



Our Marple Plan



Marple Neighbourhood Plan REGULATION 14 PRE-SUBMISSION CONSULTATION VERSION (DRAFT)

SEPTEMBER 2021



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Note: All photographs in this document were taken by Arthur Proctor unless stated otherwise.



Our Marple Plan



Section 1: Introduction & Overview



1. Introduction & Overview

WHAT IS THE MARPLE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN?

- 1.1 Those of us that live or work in Marple take great pride in our town. We have a real sense of community and a dynamic spirit. Our aim is to preserve and build on this to ensure the future quality of life for all who live, work or play here. This plan has been developed by the Marple Neighbourhood Forum, a group of volunteer residents, based on extensive input and feedback from a significant cross-section of Marple residents and organisations.
- 1.2 Neighbourhood Planning powers were introduced by the 2011 Localism Act and allow communities to prepare a land use planning document for their local area. A Neighbourhood Plan, once made, has a legal planning status sitting alongside the Stockport Local Plan as part of the statutory land use plan. As such, the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan must be considered, where relevant, by all planning applications in the area it covers. This means that the Local Authority has to take it in to account when making decisions on planning applications related to Marple.
- 1.3 The Marple Neighbourhood Plan is based heavily on consultation with the local community, local groups and other community stakeholders and has been developed by a team of more than 25 volunteers, led by the Marple Neighbourhood Forum. The Forum was supported by a series of themed working groups made up of a wide membership of local residents and representatives of community organisations.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN?

- 1.4 When we started developing the plan towards the end of 2016, we realised quickly that the process is designed to cover policies related specifically to the use of land. However, our working groups and feedback from Marple residents had a broader set of aspirations for Marple's future. Many other communities have taken a similar view and, in fact, neighbourhood plans are encouraged to be appropriately ambitious. Accordingly, we have included these aspirations in this document although we highlight that these do not have the legal standing of the planning policies.

- 1.5 For clarity and ease of navigation the policies that make up the Neighbourhood Plan are shown in green boxes and it is these that will form part of the formal planning policy framework for Marple. Explanatory notes set out how the policy has been developed, together with relevant supporting documents and a justification for the policy.
- 1.6 The Neighbourhood Plan captures the community's development aspirations and will be used by landowners, homeowners and developers to shape their proposals before applying for planning permission.
- 1.7 Local residents, businesses and community groups are often consulted on nearby planning applications. Local people can comment on planning proposals, either directly to the developer prior to submission, or to Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council (hereinafter referred to as 'Stockport MBC') following the submission of a planning application. When making representations they should make specific reference to the Neighbourhood Plan setting out why they consider a proposal either does or does not meet the tests in the policies. Local people and community groups can use the Neighbourhood Plan proactively to engage with the planning system, to give weight to their comments and to ensure that they highlight the critical issues with any development proposal.
- 1.8 Stockport MBC will have the responsibility of ensuring that any development proposal accords with the relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan. Proposals that accord with the Neighbourhood Plan and the Local Plan should be approved, whilst those that do not should be refused unless there is a strong reason why not (a "material consideration"). Decisions are often made on smaller planning applications under delegated powers by the Stockport Metropolitan borough Council Planning Officers and on larger or more complex planning applications by planning committee, made up of elected borough councillors.
- 1.9 It is important to note that while the Neighbourhood Plan offers specific policy guidance for planning applications that might come forward, it also provides strategic direction for the approach to Marple's development and growth, which will be useful to decision makers both in the short term and in future plan-making processes beyond 2037.

TAKING ACCOUNT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- 1.10 The world is changing fast. During the time it has taken to prepare this plan, the implications of both climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic have grown to become issues that affect us all. In respect of climate change, both the UK Government and local authorities including Stockport have declared Climate Change Emergencies. It is indicative of the unprecedented nature of the pandemic that it has temporarily eclipsed the priority of addressing climate change.
- 1.11 The challenges presented by Covid-19 are a threat to both the immediate and long term health of our communities. Many other highly valued aspects of our local lives are also at considerable risk. The way we work, travel, exercise and access healthcare, learn and shop has had to change dramatically. In some cases, this has accelerated existing trends. Overall, it has emphasised the importance of our people, our community, and our environment.
- 1.12 The local community was strongly represented at the 2019 Marple Climate Emergency weekend where more than 200 residents attended presentations and discussion groups. Accordingly, Marple will have a role to play within the framework of Climate Change programmes at the Stockport, Greater Manchester and national level.



Our Marple Plan



Section 2: A Vision for Marple



2. A Vision for Marple

- 2.1 The Vision for Marple aims to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the residents for the future of the town and to identify the role that the Neighbourhood Plan plays in achieving this.
- 2.2 We are proud that Marple is a thriving and historic canal-side town with wonderful people, an active community and a good quality of life. It's a great place to live and we want it to stay that way, with an eye on how we can improve things for the future.
- 2.3 Marple has an important history and many historically significant buildings and structures. We have an attractive environment with great community spaces and parks. The town supports a range of independent and national shops and we have a diverse range of employers. There is a very strong sense of community and a realisation that Marple has a lot to offer.
- 2.4 We also have challenges. Marple's popularity means there is pressure to build houses; traffic congestion creates noise and pollution and the busy Stockport Road runs through the centre of our town. Shopping is changing and we need to ensure that we have a range of shops, particularly specialist ones, that Marple residents and people from outside want to use. Marple residents need good quality community and leisure facilities. We also need decent, affordable homes, particularly for younger people and better downsizing options for our older residents.
- 2.5 Our residents have made it very clear that they want Marple to retain the character and heritage of a small town with a village feel. The key themes of our community feedback are to protect and preserve what we have, to look after our important historical and natural heritage, the surrounding green belt and to improve some key aspects such as the town centre environment, the provision of high quality community and leisure facilities and the reduction of car traffic dominance.
- 2.6 Looking to the long term, we recognise that as the population ages we need to preserve the town's vitality and provide appropriate housing, care and accessibility.

Consequently, we have set out the following aims:

TOWN CHARACTER

- 2.7 We will retain our character and heritage as a small town with a village feel. We will protect our natural boundaries, avoiding the creep of urban sprawl. We will build further on our strong sense of community.

TOWN CENTRE

- 2.8 We will encourage and support the improvement of the town centre to deliver a more viable, attractive shopping destination and a vibrant and successful evening economy.
- 2.9 We will strive to support and retain our valued independent retailers and encourage residents to shop locally.
- 2.10 We will seek to achieve a safe, welcoming and enjoyable town centre environment.

GETTING AROUND

- 2.11 We will press for the problems of traffic congestion on our roads to be addressed.
- 2.12 We will ensure our roads and streets are safe and accessible, better balancing the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and drivers.
- 2.13 We will aim to ensure that all residents have easy access to community facilities and community green spaces for leisure and recreation.
- 2.14 Rail is a major transport mode for Marple and needs better facilities and services more in line with the high volume of users. We will encourage the development of our two stations.

HOUSING

- 2.15 We will aim to meet new housing demand in a way that is sympathetic to the area; that ensures the right type of housing is built in the right locations, and that a mix of housing types is delivered to include family homes that are affordable by a wide section of the population.
- 2.16 We will support the development of smaller dwellings to provide for the increase in older residents and to encourage occupation by young people and young families.

- 2.17 We will support the wider development aims of the Borough by encouraging development on brownfield sites, including around our rail stations and in the town centre.

NATURAL CAPITAL

- 2.18 We will preserve our important green infrastructure and designated wildlife areas and the corridors connecting them.
- 2.19 We will minimise the impact of development on the natural environment and encourage initiatives that result in a net gain of Natural Capital and make walking and cycling pleasant, safe experiences.

COMMUNITY SPACE

- 2.20 Marple is a town with many highly valued community facilities; the library, the independent cinema and the Carver Theatre are just a few examples. There is also room for improvement; for example, the swimming baths closure, the absence of a modern public fitness and leisure facility and the lack of a focal Community Centre. We will support and retain what we have and seek ways of making the improvements highlighted above a reality.
- 2.21 We have a wealth of community spaces, both in terms of green areas and parkland and indoor community activities. However, the current facilities are in great demand and we need more modern, better quality locations that are fit for purpose.

HERITAGE AND TOURISM

- 2.22 Our town is surrounded by wonderful countryside and has a great heritage, some important aspects of which (Mellor Mill, the Viaduct and the Lime Kilns) have been lovingly restored by the 'Oldknow's Legacy' project. Marple has much potential as a niche tourist destination that we want to encourage.

BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

- 2.23 We will support the creation of an environment that is attractive for micro, small and medium-sized businesses and shops to locate and flourish.
- 2.24 We will aim to retain the sites in our area which currently provide jobs in their present use and provide sustainable employment opportunities.



Our Marple Plan



Section 3: Plan Area & Context

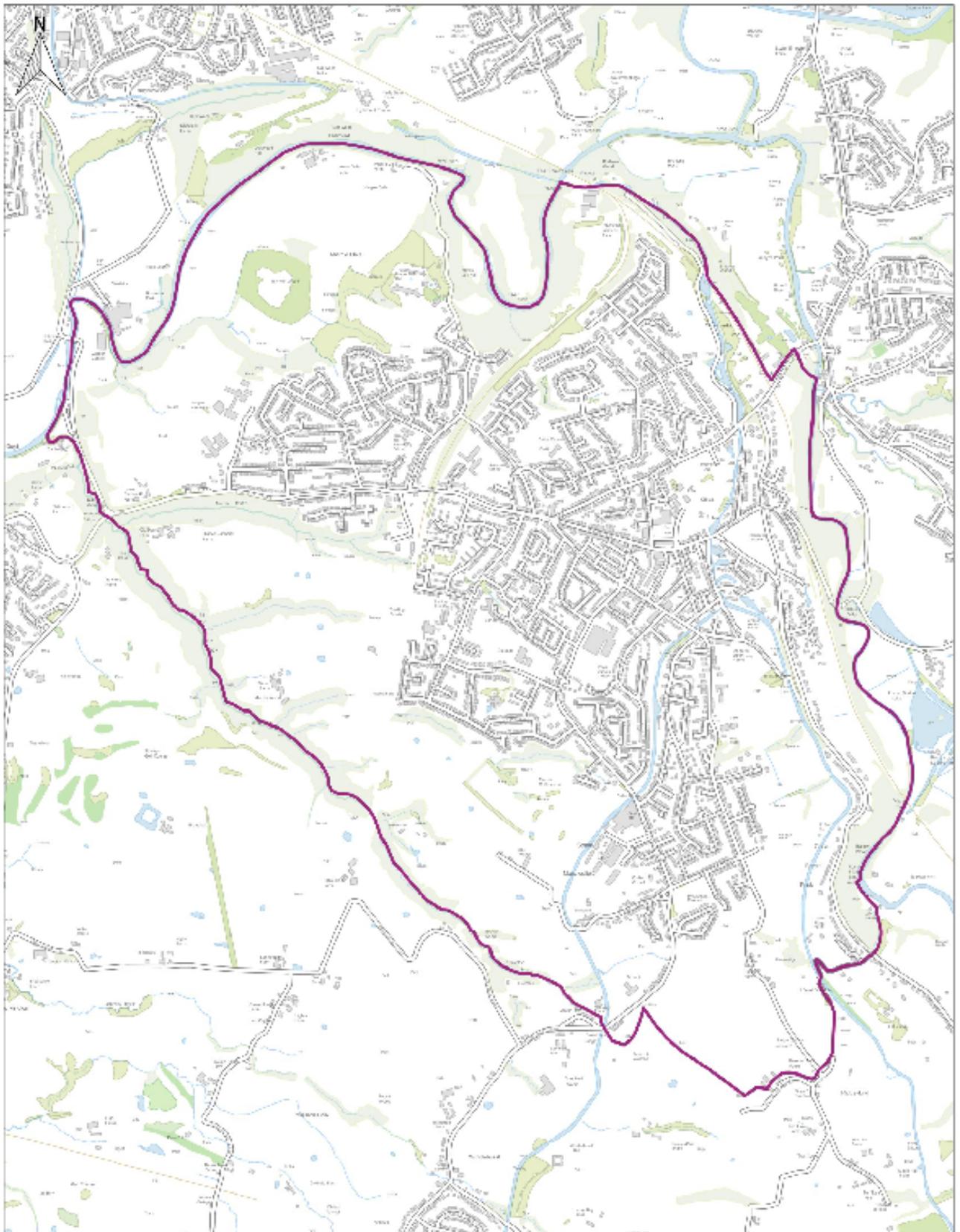


3. Plan Area & Context

- 3.1 Marple is part of the Metropolitan Borough of Stockport, which in turn is one of the ten local authorities which make up the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA).
- 3.2 Marple elects six Councillors for Stockport Council who also sit on the Marple Area Committee. This has some executive decision-making powers and limited funds. We do not have a Parish or Town Council, so the Marple Neighbourhood Forum was set up as the qualifying body for the Neighbourhood Plan which will run for sixteen years from 2022 to 2038. This will align it with the revised Stockport Local Plan, now that Stockport is no longer part of the group of councils developing a Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.
- 3.3 The Neighbourhood Plan (NP) area was designated in June 2016 and is shown on the following page. It covers the built-up area of Marple and the town centre. We have worked closely with people in Marple Bridge, Mellor, Compstall, Mill Brow and High Lane who are creating their own Neighbourhood Plans.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING GUIDANCE

- 3.4 The approach to Neighbourhood Planning, as set out in the Localism Act (2011), is further detailed by national guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).
- 3.5 In addition to Neighbourhood Planning, the national guidance sets out how plans should respond to essential topics, including housing, employment, protection of the environment, heritage and design. There is a requirement for both this Neighbourhood Plan and the Stockport Local Plan to reflect the approach set out within these documents.



