



# Fremington Parish Council



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**To: Cllrs S Adams, F Biederman, J Bell, J Cann, I Capon, C Connell, I Crawford, K Groves, B Hockin, S Kingdom, C McCormack-Hole, A Rennles, M Scott, and B Sherborne**

You are hereby summoned to attend a VIRTUAL meeting of Fremington Parish Council, which will be held on **Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020**, at **7pm** via Zoom <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82350085596> for the purpose of transacting the following business.

In accordance with The Public Bodies (Admissions to Meetings) Act 1960 members of the public are welcome to attend. If you would like to attend the meeting, you can use the link shown above or contact Administration for further information and assistance on joining.

**Mrs Victoria Woodhouse BA (Hons)**  
Executive Officer

Date of issue 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020

## **AGENDA**

- 1 Apologies**  
(Please make any apologies known to the Clerk)
- 2 Declarations of interest**  
To receive declarations of personal interests and disclosable pecuniary interests (DPIs) in respect of items on this agenda. Members are reminded that all interests:
  - should be declared at the beginning of the meeting
  - should be declared prior to the item being discussed
  - must be declared on the 'Register of Interests' form, at the meeting, when making a declaration. (Form available at meeting)
- 3 Chairman's Announcements**
- 4 Public Participation Period**  
Members of the public are permitted to make representations, ask questions and give evidence in respect of any item of business relating to the Parish Council. The period of time which is designated for public participation shall not exceed 15 minutes. Each member of the public is entitled to speak once only in respect of business and shall not speak for more than 3 minutes. A question asked by a member of the public during this period shall not require a response or debate at the meeting.
- 5 County and District Councillors' Reports**  
To receive reports from the County Councillor and District Councillors for information only.
- 6 Minutes**  
To approve as a correct record and sign the Minutes of the Fremington Parish Council meeting held on Monday 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 ([click here for minutes](#), available on website)
- 7 Committee Minutes**  
To receive and ratify the decisions therein, the minutes of the following Committee meetings (available on website):

- Parks & Playing Fields Committee meeting held on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2020
- Finance & Personnel Committee Meeting held on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2020
- Fremington Quay Management Committee meeting held on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2020
- Parks & Playing Fields Committee meeting held on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020
- Finance & Personnel Committee Meeting held on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020
- Tews Lane Committee meeting held on Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020

**8 Assets and Lease Arrangements**

To review the Council's Assets and Lease Arrangements (information enclosed for Cllrs)

**9 Annual Governance and Accountability Return 2019/20**

- To discuss and agree the Annual Governance Statement detailed in the Annual Governance and Accountability Return 2019/2020 (to follow).
- To receive and agree the Accounting Statements contained within the Annual Governance and Accountability Return 2019/2020 along with the Internal Auditor's Report (to follow).
- To consider and agree the Annual Governance and Accountability Return for 2019/2020 (to follow).

**10 Neighbourhood Plan**

To receive and consider draft Neighbourhood Plan (information enclosed for Cllrs)

**11 Emergency Plan**

To receive and consider draft Emergency Plan and consider further details and appointment of Community Response Team (information enclosed for Cllrs)

**12 Street Naming**

To consider naming of the new road which serves the business park and Enterprise Centre development at Roundswell (information enclosed for Cllrs)

**13 Public Space Protection Order**

To consider consultation on Dog Control Public Space Protection Order (available on NDC's website

[https://www.engagespace.co.uk/devon/northdevon/consultation\\_Dtl.aspx?consult\\_Id=2852&status=2&criteria=1&DisplayMode=Details](https://www.engagespace.co.uk/devon/northdevon/consultation_Dtl.aspx?consult_Id=2852&status=2&criteria=1&DisplayMode=Details))

**14 Play Area Inspections – Item Requested by Cllr Biederman**

To consider appointment of Cllrs to undertake Play Area Inspections

**15 Request from Climate Emergency Working Party – Cllr Crawford to Report**

To consider writing to North Devon Council to encourage them as the Planning Authority to look at applying the highest standards possible now when deciding planning applications, as documented in the Future Homes Standard 2025

**16 Local Action on Coronavirus Covid 19 – Item Requested by Cllr Crawford**

To ask Devon County Council to ensure that all residents know about the County Council's role in relation to Covid-19 and what it is doing to help prevent the spread of the virus

**ANY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC WISHING TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING ANY OF THE PLANNING APPLICATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED MUST NOTIFY THE PARISH CLERK NO LATER THAN 12 NOON ON THE DAY OF THE MEETING**

## 17 North Devon Council – Planning Decisions

North Devon Council, the determining Authority, has **APPROVED** the following applications with conditions as filed:

70761 Proposal: Erection of dwelling

Location: Ellerslie House, Lane to Pine Lodge, Bickington

Applicant/Agent: Mr M Patel

70939 Proposal: Retrospective Application for erection of agricultural building for the storage of agricultural equipment and the keeping of poultry and associated works

Location: Rooksbridge Yard, Roundswell

Applicant/Agent: Mr J Knight

71379 Proposal: Erection of one dwelling

Location: Garden of Milton House, East Fremington

Applicant/Agent: Mr & Mrs Evans

## 18 North Devon Council- Planning Applications

North Devon Council, the determining Authority, has asked for comments from this Parish Council on the following applications:

60823 Proposal: Hybrid planning application (a) full application for the access, scale & layout of site including raising of the ground levels, site access works & highway infrastructure to site, together with purpose-built bat building. (b) outline application for 250 dwellings (use class c3). Space of up to 3000sqm employment (use class b1). Space of up to 250sqm (a1) gross floorspace; space of up to 2000sqm (a3). Gross floorspace; space of up to 250sqm (d1). Gross floorspace; space of up to 250sqm (d2). (c) all the associated infrastructure including removal of any contamination, roads, footpaths, cycleway, drainage (including attenuation works), flood defence works, landscaping & appearance, public open space, utilities & vehicle parking & including demolition of buildings (amended scheme & supporting documents)

Location: Former Yelland Power Station Lower Yelland Yelland Barnstaple

Applicant/Agent: WOODWARD SMITH CHARTERED ARCHITECTS - MR M STEART

[Link to Application 60823](#)

66389 Proposal: Variation of Condition 2 (Approved Plans) attached to planning permission 58335 (as amended by 60781 and 61482) to allow a change of design (amended description)

Location: Land at Allenstyle Road, Barnstaple

Applicant/Agent: Mr Guy Greenfield

[Link to Application 66389](#)

71544 Proposal: Siting of four internally illuminated digital freestanding signs & one internally illuminated digital booth screen at Mcdonalds Restaurants Ltd

Location: John Penrose Road Roundswell Barnstaple

Applicant/Agent: Mcdonalds restaurants ltd

[Link to Application 71544](#)

71565 Proposal: Siting of 3x internally illuminated fascia sign & 1x non-illuminated fascia sign

Location: Unit 5 Roundswell Retail Park John Penrose Road Roundswell

Applicant/Agent: Aldi Store Ltd

[Link to Application 71565](#)

- 71596 Proposal: Extensions to dwelling  
 Location: 3 Collombelles Close Fremington  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr and Mrs Fennell  
[Link to Application 71596](#)
- 71641 Proposal: Prior Approval for Conversion of barn to dwelling (CLASS Q)  
 Location: West Penhill Farm Fremington  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr & Miss Ward  
[Link to Application 71641](#)
- 71651 Proposal: Variation of condition 2 (approved plans) attached to planning permission 70927 to allow for an amended design  
 Location: Little Knightacott Farm Lydacott Barnstaple  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr & Mrs Lake  
[Link to Application 71651](#)
- 71662 Proposal: Extension to dwelling, dormer loft conversion and erection of raised decking area  
 Location: 20 Elmfield Road, Bickington  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr C Gratton  
[Link to Application 71662](#)
- 71669 Proposal: Outline application for erection of 6 No. dwellings and associated works (All matters reserved)  
 Location: 10 Linden Close Sticklepath  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr Saye  
[Link to Application 71669](#)
- 71683 Proposal: Extension to dwelling  
 Location: Annexe 39, John Smale Road, Sticklepath  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr P Mayne  
[Link to Application 71683](#)
- 71697 Proposal: Loft conversion with read dormer & extension to dwelling  
 Location: Wilmar Chestwood Avenue, Sticklepath  
 Applicant/Agent: Mr & Mrs D Benham  
[Link to Application 71697](#)

## 19 Councillors Questions

This item is for Councillors to raise questions for future discussions, however, no decisions can be taken under this item.

## 20 Exclusion of Press and Public

**To resolve** under section 1(2) of the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 that the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following item as it involves the likely disclosure of confidential information.

## PART B:

## 21 Riverside Park/Former Army Camp

To consider rental figures for the lease of the pitch and storage facility

**Fremington Parish Council Assets and Insurance Values**  
**as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**

<b>Ref No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Acquired</b>	<b>Current Asset</b>	<b>Custodian</b>	<b>Disposal</b>
	<b><i>ASSETS</i></b>				
001	Council Offices @ 12 Higher Road, Fremington		£101,321.95 (rebuild)	Parish Council	
002	Chairman's Chain of Office and Case		£515.00	Parish Council	
003	Commemorative Plaque and Display Case		£515	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Beechfield</u></b>				
004	The Beechfield Centre (community building and Parish Council Offices)	August 2019	£400,000 (rebuild value)	Parish Council	
005	Furniture in the Beechfield Community Centre 10 tables 50 chairs Crockery Fridge Baby changing unit NA on rental	August 2019	£3,093 £2,175 £500 £150	Parish Council	
006	Office Contents 2 x Corner Desks 1 x round meeting table 2 x black filing cabinets 3 x large grey filing cabinets 8 X Green chairs 4 x swivel chairs Kitchen crockery Fridge	August 2019	£536 £250 £578 £1770 £280 £620 £100 £150	Parish Council	

**Page Total £512,553.95**

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
007	Photocopier		£10,300	Parish Council	
008	3 x Computers  Overhead Projector	November 2014	£3,400	Parish Council	September 2019  November 2019
009	Office Machinery inc. 4x Phones Mobile phone Laminator x 2 Shredder 1 x Printer 2 x HP Laptops 1 x HP public laptop 2 x desktop computers 4 x monitors 2 x docking stations Draytex DSL Modem Secure Gateway USG 2 x Network switch 2 x WIFI Access Point AC Pro  1 x Laptop 1 x Tablet	August/September 2019                  March 2015	£350.00 £100.00 £180 £208 £40 £1430 £375 £1150 £392 £376 £90 £115 £240 £256  £500 £130	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Beechfield Playground Equipment</u></b>				
010	2 Cradle Swing Unit		£417.20	Parish Council	
011	Rock Spinner	23/10/2014	£2,315	Parish Council	

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
012	Climbing Frame		£1,311.22	Parish Council	
013	4-Seater Mini Seesaw		£1,192.02	Parish Council	
014	Junior Slide Unit		£2,384.04	Parish Council	
015	Self-Propelled mini roller	16/06/2009	£11,150	Parish Council	
016	Venturer Unit	16/06/2009	£5,816	Parish Council	
017	Swingmaster 2 Cradle swings	16/06/2009	£1,630	Parish Council	
018	Swingmaster Flat swings	16/06/2009	£1,401	Parish Council	
019	Devil's Island Swing	16/06/2009	£3,705	Parish Council	
	<b>ASSETS</b>				
020	Kidabout	16/06/2009	£8,909	Parish Council	
021	Racing Car Springer	16/06/2009	£649	Parish Council	
022	Elephant Springer	16/06/2009	£775	Parish Council	
023	Trailblazer Unit	16/06/2009	£9,044	Parish Council	
024	Talking Tubes	16/06/2009	£811	Parish Council	
025	Picnic Table	16/06/2009	£973	Parish Council	
026	Abbey Seat	16/06/2009	£1,138	Parish Council	
027	2 Bins iep	16/06/2009	£610	Parish Council	
028	Marble Race Panel	16/06/2009	£87	Parish Council	
029	Sound and Light Play Panel	16/06/2009	£2,175	Parish Council	
030	Hopscotch & Snake Graphics	16/06/2009	£1,500	Parish Council	
031	Safety Surfacing and Grass Matt and Wet Pour	16/06/2009	£47,347	Parish Council	
032	Beechfield Play Area, Fencing and Gates		£5,416.00	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Beechfield Car Park</u></b>				
033	Tarmac	February 2020	£23,845	Parish Council	
034	Railings around car park	January 2020	£2,378	Parish Council	

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
	<b><u>Outdoor Gym Equipment Beechfield</u></b>				
035	Double Station Tai Ci	17/03/2011	£1,745	Parish Council	
036	Fitness Bike	17/03/2011	£1,735	Parish Council	
037	Senior Cross Trainer	17/03/2011	£1,735	Parish Council	
039	Double Station Cross Trainer	17/03/2011	£1,960	Parish Council	
040	Double Station Cross Trainer	17/03/2011	£1,960	Parish Council	
041	Ski Machine	17/03/2011	£1,795	Parish Council	
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
	<b><u>Fremington Cemetery</u></b>				
042	Cemetery		£1 (nominal value)	Parish Council	
043	Land for Cemetery Extension Fencing and Gate for Extension	6 <sup>th</sup> May 2015 2014	Purchase Value of £2,643.50 (legal fees) £800	Parish Council	
044	Cemetery Store Building		£2,384.04 (replace/rebuild)	Parish Council	
045	Notice Board on Shed	July 2019	£300	Parish Council	
046	Cemetery Wrought Iron Gates		£2,384.04	Parish Council	
047	Gates and Fencing		£1,192.02	Parish Council	
048	Strimmer		£309.00	Parish Council	
049	Fuel Cans		£103	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Byways Bowling Club</u></b>				
050	Bowling Green		£1 (nominal value)	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Griggs Field</u></b>			Parish Council	
051	Griggs Field		£1 (nominal value)	Parish Council	
052	Cycle Track		£1 (nominal value)	Parish Council	
053	Fremington Nature Reserve		£1 (nominal value)	Parish Council	



Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
	<b><u>Tews Lane Outdoor Gym Equipment</u></b>				
054	Tews Lane Changing Facility		£143,042.76	Parish Council	
055	Senior Cross Trainer	20/12/2011	£2,732	Parish Council	
056	Fitness Bike	20/12/2011	£2,160	Parish Council	
057	Double Station Leg Press	20/12/2011	£2,720	Parish Council	
058	Double Station Combination Chest press/Lat Pull Down	20/12/2011	£2,900	Parish Council	
059	Treadmill	20/12/2011	£2,370	Parish Council	
060	Senior Recumbent Bike	20/12/2011	£2,160	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Tews Lane Playground Equipment</u></b>				
061	Jubilee Multi-play unit	31 <sup>st</sup> Aug 2012	£10,000	Parish Council	
062	Perimeter fencing and gate around Jubilee Play unit	31 <sup>st</sup> Aug 2012	£4,000	Parish Council	
063	Concrete Skate Ramp	11 <sup>th</sup> October 2012	£25,000	Parish Council	
064	Basket Swing	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2013	£4,336.80	Parish Council	

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
065	Picnic Bench (Tews Lane)	14 <sup>th</sup> March 2014	£240	Parish Council	
066	5 x green metal benches	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2014	£1,593.60	Parish Council	
067	Basketball hoop and tarmac pad & Double swing unit	November 2014	£10,528	Parish Council	
068	2 x Mcdonalds bins (one at Tews Lane one at Fremington Quay)	2014	N/A	Parish Council	
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
	<b><u>Babbages Playground Equipment</u></b>				
069	Multiplay Unit		£9,536.18	Parish Council	
070	Multi Play Unit		£3576.06	Parish Council	
071	Mini Seesaw		£1072.81	Parish Council	
072	Roundabout		£834.41	Parish Council	
073	2 Junior Swings (Swing Unit)		£1,192.02	Parish Council	
074	Basket Swing	17 <sup>th</sup> October 2013	£2,911	Parish Council	
075	Ariel Runway	17 <sup>th</sup> October 2013	£3826	Parish Council	

**Page Total £35,310.08**

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
	<b><u>Ellerslie Playground Equipment</u></b>				
076	2 Cardle Swings (Swing Unit)		£278.13	Parish Council	
077	Climbing Frame		£1,311.22	Parish Council	
078	Seaswell Plank Unit		£2,026.43	Parish Council	
079	Stand Up Swing Unit		£2,026.43	Parish Council	
080	Dance Circuit (5 Items)		£3,218.45	Parish Council	
081	Twister Multi-play Unit	21 <sup>st</sup> January 2013	£10,000	Parish Council	
082	Horse Rocker & Roundabout	February 2015	£4,495	Parish Council	
083	chain-link fence around play equipment	February 2016	£1,842.50	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Swallowfield Play Area</u></b>				
084	2 swing Units/Multi Play Unit		£7,986.54	Parish Council	
<b>Ref No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Acquired</b>	<b>Current Asset</b>	<b>Custodian</b>	<b>Disposal</b>
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
085	Tractor Rocker	June 2015	£700	Parish Council	
086	Basket Swing	June 2015	£1,720	Parish Council	
087	Jigsaw Traversing Wall	June 2015	£1,726	Parish Council	

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
088	Wet Pour	June 2015	£7,560	Parish Council	
	<b>Mulberry Play Area</b>				
089	Multi Play Unit		£8,940.16	Parish Council	
090	Birds Nest	January 2016	£2,200	Parish Council	
091	Double Swing	January 2016	£2,450	Parish Council	
	<b>Village Green</b>				
092	Swing Unit (2 swings)		£417.20	Parish Council	
093	Youth Shelter		£10,017	Parish Council	
094	Stage on the Village Green	6 <sup>th</sup> November 2018	Nominal fee of £1 (build cost of £9,000 paid for by Community Group)	Parish Council	
095	Lych Gate on Village Green	6 <sup>th</sup> November 2018	Nominal fee of £1 (build cost of £9,000 paid for by Community Group)	Parish Council	
096	Village Green - Cast Iron fences with gates		596.00	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Fremington Quay</u></b>				
097	Fremington Quay Café and Accommodation		£364,210 Insurance Value	Parish Council	

Ref No.	Description	Date Acquired	Current Asset	Custodian	Disposal
	<i>ASSETS</i>				
	<b><u>Maple Grove</u></b>				
098	Land at Maple Grove	July 2016	Purchase value of £461 (Legal Fees)	Parish Council	
099	Bench	July 2016	£1 nominal value	Parish Council	
	<b><u>Street Furniture</u></b>				
100	13 x Bus Shelters		£39,100.69	Parish Council	
101	7 x Noticeboards Notice Board at Yelland	December 2019	£2,920.44 £479	Parish Council	
102	Defibrillator, Cabinet and training unit	June 2015	£1,684	Parish Council	
103	Defibrillator and Cabinet	December 2015	£1,340	Parish Council	
104	War Memorial	N/K	£10,000	Parish Council	
105	2 x flag poles	11 <sup>th</sup> August 2014	£360.00	Parish Council	
106	Various garden equipment/tools		£376 Asset value not insured.	Parish Council	

**Page Total £56,722.13**

Page 1 = 512,553.95

Page 2 = 18,964.20

Page 3 = 134,246.28

Page 4 = 21,050.60

Page 5 = 201,421.56

Page 6 = 35,310.08

Page 7 = 37,330.70

Page 8 = 396,392.36

Page 9 = 56,722.13

**Total £1,413,991.86**



## Review of Annual Lease Arrangements

### Leases in force at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020

1. Provider: BayTek Office Solutions  
Item/Service: Photocopier  
Commenced: 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
Period of Lease: 3 years (14<sup>th</sup> May 2022)  
Amount Payable: £145 + VAT per quarter plus copy charges of mono 0.0045, colour 0.045

### Tenancies in force as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 – Council as Landlord

1. Site/Area: Byeways Bowling Green  
Type of Lease: Maintaining Lease  
Commenced: May 2000  
Period of Lease: 99 Years  
Amount Payable: £1 per annum
2. Site/Area: Land at Ellerslie Road for Scout Hut (50<sup>th</sup> North Devon Scouts)  
Type of Lease: Maintaining Lease  
Commenced: July 1996  
Period of Lease: Tenancy at Will  
Amount Payable: £1 per annum
3. Site/Area: Fremington Quay Café and Bungalow  
Type of Lease: Maintaining Lease  
Commenced: 16<sup>th</sup> January 2019  
Period of Lease: 10 Years  
Amount Payable: £18,250.00 per annum
4. Site/Area: Muddlebridge Allotment Gardens (37 plots)  
Type of Lease: Licence  
Commenced: 25<sup>th</sup> March 2020  
Period of Lease: terminates on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2020  
Amount Payable: £1,776.60 total income per annum (Rent variable depending on plot size)
5. Site/Area: Babbages Allotment Gardens (31 plots)  
Type of Lease: Licence  
Commenced: 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009  
Period of Lease: Yearly  
Amount Payable: £498.48 total income per annum (£16.08 per plot)

**Tenancies in force as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 – Council as Tenant**

1. Site/Area: Ellerslie Playing Field  
 Landlord: North Devon Council  
 Type of Lease: Maintaining  
 Commenced: 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018  
 Period of Lease: 21 Years  
 Amount Payable: £10 per annum
  
2. Site/Area: Fremington Quay  
 Landlord: North Devon Council  
 Type of Lease: Maintaining  
 Commenced: December 1999  
 Period of Lease: 50 Years  
 Amount Payable: Peppercorn Rent
  
3. Site/Area: Tews Lane Playing Field  
 Landlord: North Devon Council  
 Type of Lease: Maintaining  
 Commenced: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003  
 Period of Lease: 30 Years  
 Amount Payable: Peppercorn Rent
  
4. Site/Area: Land at Fremington Glebe (Muddlebridge Allotments)  
 Landlord: The Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd  
 Type of Lease: Maintaining  
 Commenced: 25<sup>th</sup> March 2020  
 Period of Lease: 4 Years  
 Amount Payable: Y1 £1100, Y2 £1200, Y3 £1300, Y4 £1400
  
5. Site/Area: Babbages Allotments  
 Landlord: North Devon Council  
 Type of Lease: Maintaining  
 Commenced: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017  
 Period of Lease: 7 years (30<sup>th</sup> September 2024)  
 Amount Payable: £10 per annum



## FOREWORD

Welcome to the Regulation 16 Submission Draft of the Fremington Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Since 9<sup>th</sup> November 2015, when the application for designation of a neighbourhood area was approved by North Devon Council, the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group has been engaged in the preparation of the Plan. The two rounds of consultation, on the Informal Consultation Draft and the Regulation 14 Consultation Draft, attracted a number of useful comments. The Steering Group has considered all those received and amended and updated the Plan where appropriate and necessary; this is covered in more detail in the Consultation Statement.

This version, the Submission Draft, sets out the Vision and Objectives together with a selected range of planning policies that are designed to deliver these aspirations. These are the core issues that the Steering Group believes reflect the priorities for the parish of Fremington going forward and that will ensure the community receives the right types of development, in the right place during the lifetime of the Plan to 2031. We recognise that Neighbourhood Development Plans are only valuable when kept up to date. To that end, the Plan contains a commitment to monitor and review the policies and proposals on an annual basis. Where the need for change is identified, the Parish Council will work with North Devon Council to produce updates and amendments where necessary.

The Steering Group would take this opportunity to acknowledge the help and assistance provided by all those who have been involved in the preparation of this Plan.

## FREMINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

*“Then on to Fremington where St Peter’s with its early medieval tower was rebuilt in 1867. This is a pretty village which once rejoiced in the dignity of a borough – 600 years ago – of sending a Member to Westminster. Nearby, the long creek called the Pill runs south and east from the estuary and is navigable by barges up to the bridge at Muddlebridge. The Pill – a common name in these parts – is an oak and fern-fringed waterway and though the receding tide leaves mud banks, the little cliffs and the seclusion have a charm of their own. Down at the mouth, however, is a very busy scene. When the railway came in 1854 a bank was run across the inlet almost closing it. The gap that was left was bridged, and wharves and sidings were but. Now, 50,000 tons of coal are discharged here every year and shipments of Marland clay are dispatched to every corner of the world. Fremington Quay, which few would number among the ports of England if they were drawing up a list from memory, handles a bigger tonnage of shipping every year than any other port between Land’s End and Bristol”.*



So wrote S. H. Burton in his 1953 work *'The North Devon Coast'* which remains an authoritative work and a reminder of how the village was viewed not so many years ago.

## INTRODUCTION

This Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Fremington draws on number of the themes identified by Burton nearly 70 years ago – these include the desire to recreate a sense of the picturesque which has been eroded by the scale of post war residential development on the outskirts of its villages, notably Bickington and Fremington; the wealth of its green spaces and environmental designations that include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and the recreational opportunities provided to residents and visitors by linking these sites by accessible walking and cycle routes. Other opportunities recognise the parish's pottery industry which has had an international influence and finally the importance of a revitalised and transformed Fremington Quay which now attracts thousands of visitors every year centred on the Heritage Centre and the South West Coast Path and National Trail.

Importantly, this Neighbourhood Plan looks to recognise what is distinctive and important to the parish of Fremington and its communities and proposes a range of policies that draw together these important and locally distinctive qualities and in doing so look to strengthen the parish's attraction as a special place to live and to visit. In undertaking this exercise, the Neighbourhood Plan recognises that the parish has significant features that contribute to the attractiveness of the area to residents. Open spaces, leisure facilities, public rights of way and other elements of what may be termed "green infrastructure" contribute towards the positive appreciation of the area. Historic features also contribute to its attractiveness. It is an area with character, history and beauty.

Set against these positive attributes, the parish has suffered from development that has not been plan led. Difficulties experienced by North Devon Council as Local Planning Authority in demonstrating a five-year housing land supply (5YHLS) has allowed considerable development to occur that has contributed to the diminution of the green space between the settlements of the parish and has exacerbated the problems of an unsustainable pattern of transport within the area. Landscapes valued by the local community have also been lost to development.

Reflecting this development, Fremington as a parish will continue to create demand for more housing to be provided. If the provision of land to accommodate such demand is embraced positively then the mistakes of the past may be avoided. If not, then hostile applications may continue to be allowed at appeal. The sensible option would appear to be to support development that does not contribute towards the loss of prominent landscape or add to traffic congestion. Such options will be considered in the policies set out later in this document

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## BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Following the extensive community engagement outlined below, the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan sets out a vision for the parish and establishes the type of development needed to help sustain the different parts of the parish. If made, this Plan will become part of the development plan for land use and development proposals throughout the parish.

