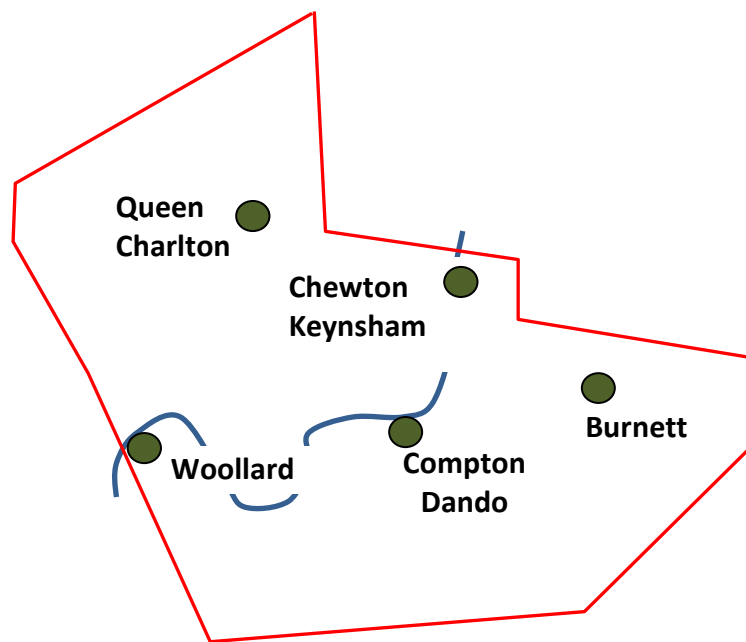


COMPTON DANDO

FIVE VILLAGES

PARISH PLAN



September 2010

Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks to all the volunteers from each of the five villages who have made this plan possible.

The steering committee particularly wish to recognise the contribution made by Charles Fallon, the first Chairman of the group, for his drive in setting the ball rolling.

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Report summary

This parish plan sets out the views of the residents of the five villages within Compton Dando Parish about how they would like their local area to develop in the future.

It has been put together by local volunteers, and follows more than a year of information gathering, analysis, discussions and meetings – many held in public – with parishioners in all five of the villages.

As a result of this parish plan, it is hoped that future changes planned in the villages and surrounding environment will be informed and shaped by the people who live here. It gives the parish a voice it has not had in the past.

There is a very strong feeling that the overall character of the parish should be preserved, both in the built and natural environments. There is significant support for preserving the look and the ambience of the area, which is in the green belt of Bath and North East Somerset [B&NES]; particular value is placed on the wildlife, countryside access and tranquillity of the whole area.

It is a rural parish, with very limited public transport services, or community facilities. Of the five villages, only one has a pub, none has a shop and all the village schools have long since been converted. Four villages have a church, and it is confusing to many parishioners that the church parochial boundary is different from the local authority parish. Two villages have a village hall, and in a third village, the church pews have been removed to allow for more flexible use.

The local authority supplies buses to ferry children to local primary and secondary schools. However, these do not accommodate after school activities or weekend sports fixtures. Several people state they have problems

accessing doctors or hospital appointments.

The state of roads throughout the parish gives rise to many concerns. Potholes and the rough or overgrown state of road edges and verges are cited as significant problems.

Speeding traffic, use of the lanes as ‘rat runs’ and the impact of proposed major housing developments nearby are areas of great concern in particular villages; and two particular traffic danger spots have been identified.

Very few employment opportunities exist within the parish. Many people run businesses or regularly work from home, and the poor quality of broadband access affects the whole community.

Children would like to have safe places to ride bicycles and to play. Currently there are no facilities within the parish.

The action plan at the end of this report, which is designed to be regularly reviewed over the next five years, needs volunteers to take forward many of the points it raises.

The Parish

The parish of Compton Dando lies just to the south of the town of Keynsham, between Bristol and Bath. It is a peaceful rural area comprising the villages of Compton Dando, Chewton Keynsham, Queen Charlton, Burnett and part of Woollard. Despite the closeness to Keynsham (which will increase as Keynsham expands outwards in future), the parish is very different from Keynsham. The river Chew flows through the parish and through the villages of Woollard, Compton Dando and Chewton Keynsham and is central to the landscape of the parish, with its rolling hills, small valleys and the river winding through a patchwork of fields and woods. This is typical of Somerset north of the Mendip Hills, with gently sloping land near the farmstead for dairy grazing, wetter valley floor for hay production, steeper land on the valley sides and the limestone plateaux for sheep or arable crops. The original 18th century farms and cottages, built of local white or blue limestone and clustered round springs or wells, were followed in the mid-19th by more houses at a time of agricultural wealth, and in modern times by conversion of old farm buildings and in-filling. Many people would feel a closer affinity with the other villages in the Chew Valley than with the neighbouring town of Keynsham.

Within the villages making up the parish, each has its own separate identity; and village-based social events take place in each village. Alongside this, residents of the other villages sometimes come to groups and social events held at the (parish) hall in Compton Dando. There are churches in Compton Dando, Queen Charlton, Chewton Keynsham and Burnett and a pub in Compton Dando which survives despite regular threats of closure.

The population is quite widely spread geographically in the parish. The largest village, Compton Dando, itself covers quite an extended area and to some extent consists of several smaller settlements, often based round what used to be the main farms in the area. A few working farms remain in the parish but many have disappeared leaving behind a legacy of barn conversions. Many people commute to work in Keynsham, Bristol, Bath or further afield and a small but increasing number of self-employed people work from home in a variety of businesses.

In recent years more families with young children have moved into the area; the school in Compton Dando closed in the 1980s so some primary school children are bussed to the school in Marksbury, a couple of miles away. In general the population does not change very much and there are still a few elderly people who have lived here all their lives.

There are 238 households in the parish – 129 in Compton Dando, 36 in Chewton Keynsham, 36 in Queen Charlton, 24 in Burnett and 13 in Woollard.

Information from the 2001 Census showed there were then 233 dwellings and a population of 613. The largest age group was in the 45 – 64 range (36%) and the least number (4%) in the 0 – 4 age range. The Census also showed a high reliance on private transport, most people enjoyed good health and a large proportion were economically active. [See Appendix II]

A Village View

Burnett



The origin of the name Burnett is most likely derived from the old English word *baernet* meaning burning, or a place cleared by burning, and the earliest evidence of a settlement was in the period of the Roman occupation. Burnett later appeared in the Domesday Book of 1086. In 1102 the village came under the control of the powerful ecclesiastical body of Tewkesbury Abbey and the Benedictine monks stopped to worship at St Michael's church as they passed through en route to Glastonbury.

The religious upheavals of the 16th century saw Burnett in the hands of a wealthy Bristol merchant named John Cutte, who bought a silver chalice for St Michael's church and a fine wall brass on the chancel commemorates his family.

The next notable was another Bristol merchant, John Whitson, who, on his death, bequeathed the Parish of Burnett in trust to found a school for the orphaned daughters of aldermen and merchants of the city of Bristol, where the *'said children to go and be apparelled in red'*. Thus was founded the country's oldest surviving girl's school, *Red Maids*.

Burnett has five listed buildings, one being the beautiful grade II Tudor Manor house, the grade II Regency Burnett House,

formerly Manor Farmhouse, St Michael's church and two ancient tombs which stand by its door.

The population of Burnett was at its highest in 1840s and 1850s when the census showed 101 people living in Burnett; this gave rise to the need for a village school which was built in 1859 and closed in 1922, following the drift from agriculture based livelihood to urban living.

Today Burnett still has two working farms that are largely arable with some pasture land for sheep grazing and the Paget family have been farming their land since 1761.

Although the number of dwellings has increased this is as a result of barn conversions rather than new buildings and therefore Burnett has managed to retain much of its character. There are now 23 homes with a population of around 60. The majority of residents no longer work on the land but commute to Bristol and Bath, run their business from home or are retired.

The only communal building, St Michael's church, still holds regular services as it has done for over 1000 years. The old village pump, once the only source of water, stands at the centre of the village and was renovated in 2000 by the villagers to mark the millennium.

