

# Rutland County Council

Catmose, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HP

Telephone 01572 722577 Email: [governance@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:governance@rutland.gov.uk)

**Meeting:** CABINET

**Date and Time:** Tuesday, 18 October 2022 at 10.00 am

**Venue:** Council Chamber, Catmose, Oakham, LE15 6HP

**Governance support Officer to contact:** David Ebbage 01572 720972  
email: [governance@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:governance@rutland.gov.uk)

Recording of Council Meetings: Any member of the public may film, audio-record, take photographs and use social media to report the proceedings of any meeting that is open to the public. A protocol on this facility is available at [www.rutland.gov.uk/my-council/have-your-say/](http://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-council/have-your-say/) The audio of the meeting can also be listened to at <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81742215101>

## A G E N D A

**1) APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

**2) ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND/OR HEAD OF THE PAID SERVICE**

**3) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

In accordance with the Regulations, Members are required to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have and the nature of those interests in respect of items on this Agenda and/or indicate if Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 applies to them.

**4) MINUTES**

To confirm the Minutes and Decisions made at the meeting of the Cabinet held on  
(Pages 5 - 10)

**5) ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY**

To receive items raised by members of scrutiny which have been submitted to the Leader and Chief Executive.

**6) RUTLAND'S SERVICE CHILDREN'S PROMISE**

To receive Report No.169/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.  
(Pages 11 - 20)

**7) REVIEW OF FOSTER CARER ALLOWANCES**

To receive Report No.166/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.  
(Pages 21 - 28)

**8) KETTON AND TINWELL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

To receive Report No.165/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport.  
(Pages 29 - 428)

**9) PERFORMANCE REPORT 2022-2023**

To receive Report No.168/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.  
(Pages 429 - 482)

**10) MID-YEAR REVENUE FINANCE REPORT 2022/23**

To receive Report No.156/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.  
(Pages 483 - 502)

**11) MID-YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE**

To receive Report No.157/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.  
(Pages 503 - 514)

**12) FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY**

To receive Report No.158/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.  
(Pages 515 - 532)

**13) EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

Cabinet is recommended to determine whether the public and press be excluded from the meeting in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, and in accordance with the Access to Information provisions of Procedure Rule 239, as the following item of business is likely to involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

Paragraph 3: Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

**14) WASTE AND STREETSCENE SERVICES (INCLUDING WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL) - CONTRACT OPTIONS**

To receive Report No.170/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Portfolio Holder for Communities, Environment and Climate Change.  
(Pages 533 - 552)

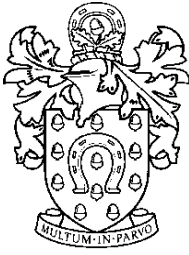
**15) ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

To receive items of urgent business which have previously been notified to the person presiding.

---oOo---

**MEMBERS OF THE CABINET:** Councillor L Stephenson (Chair)  
Councillor R Powell (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor S Harvey  
Councillor M Oxley  
Councillor K Payne  
Councillor D Wilby

This page is intentionally left blank



# Rutland County Council

Catmose Oakham Rutland LE15 6HP

Telephone 01572 722577 Email: [governance@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:governance@rutland.gov.uk)

Minutes of a **MEETING of the CABINET** uheld at Council Chamber, Catmose, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HP on Tuesday, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2022 at 10:00am

**PRESENT:** Councillor L Stephenson (Chair) Councillor R Powell (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor S Harvey Councillor M Oxley  
Councillor K Payne Councillor D Wilby

**OFFICERS PRESENT:** Mark Andrews Chief Executive  
Saverio Della Rocca Strategic Director for Resources  
Dawn Godfrey Strategic Director of Children's Services  
Penny Sharp Strategic Director for Places  
John Morley Strategic Director for Adults and Health  
Angela Wakefield Director of Legal & Governance,  
(Monitoring Officer)  
David Ebbage Governance Officer

## 1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

## 2 ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND/OR HEAD OF THE PAID SERVICE

Mark Andrews, Chief Executive informed Members of the Councils arrangements for the bank holiday after Queen Elizabeth's passing. All services would be closed for officers to be able to observe the funeral. Waste collections would be reorganised, but all emergency duty lines remained open.

## 3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

## 4 MINUTES

Consideration was given to the record of decisions made following the meeting of Cabinet on 16 August.

## RESOLVED

1. That the record of decisions made at the meeting of the Cabinet held on 16 August 2022 be **APPROVED**.

## 5 ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY

Due to the sad news that was received of the Queen's passing on 8<sup>th</sup> September, the Strategic Overview and Scrutiny Committee was adjourned so no reports were received for this meeting.

## 6 FUTURE RUTLAND PARTNERSHIP

Report No.146/2022 was introduced by the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Policy, Strategy and Economy.

The Leader provided Cabinet with a proposal to introduce a new partnership which will focus multiagency collaboration around the Future Rutland Vision.

