

Meeting Report 14th December 2020

1. Payments to be approved

Staff costs – salary payments, overtime and leave pay as per confidential cash book

2. Receipts and payments made since the last meeting

- Staff costs – salary payments, overtime and leave pay as per confidential cash book

Other payments

20/10/20	Came & Co (Ecclesiastical) - Insurance	£330.00
20/10/20	SALC - Payroll services April - September	£45.00
20/10/20	Mijan Ltd - internal audit fee	£70.00

3. Bank balances as of 1st December 2020

Current account: £2,620.41

Reserve account: £10,491.71 (bank statement not seen- figure taken from financial statement dated 13/07/20))

4. Regular payments

Payment	Annual cost
Staff costs	
Salaries and PAYE	As per confidential cash book
Admin Costs	
SALC subscription	£141
Subscription to Microsoft Office (1/6)	£10
Phone costs	£23
Rental of meeting room in the church	£230
ICO - data protection registration	£35
Clerk's expenses - mileage, stationery, postage	£60
Internal audit fee	£70
SALC payroll services	£54
Stationery - print cartridges (1/6)	£20
Maintenance costs	
West Suffolk Council - grass cutting	£200
Other payments	
Lackford Community Council - for village services	£400.00
Footpath licences	£5.00
Lackford PCC churchyard maintenance	£280.00

5. Possible additional payments

- Scribe financial software. This software is made for parish councils. It is very user friendly and generates a wide range of reports as well as reports for financial year end. The cost per annum is: £129 + VAT.

6. Setting up a website

Although Lackford Parish Council meets the requirements of the Transparency Code by posting information on the Lackford Blog, it is good practice for parish councils to have their own website to make them more accessible to residents and to make a range of information available to residents.

For an example of a parish council website for a village a similar size to Lackford, visit: <http://dalham.onesuffolk.net/>

A link to the Lackford blog could be included on the website.

The website hosting free from One Suffolk is £50 + VAT

7. Lackford Parish Council’s response to West Suffolk Council’s Issues and Option’s consultation

A local plan provides a vision for the growth and development of an area and policies, which set out the way that the plan aims to meet the housing, employment, social and community needs of an area while at the same time protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment. Balancing growth and development with protecting and enhancing our environment is often referred to as **sustainable development**.

It is a statutory requirement that local authorities produce a local plan for their area and keep it up to date.

This stage of the consultation is about making sure West Suffolk Council (WSC) has the right priorities and options. Details of where development could go will be looked at later in the process.

The next stage will be the **Preferred Options** draft of the plan. West Suffolk Council anticipates that consultation on this next stage of preparing the plan will take place towards the end of 2021.

Settlement hierarchy

A settlement hierarchy categorises settlements according to the range of services and facilities they offer, reflecting their level of sustainability. WSC has identified six potential types of place for West Suffolk in the draft hierarchy, from most to least sustainable:

- Towns
- Key service centres
- Local service centres
- Type A villages
- Type B villages
- Countryside

Lackford has been classed as **countryside** in the Local Plan as it is a small rural settlements with few or no services. Settlements will have no boundary and no sites will be allocated through the local plan.

Question: Is Lackford Parish Council happy with its current categorisation as countryside?

Although Lackford is classed as countryside, WSC has identified a number of local issues which may be relevant to Lackford.

Question: Would Lackford PC like to submit any comments about any of the issues below?

Issue	Examples of Possible Concerns
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing and housing for local people
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for more homeworking
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of speeding on rural Improving cycle and walking networks to link communities but with a focus on safety of pedestrians and cyclists

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance of roads, footways and rights of way making it difficult for pedestrians and cyclists • Poor public transport links to towns and key service centres • Lack of a coherent approach to infrastructure provision
Retail, Leisure and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of preserving rural landscape so that residents can access countryside and open spaces which contributes to health and sense of well-being.
Rural Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing and housing for local people • Poor public transport • Poor broadband
Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of biodiversity • Protection of landscapes and open spaces • Provision and maintenance of green infrastructure – keeping footpaths clear so that they can be accessed all year round • Climate change – making housing greener
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining water supply and qualities • Protecting countryside and farmland • Minimising the impact of noise, light and air pollution
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets • Maintenance and enhancement of historic character of communities
Horseracing	
Impact of the pandemic on rural included (not covered in detail in the consultation document but may be worth considering)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people working from home and this is likely to continue. Importance of ensuring community facilities are preserved as people are more likely to be able to become more involved if they are not commuting to work • Improving leisure provision locally
Preferred options for distribution of growth	<p>Option 1. Focus growth on new settlements which would be on a sufficient scale to support new community infrastructure and employment.</p> <p>Option 2. Focus development in towns and key service centres where infrastructure and environmental constraints allow.</p> <p>Option 3. Focus growth on the towns, key service centres through urban extensions and infilling where infrastructure allows.</p> <p>Option 4. Disperse development (2,600 homes planned around the district) allocating sites across the towns, service centres and villages to allow them to grow where infrastructure and environmental constraints allow.</p>

8. Vehicle Activated Speed Camera (VAS) report

This period logs our highest recorded speed of **90 mph outgoing** on 13/11/20 at 3pm and **88 mph** on 23/11/20 at 1.30pm, further 3 in excess of 80mph, and another 2 in excess of 70mph, with further 10 in excess of 60mph.

The highest **incoming** speed was **71 mph** on 23/11/20 at 8pm, with another 8 in excess of 60mph.

Bury End Camera Summary

During this period our highest recorded speed was **87 mph x 2 incoming** on 19/11/20 at 7pm, and 9pm, another 4 in excess of 70mph, with further 7 in excess of 60mph. The highest **outgoing** was **79 mph** on 6/11/20 at 5am, with another 3 in excess of 70mph and 27 others in excess of 60mph.

Alarminglly there is a noticeable tendency to speed-up when passing cameras (outgoing), particularly when passing the Bury camera and heading through village towards Mildenhall.