



Badingham Parish Plan Report 2007

Badingham Parish Plan Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidance set out in the former Countryside Agency document "Parish Plans – Guidance for parish and town councils" CA 122. It complies with the guidance set out by Suffolk ACRE in their "Parish Plan Sheets".

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Distributed by:

Badingham Parish Council Parish Plan steering sub-committee
c/o Village Hall, Low Street, BADINGHAM, Suffolk.

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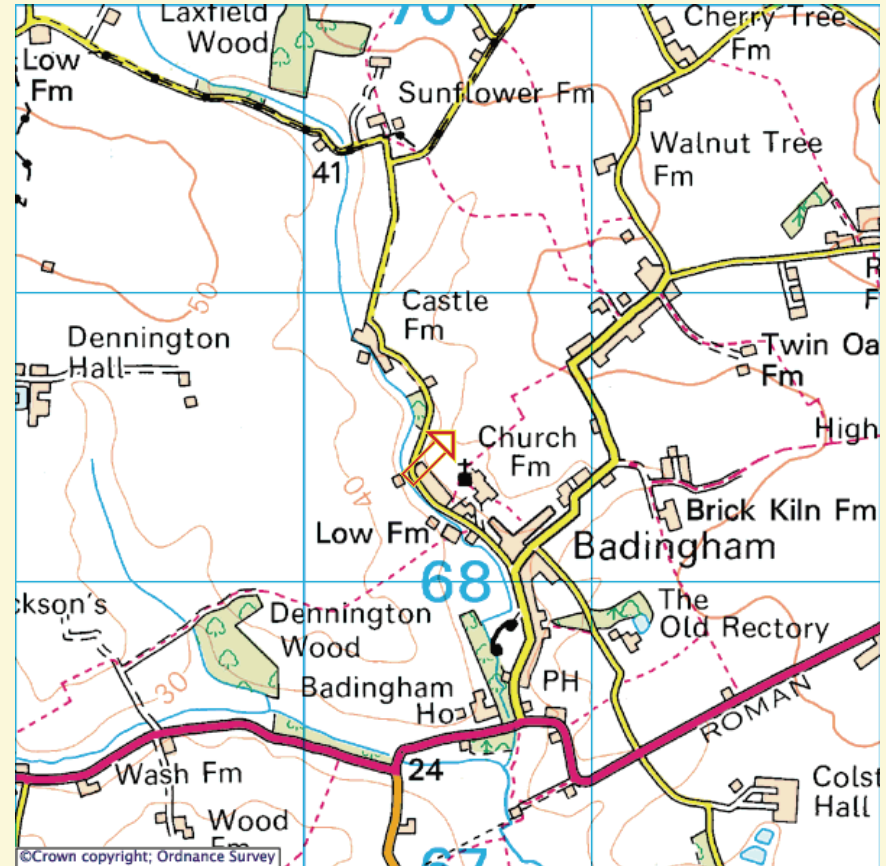
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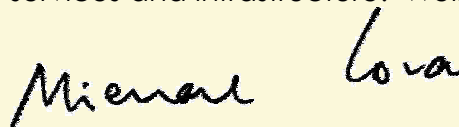
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FOREWORD



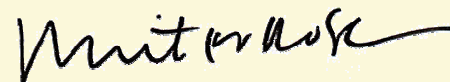
Many congratulations to everyone who has been involved in the Badingham Parish plan Project. I know just how much time and effort it takes to drive this kind of project to completion.

The Plan will be invaluable in protecting the character of the village in the future and at the same time will set out what the village needs in terms of services and infrastructure. Well done to everybody involved.



Sir Michael Lord, MP
Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons

This Parish Plan is a truly worthwhile project, the result of tireless effort by many Badingham residents. In particular I saw at first hand the vision of Paul Osborne and the tenacity with which he stuck to the task and encouraged others to play their part. Both as District Councillor and as a Badingham resident myself, I look forward to helping promote the steps arising from the Plan, and commend all to join in where they feel able to contribute.



Winter Rose
Councillor, Suffolk Coast District Council

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Parish Plans give everyone a bit of direction.

Purpose of a Parish Plan

In 2000 the Rural White Paper "Our countryside: the future" set out the Government's plans for the countryside with the aim to provide a framework to enable rural communities to plan for their own futures through developing Parish Plans.

Plans are intended to provide a blueprint for the future survival of rural communities by setting out a vision for how the community wants to develop and includes any social, environmental and economic issues. They are increasingly important, influencing local development frameworks, local strategic partnerships and the preparation of community strategies.

Through finding out what people need locally, what services the community values and why or who in our community is not getting the level of support they need, or even having their voices heard, Badingham Parish Plan is aimed at identifying the actions that can be taken forward by the Parish Council, the Community Council, other groups and individuals or by statutory bodies and other service providers.

A Parish Plan report is a little like a business strategy. It is a document that describes what the parish is like at the moment, and brings together a picture of what the community wishes it to be like in the future.

The next thing is to compare the two views and look at the good and not so good aspects of the village, and the opportunities and dangers likely to come along in the next few years. From there, it can set out what changes are needed to move in a planned way from today to a different tomorrow, assuming that the community wishes tomorrow to be different from today.

Benefits

The community will need to have other organizations on its side when making the wished for changes. The process used to produce a Plan, because it involves the whole community, gives the Plan the potential to influence those organizations.

The Plan will help the Badingham Parish Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Suffolk County Council to make decisions affecting Badingham. It should help in bidding for funding from projects, charities, etc. and will allow the community to keep track of progress against their priorities for action.

Objectives of this report

This report (a large part of the Plan) is intended to:

- paint a picture of Badingham and its history
- provide a means for the community to express views on the way the village should develop
- identify what the community does not want to change

- represent to potential partners the views of residents on the issues they regard as important
- start an action plan to give effect to those views
- encourage community spirit.

Report readership

Every household will receive a copy of this report and the Action Plan that will follow it. Further copies will go to Suffolk Coast District Council, Suffolk County Council, Natural England, Framlingham Library and stakeholders named as partners or lead partners.

It will be posted in Adobe™ pdf format for downloading from the village Internet website. The Parish Council will hold the master copies of the Report and Action Plan and supporting materials.

Steering group and funding

Badingham Parish Plan has been funded by DEFRA and facilitated through Suffolk ACRE (Action for Communities in Rural England). It has been produced by a Steering Group made up from a cross section of the community and village organisations that was set up in 2005 as a sub-committee of the Parish Council. At various times the SG members have been:

Sonia Frost (current chair)	Gerry F Newman
Sally Collicott	Paul Osborne (original chair)
Jocelyne Firth	Shirley Osborne
Andy Franklin	Edward and Caroline Meigh
Lindsay and Kevin MacLusky	Tanya Newton



1.

Paul Osborne sadly died recently. There is a short tribute to him at the end of this report. He left these words about the process in his notes:

“From inception to completion the development of this project has been immensely rewarding. When we started the process in 2004 few of us realised then the amount of work that lay ahead or the challenges we were to face at each step of the way.

However we shared a strong sense of commitment to a common purpose and belief - that what we were doing was essential if Badingham was to have a voice and equal influence alongside other villages in Suffolk. Also a shared recognition that Badingham needed to keep pace with and embrace change if it was to continue to be a vibrant community while retaining its special nature and values.

Thank you all for your contributions that have enabled the Badingham Parish Plan to be produced. “

The order of events

September 2004

A leaflet drop invited all villagers to a public meeting in the Village Hall, at which Suffolk ACRE explained about Parish Plans. Those who wished to help with this were identified, and some went on to form the SG.

February – March 2005

Three members of the SG attended Suffolk Acre training. At the first SG meeting Officers were elected, the training was reported on and outline plans made e.g. to communicate progress via the 'Badingham Echo'.

May 2005

Our first consultation exercise took place with a presentation in the Village Hall. Villagers were invited to comment in writing on any village-related topic they wished, in order to gain a view of concerns.

June – October 2005

Planning meetings continued, with fundraising applications and events considered and prepared. SG canvassed all social, administrative and sporting groups by briefly addressing their meetings, telling them what we were doing and inviting their input.

April-May 2006

Two members of the SG attended the second Suffolk ACRE training session, which prepared us for the final phases of the village plan process. Funding from DEFRA was confirmed.

June 2006

We held an Open Day in the Village Hall as our comprehensive consultation event. It was attended by about 70 people. The results, when combined with those from the first exercise, provided essential information for planning the Questionnaire. We also recruited help for the distribution and collecting of questionnaires and new members for the SG.

July 2006

The software pack from the University of Gloucestershire was purchased. This was to be used to compile a Questionnaire tailored to the needs of the village as identified at the consultations.

July – September 2006

The Questionnaire was extensively trialled and amended to arrive at the optimum version for Badingham. Training sessions were held to help our volunteers achieve the best return from villagers.

INTRODUCTION

September – October 2006

The distribution and collection of Questionnaires to 208 households was completed. Our volunteers and responding villagers achieved a 69% response rate.