The Future Rutland Vision (FRV) was a shared Vision for the County which reflects the aspirations of residents, captured following an extensive community engagement exercise.

The vision was not owned by any one agency or community group, and all played a role in helping to achieve it.

The key objectives and membership were highlighted within the terms of reference. The Leader did highlight that the faith sector would be included within the board members.

It was agreed after questions that Housing Association within the list of board members would be changed to Housing Associations as there are more than one within the County.

It was also agreed that the wording around the health sector of the membership would be tidied up and updated before being published.

All members welcomed the report and progression within Future Rutland. The Leader confirmed to Members that the Leader of Rutland County Council would be the Chair of the partnership.

It was proposed by Councillor L Stephenson that the recommendations of report No. 146/2022 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

### RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

1. **NOTED** the purpose of the Future Rutland Partnership as outlined in Appendix A.
2. **ENDORSED** the introduction of the Future Rutland Partnership.

## 7 EVENTS POLICY

Report No.147/2022 was introduced by Councillor M Oxley, Portfolio Holder for Communities, Environment and Climate Change.

He presented to Cabinet a draft Events Policy for consideration and approval, to ensure the safe and orderly conduct of public events within the County, building on existing practice across Leicestershire and Rutland.

Councillor D Wilby asked a question about plans for potential sites for the Air Ambulance to land for larger events, Councillor Oxley confirmed this would be discussed with the Safety Advisory Group.

Councillor R Powell asked for more clarification around small events, those for under 500 people attending. To make it clear for community events and volunteers for those events to when they need to request a notification and when they can use the checklist to go through certain aspects of that event. Councillor Oxley agreed to have this clarified in later consultations with the Safety Advisory Group.

Councillor S Harvey suggested that the wording around signage could be strengthened to make sure that community volunteers read the guidance before purchasing signs. This would avoid challenges and the removal of certain signs due to the sizes, positioning of signs and what is allowed within the County. The portfolio holder agreed to take that on board.

The Leader expressed the importance of communication around this policy to formally identify key people and organisations who would need to be alerted.

It was proposed by Councillor M Oxley that the recommendations of report No. 147/2022 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

1. **APPROVED** the Events Policy attached as Appendix A subject to any minor amendments proposed by Members of the Safety Advisory Group.
2. **DELEGATED** authority to the Director – Places, in consultation with the Portfolio Holders for Culture and Economic Development, to finalise the Events Policy following feedback from the Safety Advisory Group.

## **8 LLR CARERS STRATEGY**

Report No.149/2022 was introduced by Councillor S Harvey, Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing and Adult Care.

Councillor Harvey moved that the LLR Carers Strategy be deferred to a later meeting to assess and include amendments that have been made to the strategy and to reflect them in the Councils action plans.

The anticipated launch date for the Strategy was on National Carers Day on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2022 so the paper would be brought back before that date.

It was proposed by Councillor S Harvey that the recommendations of report No.149/2022 be deferred, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

1. **DEFERRED** the LLR Carers Strategy to a later meeting to assess and include amendments that have been made to the strategy and to reflect them in the Councils action plans.

## **9 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

It was proposed by the Chair that the public and press be excluded from the meeting in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 as the following item of business as was likely to lead to disclosure of information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person. This was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously carried.

## **RESOLVED**

That the press and public be excluded from the meeting.

## **10 CONTRACT FOR THE REVENUES AND BENEFITS SYSTEM**

Consideration was given to Report No.148/2022 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation. Following consideration it was moved by Councillor K Payne and seconded that the recommendations be approved. This was seconded and being put to vote; the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

1. **APPROVED** the direct award of the Annual Maintenance contract at an estimated 5 year cost of £443,863 from 1/10/2022 to 30/09/2027 in accordance with Regulation 33 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015.
2. **APPROVED** the direct award of the Remote Database Administration contract at an estimated 5 year cost of £100,992 from 1/10/2022 to 30/09/2027 in accordance with Regulation 33 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015.
3. **NOTED** the pressure of £5,000 for 2022/23 which can be met from existing budgets and £9,000 per annum thereafter rising by inflation.
4. **NOTED** the one-off licence renewal fee of £30,000 for 2022/23, which can be met from existing budgets as this amount had previously been earmarked for Civica System upgrades.

## **11 ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no items of urgent business.

---oOo---

**The Chairman declared the meeting closed at 10:32am**



---oOo---

This page is intentionally left blank

**CABINET**

18 October 2022

**RUTLAND’S SERVICE CHILDREN’S PROMISE**

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children’s Services

|                                |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Strategic Aim:                 | A county for everyone  |  |
| Key Decision: No               | Forward Plan Reference: FP/190822  |  |
| Exempt Information             | No   |  |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services |  |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Gill Curtis – Head of Learning and Skills                                      | 01572 758460<br>gcurtis@rutland.gov.uk |
| Ward Councillors               | N/A  |  |

**DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Cabinet:

- 1) Endorses Rutland’s Service Children’s Promise so that it can be shared with the education sector and wider services later in autumn term 2022 and influence and enrich the practice of those who work with children of Rutland’s armed forces families.