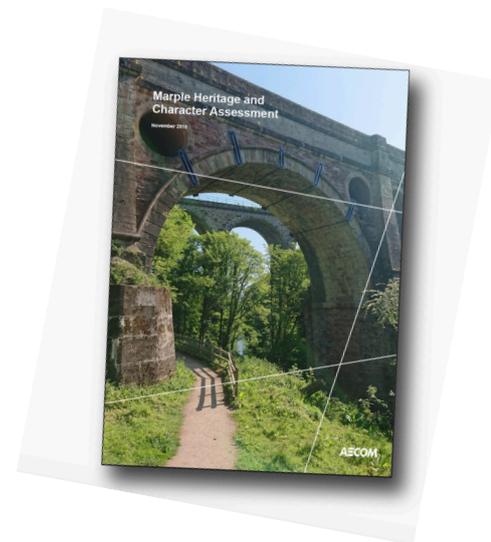
<p>Proposed Plan Boundary</p>	<p>Marple Neighbourhood Plan</p>	 <p>STOCKPORT METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL</p>
<p>Scale: 1:25,000</p>		<p>© Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100034567</p>

- 3.6 Our Neighbourhood Plan must comply with the following Basic Conditions:
- Generally conforming with strategic local policy
 - Having regard to national planning policy and guidance (including the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance)
 - Contributing to achieving sustainable development.

- 3.7 To meet requirements our plan is accompanied by these documents:
- Basic Conditions Statement (Marple Neighbourhood Forum, 2018)
 - Sustainability Assessment
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report.

EVIDENCE BASE DOCUMENTS

- 3.8 In preparing this Neighbourhood Plan, a wide range of evidence documents have been considered and prepared. Much of this has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan Committee, some with the help of external organisations such as AECOM and the Cheshire Wildlife Trust. Additionally, we have referred at length to work undertaken by Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council.



- 3.9 In addition to this evidence there has been a significant degree of consultation and engagement over an extended period with residents and other stakeholders in Marple. The findings of this work are included in the evidence base and have shaped the vision and aims across all the topics covered by the policies.
- 3.10 A full list of the evidence used to prepare the Neighbourhood Plan is available on the Our Marple Plan website (<https://ourmarpleplan.co.uk>).



Section 4: Community Involvement & Consultation Process



4. Community Involvement & Consultation Process

- 4.1 Consultations with Marple residents, elected representatives and businesses over the production of this Neighbourhood Plan have been overwhelmingly positive and reflect a genuine desire to improve our community and to take more control over decisions that affect us.
- 4.2 The following is a summary of the key consultations that have been carried out in Marple, some as early as 2010, while the majority have been since the inception of the Neighbourhood Forum in 2016.
- 4.3 Prior to the establishment of the Neighbourhood Forum, the Marple Civic Society invested much time and effort on behalf of the community. In 2010, the Marple Vision Partnership was set up as a project working with Stockport Council and British Waterways (now the Canal and River Trust). In 2015, the Society engaged Phil Jones Associates for an Urban Design Study that looked at how Marple town centre functioned both in terms of traffic circulation and as a place where residents could spend enjoyable time.
- 4.4 In 2016, the Neighbourhood Forum was launched with a week-long exhibition and drop-in at the library culminating in a well attended open meeting. This led to the establishment of a substantial initial membership and the initiation of the Neighbourhood Planning process.



- 4.5 From the outset, a major component of developing the plan has been continuous communication and feedback between the forum committee, the key topic working groups and the residents of Marple.
- 4.6 The Forum has grown to its present number of 80 members, with more than 200 residents on our monthly mailing list and more than 20 affiliated Marple businesses and organisations.
- 4.7 Online communication is via the 'Our Marple Plan' website and a Facebook page. The Forum Committee also produces a monthly newsletter that is mailed to more than 200 recipients. From time to time, we have a stall in Market Street to provide information and receive feedback from as wide a cross-section of Marple residents as possible. In addition, residents, businesses and organisations have been consulted directly by the topic groups throughout the evidence gathering process.
- 4.8 2017 saw a series of Focus Group workshops that gave feedback on key elements of the plan. An awareness campaign distributed information to every Marple household and regular features appeared in the Marple Review as well as the popular Marple website. There was a full letterbox drop survey on key questions for the Plan and we have used Survey Monkey to elicit further views. Topic groups have brought additional members into discussions and some focus groups were held with randomly selected invitees.
- 4.9 Four Annual General Meetings have been well attended with round table discussions and workshops, Q&A sessions, a friendly debate and, in 2017, a presentation from Phil Jones on the substance and conclusions of the Urban Design Study.
- 4.10 In 2018, an early draft of the Plan was published on our website along with a short survey enabling residents to respond with feedback and suggestions. More than 100 responses submitted over a two month period further informed the formulation of the plan.



- 4.11 Throughout the process, the Forum has been in regular contact with representatives of Stockport Council who, from the outset, have provided both encouragement and support.

REGULATION 14 CONSULTATION

- 4.12 A regulation 14 consultation was carried out in *(to be added as appropriate)* and the results are reported in our Consultation Statement.
- 4.13 At this point the plan becomes the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority, Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, which will supervise the next stages of the plan's development. The Marple Neighbourhood Plan will be subject to an independent examination which, if passed, will allow the plan to go forward to a referendum.



Our Marple Plan



Section 5: A Profile of Marple



5. A Profile of Marple

5.1 This section provides some key facts and statistics that outline the basic characteristics of our town.

POPULATION

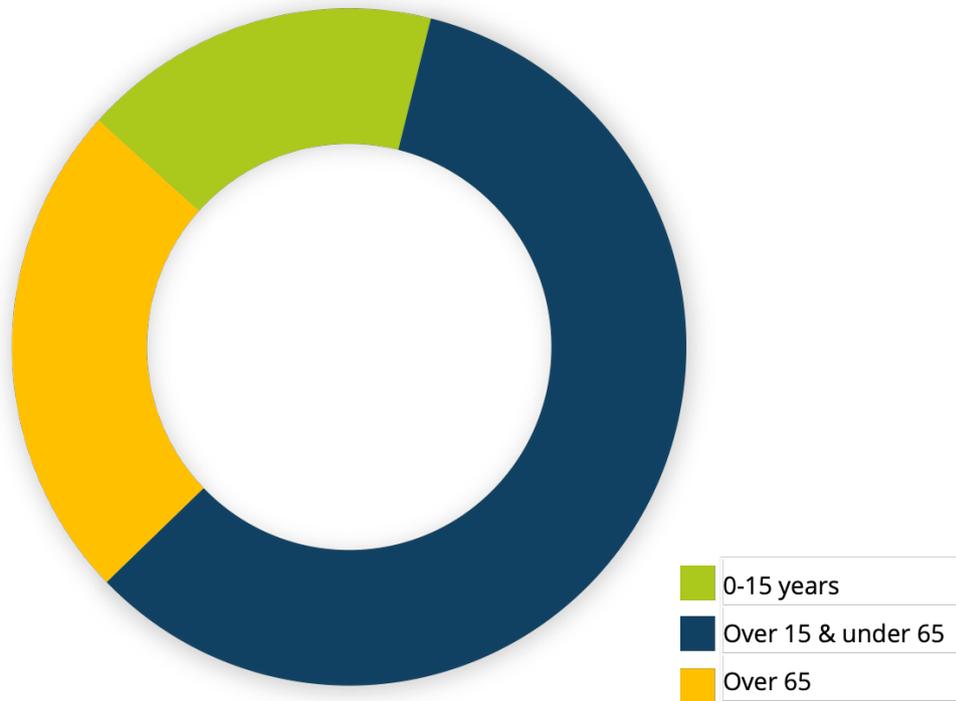
5.2 The population living within the boundary of the Marple Neighbourhood Plan (MNP) recorded in the 2011 census was **12,979**.

5.3 The protected green belt areas surrounding the town and the general lack of suitable land for large-scale development leads to a relatively stable population in terms of absolute numbers. However, along with the broader national trend, Marple was forecast to experience a significant change in the age profile of residents over the next twenty years. These forecasts may be adjusted after the 2021 census and the effects of the Covid Pandemic and Brexit.

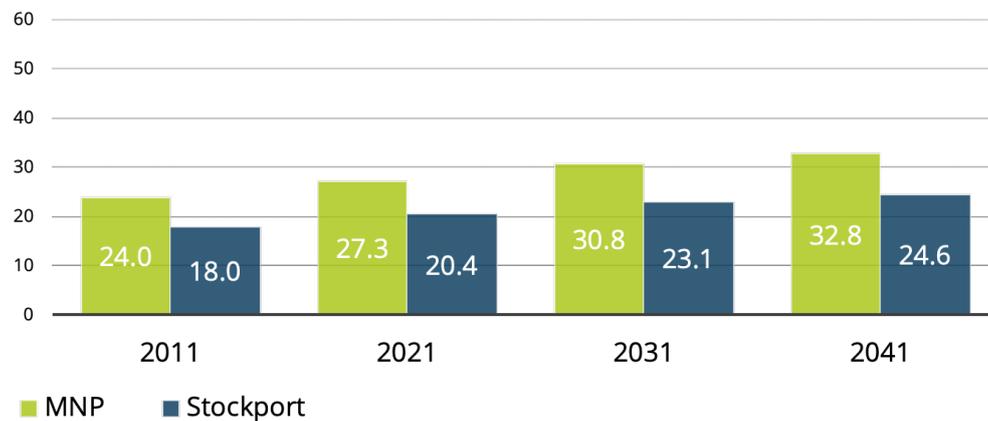
5.4 We have a **higher proportion of over 65s** than the Greater Manchester & Stockport averages and the number of over 65s is **forecast to increase dramatically further** over the lifetime of the plan.



MNP POPULATION: 12,979



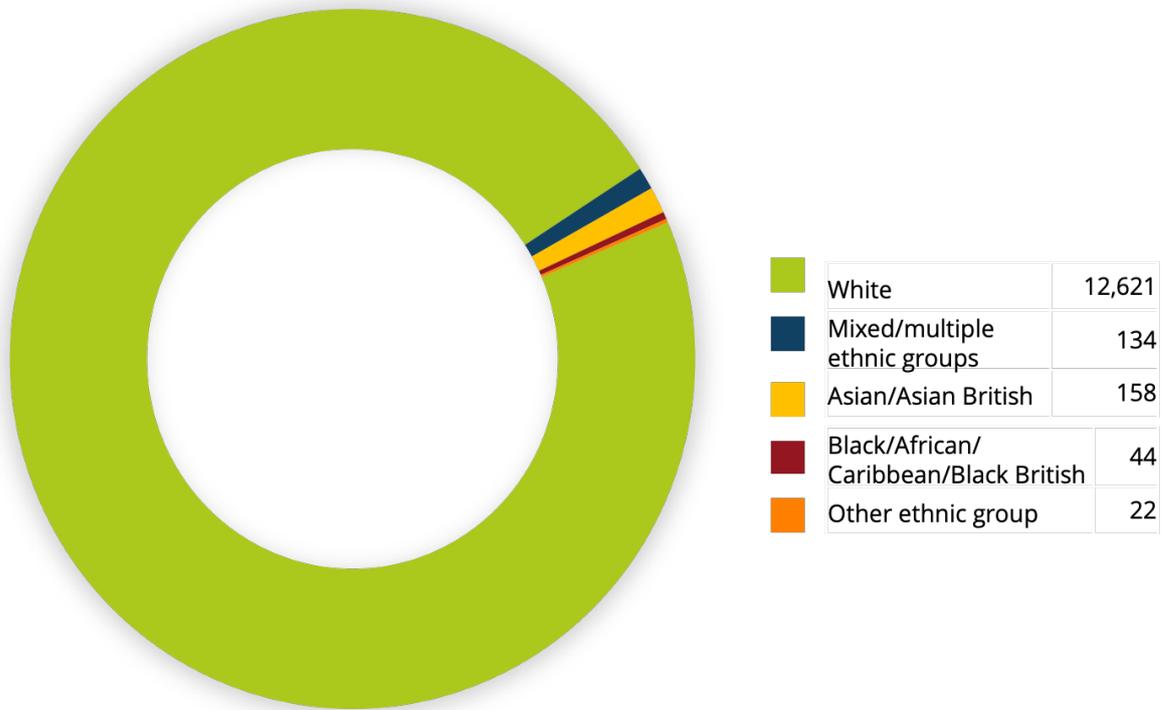
OVER 65 POPULATION (%)



5.5 The changing demographic will result in increasing demand for elderly care centred around the home and for smaller well-equipped dwellings for independent elderly residents. We will need to balance this by encouraging and enabling younger people and young families to make their homes in Marple.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

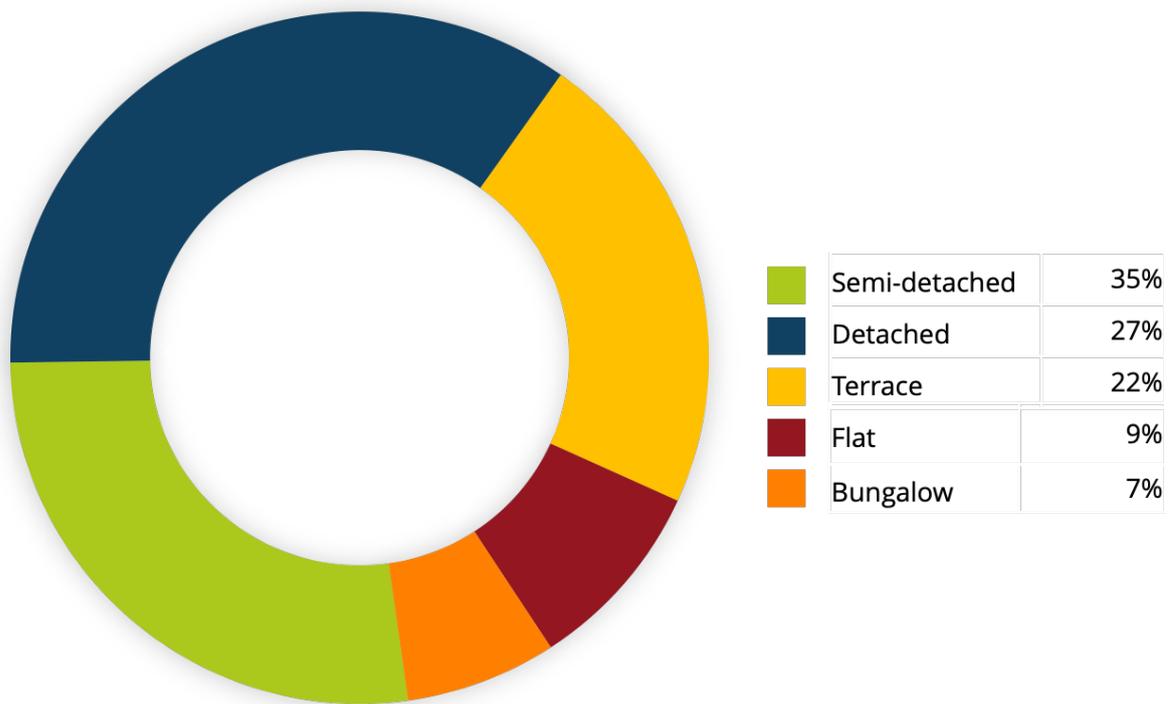
5.6 In terms of ethnic diversity Marple is less diverse than many Greater Manchester areas.



