### Objective:

To conserve and enhance the natural landscape and biodiversity of the parish; whilst improving green links and access to our green spaces for the enjoyment of current and future residents.

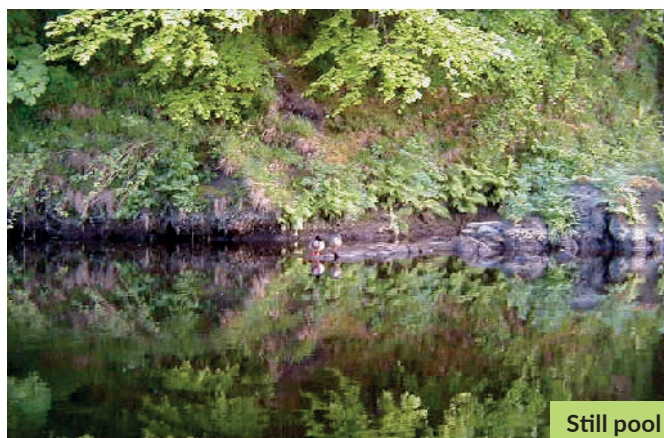
### Aspirations

- a. We support the strategic natural environment policies in the JLP.
- b. We want a policy to protect traditional orchards in the area.
- c. We want to manage street lighting to protect 'dark skies' and the rural character of the area.
- d. We want to identify important local environmental sites such as the wildlife areas, Staverton Playing Field, etc.
- e. We want to identify a range of aspirational projects such as potential cycle routes, play area improvements, biodiversity projects, etc. (This will help to guide any planning contributions.)
- f. We want to encourage tree planting and wilding of verges and hedges to enhance wildlife corridors as well as improving the overall carbon equation.