The Plan therefore addresses the key planning issues for the parish but does not duplicate policies already contained with the adopted North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011-2031. As with the Local Plan, the Neighbourhood Plan is based on sound evidence and community views; it focuses on the key issues important to the community at the present time and is positively but flexibly written so it may be reviewed in time when considered appropriate to do so.

Government guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) states that *'Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies'*.

The same guidance further advises that *'Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan'*.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF FREMINGTON

Fremington is the largest of the 58 parishes that presently make up North Devon District and has as its northern boundary the Taw/Torridge Estuary. Its adjoining parishes are Heanton Punchardon and Ashford and West Pilton across the estuary whilst inland neighbours from east to west are the parishes of Barnstaple; Tawstock; Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey. To the west the parish of Instow adjoins Fremington and shares its northern boundary with the Taw Torridge estuary.

The parish is located on the estuarine floodplain to the west of Bickington, surrounded mainly by improved farmland, with associated hedge banks, green lanes and water courses and as noted at the outset of this Draft Plan Burton described Fremington as a 'pretty village'. However, the landscape historian W G Hoskins writing in 1959 noted that the settlements of Fremington, Bickington and Yelland, all on the B3223 main road from Barnstaple to [Instow](#) have '*been spoilt by almost uninterrupted ribbon-building to provide housing for commuters to Barnstaple*' but in doing so did acknowledge that some old houses survive near the parish church.

The parish church of St Peter's and the nearby Fremington House built by Richard II Acland (1679 - 1729) stand out as the historic core of the Fremington village with its older streets leading away from this nucleus. Bickington's historic core is centred on North Lane which was once surrounded by medieval field enclosures based on former strip fields. However, these medieval field systems now largely lie under housing developments or have been lost to the enlargement of the modern field system. Fremington Quay is also designated as a conservation area and, unique to North Devon, this designation is centred on its commercial past and reflects its former maritime trading and industrial use. To the west, the dispersed settlement of Yelland continues through to Instow and partly as a result of the inter-war ribbon development noted by Hoskins the settlement does not presently have a clear community focus.

As with Yelland, the sense of place of Bickington and Fremington also suffer through the negative effects of the busy B3229 road that runs through the historic cores of both villages. Although highway matters are properly the concern of Devon County Council as the Local Highway Authority, nonetheless this Neighbourhood Plan does look to encourage more sustainable travel behaviour by promoting more attractive bus facilities, cycling and walking routes as well as appropriate traffic calming measures particularly in the context of a changed transport agenda post Covid-19.

Located on the northern edge of the parish, Fremington Quay represents an important heritage and environmental asset, fronting as it does on to the South West Coastal Footpath and National Trail with an important maritime and railway past. The area has been regenerated in recent years and continues to thrive through the work of the Parish Council

supported by the trustees of the Fremington Quay Environment Trust that promotes its development based on the port's role in pottery export and early railway development.



*Fremington station and quay in 1970 shortly after the steam cranes were removed*

More specifically, Fremington Quay was once significant in the import and export of many goods. It had railway sidings, cranes, and other apparatus used for the export of ball clay and import of coal. Between the early to mid-twentieth century it was the busiest port (based on tonnage) between Bristol and Land's End. The quay has been redeveloped as an amenity facility with restaurant and provides wide views over the River Taw estuary. It has been a Conservation Area since 1996.

To the Barnstaple side of the parish, the residential suburb of Roundswell has experienced substantial growth in accommodating the planned expansion of the sub-regional centre of Barnstaple. Any further expansion of what is has become a pleasant residential suburb with generous open space, cycleways and walkways and community facilities faces the challenge of maintaining its present residential ambience without having to accommodate unacceptable traffic increases or out of scale new development.

## **KEY STAGES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FREMINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

Neighbourhood planning is essentially about creating a vision for the future of the area covered by the plan. It is about what is wanted rather than what is not wanted (whilst

recognising that the two will overlap) and the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan should therefore be a positive document.

These stages may be summarised as Stage 1 getting established (designation of the neighbourhood area; building an evidence base and publicity and engagement) before Stage – Preparing the plan (drafting the plan, meeting the basic conditions and pre-submission consultation (which is the present stage i.e. once a first draft is prepared then it must be subject to pre-submission consultation (Regulation 14)). Once authorised by the Steering Group and subject to any changes arising from the Steering Group, this version of the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan should be now be formally agreed for consultation.

Specifically, under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the present draft should now be the subject of consultation for a minimum of 6-week consultation with representations invited from local people, neighbouring councils and other statutory consultees.

Neighbourhood Plan regulations state that these “must be publicised in a manner that is likely to bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the neighbourhood area”.

The consultation needs to include details of the Neighbourhood Plan proposals, details of where and when the Neighbourhood Plan proposals can be inspected, details of how to make representations; and the date by which any representations must be received, being no less than 6 weeks from the date of publication.

The Parish Council will also need to consult any ‘consultation body’ who may be affected by the proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan and to send a copy of the Neighbourhood Plan to the Council and also North Devon Council before the final draft is publicised for consultation to ensure the final draft including its proposals and policies are compliant with the Basic Conditions and there are no underlining issues or uncertainties.

To complete the picture, the final stage of Neighbourhood Plan preparation (Bringing the plan into force) involves formal submission, publicity, an independent examination and a referendum.

The above Key Stages should demonstrate that there is a clear community-led vision for the area which is translated into specific objectives. In turn, these objectives are expressed as planning policies which are validated through evidence that includes the results of community engagement.

## SWOT ANALYSIS

The Key Issues that have been identified for the area are set out in the following SWOT analysis for the parish (Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats). This is an updated version of the SWOT carried out for the Parish Plan. Most of the key issues identified then remain valid today, with some being more pertinent now, particularly as a result of the substantial numbers of new dwellings currently being developed in the parish and the associated traffic increase through Yelland, Fremington, Bickington and Roundswell.

In looking at how development may be accommodated in the area, regard will be had to what has worked and not worked in the past and will aim to ensure that future development contributes positively rather than negatively to the character of the area in the future.

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility to Barnstaple and Bideford</li> <li>Proximity to countryside / rural outlook</li> <li>Green space / recreation fields</li> <li>Community Facilities and Groups</li> <li>Active churches and schools</li> <li>Access to estuary</li> <li>Fremington Quay and railway</li> <li>Pottery Heritage / Conservation Areas</li> <li>South West Coast Path &amp; Tarka Trail</li> <li>Range of housing and ownership</li> <li>Low crime rate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disconnected communities make up the parish</li> <li>Few facilities for older people</li> <li>Cost and quality of public transport</li> <li>Reliance on private car for commuting</li> <li>Traffic congestion through several villages</li> <li>Lack of community focus for Yelland</li> <li>Lack of local employment spaces</li> <li>Dormitory function of its settlements</li> <li>Weak engagement with all sectors of community</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT enabled home working</li> <li>Involve youth and schools</li> <li>Utilise S106 funding from new development</li> <li>Tourism based on green spaces &amp; heritage</li> <li>Enhance green infrastructure and access</li> <li>Recognise heritage assets</li> <li>Improve design quality</li> <li>Manage traffic through villages</li> <li>New Fremington Parish Hall and play area</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Weak local voice in planning decisions</li> <li>Poor quality residential development</li> <li>Erosion of character of individual settlements / loss of green wedge</li> <li>Closure of community facilities</li> <li>Loss of green space</li> <li>Reduction in quality of public transport</li> <li>Increase in private car use</li> </ul>

*Table 1.1: SWOT analysis of issues facing Fremington Parish*

## SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

During 2016 and 2017 the Catalyst consultancy service of Devon Communities Together undertook a consultation exercise for the Steering Group. This comprised a household questionnaire survey to obtain the views of as wide a cross section of the parish's residents as possible and additional targeted work to engage young people within the parish, as it was realised the questionnaire was attracting responses from an older demographic of the community.

The results of these exercises, along with more detail on the consultation methodology, are summarised in two documents appended to this draft. Firstly, there is the **Community Survey Report**, which reports on and analyses the results of the household questionnaire and secondly there is a report on **Fremington Young People engagement**.

Additional input has been provided by specific interested parties on topics where they have relevant expertise.

## VISION FOR FREMINGTON PARISH

The Fremington Neighbourhood Plan sets out the overall vision for the parish and includes overall aims for its future development. These relate to planning and regeneration and the vision and its aims are then translated into a number of objectives and policies later in this document:

**Fremington and its communities will continue to provide an attractive, welcoming and safe environment; good local services and community amenities, with sustainable employment opportunities and a pattern of development appropriate to a village setting.**

## OBJECTIVES

To support delivery of this vision, the following objectives have been set for the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan. The objectives relate to the development and use of land and are not ranked in order of importance as seeking to achieve all of them is integral to delivering the Vision for the parish to 2031:

1. Green infrastructure. To enhance, protect and connect together the wealth of existing green spaces, their strategic function and their connectivity to ensure that these assets

benefit the community and visitors and are protected for future health, well-being, recreational and leisure use.

2. Heritage Assets. To conserve and enhance the character of designated conservation areas and to protect non-designated heritage assets with particular emphasis on the parish's pottery heritage. Specifically, the planning objective includes the restoration of Fishley Quay (Muddlebridge) and the sensitive development of the Fremington Quay Heritage Centre and area.
3. Design. To improve the quality of new development in the parish based on an identification of what characterises the different parts of the parish and to ensure that new development recognises these characteristics.
4. Travel. To reduce the current emphasis on the private car in favour of more sustainable transport choices by promoting improved public transport facilities, safe walking and cycle routes within the parish.
5. Funding – to secure funding to meet the above noted objectives, including developer contributions using s106 agreements or possibly Community Infrastructure Levy should this mechanism be introduced in the district.

## A PROCEDURAL REMINDER

The Fremington NDP will sit alongside the North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011 - 2031 that was adopted in October 2018. Together, these plans will form the Development Plan for the parish. Planning proposals will be assessed using these two plans and through it, local people have the opportunity to shape the future development of the area. The neighbourhood plan will be part of the statutory framework against which applications for planning permission will be determined and planning applications will be determined in accordance with their provisions, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (see [section 38\(6\) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#))<sup>11</sup> Neighbourhood Development Plans must be compatible with national policies and advice, principally the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), and be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the North Devon and Torridge Local Plan and together will contribute towards achieving sustainable development.

The role of Neighbourhood planning as a tool to guide and shape development is set out throughout the NPPF, particularly in paragraphs 183-185, which set out the role of Neighbourhood Planning and its relationship with the Local Plan for the area.

Published advice further states that the activity of neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes can use neighbourhood planning to set planning



policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications and grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.

Outside these strategic elements, neighbourhood plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a neighbourhood plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. Local planning authorities should avoid duplicating planning processes for non-strategic policies where a neighbourhood plan is in preparation.

A full list of relevant policies is included in [Appendix 3](#) that accompanies this Neighbourhood Plan.

## **POLICY AREAS**

Following on from the above, this consultation draft now considers the themes that have been identified as distinctive and important to the parish of Fremington with the aim of making a difference to the future of the parish. These topics are not intended to be a history lesson, although sound evidence is required to support a vision and nor is it intended that the present draft is a guidebook or compendium of community features or assets.

Guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework makes it clear that plans should “*contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous. It should be drafted with sufficient clarity that a decision maker can apply it consistently and with confidence when determining planning applications. It should be concise, precise and supported by appropriate evidence. It should be distinct to reflect and respond to the unique characteristics and planning context of the specific neighbourhood area for which it has been prepared*”.

The policies that follow derive from the agreed vision for Fremington parish and its constituent communities; they are positively worded to help deliver at least one of the Plan’s objectives within its timeframe, they are supported by clear evidence and feedback from the public engagement exercise and should not conflict with, but supplement local or national planning policy.

Importantly, these policies are not looking to replicate planning policies that are already in place. As has been noted, the neighbourhood plan, once successful at referendum, will form part of the statutory local development plan for the area alongside the local plan, so there is no point in duplicating policies from that local plan. Planning applications will be determined

in accordance with the neighbourhood plan's policies unless material considerations indicate otherwise, and these policies should provide a clear indication of how a decision maker should react to a development proposal.

Accordingly, the policies that follow seek to be clear, relevant and deliverable. They set out the requirements in advance of new development in an area and will be used to inform and guide decisions on planning applications; taken together the following policies should ensure that individual decisions add up to something coherent for the parish of Fremington as a whole and look to achieve collective aims for the parish and its constituent communities.

From the text below it should be clear that the policies in this Neighbourhood Plan look to recognise and enhance the quality and accessibility to residents and visitors of the green infrastructure that exists throughout the parish; to link these improvements to a raised awareness and enhancement of the historic assets of the village, notably but not confined to the parish's important pottery traditions; to raise the quality of new build throughout the parish to reflect the best of traditional and contemporary design and to encourage the choice of sustainable travel options throughout the parish

## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green Infrastructure may be defined as a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. It comprises a network of high-quality green spaces and other environmental features and should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Maintaining and protecting Local Green Spaces within the parish of Fremington, if well planned and managed, can enhance the quality of life and wellbeing of the parish's communities and will also enhance the capacity of its natural resources, habitats and species to adjust to climate change and external pressures.

