

SHIPTON GORGE

VILLAGE APPRAISAL

1979

This appraisal was produced by Shipton Gorge Parish Council in the belief that a survey of the parish as it is today and the views of the inhabitants as to its future, would be useful; as a guide to the Parish council itself as well as to the County Planners, and would stimulate and inform discussion within the village.

Price 25p

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Part 1 - FACTUAL BACKGROUND

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE PARISH

1. The parish, which is smallish by West Dorset standards, is a rough east-west rectangle in the north west corner of the Bride Valley. It extends from Innsacre on the west, east to include Shipton Hill and St Luke's Cottage, south to Lower Sturthill and Hammiton Hill, west to St Catherine's Cross and Bennett's Hill Farm, and then North via Bonscombe to Innsacre again. The village lies two miles east of Bridport, about a mile south of the A35 road. It is 14 miles from Dorchester and two miles from the sea at Burton Bradstock.
2. The relief and structure of the Parish is varied. Shipton Hill (588ft.) is a landmark for miles around. It is a steep sided mass of Upper Greensand chert, isolated by landslips which have left it surrounded on all sides by an irregular tumbled surface of Fuller's Earth clay. Hammiton Hill is similar but at a lower level. (394 ft.)

West of the slipped area, roughly west of Loder's Lane, the northern hillier part, Cobbett Hill, Barr Hill consists of low hills of clay, rising up to over 300 ft. To the south, the clay thins out leaving only a few thin patches on the flatter areas where the soil barely covers the limestone of the Inferior Oolite. Rockway, the fields to the north of it and the Bowhole fields are typical of this.

Below the limestone lies the Bridport and Yeovil sands, alternate beds of foxmould and sandstone. Here steep sided gullies have been cut into the sands as seen in Chapel Street and its continuation along Brook Street, in the valley down to Innsacre, in that up from lower Bonscombe to Bonscombe Farm, in the Hoccombe valley and in that between Smacombe and Lower Lynch.

The southern strip of the parish is very different. The view south from the church shows a gentle sloping, east-west, clay-floored valley, rising on the far side to the St Katherine's – Bennett's Hill Farm ridge. This is the result of a major east-west fault, along the line of Burport Lane and the church ridge, which has lowered the Osford clay several hundred feet below the Bridport Sands. It forms the lowest part of the parish, dropping to 130ft. where Markets lane crosses the parish boundary.

3. The oldest houses in the village lie sheltered and near the water table in the Chapel Street – Brook Street valley, with the church in a dominant position above. The 'estates', Peas Hill, Rockway and Rosamund Avenue, are on the limestone plateau to the north, exposed to the winds but with wide views. A few scattered farmsteads surround the village, mostly near to the parish boundary.
4. The field around the village are mostly under pasture and separated by quick-set hedges. They vary very much in size and pattern. The parish is rather bare of trees. Now that the elms have gone, the few hedgerow trees are either oak or ash. There is only one small wood in the parish, Hammiton wood over on the east, and only a few poor copses in the open areas. There are more trees along the steep valley sides

HOUSING

1. The number of separate dwellings in the parish is 149. Of these, three houses are at the moment empty; two more are being built. There are also three caravans in occupation at present. 13 houses can be considered as occupied during holidays only.

Of the 133 permanently occupied dwellings, there are:-

owner occupied	103
privately rented	14 (agric: 7)
council rented	16
occupied by one person only	33
occupied by two persons	55
occupied by three or more persons	45

2. The actual houses.

Built before 1914	46
Built 1914 – 1952	8
Built since 1952	95

Detached houses	39
Semi-detached terrace	18
Bungalows	19
Flats	67
	6

- 3.

The older houses are all built of local stone, though some are rendered. They mostly have slate roofs, though a few are tiles. Only four are still thatched. All but two or three have been modernised. Of the inter-war houses seven out of the eight are bungalows; they are of brick, wood or asbestos construction. The 95 dwellings built since the arrival of main water and sewerage in 1952 are again mostly bungalows. There have been four ‘developments’, the council houses (16), Rosamond Avenue (15), and Rockway (19) up on the plateau and Gullivers Orchard (10) on the slope between Peas Hill and Chapel Street. Most of the remainder are ‘infilling’ within the village.