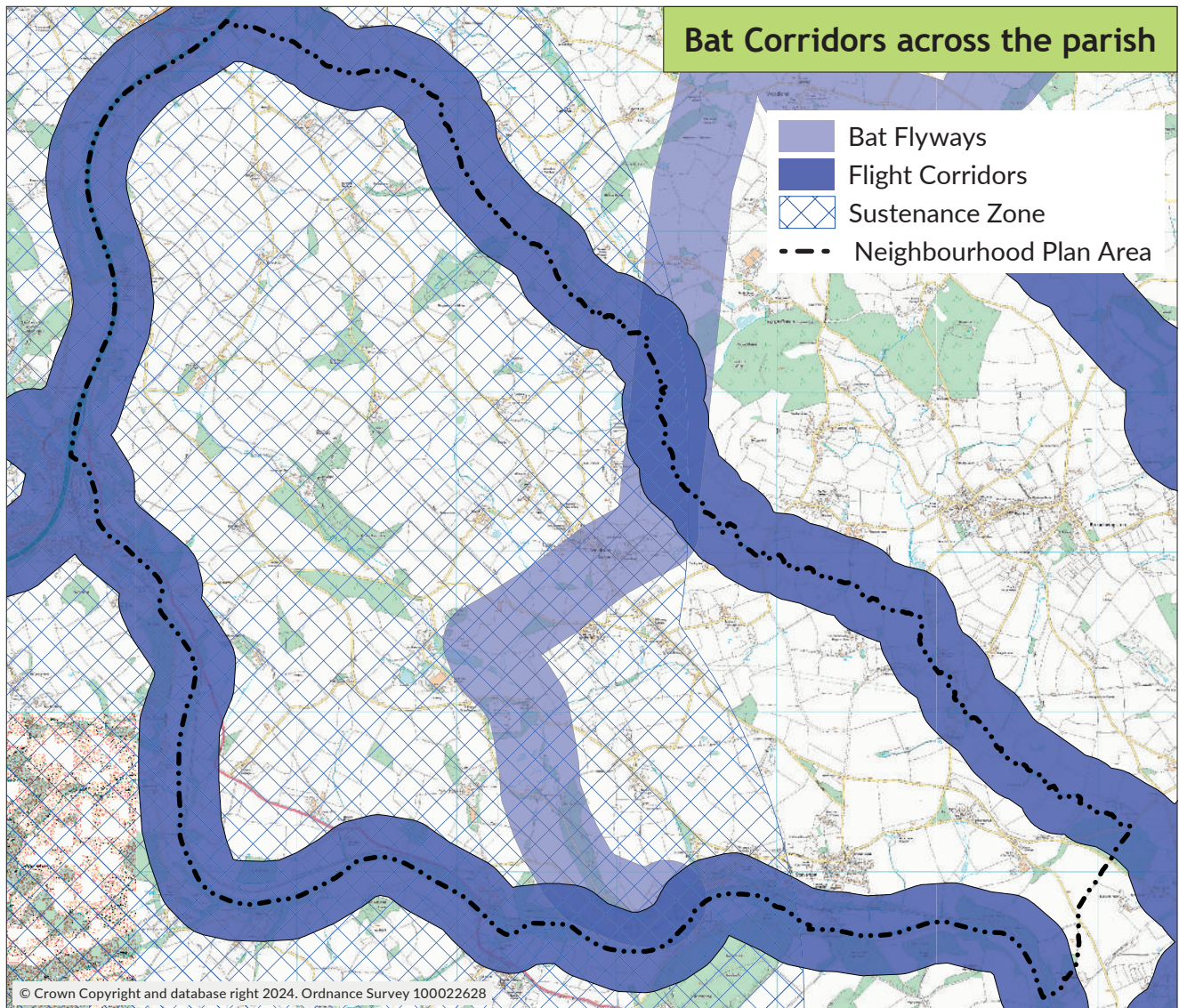


## Landscape and biodiversity

- 7.1 The landscape of Staverton Parish is richly varied, presenting a pleasant and unspoilt rural scene. The Dart valley at the parish's southern edge is a strong landscape feature, enhanced for many by the presence of the preserved South Devon Railway, and its smaller tributary, the River Hems, borders the parish in the north. The uplands of the parish are a broad canvas of rolling hills and fields interspersed by villages, hamlets and farmsteads. The only major intrusions in the scene are the Abham substation tucked into the valley folds at Bumpston Cross, its radiating powerlines and the solar array at Parke Farm.
- 7.2 Development must be designed to respect and conserve the landscape and local landscape assets and features must be protected and conserved as an intrinsic part of development. The best and most versatile agricultural land, especially that classified as grade 1,2 and 3a, should also be protected.







- 7.3 The parish also provides varied habitats for flora and fauna. In particular, in the north-west extremity of the parish, the Pridhamsleigh Caves Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is protected for its fossil remains, mineral deposits and crustacean species. Wide parts of the parish provide potential habitat for protected species. Large expanses of the parish in the west, are important for the Great Horseshoe Bat and lie within the South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Some eastern parts of the parish also provide potential habitat for the Cirl Bunting. Just downstream from Staverton Bridge a small nature reserve is held in perpetuity by the Staverton Wildlife Conservation Society.
- 7.4 The plan aims to protect the landscape and biodiversity value of the parish, augmenting national and strategic policies to protect the appearance of the area and its role in helping species to flourish. Development proposals must satisfy JLP policy DEV26 which requires that the integrity of any European site will not be adversely affected. In addition, any new development within 4km of the South Hams SAC greater horseshoe bat consultation zone will be required to prepare a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and follow advice from the relevant South Hams SAC planning guidance published by Natural England in 2010 and the South Hams SAC HRA guidance published by Devon County Council in 2019 as to whether survey and mitigation would be required.
- 7.5 The parish has a long history of cider-making, and many ancient orchards survive alongside some more recently planted. Orchards are an important aspect of local landscape character and the plan aims to protect and conserve them both for their historic interest and for the positive contribution they make to local landscape character.

## **POLICY SNP11: LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY**

1. Development should not harm but protect and enhance, avoiding significant and adverse impacts on, features that make a positive contribution to either local landscape character or / and to biodiversity.
2. Development proposals must ensure that the integrity of any European site will not be adversely affected. Any new development within a South Hams SAC Sustainment Zone or within the Landscape Connectivity Zone should follow advice in the South Hams SAC Habitats Regulations Assessment Guidance (2019) to establish whether it may result in a likely significant effect on the South Hams SAC and trigger the requirement for a detailed Habitats Regulations Assessment.
3. Orchards, trees, woodlands, hedgebanks, green lanes and green spaces that make a positive contribution to local landscape character and have biodiversity value should be protected and enhanced. Development should be designed to avoid the loss or deterioration in quality of orchards, trees, woodlands, hedgebanks, green lanes and green spaces. If loss cannot be avoided, new native and locally appropriate trees and hedgerows will be secured as mitigation, and to ensure they contribute to a 'net gain'.
4. New tree planting will be welcomed in association with development, as will wilding of verges and hedges, to establish or reinforce wildlife corridors.
5. Development should, wherever possible, avoid building on the Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV) (grades 1,2,and 3a), unless there is no practicable alternative and the benefits of the development to the community outweigh the need to protect it.

## **Tranquillity and dark skies**

- 7.6 The parish lies close to three small market towns and the A38 trunk road runs along its western boundary. In spite of this Staverton is in general quiet and peaceful, and over much of its area night skies are dark. These qualities are valued and appreciated by locals and the plan aims to protect and enhance them.
- 7.7 Artificial light affects species behaviour (such as foraging and roosting) and safety from predation, most importantly of the Greater Horseshoe Bat in Staverton. To help protect the South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and species the plan aims to maintain the tranquillity of the parish, and the dark skies which are able to be enjoyed across much of its area.
- 7.8 Building with Nature: Devon Technical Guidance, Maintaining Dark Corridors Through the Landscape for Bats, should be used by all consultants dealing with bat flight lines in Devon. Also, Guidance Note 08/18, Bats and artificial lighting in UK, Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) and Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) – the Bat Conservation Trust website.