October 2006 – January 2007

The entering and analysis of the data from the Questionnaires via the software was completed.



2.

January – October 2007

This Report was compiled, edited and Quality Reviewed.

Turning the Report into Action

Badingham PC has been closely involved from the beginning in 2004, and regularly briefed on progress.

A draft of this Report was approved at a village meeting for the purpose. At that meeting, the “vision statement” for the village and Priorities for Action were agreed for presentation to the PC and preparations were made for building the Priorities for Action up into a full Action Plan.

Following PC approval of this Report, the Action Plan will be developed as a working document that will develop as the process continues. It will comprise of a programme of projects, one for each important development. Each project will have a “leader” supported by volunteers.

Creating and implementing the Action Plan

At the final village workshop in January 2008 The Plan, projects, project leaders and a new Steering Group comprising Parish Councillors and the project leaders will be compiled/nominated for subsequent presentation to the PC for approval. The SG will be accountable to the village through the PC for setting realistic implementation dates and implementing the projects. Residents will be regularly updated on progress through the Parish Magazine and notice boards.

A STRATEGY FOR BADINGHAM

The next section, "Badingham Today" reviews how Badingham currently looks and feels. The sections after it set out what the consultation process revealed of how the community wishes the future to look and feel.

By comparing the two, it is possible to see the gap - the issues facing the village. The most important actions needed to resolve those issues are the Priorities for Action (PfAs).

The meeting convened to present a draft of this report to the village, resulted in the next page showing those PfAs. These will form the basis for the full Plan which will include all the actions needed to implement this report.

Many villages have included their full Plan in their Parish Plan Reports, but the Badingham SG felt that this had led to some reports becoming less than inspiring reading. The format used in this report allows residents to see at a glance what needs to be done.

When the Plan has been implemented, the "view of the future" should have been achieved. Of course, in the meantime, things will change, so the Plan will need to be kept up to date.

The detailed results of consultation (questionnaires and meetings) will be posted in due course on the Badingham Internet site. Paper copies may be obtained from the Clerk of the PC.

The views of the community expressed through consultation led to the following vision for Badingham:

In 5 years Badingham will be a village that has preserved its current broad size and character while being a living village with facilities that enable everyone, but especially its young people, to thrive.

The "village of the future" will therefore broadly look and feel much as it does now. But roads will be safer and traffic will move more slowly. There will be better sports facilities and the natural environment will be more closely managed and better maintained. There should be more activities for young people and more of a say for young people in the running of things. But there will also be more organized activities and learning for older residents.

Planning will be under close control and business and industrial developments will be minimal. Health provision will be more accessible, especially to the elderly, and people will be looking after each other better in several ways. Village infrastructure and security will be modestly and unobtrusively improved.

Badingham is a small village and is expected to remain so. This does mean that it lacks "critical mass" and it may be worthwhile seeking opportunities based on seeing Badingham as part of a small confederation of villages.

A STRATEGY FOR BADINGHAM

Aim: Increase sports and play facilities

Action areas:

- Set up a sports field
- Improve clubs/enter leagues
- Set up a safe play area
- Address Pocket Park issues

Aim: Drive road improvements

Action areas:

- Traffic calming/A1120 review
- Hedge cutting
- Pavements
- Winter roads
- Horse and cycle safety

Aim: Improve community care

Action areas:

- Responder
- Good neighbour
- Affordable housing
- Policing
- Young people's group
- Communications officer

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION



3.

Aim: Enhance village environment

Action areas:

- Habitat mgt/education
- Pocket Park (for nature study)
- Footpath improvements
- Walking club
- Gardens & allotments

Aim: Improve village infrastructure

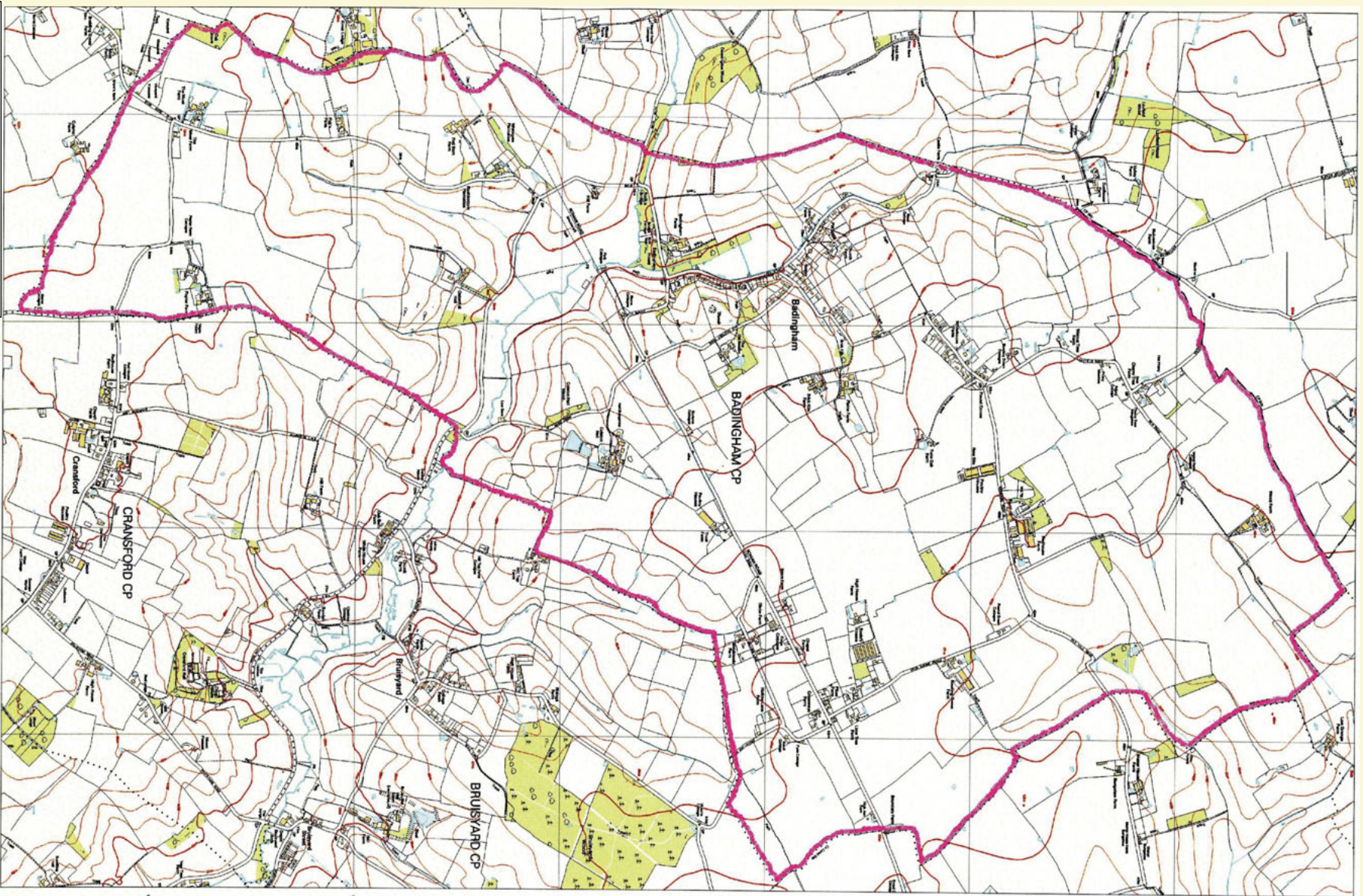
Action areas:

- Gas provision
- Power resilience
- Mobile phone service
- Village shop
- Community website

Aim: Increase adult leisure facilities

Action areas:

- Music and choir/concerts
- Badminton and yoga
- Drama Group
- Senior citizens
- Computing education

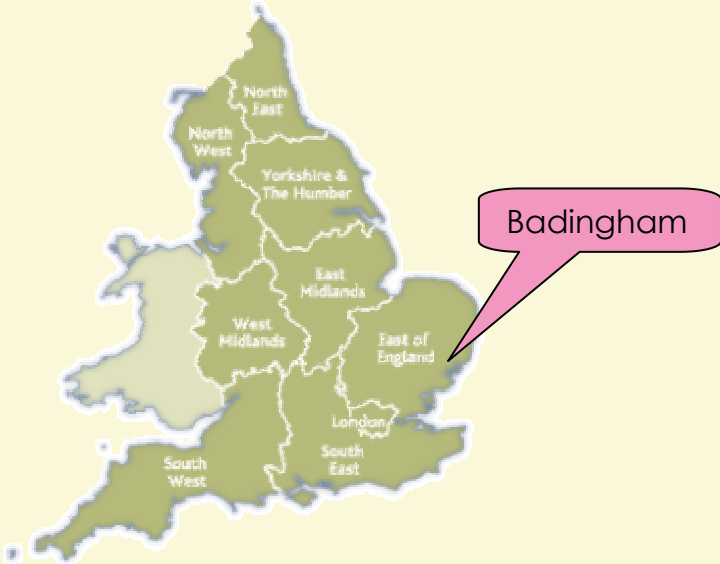


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BADINGHAM TODAY

Badingham's location

The parish of Badingham lies in the beautiful Alde Valley in rural High Suffolk, about 12 miles from the sea, 25 miles from Ipswich (south), Norwich 40 miles (north), Woodbridge 12 miles (east off A12), and three miles north of the historic town of Framlingham.