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 This report aims to provide Cabinet with information about Rutland Service Children’s promise which has been developed to promote the achievement and successes of this cohort of children and young people to ensure each and every one benefits from their education in Rutland

**2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

- 2.1 In June 2022 a 2-day Service Pupil event, which had been funded through an MOD support grant, was held to further raise awareness of the Armed Forces Covenant and, particularly, the potential impact on the life of the child of serving personnel. Three separate focused sessions were held for Rutland County Council and partner services who work with military families, Rutland early education and childcare providers and for senior leaders from Rutland schools. Each session provided activities which enabled attendees to reflect on their own roles and responsibilities and to consider what changes they could make to minimise disadvantage within

their own service or provision that could arise for a child or young person as an outcome of growing up in a military family.

- 2.2 A further session was held with pupils of serving personal which focused on gathering their thoughts on their own lived experiences through poetry and art, and the message that they wanted to share with the Council, via postcards to the Chief Executive (summarised Appendix A), and to their education settings.
- 2.3 The feedback from adults, children and young people was gathered and has been collated into the 'Rutland Promise' (Appendix B) which summarises the points raised by the children and young people and sets out a way of working identified by RCC and partner officers and by staff from the education sector.
- 2.4 It is proposed that this 'Promise' is published and shared with the Council and partners and the education sector as a demonstration to the young people involved that, not only have we asked for their views, but that their voice has been listened to and will be acted upon.
- 2.5 A child-friendly version of the Promise is being developed with those children and young people who attended the event and will be co-produced in the autumn term 2022. A 'starting point' has been drafted (Appendix C) however, it is important that these young people feel their voice is valued and that their version of the Promise is developed through their co-production with the Council and so this may look very different when finalised.
- 2.6 A short video from the event has been produced and will be shared widely once we have final written assurances from the schools involved that there is full parental permission for children's images to be shared.

### **3. CONSULTATION**

- 3.1 This promise was drawn up in consultation with members of Rutland County Council Children's Services and representatives from the Early Years Education sector and Rutland primary and secondary schools.

### **4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 The alternative would be to continue without the Promise to support this group of young people.

### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 There are no significant financial implications for Rutland County Council associated with the Service Children's Promise. The Local Authority is working with national charities to support activities and events, and regularly applies to external funding sources, including the MOD, to cover additional outgoings.

### **6. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

- 6.1 The Service Children's Promise has been developed as a good practice model to support those services working with our children from armed forces families to ensure their practice does not disadvantage this cohort of children and young people.

6.2 With Cabinet endorsement, this Promise can be considered within future Council policy and practice decisions which relate to the families of armed forces personnel.

## **7. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed because there are no risks/issues to the rights and freedoms of natural persons.

## **8. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

8.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed.

## **9. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 There are no community safety implications associated with the Service Children's Promise.

## **10. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 The Service Children's Promise aims to minimise disadvantage and to promote the achievement and successes of this cohort of children and young people.

## **11. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 N/A

## **12. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

12.1 The Rutland Service Children's Promise will influence future activities aimed at promoting the achievement and successes of this cohort of children and young people to ensure each and every one benefits from their education in Rutland.

12.2 It is therefore recommended that Cabinet endorses the Promise so that it can be shared with the education sector and wider services and minimise potential disadvantage for the children of serving personnel.

12.3 Through Cabinet endorsement, the Council can promote the Promise within future policies and practice which impact on those families of those serving in the armed forces to ensure our actions do not disadvantage those children and young people and that we continue to listen to, value and act upon, these voices.

## **13. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

13.1 There are no additional background papers to the report

## **14. APPENDICES**

14.1 Appendix A – Service Children's Promise – Messages to RCC Chief Executive June 2022

14.2 Appendix B – RCC's Service Children's Promise

14.3 Appendix C – DRAFT child-friendly starting point – RCC's Service Children's Promise September 2022

A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.



## OUR SERVICE CHILDREN'S PROMISE

### Our messages to the Chief Executive of Rutland County Council

In June 2022, a 2-day Service Pupil event, which had been funded through an MOD support grant, was held to further raise awareness of the Armed Forces Covenant and, particularly, the potential impact on the life of the child of serving personnel.

A morning session, supported through the charity Never Such Innocence, was held with a group of serving personal who attend Rutland primary and secondary schools. This session focused on gathering the children's thoughts through poetry and art, enabling them to reflect on their own lived experiences, and provided them with an opportunity to share their own message to the Council, via postcards to the Chief Executive.