Linked to the above objective, recognising their value and securing funding to improve and maintain rights of way and access to green space increases use for a broader spectrum of the population and will improve connectivity and help protect local green spaces. This, in turn, can be seen to be of direct benefit to the health and wellbeing of both residents and visitors alike, in enabling healthy outdoor activity and relaxation.

The full range of local Green Infrastructure assets are identified in **Appendix 1** below and this Neighbourhood Plan has the aim of safeguarding these areas from any development that would essentially damage the connectivity and quality of the green network. These spaces are, for the most part, poorly connected to each other and do not form part of a coherent

'green infrastructure' network and the Neighbourhood Plan provides the opportunity to more purposefully connect these together through sustainable travel options, notably by accessible walking and cycle choices, and to also connect with key sites associated with the unique heritage of the parish so both can be appreciated, enjoyed and experienced together.

Any housing developments undertaken would be required to facilitate improvements to the Green Infrastructure either within their development design or by the developers' contribution whilst all proposals for development will be expected to retain features of biodiversity value, especially ponds, ditches, streams, trees and hedgerows, and green verges/margins. Where loss or damage is unavoidable e.g. where a new access is created, the development shall provide for appropriate replacement planting using native species together with a method statement for ongoing care and maintenance of that new / replacement planting, and new green or blue infrastructure features as appropriate. The creation of ponds, attenuation features, landscape planting and related management plan/method statements should reflect the characteristics of the locality and use indigenous species only. Where opportunities exist, new development must link with existing features to provide and promote ecological areas and restore wildlife "corridors" and shall involve creating new / additional wildlife habitats.

Whilst further detailed in Appendix 1 below, the importance of the above noted green infrastructure, and the opportunities they provide, salt marshes are considered to be one of the most productive ecosystems in the world. Many birds, juvenile fish, crustaceans and molluscs use marshes as nurseries, including commercially important fish species such as sea bass. Salt marshes are important for mitigating climate change, and are known to accumulate sediment and organic matter at a rate that compensates for sea level rise, as well as providing carbon storage at approximately 10 times the rate observed in temperate forests, and are "*critical components to future carbon management discussions and strategies*".

## **GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY**

**Any new development should protect and enhance the parish's green spaces, biodiversity and ecological corridors through considerate design and identification of key views and countryside features such as woodlands, hedgerows, ponds and streams. Development will be expected to contribute positively to the environment, by promoting actions that help mitigate climate change and reduce our carbon footprint.**

**Development proposals that demonstrate their design and landscaping will achieve a net gain in biodiversity will be supported.**

**Proposals that have a significant adverse impact on a Locally Important Green Space or Ecological Site identified above will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:**

**1. Development of the site cannot be avoided and the need for development clearly outweighs the importance of the Locally Important Ecological Site; or**

**2. Measures can be provided that adequately mitigate or, as a last resort, compensate for the impact. These measures should be targeted to benefit local conservation priorities and will be secured through a planning condition or legal agreement.**

### FREMINGTON POTTERY HERITAGE

*“Time’s wheel runs back or stops: Potter and clay endure”* is the introduction in Strong’s Industries of North Devon (1889) to the Fremington Pottery which continues:

*“And so, in this series of articles, we have again recurred to the industry which boasts the profoundest antiquity. At Fremington, in the quiet of modesty, may be found another son of Num, the directing spirit of the universe and oldest of created beings, who first exercised the potter’s art, moulding the human race on the wheel; he that modelled man out of dark Nilotic clay. To descend from mythology to more mundane things-- Mr Edwin B. Fishley, of Combrew, Fremington, is the representative of the three generations of potters ...”*.

Francesca M Steele writing in the Art Journal (January 1900) explains *“The little village of Fremington, near Barnstaple, in North Devon, owes what fame it may now or in the future possess to the fact that a layer of clay, twenty five feet deep, and extending for five miles, is found surrounding it”*.

In outline, the pottery in Fremington was the last place where true Devonshire traditions were practised as a rural pottery craft. In particular, the Fishley dynasty were responsible for continuing what has been described as the last rustic pottery not only in Devon but in the country. The pottery began with George Fishley (1770–1865) and continued through to probably its most accomplished exponent, Edwin Beer Fishley (1832 -1912). The small pottery and its associated workings, evidence for which survives for the most part unrecognised throughout the parish, employed a dozen or more potters, and used some of the finest fine textured clay for working available anywhere to produce red earthenware. Reminders of the kiln, baking and drying ovens, wheelhouse, wheels, drying and ware chamber and cottages and a quay for the import of coal for firing and galena (or lead ore) survive in the parish. This includes Fishley Quay in Muddlebridge which was used to export ware to Cornwall by ship although the coming of the railway out an end to this.

The parish is therefore recognised for "Fishley Pottery", made by the family of that name who lived and worked in the Combrew area. Excellent, stone-free clay pits (now mainly worked out) exist in the eastern half of the parish and were also owned by [Brannam Pottery](#) and used for their "[Barum Ware](#)" (See Appendix 2 for more detail). This clay, which is a complex sequence of clay, silt, sand and stony clay, is the likely product of deposition by glacier ice,

with the site being one of the most southerly points of Britain to have been overrun by glacier ice (Quaternary of South-West England) Campbell et al, 1998.



To provide a fuller picture, when William Fishley Holland joined his grandfather, Edwin Beer Fishley at Fremington Pottery he became fifth in line in a remarkable and unique peasant pottery and it was Edwin Beer Fishley that developed the rustic ware to meet the fashion for 'art' pottery and successfully diversified from the traditional functional earthenware for which it had built its reputation. The establishment of art potteries, for which C H Brannam became the most well-known among art collectors today, was influenced by Fremington Pottery which had considerable influence on the Art Pottery Movement and on studio potters throughout the 20<sup>th</sup>, century through to the present day. A branch of the Fishley family had moved to Fremington by 1800. This large parish, only three miles from Barnstaple, was an obvious site for potteries, for the clay pits were there at Combrew, where these is said to have been a pottery before the Fishleys' time.



On the death of Edwin Beer Fishley in 1911, his grandson William Fishley-Holland, carried on the firm for his two uncles. In 1912 he left and started his own pottery at Braunton where the renowned potter Michael Cardew learned to throw pots under William's tuition. The Fremington Pottery was taken over by [C. H. Brannam of Barnstaple](#) but it was soon closed down and was demolished shortly afterwards.

### International Influences

Edwin Beer Fishley, recognised as probably the last 'peasant potter' in Devon, taught and influenced the internationally recognised Michael Cardew and also Bernard Leach of the Leach pottery dynasty who acknowledged the importance of the Fremington pottery on his pottery development.

Bernard Leach said that Cardew was his best pupil. He has been described as "*one of the finest potters of the century and one of the greatest slipware potters of all times*". In turn, Leach and his wife Muriel were accompanied by the young [Hamada Shoji](#) (December 9, 1894 – January 5, 1978), a Japanese potter who was a significant influence on studio pottery of the twentieth century.

Bringing this local story to the present day, the pottery tradition that owes so much to the last true country pottery is today represented by Clive Bowen, who is described as the best slipware potter in the country and presently works from his studio in nearby Shebbear. Bowen became the apprentice of Michael Leach at nearby Yelland Pottery which is also within the parish of Fremington and still uses local Fremington clay (although when recently interviewed by the present writer very little was left of his store) and is internationally known and respected for his pottery craft. His contemporary, Harry Juniper and the Bideford Pottery, also continues the tradition of glazed slipware and although now no longer being worked, much of the output of the Bideford Pottery, as with Clive Bowen's workshop, relied on the use of the fine Fremington red clay.

The Fremington Neighbourhood Plan provides the opportunity to recognise this centuries old but still living tradition and to interpret what is important and unique to Fremington to bring the story alive to future generations. The policies that have been drafted accordingly look to secure funding through new development to provide interpretation, improved facilities and research that will make this story accessible to all and celebrate the parish's remarkable pottery heritage for resident and visitor alike.

Specifically, there are proposals in early discussion for a pottery workshop / display area as an extension to the Fremington Quay café and heritage / visitor centre and also proposals to restore Fishley Quay at Muddlebridge fronting on to Fremington Pill. The quay is near the site of the old pottery and although still visible it is overgrown and dilapidated and was used by the small sailing coasters when loading cargoes of ovens and pottery for the ports of north Cornwall and Somerset.

Recognition of the parish's pottery industry therefore provides an opportunity to explore its association with specific sites that include Combrew where the pottery was located, the clay pits, Muddlebridge Quay, Yelland Pottery and other sites such as Clampits with its pottery history, based as all this in on the geology of the parish which gave rise to the prized clay as the only likely glacial deposit on the South West England mainland. Specifically, William Fishley Holland wrote *'there were others (clay pits) around Fremington and one at Clampits of which I remember seeing the remains'*.

The physical survivals and sites of the pottery tradition (for example, Clampits, Combrew, Muddlebridge, Fishley Quay and Yelland), and in particular those sites and survivals associated with the parish's pottery heritage, should be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of the area's cultural heritage. These sites are an irreplaceable record which together contribute to our understanding of both the present and the past. The surroundings of any site or survival can provide further evidence about why that particular location was chosen for use and how it was used. It is therefore important that this is understood and taken into account when considering development proposals within the Plan area.



The following policy therefore looks to celebrate and recognise this heritage as important and unique to the parish of Fremington.

#### **HERITAGE ASSET POLICY A**

***All new development proposals if approved should make a financial contribution towards the research, interpretation and protection of sites and survivals associated with the pottery***

*tradition of the parish. Additionally, financial contributions should be sought from all new development to support proposals to restore Fishley Quay (Muddlebridge) and construct a potter's space / workshop at the Fremington Quay Heritage Centre, which represents a cultural asset that will benefit the whole community.*

## **HERITAGE ASSET POLICY B**

*Where development proposals have potential to impact on archaeological and cultural remains included in the Historic Environment Record (HER) or otherwise identified on the basis of research and sound evidence, they should demonstrate that they have taken into account the potential impact on above and below ground archaeological deposits and identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost.*

## **SUSTAINABLE TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES**

The character of Fremington is heavily influenced by the green spaces, public rights of way and views from and of its estuarial landscape. These features should be enhanced by any development proposals. Fremington needs to cater for its local population and for those visiting the parish. As has been noted there is much in the history of the area as well as its natural beauty to inspire visitors and help stimulate the local tourism economy. Proposals to attract more visitors to the area and to enhance the enjoyment of their visits will be encouraged. It does need to be recognised however that in supporting such ventures, the facilities of the area are not over stretched. The impact of proposals on traffic, parking, the maintenance of public rights of way and the capacity of local facilities should be considered and net improvements should be sought.

Suitable opportunities in the parish could include the conversion and re-use of redundant buildings or under-used land and investment to provide small scale visitor accommodation as additional visitors to the locality may bring forward interest in the provision of shops.

Tourism opportunities, particularly recognising the health and well-being agenda, is evolving and is likely to be looking at opportunities other than traditional "honey-pots" as the market changes and visitors look for new experiences, destinations and facilities. There is potential for developments within the parish to meet this opportunity through small scale, low impact 'green' or 'sustainable' tourism development.

The already noted network of footpaths and cycle routes could better link the parish, its constituent settlements and its heritage and provide access to areas of interest to resident



and visitor alike. There is scope to enhance the footpath network to allow improved access and enhance local tourism opportunities particularly based on the visitor centre at Fremington Quay and the National Coastal Path but also in other locations within the parish.

With appropriate mechanisms in place to secure funding, the improvement and development of new tourism facilities should be encouraged during the life of this Neighbourhood Plan and certainly successor Plans.

## **SUSTAINABLE TOURISM POLICY**

***Proposals designed to enhance the tourism offer of the parish will be supported providing they respect and enhance the natural and historic character of the area and fully mitigate any impacts they may have on local infrastructure provision.***

## **DESIGN & LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS**

Recently published advice on 'Design in Neighbourhood Planning' states:

*A neighbourhood plan gives a community powers to influence future changes to an area. Understanding how your place works will inform your vision within the plan, which will describe and illustrate the principles guiding future development. Design has an important part to play in helping to inform the vision statement and translating ideas about how your place works into visual proposals explaining where changes may happen, how places might function better and what they might look like*

Guidance is given on what well-designed places should be and these attributes include being functional, supporting a mix of uses and tenures, adaptable and resilient, having a distinctive character, being attractive and encouraging ease of movement.

Building for Life 12 (BfL12) is singled out as a useful Design Tool is very useful for a more in depth analysis of the design of neighbourhoods, streets and homes, particularly useful if there are problems with design that your group want to pin point and address and is described as a standard tool for assessing the quality of homes and neighbourhoods using principles of good urban design.

The distinct communities within Fremington parish all have their own characteristics, but also contribute toward the overall character of the parish. They reflect the historic factors that have shaped the development of the area. The quay and the trading significance of Fremington's history, along with the pottery; clay extraction; agriculture and power

generation have all shaped the history of employment and suggest the area should not simply be allowed to become a residential dormitory for Barnstaple.

The facilities that serve the community, including open spaces, footpaths, sports, leisure and community facilities were amongst the most valued elements of the area highlighted by the consultation exercise for the NP, but the need to preserve, enhance and increase the scope of these facilities was also highlighted.