Chewton Keynsham



Chewton Keynsham nestles in the valley of the river Chew. The siting of the three farms that originated the village is typical of Somerset north of the Mendips.

The Chew had mills along its course, originally corn mills, then tucking mills: Chewton Mill was converted into a paper mill in 1678, then rebuilt in 1762 after a fire, as a logwood mill for the dyeing industry. From 1896 to 1922 the mill was used to generate electricity for the Keynsham Electric Light and Power Company. Industry depended on waterpower from the river and coal seams beneath the valley - a number of shafts were sunk between Chewton and Compton Dando. Trams took the coal to the river, but the development of larger pits around Radstock brought extraction in Chewton to an end around 1870.

Other notable events: Douglas motor cycle trials took place on Uplands Hill in the 1920s and 30s. In 1944 a Wellington bomber crashed just east of Chewton. In 1968 the Chew flooded the valley through Chewton, leaving destruction in its wake (but not death, as in nearby Keynsham).

Today, there are 33 dwellings and a few farm buildings still used for agriculture. The extensive orchards have mostly gone, and the gardens grow flowers more than vegetables, as in the past. Most of the farmland is pasture for sheep, cows and horses; the latter for pleasure not work! In general, the working adults are not employed on local farms, but commute to Bristol or Bath, work from home in their own businesses, or enjoy a well-earned retirement, though the village retains a joinery, stables, and Chewton Farm.

The "Big House", Chewton Place, built in 1766, but beset by financial problems from the start, and let out to tenants for much of its life (including reputed Eastern European spies just before the war!) is now a conference centre and wedding venue. The small church, once the village school, is still a focus of village life, and was recently refurbished making it usable for social gatherings and village meetings as well as church services.

“What I like about my village is the convenience and proximity to Bath, Bristol and the motorway.”
(Quote from the open day)

Compton Dando



The name Compton comes from ‘Cumb tun’ meaning ‘settlement in a valley’, and finds of Roman pottery, coins and a brooch mould suggest the area was home to people about two thousand years ago. By the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 there were two mills with meadow, pasture and woodland, and sixteen villagers and six smallholders living there. In the 12th century Henry II granted the manor to Alexander de Alno, and it became known as Compton de Alno, which in time became Dando.

In the 16th century an unknown benefactor bequeathed land in the village to the church to be used to maintain the church building, a bequest still active today, and by the 17th century most of the remaining land and property in the village was owned by the Popham family, local landowners. This remained unchanged until 1878 when some of the church properties were sold.

The Wansdyke, an important ancient defensive earthwork around 1500 years old, crosses the river Chew in the village and sections can still be seen in surrounding fields. There was a working water mill in the centre of the village until the late 19th century, used over time for grinding corn and animal feed, tanning leather and making cider, and now a private house. Other historic monuments include the restored village pound and the medieval bridge over the river Chew which luckily survived the floods of 1968. The ten listed houses in the village include Court Hill House with its ornate room where the old church courts were held, and

the Old School House built in 1857 as a school with attached house for the schoolmistress.

A carved stone of two figures built into a buttress of the church was discovered to have originally come from the temple of Sulis Minerva in Roman Bath. It is not known how or why it came to Compton Dando and in 1997 it was removed and replaced in its original position at the Roman Baths museum in Bath.

A claim to fame is the place of Compton Dando in the history of Cheddar cheese making. In the 1840s Joseph Harding, who lived at Manor Farm, pioneered a standardised and hygienic method of production which led to the making of Cheddar cheese all over the world.

Nowadays the village has 129 houses and around 250 inhabitants. Although there is no shop and the school closed in the 1980s, there is a pub, church and comfortable parish hall. Many different social events and activities are organised within the village, ranging from weekly line dancing to dances, barbecues and the annual fete.



“What I like about my village is the animals in the surroundings: badgers, foxes, hares, buzzards, deer, etc.”

(Quote from the open day)

Queen Charlton



Queen Charlton started life as a farming community, whose people decided that going there from Keynsham every day was too much trouble so began to live on site. The village has natural springs and a number of wells were built.

The church, dedicated to St Margaret of Antioch, was built circa 1200, probably superseding a timber building from before the Norman Conquest.

The last abbot of Keynsham, John Stourton, retired to the village; he is buried in the church. It is thought he brought the Norman arch from the Abbey to frame his gateway; the house was demolished in the 19th century.

The village has many old houses, but the oldest record is of Tolsey House in 1549. In 1769, Vickris Dickinson, a rich merchant from Chew Magna, bought the village and moved into the Manor House. The Dickinsons were responsible for several links with the literary world.

Frances Elliot (nee Dickinson) was an author of a number of travel books and an acquaintance of Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. Collins wrote most of the "Woman in White" while staying at the Manor House.

Farming has been the main occupation in the village over the centuries, but coal mining and quarrying have also been significant. Mining stopped in the 18th century, and quarrying has now ceased.

Many village and other local houses are built from Queen Charlton stone.

In medieval times, a great fair was held annually, for which a Royal Charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1574. This is the time when the village name changed from Charlton to Queen Charlton. The village cross was probably a market cross and has been in a number of different locations, until settling in its present position on the newly-created green in 1897 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Historically, the village was not very wealthy, and in fact was exempted from many taxes during the 16th century due to poverty. It was, however, much respected as a very healthy place to live, and during the Bristol plagues, rich people would come to stay here.

The village is unusual in having been owned by an Italian count from the famous Chigi family of Florence and Siena, up to the 1960s. This was courtesy of Mrs Elliot, whose daughter, Frances, married into the family.

Many families have stayed for 100 years, but the longest continuous residency is the Harris family, who were here for 300 years, until 1880. The Ford's association is 200 years, with two descendant families still living here.

Today there are 33 houses and one working farm, with a total of 85 residents.

Woollard

Woollard is thought to date back to a pre-Norman settlement clustered around a ford over the Chew. In the Domesday Book a smallholding of half a hide and a plough was owned by Wulfward; this may be where the name comes from. Another possible derivation of the name is simply Wool Yard, suggesting an importance in the processing and storage of wool bales en route for Bristol. The location on the river made it ideal for milling and the high mineral content of Candlestick Brook made it an excellent location for tanning leather.

Woollard and Woodborough Mills originally processed corn and wool before progressing to production of brass and tin. Woollard later converted to copper production which ended in 1860. New Mill, which produced wire, was located by Birchwood Lane and Candlestick Brook. Tanning has been carried out in Woollard since Norman times, when monks from Keynsham Abbey ran the tannery. The tannery closed in 1883 and the ruins are the largest industrial ruins in Chew Valley.



The village of Woollard is divided between two parishes: Publow to the west and Compton Dando to the east. The distinct physical character of Woollard is largely determined by its setting, nestled within the rolling, wooded slopes of the Chew Valley. The landscape has been managed and cultivated over the centuries, and the land form retains evidence of medieval enclosures and field boundaries. Of particular importance is the meadow between the River Chew and Candlestick Brook, together with several weirs, ponds and other vestiges of the milling industry.

Woollard residences within the Compton Dando parish number 13, with about 27 in Publow & Pensford parish. There is an active community group which raises funds through events such as the Duck Race, Harvest Supper and winter parties.

“What I like about my village is the very large number of people who care for the community.”

(Quote from the open day)

The Process

The Parish Plan project began in November 2007 when a small group of local people decided to start the process of producing a parish plan. A Parish Plan Open Morning received a very positive response from the community and a Steering Group was formed with representatives from all five villages in the parish, together with a representative from the Parish Council. Throughout the project a '9 Step Process' has been followed, with advice and guidance from Community Action and from Bath & North East Somerset Council.

During the community consultation stage, events such as those listed below were held in each of the five villages in order to make sure that the issues and ideas relevant to each village were identified, and also to build the involvement with the process of people throughout the parish.

- Tables in Woollard and on Compton Dando millennium green during the Pensford 10K and Fun Runs and St George's Day celebrations, and at Compton Dando fete
- Open meetings held in all 5 villages
- Forms asking for views were available in pub, parish hall, website and emailed around village circulation lists
- Existing interest groups were contacted by volunteers

The information gathered from these events was collated and the findings were fed back to the community for comment at an Open Morning.