These are the messages from the children's postcards– the bold text is one line each child chose to share from the poem they had written, with their message to Mark Andrews following.

**I need my dad to stay home more often because he makes me happy.** Dear Mr Andrews, thank you for listening to our voices, please do it next year for more voices to be heard.

**My dad is in the RAFA and I am proud.** I need my dad to stay home with me. Please can we have another day like this next year?

**I deserve to have a peaceful and calm life.** Today I enjoyed how we learned about things we didn't know about. I think we should do this next year.

**I deserve to stop moving so much.** I hope we can get together again and do this.

**I deserve to go to a club I own to do art and make things. I am a Panda because although I'm a bear, I don't eat meat.** Dear Mr Andrews, I would like there to be afterschool club for us army kids to just talk about our emotions.

**I deserve to be a soldier!** Today has been a good day and I think it should happen next year.

**I deserve to stop moving and stay at Cottesmore.** Dear Mr Andrews, Today has been an exciting day for me even that I couldn't stay at school. But I think this should be done again so more people have a chance to do this.

**I need to see my dad more often.** Today has been an amazing day meeting new schools and learn new things.

**I am excited for the future.** Dear Mark Andrews. Today I learned all about service families and military. I enjoyed today and I think you should definitely do this again next year. I think you should invite more schools and even other people outside of school. Thank you.

**I need a dad that stops going away so much.** Dear Mr Andrews, Today has been a day that I will remember till the day I die which will be never!

**I am Chevonne and I am adaptable.** Dear Mr Andrews, I am proud for speaking out loud. I recommend that you should do this event another time for other service children to come here and speak out loud. **With my freedom I will tell everyone my story.** I have enjoyed today but next time we could have more people coming to this event and people need to understand us! Can we have another day like this?

**I am Abi and I have been heard.** This has been amazing, and I would like this to carry on. It has helped me realise I'm not alone. Thank you, Mr Andrews.

**I deserve my dad to be around more often so we can be a family.** Dear Mark Andrews, Today was great. I recommend you do this next year, so all service children have a chance for their voice to be heard. Thanks in advance.

**I deserve what everyone else gets! I need a friend I can keep! P.S. Thanks for taking me out of a lesson.** Dear Mr Andrews, thank you for today, I really enjoyed but coming from the only secondary school here I think more of them could attend as we felt a little awkward around all the primary schools.

**I need to stay in one place. To keep my friendship group together, please!** Dear Mr Andrews, I liked doing the poems with Nik and I'm really proud of mine, and you should definitely do this next year.

**My dad is in the army and sometimes I miss him.** Dear Mark Andrews, I like meeting all the service children and I hope some time we could do it again.

**I need more family time.** I enjoyed today because I met other service children.

**I deserve to be with my dad more.** Dear Mark Andrews, I have loved today, and I recommend to you to do this next year so other service children can enjoy it.

The feedback from the poems and the messages to the Chief Executive have informed Rutland's Service Children's Promise, and will influence further events and support for this important cohort of children in Rutland's early years settings and schools.





## **OUR SERVICE CHILDREN'S PROMISE**

*In June 2022, Rutland County Council led a series of events with council staff and early education and school practitioners, along with a group of children from military families. Their views have been central to creating this 'promise'; we will collectively hold ourselves to account to always follow it and have a commitment to achieving the principles of the Military Covenant, which in turn will help Service Children thrive when attending our early education settings and schools.*

**The Armed Forces Covenant is a promise by the nation that the Armed Forces Community should be treated fairly and face no disadvantage when accessing public and private services, with special provision made in appropriate cases for those who have sacrificed the most.**

**The three principles of the Armed Forces Covenant are set out in the Armed Forces Act 2006. These are the matters to which relevant public bodies must have regard and are as follows:**

- 1. the unique obligations of, and sacrifices made by, the Armed Forces;**
- 2. the principle that it is desirable to remove disadvantages arising for Service people from membership, or former membership, of the Armed Forces; and,**
- 3. the principle that special provision for Service people may be justified by the effects on such people of membership, or former membership, of the Armed Forces.**

*Service children are typically proud of their serving parent's job and being part of the 'military family'. They do not tend to want 'special' treatment, but they want their lived experiences to be understood. At times of challenge, such as separation from a parent or military postings, they can be particularly vulnerable and so need sensitive, tailored additional support. This may also be the case for their parents. This Promise outlines how we can all do our part in this so that any negative impact is minimised.*

**Service Children would like:**

- To be treated as individuals recognising that each child has their own story.
- Recognition that sometimes they may need additional emotional support.
- Civilian friends to understand their lives better.
- Knowledgeable staff who 'get what it's like' being part of a military family.
- Safe spaces in their early years or school setting.
- Opportunities for support from other Service Children.
- Education provisions to celebrate the Armed Forces.
- More opportunities for the education workforce to hear directly from military families.