It is within the Suffolk Coastal District Council boundary. Whilst it is one of the largest Parishes, extending over an area of 11 square miles, it has no obvious centre (square, green etc.). It is bordered to the west, north and east by Dennington, Laxfield, Peasenhall, Bruisyard and Cransford.

It includes part of the Shawsgate Vineyard but the majority



of land is given over to arable and grazing. There is no specific commercial or light industrial area but several commercial and service enterprises operate within the parish boundaries.

4.

Formative history

Badingham is situated close to the source of the River Alde, at a point where a stream joins with the main flow and the fall of the river bed shallows out. In bygone years this made the river navigable to small flat-bottomed punt-like boats all the way to the sea.

Fords across the river would have maintained a water level throughout the year. The clay-soiled uplands would have been forested with oak trees until the Saxon period. Habitations prior to the Roman period would have been on the banks of the Alde and the stream that flows in from the north, past the site of the Church.

The Church stands on a spur of high ground. This was called Burstonhaugh and may have been a holy place since earliest times. Its link with pagan celebrations on midsummer's day may have been the reason the early Christian Church built a church there, orientated so that the sun shone down its length as it rose on that day.

The route of a Roman road between the neighbouring parishes of Peasenhall and Coddtenham (Combretovium) passes through Badingham and there are the remains of a Roman villa to the south of the road, beside the Alde.

This route would have been used to carry merchandise to and from the harbour at Dunwich for the 300 or so years that the Romans controlled the country. Such a road would have kept a gang of workers employed on maintenance. As Roman funds dried up, it fell into disrepair and spoil from it was used for building elsewhere.

The period between the Roman departure and the arrival of immigrants from across the North Sea would have been quiet, with local leadership of a sparse population. Hence, when the sons of a man called Bada arrived and made their way up-river, they were free to settle and build 'halls' for themselves, one either side of the Alde and one at the source of the River Yox a mile over the hill to the east.

Christian missionaries converted the descendants of Bada and dedicated the church they built to St John the Baptist, who is said to have been born on mid summer day.

The Saxons took up residence over all East Anglia forming a kingdom with lords taking possession of large tracts of land. In Badingham, areas of the forest were cleared for meadows and fields.

When the Normans took control of the country, Edric of Laxfield was in possession of the Lands of Badingham and surrounding villages, but he lost them to another Norman, William Malet. Malet's supporters took over the Halls and the hovels, the occupants being turned out to become subservient to the new Norman masters. This was probably not a happy time for the folk of Badingham.

With new masters came new government. Badingham was recorded in the Domesday Book and there were new laws and ways of enforcement. A new church was built on the original site, with the same alignment. Remnants can still be seen. The base of the tower and nave date to the 12th century. William Malet also built the Castle at Eye from where he ruled his territory. His widow lived in Badingham Hall at the time of the Domesday survey.

Norman families were the ruling class for many generations. The church shows that there was wealth to spare. A chancel was added and the height of the roof and tower were raised. By Tudor times the Rous's at Badingham Hall, Derehaughs at Colston Hall and Cornwallises at Okenhill Hall were the local rulers.

Kilns at Dennington provided bricks to build and restore the Halls and houses. Okenhill Hall received its prominent stepped gable end and chimney in 1552. Most of the forest had gone by then and the land was under cultivation. Some of those Tudor fields still exist.

After the turmoil of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth the country halls were no longer homes for their wealthy owners, but were tenanted out to farming yeomen. Badingham Hall fell into disrepair and was replaced by a farmhouse, since demolished. Only the moat and some brickwork remain to mark its passing.

Colston Hall was probably rebuilt as a farmhouse at a similar time, but has stood the test of time. A much repaired Okenhill Hall dominates the western bank of the Alde where two thousand years ago a Roman settlement and an important villa stood.

Character of village

Badingham now has three main housing clusters with a variety of more remote properties.

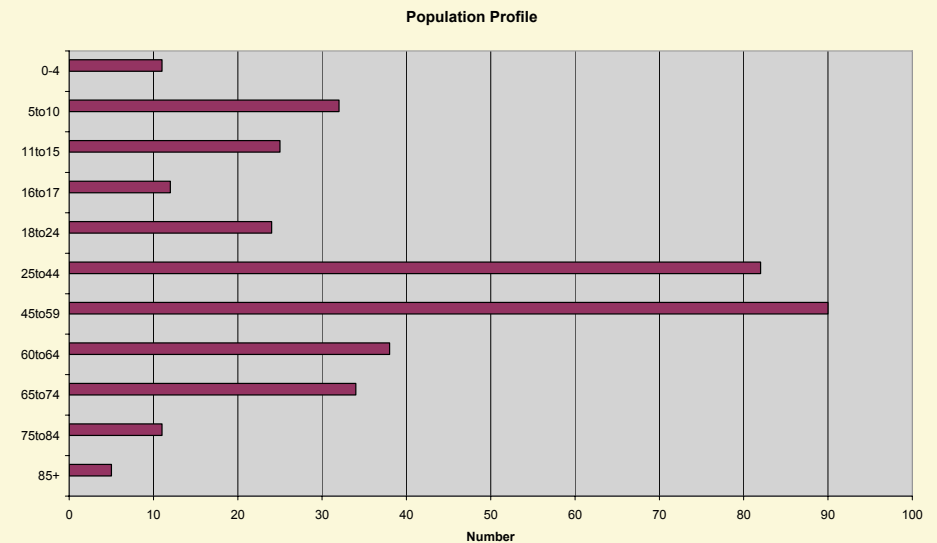
The accepted "centre" of the village runs from the White Horse public house at the junction of the A1120 and Low Street from Carrs Hill to Rooks Bridge, and extends up Low Street (which accommodates the village hall, telephone exchange and public telephone box) to St John the Baptist Church and Factory House. Turning uphill from Low Street is Mill Road with Old Rectory Road running back down to the A1120. Further up Mill Road is New Lea which has 10 Low Cost Houses.

The second cluster is a continuation uphill of Mill Road, joining Laxfield Road and Red House Road. The third cluster of housing is near the village boundary around

Bowling Green Road and across the A1120 to Bruisyard Road and Hollow Lane. Other properties are situated amongst the extensive agricultural land surrounding the three main clusters.

Residential profile

Of those who responded, 48% were male and 52% female. The individuals of any community represent the most valuable resource for its future, and Badingham has a significant number of young people. Issues relating to their wellbeing are reflected strongly throughout the plan. This chart shows how many people fall into which age groups:

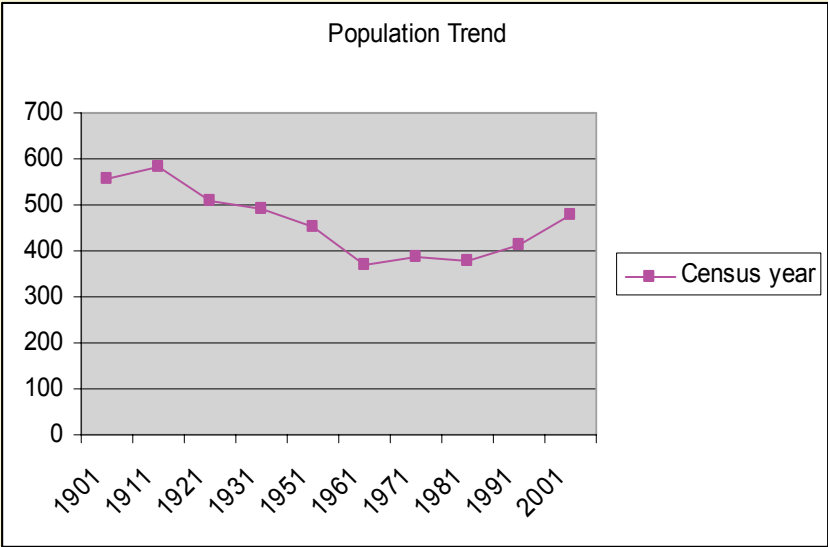


139 households responded to the questionnaire, which represents 364 residents. Of these, 80 are under 18 years old, 234 are between 18 and 65, and 50 are over 65 years.

BADINGHAM TODAY

5 residents are over 85 years old. 19 people (6.3%) are only resident for part of the week.

The 2001 Census put the population of Badingham at 478, which represented 206 households. Village population was in decline from 1911 until 1981 but has largely recovered to 1901 level since then.



This is a not unexpected picture in light of the sad losses during the First and Second World Wars, followed by the baby boom of the 50s and early 60s.