A questionnaire was developed to be given to every person in the parish, including a young person's version, so that all views were included. The questions were based on the issues raised during the community consultation. The draft questionnaire was piloted on 5% of the parish, across all 5 villages, and then the final version was distributed by teams of volunteers to every house in the parish and collected a week later. The Steering Group set itself a very challenging target of an 80% response rate, which was exceeded with a final 82% of questionnaires being returned, testimony to the hard work put in by all concerned.

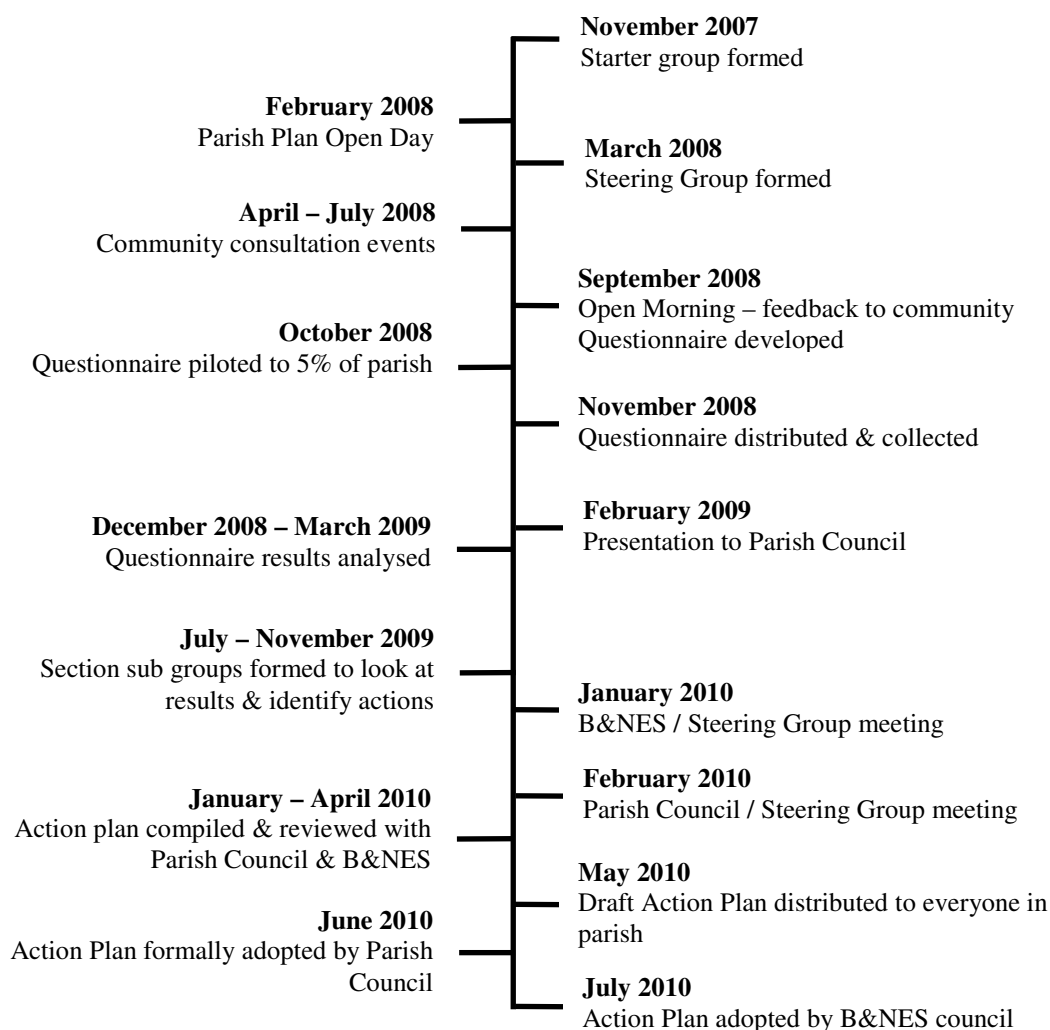
Analysis of the questionnaires was done in a structured and unbiased way with an audit trail of the conclusions. The results were presented in order of percentage 'support for action' on an issue, so that the topics of most concern across the parish appear at the top. Because of the nature of the parish the responses to each question were analysed by village in addition to the overall parish-wide view, so that issues peculiar to each village could be identified.

Sub-groups were set up to look into various topics and actions were developed to address the issues. An action plan was then produced, again with those topics with most support at the head. A copy of the draft action plan was distributed to every household for comment and the action plan was finally adopted by the Parish Council in June 2010, and submitted to B&NES. This action plan is shown in a later section of this report.

The action plan contains items on which the Parish Council has agreed to lead, and also items which need to be undertaken by local people if they are to be realised. This means the parish needs volunteers to help take these actions forward!

Things will change and develop over the next few years, so the action plan should be reviewed and updated regularly – for example each year – to keep it relevant and useful to the community.

5 Villages Parish Plan timeline



Results

The questionnaire circulated to all households was subdivided into eight topics, as defined by our discussions with parishioners at all the public forums. [Amenities, environment, community, identity & heritage, transport, traffic, repairs & maintenance and sustainability.] In the following section we have divided the questionnaire results into the themes used in Bath & North East Somerset Council's Sustainable Community Strategy. [Health & wellbeing, stronger communities, environmental sustainability and climate change, safer communities, economic development and enterprise and children and young people.] This is to ensure that we have the highest chance of influencing decisions made about our locality. The Action Plan in Appendix I shows how the various actions and topics relate to these B&NES' categories

Health & Wellbeing

An overwhelming degree of support throughout the parish was shown for maintaining the character of the villages, especially with regard to the green belt setting.

There was considerable support for clearly marked footpaths and a better footpath network in the parish, with 72% of people saying clearly marked footpaths are either a very good (46%) or quite good idea. 58% think an improved network, generally, is a good idea. More use of kissing gates and hard standings would improve access. 61% believe this is a good idea. There was also support from 49% for more places to ride horses.

A question regarding a hard surface path to Keynsham, which is the nearest centre with amenities such as shops, doctors' surgeries and schools, produced differing responses from the five villages – those being closest to the town being most in favour. Burnett showed 73% of respondents think this is a good idea, whilst only 31% of those in Woollard thought so.

Action points

- There is a list of identified problems including footpaths; Parish Council to continue to monitor B&NES' progress on fixing these. Local group of volunteers to continue to monitor footpaths and report issues to B&NES via Parish Council or Council Connect.
- Consider producing a local footpath guide, perhaps based on the map on page 21.
- Discuss with Parish Council & B&NES transport department possible hard surface paths/road markings to Keynsham, initially from Burnett.

Stronger Communities

The highest response in the Community section (73%) came from the feeling that it would be a good idea to work with other parishes on schemes that are beneficial to all. Issues can then be raised with the Parish Councils for discussion and inclusion at local forums.

The response to a question regarding low cost housing showed 71% in Compton Dando thought this a good idea, whereas response overall showed 62%. Enabling younger people to stay in rural areas makes for stronger communities.

The following most supported point (69%) was for regular community meetings with the Parish Council, the greater number calling for meetings every three months. Through media such as the web site, the Parish Council could advertise more frequent open meetings and, where possible, they could be held in different villages to bring in the wider community. The Parish Council is endorsing the Parish Plan and hopefully people can be encouraged to take ownership of their Parish Plan's aims and actions in order to turn them into reality.

The next most popular point (64%) was that a large number of people would like to see more use of village halls, especially in the daytime, with new and different clubs and events being introduced. The questionnaire showed that people would support mother & toddler groups, a gardening club, local history club, wildlife & environment group, craft sessions and even putting on a Pantomime at Christmas. Regular coffee mornings have already started up in Compton Dando parish hall.

53% say it is either a very or quite good idea to be able to shop in their village while 27% think it is a very good idea. In Compton Dando a total of 146 people (67% of respondents) say they would shop once or more a week and across all villages 223 people would shop in their village. This includes mobile or actual shops.