## **POLICY SNP12: TRANQUILLITY AND DARK SKIES**

All development proposals should be designed to minimise disturbance, noise or light pollution and to prevent adverse impacts from artificial light on intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation interests. No additional street lights shall be installed and any security or external lighting installed as part of development shall not be permanently switched on or unnecessarily bright. New developments should follow the latest local and national guidance on artificial lighting in relation to rural areas, protected species and sensitive habitats.



# 8. Transport and Communications

## Objective:

To provide an infrastructure that supports both homes and business to thrive and to encourage the development of free flowing, safe and appropriate transport networks.

## Aspirations

- a. We want to support the development of projects to decrease our dependency on carbon-based transport.
- b. We want to improve the roads to manage the rate and flow of traffic, in areas where development would increase the number of vehicles.
- c. We want to consider the impact of growing businesses on the local road network.
- d. We want to impose reduced speed limits in the villages of Staverton, Woolston Green and Landscope and at Memory Cross.
- e. We want to encourage local landowners to release land for the improvement and extension of Public Rights of Way National Cycle Networks as appropriate.
- f. We want to include cycle/footpaths in new developments where appropriate.
- g. We want to encourage the provision of both private and public, electric car charging points within new developments.
- h. We want to encourage improvements in the local rural transport network, serving the parish.
- i. We want to secure provision of financial support from developments, for the improvement of the local rural transport network, serving the parish.

## Travel and transport

- 8.1 Travel and transport infrastructure in Staverton ranges from local footpaths and green lanes to A roads and a trunk road. The preserved South Devon Railway runs close to the parish's southern boundary and the nearest mainline railway station is at Totnes.
- 8.2 For the most part the parish is criss-crossed by minor roads and narrow country lanes, with major roads running close to the parish boundaries. There are significant pinch points, particularly at the ancient single-track Staverton Bridge. For the most part the network is able to accommodate the volumes of traffic using it, although some parts can suffer minor congestion, especially in the holiday season and at the beginning and end of the school day in the vicinity of our local schools.
- 8.3 New development should be located so as not to exacerbate these difficulties and should take opportunities to improve safety, alleviate congestion and enhance connectivity wherever possible, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 8.4 Within the villages the introduction of 20mph zones would be supported as a means of improving safety for all road users, and the extension and improvement of footpaths and cycle-paths would also be welcomed. This is particularly the case in Staverton village where at rush hours the road has become a "rat-run" for traffic between the A38 and Torbay.

- 8.5 Public transport services are sparse. The Country Bus runs through the parish daily (except Sundays), with six services per day and named stops at The Sea Trout Inn in Staverton and at Landscope Church. Other longer distance services operate along the A384 and the A38, connecting the parish with Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Newton Abbot, Totnes, Exeter and Plymouth. Any improvements in services or local initiatives for community transport or car sharing will be welcome.
- 8.6 New development should make reasonable provision for the private car, although priority should be given to pedestrian, cycle and public transport provision and electric car charging points should be provided.

## **POLICY SNP13: TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT**

1. New development will be required to ensure it is safe and encourages access by walking and cycling and will maintain or improve highway safety, make appropriate provision for pedestrians and cyclists, and include provision for cycle facilities and car parking consistent with the guidance and standards set out in the JLP's SPD.
2. Proposals which integrate and connect well with social, community and green infrastructure will be welcomed.
3. Wherever appropriate and directly related to the development, proposals are also encouraged to:
  - a) include improvements to local footpaths, cycle-paths (including the National Cycle Network) and green lanes,
  - b) maintain or enhance local public and community transport services,
  - c) incorporate electric car charging points, and
  - d) assist in the reduction of traffic speeds in the villages.

# 9. Energy Efficiency and Flooding

## Objective:

To deliver new development with high energy efficiency and to encourage the production of energy from a range of appropriate renewable energy sources.

## Aspirations:

- a. We want to encourage any new developments to be designed with energy efficiency in mind and to facilitate recycling for the community at large.
- b. We want a plan that is receptive to new renewable energy technologies and projects and to facilitate a means to consider both their positive and negative impacts on our community.
- c. We want a plan that is aware of the impact of climate change to our parish – in particular to areas at risk of flooding.



## Climate emergency

- 9.1 Staverton Parish Council has declared a Climate Emergency and has pledged to work towards carbon neutrality by 2030. It calls upon other bodies, particularly within government, to also take the necessary steps to enable this to happen, and will work in partnership with others towards the zero carbon goal.
- 9.2 Initiatives in farming practices which encourage country stewardship, which encourages a reduction of the impact of climate change and the reduction of dependence on carbon based energy, will be supported.