## DESIGN POLICY

***Development should be planned to reflect the distinctive character of the area. Employment opportunities should be included whenever possible and references to the history of the parish should inform the design of proposals.***

***Development proposals will be supported where:***

- 1. they do not have a significant detrimental impact on the rural setting of the village and the visual qualities of the upland landscape are protected.***
- 2. the separate identity of Fremington, Bickington, Roundswell and Yelland are retained and coalescence between these settlements is prevented.***
- 3. the green infrastructure that permeates the parish is strengthened (characterised by the designated natural green space, open spaces, trees and hedgerows and key views out from points identified on Map x and the Proposals Map) are maintained, and***
- 4. they improve landscape condition, visual amenity, or the setting of valued features, and settings where existing development has adverse effects.***

## RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Fremington is recognised as a desirable place to live and there will inevitably be pressure for more housing to meet demand. Mention has already been made of the pressures caused by housing proposals, often of mediocre design quality, contributing to worsening traffic problems and impinging on sensitive landscapes. The preference is to direct future residential development within the parish towards the area of Brynsworthy, close to the facilities and the employment opportunities of Roundswell; North Devon Council's Brynsworthy Environment Centre headquarters; the Devon County waste transfer station and the new Enterprise Park. Such location should facilitate access being taken directly from the A39, rather than the B3233.

Many of those surveyed during the Neighbourhood Plan consultation process expressed a desire to remain in the parish but did not necessarily feel the opportunity was there to do so. There was a strong feeling that the mix of any new housing built should consider the needs

of the existing local community, rather than solely being geared to maximising profits by catering mainly for those looking to move into the area. More smaller homes and properties including ground floor bedroom and bathroom facilities were required.

Good design is important to secure, and developers are encouraged to follow the principles of Building for Life 12

Whilst it is not the intention of this plan to allocate specific sites for future development, as this has not been part of the consultation process and to revisit the possibility of allocations could significantly delay the conclusion of the plan, the following policy sets out criteria for new housing development proposals to meet that reflect the identified needs and aspirations revealed by the community consultation process.

## **RESIDENTIAL POLICY**

***Proposals for new housing will be supported if:***

- a. they reflect the latest identified needs of those living within the parish, and***
- b. they achieve a BfL12 “Built for Life” accreditation wherever possible, and***
- c. they are located so as not to direct additional traffic onto the B3233.***

## **SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL CHOICES**

The built areas of Fremington parish are served almost exclusively by the B3233 and the roads that link to it. This road runs through Bickington, Fremington and Yelland and provides access to the majority of homes and businesses within the parish. If for any reason the A39 between Barnstaple and Bideford is blocked, then the B3233 has to act as the emergency through route between the two principal settlements of North Devon. The capacity of this highway link is severely tested at busy times, and one of the most widely expressed views during the NP consultation exercise was that this road could not be expected to absorb ever more traffic resulting from development. There is a regular bus service along the road through the parish, but future development, whether residential, commercial or tourism/leisure based should be designed to take maximum advantage of this service.

The frequency of stops to ensure that the local population is served by halts within easy walking distance and the quality of the shelters, including the provision of real time service information, are vital to ensure that future development does not subject the parish to an unacceptable increase in the dependence on private car journeys.

Development has been allowed on the basis that improvements to the capacity of the highway network would be forthcoming, but the schemes for which contributions have been secured have not been brought forward by the County Highway Authority. This has resulted in ever increasing pressure on the highway system locally and a feeling amongst existing residents that they have been let down badly by the planning system.

## **SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL POLICY**

***All new development must either secure significant improvements to public transport provision sufficient to make it realistically likely that it will be used to an extent that will avoid increased private car usage, or secure improvements to the capacity of the highway network that include a firm undertaking by the Highway Authority that they will take place within a realistic timescale.***

## **FUNDING & DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS**

New development imposes strains on the infrastructure and resources of the host community. It is important that any adverse impacts arising from new development and an increasing population do not fall on existing residents and that opportunities are taken to deliver the objectives identified in this Neighbourhood Plan.

Linked to all the above policy themes, the provision and enhancement of those facilities identified as important objectives of the Fremington Neighbourhood Plan needs therefore to be an integral part of the design of new developments, or where on-site delivery is impractical, or a better outcome can be achieved off site, appropriate financial contribution should be provided.

## **FUNDING POLICY**

***Contributions towards the Objectives identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, including the enhancement of the green infrastructure, linking footpaths / cycleways and the heritage assets of the parish, should be integrated into development proposals, either on-site or by way of developer contributions, in the determination of all appropriate planning applications in the parish.***

## **MONITORING AND REVIEW**

In order for the process of review to be effective, either during or at the end of the plan period, Fremington Parish Council will need to consider the outcomes they would hope to see from the policies in this plan. To facilitate this process, the above noted have been worded to be as far as feasible specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time sensitive (SMART)

Neighbourhood Development Plans are only valuable when kept up to date. The Parish Council will monitor the success of policies and proposals on an annual basis measured against their expectations for the plan.

In some cases there may be a quantifiable target (for example the successful funding and delivery of the proposed facilities at Fremington Quay or Fishley Quay), whereas in other cases indicators to monitor progress may be more about a perception of success, such as whether valued landscapes have been protected from inappropriate development.

Where the need for change is identified the Parish Council will work with North Devon Council to produce updates and amendments where necessary. Should important sections of the Neighbourhood Development Plan become out of date the Parish Council will look to review the whole document by producing a revised Neighbourhood Development Plan, following the neighbourhood development planning procedure.

## **CONCLUSION**

The history and geography of Fremington parish have contributed to its character and identity. Recognition of the importance of those contributions should inform development proposals brought forward in future. Developments should reflect the best characteristics of the parish as it is and seek to enhance those qualities, both through the quality of their design and the contributions they make towards the infrastructure and features that are valued by the community.

Whilst a Neighbourhood Development Plan is not capable of achieving all the community wants on its own, it is hoped that this plan for Fremington will contribute towards ensuring the parish is, by the end of the plan period in 2031, reflective of how its residents want it to be.

## APPENDIX 1

### Green Infrastructure in the Parish of Fremington

Individual sites but to set the general context, the parish of Fremington is located on the estuarine floodplain to the west of Bickington, surrounded mainly by improved farmland, with associated hedgebanks, green lanes and water courses. The Taw Torridge Estuary is immediately to the north. County Wildlife sites are located in the parish and these are predominantly plantation and semi-natural broadleaved woodland habitats, with a few areas of unimproved grassland and smaller pockets of saltmarsh. The provision of buffers between these sites and urban areas, together with good links to the open countryside, is essential to maintaining their wildlife value ('Keeping track of Wildlife in Devon Local Nature Conservation Sites & Biodiversity Network Final Report/Devon Wildlife Trust 2001).

The farmland to the north is of particular importance in providing a buffer between the highly sensitive estuarine ecosystem and Tarka Trail to the north, and settlements to the south.

There are also areas of County and more local nature conservation interest running along the southern boundary of Fremington, linking Mill Leat CWS and Allenstyle Wood CWS, forming a good biodiversity network feature.

These are identified on the Key Sites Diagram and include:

- The Taw and Torridge Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The entire northern boundary of the parish of Fremington is defined by this nationally recognised designation. The Taw-Torridge Estuary is of major importance for its overwintering and migratory populations of wading birds.
- South West Coast Path National Trail & Tarka Trail.
- Salt Duck Pond SSSI SS53/076, SS 505327, unimproved neutral marshy grassland, swamp, continuous scrub, broadleaved plantation.
- Isley Marsh Reserve SSSI made up of saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats on the southern edge of the Taw Torridge estuary. It is an important haven for undisturbed feeding and resting birds, especially the wintering flocks of ducks (such as teal) and waders (including significant numbers of curlew, greenshank and dunlin. The site is managed by the RSPB.
- Home Farm Marsh – this 71ha site is owned and managed by the Gaia Trust and is being restored to its former status as a wetland to promote species recovery.
- Fremington Cliffs and Foreshore SSSI. This area is important in terms of its geological history, igneous intrusions, fossiliferous strata and geomorphology (for example, its raised beach).
- Fremington Quay Heritage Centre and amenity open space.
- Fremington Village Green.

- Fremington Pill Local Nature Reserve (LNR) unimproved neutral grassland, unimproved marshy grassland, swamp, saltmarsh, Ruderal herbs, continuous scrub which drains to the Taw Torridge Estuary and comprises two separate areas of Lovell's Field and Leat Meadow. The latter was acquired by the Parish Council in 1999 as a 3 ha site of woodland, coppice, scrub and grassland.
- Lovell's Field – a 4.1 ha site along with Leat Meadow and which are both managed by the Fremington Environment Group in liaison with the Northern Devon Coast and Countryside Service and Fremington Parish Council.
- Griggs Field – acquired by the Parish Council along with Leat Meadow.
- County Wildlife Sites.
- Local Nature Conservation Sites and biodiversity networks (Anchor Wood, SS53/082, SS543328, semi-natural broadleaved woodland; Anchorwood Bank, SS 553 331, saltmarsh & semi-improved calcareous grassland; Higher Gorse Claypits, SS53/092, SS529318, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, Scrub, mesotrophic ponds, semi-improved neutral grassland, ruderal herb stands; Allenstyle Wood, SS43/069, SS 499321, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, unimproved neutral grassland, scattered scrub;; Brake Plantation and Mill Leat SS5379, SS 511319, seminatural broadleaved woodland, unimproved neutral marshy grassland, unimproved acid grassland, unimproved neutral grassland, oligotrophic running water).
- Mill Leat – there is evidence here of otter activity, either by sightings or by the noting of spraints which provides a good example of how protection of river corridors (part of the biodiversity network) can help achieve real gains to wildlife.
- Formal Green Spaces at associated with residential development at Fremington MOD site; etc.
- Allotments at Muddlebridge.
- St. Peter's Churchyard.
- Public Rights of Way (PRoW). These are also shown on the Key Sites Diagram together with opportunities to extend these to provide improved opportunities to better connect the parish's green spaces and its heritage assets.
- Habitat suitable for reptiles and amphibians - Clampitts, Higher Gorse Claypits and Saltmarsh Duckpond.

All of the above sites lie within Northern Devon's Biosphere Reserve, designated by UNESCO as a special place for people and wildlife and one of the country's best sand-dune systems.

## APPENDIX 2

### FREMINGTON POTTERY HERITAGE

Geographically, two patches of **boulder clay** lie over the centre of the parish's bedrock. The next nearest boulder clay deposits are in the **Gower Peninsula**, South Wales, approximately 45 miles (72 km) due north of Fremington across the **Bristol Channel**. The existence of the boulder clay is puzzling as the southernmost limit of the **Devensian** glaciation is believed to have been located over South Wales. There are few other signs of glaciation in North Devon to support an extension to a more southerly limit. It has been suggested that the surface covering was in some way attached to an ice-mass that drifted across the Bristol Channel and deposited the **till** over Fremington.

Fremington clay may have formed in **varve** lakes, near an ice deposit which lay over the parish during the **Last Glacial Maximum** or previous glaciations such as the Anglian or the Wolstonian glaciation. The clay pit known as Brannam's Clay Pit is described as '*undoubtedly one of the most important Pleistocene sites in Britain, and the Fremington Clay has long been recognised as the 'most significant glacial deposit of the peninsula'*'. This clay, which is a complex sequence of clay, silt, sand and stony clay is the likely product of deposition by glacier ice, with the site being one of the most southerly points of Britain to have been overrun by glacier ice (Quaternary of South-West England) Campbell et al, 1998.

A contemporary account of the Fishley pottery describes "*situate on rising ground above the Pill and its pretty surroundings and with all the outward appearances of a country homestead - an illusion which is promoted by the long range of low outhouses, call of chanticleer and cackle of hens, strutting and pecking about the open yard-- the pottery is the centre of an old-world picture of the life of the worker at the wheel remote from towns. It was established by George Fishley, grandfather of the present proprietor, towards the close of the eighteenth century, but the site of the original pottery was at Muddlebridge, on the Pill, some fifty yards river-wards. At that time, however, there existed a pottery at Combrew, and it was with one of the employees of its owners that Mr Fishley commenced the manufacture of that Fremington ware the soundness of which-- at least, in Cornwall,-- is a household word. Muddlebridge was probably the site of a pottery in the days of long ago*".

Clampits is about a mile to the north of Combrew, the clay was of a lower grade, and in the nineteenth century, bricks, ridge tiles and field drains were made of it. Although there is no evidence of an earlier pottery, the pits could have been worked before. The yard, with the kiln in the centre, lay right beside the pits, and such sites may also have existed at Combrew, with a potter's house close at hand. A "*messuage or tenement called Hammett's together with the Clay Pitts therewith, lying in or near the said village of Combrew in Fremington*" could have been such a place.



Michael Cardew's father, Arthur Cardew collected Devon country pottery and Michael Cardew first saw this pottery being made in the workshop of Edwin Beer Fishley and learned to make pottery on the wheel from Fishley's grandson, William Fishley Holland. In 1939, an inheritance enabled Cardew to fulfill his dream of living and working in Cornwall.<sup>1</sup> He bought an inn at [Wenford Bridge, St Breward](#), and built the first [kiln](#) at Wenford Bridge with the help of Michael Leach, Bernard Leach's son.