The parish hall in Compton Dando is seen more as a village hall, though there was limited support for all villages to have their own facility. However, the use and upgrading of parish notice boards was well supported in all villages.

Action Points

- Making contact with neighbouring parishes, for example through the Chew Valley Partnership forum, and identifying common concerns, exchanging ideas, uniting in projects and perhaps learning from other experiences.
- Advertise events across the parish and methods of contact via websites, parish magazines, neighbourhood watch or newsletters.
- For the Parish Council to provide greater information on their role; on various issues and via the use of its website, email and possibly a Parish Council newsletter to inform the community and encourage more participation.
- Interested parties to come together for setting up local groups.

Transport

Public transport is almost non-existent in most of the parish, for example there is one bus a week in Compton Dando, whereas Burnett is relatively well served each day. This causes problems particularly for older people who can no longer drive a car; some have sadly had to move away often resulting in isolation and loss of friends and social contacts. Young people too have no choice but to rely on their parents for transport. The only shop in the parish closed in the 1960s so most people are completely reliant on their car for doing even basic shopping.

There was strong support (from 56% of respondents) in favour of a regular transport service to Keynsham. There was most support in Burnett (71%), Compton Dando and Woollard (both 63%), perhaps because these villages are furthest away from Keynsham. When asked how often they would like this service to be available about a third said they would like a daily service, with twice a week being the next choice. In all, 179 people from across the parish (40% of respondents) said they would use such a service; about half of these would use it once a week and 10 people would use it every day.

Similarly there was the same strong level of support for a regular transport service to Bath, again with most support from Burnett, Compton Dando and Woollard. Over half wanted this to run once or twice a week, with just over a quarter of respondents wanting a daily service (including the weekend). 195 people in the parish (44% of respondents) said they would use a regular transport service to Bath; most would use it once or twice a week and 17 people would use it five or six times a week.

There is a lower demand for a regular transport service to Bristol, with 71 people saying they would use it. A weekly service would be most useful although eight people would use a daily service.

Other suggestions included transport from the villages to the Bristol Park & Ride, Chew Magna, Kingswood, Tesco in Brislington and to the A37 to link to existing public transport. [Note: since the questionnaire was devised, a Tesco store has been built in Keynsham]

Availability of 'Dial a Ride' buses would be supported by about a quarter of respondents, with 45 people saying they would make use of them. Volunteer lifts to doctors' appointments was also supported by over a quarter of people, with 36 people from across the parish saying they would use them. There were also some volunteers to be drivers.

Action Point

- Establish a working group to investigate the possibilities for community transport in the parish. For example, contact Chew Valley Transport who organise car sharing and have

purchased a community MPV, and contact Dial-a-Ride to establish who is eligible and how to encourage its use in the parish.

Environmental Sustainability & Climate Change

The five villages lie in the tranquil, unspoilt green belt, which protects the nature of the countryside and its biodiversity. The green belt also acts as a buffer to the cities whilst providing opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. Much of the beauty of the land is because it is farmed in the traditional mixed agricultural way and kept open and well maintained, often giving rise to extensive views across the valley. Protecting the green belt achieved the highest support in the questionnaire with 95% saying it is important [84% very important].

Enabling people to continue to enjoy countryside and walks is important to 94% and maintaining peaceful atmosphere to 91%.

Action Points

- Parish Council to represent parishioners' views on protecting the green belt and preserving the character and heritage of the villages to B&NES council and other local or central government bodies (for example, CPRE), especially in consultations over developments which might affect Compton Dando Parish. The questionnaire results will be used to show strength of local feeling. Consultations should also be notified on the council website, so that parishioners can submit their own comments.
- Set up a wildlife and environment group.

The character of each village should be maintained by restricting the use of non-traditional building materials and ensuring a high standard of design that enhances the features that make the district so distinctive. Initiatives such as laying cables underground, where feasible, and keeping traditional finger post road signs (which are more durable than modern replacements) help to maintain character. Maintenance of the characters of each village is very or quite important to 93% of parishioners. The villages have much in common, but each is also unique, and people value this. 91% also thought it important to maintain historic monuments and features.

Concern is expressed by more than three out of four people about the adverse effect of the planned new housing and increased traffic, especially on Queen Charlton where over 90% are concerned about increasing traffic.

Action Points

- Parish Council to publicise planning activities via parish council website and any other regular communication vehicle adopted as a result of this plan.
- Local people are encouraged to register their views on inappropriate planning applications by submitting comments, to the parish council at its monthly meetings, or direct to B&NES via letter or the website.

Over 80% of residents [and 83% of young people] support an annual litter picking event.

Action Point

- Several villages have existing litter pick schemes but our first combined event took place in February 2010 and we hope this will become an annual event. An increase in individuals carrying out litter clearance throughout the year, as a result of these litter picking events, has been noticed.

Fly tipping is also seen as a problem in the villages (by 78%) and there is support for providing information on how to report and monitor instances of tipping. Poor maintenance of ditches is thought, by 78% of villagers, to be a contributing factor to local flooding.

Action Points

- Produce a credit card sized plastic card for all parishioners giving details of whom to contact in order to report fly tipping, pot holes, and flood points.
- Engage with the Parish Council, B&NES and local landowners to improve maintenance of ditches. Parish Council to establish who is responsible for maintaining the various ditches (landowners or B&NES) and follow up flooding incidents with them. They can use 'Parish Online' mapping to highlight blackspots and actions.



The parish is an area of rich biodiversity, with ancient woodlands, species rich hedgerows and grass meadows. 68% of villagers and 76% of young people support the establishment of wildlife areas. More than half (55%) are worried about the increase of invasive plant species, such as Himalayan Balsam, in the countryside. 72% of adults and 85% of young people support protecting rare plants whilst 63% of young people and 66% of adults support planting more trees.

60% of respondents overall wanted a Heritage Trail to be provided. The young people of the parish were more supportive than the general population (72%)

Recycling more materials locally is supported by 79%, perhaps with input from young people (88% support).

[Note: B&NES have increased recycling significantly since this concern was raised.]

Skills and produce exchange was of interest to 70% and a scheme to provide allotments or shared gardens was also favoured by 61%.

[Note: The provision of allotments has already been taken forward by the Parish Council.]

Many respondents (76%) are keen to use more renewable energy. Examples include wood, wind and water.

Action points

- Volunteers to form working group to look into possibilities for more local recycling.
- Set up a group to start a pilot project and/or skills exchange (parish wide).

- Set up a working group to investigate options for local renewable energy production, likely take up, costs and feasibility.

Concern is expressed about lack of mains drainage. 42% overall expressed a need for mains drainage, but in Burnett and Woollard this rose to 69% and 62% respectively.

In Chewton Keynsham the number of respondents concerned about aircraft noise is 60%, with 53% in Burnett. However, the overall percentage of concerned people is only 38%.

Safer Communities

Road safety

Many of the roads in the parish are narrow winding lanes which in places are not wide enough for two cars to pass. The junctions of these lanes with main roads can be dangerous and two particular junctions have been singled out as causing concern.

There is a lot of concern about speeding traffic (79% of respondents) and lanes used as 'rat runs' (80%). These are of particular concern in Queen Charlton (to over 90%) where there is strong support for making the village 'Access only'. Over half of the responses supported a 20 mph speed limit in the villages, with 30 mph in the lanes being the most popular option.

In Burnett there was strong support (84%) for footpaths for pedestrians on busy roads. This is likely to relate to the busy B3116 to Keynsham which runs past the village.

The junction of Redlynch Lane with Charlton Road (near Queen Charlton) was thought dangerous by a very high 83% of respondents (and 93% of Queen Charlton)

A high 70% of people in the parish viewed the 'Two Headed Man' junction of Crosspost Lane with the A39 and B3116 (near Compton Dando) as dangerous (79% in Compton Dando)

Action Points

- The Parish Council have registered the concern over the Redlynch Lane junction with B&NES, and will keep the issue under review.
- The Parish Council will monitor the situation regarding a possible 20 mph speed limit in the villages. Use of police speed check cameras should be considered. They will establish with B&NES the situation regarding 'Access only' in Queen Charlton.
- The Parish Council will continue to press B&NES for improvements to the Two Headed Man junction. They will publicise relevant information to the parish; for example on progress of the issue and location of the trigger for right turn filter.

