

A DETAILED INVESTIGATION INTO THE HOUSING NEEDS OF SUTTON CHENEY, DADLINGTON & SHENTON



PRODUCED BY
MIDLANDS RURAL HOUSING

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1. Summary

- A Housing Needs Survey was carried out in Sutton Cheney Parish (including the villages of Sutton Cheney, Dadlington and Shenton) in December 2016.
- Results obtained showed there was a need in the next 5 years for up to 8 affordable homes and 1 open market (sale) homes for local people enabling them to be suitably housed within the community.
- Local needs affordable homes could be developed on a ‘rural exception site’¹, if available, and subject to local support some open market sale homes could be used to cross-subsidise the affordable homes.
- The alternative to this is that the local homes that are needed are developed as part of a larger development if the opportunity arises and if the needs cannot be met by existing properties.
- The housing needs that have been identified along with the potential ways to meet them, if desired and necessary, will be explored further by the Sutton Cheney Parish Council, the local community, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council and Midlands Rural Housing.

2. Introduction

Midlands Rural Housing (MRH) is one of the leading providers of rural housing services in the UK. MRH works with government organisations, developers, architects, builders, parish councils, local authorities, and housing providers to assess the needs for as well as enable access to excellent affordable homes in the Midlands. More details of the work of MRH can be found on the web site (www.midlandsrural.org.uk).

In Leicestershire, MRH works on behalf of a collaborative rural housing partnership. The Leicestershire Rural Housing Group is guiding the work of Midlands Rural Housing to assess and meet the housing needs of people in the villages of Leicestershire. Partners are focused on delivering affordable homes for local people and having a positive impact on our rural areas. The Group is a dedicated formal partnership between the County Council, six rural District and Borough Councils (including Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council) and three Housing Associations who fund enabling work in Leicestershire to investigate housing needs and bring forward affordable housing schemes where they are needed. The Group also includes non funding organisations such as the Rural Community Council, National Housing Federation and the Homes & Communities Agency.

In 2016, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (H&BBC) instructed MRH to investigate the local housing needs of the residents of Sutton Cheney Parish, Leicestershire. This formed part of a rolling 5 year programme of Housing Needs Surveys that H&BBC have to understand the housing needs of its rural communities. MRH worked with Sutton Cheney Parish Council to agree and arrange the Housing Needs Survey of the whole Parish.

¹ An exception site is a piece of land outside but touching the village boundary that can be developed as an exception to normal planning policy. Planning permission is only granted on sites where it has been demonstrated that housing is needed and the homes provided will be affordable and reserved for local people as a priority in perpetuity i.e. now and in the future.

3. Rural housing and the Housing Needs Survey

Average property prices in rural areas have increased more than urban areas in monetary terms over the past 5 years² forcing many local residents to move away from their towns and villages in order to find suitable and affordable homes. House prices in the countryside are now from £20,000 to £50,000 higher than in urban areas, despite average wages being lower.

The number of people on waiting lists for affordable homes in rural England has soared to around 750,000³. New household formation is outstripping supply by 3 to 1 (source: CLG). Increasing house prices and the limited availability of appropriate properties has resulted in local people being unable to find a home within their community and this may be happening in Sutton Cheney.

The Sutton Cheney Parish Housing Needs Survey questionnaires were delivered to every household in the three villages at the end of November. The return date for the survey was 19th December and returns were made via a postage paid envelope directly to MRH. Survey forms were distributed to all households in the village as well as to those who contacted MRH to say that they had moved away from the villages or had a strong connection to the Parish and wished to complete a form. In total 238 survey forms were distributed.

The Housing Needs Survey was conducted in order to obtain clear evidence of any local housing need for a range of housing tenures for Sutton Cheney Parish residents. This evidence will be made available to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council and Sutton Cheney Parish Council; used to inform Housing Strategy and Neighbourhood Plans; and provide clarity on what type and tenure of housing is required to meet local needs.

In addition, the information can be used positively in the planning process. It provides a foundation on which to negotiate 'planning gain' opportunities with developers. In short, it gives planners and parish organisations evidence that can be used to obtain an element of 'local needs' housing in negotiations with house builders, should such situations arise in the village.

The information obtained from a Housing Needs Survey is also invaluable at the local level, particularly in relation to local authority, parish council and neighbourhood planning activities. Such information can be acted upon locally and taken on board in the decision making process when housing issues arise.

² Halifax Rural Housing Review 2015 - "a house in a rural area costs £206,423 on average, which is 13 per cent more than the typical cost of a property in an urban area at £182,710."

³ National Housing Federation, Rural housing research report 2015

4. Conclusion

MRH has conducted a detailed study of the housing needs of Sutton Cheney Parish (including the villages of Sutton Cheney, Dadlington and Shenton) up to 2022. This study has not only investigated the affordable housing need of the village, but also for market rent level housing and open market housing.

The survey has identified a need for 8 affordable and open market properties in the next 5 years for those with a connection to Sutton Cheney, Dadlington and Shenton.

Of the respondents who indicated a housing need in the next 5 years:

- **1 was assessed as being in need of open market housing (for local people) to purchase**
1 x 3 Bed bungalow - open market purchase
- **4 were assessed as being in need of affordable housing for rent and shared ownership**
1 x 2 Bed bungalow - affordable rented (any village)
3 x 2 Bed house - shared ownership (any village)

These results were cross referenced with the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Housing Register. Respondents to the Housing Needs Survey who were also on the Housing Register were not analysed again (so no double counting has taken place), and there were a further 4 households who have been assessed as being in housing need who feature on the Housing Register but did not complete a Housing Needs Survey questionnaire. These households all have a connection to the Parish and their housing needs are as follows:

- **4 were assessed as being in need of affordable housing:**
1 x 1 Bed home - affordable rented (Sutton Cheney)
1 x 2 Bed house - affordable rented (Dadlington)
2 x 3 Bed house - affordable rented (1=Sutton Cheney & 1=Dadlington)

THERE IS AN IDENTIFIED NEED FOR
1 OPEN MARKET HOME AND 8 AFFORDABLE HOMES
IN SUTTON CHENEY PARISH
FOR THOSE WITH A LOCAL CONNECTION

Appendix 1 - Housing Need Analysis

Of the 67 returns the vast majority were from people who felt that they were adequately housed at present. These respondents completed a form primarily to offer their support, objection or thoughts towards 'local needs' housing and comments on life in the villages. It was, therefore, not necessary to process these in the 'housing needs analysis' as they had not indicated a housing need for the next 5 years.

i) Respondent analysis

The following tables list details of the respondents who stated that they are in housing need in the next 5 years as well as those assessed as being in need on H&BBC's Housing Register. Respondents were asked to identify what they felt is needed in terms of property type and size together with a preferred tenure type. In reality it may not be possible to meet the aspirations of each respondent. Incomes and likely property prices are considered in order to ensure that any proposed future homes would indeed meet the needs of those to be housed. Therefore a 'likely allocation/purchase' is suggested to outline realistic provision.

RESPONDENTS BELOW HAVE A NEED FOR ALTERNATIVE HOUSING IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS						
Ref	Local connection?	On Housing Register?	Household details	Reasons for need	Preferred home and tenure	Likely allocation / purchase
SC 8	Yes	No	Couple living in own 3 bed home	Disabled, cannot manage stairs; need adapted home	3 bed bungalow - Open market purchase (would also move to Dadlington)	3 bed bungalow - Open market purchase
SC 11	Yes	No	Single person living with family	Wants independent home	2 bed house - Open market purchase (would also move to Dadlington or Shenton)	2 bed house - Shared ownership

Ref	Local Connection?	On Housing Register?	Household details	Reasons for need	Preferred home and tenure	Likely allocation / purchase
SC 16	Yes	No	Living with family	Couple setting up home together; want independent home	3 / 4 bed house - Open market purchase	Insufficient financial information provided
D 24	Yes	No	Living with family	Wants independent home	2 bed house - Open market purchase (would also move to Sutton Cheney or Shenton)	2 bed house - Shared ownership
D 30	Yes	No	Living with family	Wants independent home	2 bed house / flat - Open market purchase / private rent / shared ownership (would also move to Sutton Cheney or Shenton)	2 bed house - Shared ownership
D 36	Yes	No	Single person living in own home	Present home too large and expensive; wants to be closer to family for health reasons; wants to be closer to employment	2 / 3 bed house / bungalow - Open market purchase (would also move to Sutton Cheney, Shenton or away from the village)	2 bed house - Open market purchase (but not new build so discount from final analysis)

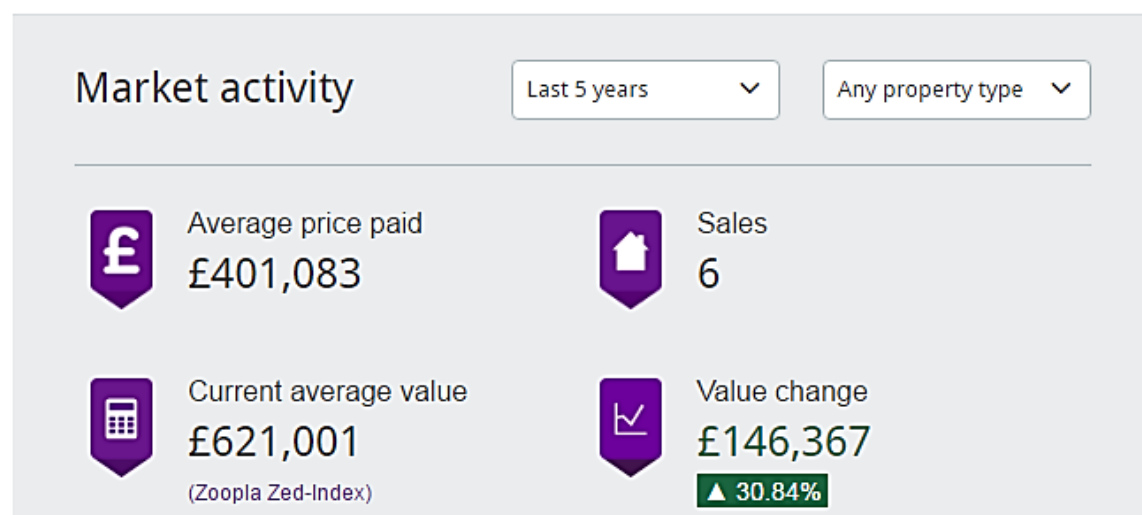
Ref	Local Connection?	On Housing Register?	Household details	Reasons for need	Preferred home and tenure	Likely allocation / purchase
Sh 10	Yes	No	Couple living in privately rented home	Present home too large and expensive; cannot manage stairs and need permanent home	2 bed house / bungalow / flat - Affordable rented (would also move to Sutton Cheney, or Dadlington)	2 bed bungalow - Affordable rented

RESPONDENTS THAT DID NOT COMPLETE A SURVEY FORM BUT ARE ON HINCKLEY & BOSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL'S HOUSING REGISTER AND HAVE BEEN ASSESSED AS BEING IN IMMEDIATE HOUSING NEED