HOUSING

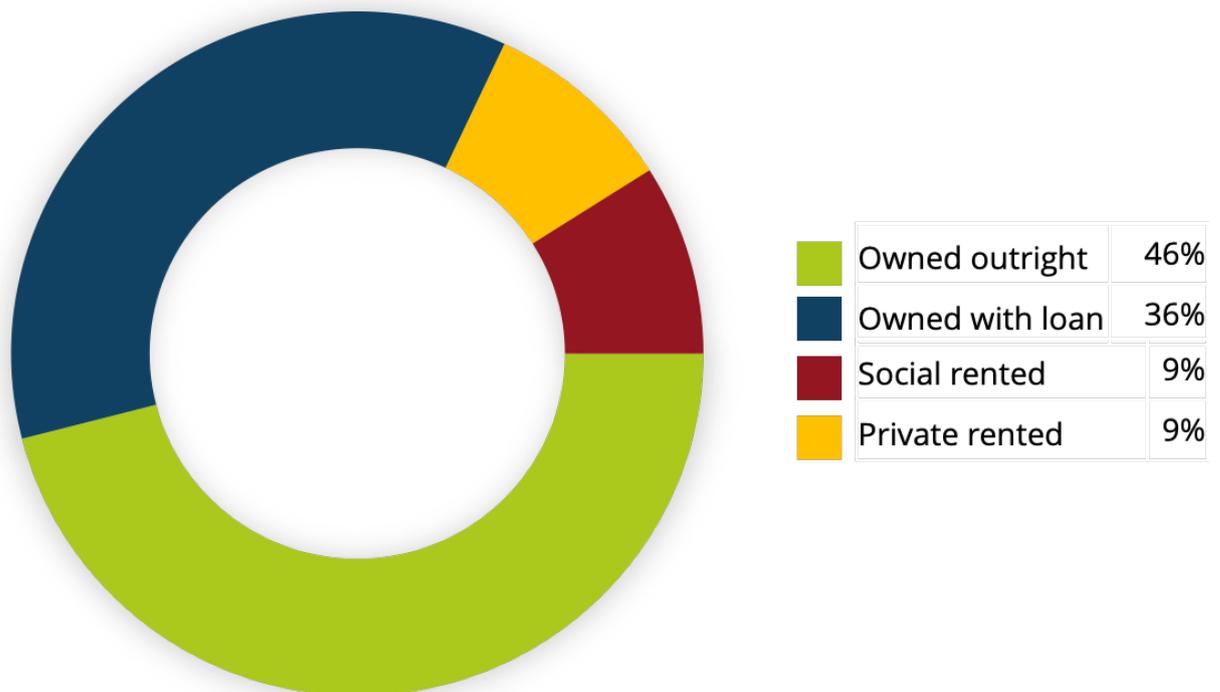
5.7 Marple is home to approximately 5,600 households with a mix of size and type. It is an increasingly sought after place to live – a distinct community, immediate access to wonderful countryside, good schools – and with this come issues of affordability, especially for younger residents, and availability, for older residents looking to downsize.

5.8 The following chart shows the relative mix of housing types.



TENURE TYPE

- 5.9 More than 80% of Marple’s housing is privately owned with a significant portion owned outright. Private and Social rented housing are important sectors of roughly equivalent size.

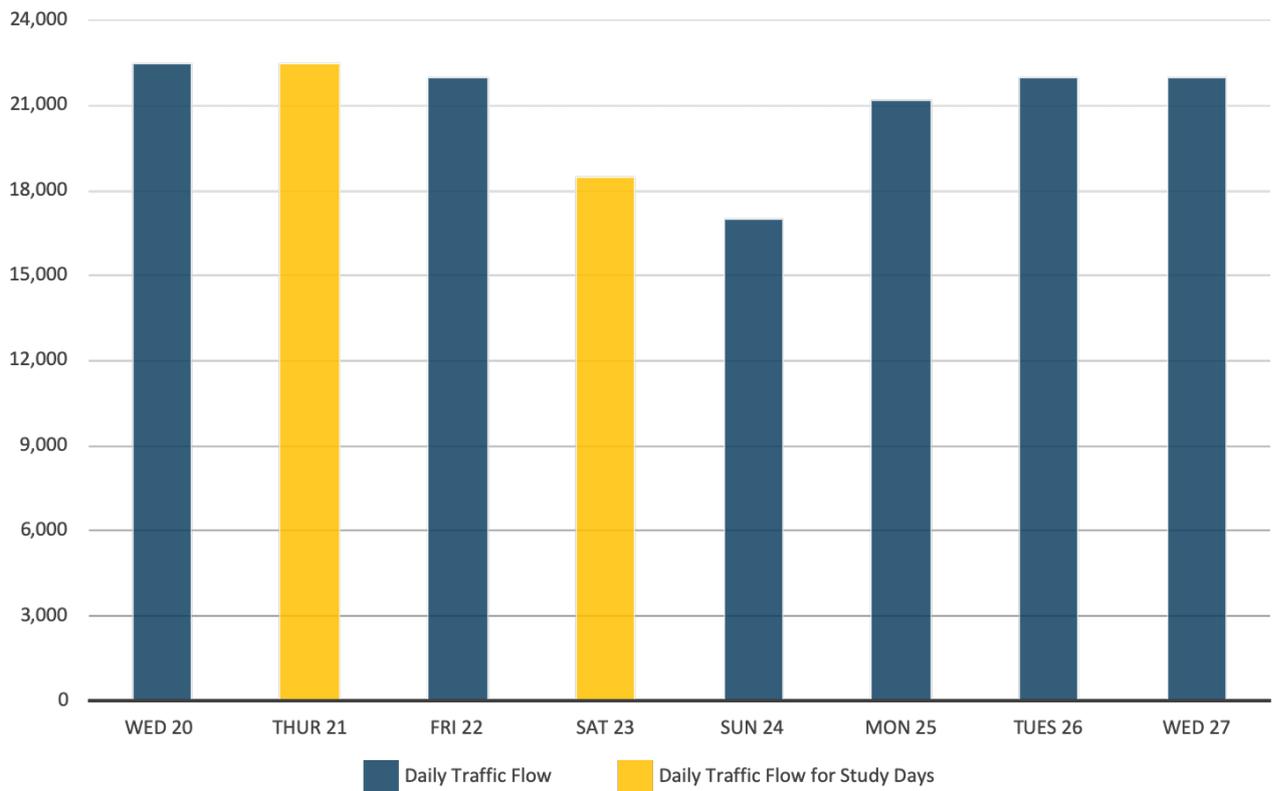


TRAVEL & TRANSPORT

5.10 Travel and transport feature high on our agenda, from issues of congestion and safety, to air quality and making the town centre both accessible and an enjoyable place to spend time.

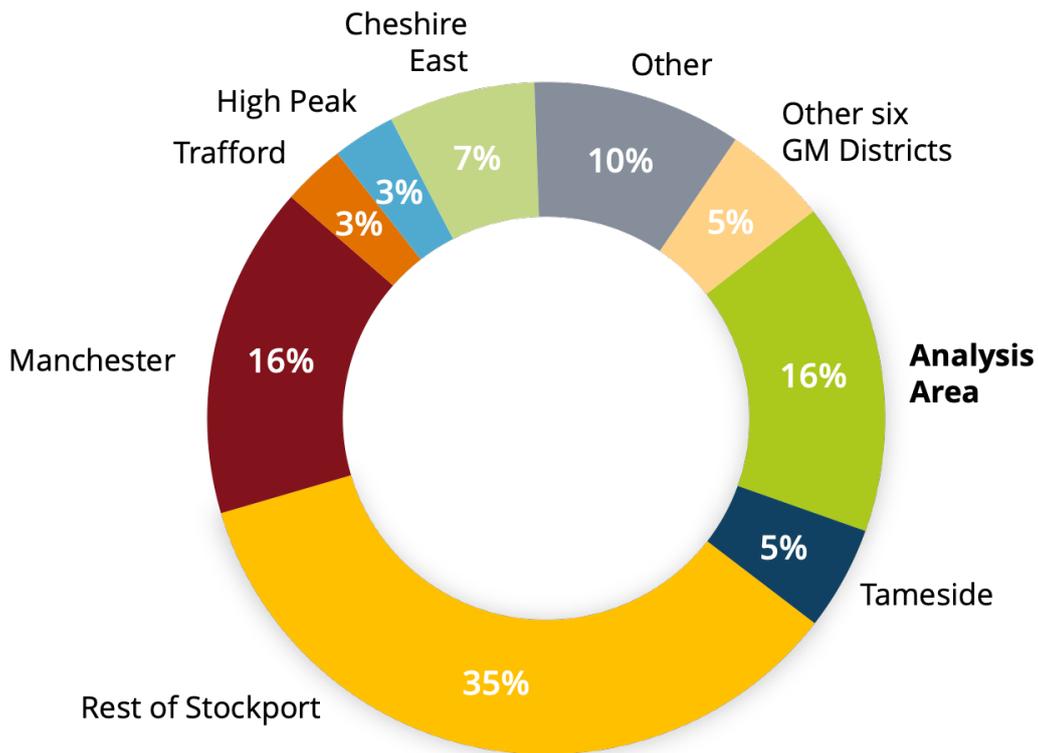
5.11 The table below gives an indication of the significant traffic volumes using Stockport Road from a sample taken in 2018

DAILY TRAFFIC FLOW RECORDINGS ON A626 STOCKPORT ROAD

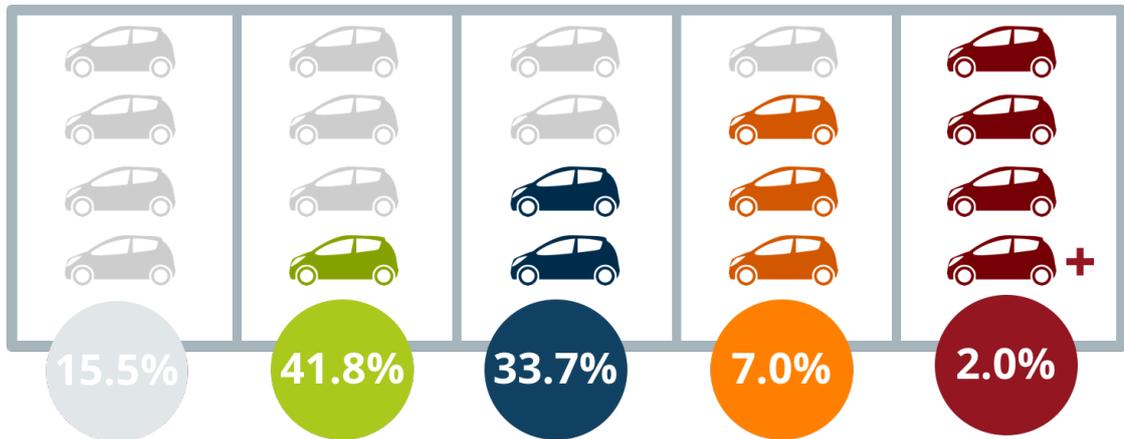


JOURNEY TO WORK

5.12 An analysis of almost 4,900 residents shows how and where we travel to work. Roughly half of all journeys are within the Marple or Stockport area with the rest further afield. Local journeys are split between walking and cars with only 1% by bike. Journeys to Stockport are 75% by car and to Manchester 56% by car, 38% by train and only 3% by bus.