Maintenance of roads, ditches, and streams to reduce flooding risk and damage by 4x4s going off-road are seen as a major concern (61%). The level of maintenance of the verges is an issue, but may relate to over- or under-cutting of vegetation and/or timing of cutting.

There is also widespread concern about potholes and poor maintenance of roads in the parish, with around three quarters of respondents expressing concern about the state of repair of road surfaces. There is also concern over the level of repairs to local bridges.

Action Points

- B&NES has a road maintenance schedule and the Parish Council should ensure priority areas are being dealt with.

- Publicise methods of reporting potholes and encourage people to report them. B&NES will assist by publicising Council Connect contact details. Volunteer working group to provide people with easy to use reminders of the contact details, for example by plastic card or fridge magnet.

Hedge clippings are often left on the road after the hedges have been cut, causing danger to cyclists and motor cyclists, and this is a concern to 60 % of respondents.

There is also concern about gravel on the roads, also a danger to cyclists and motorcyclists.



Some people were unhappy about the level of road gritting in the winter. This may reflect exactly where people live and whether or not they are on the gritting routes.

There was strong support (from about three quarters of respondents) for employment of a local 'lengthsman', as done in other parishes, whose job would be to keep the villages looking tidy.

Action Point

- Parish Council to investigate the feasibility of employing a 'lengthsman', including definition of duties, costs and benefits. To be included on agenda of PC meeting. Contact other parishes employing a lengthsman.

Safe areas for children to play, especially to ride bikes, were seen as important with 55% of adults thinking the latter a good idea. This rose to 100% for respondents to the younger people's questionnaire.

A high 70% supported more police involvement with the community. The police have indicated a willingness to meet with the community either in formal regular PACT (Partners and Communities Together) or informal meetings, thus creating greater communication between the community and police.

Economic Development & Enterprise

The 2001 Census results showed approximately 28% of people working from home in the parish. We believe this has probably risen considerably, with recent changes to working practices. It also showed approximately 74% of the 16 – 74 age range were economically active. [See Appendix II]

With many people either running a business or working part time from home the issue of broadband and mobile phone reception was important. 64% feel broadband reception is fair or poor; and 78% think the same for mobile reception

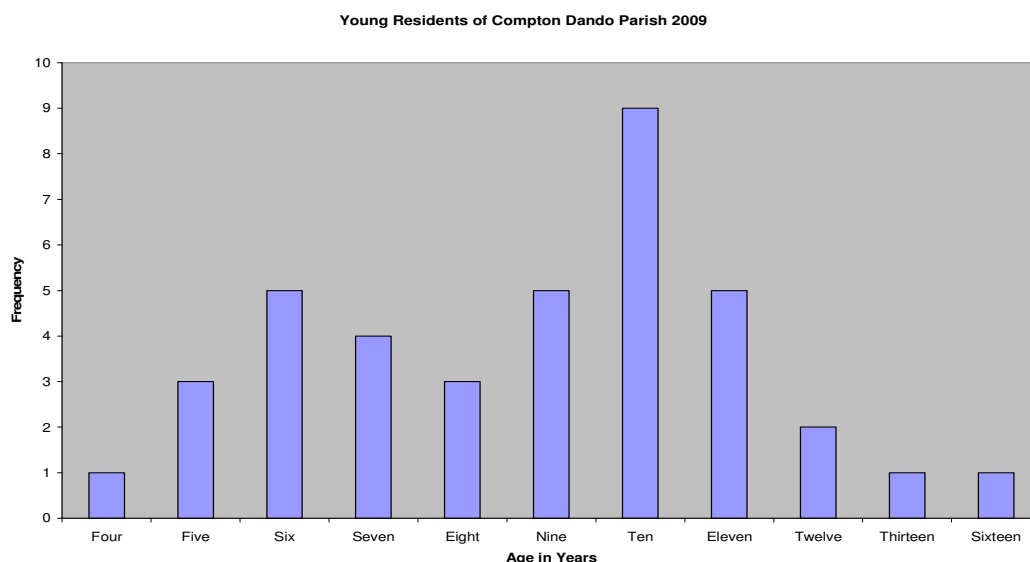
The provision of low cost housing was seen as an issue (see Stronger Communities section, above) in Compton Dando especially; and there is concern that young people have to move away to find accommodation and work.

Action Points

- Highlight poor rural broadband blackspots to B&NES.
- Coordinate tests on broadband speed across the parish and publicise results. Investigate who is current best provider and publicise results, to challenge providers of phone/internet services.



Children and Young People



42 young people, between the ages of 4 and 16 were given questionnaires in our survey. The results showed 100% in favour of safe places to ride bicycles; and 73% wanted a play area for young children. There was less support for somewhere for young people to meet (54%) and a young people's group (46%). 52% of adults, asked the equivalent question, showed support for these two suggestions.

Of the top twelve areas of interest, eight relate to environmental or climate change issues - 9 out of 10 respondents saying we should do more recycling of rubbish in the parish. 85% said everyone should help to clear up litter in the five villages.

85% thought we should do more to protect rare plants and 78% felt we should use more renewable energy. 83% like the peaceful atmosphere in the villages and want us to care for the old parts of the parish. Also, there is strong support for local villages working together.

3 out of every 4 young people were interested in taking part in occasional themed walks in the parish to learn more about the area. 34 young people (83%) would like to be able to shop in their village.



Action Point

- Set up a working group to investigate the feasibility of providing a safe biking area and propose a location. Involve young people in the group. Parish Council to review the feasibility study and take it forward if appropriate.

A good idea is to involve the younger residents in events such as the annual litter pick and encourage them to join the new Environment Group. Ensuring young people's inclusion in discussions regarding the possibility of a shop at the Compton Inn, for example, might encourage family use.

What happens next?

The work that the steering committee have put in over the last two years has brought us to the beginning of the implementation phase of the Nine Step Process. This is the phase where parishioners can really start to shape the parish for the future.

This plan is designed to be a working document that is regularly reviewed and updated as situations change. For example, some of the action points raised have already been completed, such as the notice board in Compton Dando and the mirroring of an existing oil-buying group in Chewton Keynsham in other villages.

Appendix I shows a summary action plan of the points highlighted through the questionnaire and other contacts with parishioners. As **you will see, many of these issues will need the active support of the local community to make them succeed**. If there is anything within these action points, or in this report, which you feel is important to you, please take the earliest opportunity to make contact with others in the parish who feel the same way. It is vital that **Action Groups** are formed to take forward the ideas proposed by parishioners, formulated within this plan.

There will be a series of “drop in” meetings in the Compton Inn in October/November to gather interested groups together. These will be publicised in various places, such as the village notice boards, parish magazine, village newsletters and email groups, the Parish Plan page of the Compton Dando website. It is also proposed to hold an event to review progress in late 2011.