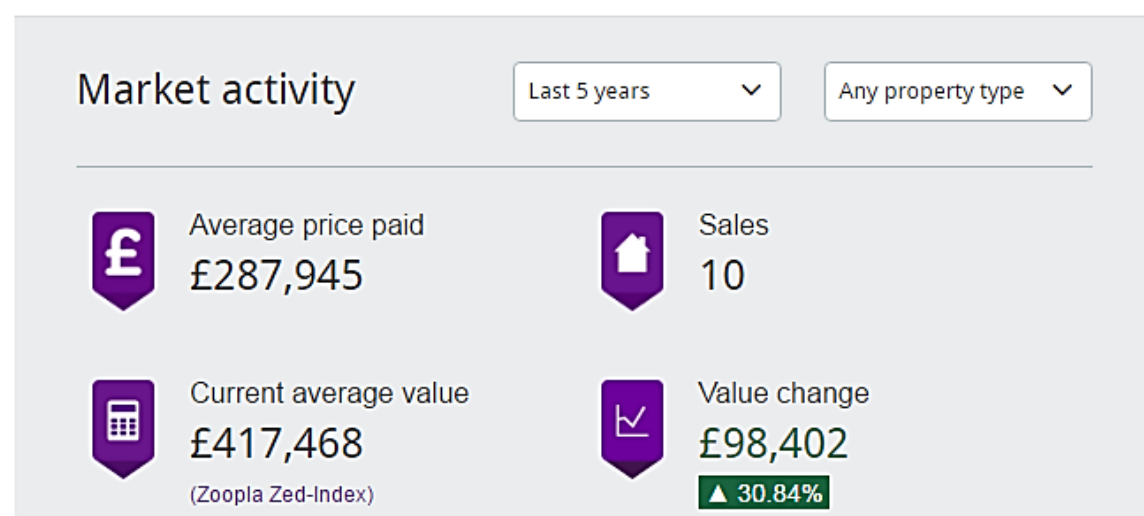
	Local Connection?	On Housing Register?	Household details	Reasons for need	Likely allocation
	Yes (Sutton Cheney)	Yes	Single/ couple	Unsuitably housed	1 bed home - affordable rented
	Yes (Sutton Cheney)	Yes	Family	Unsuitably housed	3 bed home - affordable rented
	Yes (Dadlington)	Yes	Family	Unsuitably housed	2 bed home - affordable rented
	Yes (Dadlington)	Yes	Family	Unsuitably housed	3 bed home - affordable rented

ii) House price trends

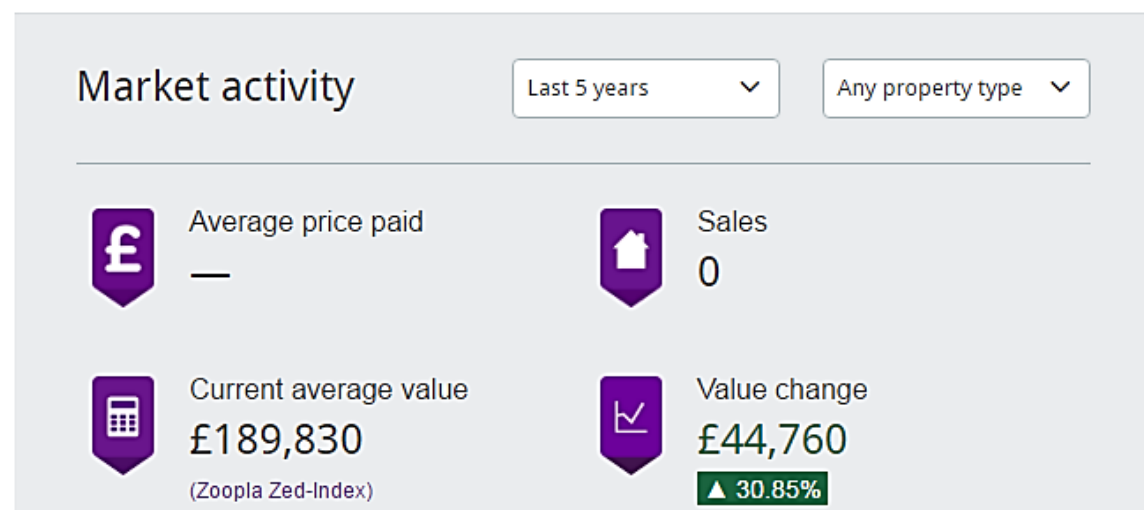
Area guide for Sutton Cheney



Area guide for Dadlington

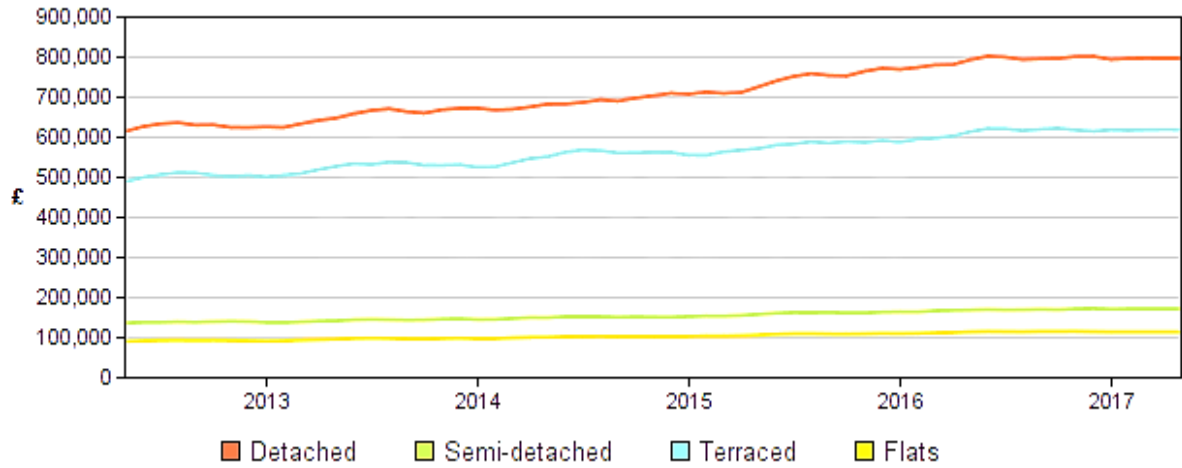


Area guide for Shenton

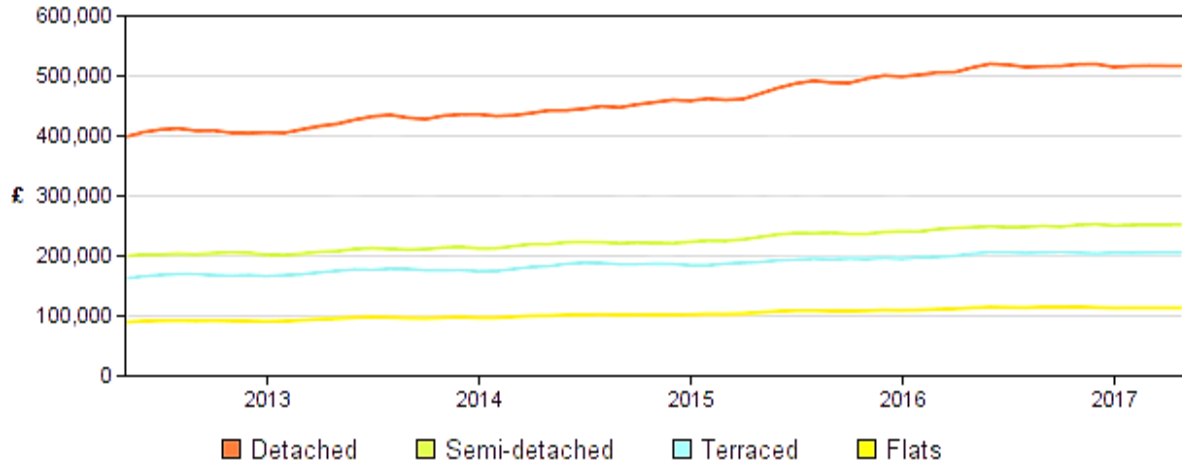


Property prices in the village have, overall, increased over the past 5 years. During that period prices have increased by an average of 30.85% which means an increases of £146,397 in Sutton Cheney, £98,402 in Dadlington and £44,760 in Shenton.

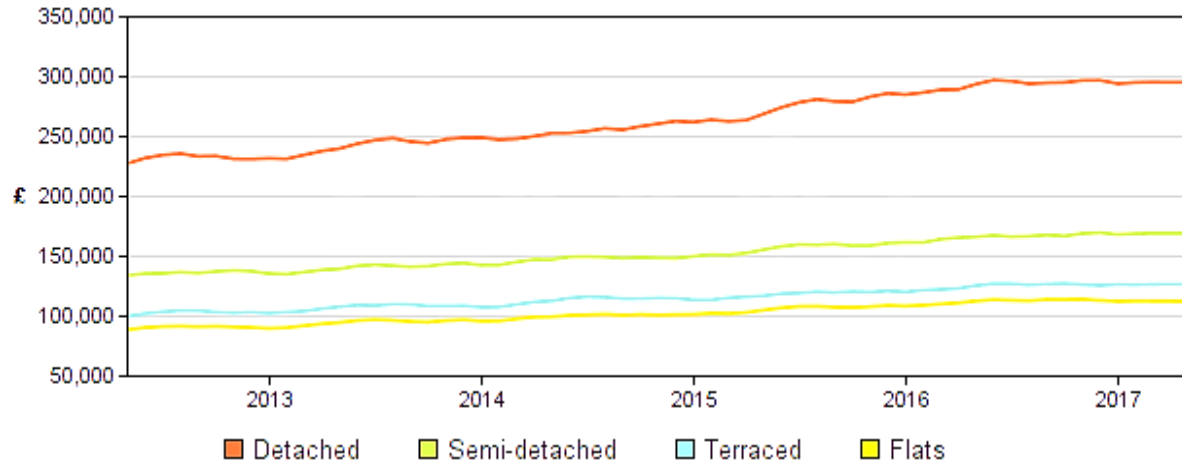
Value trends in Sutton Cheney, Nuneaton



Value trends in Dadlington, Nuneaton



Value trends in Shenton, Nuneaton



iii) Local context - properties for sale

By way of local context, the tables below shows prices of properties that were for sale or private rent in the three villages in May 2017 (source: www.zoopla.com).

Current asking prices in Sutton Cheney

Average: **£699,750**

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	£399,500 (1)	-
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	£399,500 (1)	-

Current asking rents in Sutton Cheney

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	-	-
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	-	-

Current asking prices in Dadlington

Average: **£550,000**

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	-	£550,000 (2)
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	-	£550,000 (2)

Current asking rents in Dadlington

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	-	-
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	-	-

Current asking prices in Shenton

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	-	-
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	-	-

Current asking rents in Shenton

Property type	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 beds	5 beds
Houses	-	-	-	-	-
Flats	-	-	-	-	-
All	-	-	-	-	-

There are currently only 3 properties for sale all of which are 4 or 5 bed houses with the 'cheapest' guide prices being around £400,000. There are currently no homes for rent in any of the villages.

iv) Local context - properties sold

Property value data/graphs for Sutton Cheney

Property type	Avg. current value	Avg. £ per sq ft.	Avg. # beds	Avg. £ paid (last 12m)
Detached	£795,159	-	3.7	-
Semi-detached	£169,852	-	3.0	-
Terraced	£616,843	-	3.7	-
Flats	-	-	-	-

Property value data/graphs for Dadlington

Property type	Avg. current value	Avg. £ per sq ft.	Avg. # beds	Avg. £ paid (last 12m)
Detached	£515,110	£392	4.1	-
Semi-detached	£250,675	-	2.8	£217,500
Terraced	£203,865	-	-	-
Flats	-	-	-	-

No data available for Shenton due to low levels of property turnover

Affordability is calculated using a mortgage multiplier of 3.5 times household income with a 20% deposit.

The average property price for actual sales over the past 12 months is not available due to low turnover levels. There have only been 16 sales in the last 5 years; 6 of which were in Sutton Cheney; 10 of which were in Dadlington; and none were in Shenton.

The average current value of properties for Sutton Cheney and Dadlington can be seen in the left hand column of the charts above. Based on the affordability criteria explained above, to purchase a terraced house at the average price in Dadlington (£203,865) would require a deposit of over £40,000 and income in excess of £46,000 per annum. To afford the average valued semi detached house in Sutton Cheney (£169,852) would require a deposit of almost £35,000 and an income of almost £40,000 per annum.

It should be noted that these affordability figures should be viewed in the context that the actual sales numbers in each of the villages is very low each year.

Appendix 2 - Respondent details

A total of 238 survey forms were distributed (67 to Sutton Cheney; 118 to Dadlington; and 53 to Shenton) and 67 were received in return (18 from Sutton Cheney; 37 from Dadlington; and 12 from Shenton), giving an overall return rate of 28% against the number distributed. Individual village response rates were 27% in Sutton Cheney; 31% in Dadlington; and 23% in Shenton.

In our experience these are average levels of responses for a survey of this type in a Parish of this size.

i) Household type

Question 1 of the questionnaire asked village residents to indicate the type of household they are.

SUTTON CHENEY

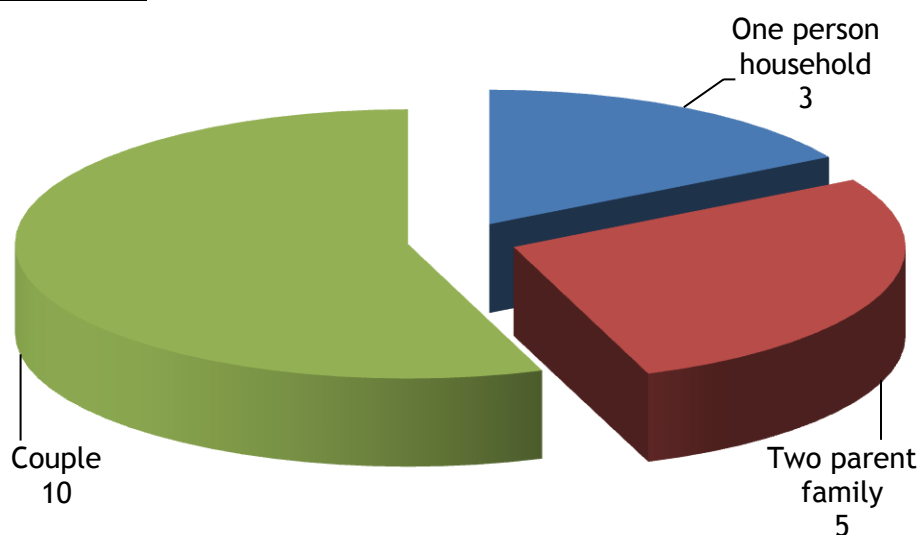


Fig 1.1a - Household type (Sutton Cheney)

The chart above (fig 1.1a), shows the breakdown of households that responded to the survey.