The council houses are in four two storey blocks of rendered brick with tiled roofs. They stand very much on the skyline. The Rockway bungalows of reconstructed stone and tiles, arranged in ‘open plan’ along a cul-de-sac, are also prominent, especially approaching the village from Bridport. The Rosamund Avenue bungalows with enclosed gardens, are less prominent; their lower courses are of reconstructed stone with rendering above, and the roofs are tiled. The Gullivers Orchard development on the sloped is irregular; the

buildings are mostly of prefabricated concrete with tiles.

The older part of the village, Chapel Street, and Brook Street with Port Lane and the area around the New Inn, is a mixture of old and new, irregularly arranged. The new houses are stone built, four of local stone, the rest of Purbeck. All are tiled. The variety of building and arrangement in Brook Street makes it the most attractive part of the village.

Outside the village itself only four new bungalows have been built. Another is being constructed.

4. Listed Buildings

Apart from the church there are now only three listed buildings; all are Grade 2. They are Innsacre, Sunnybank and Lower Sturtill, and they date from the 17th century. Four other buildings are referred to in the Historical monuments commission report, Brook Cottage, Home Fram, Lynch Cottage and Cumberlands Cottage, all are 18th century. The Mason's Arms, Manor Farm House and Greenway Cottage are on the Supplementary Listed buildings list, Grade 3

Many of the other older houses in the parish were built in the middle or late 19th century.

5. rateable Value

Among the dwelling houses in Shipton, rateable values range from £352 to £60, though only four are above £300 and only twelve below £100

Above £225	34
£225 - £152	47
Below £152	67

The highest ratings are found among the recent buildings, especially the bungalows. For example, in Rockway the average rateable value is £250. The lowest values are, as might be expected, among the smaller pre-war and inter-war houses without garages. The high rating of newer houses is significant in that it emphasises that recent building has been much too expensive for young people setting up house for the first time.

A penny rate on the parish brings in £273

POPULATION

1. The parish reached its maximum population of 413 in 1861, and its lowest, 201 in 1951. The figures for this century have been very steady until within the last 10 years.

Year	Population
1911	203
1921	235
1931	212
1941	

1951	201
1961	210
1971	267

The present population (mid-January 1979) is 323, males 160 and females 163. Approximately 125 are over 60 and there are 54 children below the age of 17. Compared to the figures for the whole country, this shows a great excess of older people and a very small proportion of children

2. Origins

Of the 133 separate households, only 40 can be said to be of local origin. 18 entered the parish between 1952 and 1968; 75 have come in since then. Most of these latecomers are retired people but, within the last four years there have been 16 new households with children.

Three points to be stressed are:-

- a. The advent of mains water and sewerage in 1952 made the revival of the village possible. The most rapid growth in building and population has taken place within the last 10 years.
- b. There has been a remarkably rapid turnover in the population of the parish. A comparison of the 1974 and 1978 electoral rolls shows that 96 of the present 266 electors have come onto the roll since 1974. This is nearly 40% of the total. 44 new households have been set up in the parish in the last 4 years, including 16 with children.
- c. The influx of families with young children is a new trend with is bound to affect the character of the parish and its needs during the coming years.

EMPLOYMENT

1. In mid January 1979, out of a total adult population of about 270, only 78 persons were in full time employment and about 30 were employed part time, Of those fully employed, only 24 worked within the parish and the rest outside. Unemployment is not usually a problem, though there are sometimes one or two temporarily unemployed.
2. Nature of employment

Within the parish, 16 are fully employed in agriculture. Of the eight in other occupations, the shop and the pub account for four. Apart from farming, the only enterprises within the village are those of a builder, a herb farm, a poultry farm and a market garden connected with a shop in Bridport.

The occupations of those working full time outside the parish spread over a wide range and include

Shops and retail distribution	10
Teaching	6
Motor and other engineering	6
Building and construction	4

Local Authority work	4
Agriculture	3
Social Services	3
Transport	3

The majority of these people work in Bridport, but others travel to Portland, Weymouth, Dorchester, Yeovil and elsewhere.

Of the roughly 30 in part time employment, 8 work in agriculture, about 6 in domestic work and the rest in varied occupations. Much of the part-time employment is within the parish.