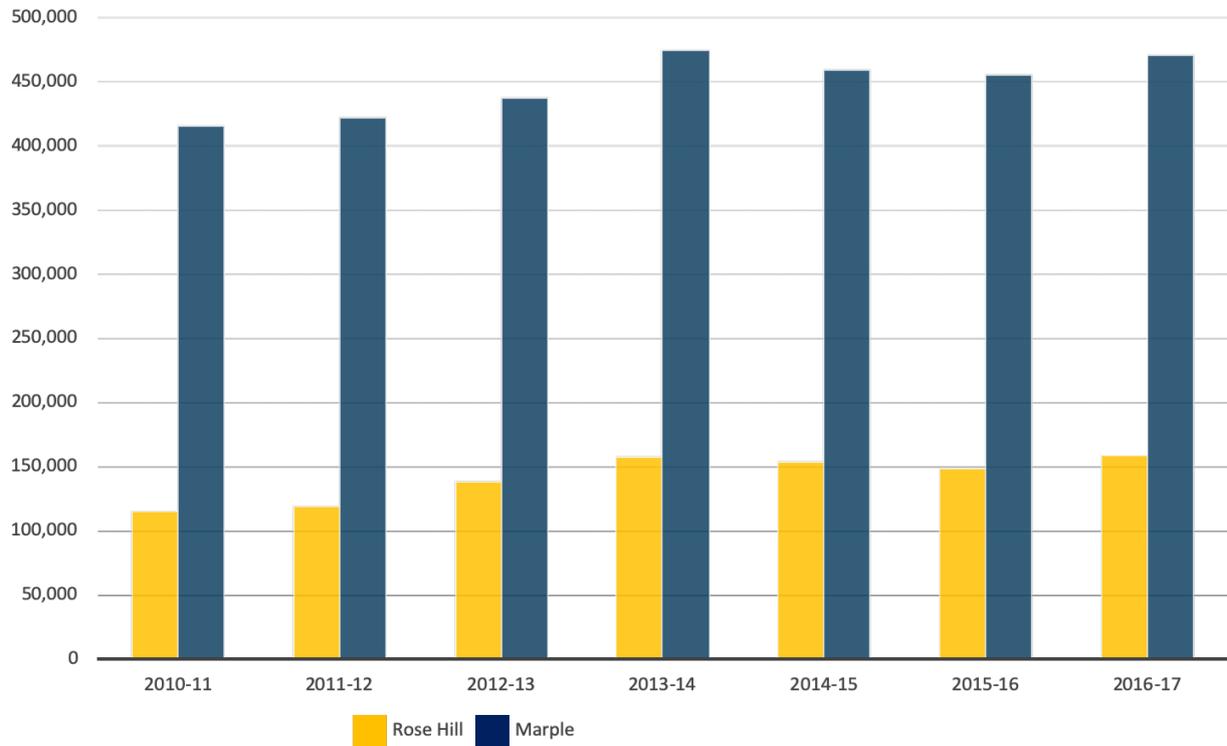
5.13 Almost 85% of Marple households have at least one vehicle with over 40% having two or more:



Many Marple residents do not have access to a car. In households that do have a car, some residents may not be able to drive or have use of the household car.

STATION USAGE

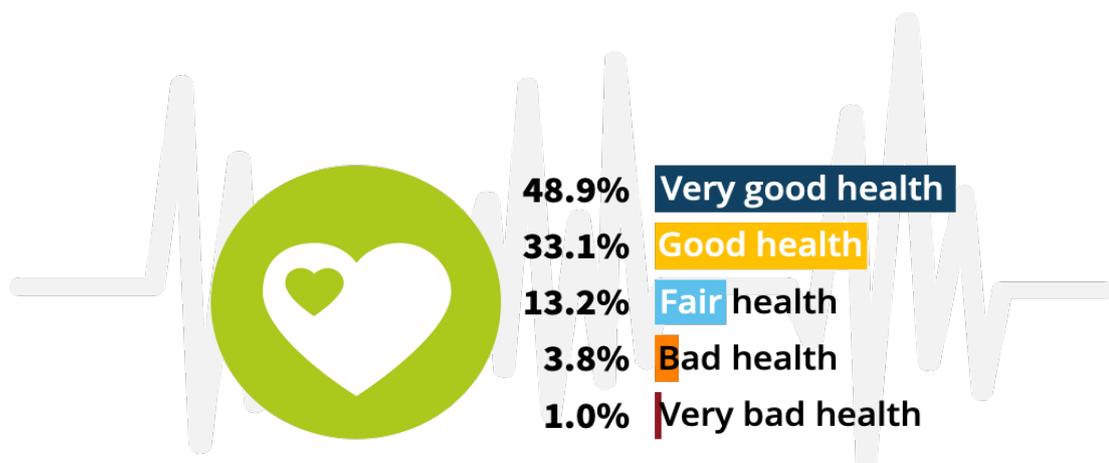
5.14 We have great pride in our two railway stations and the graph below illustrates that we make good use of them.



NUMBERS OF PASSENGER TRIPS BY YEAR APRIL-MARCH SOURCE: Office of Rail Regulation Employment & Health

HEALTH

5.15 Marple residents generally enjoy good health – here’s how we assessed ourselves in the 2011 Census data:



5.16 Life expectancy is slightly better than that of the Borough and similar to that of the UK.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

5.17 The chart below is a summary of the focus group sessions and feedback from our other community engagement activities.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Marple has clear boundaries & a real sense of identity</p> <p>Excellent built heritage: history, buildings, Conservation Areas</p> <p>Good range of civic buildings</p> <p>Critical mass of small shops & cafes, restaurants & bars</p> <p>Reasonable train services to Manchester; good road/rail links to the Peak District</p> <p>Beautiful surroundings, canal network, Middlewood Way</p> <p>High level of community activity, low level of deprivation</p>	<p>Marple Town centre is divided & dominated by traffic</p> <p>Walking (and cycling) around the centre is inconvenient & sometimes unpleasant</p> <p>Marple Town centre has no town square or other focal point</p> <p>Few heritage & tourism facilities or interpretation</p> <p>Poor range & affordability of Housing for younger & older people</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Upgrade MarpleTown Centre to a place that brings the people of Marple together</p> <p>Create greater sense of place by reducing traffic dominance, particularly on Stockport Road</p> <p>Develop a modern leisure facility including a new swimming pool</p> <p>Create a new, integrated Civic Centre based on Memorial Park including tourist facilities</p> <p>Capitalise on our green & built heritage to encourage well-being & tourism</p> <p>Develop Goyt Mill estate potential</p> <p>Provide new/infill housing – particularly for older & younger people</p>	<p>Out of town or second large in-town food stores could affect local shops</p> <p>Some infrastructure no longer fit for purpose – e.g. swimming pool and gym now closed</p> <p>Loss of shops in the centre – particularly from internet shopping</p> <p>Deterioration of heritage assets</p> <p>Housing over-development</p> <p>Creeping traffic dominance & paralysis of the town centre</p> <p>Other centres make themselves more attractive & out-compete Marple</p> <p>Ageing population with fewer younger people & little diversity</p>

Our Marple Plan



Section 6: Town Centre (TC) Policies



6. Town Centre (TC) Policies

For descriptive reasons, we refer here consistently to “Town Centre” policies. It is recognised that the official designation of Marple centre is as a “District Centre” and Stockport MBC policies refer to it as such. For this plan we use the term that is best understood by residents, but intend the same designation as Stockport MBC.

The area referred to is on the map at [Appendix X](#).

POLICY TC1: TOWN CENTRE IDENTITY

New development in the Town Centre or any physical changes to existing premises will be expected to contribute to the character, appearance and identity of Marple by its height, scale, external building materials, sympathetic treatment of original elevations, relationship to the street, frontage design, planting and advertisement display.

In particular the shops in the pedestrianized streets of Market Street and Derby Way will be encouraged to protect and retain their individual size and style; and to enhance the character and appearance of their shop fronts, and;

On Stockport Road, Hollins Lane and Church Lane new development and redevelopment shall adopt a size and scale to reflect the traditional buildings of Marple and be of distinctive design which interprets the essential character of the town.

In this context, design will be assessed by reference to:

- Similarity of size height and scale
- Absence of alien elements in the design
- Colour schemes consistent with the existing style
- Use of comparable or sympathetic building materials.

Established brand names or brand recognition on signs will be exempt from this consideration but remain subject to size and scale considerations.

EXPLANATORY

- 6.1 The purpose of the Town Centre policies is to enhance the appearance and to reinforce Marple Town Centre's identity to appeal to both residents and visitors as a destination for shopping, food and drink and leisure during the day and evening hours. Their aims are to:
- Create streets that are attractive to and meet the needs of the principal users of those streets, whether residential, retail or commercial
 - Create a visually attractive streetscape through the management of new development
 - Open up new routes for pedestrians and cyclists and enhance legible wayfinding.
- 6.2 Policies TC1, TC2 and TC3 are integrated with one another with the purpose of promoting placemaking in the town centre.
- 6.3 'Placemaking' is the process of enhancing the identity of Marple together with bringing about environmental improvements to its streets and spaces. It would be implemented by making the most of any private or public investment which might take place. For example, it is normal to expect 'planning gain' to be obtainable for the benefit of the community, with large developments such as town centre food stores. These could include traffic and access measures, new paving, planting and amenity features around the site.
- 6.4 The shops in Marple typically consist of assorted properties originally used for other purposes such as dwellings and now collectively form lively facades with displays and advertising. Some are in need of refreshment and Policy TC1 will exercise control over signs, shop front displays and entrances to help ensure they pay respect to the elevations of the buildings in which they are located.

- 6.5 Policy TC1 consists of guidance for the control of changes to built form in the Town Centre. Typically, most new development to the shops consists of changes of use, or new shop fronts or fascias. The opportunity should be taken to retain the character and appearance of those buildings which make a distinctive contribution to the shopping streets; and where change is proposed, planning applications should demonstrate how they have responded to local townscape and landscape character.

One of the Town Centre's most important frontages.

The former Co-op has been sympathetically treated by the present occupants. The ground floor has retained the pilasters, capitals, stallriser and recessed doorways of the original, and a consistent theme of paintwork has been adopted throughout.



POLICY TC2: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

New development from both the public and private sectors will be expected to achieve a balance between building footprint and site area which allows for high amenity treatment of external spaces for paving, landscaping, and boundary treatment, and pay special regard to the spaces both within their boundaries and where fronting on to public highways or other public space.

Consideration also should be given to the use of maintainable and sustainable materials for example in types of paving.

The impact of external car parking will be minimised through the use of appropriate surface materials to segregate pedestrians and vehicles, and appropriate landscaping.

Site development must co-ordinate with the public realm scheme for the Town Centre as a whole and with the aims and objectives of the Marple Transport Study.

Access points, service bays, refuse storage facilities, security measures, utilities, street furniture, the provision of 'somewhere to dwell a while' and other street furniture will be designed to be efficient, sightly, and integrated with the premises which they serve and the spaces they occupy or adjoin.

EXPLANATORY

- 6.6 This policy is needed because the Town Centre environment requires improvement, and because other initiatives are taking place which would support it, including any changes to built form. These include the preparation of the Marple Transport Study by Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council and consultant engineers Atkins.
- 6.7 The implementation of the study is dependent on future funding and with a scheme in place Marple would be ready to accommodate the desirable changes to its streets and spaces which it would bring.

There is also the prospect of the renewal of the Swimming Baths which would involve the redevelopment of sites on the edge of the town centre, again with consequent change to the streets and spaces around them.

- 6.8 Whereas Policy TC1 is concerned primarily with buildings, Policy TC2 seeks to ensure that the treatment of the spaces between them also contributes to the character and appearance of the town centre. The way in which sites are developed can provide many opportunities for the creation of new public and private spaces which, with appropriate landscaping, can contribute to the bio-diversity of the town centre. They can also create new openings, recesses and enclosures for public art or seating, incidental play for children, or information points. The right planting can introduce green features into an otherwise harsh environment of stone and brick facades and paving.

POLICY TC3: PROPOSED NEW FOOD STORE

The development of a new food store of up to 1,000 sqm (net retail area) within the defined Town Centre of Marple is supported provided:

- The design of the store and mitigation measures create an attractive street environment which reinforces Town Centre identity in line with the placemaking schemes detailed in Policies TC1
- The traffic, access and other impacts of the development are mitigated in line with the principles of the placemaking scheme outlined at the start of this chapter.

EXPLANATORY

- 6.9 A Town Centre Retail Study was carried out by the Town Centre Group of the Marple Neighbourhood Plan Forum in 2017. The study reviewed previous studies of the retail function of the town centre, and its survey of existing shops and businesses in the centre indicated a clear preference for a new food store to complement the Asda offer.

A copy of the study is available on the Our Marple Plan website (see 3.10 for link)

- 6.10 A proposed new food store would be subject to Policies TC1 and TC2 above. Under the development management process applied by the local planning authority, Stockport MBC, conditions would be applied to grants of planning permission to secure landscaping, proper layout and surfacing of access ways and service yards, sympathetic treatment of boundaries, and perhaps, by agreement, a contribution to townscape features not part of the application site.
- 6.11 These policies would be guided in design terms by a Public Realm Scheme, and other Community Projects following the making of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Public Realm Scheme would provide design advice and guidance. All new proposed development, including that by individual shops and businesses would be expected, under these policies, to contribute in proportion to the scale of their proposals, to further environmental improvements, which would, incrementally achieve the aims set out in paragraph 6.1 above.
- 6.12 Alongside the need for environmental improvement the important issues of traffic and pedestrian movement, identified in the 'Weaknesses' of the Marple Profile section, need to be tackled. The town centre is divided and dominated by traffic, and there is difficulty and inconvenience of movement for both pedestrians and cyclists. The town centre policies would be complemented by the Marple Transport Study, now being prepared by Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, alongside the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 6.13 The aims of the Marple Transport Study are to retain, support and enhance Marple Town Centre by:
- Improving linkages, taking into account the perceived barrier effect of Stockport Road and Hibbert Lane
 - Exploring opportunities to reduce car dominance and promoting safe and attractive cycling and walking
 - Supporting the potential for enhanced provision for public transport and the better integration of public transport with other modes

- Ensuring that shopping areas, community and amenity areas are easily accessible and connected, and
- Improving transport safety within the study area, with particular focus on Stockport Road between the junctions with Cross Lane and Station Road.

- 6.14 It is expected that the Transport Study recommendations will identify opportunities for placemaking, strengthening the identity of Marple and proposals for environmental improvement. It will draw on the findings of the 2015 Phil Jones Associates report, which combined proposals for the easing of traffic flow through the town, with making movement for pedestrians and cyclists safer and more convenient; and a street by street and space by space examination of localities in the town centre and its immediate approaches which have potential for enhancement.
- 6.15 Public investment will most probably be required to implement any proposals for highway works. It is the aim of the town centre policies to co-ordinate public and private investment with a scheme for the revival and refreshment of the public realm in the town centre.
- 6.16 The Neighbourhood Plan will be ready to support bids for such investment when a future opportunity arises.

ASPIRATION: PLACEMAKING FOR MARPLE

Placemaking is the process of enhancing the identity of Marple together with bringing about environmental improvements to its streets and spaces.

As part of this process it is intended to create a Public Realm Scheme which would guide the design of new public and private development, the layout and treatment of streets and spaces, and the rationalising and improvement of street furniture and signs.