The largest number of responses was from households containing couples; 55% of total responses were from this group.

28% of responses came from two parent families and the remaining 17% from one person households.

DADLINGTON

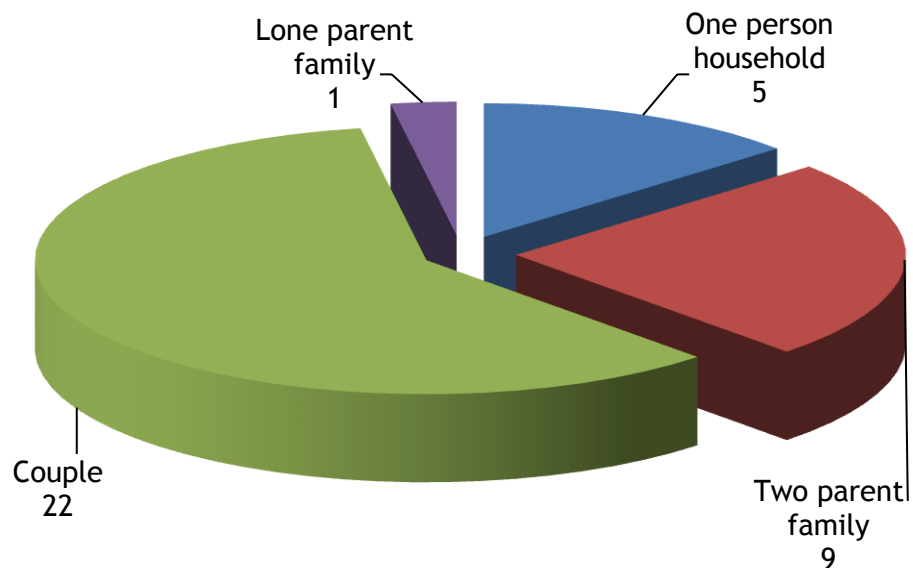


Fig 1.1b - Household type (Dadlington)

The breakdown of Dadlington households that responded to the survey can be seen at fig 1.1b.

The largest number of responses was from households containing couples; 59% of total responses were from this group.

27% of responses came from families (24% two parent families; 3% lone parent families) and the remaining 14% from one person households.

SHENTON

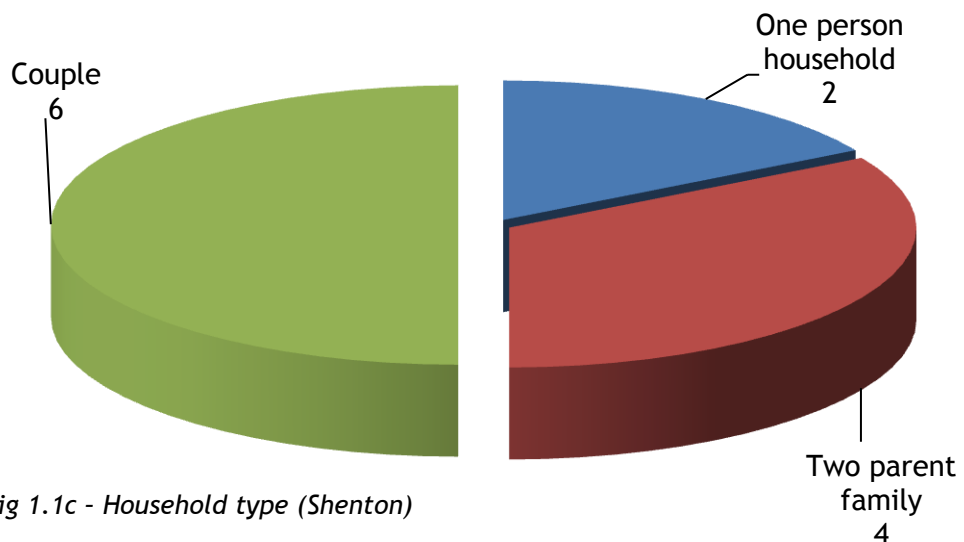


Fig 1.1c - Household type (Shenton)

Fig 1.1c, above, shows the household makeup of responses that were received from Shenton.

The largest number of responses was from 'couple' households (50%). 33% of responses came from two parent families and 17% from one person households.

ii) Tenure of all respondents

The current household tenure of respondents was asked at question 3 and the results are given in the charts below:

SUTTON CHENEY

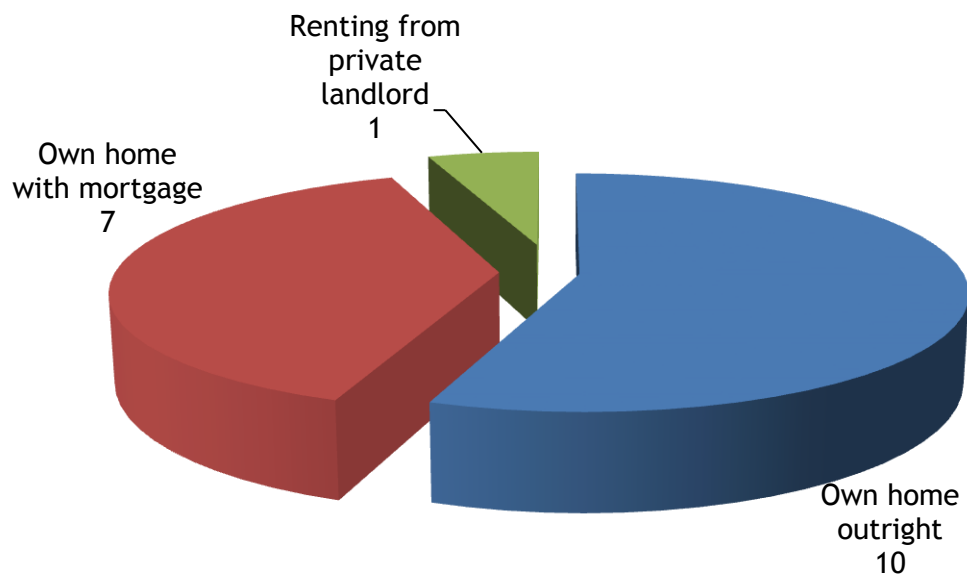


Fig 1.2a - Tenure of respondents (Sutton Cheney)

It shows that 'owner-occupiers' were by far the largest tenure group accounting for 95% of replies (56% of total survey respondents owned their home outright and have no outstanding mortgage on their property and 39% have a mortgage on their home).

5% of respondents live in privately rented accommodation.

DADLINGTON

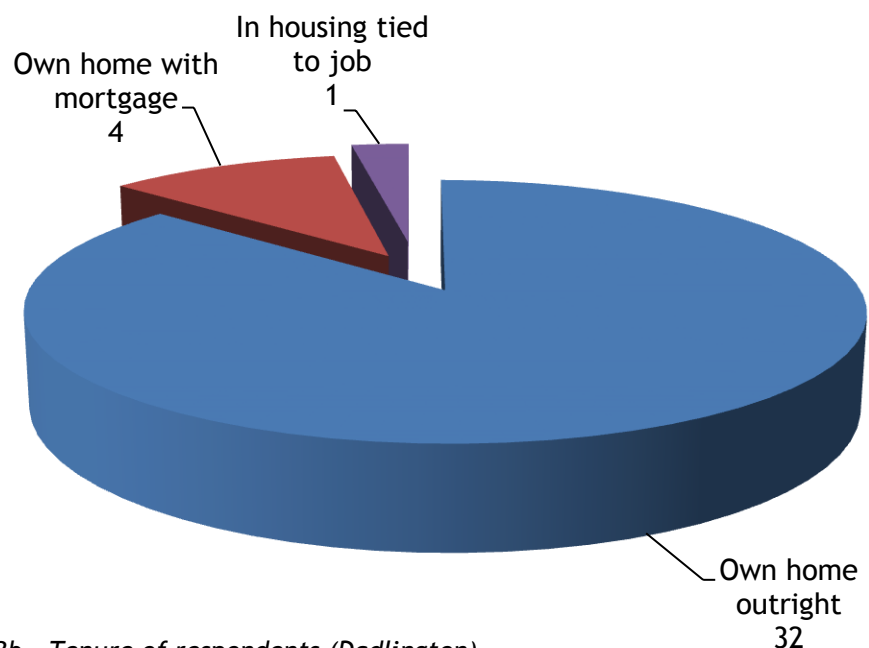


Fig 1.2b - Tenure of respondents (Dadlington)

The largest number of responses came from owner occupiers with 97% of responses coming from this tenure group (86% of total responses came from those that owned their home outright whilst 11% of total responses were from households that own their home and have a mortgage).

The remaining response (3%) came from a household whose home is tied to their employment.

SHENTON

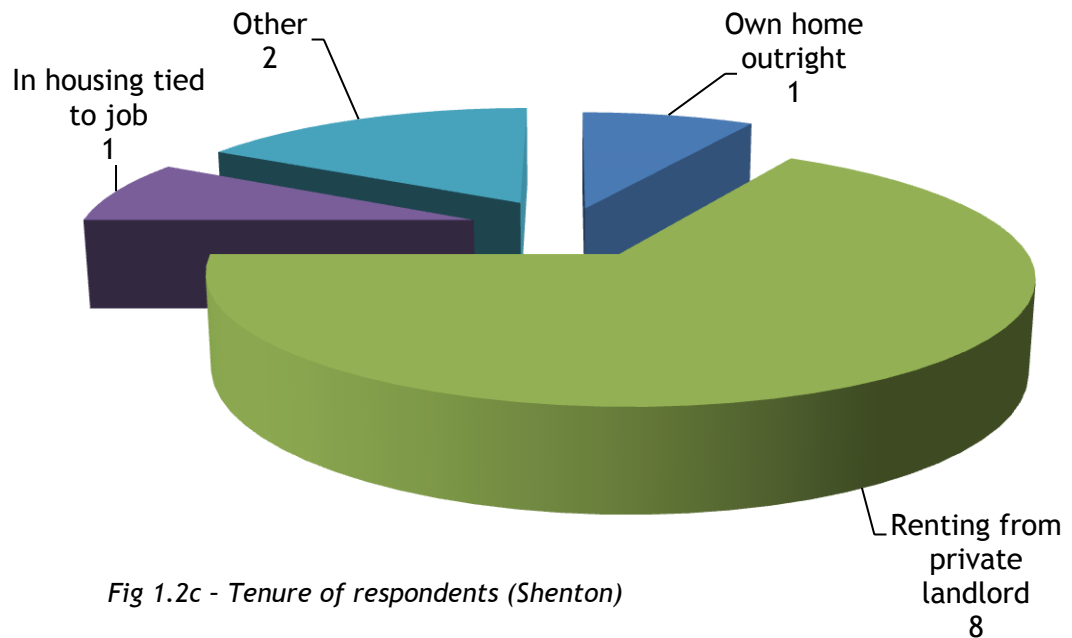


Fig 1.2c - Tenure of respondents (Shenton)

Fig 1.2c clearly shows that those renting from a private landlord were the largest tenure group. 67% of replies came from this group.