**The Council will:**

- Lead by example and aim to remove disadvantage for Service children when allocating school places.
- Signpost education providers to best practice and support.
- Remain an active partner within the MOD-LA partnership (MODLAP) group of Local Authorities.
- Promote and follow MODLAP's *Agreed Principles for the Transition of Armed Forces children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities* (SEND)
- Consider the impact on Service children in all relevant policy and guidance review.
- Promote and celebrate the *Month of the Military Child*.
- Promote the effective use of Service Pupil Premium spend.
- Work with the sector to review all outcomes for our Service children cohorts and highlight findings.
- Have easily navigatable routes to information.
- Listen to Service Children's voices and act on what they tell us.

**Education provisions with Service Children will:**

- Train all staff to understand Service Children's contexts.
- Deliberately listen to and act on Service Children's voices.
- Build effective relationships with military welfare teams.
- Be mindful of annual celebrations that deployed parents might be missing with their families.
- Celebrate the Month of the Military Child.
- Relentlessly chase missing transfer records.
- Be sympathetic to deployment-linked holiday requests.
- Regularly review practice using the SCiP Alliance's *Thriving Lives Toolkit*. (Schools)
- Be transparent in their use of Service Pupil Premium and review its impact. (Schools)



## **RUTLAND'S SERVICE CHILDREN'S PROMISE**

*In June 2022, Rutland County Council led a series of events for staff who work at the Council and in early education settings and schools. Children from families who have parents serving with the armed forces were also invited to a special session where they could give their feedback on their lives, especially linked to their time in school. The views that were gathered over the two days have been central to creating the Service Children's Promise. We will work together to ensure that we keep this promise and help Service children to achieve their very best in Rutland's early education settings and schools. The Service Children promise will also help Rutland in supporting the Armed Forces Covenant which is a national promise to the Armed Forces Community that they should be treated fairly and face no disadvantage when accessing services that are available to them such as education, health and housing.*

*Service children are typically proud of their serving parent's job and being part of the 'military family'. They do not tend to want 'special' treatment, but they want their lived experiences to be understood. At times of challenge, such as separation from a parent or military postings, children may feel particularly vulnerable and so need sensitive, tailored additional support. This may also be the case for their parents. This Promise outlines how we can all do our part in this so that any negative impact is minimised.*

**We would like:**

- To be treated as individuals recognising that each child has their own story.
- Understanding that sometimes we need a bit more support, with our teachers understanding our lives
- All of our friends to understand our lives better, with our friends from service families there to support us
- Safe spaces in early years or school setting where we can go to if we need to.
- Our schools and settings to celebrate the Armed Forces.
- More opportunities for our teachers to hear directly from military families.



**We want Rutland County Council staff to:**

- Listen to our voices and hear what we tell you
- Help our parents to find us a place in an early education setting or school, especially if we have a special need or disability
- Help the staff in our early years settings and schools to get even better at what they do
- Meet with other authorities to ensure Rutland continues to learn from what others are doing .
- Consider the impact on Service children when you think about what services you deliver and hw they are delivered.
- Promote and celebrate the *Month of the Military Child*.
- Promote the effective use of Service Pupil Premium spend.
- Work with the early years and schools to make sure we do well in our education in Rutland.
- Make information easy to find..

**We want our early years setting and schools to:**

- Have teachers who understand our lives, think about this when planning their work and listen to what we have to say.
- Know who to speak to on our base to find out what is happening
- Know that our parents may not be around for birthdays, Christmas, etc. but may want to take us on holiday when they are home
- Celebrate the Month of the Military Child in April every year.
- Make sure our new school knows all about us
- Let us know how our schools use Service Pupil Premium and what difference it makes.

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### REVIEW OF FOSTER CARER ALLOWANCES

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children’s Services**

|                                |  |                         |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Strategic Aim:                 | Sustainable Lives  |                         |
| Key Decision: No               | Forward Plan Reference: FP/080722  |                         |
| Exempt Information             | No   |                         |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services |                         |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Emma Sweeny, Head of Children’s Social Care                                    | esweeny@rutland.gov.uk  |
|                                | Dawn Godfrey, Strategic Director Children and Families                         | dgodfrey@rutland.gov.uk |
| Ward Councillors               | N/A  |                         |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

- 1) Approves the increased fostering allowances for all foster carers in line with cost-of-living increases.
- 2) Approves the increased retention bonus for foster carers, and to include staying put carers within the retention bonus scheme
- 3) Approves the introduction of an increased placement supplement for children with particularly challenging needs.
- 4) Approves the introduction of a professional foster carer payment for those caring for our hardest to place children.
- 5) Approves that foster carers can access the Employee Assistance Programme and approves a housing costs contribution of £1000 to Rutland County Council foster carers.
- 6) Recommends the Fostering Friendly Policy, which will support RCC employees who wish to become foster carers, is submitted to the Employment and Appeals Committee for approval.