3. The Farming Industry

There are 9 farms, 2 in the village, the others scattered around. All but two are primarily dairy farms and most are run by the owner and his family. The number working on the farms is 16 with another 8 working part time. Individual farms are small compared with those on the chalk; they range from about 300 down to 60 acres, though two pairs of farms are run together. In the extreme east, Lower Sturthill has been owner occupied since the early part of this century. Its soil is clay and its only product milk. Hammiton Farm which adjoins it and also includes Hammiton Hill, is now under the same owner and the farmhouse is occupied by the dairyman. Also adjoining is St. Luke's Farm, until recently an owner occupied dairy farm but now feeding young beef cattle. Nearby Higher Sturthill is the only tenant farm left in the parish. Its soil is mostly clay with some lighter ground up under Shipton Hill. Again its main product is milk. This is also true of Lynch farm, owned by a farmer with several other farms in the county. The farmhouse, a new bungalow, is occupied by the dairyman. Shipton Hill Farm, once a smallholding, has been much extended by the owner and his sons. This is another dairy farm. Both the farms in the village are run by the owner and his sons. Home Farm at the east end of the village is worked in conjunction with Bennett's Hill farm. There is no milking at Bennett's Hill; it raises young stock and feed for the herd at Home Farm. Manor Farm with the house and some buildings in the centre of the village, has recently given up milk production in favour of beef. There are also some sheep and a large area of corn is grown. A flock of Dorset Horn sheep was kept on Manor Farm for many years up to 1965. While a lot of the farm is on clay, the arable part rises on a long but slight slope to the west, where trees are few, hedges poor and the soil stony and shallow. In the lower part of the village, in Brook Street, the agricultural character of the parish is always evident.

EDUCATION

The village school was closed in 1949 when the number of children was reduced to eight. They were taken to Burton by bus as they still are. Recently Burton School was threatened with closure, but it now seems certain to continue for some years at least. 19 children go to Burton School from Shipton.

The secondary school for the area is Colfox, outside Bridport. Up to the present transport has been provided for these children (4); the threat to withdraw this transport is being strongly resisted.

There are at least three children at private boarding schools outside the parish. A few children attend primary school in Loders, Litton and elsewhere. A new primary school is proposed for Loders. Some of the small children attend the play-school in Burton. The recent influx of young families makes it probably that the numbers attending Burton School, and ultimately Colfox, will rise appreciably.

TRANSPORT

1. Private Cars

Of the 133 households 110 have one or more cars; of these 17 have two or more.

2. Bus Services

Bridport, Service 408, provides a service on three mornings and one afternoon a week, but at times that are no use for school or work. The return fare is 54p; the time of the journey is 12 minutes. (M,W, S in at 1030, out at 1155, giving one hour three minutes in Bridport, F afternoons in at 2.45, out at 5.30, giving two hours thirty three minutes).

Despite the number of people without cars, only a handful of people use it regularly. On this service only 36p is recovered in fares for every pound that the service costs. Estimated deficit for 1978-79 was £2037. It will receive a subsidy of £1345 from the DCC and the West Dorset DC (DCC Public Transport Plan 1979-80 Page 59)

Service 432, Axminster – Bridport – Dorchester – Weymouth, is available on the main road, A35, by walking about a mile. There are five services each way on weekdays, including one in the evening, but they are on no use for school or work.

3. Taxis. There are no Taxi proprietors in the village.

4. A volunteer service for emergency transport to Bridport organised by the Women's institute exists, but it is little used.

5. Traffic in the Parish

- a. The narrow lanes and sharp corners both in the village and outside it, are unsuitable for large vehicles used for farm supplies, or even for large furniture vans. Aquard spots in the village are along Peas Hill, in Chapel Street and at the cross roads at the top of Port Lane and at the East End of Brook Street.
- b. It is only the cul-de-sacs, Rockway and Rosamund which have pavements. Only Rockway has street lighting.

- c. Brook Street and Port Lane see a good deal of farm traffic, especially tractors, sometimes driven at speed. Along Peas Hill, too, there is much traffic noise.

PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Water. All houses are on mains water except for four. Innsacre, Bonscombe (2) and Bennett's Hill Farm. The public supply comes from the chalk at Litton Cheney via the reservoir on Barr Hill. This is connected to the Wessex Water ring main.
2. Sewerage. There are 22 outlying houses not on the main sewer, principally in the Sturthill area (15), but also at Bonscombe, Stoneacre, Smacombe, Shipton Hill Farm and Bennett's Hill Farm. The sewage disposal plant, off Markets lane, has recently been improved to take more surface water. A recent letter from the Wessex Water Authority indicates that the service is adequate for the present population but could not take a major housing development.
3. Refuse. A weekly collection was due to begin on February 3rd.
4. Electricity. All houses and farms are connected. Several years ago the electricity and telephone wires were put underground for a distance of 100 yards between the Post Office and Wayside. Otherwise nearly all the wires are overhead.
5. Gas. A high pressure gas main passes south of the village; only two houses are connected.
6. Post. The Post Office provides all the services to be reasonably expected from a small office. There is only one other post box on Peas Hill.
Collections: two on weekdays, One on Saturdays
Deliveries: One general delivery in the morning, but the afternoon delivery is restricted to those houses which already had a delivery in 1939 or which are on the route of the postman making the afternoon collection
7. Telephone. Of the 149 houses in the parish 104 are connected to the telephone system. There is only one call box, in Brook Street
8. Public Library. A county mobile library stops on Peas Hill on alternate Wednesday afternoons. The small library in Burton is open on four afternoons a week; the library in Bridport with a reference section is open daily.
9. Street cleaning and drains. The maintenance of the highways in the parish is the responsibility of the County Council. At irregular intervals their workmen tidy the verges and clean the drains and ditches. Never-the less, when there are heavy rain storms and drains are blocked by leaves and rubbish water from the fields above Rockway and from the tarred roads and driveways pours down Chapel Street and into Brook Street, sometimes flooding into the houses at the lower end. Round the village the large dairy herds are the problem. The cows coming off the clay fields inevitably tread out the banks and verges, block the ditches and leave the roadways with a deep and dangerous covering of mud. As everywhere the village has a litter problem. Years ago the Women's Institute provided litter bins but they were perhaps too small and anyway were not emptied regularly. Recently the Parish Council has provided two purpose-made bins and the district council has agreed that they shall be emptied as part of the weekly collection.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The relatively high age of the population suggest a need for medical and ancillary services to be based in the village, but the small size of the community makes a doctor's surgery within Shipton an unlikely possibility. For surgeries, clinics, chemists and a general hospital we have to rely on Bridport; for specialised treatment on Dorchester or Weymouth. The full range of services such as meals on wheels, home helps and the district nurse are available when needed. The nearest offices of the Department of Employment and the Department of Health and Social Security and in Bridport. The citizen's Advice bureau in Bridport is open from 10.00 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

1. Church. The Church dominates Brook Street. Apart from the tower (c 1400) it was completely rebuilt in 1862. from the earliest times Shipton Church has been a 'chapel of ease' to Burton, but it soon became independent. However like all other parishes in the Bride Valley it will in future be served by a team ministry led by the rector of Burton. The church is well supported; the building and fittings are maintained with care and devotion. By present standards congregations are good, averaging about 10% of the population of the parish. Since the closure of the chapel in Chapel Street there is no other place of worship.
2. Village Hall. This is the centre of village activities and is very well used. The hall was given for the use of the parish in 1936. When present negotiations are complete the diocesan Board of finance at Salisbury will become the trustees and the Parochial Church Council, the management trustees. While ultimate financial control rests with the PCC say to day running charges and maintenance and controlled by the parish hall committee. This is chaired by the rector and consists of the churchwardens and representatives of the organisations using the hall. The hall has been very greatly improved over the last few years by voluntary labour and gifts from village societies. It has benefited from two recent legacies. The hall has no endowment.
3. The shop and Pub. Apart from their obvious functions, the shop with its Post Office and the New inn play an important part in village life where people meet and news is exchanged. Without them the sense of community would be much weakened, and village life that much poorer. The post Office and the well stocked shop make like a great deal easier for many people around the village.
4. recreation Ground, The ground was presented to the king George Memorial Fund for the use fo the children of the parish in 1937. The parish council pays a peppercorn rent to the County Council for the use of the field and is responsible for its upkeep. It has recently agreed to pay the county council to have the grass mown more frequently. The upkeep of the ground is chargeable to the parish rate. The playground equipment has largely been brought from money raised by voluntary activities. The parish Council holds a separate palying field account