17% of responses came from those who classed their tenure as 'other'; 8% live in housing tied to their employment; and 8% live in a home that they own outright.

iii) Property Types

Questions 4 and 5 asked about size and type of home. The following chart (figs 1.3) details the type of property that respondents currently reside in:

SUTTON CHENEY

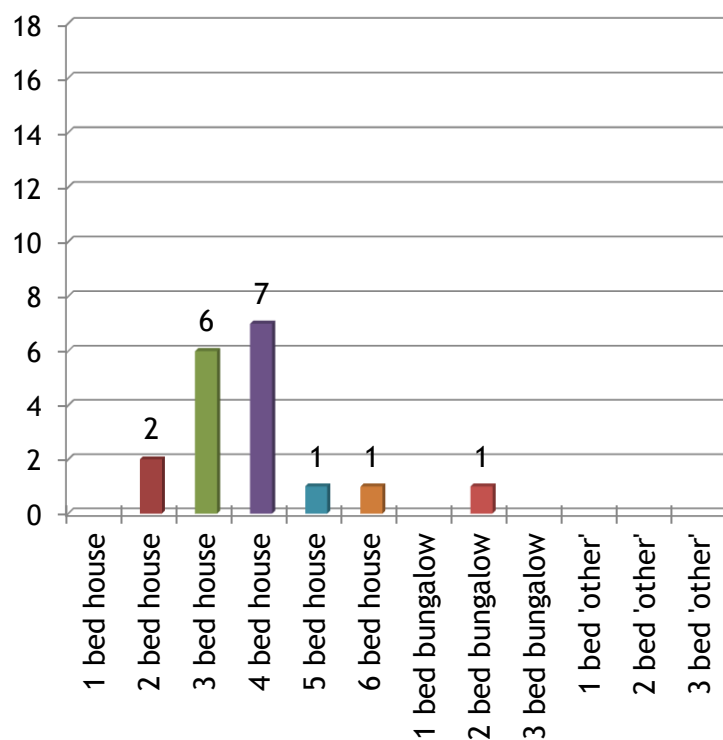


Fig 1.3a - Property types (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 1.3a shows that 94% live in a house and 6% live in a bungalow.

Those living in 4 bedroom houses were the largest groups (39%), followed by those living in 3 bedroom houses (33%).

DADLINGTON

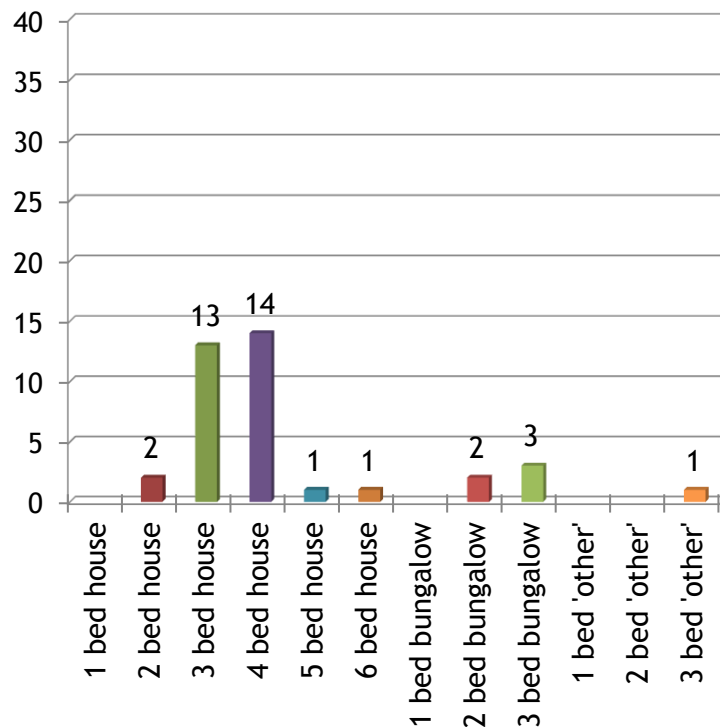


Fig 1.3b - Property types (Dadlington)

Fig 1.3b shows that 83% live in a house; 14% live in a bungalow; and the remaining response (3%) lives in a home they describe as 'other'.

Those living in 4 bedroom houses were the largest groups (38%), followed by those living in 3 bedroom houses (35%).

SHENTON

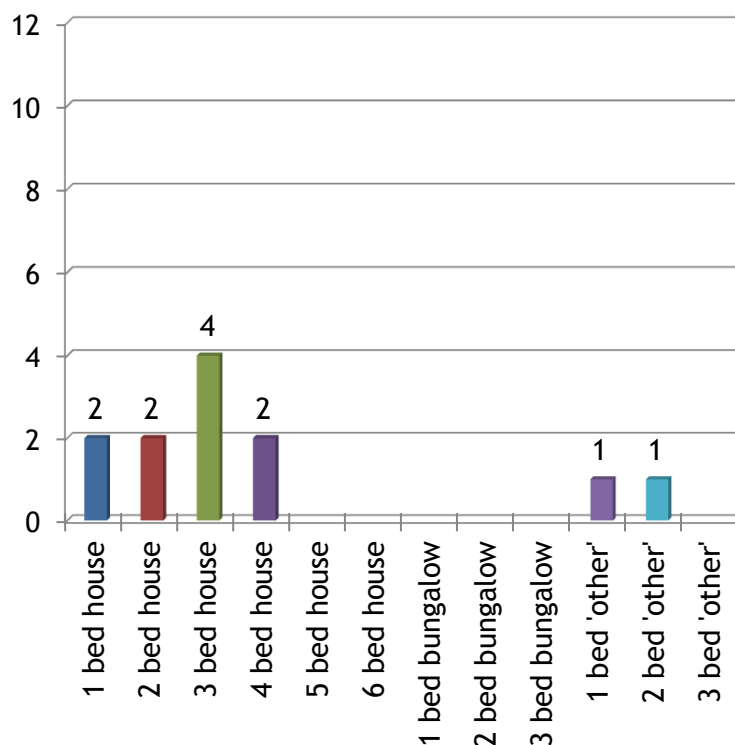


Fig 1.3c - Property types (Shenton)

It can be seen that 83% of responses came from those living in a house; the remaining two responses (17%) lives in a home they describe as 'other'.

Those living in 3 bedroom houses were the largest group of respondents (33%), followed by those living in 1, 2, and 4 bedroom houses (17% each).

iv) Length of residence in village

The length of time that respondents have lived in their village was asked at question 6. The responses are given in the charts below:

SUTTON CHENEY

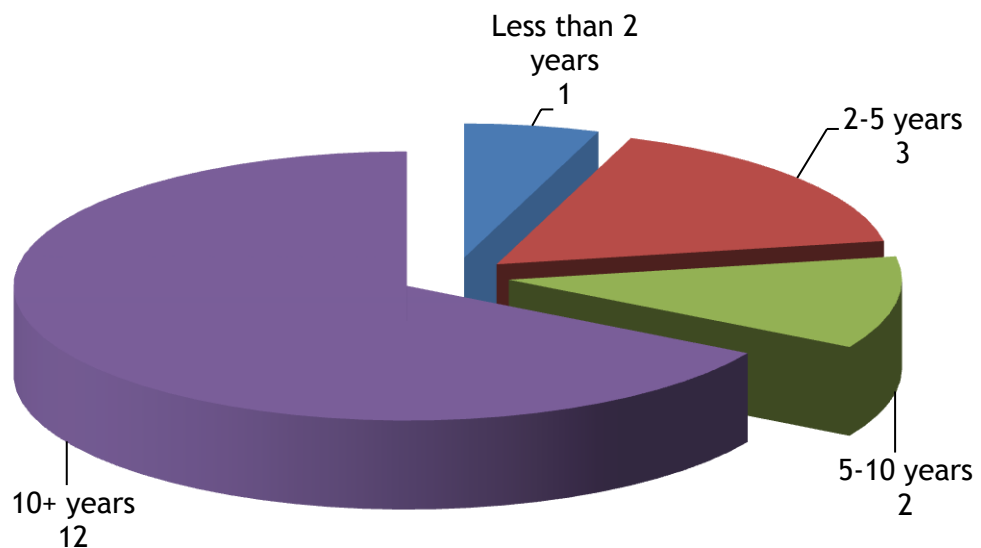


Fig 1.4a- Length of residence in village (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 1.4a shows that 55% of completed surveys came from households that have lived in the village for over 10 years.

18% of respondents have lived in Sutton Cheney for between 5 and 10 years, 15% have been there for between 2 and 5 years and 8% of responses came from those who have lived in the village for less than 2 years.

DADLINGTON

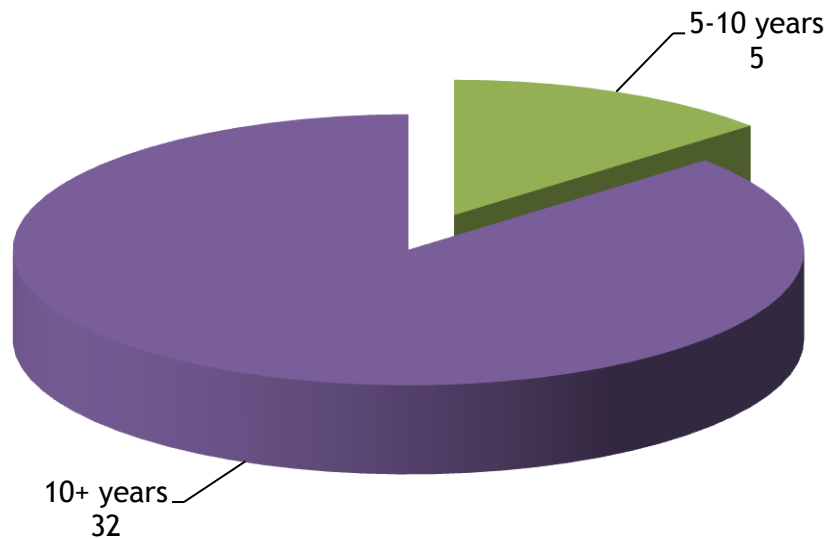


Fig 1.4b- Length of residence in village (Dadlington)

It can be seen from fig 1.4b that all respondents have lived in Dadlington for at least 5 years.

86% of respondents have lived in the village for over 10 years and the remaining 14% have lived in Dadlington for between 5 and 10 years.

SHENTON

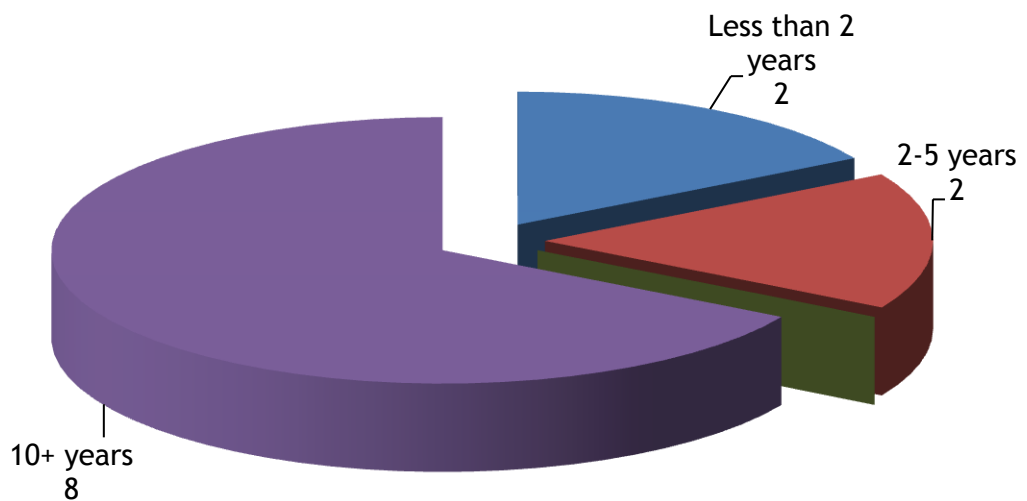


Fig 1.4c- Length of residence in village (Shenton)

Respondents that have lived in Shenton for more than 10 years accounted for 67% of responses.

Fig 1.4c also shows that 17% of respondents have lived in the village for between 2 and 5 years and the remaining 17% have lived in Dadlington for less than 2 years.

v) Type of housing required in the village

Question 7 of the survey asked for opinions on the types of housing that respondents believe are needed in the villages. The results are given in the charts below.

It should be noted that respondents were able to tick as many options as they felt appropriate, hence the total number is higher than the number of individual responses received.