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Listed Buildings and other heritage assets in the Parish**

#### **KEY DIAGRAM AND MAPS**

Map 1 Designated Area

Map 2 Fremington Neighbourhood Development Plan Policies Map

Map 3 Designated Conservation Area Map for Fremington

Map 4 Designated Conservation Area Map for Bickington

Map 5 Extracts from North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011 – 2031

#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**DRAFT**

# **Community Emergency Plan**

## **Fremington Parish Council**

**March 2020 / Version: 1**



### **DEVON COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FORUM**



## Amendments

Date	Page number	Reason for amendment	Changed by

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## 1. Introduction

Fremington Parish Council has developed this plan to provide community resilience in the pre-event phase or early stages of an emergency.

The Fremington Parish Community Response Team has been formed to assist both the activation of this plan and the emergency responders? wherever possible, prior to, during and after an emergency.

The aim of this plan is to increase community resilience through developing a robust coordinated approach that complements the work of emergency responders.

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Identify risks to the community
- Identify strategies to reduce and respond to an emergency, including warning the community
- Identify vulnerable people within the community
- Identify community resources available during an emergency
- Provide contact details for the Community Response Team, community resources, the emergency services and local authorities
- Provide information and assistance to the emergency services when they arrive and throughout the event

## 2. Community Response Team

A Community Response Team (CRT) should be set up to manage the community's response to an emergency and keep the plan up to date.

Role	Name	Tel	Mobile	Address
Coordinator				
Deputy				
Team member				
Team member				
Team member				
Team member				
Team member				

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## **2.1 Responsibilities**

**The role of the Community Response Team Coordinator is to:**

- Write and organise the Community Emergency Plan
- Regularly review and update the plan
- Report annually to the community telling them if the plan has been activated and if any members have changed
- Be a focal point for the community
- Maintain communication and be the main contact for local authorities and the emergency services
- Tell the appropriate authorities and individuals
- Communicate important messages to the community
- Involve all CRT members in the planning and response process, and give them tasks
- Activate resources when needed

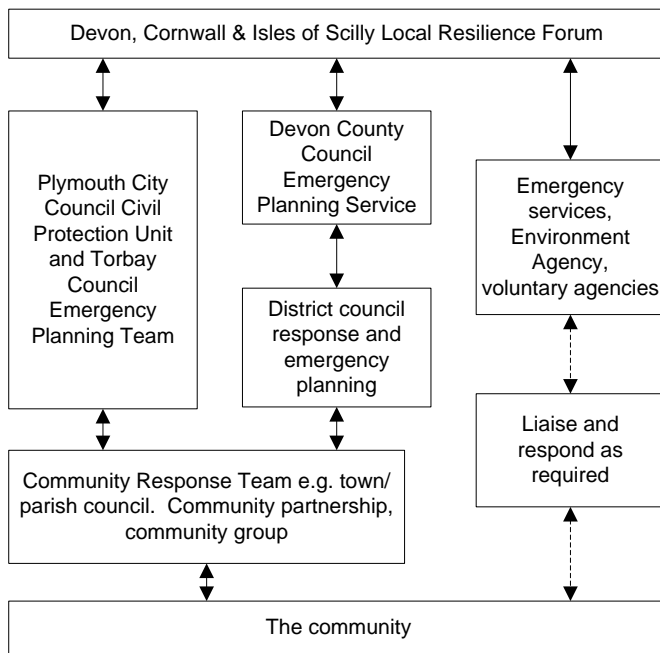
**All members of the Community Response Team should:**

- Live in the community
- Have good local knowledge
- Have the support and speak on behalf of the community
- Provide vulnerable people with additional support
- Maintain communications within the community and with local authorities
- Check confidentiality is maintained where needed
- Maintain his/her own action log
- Create a 'grab bag' containing the plan and any suitable clothing/equipment which may be needed
- Have enough knowledge of the plan to act as coordinator
- Support the coordinator in their tasks

## **3. Related emergency planning**

### **3.1 Arrangements between emergency services and local authorities**

Local authorities and emergency services have an emergency response structure, as shown by the following diagram:



### 3.2 The Home Emergency Plan

The Home Emergency Plan can be copied and distributed to the community to help them prepare for an emergency. For a copy, see **Annex A**.

## 4. Knowing the unknowns

### 4.1 Identifying and preparing for risks

Risk assessments for Fremington are listed in **Annex B**.

Maps of the community, including key buildings etc. are listed in **Annex C**.

<Insert risk assessments for your volunteers and their tasks here>.

Vulnerable buildings/people are listed in **Annex R1**.

## 5. Activating the emergency plan

### 5.1 Triggers

- Flood/severe weather warnings
- Sustained electricity, water or gas failure
- Major road/aircraft accidents
- Fire and explosions/gas leaks/building collapses
- Hazardous vapour releases
- Acts of Terrorism
- Disease
- Natural Disasters

## 5.2 Notification

The Coordinator and Deputy are responsible for monitoring triggers, which will help decide when to activate the Community Emergency Plan and should register for flood/weather warnings.

The Coordinator will pass on notification of an emergency to the Community Response Team, using a telephone tree notification system, see **Annex D**.

For a guide activation procedure, see **Annex E**. This procedure lists the call out order and logging of actions.

For specific flood triggers and escalation procedures, see **Annex F**.

## 6. Taking control and managing the incident

### 6.1 Incident coordination

Incident Control Points (ICP) are:

Primary ICP:           The Beechfield Centre, Beechfield Road, Fremington  
SS50984 32284

Secondary ICP:       The Village Green, Mill Hill, Fremington  
SS51396 32447

ICP equipment:       The Beechfield Centre, Beechfield Road, Fremington  
SS50984 32284

When the emergency services arrive, they may choose a different ICP. The CRT Coordinator should introduce themselves, give them a copy of the Community Emergency Plan, and provide local knowledge and a situation report, see **Annex G**.

## 7. Skills and resources

### 7.1 Resources

For community resources available during an emergency, see **Annex H**.

### 7.2 Contacts lists

For contact details of key organisations and groups which are publicly available e.g. emergency services, health organisations, town/parish councils, local authorities, utility companies, the Environment Agency, schools etc., see **Annex H**

For restricted contact details e.g. volunteers, vulnerable people, see **Annex R2**.

## 8. Key facilities

### 8.1 Community Shelter(s)



If people need to leave their homes, the district council and/or county council or unitary authority, will open a rest centre.

If a local authority cannot provide immediate assistance, a Community Shelter will provide a short-term refuge.

Fremington Parish Council's Community Shelters:

- <Insert first priority location and Grid Reference>
- <Insert your second priority location and Grid Reference>

For key holder contact details, see **Annex I**.

## **8.2 Establishing and operating a Community Shelter(s)**

For instructions, see **Annex J**.

## **8.3 Helicopter Landing Sites**

Helicopter Landing Sites (HLS) will only be used by emergency services in the rescue phase of an emergency.

Areas for suitable HLS's;

- a. The Beechfield Playing Field – this is also a night-time landing site, SS50984 32284
- b. Griggs Field, SS50835 31992
- c. Ellerslie Play Area, SS53939 32600
- d. The Queen Elizabeth II Sports Facility and Pavilion, SS53178 132018

## **9 Keeping in touch**

### **9.1 Communications**

- Initial communications should be made via landline and then mobile phone
- If landline and mobile networks don't work, use hand-held battery operated 2-way radios to communicate with CRT members

### **9.2 Warning and informing**

- If mobiles/television/mains operated radios don't work and the community is isolated, the community can keep up to date by listening to local radio stations on a battery operated.

For warning and informing methods, see **Annex K**.

## 10 Key information

To record key information, see:

Annex A	Your home self-help plan
Annex B	Community risk assessment
Annex C	Maps of the community
Annex D	Telephone tree notification system
Annex E	Activation procedure and logging sheet
Annex F	Community flood plan
Annex G	Situation report
Annex H	Community resources
Annex I	Key contacts list (publicly available)
Annex J	Establishing and operating a Community Shelter(s)
Annex K	Communications, warning and informing
Annex L	Plan distribution
Annex M	Glossary
Restricted distribution:	
Annex R1	Vulnerable people within the community
Annex R2	Key contacts list (not for general distribution)

## 11 Plan maintenance

The CRT should meet every six months to discuss community resilience arrangements and every year to review the plan and check contact numbers are correct.

When sending out updated pages of the plan it is important to ensure the old pages are returned. For a distribution list, see **Annex L**.

## Annex A - The Home Emergency Plan

The following Home Emergency Plan can be copied and distributed to the community.

### Home Emergency Plan

Emergencies can affect the County with little or no notice. Being prepared can help reduce the effects on your families' lives, reduce the need for help from others and enable you to support the vulnerable in your community.

Disruption to essential services such as water and electricity, to regional and national travel and telecoms are all ways an emergency can affect our busy everyday lives.

**Keep your plan and other important information in a safe place that you will find again quickly.**

You could keep your plan in a 'message in a bottle' in your fridge. Bottles are available free of charge from most doctor's surgeries and chemists and give emergency services vital information such as medical conditions and repeat prescriptions.

If you have children in your household, or others who need help with understanding what to do, you could get them to write and draw their own plans, to help them learn about emergency events.

**Complete the following sections and keep the plan in a safe place that all members of your household can easily access:**

If you are not involved in an incident but are close by or believe you may be in danger, in most cases the advice is:

**If the emergency is outside GO IN, STAY IN, TUNE IN.**

Station	Frequency	Website
BBC Radio Devon	94.8	<a href="https://tunein.com/radio/BBC-Radio-Devon-948-s83612/">https://tunein.com/radio/BBC-Radio-Devon-948-s83612/</a>
Heart Radio	96.2	<a href="https://www.heart.co.uk/barnstaple/">https://www.heart.co.uk/barnstaple/</a>
The Voice	106.1 or 107.8	<a href="https://www.thevoicefm.co.uk/">https://www.thevoicefm.co.uk/</a>

### INFORM THE REST OF YOUR FAMILY / HOUSEMATES

Household Contact Details		
Name	Mobile	Work

If you are evacuated is there somewhere you can go? Friends or Family?

If you can't contact each other, where should you meet / or who should you leave a message with?

Who will be responsible for picking the children up from school? (If applicable)

How do you turn off the following? Who is responsible?	
Electricity	
Gas	
Water	

### KEY CONTACT NUMBERS

Emergency Telephone Numbers			
Emergency Services	999	Doctor	
NHS Direct	111	School	
Local Police Station	0845 2777444	Home Insurance	
Local Authority	01271 327711		

Useful Websites	
Devon County Council	<a href="http://www.devon.gov.uk">www.devon.gov.uk</a> and search Emergency Planning
Environment Agency	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/flood">www.gov.uk/flood</a>
BBC Devon	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/devon">www.bbc.co.uk/devon</a>
National Flood Forum	<a href="http://www.floodforum.org.uk">www.floodforum.org.uk</a>

Q1	<p>What are the risks to your home and the surrounding area? Are you at risk of flooding?</p> <p>To find out if you live in an area at risk from flooding, visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/find-out-if-youre-at-risk">www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/find-out-if-youre-at-risk</a> where you can find out if your home is at risk and sign-up to Flood Warnings Direct (a free service which sends you a message when there is a flood risk by telephone, mobile, email, SMS text message, fax, or via a relative/friend).</p> <p>You can also sign up by calling Floodline on 0345 988 1188 or Typetalk 0845 602 6340.</p> <p>If you are in an area that may flood, have sandbags and boards ready to help stop water entering through doors or air bricks. Where do you get these from? If you do not know, contact your Parish / Town Council.</p>
	Notes:

Q2	<p>Do all household members know how and when to call the emergency services? If they don't, give them instructions on how to do this.</p> <p>Notes:</p>
Q3	<p>How will you get out of the house / area if you need to escape? Think about what to do if a route is blocked. If it is helpful, draw a plan of escape routes.</p> <p>Notes:</p>
Q4	<p>What are the emergency procedures at your children's schools? During an incident, it may not be safe to collect children from school. Schools have emergency plans so pupils will be cared for. If you are still worried during an incident, contact the school first.</p> <p>Notes:</p>

Q5	<p>Are there any elderly, disabled or vulnerable family members, friends and neighbours who might need your help, or additional help from the emergency services? Information may not reach some people as quickly. For example, Deaf and blind people and people who do not speak English or have other communication difficulties. How will you help them?</p> <p>Does your Parish/Town Council have a support scheme in place and are vulnerable neighbours aware of it?</p>
	Notes:
Q6	<p>Where will you meet if you become separated – a nearby landmark or a friend's house? Also, agree an alternative meeting place further away from your home.</p>
	Notes:
Q7	<p>ICE Contact Number</p> <p>The emergency services are trained to check for a person's ICE contact number which stands for 'In Case of Emergency'.</p> <p>Think carefully about who you choose as an ICE contact because that person may need to give consent for medical treatment. If you want more than one ICE contact, mark them as ICE1, ICE2 etc.</p>

	<p>Put ICE contacts in all mobile phones, or on a card in wallets / purses. If your phone is password protected then use the card method or make it visible on the 'start up' screen.</p>
	<p>Notes:</p>
<p>Q8</p>	<p>Where is your safe, secure place for important documents (passport, birth and insurance certificates etc.) and items of high sentimental value such as old family photos? Are these raised above potential flood levels and easy to grab (in one box) if you need to take them with you? Is the box fire-proof? Have you stored important computer records on a USB / disk?</p>
	<p>Notes:</p>
<p>Q9</p>	<p>Do you have emergency supplies (ideally in an 'emergency bag') that you can grab quickly? Where are they kept?</p>
	<p>Notes:</p>
<p>Q10</p>	<p>How do you switch off water, gas and electric supplies in your home? Draw a plan if helpful.</p>
	<p>Notes:</p>

Q11	Think about what you would do if you lost all power and communications (including satellite communications such as mobile phones). Do you have a battery or wind-up FM Radio and camping stove with fuel, for example? Make a note of the FM frequency of your local radio station.
	Notes:
Q12	Does everyone in the household know how to make the home secure – locking doors and windows? Do you keep keys in the same places so they can be found easily if it is dark; where are keys kept?
	Notes:
Q13	Have you installed smoke detectors and a carbon monoxide detector? When did you last check them?  If not, don't delay installing or checking them! They could save your life. If you need help or advice, or to find out if you qualify for a free home safety visit, contact your local Fire and Rescue Service.
	Notes:
Q14	Have you got adequate home insurance? Who is your insurance provider and what is your insurance policy number?