The scheme would include:

- The identification and enhancement of those features of the townscape of Marple which most represent its identity
- The promotion of good design of building frontages in ways that are appropriate to their character, variety, age and style
- The reduction of street clutter and clarification of the main spaces of the town
- The prioritisation of pedestrian movement in the main shopping streets with clearer routes and signage
- The co-ordination of opportunities for funding proposals for the safe integration of bus and cycling routes in the town centre



Our Marple Plan



Section 7: Getting Around (GA) Policies



7. Getting Around (GA) Policies

POLICY GA1: WALKING & CYCLING WITHIN MARPLE

Developments must contribute to the connectivity of existing walking and cycling routes to the town centre, Marple Hall School, Marple Sixth Form College, Rose Hill and other primary schools, rail stations and other attractions.

Walking and cycling routes must be provided as an integral part of, and within new developments. Specifically:

- Significant developments must contribute to enhancing the network and connectivity of walk and cycle ways.
- The location of new developments to existing cycle and walk ways must not adversely affect the usage and enjoyment of such routes. Middlewood Way is a local asset particularly valued by walkers, cyclists and equestrians.
- Development that makes walking or cycling less safe or accessible will be refused.
- Any scheme that enhances safety when crossing Station Road, or Barbyns Brow especially the approaches to Marple Station, or near the canal crossing will be supported.
- Provision should be made for mobility scooters, pushchairs and other mobility aids on walking routes where possible.
- New cycle routes should as a minimum follow TfGM and national cycle design guidelines including Local Transport Note 1/20 produced in July 2020.
- Safe and secure cycle parking should be provided at the interface of cycle routes with town amenities.
- New or upgraded routes will be designed to give priority to pedestrians and, where possible, provide a separate route for cyclists.
- New routes should respect the environment and biodiversity.

- In developments of public amenities, both cycle parking and, where possible, shower/changing facilities should be provided for.

The design of the public realm should enable, encourage and empower people to choose walking and/or cycling for a portion of their journey.

EXPLANATORY

7.1 Transport is not a benefit in itself: it is about the movement of people, goods and ideas. Our vision for transport is that it should support other aims such as to revitalise our town centre and make it easier to walk and cycle around.

7.2 This can be achieved by reducing the dominance of traffic on Stockport Road and throughout Marple and reducing the need to travel, which will encourage use of local facilities. In turn, this will reduce the need to develop open land which will allow us to retain the existing settlement boundaries.



7.3 Mobility must be inclusive. Our community must be accessible to everyone including older people (some with mobility scooters), the very young and people with disabilities.

7.4 Promotion and development of walking, cycling and public transport is at the heart of our proposals, but we recognise the important role of private vehicles and the needs of people with mobility issues.

7.5 Highways are a vital part of the public realm and contribute to a prosperous economy and a healthy and inclusive society. Our consultations with Marple residents focused frequently on the fact that motor vehicles have become dominant to the detriment of a wide group of users, both in terms of their ability to move around and in the quality of Marple itself including impacts on health and well-being.

- 7.6 Private cars help to meet the travel needs of those who live or work in or visit Marple. However, a strategy based on unlimited private car use is unsustainable:
- It is an inefficient use of road space compared to cycling or public transport
 - Land used for parking could otherwise be used for alternative, more valuable purposes
 - It creates noise, air pollution and visual intrusion
 - Traffic congestion causes delay both to car users themselves and other road users
 - Road traffic creates barriers to pedestrian movement, discourages people from walking to, from and around Marple and thereby encourages a dispersed pattern of development.
- 7.7 Our evidence is based on the Marple District Centre Capacity Study (Draft Baseline Assessment Report) produced for Stockport Council (Atkins, 2017).
- 7.8 Barriers to walking and cycling include the lack of direct, safe and well-maintained routes and the lack of facilities where it is necessary to cross busy roads.
- 7.9 This policy seeks to encourage developers to improve routes as part of their developments and contribute to the cost of upgrading existing routes. It also seeks to prevent existing routes being removed or made less convenient or safe. Use of the same space by walkers and cyclists can lead to conflicts and should be designed out as far as is reasonably practicable.
- 7.10 The design of the public realm should enable, encourage and empower people to choose walking for a portion of their journey. A survey undertaken by Friends of Marple Station (FOMS) in June 2017 indicated that 50% of users walk to the station with 45% travelling by car.
- 7.11 A significant number walk more than 800 metres. This indicates the importance of walking as an access mode and suggests that some current car users could be encouraged to switch to walking or cycling.
- 7.12 Additionally, we considered evidence from Beelines (TfGM, 2018), part of the 'Made to Move' initiative (Boardman, 2017), local cyclists and Marple

cycling groups, the BikeLife report (Sustrans, 2018) and the Stockport Borough Cycling and Walking Plan 2019-2020. Made to Move is backed by the GM Mayor and aims to transform the way we get around. It emphasises the need for a culture change both from people who live in Greater Manchester and those who provide our infrastructure.

POLICY GA2: DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS WITH GOOD PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESS

Higher density residential development and re-development (50 to 100 dwellings per hectare) is encouraged within 400m of locations with good public transport access, namely:

- Marple railway station
- Rose Hill railway station
- The Hollins (interchange for high frequency bus services).

In these areas reduced car parking provision and car-free development will be encouraged.

Development will be assessed against the following criteria:

- Retention of active retail frontages in existing retail areas (see Section 6)
- High quality public realm (see Section 6)
- No net loss of biodiversity or other natural capital (see Section 9)
- No negative impact on walking and cycling routes (see above GA1)
- High quality internal and external cycle parking. (see above GA1).

EXPLANATORY

- 7.13 It is logical that denser development, which generates more travel demand, should be located where it is easier to accommodate demand by sustainable modes. Short access journeys are more likely to be made on foot than longer ones.
- 7.14 The 2017 FOMS survey showed that 67% of respondents living within an 800 metres radius of the station accessed it by walking, compared with 48% of Marple residents from further away.

- 7.15 This policy increases the overall sustainability of Marple by promoting a higher density of development close to the main public transport nodes.
- 7.16 Generally, 400 metres is the accepted distance that people will walk to good quality public transport. New development within this radius will attract people who wish to use public transport, walk or cycle.
- 7.17 Good accessibility will encourage a high public transport mode share. Denser development could lead to better outdoor residential space if high-quality shared gardens were provided.
- 7.18 Transport for London found property prices are about 10% higher within 500m of a station and Transport for Greater Manchester found comparable increases for houses near the Metrolink network.
- 7.19 TfGM and Stockport MBC are working to explore opportunities to bring rapid transit/tram-train services to Marple. The Hollins is included as this has a high level of provision of bus services.
- 7.20 Options for increasing densities near Marple Station are limited, but at The Hollins and Rose Hill Station, there are significant opportunities.
- 7.21 Car parking issues exist at the stations. While theoretically car parks encourage more rail trips, they are expensive to build and maintain, are space-intensive, lock up valuable development land and can encourage people who previously walked to drive. On balance, we feel that scarce land near stations is best used for higher density residential development.
- 7.22 Car free development should be encouraged. It can be supported further by such schemes as car clubs or car sharing, and promote the use of electric cars by electric vehicle charging not just at new homes as currently, but also as part of developments as a whole, such as in public areas or at retail units and car parks.



POLICY GA3: MARPLE & ROSE HILL RAILWAY STATIONS

The following developments will be encouraged:

- **Marple Station.** Improved waiting and community facilities plus associated ancillary retail floorspace and other business uses, and an additional passenger entrance directly from Brabyn's Brow to the Manchester platform, along with a pedestrian friendly crossing on Brabyn's Brow.
- **Rose Hill Station.** An integrated building for tourists (such as cycle hire and servicing, information, toilet and café) with additional facilities for rail passengers. There is potential to develop a planning brief for a wider mixed-use scheme including residential development around the station. Any development should ensure there is a safe, convenient and attractive entrance to the major tourist and leisure attraction of the Middlewood Way

EXPLANATORY

7.23 Good accessibility will encourage a high public transport mode share.

7.24 Facilities at both Marple and Rose Hill stations were reduced in the 1960s, and despite the efforts of active 'Friends' groups¹ do not provide the facilities that current travellers expect or require. Better, more attractive facilities will grow rail use, whereas run down facilities and lack of shelter actively deter use and lead to increased road traffic.

7.25 Our consultations have shown there is demand for convenience retail, cafes and community facilities such as cycle hire at the stations. This would make rail a more attractive travel option.



¹ Friends of Rose Hill Station and Friends of Marple Station

Some facilities, such as cycle hire, will attract leisure trips, support tourism development and local businesses.

ASPIRATION: REDUCING TRAFFIC SPEEDS

Reducing vehicle speeds on residential streets improves road safety and lowers noise and air pollution. It also discourages rat running through residential areas. These benefits make streets more pleasant places and encourage walking and cycling and more activity. Simply put, reducing traffic speeds through the town will make it a much nicer place to be.

This plan is consistent with Transport for Greater Manchester's 'Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040' which supports 'the introduction of 20 mph speed limits in residential and other built up areas where there is local support'. Within the town centre we want 20 mph to be the norm, but this could be achieved through changes in the physical environment rather than a formal speed limit.



ASPIRATION: PUBLIC TRANSPORT LINKS TO STOCKPORT

Our aspiration is to reduce road congestion at peak times in and out of Marple through a fixed public transport link to Stockport. There is little potential to alleviate congestion through road widening or the introduction of bus lanes, given the dense development along the most congested route sections. Accordingly, it makes sense to consider fixed track solutions.

This is also supported by the SEMMMS refresh.





Section 8:
Housing (H) Policies



8. Housing (H) Policies

POLICY H1: AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing sites of one hectare or more will provide a minimum of 35% of affordable homes, subject to viability, and for these homes to be distributed within the scheme in a way that reflects the scale of the scheme.

EXPLANATORY

- 8.1 Demand for social housing in the Neighbourhood area far exceeds supply (Appendix 6). Open-market housing builders have not provided enough affordable dwellings. Many people who grew up locally and have strong connections with Marple find it difficult to get on the housing ladder or return to the area for reasons of affordability. An appropriate mix of dwellings is needed to meet anticipated local needs.

POLICY H2: DOWNSIZING & ACCOMMODATION FOR OLDER PEOPLE

On developments of less than one hectare but with 10 or more new homes, the provision of housing for older persons should be at least 20% defined as follows:

- In specific cases anywhere within the Plan Area where an individual dwelling is proposed to directly accommodate a person/persons over the State Retirement Age (or for a person who requires specialist housing by virtue of personal incapacity or impairment) these proposals will be supported where the following criteria are met:
- The dwelling meets the needs of an identified older local person in affordable housing need.
- The dwelling allows the release of an additional dwelling within the Plan Area into the market or for transfer to a family member.
- The dwelling includes an element of fully compliant Lifetime Homes (or compliant to a relevant equivalent standard to the satisfaction of the local planning authority).

- The provision of affordable housing and older persons accommodation may be influenced by specific site conditions and scheme viability. Where scheme viability may be affected and where proposals do not meet the requirements identified above, then applicants will be expected to justify their proposals through the submission of a full open-book viability appraisal. It is to be noted in this context that the demand for older persons accommodation in the area is high and prices reflect that demand and should be pitched to match prices in the area.
- On developments of less than 10 new homes sites should reflect local need and contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.

EXPLANATORY

- 8.2 With the significant increase in over 65s forecast over the plan period we need more options for older people, particularly those looking to downsize while remaining independent. Many people are reluctant to leave their family homes, although the space is under-used and the money realised from down-sizing might be useful to them. (Appendix 4).
- 8.3 Conversations with local people, developers and estate agents indicate that there is a demand for larger flats than those currently available and for more bungalows, which could help free up larger family homes.
- 8.4 Marple already has many large and detached homes and there is no lack of supply to support house building of such properties, although profit margins dictate otherwise. Increasing the supply of affordable homes, and those suitable for younger, older and lower-paid people would help to redress Marple's demographic imbalance. It would also reflect the preferences expressed by contributors to our consultations and would comply with NPPF requirements for a mix of dwelling types and sizes.

POLICY H3: WORK/LIVE UNITS

The introduction of Work/Live Units (Sui Generis Use Class) incorporating class E or in exceptional circumstances, based on housing need, small-scale B2 or B8 uses is considered beneficial in providing sustainable growth within the Plan Area and will be supported wherever possible if it can be determined that there is an up to date local need. This includes the extension of existing residential properties where they are in accordance with policies elsewhere in the Plan.

Where proposals for such units are to be located near to existing housing or sites allocated for new residential development, any proposals that will give rise to any of the following without the ability to provide sufficient mitigation, will be refused in the interests of protecting residential amenity:

- Excessive noise associated with the general operation of the premises, including visits by the general public.
- Excessive noise caused by any industrial processes on the premises.
- Disturbance caused by excessive traffic movement to and from the premises and/or the likelihood of instances of illegal parking.

In the instance that a small-scale B2 or B8 use is proposed and satisfies the tests set out above, it would need to additionally demonstrate that it would not comprise any open yard storage or working or processes likely to emit fumes or odours that cannot be adequately dealt with by suitable extraction equipment.

EXPLANATORY

- 8.5 We recognise that many dynamic and creative businesses either start at or are run from home. We would like to encourage this trend. Working from home offers opportunities for many people who would otherwise be excluded from the labour market. An independent local workforce helps to improve the prosperity of the town and reduce travel problems.