Until the 2011 Census takes place, population changes have to be estimated by the number of new households and Badingham has grown by 6 between 2001 and 2006.

This would suggest a population today of about 489.

Employment

Badingham has no significant centre of employment or large scale employers. It follows that many residents leave the village to reach their place of work; although some will also be working from home to varying extents.

The 169 employed people who replied to the consultation (a third of the community) are employed as follows:

Agriculture or Horticulture	21.3 %
Retail & Service Industries	17.2 %
Education	13.6 %
Local Government/Public Sector	10.7%
Manufacturing	10.6%
Construction	7.1%
Tourism e.g. Hotels, Catering B&B	6.5%
Financial Services	5.9%
Transport/ Communications	5.3%
Food Processing	1.2%
Beauty/Hairdressing	0.6%

BADINGHAM TODAY

55.6% of all respondents are in employment of some kind. It is not known if the employment profile is changing. There is not thought to be significant unemployment.

Transport

There are three bus services, local and national buses and "village taxi", running regular services, including to Ipswich Hospital. The buses do not run on Sundays.

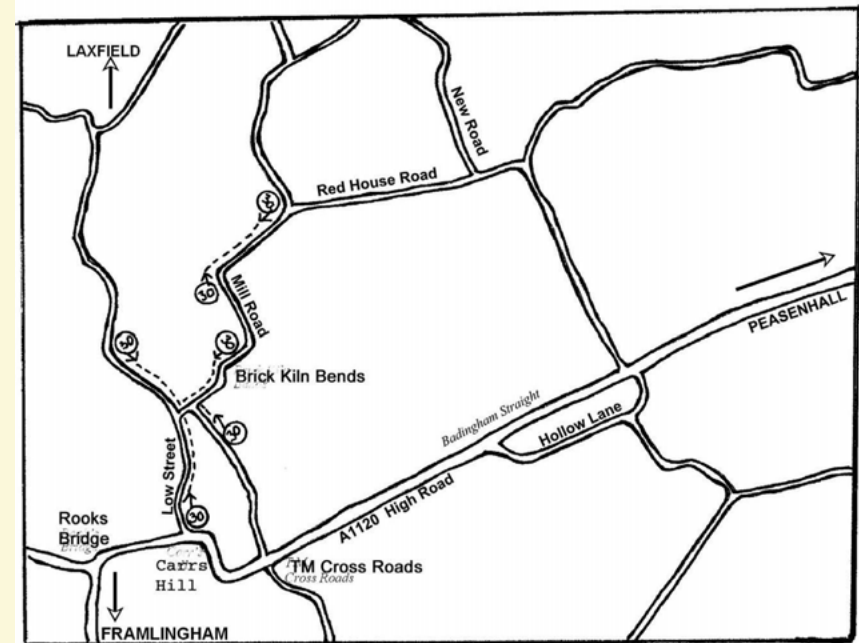
The closest railway stations are at Darsham, about 10 miles away, and Saxmundham, about 7 miles away.

The overwhelming means of transport, used by 95%, is the car. Only 2.2% use the various bus services, generally only a few times a year; 2.18% use bicycles, and only 0.48% use a motorcycle. 13.6% use taxi services on a monthly basis, the rest never.

Roads

The main A1120 runs through the village in a North Easterly direction between Dennington and Peasenhall. When entering the village at the Dennington end there is a sharp bend at Rook's Bridge, from where the road straightens and passes in front of the White Horse Pub, before climbing up the hill and through the sharp 'S' bends on Carr's Hill. The road then becomes straight for the next couple of miles as it follows the course of the old Roman road to Peasenhall.

Low Street heads north from the main A1120 just before the White Horse Pub, and passes through one of the main areas of housing in the village, eventually passing the church and winding its way towards Laxfield.



Mill Road forks north east off Low Street and winds its way up hill towards another centre of population at the top of the hill and then onwards again in the direction of Laxfield.

Other roads include The Framlingham Road, Rectory Road, Red House Road, Hollow Lane and the roads to Bruisyard as shown on the plan. There is often confusion as the same stretch of road may have several 'local' names.

There are two sections of 30mph speed limit in the village, in the main areas of population. The first is along Low Street and the bottom of Mill Road, and the 2nd is at the top of Mill Road.

Health

Badingham is served by Framlingham Medical Centre, 4 miles away. Out of Hours cover is by Suffolk Doctors On Call, and may require those able to attend centres at Aldeburgh, Stowmarket or Halesworth.

Facilities and activities

St. John The Baptist - Badingham Parish Church

The church is part of a Benefice that includes Bruisyard, Cransford, Dennington, Rendham and Sweffling. The Priest is Rev. Jonathan Olanczuk and the worship style is informal using the common worship except for the family service when the congregation takes part, and evensong.

A Benefice Service is held on the 5th Sunday in rotation round the six parishes, in alphabetical order. The benefice magazine is called "Upper Alde Link". Community events are also held at the Church.



5.



Village Hall Charitable Trust

The Village Hall is the venue for a variety of regular activities and events. There is a main hall, bar with serving hatch, kitchen, disabled facilities and small meeting room. The rooms are available for hire by local groups, individuals and non-residents.

The Charity's main object is to maintain the facilities for the benefit of the local community. Many organisations in Badingham use the hall, especially the Badingham Play School and Toddler Group, which are the main users. There are five elected trustees and representatives of regular users forming the Management Committee.

6. **Maypole Ladies Club**

Motto "Care, Share, Flair". Many ladies come from the surrounding villages and Framlingham to join the many members from the village. The club has been active for 13 years with a membership of over 30, with varied recreational programmes. Most meetings are held in the Village Hall, with several outside activities in the summer.

1st Badingham Brownie Pack

The group was founded in 1973 and has a membership of 15 Brownies using the Village Hall as their headquarters. The pack meets during term times and some of the Brownies come from surrounding villages.



7.

Women's Institute (WI)

Motto "Todays Women Working for Tomorrows World". The WI was founded in 1946 and recently celebrated its 60th Birthday as one of the oldest organisations in the Village. It meets in the Village Hall, and is part of the Suffolk East Federation of WIs and the National Federation of WIs.

Craft Club

This new venture has only recently begun in the Village Hall and meets once a month. There is capacity for more members.

Youth Fellowship

Upper Alde Youth Event was held in the Village Hall once a month but efforts generally to set up youth facilities have not been particularly successful.

Play School

This has been going for many years and has an excellent Ofsted Report. 20 children attend at the moment and children are welcome from the age of 2. The school accepts grant funding for 3 to 4 year olds.

Baby & Toddler Group

The group used to meet once a week in the Village Hall, but numbers have recently reduced so as to make it unviable for the time being.

Bowls Club

The Club was first founded many years ago, but was later closed down. It reformed in 1972. The club's green and clubhouse are beside the White Horse public house. Members enjoy playing both socially and competitively against teams in various leagues. The season is from April to September.

Badingham Community Council (BCC)

The BCC was founded in 1967 and celebrated its 40th Birthday on 27.5.2007. It is a registered charity governed by the Charity Commission. All members of the Committee are trustees. The BCC's aim to provide facilities for the whole community has led to creation of a play area for children and it also aims to help and support other organisations in the village.

It produces the bi-monthly newsletter the BADINGHAM ECHO, which is delivered free to every household in the parish. It also organises several social and fund raising events, the annual spectacular fireworks display being the most well known in this and surrounding villages.

Quiz Nights

These are held at the White Horse once a month, during the winter months from October. The teams of six come from both the village and outside the village. The funds raised go towards a wide variety of local and regional organisations.

Badingham Football Club

The players enjoy their games despite not having a home playing field, which is preventing them from progressing into the league competitive games, although the club plays in the 5-a-side summer league. When they have home games they have to use another village's pitch. Training takes place at Thomas Mills High School Sports Centre one night a week.

Inter Village Games

Badingham Village Team takes part every year in this event, and in spite of having very limited training facilities came second in 2005 were champions in 2006.

The event is held in successive villages and in 2006 it was Badingham's turn to host the games. Although this was done very well, the event had to take place on a neighbouring village playing field.



9.

Shops and services

Badingham has a Public House, The White Horse, and a garage, both on the A1120. The Post Office and Village Stores ceased to trade several years ago. For a short while a temporary Post Office was based in the Public House. The Transcendental Meditation (TM) Centre closed in 2003.

ICT

Broadband Internet access is available in the village - Badingham has a service provided by Suffolk Online.

Gas and Electricity

Mains gas is not available in Badingham. Electricity is universally available.

8.

Telephone and mobile telephony

Telephony and broadband Internet infrastructure is provided by BT overhead cabling (now shared). Most areas can receive higher speed broadband. Mobile reception is patchy and dependent on network supplier.

Water

It is thought that there is a universal mains fresh water supply.

Sewerage

Most properties have mains sewerage but some in the more remote areas have septic tank facilities.

Post

There are four post boxes: at Carr's Hill; opposite the church; at the "top" of Mill Road; and B1120 Sunnymead.