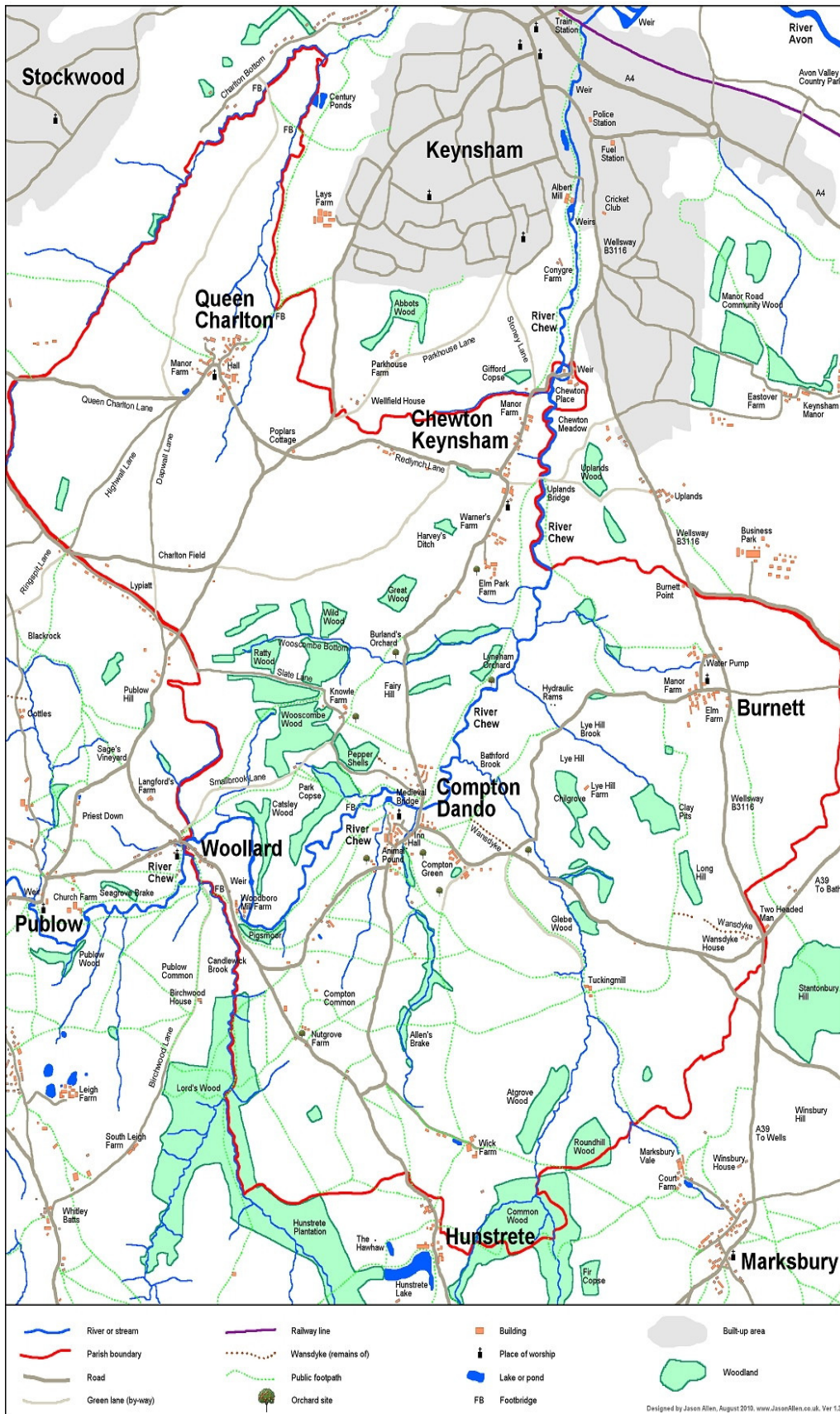
Useful contacts

Current steering group contact: Alison ter Haar 01761 490903 acterhaar@gmail.com

B&NES council	01225 477000	www.bathnes.gov.uk
Council Connect	01225 394041	
Clerk to Parish Council	0117 9860552	www.comptondando-parishcouncil.org.uk
Compton Dando Community Association:	Vivien Lee (secretary)	01761 490668
Local police	0845 456 7000	[for non-urgent calls]

Thanks, once again, to all those involved in the Parish Plan process, and especially in the production of this report. The Steering Group should now ‘morph’ into an Action Group to take issues forward, and will need new members with particular interests – possibly representatives from all the individual interest areas, such as environmental and historical groups. The future is uncertain, but by being involved parishioners can surely influence decision making.

Compton Dando Parish Map



5 VILLAGES PARISH PLAN - ACTION PLAN

ACTIONS PROPOSED TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY LOCAL PEOPLE:				
B&NES category	Topic	Action(s) / How will it be tackled	Notes & comments	% supporting action
Stronger communities	Voluntary litter picking events	Volunteers from villages to set up annual / regular litter picks in all 5 villages.	Established in CD and CK. Parish litter pick & lunch held in Feb.	84%
Environmental sustainability	More local recycling	Volunteers to form working group to look into possibilities. Suggestions: form local Freecycle loop to recycle unwanted items; publicise existing recycling outlets.	Involve young people. B&NES Waste Awareness officers can help deliver local projects. See also PC section.	79%
Environmental sustainability	Flooding & poor maintenance of ditches	Provide people with easy to use reminders of Council Connect contact details, to encourage people to report flooding, potholes, fly tipping.	Suggestions: plastic card, fridge magnet. See also PC section.	78%; 61%
Economic development & enterprise, Safer communities	Inadequate mobile phone reception	Investigate reception of different providers (via questionnaire?) & publish results locally, put pressure on suppliers to improve service.	Longer term - explore possibility of improvements via wireless LAN	78%
Environmental sustainability	More use of renewable energy	Set up working group to investigate the full range of options for local renewable energy production, likely take up, costs and feasibility.	Use links with Target 80 project in Chew Magna, Centre for Sustainable Energy etc.	76%
Stronger communities	Work with other parishes	Make informal contact with neighbouring parishes (eg Corston, Marksbury, Farmborough) to identify any common concerns or ideas. Raise issues to PC for action.	PC to raise common issues at local forums.	73%
Health & wellbeing	Clearly marked footpaths & improved footpath network	Consider producing local footpath guide. Local group to continue to monitor footpaths & identify problems / improvements, & report them to B&NES via PC.	B&NES have done a full infrastructure survey of all rights of way & have maps showing every footpath, stile etc needing attention.	72%; 58%
Health & wellbeing	More kissing gates with hard standing	Include in remit of local footpath monitoring group.	Work has started. Being pushed for by Ramblers Association.	61%
Environmental sustainability	Protect & encourage wildlife	Working group to identify local areas of special interest & do surveys. Establish Wildlife & Environment group for all 5 villages, invite wildlife organisations to give talks.	B&NES producing maps of parish with environment and wildlife features. Consult BRERC re local areas of special interest.	72% - 55%
Stronger communities	Exchange of produce and skills	Working group to set up a pilot produce and/or skills exchange (parishwide)	Links with more use of halls in daytime	70%
Safer Communities	More police involvement with the community	Working group to find out what else people want (eg by survey, meetings etc).	See also PC section.	70%
Stronger communities	Being united as villages in one parish	Advertise events across parish. Volunteers to compile monthly list of events in the whole parish & put up on websites, village notice boards etc.	Suggest have email lists for each village	69%
Stronger communities	Bulk buying of oil	Working group to investigate options. CK has operational system; set up an organiser in each of other 4 villages and combine across parish.		69%
Stronger communities	More use of halls, especially in daytime; new and different events	Interested people could start groups such as: mothers & toddlers, gardening club, local history club, wildlife & environment group. Also craft sessions, skills / produce exchange	Questionnaire showed people would support these groups.	64%
Economic development & enterprise	Inadequate broadband provision	Working group to coordinate tests on broadband speed across parish (per computer) and publicise results. Investigate who is current best service provider and publicise.	Longer term - working group to explore tech options, eg fibre, satellite, wireless LAN, and also funding. See also PC section.	64%
Stronger communities; Economic devt & enterprise	Low cost housing needed	Working group to talk to B&NES housing dept, English Rural Housing Association.	ALCA working group to look at affordable housing (in larger villages). Potential conflict with support for protecting green belt.	62%
Stronger communities	Regular transport service to Keynsham / Bath	Working group to talk to Chew Valley Transport, who organise car sharing & have community MPV. Contact Dial-a-Ride to establish who is eligible.	Advice is to start with volunteer lifts for doctors' appointments.	56%; 69%
Children & young people	Somewhere for children to ride bikes safely	Set up working group to investigate feasibility and propose location. Involve young people. PC to review feasibility study and take forward if appropriate	100% support from children. Location important for safety. B&NES Pathfinder project may provide funding.	55%
Stronger communities; Economic devt & enterprise	Village shop	Work with Compton pub to set up village shop in pub.	83% support from young people	53%
Stronger communities	Improved easy-to-read notice boards	Investigate whether other villages need / want new noticeboards.	New noticeboard has been put up in CD	55%