- 8.6 Our vision is that housing can contribute to the economic prosperity and well-being of Marple, but within the current settlement boundaries, carefully addressing the detailed demographic housing needs and without expansion onto our valued green belt that is not only highly prized by our residents but is an essential part of the town's attractiveness and character.
- 8.7 Our priority is to:
- Preserve the character of Marple and its surrounding green belt through a brownfield first approach to development. There is a steady stream of brownfield sites and by redeveloping these with good quality, higher density buildings we can create the extra housing needed to increase the vitality of the town while retaining its character.
 - Increase provision of a diverse mix of quality private housing for older people that will result in a significant encouragement to downsize, reducing the requirement for new build family homes.
 - Encourage younger people to stay in and relocate to Marple by providing affordable one and two bedroom dwellings.
 - Focus on areas close to transport links, but also ensuring developments provide or maintain walking and cycling routes
 - Encourage the provision of live-work accommodation to boost local employment and to support the mixed use in the town centre to promote the local economy and reduce traffic.
- 8.8 There is a need to balance the demand for more housing with maintaining the local character (which is what makes Marple attractive in the first place). There is significant need to address the demographic changes that threaten to stagnate the town due to older people getting stuck in family homes, restricting supply. Specifically, as the population grows older we need to provide options for them to move out of family homes but stay in the area, thus increasing the supply of affordable and family homes.



Section 9: Natural Capital & Climate Change (NC) Policies



9. Natural Capital and Climate Change (NC) Policies

POLICY NC1: PROTECTION OF OPEN SPACES

All development will be expected to maintain the overall Natural Capital of the Plan Area. Development that adversely affects the integrity of Sites of Biological Importance, ancient woodland or wildlife corridors or reduces biodiversity overall will be refused unless there are exceptional circumstances. Development should seek to achieve biodiversity net gain and will be assessed against that criterion.

Development will be expected to result in no loss of biodiversity to the Plan Area and to contribute physically and thereby financially to the extension, protection and management of green infrastructure in the area.

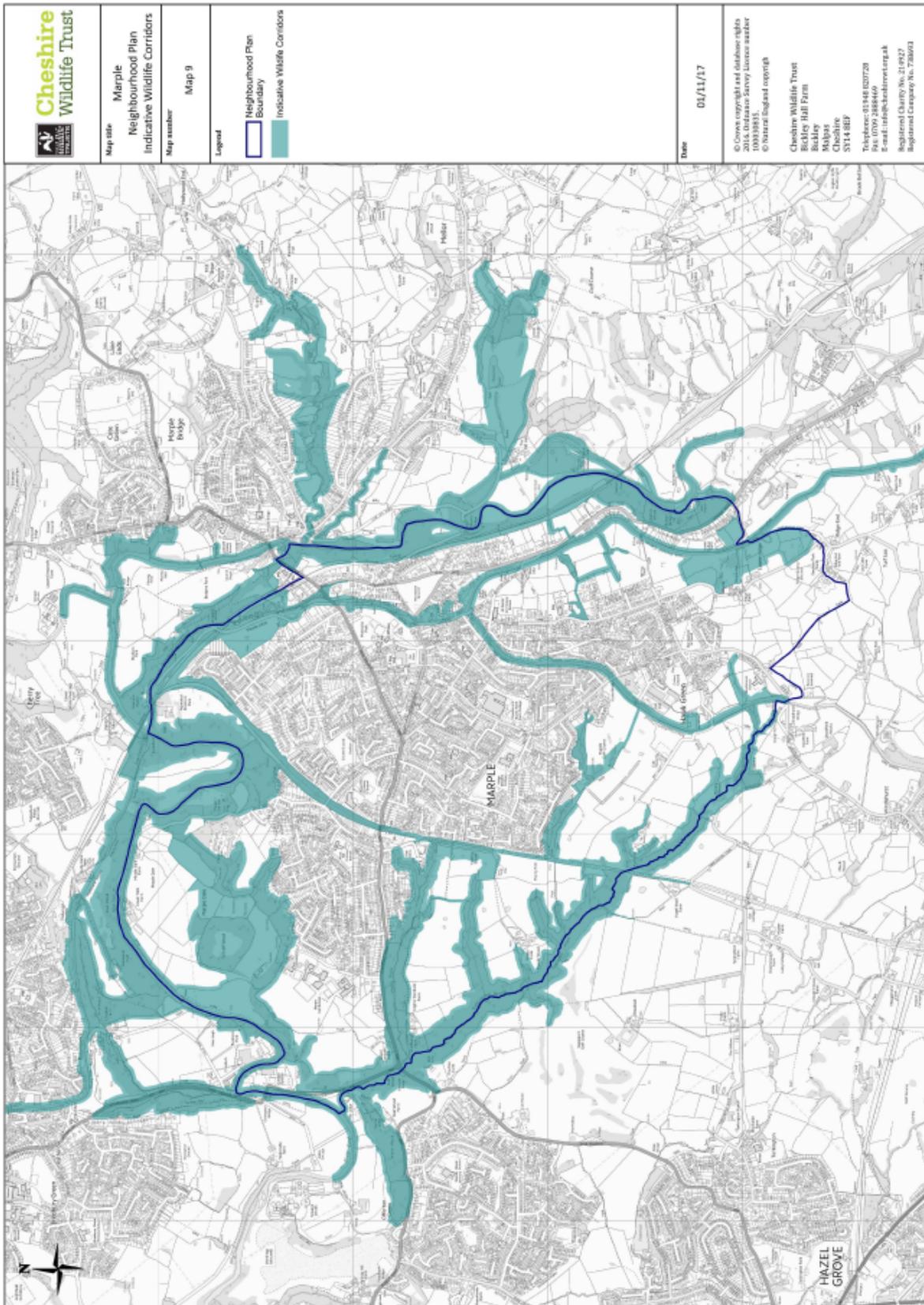
Much of our green infrastructure is coincident with the network of wildlife corridors identified by the Cheshire Wildlife Trust Study:

The corridor network shown in blue in the map should be protected from development so that the NPPF ecological networks guidance can be implemented at a local level.

EXPLANATORY

- 9.1 Marple has a rich biodiversity that is critical to the character of the town. We have good access to a varied landscape and greenspace including ancient woodlands and wildlife corridors. Marple is an important canal junction and these historic and vibrant waterways penetrate the heart of the town. We commissioned the Cheshire Wildlife Trust (CWT, 2017) to report on the state of our natural capital.
- 9.2 Marple is within National character Area 54: The Manchester Pennine Fringe. We occupy the transitional zone between the open moorlands of the Dark Peak and Southern Pennines, and the densely populated urban conurbation of Manchester.
- 9.3 Marple is underlain by Carboniferous Millstone Grit and Pennine Coal Measures. It owes much of its character to the steep valleys that characterise the transition from Derbyshire moorland to Cheshire Plain.

- 9.4 The natural distribution of habitats throughout the area has been heavily modified by human activity over centuries, especially since the Industrial Revolution. Much of the countryside is influenced by recreational use from adjacent urban areas and by intensive agriculture and farm diversification.
- 9.5 The Neighbourhood Plan (NP) area includes several ancient or semi-natural woodlands, which often cloak the deeply cut steep-sided valleys of the Pennine Fringe and are along the River Goyt, which penetrates the built-up area. These are an important part of the green infrastructure which enhances Marple's rural character. More recent planted woodland or natural regeneration (for instance at Ridge Quarry) add variety and diversity.
- 9.6 Our three canals, the River Goyt and its tributaries are of great value for both biodiversity and people. They provide important corridors for movement of plants and animals and account for a large part of our biodiversity. Water quality in the River Goyt is getting better. The Sett to Etherow section improved from 'Poor' in 2009 to 'Moderate' in 2016. It supports a diverse population of fish and invertebrate life and now provides a habitat for birds such as dipper, kingfisher (amber listed), grey wagtail (red listed) and goosander. There are several notable species of fish in the Marple section of the river Goyt including European bullhead, grayling, brown trout and salmon (Environment Agency 2009).
- 9.7 There are no Sites of Special Interest (SSSI) in the NP area – the nearest is Compstall Nature Reserve SSSI. The NP area does have Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) designated locally by Stockport MBC and identified in the CWT report (CWT, 2017).
- 9.8 The Cheshire Wildlife Trust recognises the importance of SBIs but also notes the importance for movement of wildlife of the network of communications – the canals, the river Goyt and its tributary stream valleys, the live railway corridors, and the Middlewood Way. All are Green Infrastructure and together with our countryside and open space within the urban area are part of a network that supports a biodiverse wildlife.



- 9.9 Marple is rich in green infrastructure. Much of this green space is the network of wildlife corridors identified by the Cheshire Wildlife Trust (see map above) in their study of Marple’s wildlife. In 2018, the UK Government published a [25 year Environment Plan](#), which recognises the need for both “connecting people with the environment” and “recovering nature”. The [Environment Bill 2021](#) (pending) sets out will the Government intends to put the environment at the centre of policy making and make sure that we have a cleaner, greener and more resilient country for the next generation. It establishes a legal presumption that development should result in no net loss of biodiversity.
- 9.10 Much of our green infrastructure is coincident with the network of wildlife corridors identified by the Cheshire Wildlife Trust Study²:



² CWT 2017: Protecting and Enhancing Marple’s Natural Environment.

POLICY NC2: RENEWABLE ENERGY

All development must minimise energy use and maximise the proportion of energy used from renewable sources, and substantial refurbishment of existing buildings is also encouraged to do so. Such development should consume significantly less non-renewable energy than any development it replaces.

Development should:

- a. Demonstrate that it has taken all reasonable steps to minimise energy use and maximise energy efficiency;
- b. Demonstrate that systems have been designed to operate at optimum efficiency e.g. low return water temperatures;
- c. Facilitate the reduced use of unregulated energy on-site where technically feasible and commercially viable;
- d. Maximise the proportion of renewable energy generated on-site consistent with local amenity,
- e. Facilitate the maximum use of renewable energy from off-site sources for example by the provision of space for battery storage that takes fire risk into account; and
- f. Be future-proofed where practical.

- 9.11 Climate Change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world. Both the UK Government and Stockport Council have declared a Climate Change Emergency³. Marple both contributes to climate change gas emissions and will suffer from climate change. While national and international action is essential, we want to play our part. Marple has many climate change challenges. We are dependent on nearby towns and cities for services and employment, there is a lack of choice and affordability of energy-efficient housing, we have high car dependence and rising energy costs.

³ 'An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation...' (wiki, accessed July 20)

- 9.12 Other policies in this plan address many aspects of climate change including the need to improve the environment for pedestrians and cyclists, reduce the impact of traffic, protect the environment, and improve town centre sustainability.
- 9.13 To mitigate emissions that worsen climate change it is essential that buildings in the Neighbourhood Plan Area minimise energy use and maximise energy efficiency and the production and use of renewable energy to meet their needs. This policy will ensure that energy conservation and generation is taken into account in the design of new development.

POLICY NC3: SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

Proposals for individual and community scale energy from hydro-electricity, solar photovoltaic panels, local biomass, anaerobic digestions and wood fuel products will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- The siting and scale of the proposed development is appropriate to its setting;
- The proposed development does not create an unacceptable impact on the residential amenity;
- The proposed development does not have an unacceptable impact on a feature of natural or biodiversity importance.

EXPLANATORY

- 9.14 This policy encourages the development of local energy production.

POLICY NC4: RETROFITTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

- The sensitive retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and the appropriate use of micro-renewables in historic buildings will be encouraged, including the retrofitting of listed buildings, buildings of solid wall or traditional construction and buildings within conservation areas, whilst safeguarding the special characteristics of these heritage assets for the future.

EXPLANATORY

- 9.15 Marple has many historic buildings and these are a particular challenge to make energy-efficient.





Section 10:
Community Space (CS) Policies



10. Community Space (CS) Policies

POLICY CS1: OUTSIDE COMMUNITY SPACE

Marple's designated local green spaces are listed below (to be added). Proposals for development in green space will not be permitted unless:

- It can be shown that it is required to enhance the role and function of an identified local green space, or
- It is essential for a specific and proven local health and safety need, and
- That alternative equivalent recreational facilities of a similar kind are being provided elsewhere in the Plan area.
- The proposal would not cause significant harm to the biodiversity of the overall area.
- Specifically that the start of Middlewood Way is protected (see GA3).

The Development levy will be used to contribute financially to the enhancement of existing community spaces, in addition to existing uses.

EXPLANATORY

- 10.1 Many people visit Marple to use the canals, walk, cycle or just to enjoy the countryside. Indoor and outdoor space is an essential part of Marple as a place and as a community and is central to the character of the town. As the average age of people in Marple rises, we must ensure that there are opportunities for well-being, to keep active and fit, and for intellectually stimulating sedentary activities.
- 10.2 Part of the character of Marple is vested in the high proportion of residential properties that have mature gardens with trees and shrubs. There are also a number of informal public green spaces within the built-up part of our area.

- 10.3 This green infrastructure is important to maintain the rural feel to Marple and to provide a connection with both the formal park areas and the views and ambience of the surrounding countryside. These also make a contribution to the health and well-being of residents, including the very young, families and the older residents. These spaces are maintained by the local authority and included in the list of spaces at [Appendix X](#).
- 10.4 Marple has several formal public or green spaces that are highly valued, including:
- Memorial Park (including Bowling Green and Skateboard Park)
 - Two canals and their towpaths
 - Middlewood Way (which starts almost unannounced at Rose Hill) has a vital historical link to a now disused railway line, and therefore needs the access ways and entrance protected to allow enhancement
 - Public Rights of Way
 - Brabyn's Park (Just outside our area but within easy access)
 - Allotments
 - Sports fields: cricket, football, golf, tennis and rugby clubs.
- 10.5 These provide a wide range of activities that encourage health and well-being. We have identified significant potential to develop their value for residents and visitors including the need for better waymarking. These are explored further in the Heritage and Tourism section.
- 10.6 There are two allotment sites in the Plan area which are both registered as Assets of Community Value. They comprise 91 separate plots and there are about 77 members of the Allotment Society. The waiting list is normally around 20 plots. The Allotment Society also maintains a plot in the public Marple Memorial Park.
- 10.7 The Allotments provide a valuable source of recreation and healthy living which is vitally important in the Plan area, particularly given the demographic. It also is a productive activity which goes beyond a benefit for those active.

It provides a cheap alternative to those with a small or no garden; it should not be seen as an enclave for ageing retired people. It is important that the allotment sites are protected from development.