## **1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To inform Cabinet of the review of fostering allowances and seek approval for a range of measures designed to increase the number of Rutland County Council foster carers.

## **2 BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

- 2.1 We know from national data and academic research that children and young people who are looked after by the local authority can be at risk of poorer outcomes than their peers who are able to remain at home with their families; for example, young people who have been in care are more likely to leave school with fewer qualifications, and they also have a higher risk of offending, and of not being engaged in education, employment or training.
- 2.2 Corporate parenting was first enshrined in legislation through the Children's Act (1989). Although it does not have a formal legal definition, it is commonly understood to mean that officers and elected members of the local authority have a responsibility to take the same interest in the progress, attainments and wellbeing of looked after children and young people as a reasonable parent could be expected to have for their own children.
- 2.3 Foster carers are the key to opportunity for vulnerable children, who have experienced significant harm and have gone through the trauma of being separated from their family. The opportunity to live a happy, fulfilled and enriched life within a family environment significantly increases their chances of positive outcomes and paves the way for a successful adult life, where they have the opportunity to reach their full potential and succeed in the areas that are important to them. It can mean breaking generational cycles of trauma and abuse. Investing in good foster carers not only saves money now, but also invests in the future generation.
- 2.4 In Rutland, we have 11 approved foster carer households and 1 which is at assessment stage for a connected family placement. We do not currently have any mainstream fostering assessments.
- 2.5 We currently have 27 looked after children, but only 9 of these are placed with our own foster carers. Remodelling of the financial and wider holistic support package we offer our foster carers is the only way to increase recruitment to our internal fostering community and ensure that Rutland County Council has a system of support for foster carers which can rival the pull of external, independent providers.
- 2.6 External placements rarely fully meet the needs of a child, especially those in residential settings and are of significant financial burden to the local authority. One of our residential placements alone costs approximately £283k per year.
- 2.7 Connected is the Fostering Friendly Policy (appendix A) which will support RCC employees who wish to become foster carers. If approved, we will then be able to use official Fostering Network branding across all advertising and channels as a 'Fostering Friendly' employer. This is important as we want to work with our local business community to encourage them to support their employees who may wish to become foster carers.

### **3 FOSTERING ALLOWANCES REVIEW**

- 3.1 The review of fostering allowances and support has shown that whilst we pay fostering allowances in line with the Fostering Network recommended levels, we are not keeping pace with neighbouring Local Authorities or independent fostering agencies.
- 3.2 There has been no increase in fostering allowances since 2018 against a backdrop of increased living costs and significant rising costs in the provision of external placements.
- 3.3 This has meant some foster carers have left RCC and we are seeing increased difficulty in recruiting new foster carers and competing with independent fostering agencies. This is resulting in insufficient internal foster carers to meet the needs of Rutland children.

### **4 PROPOSED ACTIONS**

#### **4.1 Increase fostering allowances for all foster carers in line with cost-of-living increases.**

- 4.1.1 All allowances paid to foster carers to increase by 7% in line with inflation for 22/23. This is based on Bank of England rates as of April 2022. There will also be backdated inflation to cover years 2018 to 2021 at 6.3%. This in effect means the first increase will be 13.3% for fostering allowances.

#### **4.2 Increase retention bonus for foster carers, and to include staying put carers within the retention bonus scheme.**

- 4.2.1 One off increase from £200 to £300 of retention bonus payment, extra £100 to be paid for this year only and to acknowledge lack of fostering allowance increase for 4 years. Revert back to £200 in 2023.

#### **4.3 The introduction of specific placement supplement**

- 4.3.1 Where the local authority considers the behaviours/needs of the child require additional expenditure, pay an enhanced rate of £270.00 per week. This payment is intended to supplement carers need for employment so they can care for the child whilst they are unsettled. If behaviours have settled, this payment can cease as the carer can consider part time employment should they want to and should be reviewed on an individual basis.

#### **4.4 Introduction of a professional foster carer role for our hardest to place children.**

- 4.4.1 Enhanced payment of £1,000 weekly to be paid to a professional foster carer role. This will attract professionals who have the skills to meet the needs for a child but who would not be able to afford to leave work. The payment is intended to match the average salary of a child psychologist/play therapist/senior social worker/teacher (approx. £826 pw/£43 per annum, plus additional payment month for this being a role

within a family home). The total cost to the local authority would be approximately £52k per annum (excluding basic allowances) per placement and would only apply if there is a child who would otherwise be placed in a high-cost external placement. There would be specific and very clear criteria for these placements. They would need to have either: a degree level qualification in a relevant subject area OR extensive experience as a foster carer with evidence of relevant and continued training OR extensive experience in a relevant role i.e., one to one specialist teaching assistant. These carers would be subject to the review process each year to ensure they continue to meet the standards required. These would only be paid for specific placements and would attract new carers as well as development opportunity to our current carers.