Education

The positioning of Badingham in the catchment area of the well-thought of Thomas Mills High School, with the provision of an associated school bus service, continues to attract new families to the village.

There is no longer a school in Badingham itself, so children and students have to leave the village to access primary (Dennington), secondary and tertiary education. But pre-school provision in the village is excellent.

Although the Baby & Toddler Group is not running for the time being, it can be restarted to offer a social education to the youngest children.

The Play School has been running for 34 years, and its last OFSTED report was favourable. Its reputation for excellence is such that up to two thirds of children attend from other villages and Framlingham. It is both an educational and a social institution of considerable importance to young Badingham families. Its fundraising events are well organised, well attended and effective.

Parks and playing fields

Badingham has no playing field or sports pitches other than the private bowling green.

Pocket Park has a small children's play area and aging barbecue facilities. Pocket Park was conceived in 1990 as part of the planning conditions for the low cost housing project at New Lea in Mill Road. The Parish Council undertook extensive consultation with the people of Badingham until its formal opening in May 2000.

Its purpose is dual; children's play area and conservation area. Plans were drawn up with residents and incorporated a pond to encourage frogs, newts and pond life, a wild flower area planted and maintained by an expert, and trees. An interpretation board to inform visitors about the wildlife areas was in part funded by Hastoe Housing Association.

Pocket Park is maintained by the Parish Council, funded out of the local Precept budget. The terms of a conservation area place constraints on its management, e.g. limiting the cutting of vegetation to certain times.

Security and policing

Our Neighbourhood Watch scheme was founded in 1990. As Badingham Parish is a large village (about 214 properties, some just outside the Parish border) there are 7 coordinators, one for each area, and a head coordinator who oversees the general running of the scheme and works with the local Community Police Officer.

There was no community Police Officer for some time, but PC Mark Bryant now covers Badingham.

Governance

Most PCs were established in 1894 by Act of Parliament and elections take place every four years. Badingham PC currently has a full compliment of nine councillors, seven men and two women: all live in the Parish.

It employs a part-time Parish Clerk and meets every two months in the village hall. Various sub committees meet as needed. All meetings are advertised and the agenda displayed on the village hall notice board. Individual councillors have responsibility for specific issues: SALC (Suffolk Association of Local Councils), Badingham Community Council, planning applications, affordable housing, the village hall, footpaths, and Parish Plan.

Local experts are appointed to the role of Tree and Pond Warden. A regular Police Report is also invited, but has not been submitted in recent months due to temporary loss of the Badingham Community Constable.

An Annual Parish Meeting is held in the village hall in April, and all residents are encouraged to attend. Reports and contributions from as many local organisations as possible are welcomed. This meeting also provides opportunity for open discussion of other issues of interest or concern.

The District Councillor, currently WJRV Rose, and the County Councillor, currently C Hart, are regularly invited to attend Parish Council meetings, affording opportunity to discuss the current issues and impact of higher Government policy at a local level.

Suffolk Coastal District Council is responsible for local services including planning, council housing, and rubbish collection.

Suffolk County Council is responsible for local services, including education, social services, transport, roads (except trunk roads and motorways), and libraries.

Badingham Parish Council significant assets

- Pocket Park
- Play Area
- Village Hall
- Interpretation Board.

COMMUNITY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Health

Residents are very aware of their remote location and distance to major Accident and Emergency centres at Ipswich and Norwich. Initial consultation exercises prompted requests for measures to go some way to addressing these fears. It is not known whether residents are happy with general doctors, community etc nursing, dentists, or if there is demand for alternative medicine.

1. *Include a list in the Parish Magazine of people able to respond to emergencies.*
2. *Explore the possibility of a central resource centre supplying medical or emergency equipment, including use of another village's resource.*
3. *Learning from Peasenhall's experience, explore feasibility of and implement if appropriate the Community Responder Scheme (defibrillator).*

Shops and services

Although any village shop in Badingham would be in competition with the very good stores and Post Offices in the adjacent villages of Peasenhall and Laxfield, there was a strong call for one by many residents.

They wished for a store that would more directly serve the community and provide part-time employment. At the 2005 consultation, children voiced a wish for a store that could be easily and safely reached on foot or by bicycle.

4. *Explore feasibility (incl. sustainability and economic viability) of a village store and alternatives such as making use of stores in nearby villages easier or adding facilities to pub or petrol station.*

Pub



10.

The village pub serves a good variety of food and real local ales. People wanted changes to the layout and atmosphere and several of these have already been introduced by the landlord, such as making the bar area more accessible and creating a snug area for those only wishing to enjoy a drink.

COMMUNITY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Places of worship

Results did not call for change in provision for worship.

Utilities

Most people thought the essential services of mains water and electricity was reasonable or good (89%), although regular loss of power in bad weather was noted. This can be frightening, inconvenient and disrupt business for those working from home.

With regard to connection to mains gas, if this became available, 42% (115) would like to be connected, and 57% (156) would not. Around Low Street and Mill Road approximately 50% of respondents would like connection, 1 out of 10 around the bowling green, and 4 out of 5 around the Priory would like mains gas.

5. *Quantify losses of power in bad weather and vigorously pursue fixing of underlying reasons.*
6. *Explore whether mains gas could be provided economically in the main area of need.*

ICT

Consultations did not reveal any pressing issues with ICT infrastructure provision.

TV, radio and mobile telephony

Generally TV reception was reported as good by over half the respondents, a fifth felt radio reception poor, and half the respondents reported poor mobile phone reception.

The results show Low Street, Mill Road, and around the A1120 respectively to be the worst areas for reception.

7. *Identify which mobile phone providers give the best signal in Badingham. Arrange for expert advice to be taken and shared on improving TV and radio reception and understanding digital/high definition services.*

Recycling and rubbish collection

Most people (84.7%) thought the rubbish collection was good or reasonable. The present arrangement of black bags, paper waste and brown bins met with satisfaction. Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCDC) will be introducing differently coloured bins for further separation of rubbish later in 2007.

There is a glass bank in the village, but more recycling banks were requested and more collections of selected items.

8. *Press for extra bottle banks, paper recycling banks, large item arrangement and plastic recycling.*

Roadside care and street cleaning

Roadside care and street cleaning was felt to be inadequate by a fifth of respondents, and a large number of people, especially those living in the Mill Road area, were dissatisfied with the winter weather services (snow clearance).

COMMUNITY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

“ Rock salt and grit in a suitable container at the junction of Low Street and the A1120.”



9. *Initiate improved street cleaning*
10. *Initiate improved winter weather clearance.*

Postal services

Royal Mail is reducing collections and the number of post boxes. The response shows that generally people were satisfied with the previous number of post boxes, deliveries, and speed of service. A quarter of

respondents would like to see bigger boxes and more collections.

11. *Campaign to re-establish postal service level and seek bigger boxes.*

Future local employment

The community was asked “Should the following: Tourism development; Small business development; Small industrial workshops; Businesses which offer more local jobs - be encouraged in and around Badingham?” The results are shown in the following table.

11.

	In favour Strongly	In favour	No strong view	Have reservations	No
Tourism	10.1%	11.6%	15.7%	14.6%	36.2%
Small Business	15.3%	26.1%	16.4%	10.8%	16.8%
Small Industry	9.3%	16.4%	12.3%	17.2%	28.7%
Local jobs	26.1%	27.6%	11.6%	9.3%	14.6%

There were 268 responses. It can be seen that there is considerable support for the creation of more local employment opportunities but they should be provided by small business and not in tourism or industrial premises.

12. *Volunteers with business understanding to identify potential partner organizations and options for generating business opportunities.*

Policing

The figures suggest that the constabulary could do better in making itself known and visible in the area. This view is supported by a recent spate of thefts and vandalism.

COMMUNITY AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

A majority (59%) do not feel concern about crimes and anti-social behaviour. Nevertheless a substantial number are concerned about theft, mugging and vandalism; and about noise from neighbours (11.4%).

A significant number of replies (31.1%) seem to indicate a belief that there is no community police officer. Only 12% regard this service as good or reasonable.

13. Support Neighbourhood Watch scheme better.

14. Work with Suffolk Constabulary to increase their presence within the village.

Housing needs

The 2006 Badingham Local Housing needs survey had a low 25% return rate, so the result may not be reliable.

The result showed a current need for affordable housing lower than other similar size parish surveys. Only 7 households stated that they saw a need.

In light of this and the fact that Badingham already has an affordable housing scheme of 10 rented properties managed by Hastoe Housing Association, the Rural Housing Enabler (RHE) did not recommend exploring another affordable housing scheme for rented properties.

The RHE did suggest that the Parish may wish to explore a very small scheme of shared ownership properties.

15. Consider the case for a small housing scheme of shared ownership properties.



12.

CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Protection of landscape features

Residents were asked about their support for various landscape features that they felt needed protection in Badingham, and such protection appeared to be important to many people.