- 10.8 Allotments are also protected to some degree by national planning policies and it was determined that the current regulations afford adequate protection (The Allotments Act 1925).
- 10.9 The Stockport Open Space Study suggests some additional allotments are needed. If there was any valid reason, justifiable under exceptional circumstances, to allocate the existing Allotment sites for other uses, it would be essential that a site of equivalent size and accessibility was provided. Such a site would need to have a water supply also, and be on land suitable for cultivation.



POLICY CS2: PROTECTION OF OPEN SPACES AS SPORTS FACILITIES

Developments leading to the loss of open space which is used primarily for sport or recreation will only be permitted where:

- a. The proposal would result in an overall qualitative or quantitative improvement to recreational facilities (either within the open space or on an alternative accessible site in the locality); and
- b. The benefits to sport or recreation would outweigh the loss of that open space.
- c. The proposal would include new open space to compensate in size and character for any loss

For the purposes of this policy “loss of open space which is used primarily for sport or recreation” is taken to include the loss of any recreational buildings ancillary to and directly associated with the open space and essential to its recreational function.

EXPLANATORY

- 10.10 The cricket, football, tennis, golf and rugby clubs play an important role in the town both for recreation and the provision of open spaces.
- 10.11 Marple’s green space is enhanced by access to significant areas just beyond the plan boundaries, including Brabyn’s Park, Etherow Country Park, two Mellor Parks, Mill Brow Park, Ludworth and Cote Green Play areas.
- 10.12 Many of the green spaces mentioned (formal, informal and sports) are supported by volunteer groups. This is a valued and vital way of engaging the community and adding to the character of the area.
- 10.13 Any proposals for development should generally focus on improvements to the existing green space (such as play areas, paths, signage, interpretation and facilities) rather than additions, though any major new development might require additional open space.
- 10.14 Where resources become available through the development process for maintenance and enhancement, this should be used for the purpose intended rather than as a general Council resource.

ASPIRATION: EXTENSIONS TO SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE (SBIs)

We would like to see existing SBIs reviewed and management plans prepared or updated for the following sites:

- Middlewood Way
- Barlow Wood
- Dan Bank
- Ridge Quarry

And the following sites to be considered for extensions to SBIs:

- Area east of Grosvenor Road Extension
- Lock 7, at the back of Winnington Road
- Memorial Park Area adjacent to the canal
- Recreation Ground adjacent to Oldknow Road (edges).



10.15 Our area has a number of SBIs and this plan wants these to be maintained and not impacted by any development. That protection would seem to be afforded by existing planning regulations.

10.16 We would like to see, where possible an extension of the SBI as an action taken to mitigate

against any potential future loss or compromise of the SBIs themselves. We recognise that extensions to SBIs and management plans for these are not traditionally part of the land-use plan and don't fit within our Plan policies. However in an area as urbanised as Marple, extension of green infrastructure, review of sites and their management is linked with other land-use changes..



POLICY CS4: INDOOR COMMUNITY SPACE

To protect and enhance indoor community space:

- Development that would result in the loss of local social and community floor space will not be permitted except where existing provision is being reconfigured, upgraded or relocated to improve local services and meet identified needs. In all such cases it will have to be demonstrated that the overall level of social and community provision in the Plan area is improved and there is no demand for an alternative social and community use for that floor space. For the purposes of this policy, community floor space includes that which is used in Churches, Church Halls and public houses as well as public amenity buildings.
- Provision of additional or upgraded public or private space for indoor recreation including gym facilities will be supported where it complies with other policies in this Plan

EXPLANATORY

- 10.17 Many groups need indoor space either for meetings or activities. The varied buildings currently available are listed in a background paper (Community Space group, 2017). These groups range from church organisations, Scouts and Guides, interest groups through to mother and baby groups, fitness and well-being activities and family gatherings. The cohesion these groups give to the community is important and is also part of the character of the community and the town.
- 10.18 Indoor spaces are scattered across Marple and are of variable quality. We have insufficient indoor community facilities of the right size and quality and demand for space often exceeds supply (Francis, 2017). There is a concentration of community space buildings in the Memorial Park area, but this is provided in a range of separate buildings of varying quality, some of which are underused. We also have the Carver amateur theatre, a much-loved independent cinema, cricket, football and golf clubs.
- 10.19 There is also an indoor climbing wall and squash club, but otherwise indoor sport and gym activities are poorly provided for.

- 10.20 Sporting facilities exist at Marple Hall and at Cheadle and Marple College. These may be underused outside school hours and should be made more available for residents. Stockport MBC has carried out a study into Indoor Sports Facilities (FMG Consulting, 2017). To maximise the use and value of such facilities, there should be arrangements made to give the public access wherever possible and practicable. Alternatively, the Local Authority should consider siting any new facilities in school grounds to maximise usage by both school pupils and the public.
- 10.21 This plan also recognises that a number of Public Houses provide meeting rooms which groups can use either for meetings or for activities such as music, education and so on.

- 10.22 While there are some limitations on these facilities they help to encourage community engagement. Some are protected under the Localities Act, so planning decisions need to be mindful where this applies. We encourage the valid use of Assets of Community Value (ACVs) from the Localities Act to protect facilities.



- 10.23 Where housing, retail or other developments create additional pressures on open space, then they must contribute to the improvement of existing space.
- 10.24 Marple indoor swimming pool has now been closed due to structural problems. This 80-year old pool was inevitably going to come to the end of its serviceable life. It was highly valued and was a vital facility for health and well-being as well as the opportunity for children to learn to swim either via lessons or their school, many of which visited the pool. The plans for building a new pool are under consultation at the time of this Plan and should be reviewed within the plan context and policies, once a decision has been made. The Plan would want to see a new/replacement facility in the Town.

- 10.25 Our research (Francis, 2017) shows that Marple needs more indoor community space that is fit for purpose. It suggests that the quality and location of existing space is not always ideal – for instance the need to keep the population active and healthy through exercise classes and gyms requires high-quality spaces.
- 10.26 As well as protecting current overall provision, social and community facilities need to be in appropriate buildings that meet the needs of the people who use them, and which allow modern models of service provision.
- 10.27 This may include several different social and community facilities in a single place or flexible community floorspace available to a range of organisations. There is currently a low level of both public and private gym provision in Marple.

POLICY CS5: CANAL TOWPATHS

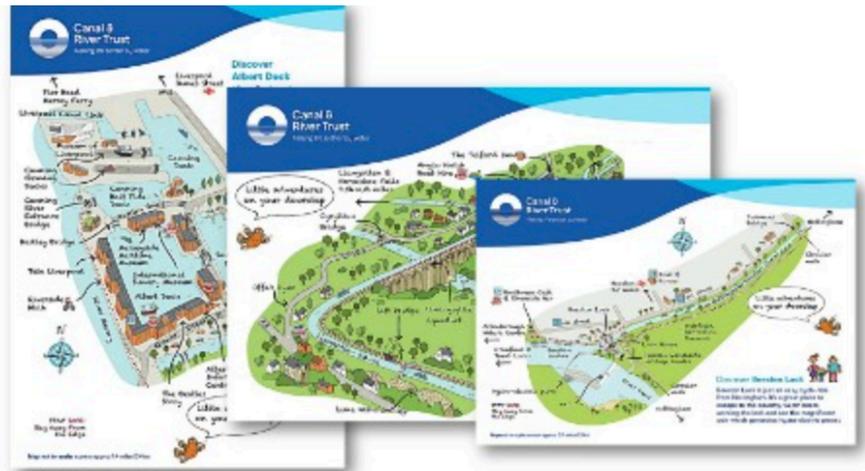
Canals and their towpaths will be protected by ensuring that:

- Planning decisions do not adversely affect their settings, specifically to include the access routes and pathways onto the towpaths and the visual amenity, including landscape views from the towpaths.
- Distances from towpaths to developments maintain existing visual amenities so that the towpath is afforded the same protection as another occupied residence would have in the same location as the towpath.

EXPLANATORY

- 10.28 Canals are a vital part of the history, heritage, tourism and recreational space for Marple’s community. The towpaths are a valued and significant part of the outdoor community space, used not only for recreation and exercise by walkers, cyclists and other users, but also as access across parts of Marple, reducing use of vehicular transport.

For this reason, possibly uniquely in Stockport MBC, proposals that affect access in the vicinity of canal towpaths should consider whether there is any adverse impact on them.



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- 10.29 Developments should not alter the surroundings of towpaths in a way that changes the contextual environment in which they are set.

ASPIRATION: MEMORIAL PARK CIVIC AREA

The aspiration is to develop a modern, high quality community and leisure facility (including a new swimming pool) based on the re-development of the existing buildings in the Memorial Park. There is an opportunity to bring together existing activities in a new building based on the library and Old Town Hall that would provide a high quality, efficient, more cost-effective solution.





Section 11:
Heritage & Tourism (HT) Policies



11. Heritage & Tourism (HT) Policies

POLICY HT1: BUILT HERITAGE

Built Heritage will be protected in the following ways.

- Development that enhances the historic, architectural character, appearance or setting of heritage assets will be supported
- Development that affects buildings and other structures associated with Samuel Oldknow must ensure that they respect their historic, architectural character, appearance and setting and allow appropriate interpretation.
- Local vernacular buildings such as terraced housing for workers must be preserved, conserved and incorporated into new development
- Development should reflect and respond to the special landscape characteristics of the location.

EXPLANATORY

- 11.1 Our history as a mill and canal town has left a rich built heritage. The links with 18th century entrepreneurs places Marple in the centre of the industrial revolution in the area. In its day, the Mellor Mill, just outside the Plan area, was the largest water powered mill in Europe. The canals, with their confluence here, the associated industrial activity around the lime kilns and the unique flight of 16 locks and historic viaduct, link Marple with key elements of industrial development as well as the population it brought. The canals were followed by railway development and Marple retains two train stations and features of what the railways brought to the area, including a more affluent population escaping from Central Manchester. This had a striking influence on housing development and design.
- 11.2 Many people moved to or stay in Marple because of its history, rural character and easy access to the countryside. Our heritage and countryside make a major contribution to community health and welfare.

- 11.3 Our natural and built heritage attracts locals, visitors and tourists who come to walk, boat, cycle, ride horses, canoe/kayak and enjoy other activities. They explore our landscape, canal network and buildings such as those connected with the Oldknow legacy. They use local facilities such as shops and cafes and put money into the local economy.
- 11.4 Natural and built heritage needs to be conserved. The ravages of time and weather, the effect of traffic and insensitive development can erode the built environment. Urbanisation of the countryside, agricultural operations and changes, and insensitive management and development can threaten the natural environment.
- 11.5 We have used the Stockport Historic Environment Database (SHED), and Magic Map to identify designated heritage and natural assets. We commissioned a report from the Cheshire Wildlife Trust (CWT, 2017) to review biodiversity and wildlife designations in Marple.
- 11.6 Our vision is that our unique mix of natural and built heritage should be conserved, managed, enhanced and interpreted so that those people who live, work or visit Marple can enjoy and use it. We want to leave our heritage in a better condition for future generations and feel that there is considerable potential to attract more tourists to bring employment and income to Marple.
- 11.7 Before the present system of roads, railways and canals, Marple was a scattering of dwellings at the edge of the Pennine fringe with Norbury Smithy the focal point of east-west travel.
- 11.8 The importance and character of our built infrastructure is recognised in the four designated Conservation areas: two associated with the canals, one with All Saints Church and Church Lane and much of Station Road, which embody the building associated with the coming of the railway age. Together these



structures and their environment give Marple its unique and special character.

- 11.9 The future of Goyt Mill (part of a Conservation Area and locally listed but not a listed building⁴) is uncertain. Any development will need careful consideration if the building itself and its context are to be preserved.
- 11.10 Existing national and local planning guidance provides significant protection to our listed buildings and Conservation Areas. Local listings also give protection to a lesser degree.
- 11.11 However, Conservation Area appraisals become out of date, appreciation of and the value placed on buildings from different eras changes, and new discoveries are made.

ASPIRATION: NEW CONSERVATION AREAS

While our industrial buildings, and particularly Samuel Oldknow's heritage and the canals are well recognised, we feel that the Victorian and Edwardian heritage of Marple is undervalued currently.

The attractive and well-preserved Victorian and Edwardian buildings in the lower part of Church Lane and the town centre around Market Street should have better protection.



⁴ Not on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) but listed on [Stockport Historic Environment Database](#).

POLICY HT2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Development that adversely affects a significant archaeological site will not be permitted unless the strategic need for the development outweighs the harm caused. Development that affects a known or reasonably suspected archaeological site must include provision for:

- An archaeological field evaluation including recording and conservation in-situ or off-site as appropriate
- Conservation, display and interpretation of archaeological material within community or other buildings in Marple open to the public.

EXPLANATORY

11.12 Samuel Oldknow as entrepreneur, farmer and industrialist was one of the principal drivers of development. His inheritance has had lasting importance for Marple including the Aqueduct and the Lime Kilns.



11.13 Mellor Mill is an important and recently investigated archaeological site that is just outside the plan area. Together with development following the building of the railways and improved roads over some two centuries this has given Marple both a coherence of character and the potential for a successful (although niche) destination for tourism with the Oldknow legacy and especially the canals and their infrastructure.

11.14 Recent initiatives to conserve and interpret include 'Revealing Oldknow's Legacy'. This is a joint project supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and being delivered in partnership by Canal & River Trust and Mellor Archaeological Trust focused on Mellor Mill and the Peak Forest Canal.

- 11.15 In addition to the standing buildings, Marple contains known and potential buried archaeological sites. Excavations such as on Oldknow's Lime Kiln tramway as part of the Revealing Oldknow's Legacy project has demonstrated the potential for surviving buried remains associated with the industrialisation of Marple, and which expand the story told by the standing building resource.
- 11.16 With activity in Marple represented by standing buildings dating from the 17th century, there is high potential for archaeological material associated with past human activity from at least this period.
- 11.17 In line with Stockport Local Heritage Policies, we recognise the importance of designated and non-designated archaeological sites to understanding the story of Marple. We support the protection, enhancement, promotion of archaeological sites and their settings. Marple contains many known archaeological sites and recent excavations have expanded our knowledge, but it is likely that some significant sites are under-recorded or currently unknown.