SUTTON CHENEY

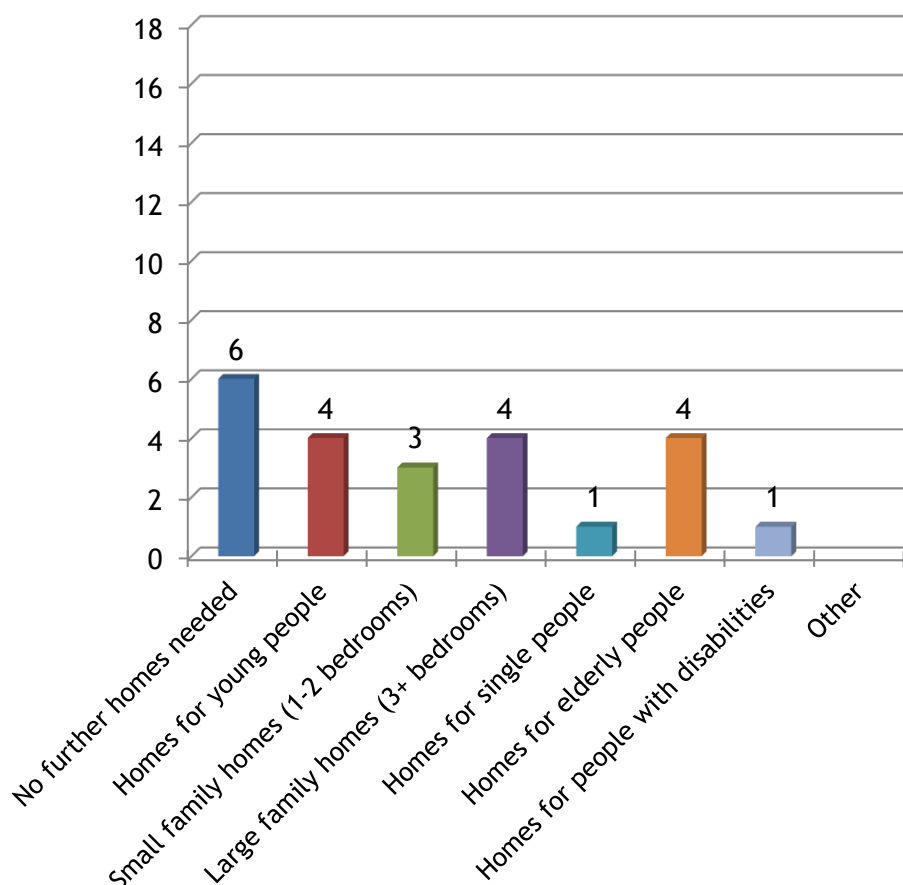


Fig 1.5a - Type of housing needed in the village (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 1.5a shows that 33% of respondents thought that no further homes were needed in Sutton Cheney.

Of those that believed more homes were needed, the most popular choices were:

- Homes for young people (22%)
- Small family homes (22%)
- Homes for elderly people (22%)

DADLINGTON

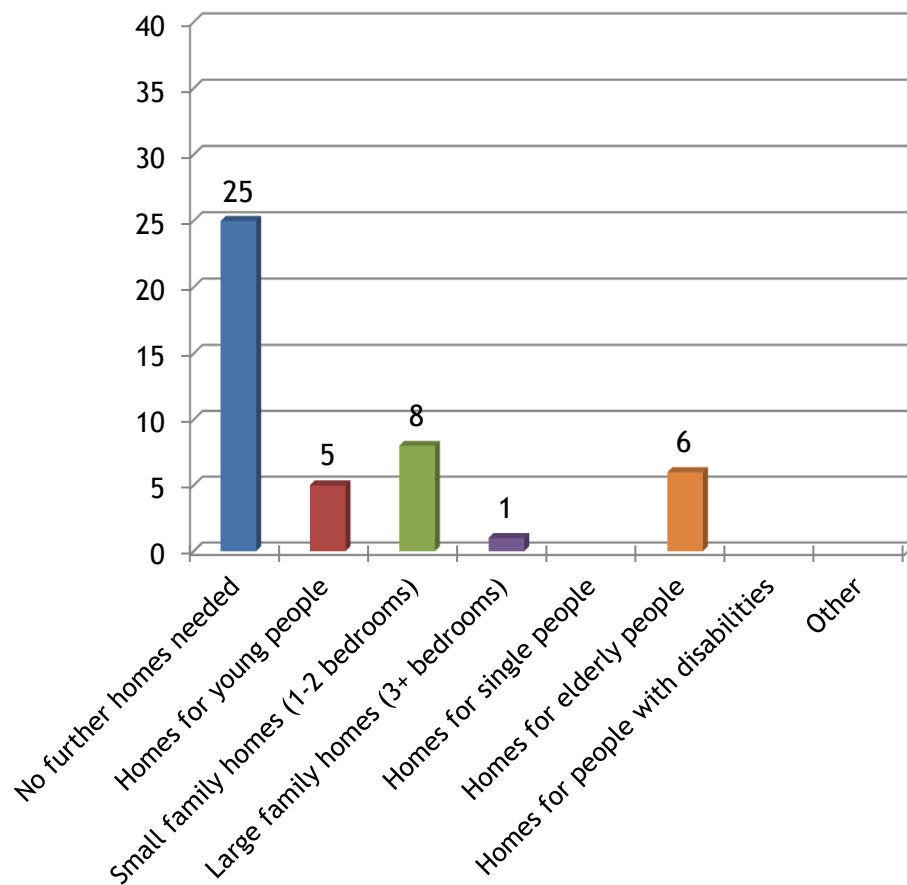


Fig 1.5b - Type of housing needed in the village (Dadlington)

Fig 1.5b shows that 68% of respondents from Dadlington thought that no further homes were needed in the village.

Of those that believed more homes were needed, the most popular choices were:

- Small family homes (22%)
- Homes for elderly people (16%)
- Homes for young people (14%)

SHENTON

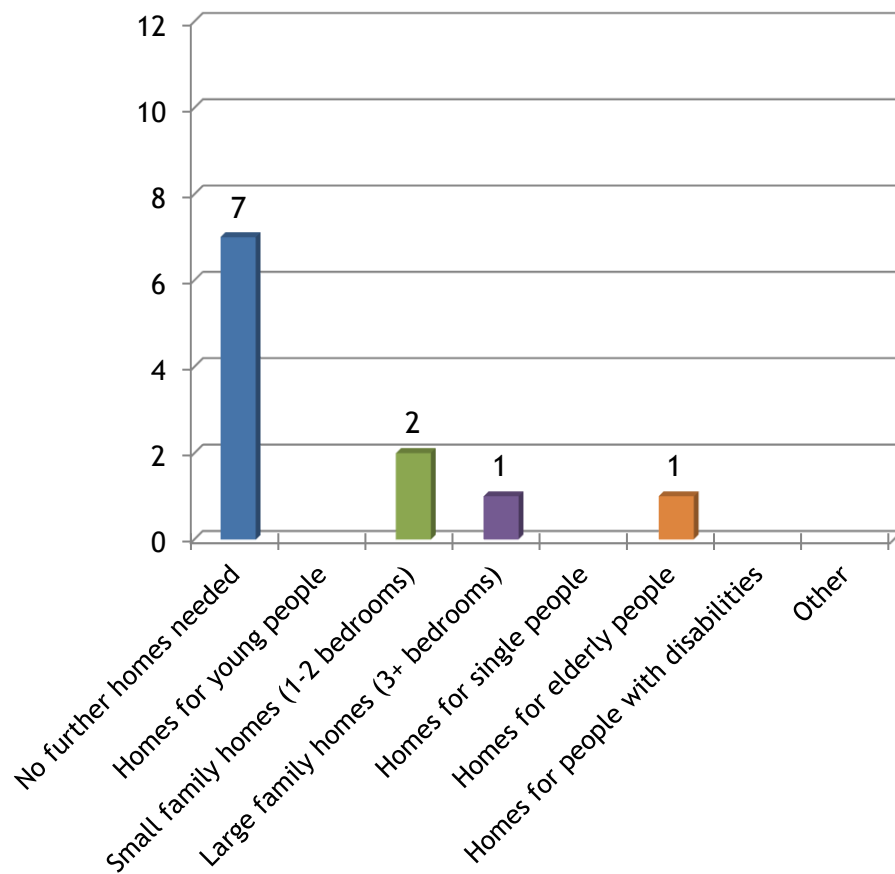


Fig 1.5c - Type of housing needed in the village (Shenton)

58% of respondents thought that no further homes were needed in Shenton.

Of those that believed more homes were needed, the most popular choice was:

- Small family homes (17%)

vi) **Requirements for new homes**

Respondents were asked at question 8 whether anyone living in their household has a need to set up home separately in the village in the next 5 years.

SUTTON CHENEY

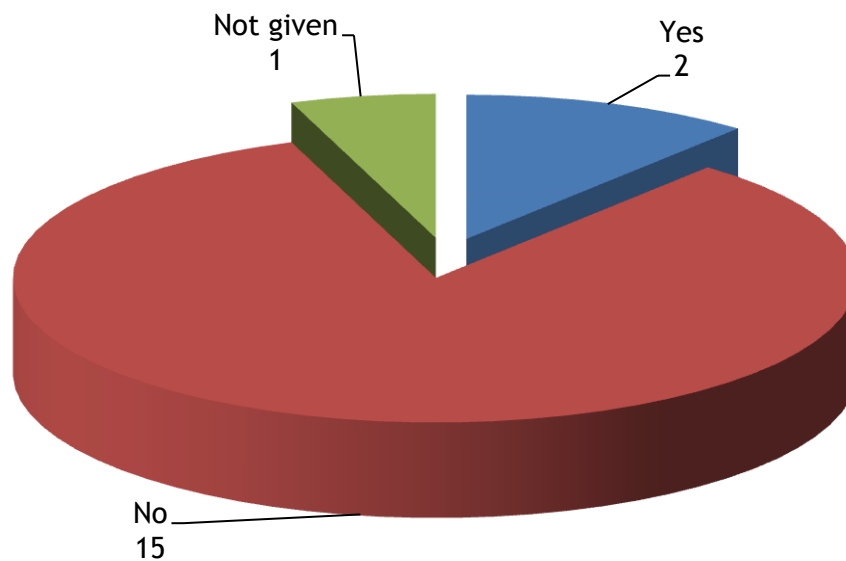


Fig 1.6a -New homes required from within household - (Sutton Cheney)

It can be seen from fig 1.6a, above, that only 11 of respondents felt that someone within their household has a need to set up a separate home in the village in the next 5 years.

DADLINGTON

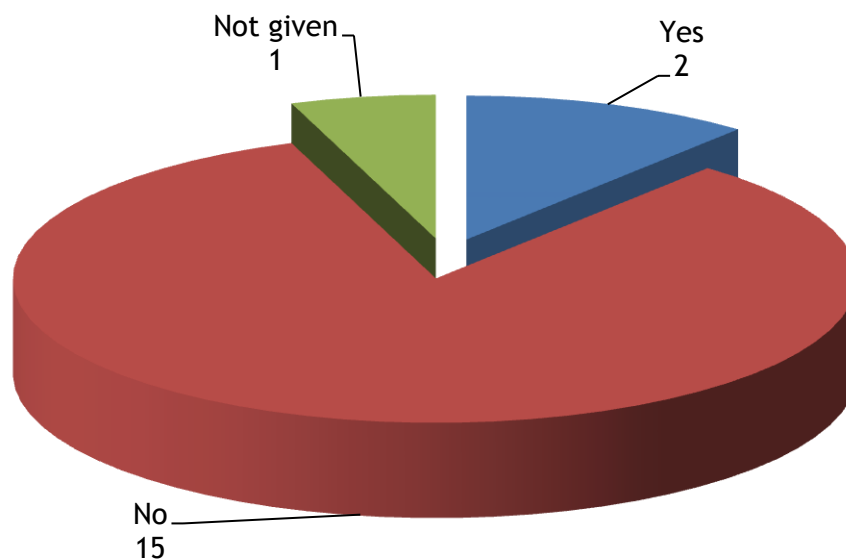


Fig 1.6b -New homes required from within household - (Dadlington)

Fig 1.6b, above, shows that only 2 respondents felt that someone within their household has a need to set up a separate home in the village in the next 5 years.

SHENTON

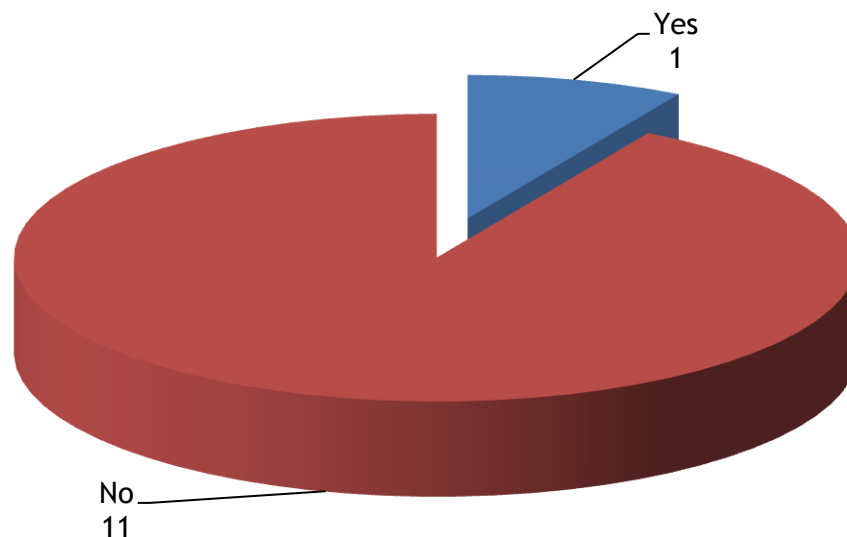


Fig 1.6c -New homes required from within household - (Shenton)

The chart above, fig 1.6c, shows that only 1 of respondent felt that someone within their household has a need to set up a separate home in the village in the next 5 years.

vii) Migration and reasons for leaving

Question 8 also asked whether respondents had experienced former members of their household leaving the village over the last 5 years and, if so, what the reasons were for them leaving.