Top of residents' priorities was the protection of hedges with 84% support and 74% identified groups of trees. The protection of open spaces and protection of streams were supported by 73%.

Protection of ponds, rivers and ditches scored about 65%.

Consultation also aimed to establish levels of people who would be prepared to assist with work associated with landscape works and improvements. Protection of wildlife habitats got the greatest support with 70 people willing to help. The surveying of trees and hedges achieved 54% support, maintaining rights of way 48%, and clearing of ponds 47%.

Protecting and enhancing the environment:

When asked what they felt should be done to protect the local environment, 59% of respondents identified recycling projects and the protection of existing trees. 80% of residents saw hedgerows as a key priority but 50% wanted management by keeping them short and tidy and 29% were in favour of leaving them to grow naturally. This conflict between aesthetics, habitat conservation and

natural growth against road visibility, safety and tidiness will need expert input to resolve. 41% supported the planting of more trees.

Improvements in public transport were thought to be beneficial by 28% of people, improving rights of way by 24% of people, and a community composting scheme was supported by 22%. Only 2% and 7% said 'nothing' or 'don't know' respectively. (Waste collection and recycling was dealt with earlier as an essential service.)

16. *Protection of existing trees - publicise work of Parish Tree Warden, identify what individuals can do to help. Tree Warden or other to write piece in Echo and seek volunteer help.*
17. *Development and protection of hedges and groups of trees – expert speaker to advise a working group on how and what can be done now and to set up a plan for the future.*
18. *Engage the relevant Council, Suffolk Wildlife Trust and other relevant groups. Engage and facilitate a group of volunteers to set up and manage a plan to protect local habitats.*

Planning

Broadly, residents were content with the status quo in terms of the size and density of the village, and need for continuing tight control on business and industrial developments and house extensions, etc. No strong views were expressed in favour of positive development action.

CONSERVATION, PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Governance and communication

75% of respondents have never attended a Parish, District, or County Council Meeting. 77% have never attended an Annual Parish meeting. These results are unsurprising when it is also reported that only 3% feel that the local Council publicises its decisions and activities well, 34% reasonably well, and 28%, badly. 34% had no opinion.

While some of these results may be attributable to lack of initiative on the part of the electorate, it may also point to failings on the part of the councils to pay sufficient attention to informing residents. This is supported by the response that indicates that 47% do not know how their council tax is spent, and only 18.1% are 'quite satisfied' with the way it is spent.

Similarly, there does not appear to be confidence that councils are sufficiently aware of local concerns and feelings. A third (34.5%) think the PC is 'quite aware', but a third (29%) feel that the District Council, and 34.7% that the County Council, is 'not aware' of their concerns.

41% of respondents were dissatisfied by the information provided by the PC with regard to how the planning system operates and how local plans are implemented.

These results suggest that there is poor communication (in the true sense of information flowing out and the sender checking it has been received and understood) from local bodies to the community. Education is also required as

residents may not be aware of the existence of information that is published and displayed.

There was minimal support for twinning Badingham with another village in the UK or overseas.

The question about sources of information regarding local events resulted in resounding support for the Parish Magazine: the Badingham Echo scored 93%.

Local notice boards (village hall and Mill Road) came through with 21%. The Upper Alde Link received 20%, local papers, e.g. EADT got 10% and Framlingham 9%. 'Other' needs to be quantified, as it received 14 %.

19. Find out if there is a communications professional in the village willing to help improve communications. Review methods used by PC and explore ways of alerting residents to sources of information.
20. Appoint volunteer communications officer (CO) to ensure a high quality of PC published information.
21. New CO to: encourage involvement in parish governance; lead better use of the Echo to communicate PC business; and explore alternative methods of communication with residents, e.g. Community Website to inform people regarding PC meetings, community events, planning applications, emergency event information such as floods or avian influenza, and Good Neighbour Scheme.

Traffic

Issues relating to road safety were seen as important in the results.





71% of respondents (262) confirmed they would support action to improve road safety in major 'danger spots' in Badingham. 79 people cited multiple 'danger spots'.

Issues	No. Mentions
A1120	59
'S' Bends on Carrs Hill	33
White Horse Public House Junction	11
'Badingham Straight'	10
Rooks Bridge (Double Bends entering village)	9
A1120-B1120 Junction	8
Other sites on A1120	7
TM ('Transcendental Meditation')	6
Crossroads - site of a fatality	

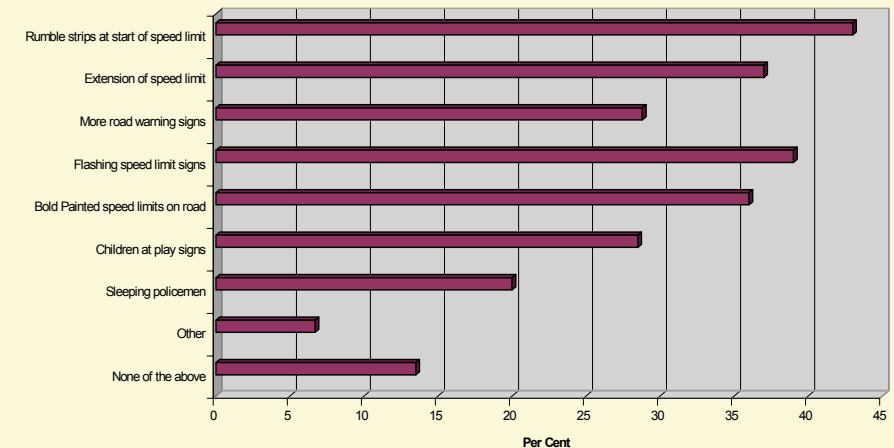
Speeding traffic was highlighted by 11 respondents in Low Street despite a 30mph limit, and the area near the church was felt to be dangerous by 8 people as there is no footpath.

In Mill Road 30 people thought the Brick Kiln double bends were exacerbated by the narrow road and reduced visibility caused by high hedges.

Four material 'danger spots' were cited:

-  "Badingham Straight"
-  Double bends on the A1120
-  Low Street
-  double bends on Mill Road.

Most problems were attributed to speed, and lorry traffic. There was much support for traffic calming measures:



Professional advice will be required as to the best solutions for the village's danger spots.

22. Improve visibility in Mill Road Brick Kiln area through improved hedge maintenance.

23. *Work with Suffolk CC Highways to identify and implement effective traffic calming measures that are in keeping with the environment and acceptable to residents.*

24. *Work with Suffolk CC Highways to implement extensions to the speed limits where appropriate and implement 'no overtaking' on A1120.*

25. *Seek to improve facilities for pedestrians, wheelchair users, pushchair users and the partially sighted, by raising the standard of footways, with particular attention to areas of:*

- *A1120 Carrs Hill*
- *Mill Road double bends*
- *St John The Baptist Church area in Low Street.*

26. *Consult with appropriate agencies to identify and implement where appropriate, interventions to improve road safety for:*

- *horse riders (British Horse Society and Suffolk Constabulary)*
- *cyclists (Suffolk Constabulary)*

and reduce truck traffic in Low Street.

Public transport

76% of respondents, 215, found no difficulty in leaving Badingham for other places; some 16% reported occasional difficulty. This may be partly due to a high proportion of car ownership, related to a less than frequent bus service.

About 25% of the 244 replying share vehicles for the school run, commuting or shopping. A large proportion found the question inapplicable. A similar proportion would not be prepared to take part in a private vehicle-sharing scheme, but this may be because it might not be practicable for them.

27. *Explore the possibility of a scheme to share private vehicles for the purposes of shopping, school, social, leisure and work.*

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

Pocket Park and sports facilities

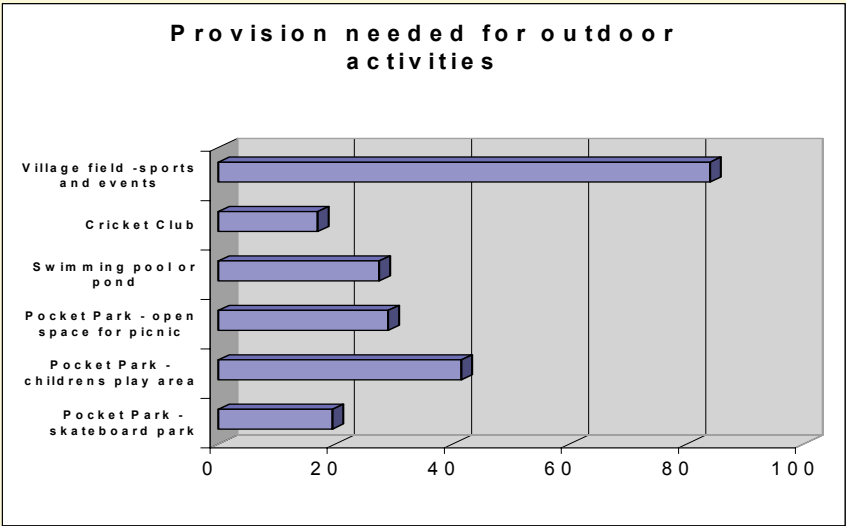
Concerns over the condition of Pocket Park and its 'fitness for purpose' have been widely voiced, e.g. grass cutting, brambles, nettles, pond safety.