## Renewable energy

- 9.3 Renewable energy is a critical factor in helping to address the climate emergency. The government set a target to deliver 20% of our energy from renewable sources by 2020. That date has been reached and there is still a long way to go. The local community supports endeavours to increase renewable energy supplies whilst at the same time aiming to protect farmland and the natural beauty, heritage, biodiversity and tranquillity of the area.
- 9.4 Renewable energy development proposals will be considered in relation to the impact they would have upon matters of local, regional or national interest, particularly landscape, heritage, visual impact and wildlife.
- 9.5 Small scale schemes and community led initiatives to deliver renewable energy which could also contribute to the local economy and community, will be welcomed.
- 9.6 Further large scale renewable energy developments which would cause wide impacts on the parish and beyond should be considered against the strategic policies of the JLP and national guidance and will be discouraged in line with JLP policy DEV34.



- 9.7 Solar panels on Non-Designated Heritage Assets may be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that there will be no harm to the appearance, character or special interest of the building. A 'whole-house' approach identifying opportunities for improved thermal efficiencies and carbon reduction should be adopted.
- 9.8 Ground-mounted solar panels or small scale wind turbine developments or hydroelectricity projects will be welcomed where the purpose is to generate power for use within the parish, there will be no unacceptable landscape, heritage, biodiversity, species or amenity impacts, they are of an acceptable scale and the land will be restored after the use ceases.

## **POLICY SNP14: RENEWABLE ENERGY**

1. Proposals for small scale renewable energy developments will be welcomed where they can be shown to have no undue effects, particularly on landscape, biodiversity or local amenities.
2. Proposals for individual or community scale renewable energy schemes, such as solar voltaic panels, hydroelectric, biomass facilities, anaerobic digesters and wood fuel products, will be supported providing they will:
  - a) be appropriate in siting and scale to the local setting and the wider landscape
  - b) protect residential amenity
  - c) have no undue effect on any important natural or biodiversity feature, and
  - d) no unacceptable increase in traffic.
3. The installation of solar panels on roofs of NDHAs or on outbuildings or ground mounted within the curtilage of listed buildings may be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that there will be no harm to the appearance, character or special interest of the building.

## **New development**

- 9.9 The plan requires that buildings be designed to aim for zero carbon, minimise use of non-renewable resources, maximise solar gain, incorporate technologies to maximise sustainability and energy efficiency. To help secure these targets specified BRE ratings will be required for new development.

## **POLICY SNP15: ENERGY IN NEW DEVELOPMENT**

All new non-domestic development are encouraged to achieve a 'Very Good' BREEAM rating, and all domestic development a '4 Star' BREHQM rating.

## **Sustainable drainage**

- 9.10 All development will be required to deal safely and satisfactorily with foul and surface water drainage without giving rise to flooding either on or beyond the site.

## **POLICY SNP16: SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE**

All development should provide for safe and satisfactory foul and surface water drainage, incorporating a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) that at least meets current standards, incorporating permeable surfaces, water harvesting and storage, green roofs and soakaways, so as to mitigate the risk of flooding which might cause harm to people, property or ecosystems on or beyond the site. No surface water should enter the foul sewage network.

# 10. Delivery and Monitoring

- 10.1 Many of the plan's proposals will happen only with private sector investment, but this does not remove Devon County, South Hams District and Staverton Parish Councils or other public bodies from their responsibilities for infrastructure and services. The plan's policies aim to steer and shape development, but it is expected that developer contributions will be gathered through S106 agreements, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), or similar in order to address any specific mitigation required and to offset the broader impacts of any new development.
- 10.2 The policies of this plan and the JLP will be complementary, together providing a firm platform for all parties to cooperate in promoting, enabling and delivering beneficial developments and improvements of all kinds. Conformity between plans will be key to unlocking funds to support this plan's delivery, and it is hoped that Devon County, South Hams District and Staverton Parish Councils will take a proactive role in this regard.
- 10.3 Once the Neighbourhood Plan is formally adopted by South Hams Council it will become part of the local development plan. This means that it will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The Council will therefore assess development proposals in Staverton against the objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan alongside the JLP and any related implementation plan to ensure that the aspirations of the community are being met.
- 10.4 Monitoring may require the plan to be reviewed in due course to keep it up-to-date and relevant. A monitoring framework has been prepared to help judge the effectiveness of the plan's policies. Any formal amendments to the plan will have to follow a similar process as was used to prepare the original plan.







Prepared by Staverton Neighbourhood Plan Group  
[www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/  
neighbourhood-plan](http://www.stavertondevon-pc.org/information/neighbourhood-plan)

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[www.stavertondevon-pc.org](http://www.stavertondevon-pc.org)