POLICY HT3: TOURISM

Facilities that encourage local people and tourists to visit and stay to enjoy our built and natural environment including accommodation will be encouraged subject to:

- Acceptable transport impact (including congestion, parking and road safety)
- Encouragement of sustainable non-motorised transport (e.g. walk, cycle, horse ride).

The following types of development and locations are considered especially suitable for development of tourist facilities:

- Marple Heritage Centre/Museum – Memorial Park
- Rose Hill Station area – provision of bike hire, café and information centre
- Marple Station – café, community facilities, welcome and interpretation centre
- Goyt Mill – canal-based activities, cafes, indoor climbing and other recreation
- Top Lock Marina/Forces Club – canal and boat repair facilities.

EXPLANATORY

11.18 The wealth of natural and built heritage makes Marple an attractive place to be a 'tourist' whether you live here or are visiting.

We have little visitor accommodation and Roman Lakes is one of a few formal tourist facilities. There is no visitor centre (although a small information point exists at Top Locks and the Library has a few leaflets available).



- 11.19 Visitor signage could be improved. More tourists and casual visitors encouraged by better facilities, promotion and marketing could make a significant contribution to local shops and might offer other business opportunities such as provision of accommodation and a greater range of restaurants. While we welcome everyone, if we can encourage people to use public transport or to walk or cycle, then this will reduce pressure on our roads and parking.
- 11.20 An abundance of smaller historical artefacts is held locally, but almost none are on display or accessible due to a lack of suitable facilities. Marple needs a heritage centre or museum and the development of community facilities.
- 11.21 A wide range of tourist activity already takes place in the natural environment:
- **Walking** – mainly day walks, but Marple is also on the Goyt Way and Midshires Way
 - **Boating** – cruising on the Cheshire Ring, day trips, importance as a stop-over and boat servicing point.
 - **Cycling** – on-road, Middlewood Way, Canal towpath, and network of off-road tracks
 - **Horse riding** – on the extensive and linked bridleway network
 - **Canoe/kayaking** – the canal, Roman lakes and River Goyt, home of Manchester Canoe Club.

ASPIRATION: THE FUTURE OF GOYT MILL

It is vital to retain Goyt Mill as a cherished heritage asset and as a protected employment area, since it is home to various small businesses. It must have a long term viable use that can generate resources for its maintenance. The mill is a unique opportunity for a mixed development of business, housing and leisure – a model that has been created successfully in various examples of mill preservation and regeneration. Any plans will be led by the Mill's owners with the involvement of other key community stakeholders.



Our Marple Plan



Section 12: Business & Employment (BE) Policies



12. Business and Employment (BE) Policies

POLICY BE1: RETENTION OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT LAND

Development that would result in the reduction in existing employment land or employment within the plan area will be refused unless:

- The site has been marketed for at least 18 months and there is no realistic prospect of viable employment use.

EXPLANATORY

- 12.1 We have a wide range of public and private sector employers concentrated in retail, services, tourism, education and creative industries. These provide local employment; the businesses and employees spend money directly in Marple, and they improve the quality of life for residents.
- 12.2 Marple has no large employers. However, homeworking, creative industries, leisure and tourism and small service companies are significant employers and are set to grow.
- 12.3 Our aim is to maintain and encourage the diverse range of existing employment and create more jobs where this does not affect the character of our town. We have not allocated new employment sites but do want to protect existing locations.



POLICY BE2: NEW EMPLOYMENT

Development that would result in new microbusinesses and additional high quality and value jobs is strongly encouraged throughout the plan area subject to an acceptable effect on residential areas.

The following developments and proposals will be supported:

- Class E flexible serviced office accommodation suitable for microbusinesses
- Multi-let floor space development
- Live work units and shared desk space
- Enhancement of the commercial viability of the town centre
- Proposals that encourage businesses to form a “hub” or “cluster” to benefit from proximity to each other.

EXPLANATORY

- 12.4 Marple is attractive to wealth and job creators, with strong potential for additional jobs in creative and high technology areas. We have the potential to become a hot spot of future industries that will drive economic growth across Stockport. These microbusinesses (fewer than ten employees and a turnover less than €2 million⁵) often start at home and grow into managed office space and it is hard to anticipate requirements. However, it is important that the planning system is flexible and encourages rather than stifles growth.
- 12.5 The Stockport Economic Development Strategy 2012-7 highlights that the:
- Good-quality housing stock helps to draw talented wealth creators into the area, creating opportunities for business creation and stimulating the local economy
 - Visitor appeal of Marple, Bramhall and Cheadle as attractive, safe places with independent shops and eateries

⁵ Recommendation 2003/361/EC

- Success of these centres is central to Stockport's appeal as a place to live and work
- High value occupations like managers, senior officials, associate professional and technical occupations will see a high level of growth.

12.6 Economic development (and social and environmental development which are equally important) relies on dynamic individuals and networks that add overall to the wealth of society.



12.7 These people may not be conventionally wealthy, but they do seek a good quality of life with appropriate housing (such as good quality flats for young professionals), a high-quality public realm and facilities such as places to meet, socialise and recreate that meet their aspirations. Marple is well-placed to take advantage, although the quality of the urban realm, housing balance and communications could all be improved.

12.8 Goyt Mill is in a Conservation Area on a prominent location next to the Macclesfield Canal. It is the last mill in a town that was once dominated by mills and is both beautiful and historic. It has a concentration of small businesses, attracted by relatively low rents and the varied and large spaces available. These offer a wide range of employment and services ranging from cycle restoration through a climbing wall to a printing firm. The Mill needs renovation; without investment in the fabric, the long-term future is uncertain.

12.9 Marple is currently a significant net exporter of labour. According to the 2011 Census, more than 4000 residents of the Neighbourhood Plan area work elsewhere and about 2500 commute into the area. Approximately 1,500 both live and work in Marple.

- 12.10 The current imbalance contributes to congestion on the road network and crowding on public transport and reduces the quality of life for people who are forced to commute.
- 12.11 A loss of employment in Marple would further worsen transport conditions. It would also reduce daytime activity in the town, affect shops and increase the age imbalance. An increase in employment would support the retail sector and reduce transport congestion.

ASPIRATION: SUPPORTING LOCAL BUSINESS

The importance of local businesses has seldom been more visible than in the coronavirus pandemic of 2020/1. Although many businesses were unable to trade during lockdown periods, the value of local amenities was heightened, as communities came together to support each other and our local businesses formed a critical core in the supply and delivery of essentials.

The future presents a wonderful opportunity to build on this as we prepare to live with the ongoing consequences of the pandemic. We can develop local employment together with local shops and facilities that would be mutually supportive, reduce the need and demand for commuting into and out of Marple and lead to sustainable growth and environmental benefits.





Section 13: What Next? Monitoring & Review



13. What Next?

Monitoring & Review

- 13.1 This is an ambitious plan. So, who will make it happen, and how will we know that we are achieving our aims? Marple does not have a Town or Parish Council, but it does have a Neighbourhood Forum that prepared this plan, and there is also the Marple Area Committee which brings together the six Stockport Borough Councillors who represent the Greater Marple area.
- 13.2 Additionally, Marple has a well-represented Civic Society that regularly reviews planning applications related to the town.
- 13.3 Approved NP policies are part of the statutory development plan and will be used by the local planning authority to help to determine planning applications, but we also see it as a plan to stimulate action and activity. It should guide the Council's and other investment plans, particularly for highways where we have set out a clear vision of what the community needs.
- 13.4 The Neighbourhood Forum will monitor the plan in association with Marple Area Committee and in partnership with interested organisations in our community. We intend that every policy and aspiration should have 'Champions' from the community. Each year Marple Neighbourhood Forum will convene to consider how the policies and aspirations are progressing and we will publish the results of this deliberation.
- 13.5 Some initiatives (for instance at Marple Station) already have champions, but we will need to find champions for others.
- 13.6 It is the intention that the plan should be reviewed after five years to ensure that it is still relevant and meets the needs of our community.



Section 14:
Glossary & Abbreviations



14. Glossary & Abbreviations

- EA – Environment Agency
- NE – Natural England
- NP – Neighbourhood Plan
- GMCA – Greater Manchester Combined Authority
- GMSF – Greater Manchester Spatial Framework
- SMBC – Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
- TfGM – Transport for Greater Manchester
- MVP – Marple Vision Partnership
- SEMMMS – South East Manchester Multi Modal Strategy
- MNP – Marple Neighbourhood Plan

ASSET OF COMMUNITY VALUE:

Land or buildings listed by Stockport Council under the Localism Act 2011 as furthering the social wellbeing or social interests of the local community. This provides some protection for the land/building and its uses.

CONSERVATION (FOR HERITAGE POLICY):

The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET:

A Scheduled (Ancient) Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, or Conservation Area.

DECLUTTER:

To remove unnecessary signs, railings, advertising and other items to make streets tidier and less confusing for motorists and pedestrians.

ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS:

These link sites of biodiversity importance and provide corridors for animals and plants to move along.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES:

The benefits people obtain from ecosystems such as, food, water, flood and disease control and recreation.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

A formal procedure to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.

GREATER MARPLE:

The area that includes High Lane, Marple Bridge, Mellor and Compstall.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE:

A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which can deliver a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

HERITAGE ASSET:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets including formal listing, Conservation Areas and local lists.

MICROBUSINESS:

Businesses with fewer than ten employees and a turnover or balance sheet of less than €2 million (EU definition).

PLACEMAKING:

A multi-faceted and multi-disciplined approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces identified and used by people for a specific purpose - it encompasses any space between buildings including people activity and movement, and traffic management.

SIGNIFICANCE (FOR HERITAGE POLICY):

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives from a heritage asset's physical presence, and from its setting.

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SCHEME (SUDS):

Natural approach to managing drainage in and around properties and other developments. SUDS work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site, allowing natural processes to break down pollutants.

WILDLIFE CORRIDOR:

Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.



Our Marple Plan



Section 15: Bibliography



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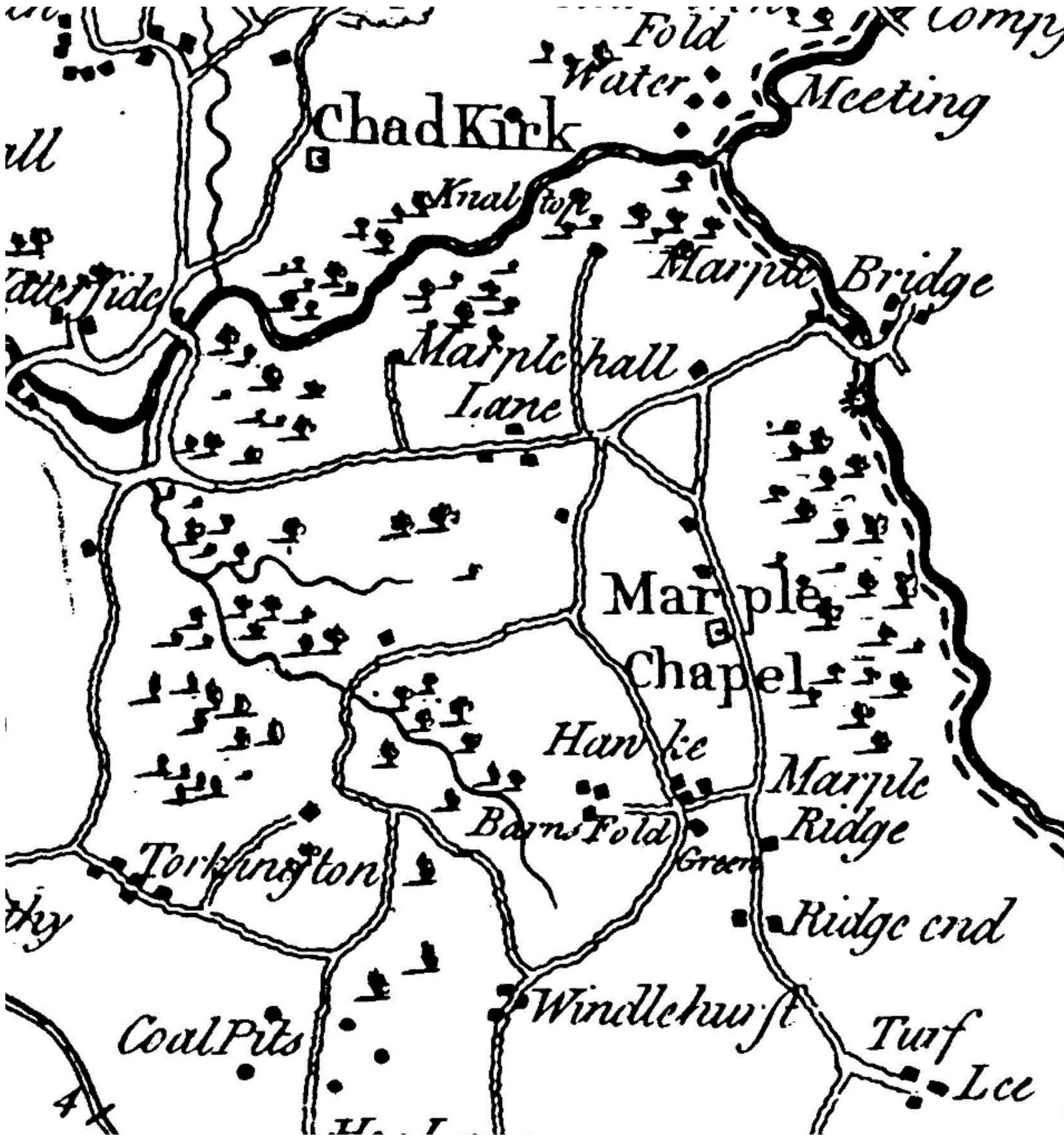
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Marple in 1750

This is what the area now occupied by Marple looked like in 1750 – 270 years ago. Some familiar names, but no railways or canal, and not many houses either. What will it look like in the future?