5 VILLAGES PARISH PLAN - ACTION PLAN

ACTIONS PROPOSED TO BE LED BY THE PARISH COUNCIL:				
B&NES category	Topic	Action(s) / How will it be tackled	Notes & comments	% supporting action
Environmental sustainability	Protect green belt and countryside, maintain character of villages	Parish Council (PC) to push B&NES on these issues, backed by PP questionnaire results showing strength of local feeling. PC to publicise planning activities via website and possible newsletter, and encourage comments on planning applications.	Local people should register their views on inappropriate planning applications by registering comments. B&NES will help by publicity on how to comment, eg via website, letters etc.	91 - 95%
Safer Communities	Redlynch Lane junction dangerous	PC to keep issue under review.	PC have registered issue with B&NES.	83%
Safer Communities	Speeding traffic & 'rat runs'	PC to monitor situation re 20 mph speed limit in villages. PC to find out B&NES progress on Access Only in Queen Charlton.	Consider use of police speed check camera (re 20 mph limit)	79 - 80%
Environmental sustainability	More local recycling	PC to propose to B&NES they permit sale of items at tip, as done elsewhere.	B&NES introducing kitchen waste collection autumn 2010. See also 'Local people' section	79%
Environmental sustainability	Impact of proposed quantity of new housing	PC to continue to register strength of local feeling against excessive government development targets, with B&NES and others. Encourage people to join 'Save Green Belt' campaign.	Both PC and B&NES disagree with government targets and have registered necessity of appropriate infrastructure. PC will continue to respond to consultation.	85 - 75%
Environmental sustainability	Flooding & poor maintenance of ditches	PC to establish who is responsible for maintaining the various ditches (landowners or B&NES) & follow up flooding incidents with them. PC to use 'Parish Online' mapping to highlight blackspots & actions.	Focus first on areas with known flooding. 'Parish Online' maps will be available on internet. See also 'Local people' section.	78%; 61%
Safer Communities	Fly tipping	Prevention: PC to consider cameras at key locations, with warning notice. Reporting: publicise methods of reporting fly tipping, eg via website, parish mag, newsletter etc	Local people should report all fly tipping to Council Connect. B&NES will help by publicity on Council Connect contact details.	78%
Environmental sustainability	Potholes & poor maintenance of roads	PC to push B&NES for scheduled maintenance programme & ensure priority areas being dealt with. (B&NES schedule of work is based on no. of vehicles & no. of complaints). Publicise methods of reporting potholes and encourage people to report them.	Local people should report bad potholes to Council Connect, to get them repaired urgently. B&NES will publicise Council Connect contact details.	74%
Stronger communities	Employment of a 'lengthsman' to keep villages looking tidy	PC to investigate feasibility, duties, costs & benefits. Add to PC agenda.	Would report to PC. Contact other parishes with lengthsman.	74%
Stronger communities	Display local information	PC to investigate feasibility, content, cost, location etc & prepare proposal. Could display info on notice boards, website, phone box etc.	Info (& local map) about environment, walks, footpaths, places of interest, flora & fauna etc. Local people to help provide info.	73%
Health & wellbeing	Clearly marked footpaths & improved footpath network	PC to continue to monitor B&NES progress on fixing identified problems.	PC / B&NES have list of items needing attention,	72%; 58%
Health & wellbeing	More kissing gates with hard standing	B&NES policy - PC to support moves to improve access to footpaths.	See also 'Local people' section	61%
Safer Communities	More police involvement with the community	Look for more opportunities for police involvement with community (with NHW). Advertise details of how to contact police on website, parish mag, newsletter etc.	Specific policing issues to be raised at PACT by PC rep. See also 'Local people' section	70%
Safer Communities	Two Headed Man junction is dangerous	PC to continue to press B&NES for improvements. Publicise progress & details, eg location of right turn filter, on website, parish mag, newsletter etc.	B&NES progress: hedges cut down; road markings being repainted; plan to buy land & do works when budget allows.	70%
Stronger communities	Parish Council meetings & communications	PC to increase / improve communication on issues, its role and general info, via eg website, new PC newsletter, email etc to encourage more participation. Consider holding more frequent 2-way community meetings and holding PC meetings in different villages.	PC to endorse Parish Plan & encourage people to take ownership of Parish Plan aims and actions, and help turn them into reality. PC to encourage B&NES to accept Parish Plan as views of parish.	69%; 56%
Economic development & enterprise	Inadequate broadband provision	Ensure poor broadband rural blackspots are highlighted to B&NES, eg via map showing quality, speed (from working group).	B&NES were unaware of poor rural broadband provision. Broadband important for rural businesses. See also 'Local people' section	64%
Environmental sustainability	Allotments or shared gardens	Allotments being set up by Parish Council.	These are available to everyone in the parish	61%
Environmental sustainability	Damage caused by off-road vehicles	PC to seek to identify any other problem areas.	PC / B&NES looking into placing bollards in stream at Woollard.	58%

Table showing questionnaire questions and level of support, per BaNES theme

Appendix II

B&NES Sustainable Communities Strategy category	Section in questionnaire	Qu no	Question in questionnaire	Questionnaire % support for action
Economic development & enterprise; Safer communities	Amenities	5.19	Mobile phone reception not adequate?	78
Economic development & enterprise	Amenities	5.18	Broadband access not adequate?	64
Economic development & enterprise; Stronger communities	Amenities	5.16	Low cost housing available	62
Economic development & enterprise; Stronger communities	Amenities	5.1	Would you like to be able to shop in your village?	53
Economic development & enterprise	Community	6.23	Local home business network	49
Economic development & enterprise	Amenities	5.17	IT and office facilities for public use	23
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.6	Protect the green belt	95
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.4	Enabling continued enjoyment of countryside & walks	94
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.2	Maintaining character of each village	93
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.1	Maintaining peaceful atmosphere	91
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.3	Maintaining historic monuments and features	91
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.11	Increase in traffic with increased housing	85
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.7	Voluntary litter picking events	84
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.14	More local recycling	79
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.6	Do you find fly tipping a problem?	78
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.5	Poor maintenance of ditches is a major cause of flooding	78
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.3	More use and/or supply of wood for heating	76
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.4	Use of renewable energy	76
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.10	Loss of village boundary through new housing	76
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.9	Proposed quantity of new housing	75
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.7	Official protection for rare plants	72
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.5	Exchange of produce and skills	70
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.13	Establish wildlife areas	68
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.12	Plant more trees	66
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.15	Community composting scheme	63
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.6	Allotments or shared gardens	61
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Identity & heritage	8.8	Provide a heritage trail	60
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.11	Extension of Conservation areas in your village	60
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.8	Parish seed bank	60
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.13	Damage caused by off-road vehicles	58
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Repair & maintenance	7.10	Increase in invasive plant species	55
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.9	Removal of unsightly structures	47
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Repair & maintenance	7.2	Current maintenance of footpaths	46
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Repair & maintenance	7.9	Present level of maintenance of verges	46
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Sustainability	4.16	How concerned are you at the use of slurry on fields?	43
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.10	Do you need mains drainage?	42
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.1	How much of a problem do you find aircraft noise?	38
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.2	How much of a problem do you find the noise of off-road motorbikes?	38
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Repair & maintenance	7.8	Present level of maintenance of bridleways	29
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.4	Is flooding a problem in your area?	27
Environmental sustainability & climate change	Environment	3.3	How intrusive do you find street lighting at night?	9
Children & young people; Safer communities	Amenities	5.12	Somewhere for children to ride bikes safely	55
Children & young people	Community	6.2	Parents' and toddlers' group	53
Children & young people	Community	6.3	Young people's group	53
Children & young people	Community	6.19	Meeting place for young people	52
Children & young people	Amenities	5.10	Play area for young children	47
Children & young people	Amenities	5.11	Club for children in the holidays	47
Health & wellbeing	Amenities	5.15	Clearly marked footpaths	72
Health & wellbeing	Amenities	5.8	More kissing gates with hard standing	61
Health & wellbeing	Amenities	5.14	Improved footpath network	58