	Notes:
Q15	Do you keep in your kitchen cupboard enough bottled water, snacks, tinned or dried/packet food to last three days? (how much do you need per person?). This will reduce the tendency for “panic buying” during bad weather or strikes, which can be very disruptive. Check sell by dates every six to twelve months.
	Notes:
Q16	Have you made a list of medication, insurance policy numbers and important phone numbers such as your doctor, insurance provider, Floodline, NHS Direct*, non-emergency number, gas and electric supplier, vet, school, work and close friends/relatives? Make sure you carry this list at all times, for example on a card in your purse or wallet, or mobile phone. *If you have a ‘smart’ mobile phone, you could download the NHS Direct App form .
	Notes:
	Your emergency supplies

	<p>It helps if you can grab these things quickly. Ideally make up an 'emergency bag'. Do not stop to collect things if it puts you in danger!</p> <p>These are things you probably carry at all times:</p> <p>Essential keys (house / car).  Special daily items (for example, glasses / contact lenses / medication / aids).  List of medication. This is essential, please make a list!  Cash / debit / credit cards.  Essential items for babies, children and people you care for.  Mobile phone and charger.  Antibacterial hand gel and mini first aid kit.  Water and snacks.  Warm layers and waterproof clothing, suitable hats and footwear.  If you have to remain in your home or become isolated, make sure you have the following items:</p> <p>First Aid Kit including flu and cold medication.  Wind up or battery radio including spare batteries.  Wind up or battery torch with spare batteries/candles and matches.  Enough toiletries such as soap, sanitary items and tissues or toilet roll.  A three day food and water supply. Tinned and dried food such as beans and rice is good.  Camping stove and fuel. Only use indoors in an emergency. Always place on a stable surface and use in a well ventilated area with a carbon monoxide detector.</p>
	<p>Keep important documents and computer information in ONE safe place and make sure you can grab these items quickly if you need to.</p> <p>Don't forget does a friend or family member have spare keys should you lose yours?</p>
	<p>Items for pets and assistance animals</p> <p>Contents will depend on the type of pet, but you may need to grab:</p> <p>Water, food and bowls.  Leash / muzzle / harness.  Blanket, bed, pet carrier or cage.  Photo of your pet in case it gets lost and is not 'identity chipped'.  Plastic bags for waste.  Medication and health records.  Identity chip number (keep a record in your phone or wallet/purse).</p>

	<p>Items in the car</p> <p>In case of an emergency always carry in your car (in addition to the things you probably carry at all times):</p>
Blankets Torch Map	First Aid Kit Shovel and de-icer in winter conditions. Warning triangle and fire extinguisher (recommended).
	Notes:

## Annex B – Community risk assessment

When assessing risks to the community, the likelihood and the impact of the event should be considered. Many of the risks will be planned for at a national/regional/county or district level. Therefore the risk assessments should consider how the community could respond to ensure its safety / wellbeing.

Risks	Impact on community	What can the Community Response Team do to prepare?
<p>Example:</p> <p>River through village can flood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding of local streets</li> <li>• Blocked access to town hall</li> <li>• Damage to property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage residents to improve home flood defences</li> <li>• Work with local emergency responders to see if they can help with distribution of flood warnings and any evacuation and rest centre establishment required</li> <li>• Find out what flood defences exist or are planned in the area</li> </ul>
Sustained power failure		
Sustained water failure		
Heavy snow		
Flood		
Etc...		

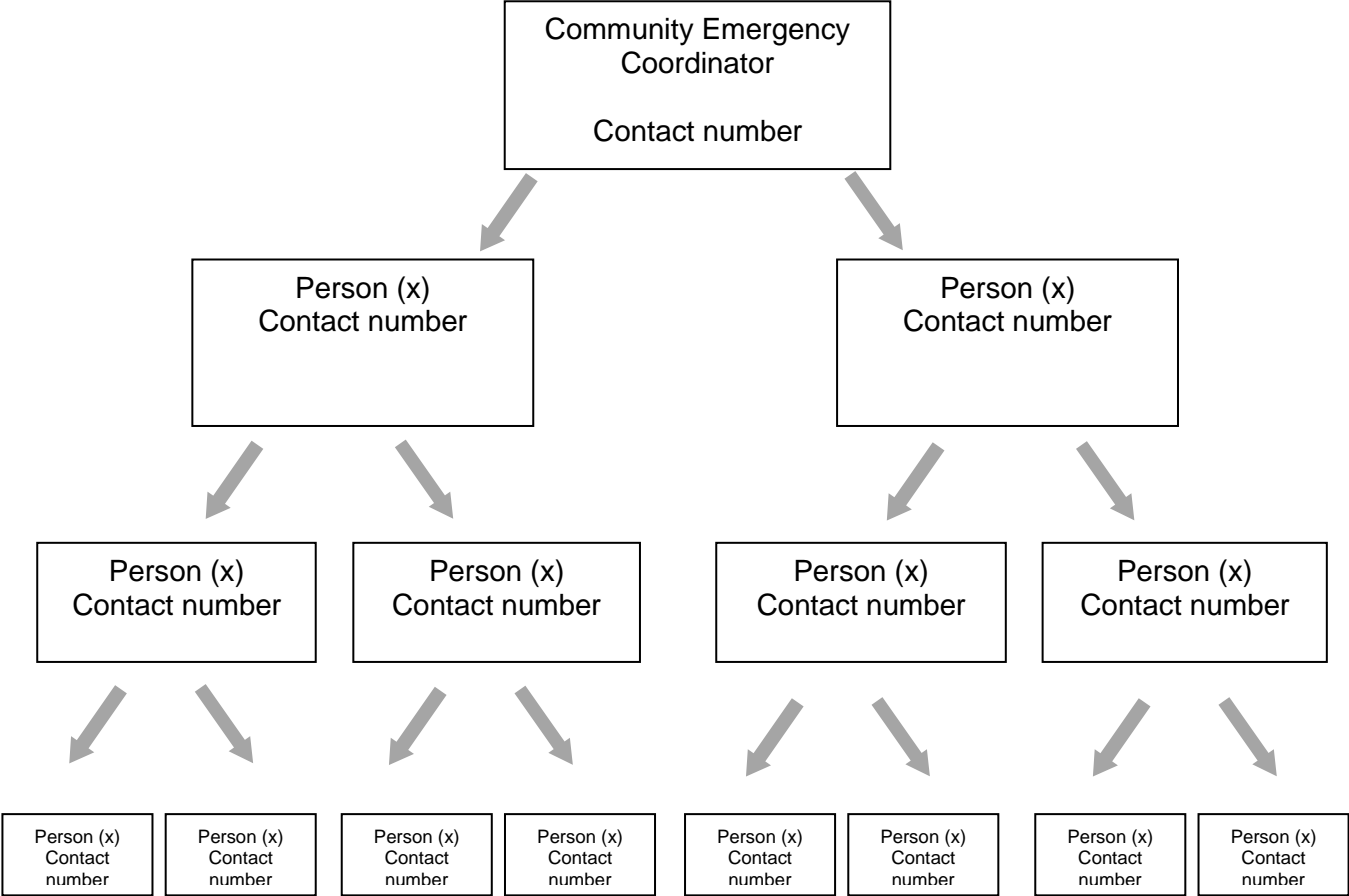
## **Annex C – Maps of the community**

<Attach maps of the community including any key buildings and major hazards>.

<Include flood-related maps in Annex F>

**Annex D – Telephone tree notification system**

A telephone tree is a group of people organised as a pyramid so that they can quickly and easily spread information. The coordinator at the top calls two people, who each call two more people until everyone in the list has been called. If someone is not available, the next person in the tree is called.



## Annex E – Activation procedure and logging sheet

Action		Complete
1	If an emergency is possible or anticipated, monitor the situation and contact CRT members and warn the community. Be prepared to respond urgently.	
2	Dial 999 and ensure the emergency services are aware of the emergency and follow any advice given.	
3	Contact and inform your district/borough council.	
4	<p>Record details on the log sheet on the other side of this page. Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decisions you have made and why</li> <li>• Actions taken</li> <li>• Who you spoke to and what you said (Include contact numbers)</li> <li>• Information received</li> </ul>	
5	<p>Contact other CRT members and the community by agreed method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households affected</li> <li>• Parish council/ward via the parish clerk</li> <li>• Volunteers and key holders</li> </ul>	
6	If needed, call a community meeting. Ensure the venue is safe and people can get there safely	
7	Take notes and record actions. If you decide to activate a plan, remember to follow the check sheet.	
8	When the emergency services arrive, the CRT Coordinator should introduce themselves and give them a copy of the plan.	

**Never do anything which puts you or anyone else in your community at risk**

### Log sheet

Record all information during an emergency. A log sheet is an easy way to ensure information is not lost and can help support/justify any decisions made or actions taken.

Date	Time	Information / Decision / Action	Initials



## Annex F - Community flood plan

<b>Community or group</b>	Fremington Parish
<b>Address</b>	C/o Fremington Parish Council Beechfield Centre The Beechfield Road Fremington EX31 3DD

<b>Floodline quickdial number</b>	
-----------------------------------	--

<b>Which Environment Agency Flood Warnings are you registered to receive?</b>	<p>(You can <b>sign up for flood warnings</b> at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings">https://www.gov.uk/sign-up-for-flood-warnings</a>).</p> <p>You'll need to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the address you're registering</li><li>• a phone number you can be contacted on day or night</li><li>• an email address</li></ul> <p>The service is free. You can get warnings by phone, email or text message.</p>
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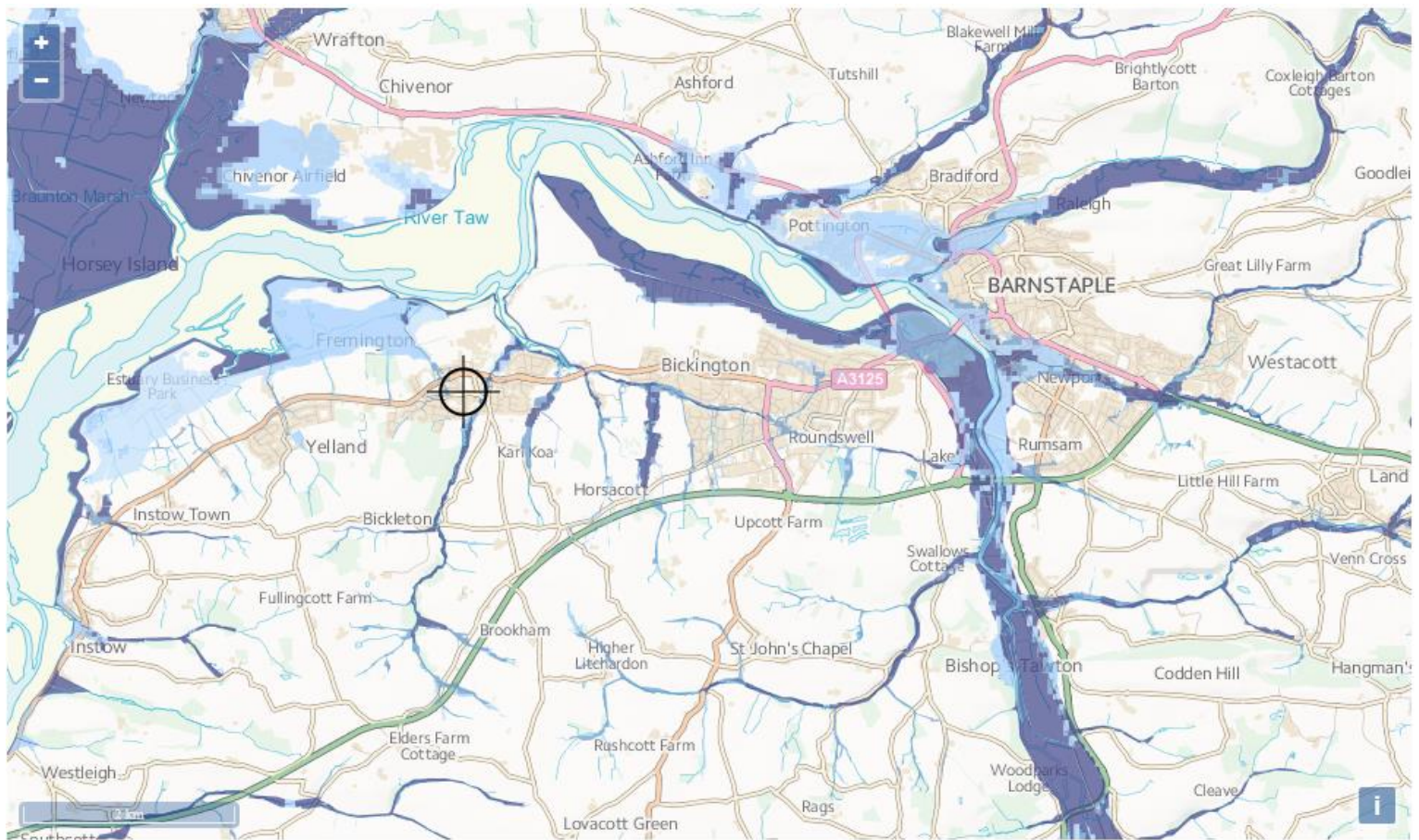
<b>Local Flood Warning Triggers</b> i.e. when flood water reaches bottom of the bridge, sound siren or other action	
--	--

### Contents of Community Flood Plan Annex:

1. Map showing flood risk areas and direction of flooding
2. Actions to be taken before, during and after a flood
3. After a flood: reputable contractors

## 1 – Map showing flood risks areas and direction of flooding

Below is a map in the flood plan showing the flood risk area and direction of flooding.