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Women's Institute. The W.I. is probably the oldest of the village societies. It is a member of the National and County federations, and of the Bride Valley Group. It meets monthly and is open to all women. Its meetings take the form of craft demonstrations or lectures and discussions of a wide range of topics, including national issues or importance to country women
2. Flower Show Committee. For many years a successful village Flower Show has been held in the hall.
3. Shipton Gorge Preservation Society. This society was formed when the Ministry of transport proposed to run a dual carriageway by-pass across the northwest of the village from Loders Cross, close by Rockway and almost to Bennett's Hill. When the scheme was held in abeyance in 1973 for reasons of economy the society remained in existence. It still keeps an eye on the proposals for a Bridport by-pass with will re-appear within the next year or two.
4. Shipton Gorge Community association. This is a voluntary organisation in which any member of the village can take part. It has no subscription. A president and committee are elected annually at a public meeting. Its purpose is to organise regular whist drives, sports, outings for children and entertainments. These functions are its only source of income, but much money has been raised for the benefit of the village and for charity.
5. Shipton Riding Club. A most successful club which organises gymkhanas, mock hunts, treasure trails and sponsored rides for a number of charities
6. Bingo. All through the year, fortnightly sessions are held in the hall. The proceeds go to funds for the mentally handicapped.
7. Allotments. Almost half an acre of land, belonging to the district council, is available for allotments behind the council houses. The soil is thin and difficult to work and for some years little use has been made of this land. Recently, the slope between the Church and Brook Street was available for gardens and the whole area was energetically cultivated. This has now had to end. Many of the newer bungalows have very small gardens.

PART 2

PROBLEMS AND ASPIRATIONS

Following the circulation of Part 1 of the Appraisal, it was made the subject for discussion at the Annual Parish assembly held on March 22nd. Some 70 people were present, over a quarter of the adult population of the village, including a fair proportion of the younger as well as the retired portion of the community. A full and vigorous discussion took place of which detailed notes were kept by the clerk to the Parish Council and by others. At the end it was agreed that a questionnaire on the issues discussed should be sent to all electors, so that a wider sample of opinion could be recorded. Both the views expressed at the meeting and those discussed in the questionnaire have been used as the basis for Part 2 of this appraisal.

A copy of the questionnaire, including the number of votes cast on each question, has been included as page 12. Only about 60% of the forms were returned (154 out of 260), but the large number of comments and suggestions that were made showed that much thought had been given to the problems of the parish, and gave a valuable indication of the views of those interested in its welfare. Summaries of the answers to questions 6 and 12 have been given below, and where possible summaries of the other questions and comments, but so many individual points were made that it was impossible to summarise all; a complete list is available for members of the Parish Council.

Character of the Parish

Many comments in the questionnaire stress the point that the village is in a very beautiful part of the country, in an 'Area of outstanding natural Beauty' and is a quiet suitable place for retirement, many of its inhabitants have come for that reason. Some saw the balance between old and young as quite satisfactory and wanted the village to be kept as it is, without change. It was emphasised that many of the retired were active and had a great deal to offer the community.

The results of the questionnaires showed that a large majority, 100 to 37, thought the village large enough, though many of the 110 said or showed in their voting that they were prepared to see a limited number of low cost houses. The point was made at the Parish assembly that one reason why some of the younger people had come to the village was that they favoured a small community in which to bring up their children. As to the balance between young and old the feeling at the meeting seemed to be that a more natural distribution of ages was desirable, and that more young families should be encouraged. This was confirmed by a vote of 89 to 52 in the questionnaire, but there is a sizable minority who see Shipton Gorge as a haven for the retired. At the same time, it appeared to be the unanimous view of the Parish assembly that the agricultural character of the parish should be reserved now and in the future.

Housing

As a big majority was against an increase in the size of the village it is not surprising that a majority of 100 to 49 voted to discourage the building of more bungalows for the retired. Opinion was more divided, but still in favour (74 to 56) of more low cost

houses for young families. At the meeting the view was put forward that this could only be realised by Housing Association or Council housing, possibly in terraces or flats. On a show of hands, a small majority had agreed to a proposal for up to 15 such units, but in the questionnaire opinion was equally divided, 72 for such limited development, 74 against.