SUTTON CHENEY

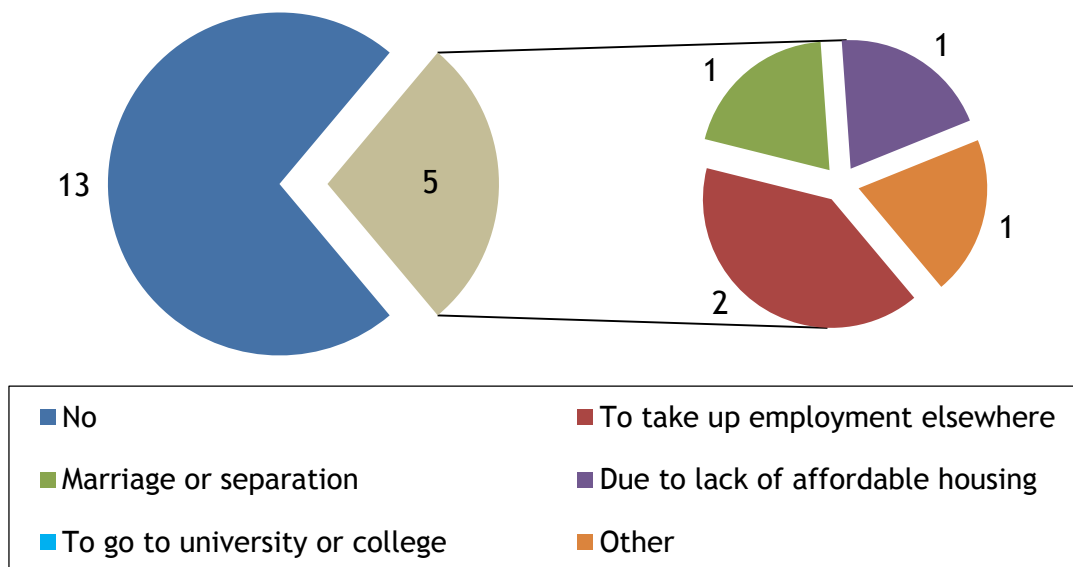


Fig 1.7a - Migration and reasons for leaving (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 1.7a shows that 28% of village residents who returned questionnaires were aware of other household members who have had to leave the Parish in the last 5 years.

The reasons for members of the households leaving can be seen in the chart above and it is worth noting that 1 case involved a lack of affordable housing.

DADLINGTON

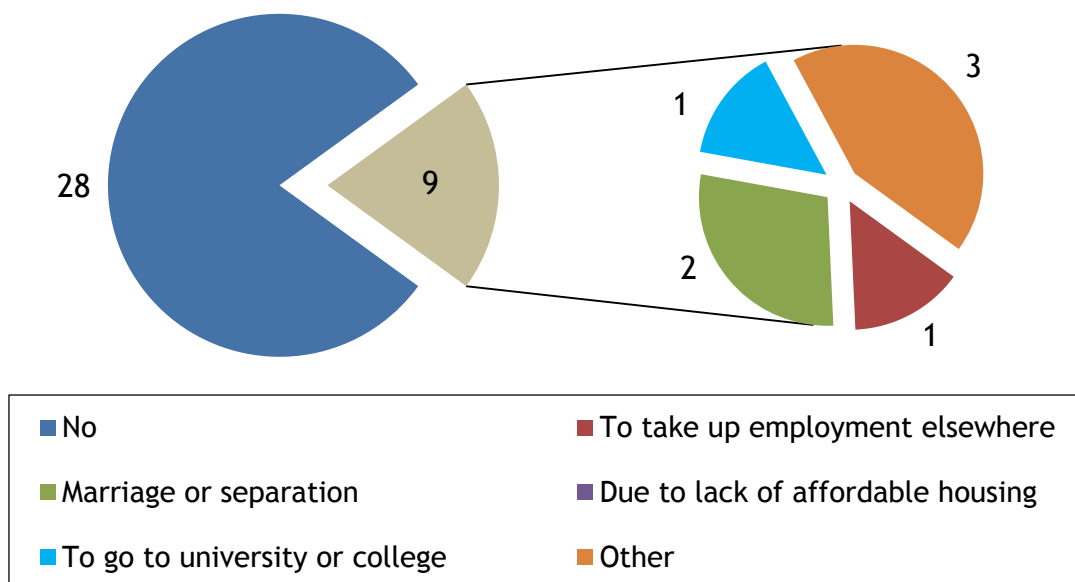


Fig 1.7b - Migration and reasons for leaving (Dadlington)

Fig 1.7b shows that 24% of village residents who responded knew of other household members who had left the village in the last 5 years for various reasons.

Those reasons can be seen in the chart above and it is worth noting that no cases were flagged up due to a lack of affordable housing.

SHENTON

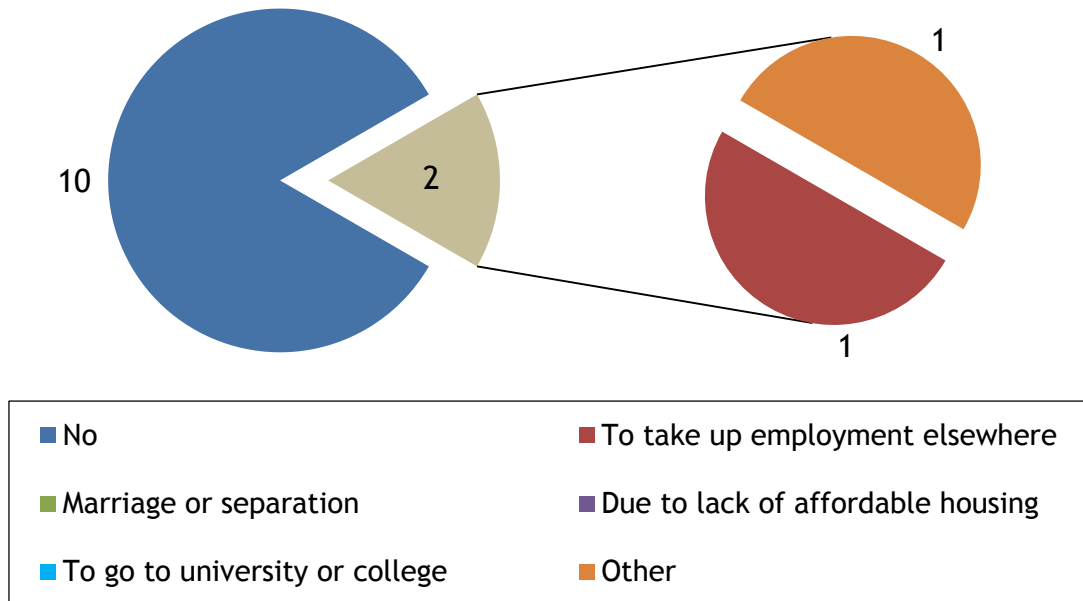


Fig 1.7c - Migration and reasons for leaving (Shenton)

It can be seen on Fig 1.7c, above, that 17% of village residents who returned questionnaires were aware of other household members who have had to leave the Parish in the last 5 years.

The reasons for members of the households leaving can be seen in the chart above and it is worth noting that there were no cases involving a lack of affordable housing.

viii) **Support for small number of homes to meet local peoples' needs**

A fundamental question in the survey was question 9 which asked whether people are in favour of a small number of new homes in the village to meet the housing needs of local people.

SUTTON CHENEY

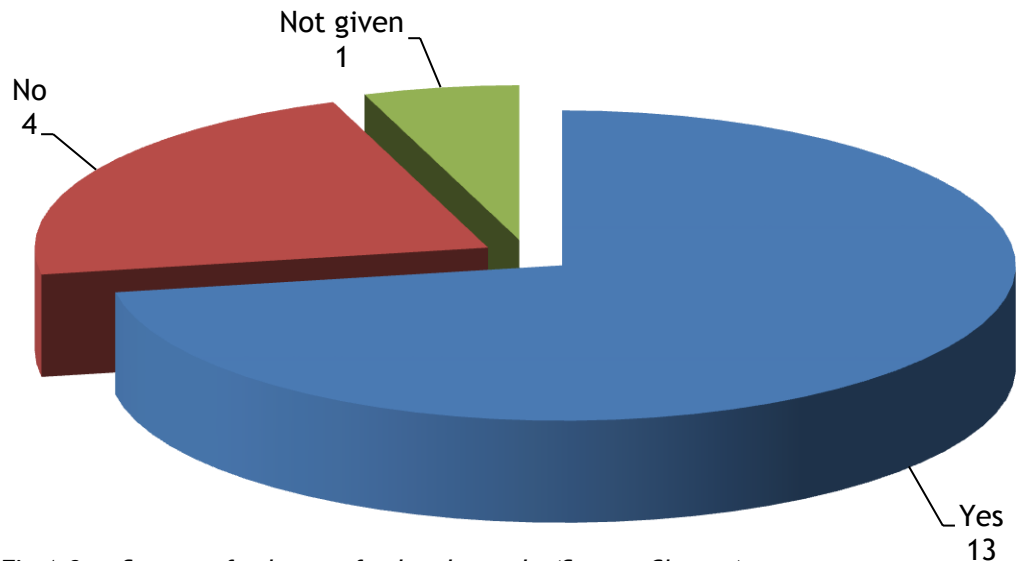


Fig 1.8a - Support for homes for local people (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 1.8a shows that 72% of respondents are in support of a small number of homes to meet local peoples' needs, while 22% said that they are not in support. 6% did not provide an answer to this question.

Of the 4 respondents who answered 'no', the three reasons specified were concerns over a strain on existing infrastructure, the worry over the loss of village identity and a feeling that there was enough development already.

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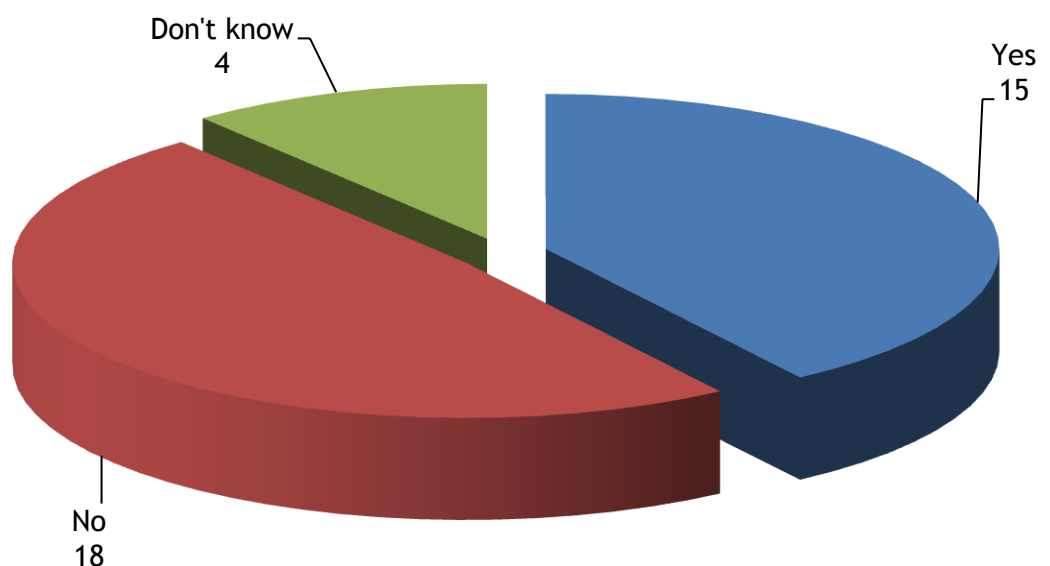


Fig 1.8b - Support for homes for local people (Dadlington)

It can be seen that 41% of respondents are in support of a small number of homes to meet local peoples' needs, while 49% said that they are not in support. 11% did not know at this time.