Extent of flooding from rivers or the sea

● High ● Medium ● Low ● Very low ○ Location you selected

Source: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map?eastings=251062.58&northings=132294.38&address=100040243332&map=RiversOrSea>

**2. Actions to be taken before and during a flood**

	Before a flood				During a flood		
Area number	Location at risk	Source and direction of potential flooding	Triggers e.g. Met Office weather warnings or Environment Agency flood warnings	Local actions	Actions	Equipment required	Time required
Area 1							
Area 2							
Area 3							
Area 4							
Area 5							

### 3 After a flood – reputable contractors

List companies/reputable contractors whose help you may need after a flood. Encourage residents and businesses to

- 1) take photos before the clean up as they may need to rely on them for insurance claims, and
- 2) ask their insurer before discarding items that can't be cleaned, as they may want to make a claim for the items.

Get contracts in place or know who to call for assistance. If help is not needed, you can leave this section blank.

Point affected residents and businesses to this information:

- Get help after a flood (Environment Agency): <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/get-help-after-a-flood>
- Support for flood victims (British Disaster Management Association): <http://www.bdma.gov.uk/publications/flooddocs>

Company name	Business type	Telephone	Fax/other

**Only add details of contractors not already contained within Annex R2.**

## Annex G – Situation report (SITREP)

Use this form to record information about an emergency and give it to emergency responders. when they arrive.

Situation report		
<b>E</b>	Exact location of the emergency	
<b>T</b>	Type of emergency	
<b>H</b>	Hazards present or suspected	
<b>A</b>	Access – routes that are safe to use	
<b>N</b>	Number, type and severity of casualties	
<b>E</b>	Emergency services present?	

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

**Attendees:**

**Current situation?**

**Location of emergency. Is it near:**

A school?

A vulnerable area?

A main access route?

**Type of emergency:**

Is there a threat to life?

Has electricity, gas or water been affected?

**Are there any vulnerable people involved?**

Elderly

Families with children

**Resources needed?** Food?

Off-road vehicles?

Blankets?

Shelter?

**Establishing contact with the emergency services**

**How can we support the emergency services?**

**What agreed actions can safely be taken?**

**Agreed actions and leads?**

**Any other issues?**

## Annex H - Community resources

List resources here e.g. community hall.

Resource	Contact / Key holder	Conditions of use	Additional information
High-vis jackets	Fremington Parish Council	N/A	
Salt for gritting of roads	Fremington Parish Council	Only for use on the highway	The salt is provided by DCC as part of the Snow Warden Scheme
Defibrillator x 2	Fremington Parish Council	Maintained and registered with SW Ambulances	Located on the wall of Fremington Parish Hall  Located on wall next to Heritage Centre entrance at Fremington Quay
The Beechfield Centre	Fremington Parish Council		
Fremington Parish Hall	Fremington Parish Hall Management Committee		
Tomlin Hall	Tomlin Hall Management Committee		

## Annex I – Key contacts list (publicly available)

Category	Service/Name	Telephone Number	Additional Information
Emergency Services	Police	Emergency: 999 Non Emergency: 101	
	Fire	Emergency: 999 Office: 01392 872200	Fire/Flood Rescue, Support/Resources
	Ambulance	Emergency: 999 General: 01392 261621	
	Coastguard	Emergency: 999 General: 0870 600 6505	Water Rescue Resources/Support
Activation and Emergency Planning	Devon County Council	0845 155 1020	General enquiries
Flooding and Forecasting	Environment Agency Flooding	0345 988 1188	Report flooding. Seek advice regarding flood warnings and what to do before/during/after a flood
	Environment Agency	08708 506506	General enquiries
	Met Office	0870 900 0100	Meteorological forecasting
	Met Office Weathercall	09014 722054	
Utilities	South West Water	0800 169 1144	Non-domestic water leaks
	Western Power Distribution	Office: 0845 601 2989 Silent: 0800 365900	Power cuts
	British Gas	0800 111999	Gas leaks
	National Gas	0800 169 1144	Gas leaks
	BT	01525 290647 0800 800150	Telecommunications
Healthcare	Local Doctors Surgery – Fremington Medical Centre	01271 376655	Medical/Healthcare
	NHS Direct	0845 4647 (until February 2014)	Advice
	North Devon District Hospital	01271 322577	Medical/Healthcare



Highways	Devon County Council Highways	01392 383329	Highways management
	Highways Agency	08457 504030	Highways Information Line
Vehicle recovery	DS Recovery	01237 424648	
Schools	Fremington Primary School	01271 373979	
Local Media	BBC Devon Radio	News: 01752 234511 Travel: 0845 300 2829 On air: 0845 301 1034 Plym'th: 01752 260323 Exeter: 01392 215651	Media, warning and informing
Animal Welfare	RSPCA	24 hour: 0300 123 4999 Office: 0300 123 4555	
Emotional Support Services	Samaritans 24hrs	0845 303 0900	24hr telephone support
	Victim Support 0800-2000	0845 676 1020	Support

## **Annex J –Establishing and operating a Community Shelter(s)**

When an evacuation is needed, people will need a safe place. This safe place is the Community Shelter (CS).

### **Activation of a CS**

A CS will be activated if the CRT decides that due to the emergency, it needs to provide shelter before the emergency services arrive.

### **Staffing the CS**

Volunteers will be needed to staff the CS. The minimum requirement is shown below:

#### **Serial post responsibilities**

	Post	Responsibilities
1	Parish shelter coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Located at CS</li><li>• Manage shelter</li><li>• Provide feedback to ICP</li></ul>
2	Receptionist 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Staff reception desk</li><li>• Maintain register</li></ul>
3	Receptionist 2	As above
4	Volunteer first aiders (See Section 3 and Annex D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide basic first aid as required</li></ul>
5	Volunteer cook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide snacks/meals</li></ul>
6	Volunteer evac. assistants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist evacuees</li><li>• Issue blankets etc.</li></ul>

## **Evacuee information sheet**

Please read this sheet as it contains information you will need about the Community Shelter (CS).

### **Registration**

Please register at the reception desk. You don't have to register, but it is recommended, as it helps staff if any of your relatives are looking for you. Registration information is confidential.

### **Smoking and alcohol**

Smoking and the consumption of alcohol is not permitted in the CS.

### **Personal belongings and children**

We cannot assume responsibility for your belongings. Please keep valuable items with you. Parents are responsible for keeping track of and controlling their children. Please don't leave them unattended.

### **Medical and injuries**

If you have a medical condition that needs special consideration, i.e., heart condition, recent surgery, or pregnancy, please tell the staff. All medical information will be written on your registration card and is confidential.

### **Pets**

We understand pets are part of your family. Unfortunately our shelter may not be suitable for them. Tell us about your pets and we can help locate a temporary home for them where they will be well looked after. Registered Guide/Hearing Dogs are allowed within the CS.

### **Bulletin boards**

Updates and bulletins will be put on a notice board for your information.

### **Volunteering and help**

Evacuees are encouraged to help in the CS. Speak to the staff if you can help.

### **Telephones**

We encourage you to tell a family member or friend where you are and ask them to tell others that may be worried about you. Please be considerate when using a mobile phone by speaking quietly.

### **Community Shelter(s) coordinator**

Please listen to the coordinator and staff. They are the officials in the CS.

### **Problems and complaints**

Please direct all comments about the CS operation to the coordinator.

### **News/media**

News/media often visit the CS during an emergency. They may request interviews or photographs; however, they must ask your permission first. It is your right to refuse. Please report any problems or questions about the media to the coordinator.

**Special needs/requirements**

If you have any special needs, i.e. diet, health etc., please let the staff know.

**If you require further information please ask any of the staff.**

## Annex K – Communications, warning and informing

Method	Location (If applicable)	Contact / Responsibility	Additional information
Notice boards,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bickleton (On wall of middle of Hamlet)</li> <li>2. Yelland (by Mid-Way Motors)</li> <li>3. Parish Hall</li> <li>4. Bickington (By Bus Stop)</li> <li>5. Woodville (By School)</li> <li>6. Roundswell (Old Bideford Road)</li> <li>7. Roundswell (On Underpass)</li> <li>8. The Beechfield Centre</li> </ol>		
Local meeting	Parish Hall/The Beechfield Centre	Fremington Parish Council to arrange	The Parish Hall is run by a Management Committee
telephone cascade system	As identified in the Emergency Plan		
Door knocking	Various locations depending on the Emergency	Coordinator	
Website	<a href="http://www.fremingtonparishcouncil.gov.uk">www.fremingtonparishcouncil.gov.uk</a>	Fremington Parish Council	
Facebook	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Fremington-Parish-Council-634284386735316/?ref=bookmarks">https://www.facebook.com/Fremington-Parish-Council-634284386735316/?ref=bookmarks</a>	Fremington Parish Council	

Key information such as road or school closures are usually reported on local radio.

Station	Frequency	Website
BBC Radio Devon	94.8	<a href="https://tunein.com/radio/BBC-Radio-Devon-948-s83612/">https://tunein.com/radio/BBC-Radio-Devon-948-s83612/</a>
Heart Radio	96.2	<a href="https://www.heart.co.uk/barnstaple/">https://www.heart.co.uk/barnstaple/</a>
The Voice	106.1 or 107.8	<a href="https://www.thevoicefm.co.uk/">https://www.thevoicefm.co.uk/</a>

**Annex L – Plan distribution**

Organisation	Contact details	Number issued
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5

**Restricted**

Organisation	Contact details	Number issued
		R1
		R2

## Annex M - Glossary

### Acronym/Term Definition

Bronze Command	Operational Command
CEP	Community Emergency Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CS	Community Shelter
DCC	Devon County Council
EA	Environment Agency
CS	Evacuation Assembly Point
EBC	Evacuation Briefing Centre
EP	Emergency Plan
Evac	Evacuation
FAZ	Flood Action Zone
FCP	Forward Command Post
Gold Command	Strategic Command
GR	Grid Reference
HLS	Helicopter Landing Site
ICP	Incident Control Point
LHA	Local Health Authority
NDC	North Devon Council
NHS	National Health Service
SAR	Search and Rescue
SDP	Sandbag Distribution Point
SDP Controller	Manages the filling and distribution of sandbags
Silver Command	Tactical Command





**Annex R1 – Vulnerable people within the community**

<b>Name / Organisation</b>	<b>Telephone number</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Additional information</b>

This list will constantly change and people thought vulnerable may become vulnerable during an emergency. Therefore, make a list following an emergency and give it to the emergency services and welfare agencies as soon as they arrive.

**Annex R1 - Key contacts list (not for general distribution)**

<b>Service / Name</b>	<b>Telephone number</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Additional information</b>

## Victoria

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**From:** Richard Snell <richard.snell@devon.gov.uk>  
**Sent:** 05 June 2020 16:38  
**To:** Victoria; clerk@tawstock.org  
**Subject:** Roundswell South development

Dear Tawstock Parish Council and Fremington Parish Council

I've recently taken over responsibility for the administration of the new business park and Enterprise Centre development at Roundswell and would like to ask your advice on the subject of naming the new road which serves the development. As a suggestion I wondered if you would think either

South Drive  
Roundswell South Drive

were appropriate or indeed if you had any other suggestions which could be considered?

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks and best regards

**Richard Snell**  
Senior Economic Development Officer  
Devon County Council

Email: [richard.snell@devon.gov.uk](mailto:richard.snell@devon.gov.uk)

Tel: [01392 383000](tel:01392383000)



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Website: <https://new.devon.gov.uk/economy/>  
Twitter: [@DCCeconomy](https://twitter.com/DCCeconomy)