Comments indicated that Council houses were thought likely to be unsightly, though not all agreed that this was inevitable; that they were out of keeping with the character of the village and would be a disaster to the older part; that a willingness to accept a limited expansion would land us with more than we bargained for; that since councils had an obligation to house problem families it could lead to social difficulties; and that low cost housing would not necessarily be occupied by young families. If low cost housing were to be built, 46 of the 71 who made suggestions favoured a site near the existing council houses or on the fields nearby. One or two favoured infilling and opposed any estate development. About a dozen were concerned to preserve the agricultural land and some suggested the use of 'scrubland' – the old orchard between Smacombe and Lower Lynch for example. A plea was made that there should be no building on any of the slopes below the church.

The feeling at the meeting was unanimous that holiday houses were detrimental to the life of the village and that their increase should be opposed, though it was difficult to see how. Comments in the questionnaire strongly supported this view.

Employment

Little was said at the meeting about employment. It seemed to be assumed that there would be few possibilities apart from farming and that most people would continue to find work outside the village. In any case there were few buildings or sites available for light industry. The desirability of one or two craft workshops was supported by 85 to 61 in the questionnaire.

The visual environment

Comment in the questionnaire showed a marked desire for a tidier village, in particular the areas near the Square and along Peas Hill were especially mentioned. It was suggested that more care should be given to the grass verges and the trimming of hedges; that there should be more cleaning up of roads; that some agricultural slums' in the parish should be cleaned up; that an annual competition might encourage tidier gardens. But there were also fervent pleas that Shipton should be left as a country village and those who objected to cows and uncut verges and a little mud would be better off in a town.

Other suggestion which occurred more than once were that electricity and telephone cables should be buried and that Shipton Gorge still needs more trees.

Recreation and amenities

At the Parish Assembly it was recognised that with an increasing number of children growing up in the village, more recreational facilities would be needed for them. This view was supported in the questionnaire with several suggestions for further facilities. The assembly expressed overwhelming objection to further street lighting, but there

were requests in the questionnaire for lighting along Peas Hill and in Chapel Street. There appeared little desire for additional pavements.

Transport

Very few people use the bus; only 14 admitted to using it regularly, even occasional users totalled only 44. Only a few more (14) felt more inclined to use it if the morning service gave longer time in Bridport. A surprisingly large number were interested in the possibility of a minibus service to Bridport and Dorchester if ever it could be organised.

Road Safety

There was much concern for road safety in the village, particularly for children, on account of the speed and weight of vehicles, and the danger spots along Peas Hill, the Port Lane crossroads and the corner below Innsacre. There were many suggestions for warning signs and speed restrictions. In Chapel Street 93 to 53 favoured a one way system but many thought a one way traffic system would make it even more dangerous.

There was comment on the dangerous road surfaces due to mud and cow dung on the roads, generally through the parish and especially at the east end of Brook Street. It was suggested that the law against depositing mud on the highway should be better enforced and that perhaps farmers could be encouraged to reduce the danger by themselves cleaning roads in the vicinity of their own gates.

Fluoridation of the Water Supply

The parish voted decisively against fluoridation by a majority of 96 votes to 46

QUESTIONNAIRE

		YES	NO
1	Do you think that the village is already large enough?	110	37
2	Roughly 1/3 of the population is over retiring age. Would you prefer to see a higher proportion of younger families in the village	89	52
3	Should the Parish council try to discourage the building of more comparatively expensive bungalows for the retired?	100	49
4	Should we try to encourage the building of low cost housing that your people can afford?	74	66
5	Should we try to encourage the building of low cost, Housing Association or Council houses for young married people, say up to 15 houses?	73	74
6	If so, where?		
7	Would you be in favour of one or two small workshops in the village?	85	61
8 a	Do you use the Bridport bus regularly	14	
8 b	Occasionally	44	
9	If the morning bus gave a longer time in Bridport would you be more inclined to use it ?	58	78
10	If it were ever possible to run a mini-bus service for the villages round about, to Bridport or even Dorchester, would you use it ?	90	48
11	Would you like to see Chapel Street made one way?	93	53
12	Have you any other suggestions regarding road safety in the village?		
13	Should our phone box be on Peas Hill rather than in Brook Street?	64	53
14	Would you be in favour of the fluoridation of our water supply?	46	96
15	If you have any other suggestions for improvements or comments, would you please set them out below		

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