There has been much speculation as to its future. Appraisal results shows that only 1% of residents use it more than 10 times a month, 5% up to 5 times a month and a disappointing 65 %, never.

On the other hand there was overwhelming demand, both in the questionnaire responses and in the comments at events for an area for sports and village events. 84% of respondents want a village sports field to be provided.



13.



There is a conflict between the two uses of Pocket Park:

- as a potentially noisy play area for small children and potentially a skate park, requiring strong safety measures such as pond fencing and demanding a neat and tidy maintenance regime; and
- as a conservation area requiring a “controlled wilderness” maintenance regime, and where exploration and supervised risk taking, e.g. pond dipping, could be encouraged for children.

Much conservation area use would need to be quiet enjoyment by adults.

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

When the strong pressure for a sports field is looked at together with the conservation issues, it seems unlikely that a small area like Pocket Park can be made to comfortably address both.

A solution allowing more space for sports, etc. would be to remove the Pocket Park play area and implement a new combined sports field and play area elsewhere. It would be ideal if a site near the village hall and pub could be negotiated, helping to create more of a village "hub".

Such a move would also pave the way for a deeper and potentially innovative commitment to be made to develop the conservation aspect of Pocket Park, e.g. to include picnicking, other quiet enjoyment and environmental projects of interest to all ages of residents (such as a beetle log pile, butterfly habitat, maybe nest boxes, or study and experimental areas).

Areas required of a new sports field seem to be: team games such as football, rugby and hockey; skateboarding and sports biking; tennis courts; separate adventure play areas for both teens (there is an example of a successful implementation at Wat Tyler Country Park, Pitsea, Essex) and toddlers; general play such as rounders, family games, kite flying.

Such facilities could also be shared with residents of neighbouring villages, with potential for cost sharing or contribution to maintenance.

28. *Set up a working group to balance and resolve the two related issues of a sports field/play area and a conservation/study area. Group to explore: potential partner organizations and sharing with other villages; funding, possibly sponsorship, for more expensive activities such as tennis, skateboarding and sports biking; legalities; suitable sites; parking; security; ongoing maintenance; costs, e.g. of grounds person; feasibility of a club house and changing room.*

Meeting places and indoor facilities

People gave views on whether they felt that the village hall met the needs of Badingham. Responses suggest that it is regarded as adequate, with 186 saying yes, 24 no and 66 had no opinion. 68% felt that the village hall (and church, 40%) could be used for concerts and lunch clubs, which could increase social opportunities.

Residents' opinion of the social activities available for the different age groups in the village from the youngest group, 0-16, young people 17-25, people 26-60, and over 60, suggests that the teenage group in particular needed more facilities. Recommendations to address this are made later in the section on "Special Interest Groups". About 40% of each of the other groups felt their facilities were reasonable or good.

29. *Explore possibilities for concerts and other activities in the village hall and church.*

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

People were asked about their monthly use of facilities:

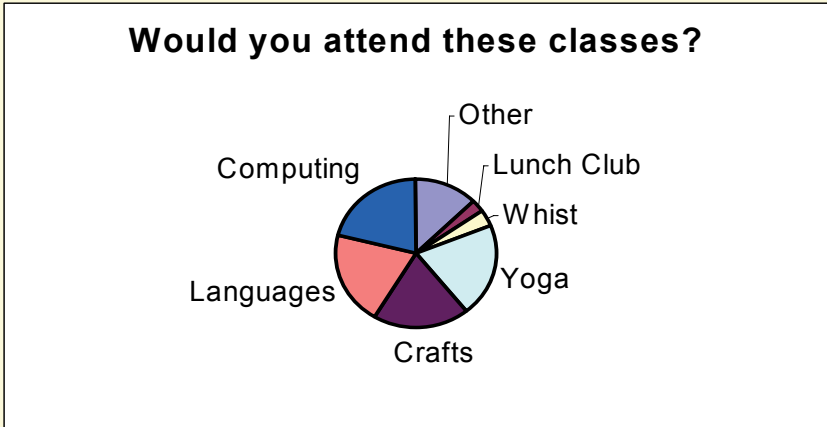
	>10	6 - 10	1 - 5	less	never
Village Hall	2%	1%	15%	32%	41%
Church	0.4%	0	14%	29%	49%
Pub	3%	5%	27%	29%	34%
Pocket Park	1%	0.4%	5%	18%	65%

The issues surrounding Pocket Park were looked at earlier and recommendation 29 covers use of the village hall. The figures relating to the pub seem low, but as a commercial enterprise, this would need to be addressed by the licensee. Church attendance is probably part of a wider issue for the Church of England.

Leisure learning classes and fitness activities

There are already further or adult education and extra curricular activities and sports that are well supported, in and out of the village. The response to consultation on further provision was positive.

230 residents said that they would like to attend classes, of whom 77% preferred evening classes, the rest daytime. Most popular was Computing (30.1%), followed by Languages (29.4%), Yoga (28.7) and Crafts (27.3).



The most popular potential sport and fitness sessions (activities that could involve coaching or teaching) were badminton, tennis and yoga. These activities also attracted most offers of help with organising or coaching, as did youth football. The remaining sports only received single figure offers of help, suggesting non-viability.

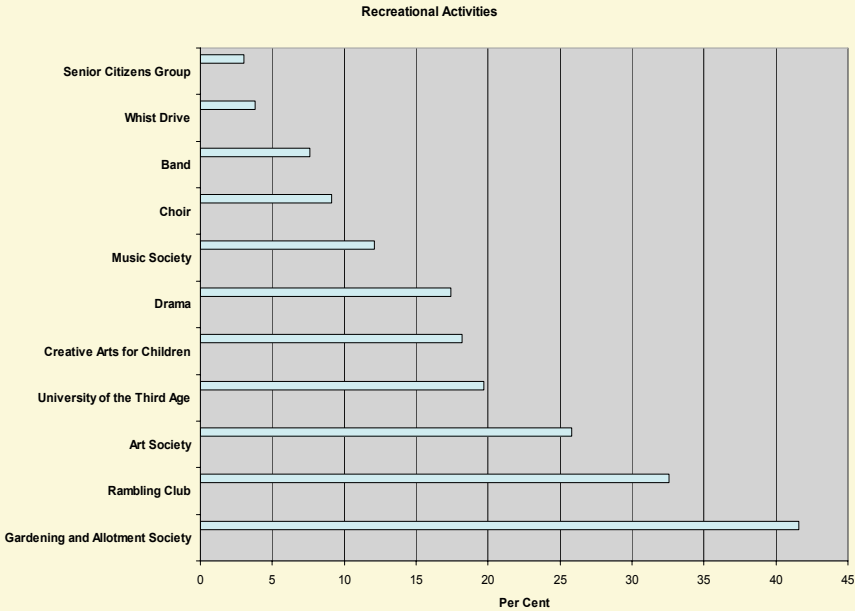
Strong demand for yoga was identified in two separate questions. Between 28.7% and 32% (equivalent to 48 residents) indicated strong interest for this activity to be made available in Badingham.

- 30. *Volunteers to start up: badminton and yoga in the village hall; youth football and tennis in conjunction with the "new sports field project"; computing studies, possibly utilizing existing Brundish and Parham facilities and/or expertise.*

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

Recreational activities

Residents were asked about their interest in a wide variety of possible recreational activities, and gave a positive response to many of these. 132 answered with 145 responses, suggesting that some villagers wished to take part in several activities.



The most popular were a Gardening and Allotment Society (41.6%), a Rambling Club (32.6%), and an Art Society (25.8%).

University of the Third Age	(19.7%).
Creative Arts for Children	(18.2%).
Drama	(17.4%)
Music Society	(12.1%)
Choir	(9.1%)
Band	(7.6%)
Whist Drive	(3.8%)
Senior Citizens Group	(3%)

31. *There were enough volunteers prepared to help run all activities except the whist drive. There are opportunities to increase the viability of any new clubs arising by operating them with neighbouring villages, or using the expertise of existing associations.*

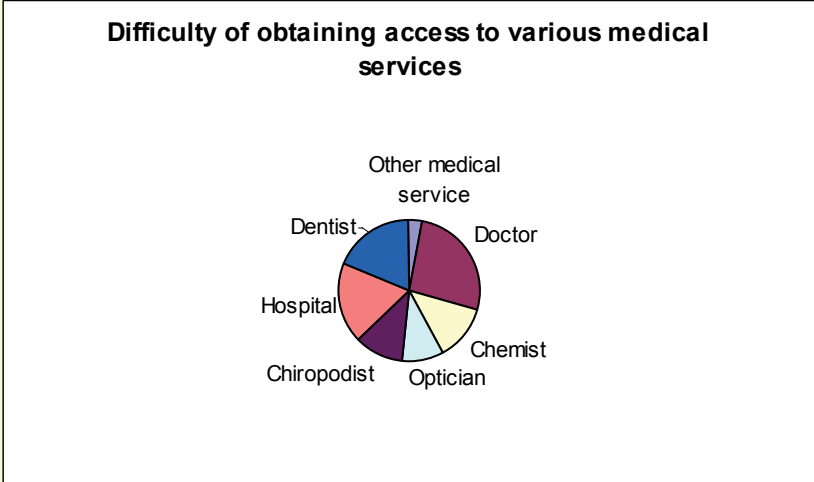
Access to health services

Previous studies relating to the health status of rural and urban residents have indicated that rural populations are more vulnerable, have less access to health promotion initiatives and need more healthcare providers and resources.