#### **4.5 Additional benefits of being RCC foster carer.**

- 4.5.1 All RCC foster carers to have access to our employee wellbeing service and access to counselling services. In addition, all RCC foster carers will receive a fixed contribution to housing costs.

### **5 CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The Fostering Friendly Policy for RCC employees has been shared with Unison who are supportive. It will be recommended for approval to Employment and Appeals Committee in November.

### **6 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 6.1 Do nothing and retain allowances as is. This would not address the need to recruit more foster carers to meet the needs of Rutland children and would mean that the Council will remain reliant on external, independent provision which is more costly.

### **7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The review of fostering allowances/service does represent some budget pressure and it is important to note that this is also an invest to save strategy in the longer term (Appendix B). Budget pressures in relation to the revised package of support for foster carers are:

- **Increase fostering allowances for all foster carers in line with cost-of-living increases** - The overall pressure is £29,263. The impact to the councils MTFP will be a pressure of £21,090 in 2022/23 and a further pressure in 2023/24 of £8,173 due to the current forecasted rate of inflation at 6% (Bank of England, April 2022). There will be no pressure in future years as the MTFP incorporates 2% inflation on budgets and forecasted inflation is 2% between 2024/25 and 2027/28, allowing costs to be contained within the current MTFP inflation projections.
- **Increase retention bonus for foster carers, and to include staying put carers within the retention bonus scheme** - total cost is £1900 for 2022/23. If staying put carers continue to receive a retention bonus next year, then there will be an additional cost of £800 per year.
- **The introduction of specific placement supplement** – no immediate financial implications as no current CLA qualifies for this enhancement. If a child was to qualify for the enhancement there would be a weekly payment of £270 per week which



equates to approximately £14k per year. If the enhanced rate was paid to the highest cost in house placement, then this would cost approximately £39k for one year. There would still be cost avoidance of £11k which is 22% cheaper than an average Independent Fostering Agency.

- **Introduction of a professional foster carer role for our hardest to place children**
  - the cost of a professional foster carer would be based upon two components:
    - a) £1000 per week (enhanced fostering allowance) = £52k per year
    - b) Basic allowance (£164.92 - £283.22 per week) depending on age of child – this would be £13121.36 for a 11–15-year-old.

The total cost for one year for recruiting a professional foster carer and matching to a 11–15-year-old would be approx. £65k. This is a long term invest to save option. It is likely the council's current residential placements will remain on a long-term basis due to the complexity of needs and age of children. If recruitment and training is successful, it is likely that one to two future complex placements could be matched with a professional foster carer, preventing additional costs to the council. Currently, if the lowest cost residential placement was matched with a professional foster carer, there is a potential cost avoidance of £108k per year. If there is also a match for the second lowest cost placement, there will be a further cost avoidance of £117k per year. This would represent a cost avoidance of £225k per year on two complex care placements.

- **Additional benefits of being RCC foster carer** - There are currently 11 active fosters who would qualify for a council tax contribution – cost £11k. This would rise to £20k if we hit our target of having 20 RCC foster carers. Employee Assistance Programme currently costs £6.80 per person, so this would cost £136 for 20 registered foster carers per year. There have been 3 foster carers who have left in the past 12 months, with 2 foster carers expressing the need for more mental health support.

7.2 No financial implications for implementation of Fostering Friendly Policy.

## **8 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS (MANDATORY)**

8.1 The Fostering Friendly Policy would need to be approved by the Employment and Appeals Committee.

## **9 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed.

## **10 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed as it is not deemed relevant to this report.

## **11 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 None identified

## **12 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

- 12.1 It is intended that the enhanced package of support for foster carers will enable the Council to recruit a sufficient number of foster carers to meet the needs of Rutland children. This will be beneficial to the experience of children requiring care outside of their birth family and create the conditions for children to experience safe and successful lives.

### **13 ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 13.1 Human Resource implications - The Council wishes to support foster carers who are in our employment. On approval of our policy, Rutland will achieve Fostering Friendly Employer status. We recognise and value the contribution that foster carers make to society and especially the lives of children in care. We understand that foster carers who do other work in addition to fostering, need some flexibility in their working arrangements to meet the needs of their foster child.

### **14 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 14.1 The proposals within this report are not likely to affect the current cohort of children in our care. However, these proposals are an investment in the future children in Rutland who require care outside of their family, to enable them to live locally and maintain important relationships and support.
- 14.2 Financially, the proposals are an invest to save strategy for the medium to long term and a local response to a national placements system that is currently not fit for purpose. By increasing our own foster carer community, not only will we meet children's needs better, but crucially, these proposals are intended to 'future proof' against the continuing rising placement costs incurred through the use of the external, independent placements market.
- 14.3 Whilst the cost benefits may not be seen for 3 years or more, this could be earlier if we recruit more foster carers and have new children coming into care earlier who we are able to match with our internal foster carers.
- 14.4 It is recommended that all proposals are approved by Cabinet in order that Rutland County Council can market itself competitively with other Local Authorities as well as the independent sector.