18 respondents would not be in favour of a small number of new homes in the village to meet the needs of local people; 5 different reasons were specified which were:

- Concerns over a strain on existing infrastructure (3 cases)
- Belief that there was enough development already (2 cases)
- Fears over the loss of village identity (1 case)
- Feeling that the village is big enough already (1 case)
- Aversion to further development on the countryside (1 case)

SHENTON

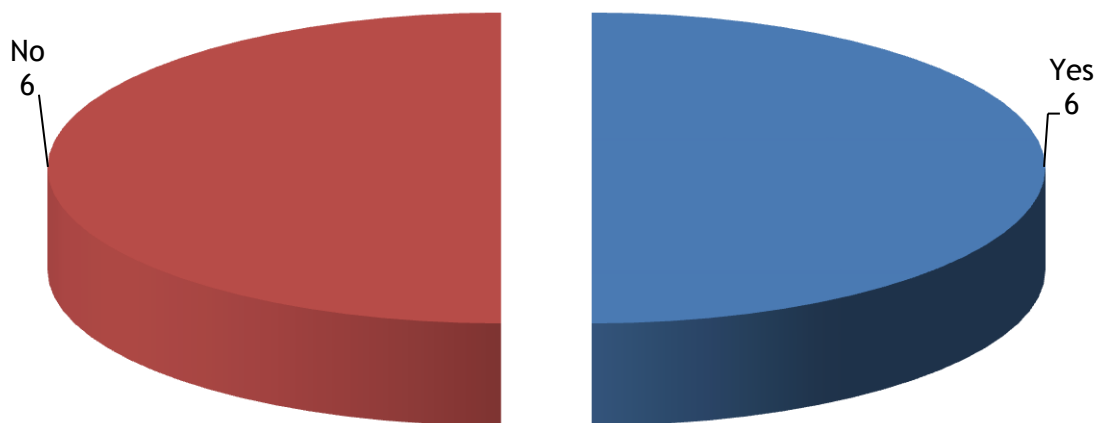


Fig 1.8c - Support for homes for local people (Shenton)

50% of respondents are in support of a small number of homes to meet local peoples' needs, while 50% said that they are not in support.

6 respondents would not be in favour of a small number of new homes in the village to meet the needs of local people; 4 reasons were specified which were:

- Fears over the loss of village identity (4 cases)

ix) Life in the village

The following two charts detail respondents' answers to the 'life in the village' questions.

The views expressed allow a picture of life within the village to be built up. This information can help assess whether a village can be considered desirable and sustainable. Ensuring that people will want to take up residency and live in a village both now and in the future are important factors when considering the provision of new homes.

The first question (question 19) asked village residents which of the 'positive' factors of life in the village best described their settlement.

SUTTON CHENEY

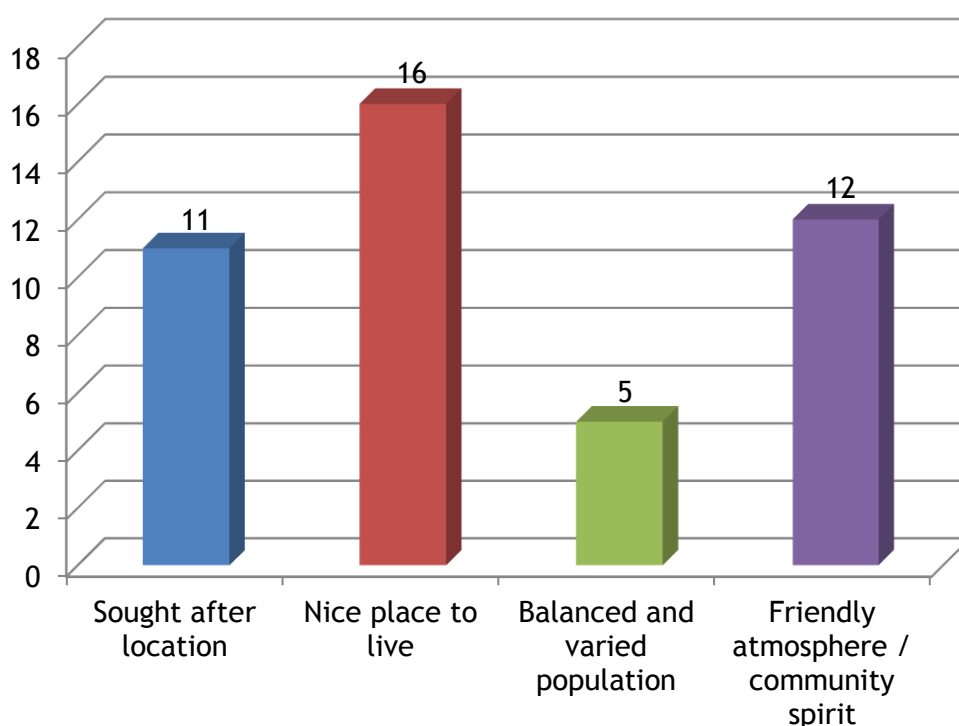


Fig 2.0a - Life in the village - positive factors (Sutton Cheney)

From fig 2.0a, above, it can be seen that many respondents hold positive views about life in Sutton Cheney, with 89% believing that the Parish is a nice place to live.

67% believe it has a friendly atmosphere/community spirit; 61% believe it is a sought after location in which to live.

Just 28% believe it has a balanced and varied population.

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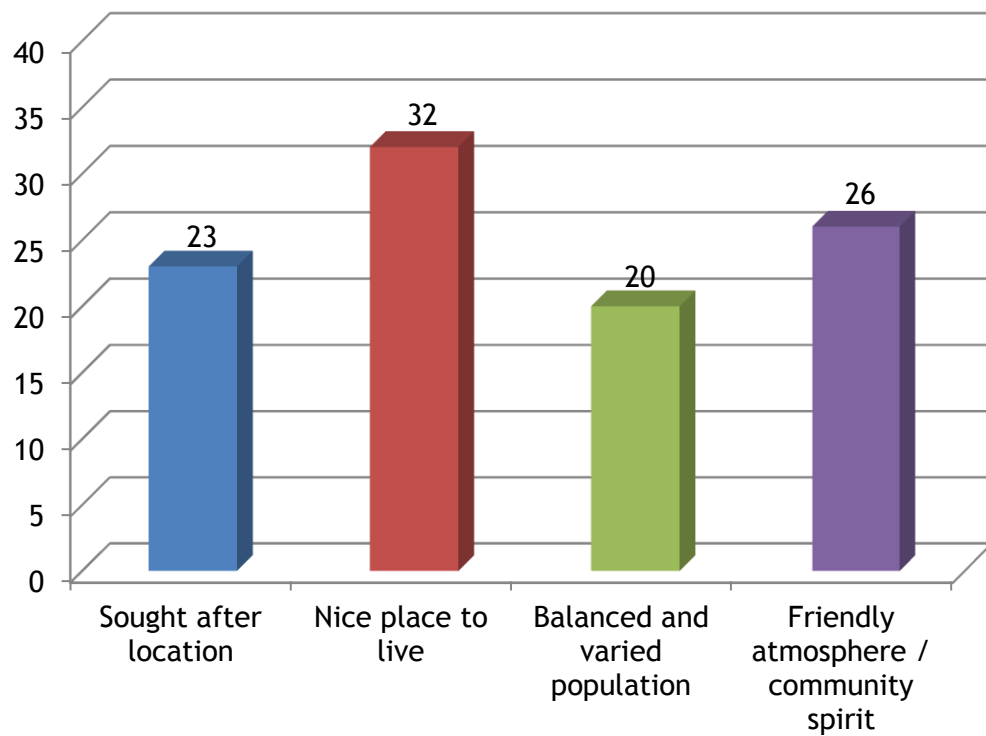


Fig 2.0b - Life in the village - positive factors (Dadlington)

Fig 2.0b shows that there is generally a positive feeling about life in Dadlington.

86% of responses felt that the village is a nice place to live; 70% believe it has a friendly atmosphere/community spirit; 62% believe it is a sought after location; and 54% believe it has a balanced and varied population.

SHENTON

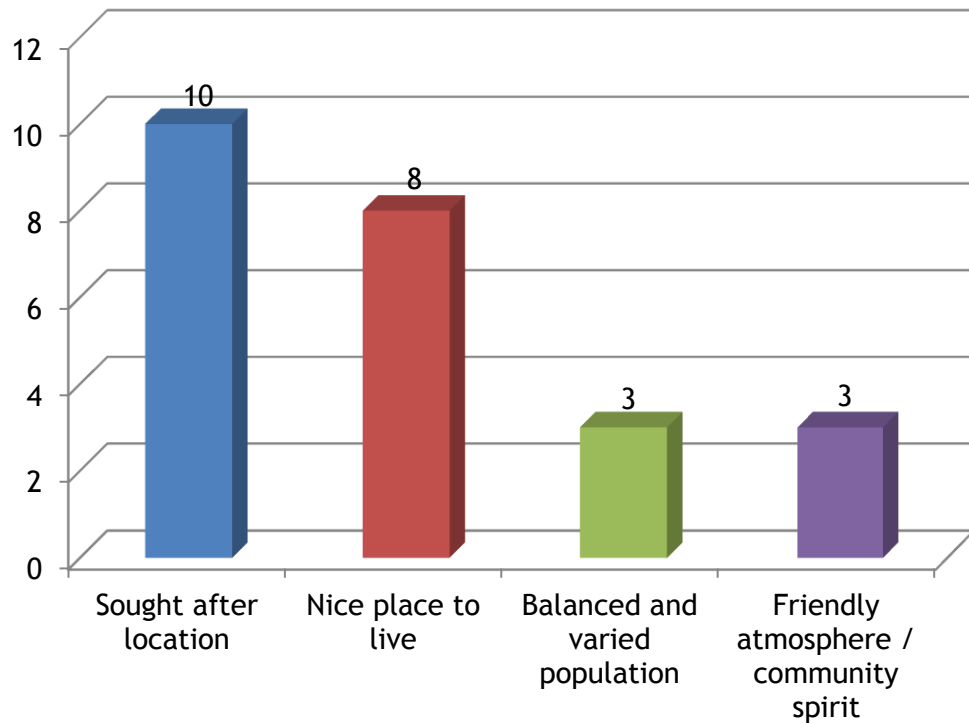


Fig 2.0c - Life in the village - positive factors (Shenton)

Responses shown on the chart above, fig 2.0c, give a picture of some positive and some not so positive views about life in Shenton.

83% of responses came from those who believe that the village is a nice place to live and 67% came from those that feel Shenton is a nice place to live.

25% believe it has a friendly atmosphere/community spirit and 25% think that it is a sought after location in which to live.

The second question (question 20) sought village residents' perceptions on the potentially negative aspects of life in the villages.

SUTTON CHENEY

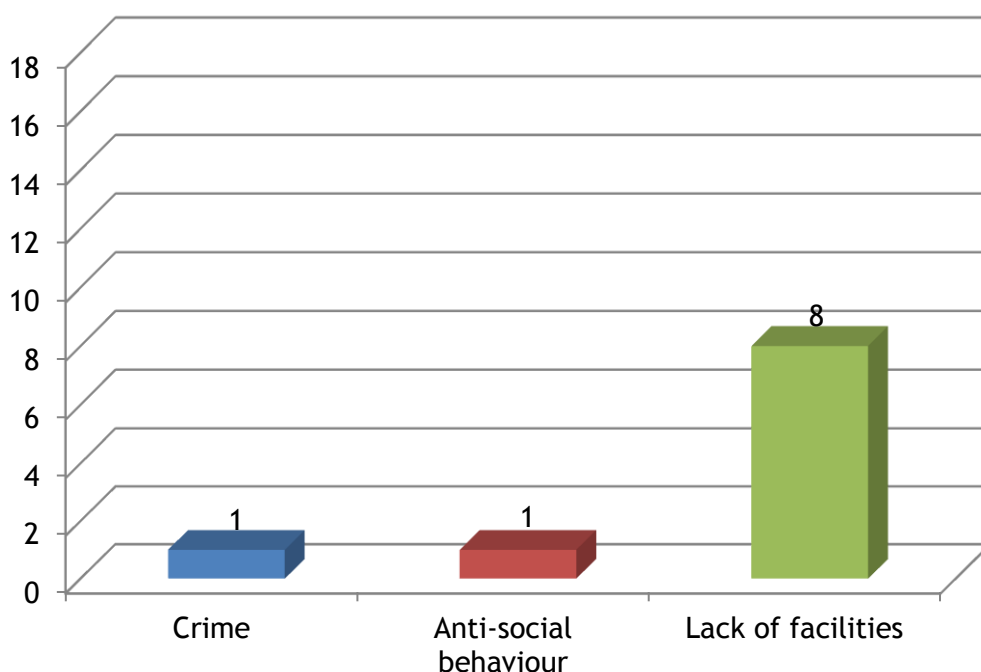


Fig 2.1a - Life in the village - negative factors (Sutton Cheney)

As can be seen from fig 2.1a above, some respondents consider that Sutton Cheney suffers from some of the 'negative factors' around a lack of facilities that affect many communities.