Consultation was designed to explore the difficulties people face living in Badingham. Difficulties in transport (discussed in detail elsewhere) which would include getting to health facilities, were experienced often by 7.1% of the population and occasionally by 16.1%. In other words, at least 65 Badingham residents find transport to be a significant problem.

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

Five residents indicated that they are Registered Disabled (1.7%), although 19 people indicated that they have an ongoing health problem or disabilities that affect their day to day living. While these percentages are relatively small, the ongoing difficulties may represent a significant reduction in the quality of life for these residents.



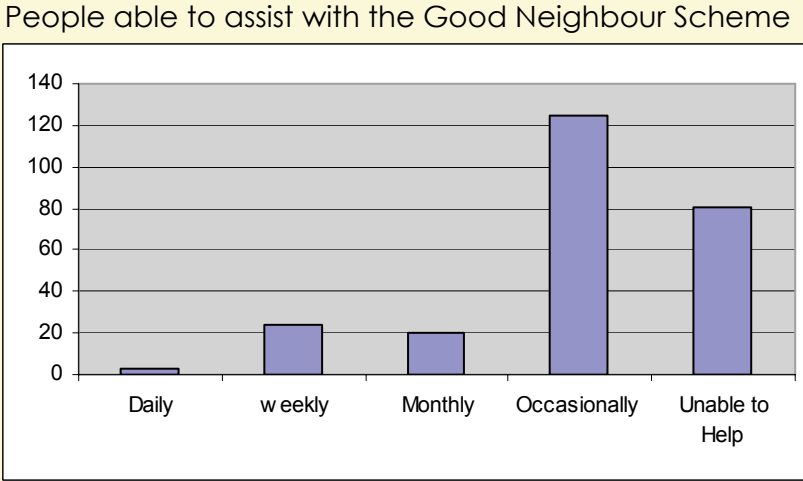
Getting specifically to Medical Services, for example hospital, doctor, chemist, chiropracist, optician, was found to be a frequent problem for up to 4 residents (1.7%), and an occasional problem for up to 16 residents. Obtaining prescription medicines was also identified as difficult for 10 people (3.6% of residents).

A Good Neighbour Scheme might help with many of these issues.

32. *Community Responder-Defibrillator: early consultation exercises suggested interest in this service. Need to establish level of concern, volunteers, training courses and funding for equipment and insurance.*

Good Neighbour Scheme

In anticipation of rural isolation issues, the consultation asked about a Good Neighbour Scheme.



87 residents (31.8%) agreed that a Scheme would be an advantage, (but contrary to expectation, 50 residents, 18.2 % disagreed). The availability of residents to help with such a scheme would suggest that one or two people may be able to respond to short notice requests or perhaps assist with coordination, while occasional help

SPORTS, LEISURE, SOCIAL & SPECIAL INTERESTS

was offered by up to 125 residents. It would appear that this may have the potential to be of great benefit to a small but vulnerable group.

33. *Good Neighbour Scheme: Work in partnership with Suffolk ACRE to identify volunteers, source funding and determine need: transport to surgery, collection of prescriptions, befriending, and minor repairs.*

Young People 0-16, 17-25.

Badingham is fortunate, compared to some rural villages, to have a good proportion of young people, (80 residents under 18). Consultation encouraged them to give their opinions on existing facilities and possible improvements. Several 9-15 year olds stated that they liked the village as it is and wouldn't change anything. Brownies, other clubs, and the Church Family Service were highly valued.

The tranquillity of the countryside was acknowledged by this group. But more benches, a bigger park, and a sports field to allow regular practice and the hosting of the Inter Village Games were seen to be critical.

Bicycles tend to be the independent form of transport for the young, and the benefit of a village shop so that confectionary, etc. could be more accessible was identified by several 0-16 yr olds.

Appraisal results indicated that only 6% of 0-16 year olds felt social facilities were good, 65% felt they were at best reasonable and at worst poor. Of the 17-25 age group, only 1% felt facilities were good, 14% reasonable and 39% poor.

More needs to be done to provide facilities for this group if Badingham is to continue to be viable as a place suitable for a range of age groups.

It is feasible to set up an adventure play area challenging enough to satisfy teenagers while still being relatively safe – an example is given in the Sports section.

There is also opportunity for the village's governance to be invigorated by input from the young provided it is done in a managed way.

34. *Set up a Young Person's Group, mentored by and reporting to the Parish Council, its first exploratory task to be working up proposals for improving social facilities and opportunities, possibly across villages.*
35. *Young Person's Group work to include how young people's journeys between villages to shops play areas and social events can be made safer. Contribute to "traffic" project.*
36. *Young Person's Group to nominate representatives for the "new sports field project".*

GLOSSARY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Glossary

Term	Notes
Badingham Echo	Badingham's Parish magazine.
Benefice services	Church services planned across several parishes.
British Horse Society (BHS)	The BHS is the largest equestrian membership organisation in the UK. As a charity it is concerned with the welfare of equines, professional qualifications for the equestrian industry, safer and off road riding and recreational competitions such as cross-Country and BHS TREC.
Community Councils	Charities providing information, advice and assistance to groups and individuals in rural areas on, e.g. economic, social, environmental issues.
Community First Responder	A person, trained as a minimum in basic life support and the use of a defibrillator, who attends a potentially life-threatening emergency. This response may be by the statutory ambulance service or complementary to it.
Countryside Agency, The	The statutory body responsible until 2007 for working to improve the quality of life and environment in the countryside. It has now been superseded by Natural England.
Cromwell's Commonwealth	The Commonwealth of England was the republican government which ruled first England (including Wales) and then Ireland and Scotland from 1649 to 1660. After the regicide of Charles I on January 30, 1649, its existence was initially declared (An Act declaring England to be a Commonwealth) by the Rump Parliament on May 19, 1649.

Department of Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Statutory body aiming to enable everyone to live within our environmental means, such as by tackling climate change and securing a healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment.
EADT	East Anglian Daily Times. Regional newspaper.
Natural England	A new statutory body that works for people, places and nature, to enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promote access, recreation and public well-being; and contribute to the way natural resources are managed so that they can be enjoyed now and in the future.
Neighbourhood Watch	Neighbourhood Watch is a partnership where people come together to make their communities safer. It involves the Police, Community Safety departments of local authorities, other voluntary organisations and, above all, individuals and families who want to make their neighbourhoods better places to live.
PC	Parish Council
RHE	Rural Housing Enabler. The role of the Rural Housing Enablers set up under DEFRA is to work with rural communities providing independent advice and support, acting as a facilitator and helping them through the complicated process of providing affordable housing.

GLOSSARY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SALC	Suffolk Association of Local Councils. The membership organization of the Parish and Town Councils of Suffolk. Set up in 1950 to provide specialist advice and support to Local and Parish councils.
SG	Steering Group
Suffolk Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE)	A charity and company limited by guarantee incorporated in 1997. It was established in 1937 to work with communities in Suffolk. It's mission is to tackle the economic, social and environmental needs of communities in Suffolk by forging effective partnerships between communities and agencies and promoting communal self-help.
Suffolk Coastal	The District Council responsible for Badingham
Suffolk Doctors On Call	Out of hours medical service provided by the NHS.
Suffolk Wildlife Trust (SWT)	The county's largest voluntary organisation working on nature conservation and environmental issues - works to create an environment richer in wildlife for everyone to enjoy.
Wat Tyler Country Park	Local authority run country park in Pitsea, Essex that successfully combines conservation and children's play interests, notably, providing adventure play for teenagers.

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IN MEMORIUM



14.

In memory of Paul Osborne

Paul was the inspiration behind a Parish Plan for Badingham, but sadly he died before this Report could be published. It has been a devastating loss for his wife Shirley, his children, grandchildren and friends. He will be remembered for his humour, his example and his contribution to the Plan's development.

It was he that got the village to pull together over the proposal for the TM Centre to become an Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centre, leading to successful opposition.

Paul then tirelessly began to work, building on the villagers' response, gathering willing volunteers, to form a committee to realize his vision of a village plan that would provide a forum and process through which local people could have their say about their village and its future.

Despite battling with his illness throughout, he remained committed to the cause - for which we are all truly grateful.

He will be greatly missed.



Badingham
Parish Plan
Report
2007