Table showing questionnaire questions and level of support, per BaNES theme

Appendix II

B&NES Sustainable Communities Strategy category	Section in questionnaire	Qu no	Question in questionnaire	Questionnaire % support for action
Health & wellbeing	Amenities	5.13	More places to ride horses	49
Health & wellbeing	Amenities	5.9	Hard surface path for walking to Keynsham	45
Health & wellbeing; Stronger communities	Transport	1.6	Organised lifts from volunteers for doctors' appointments	27
Stronger communities	Community	6.28	Work with other parishes	73
Stronger communities	Identity & heritage	8.7	Display local information boards	73
Stronger communities	Community	6.25	Regular community meetings with parish council	69
Stronger communities	Identity & heritage	8.5	Being united as villages in one parish	69
Stronger communities	Sustainability	4.1	Car sharing	69
Stronger communities	Sustainability	4.2	Bulk buying of oil	69
Stronger communities	Community	6.1	More use of village halls, especially in daytime	64
Stronger communities	Community	6.8	New and different events in villages	64
Stronger communities	Community	6.16	Participation in 'Village in Bloom'	63
Stronger communities	Community	6.21	Improved communication about timings of shooting etc	63
Stronger communities; Economic development & enterprise	Amenities	5.16	Low cost housing available	62
Stronger communities	Community	6.24	Devolve more to local parish councils	60
Stronger communities	Community	6.4	Gardening club	59
Stronger communities	Transport	1.1	A regular transport service to Keynsham	56
Stronger communities	Transport	1.2	A regular transport service to Bath	56
Stronger communities	Community	6.27	Parish council meetings to be held in different villages	56
Stronger communities	Amenities	5.6	Improved notice boards easily read by everyone	55
Stronger communities	Community	6.5	Local history club	54
Stronger communities; Economic development & enterprise	Amenities	5.1	Would you like to be able to shop in your village?	53
Stronger communities	Community	6.18	Community garden	51
Stronger communities	Amenities	5.2	More postal facilities in your village?	45
Stronger communities	Amenities	5.5	Should your village have meeting place, eg hall?	36
Stronger communities	Amenities	5.7	More notice boards	28
Stronger communities; Health & wellbeing	Transport	1.6	Organised lifts from volunteers for doctors' appointments	27
Stronger communities	Transport	1.5a	Regular use of Dial-a-Ride bus?	25
Stronger communities	Transport	1.3	A regular transport service to somewhere else	23
Safer communities	Traffic	2.9	Redlynch Lane junction is dangerous?	83
Safer communities	Traffic	2.7	Are you concerned about lanes used as 'rat runs'?	80
Safer communities	Traffic	2.1	How concerned are you about speeding traffic?	79
Safer communities; Economic development & enterprise	Amenities	5.19	Mobile phone reception not adequate?	78
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.11	Employment of a 'lengthsman'	74
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.3	Current repair of road surfaces	74
Safer communities	Community	6.22	Police could be more involved with the community	70
Safer communities	Traffic	2.8	'Two Headed Man' junction is dangerous?	70
Safer communities	Traffic	2.6	Footpaths for pedestrians on busy roads?	64
Safer communities	Environment	3.8	Do signposts need improving (for emergency services)?	63
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.1	Current maintenance of streams and ditches	61
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.4	Hedge clippings on road	60
Safer communities	Traffic	2.2	Would you consider traffic calming?	59
Children & young people; Safer communities	Amenities	5.12	Somewhere for children to ride bikes safely	55
Safer communities	Traffic	2.3	Is 'Access only' a good idea?	46
Safer communities	Sustainability	4.12	Improved signposting	45
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.5	Gravel on roads and cycleway	41
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.7	Present level of repairs to local bridges	28
Safer communities	Repair & maintenance	7.6	Present level of road gritting in winter	28

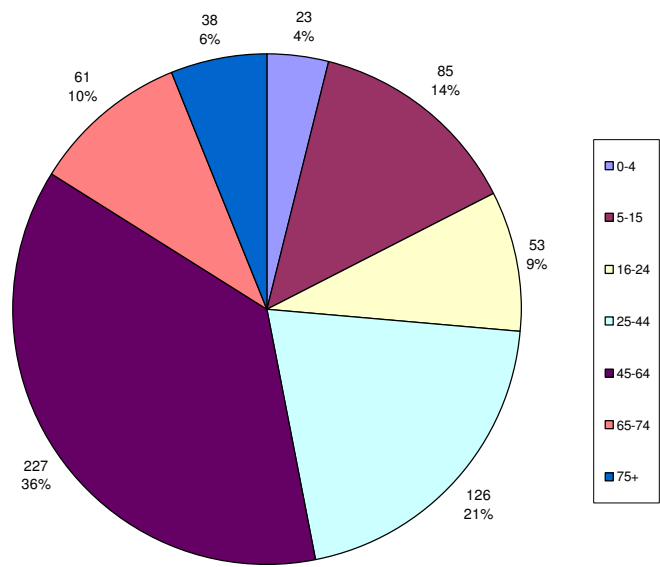
Young people's questionnaire results showing % support

Appendix III

Section	Qu. No.	Question	Number responding 'Yes'	% responding 'Yes'
Amenities	27	Do you think there should be somewhere for children to ride bikes safely?	41	100%
Sustainability	19	Do you think we should recycle more rubbish?	37	90%
Environment	12	Do you think we should all help collect litter?	35	85%
Sustainability	17	Do you think we should protect rare plants?	35	85%
Amenities	20	Would you like to be able to shop in your village?	34	83%
Identity & heritage	40	Do you like the peaceful atmosphere of your village?	34	83%
Identity & heritage	41	Do you think we should care for the old parts of our villages?	34	83%
Identity & heritage	42	Do you think all the villages should work together to help each other?	33	80%
Sustainability	16	Do you think we should use more renewable energy?	32	78%
Community	33	Do you think there should be a place with flowers, trees and seats?	32	78%
Repair & maintenance	39	Do you think there should be someone special to keep paths clear of litter and weeds?	32	78%
Environment	15	Do you think we should set up wildlife areas?	31	76%
Amenities	25	Do you think there should be a play area for young children?	30	73%
Repair & maintenance	37	Do you think the grass edges of the road need to be looked after more?	30	73%
Identity & heritage	44	Do you think there should be a walk around the villages to places of interest?	30	73%
Sustainability	18	Do you think 4x4s and motorbikes should (NOT) be allowed off road and damage paths?	28	68%
Identity & heritage	43	Do you think there should be notices telling people about the history, walks, plants and animals?	28	68%
Transport	5	Would you like to be able to go to Bath by bus?	26	63%
Environment	14	Do you think we should plant more trees?	26	63%
Amenities	24	Do you think there should be a proper walking path to Keynsham?	26	63%
Repair & maintenance	36	Do you think the gravel on the roads makes cycling more difficult?	25	61%
Transport	3	Would you like to be able to go to Keynsham by bus?	24	59%
Traffic	1	Do you think cars speed through your village?	23	56%
Amenities	26	Do you think there should be a club for children in the holidays?	23	56%
Amenities	28	Do you think there should be more places to ride horses?	23	56%
Community	34	Do you think there should be a place for young people to meet?	22	54%
Repair & maintenance	35	Do you think the roads need mending?	22	54%
Amenities	23	Do you think we need better notice boards?	20	49%
Community	30	Do you think there should be a young peoples' group?	19	46%
Traffic	2	Do you think there are too many cars using the lanes?	18	44%
Transport	7	Would you like to be able to go somewhere else by bus?	16	39%
Community	29	Do you think there should be a parents' and toddlers' group?	16	39%
Environment	10	Does the noise of off-road motorbikes annoy you?	8	20%
Environment	9	Does the noise of aeroplanes overhead annoy you?	6	15%
Environment	11	Does the street lighting annoy you?	5	12%

Demographics of the Parish from the 2001 Census

Population of Compton Dando Parish by Age - Total Population: 613 [2001 census]



Household Facts [2001 census] Total Dwellings 233