44% of respondents stated that there is a lack of facilities in the village.

Only 6% think that anti-social behaviour is a problem and just 6% believe that crime is a factor.

Some respondents provided further details around their thoughts on this question. Seven 'negative factors' were given in the responses and they were:

- The need for an improved bus service (4 cases)
- The need for a wider variety of shops (1 case)
- The need for Post Office services (1 case)
- The need for action of speeding traffic (1 case)

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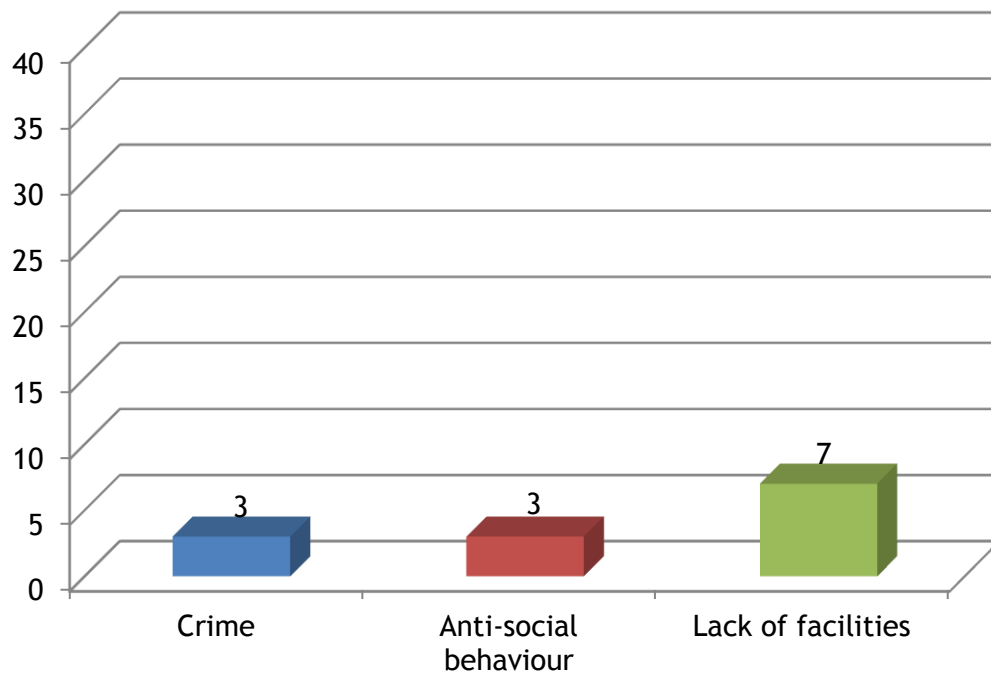


Fig 2.1b - Life in the village - negative factors (Dadlington)

Responses, again, mainly focused on the lack of facilities in the village.

19% of respondents stated that there is a lack of facilities in Dadlington.

Only 8% think that anti-social behaviour is a problem and just 8% believe that crime is a factor.

Some respondents provided further details around their thoughts on this question. Seven 'negative factors' were given in the responses and they were:

- The need for an improved bus service (4 cases)
- The need for a wider variety of shops (1 case)
- The need for a library (1 case)
- The need for action of speeding traffic (1 case)
- The need for action on Anti Social Behaviour (1 case)

SHENTON

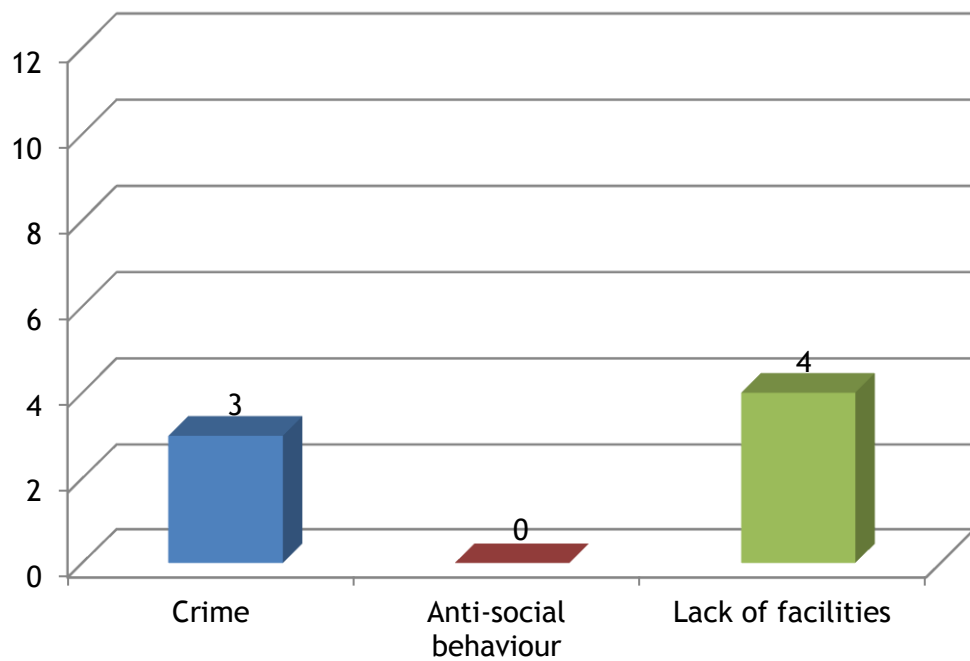


Fig 2.1c - Life in the village - negative factors (Shenton)

A small number of respondents consider that Sutton Cheney suffers from some of the 'negative factors' as can be seen by fig 2.1c, above.

33% of respondents stated that there is a lack of facilities in the Parish and 25% of replies came from households who felt that crime is a factor.

Nobody thought that anti-social behaviour is a problem.

Some respondents provided further details the issues they were alluding to when they flagged up that there was a lack of facilities in the village:

- The need for an improved bus service (3 cases)
- The need for an improved village hall / community facility (1 case)
- The need for increased Police presence / action (1 case)

x) Adequate housing in the village

Question 21 asks respondents if they feel that there is a lack of adequate housing.

SUTTON CHENEY

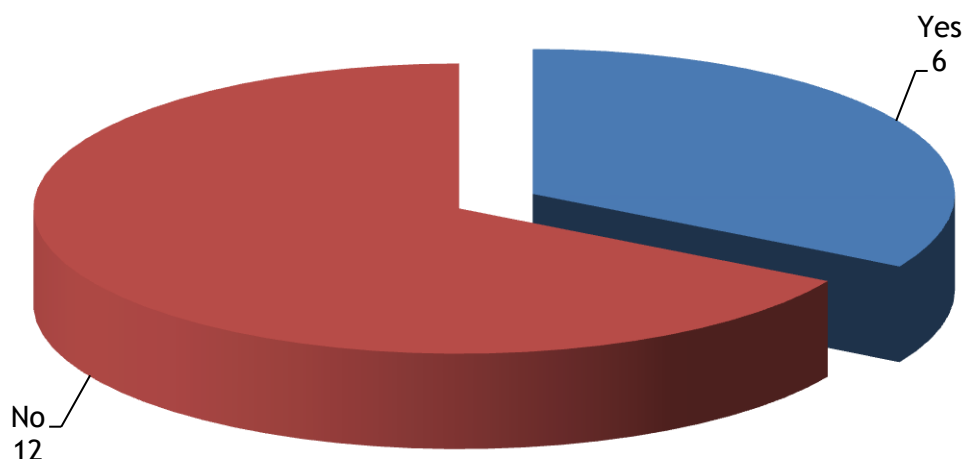


Fig 2.3a - A lack of adequate housing in the village (Sutton Cheney)

Fig 2.3a shows that 33% of respondents believe that there is a lack of adequate housing in Sutton Cheney, with 67% of respondents believing that there is not a lack of adequate housing.

Of the 6 responses who felt that the village had a lack of adequate housing specific comments are grouped below:

- Lack of affordable homes (1 case)
- Lack of small homes for the elderly/disabled (1 case)
- Lack of small/starter homes for young people (1 case)

DADLINGTON

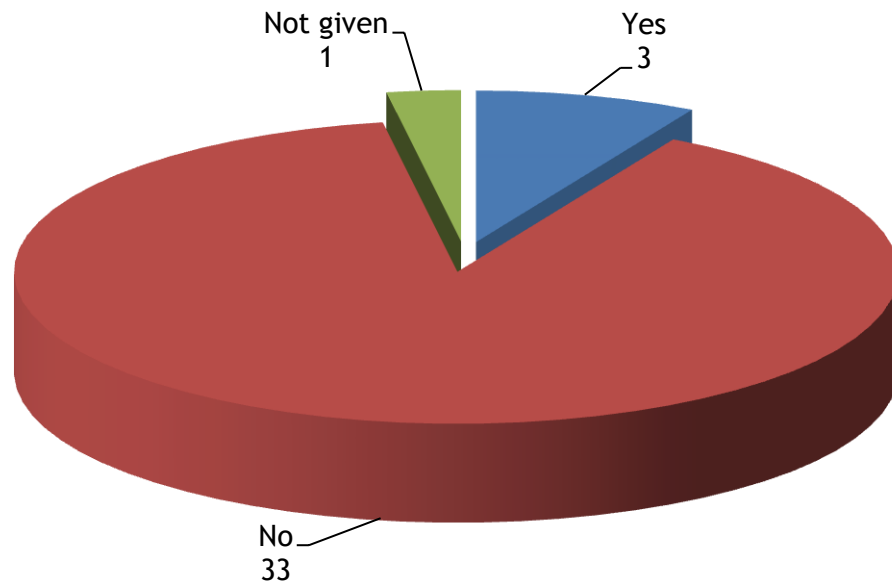


Fig 2.3b - A lack of adequate housing in the village (Dadlington)

Only 8% of respondents believe that there is a lack of adequate housing in Dadlington, whilst 89% of respondents believing that there is not a lack of adequate housing.

Of the 3 responses that made further comment on their feelings that the village had a lack of adequate housing, they were around:

- Lack of small/starter homes for young people (3 case)
- Lack of small homes for the elderly/disabled (1 case)

SHENTON

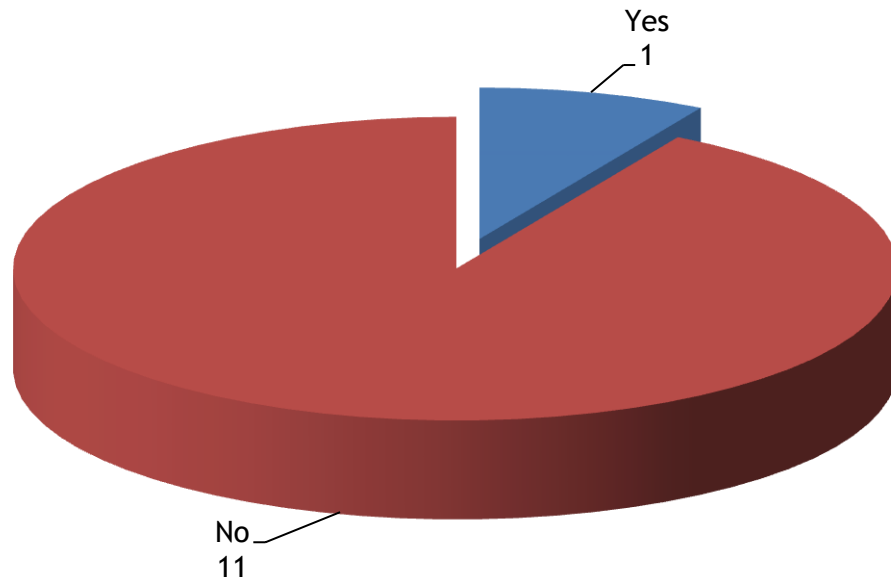


Fig 2.3c - A lack of adequate housing in the village (Shenton)

Just 8% of respondents believe that there is a lack of adequate housing in Dadlington, whilst 92% of respondents believing that there is not a lack of adequate housing.

The one response that felt there was a lack of types of housing did make further comment and specified the following types of housing:

- Lack of small/starter homes for young people (1 case)
- Lack of affordable homes (1 case)

Appendix 3 - Contact information

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