### **15 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 15.1 No additional background papers.

### **16 APPENDICES**

- 16.1 Appendix A – Fostering Friendly Policy

**A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.**



## **1. Introduction**

1.1 Rutland Council recognises and values the contribution that foster carers make to society and especially the lives of children in care. We understand that foster carers who do other work in addition to fostering need some flexibility in their working arrangements to meet the needs of their fostered child.

1.2 We are committed to support any staff member who is a foster carer or an approved kinship carer.

1.4 The process of seeking approval to become foster carers is a lengthy one and places a number of reasonable but demanding expectations upon prospective carers, particularly in relation to the training, assessment and approval process.

1.5 We will extend the terms of this policy to prospective foster or kinship carers who have begun the formal process of seeking approval and registration as carers.

## **2. Aim**

2.1 In accordance with our Flexible Working Policy and Ways of Working, we offer staff the opportunity to work flexibly where this is compatible with the demands of their job. Our flexible working, emergency time off for dependents and parental leave policies all apply to foster carers and approved kinship carers.

2.2 This policy sets out the additional time off that we will offer prospective and existing foster carers and kinship carers.

## **3. Eligibility**

3.1 This policy applies to staff who:

- are applying to become foster carers
- are approved foster carers and have a child in placement (or have had a child in placement for 75% of the previous 12 months) or are an approved kinship carer
- and have three months or more employment service with (Insert name of organisation)

## 4. Time off

4.1 Rutland Council values and will support foster carers and approved kinship carers by giving paid time off in any 12-month period as follows:

- assessment and initial training prior to approval as a foster carer - up to three days
- attendance at panel for approval – one day
- long-term placement of a child/young person
- Child review meetings, annual foster carer review meeting and training – up to five days.

The employee's line manager will approve the leave and agree with the employee when it is to be taken, taking into account individual circumstances and operational requirements of the business. The leave will be considered and approved on a pro rata basis.

## 5. Procedure for requesting time off

5.1 The request for leave should outline the reason and the amount of leave required.

5.2 Where more than the maximum entitlement of fostering friendly paid leave is requested (as outlined above), the line manager and the staff member should discuss other means available e.g. annual leave, time off in lieu.

5.2 The staff member should send the request for leave for authorisation by the line manager who should record the paid leave in Agresso.

5.3 If an employee has any queries or issues relating to their request, this should be raised with the line manager.

|                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Version & Policy Number | Version 1                             |
| Guardian                | Human Resources/Childrens Social Care |
| Date Produced           | July 2022                             |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Approved by SMT |  |
| Approved by LJC |  |
| Approved by EAC |  |

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### KETTON & TINWELL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

#### Report of the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport

|                                |  |   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Strategic Aim:                 | Sustainable Lives  |   |
| Key Decision: No               | Forward Plan Reference: FP/050822  |   |
| Exempt Information             | No   |   |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Councillor Rosemary Powell – Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport |   |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Penny Sharp, Strategic Director of Places  | Tel: 01572 758160<br>psharp@rutland.gov.uk  |
|                                | Roger Ranson, Planning and Housing Policy Manager  | Tel: 01572 758238<br>rranson@rutland.gov.uk |
| Ward Councillors               | Councillor Gordon Brown<br>Councillor Karen Payne  |   |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet agree that:

- 1) The draft Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan is published for public consultation for a minimum of 6 weeks.
- 2) Following public consultation, the draft plan and representations received are submitted for independent examination.
- 3) The Strategic Director of Places be authorised to appoint an independent examiner in consultation with the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Group.
- 4) That following receipt of the examiner's report that the Strategic Director of Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Finance be authorised to publish the County Council's decision notice, update the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan and undertake a referendum.
- 5) Subject to the outcome of the referendum that the Strategic Director of Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Finance be authorised to make the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan part of the Development Plan for Rutland.

## **1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To seek Cabinet's authorisation to carry out consultation on the proposed Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan, followed by submission of that plan to an independent examiner. Subject to the acceptance of the recommendations of the examiner, hold a local referendum and, subject to the outcome of that referendum, delegate the making of the Neighbourhood Plan to the Strategic Director of Places.

## **2 BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

- 2.1 The draft Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan has been submitted to the County Council for statutory consultation and subsequent independent examination.
- 2.2 Rutland County Council is required to consider whether the plan complies with the relevant statutory requirements. Provided that it meets these requirements, the County Council is required to publicise the Draft Plan, invite representations, notify consultation bodies and submit it for independent examination.
- 2.3 The Draft Neighbourhood Plan that has been submitted to the County Council is attached as Appendix A, this is accompanied by a Basic Conditions Statement, the Consultation Statement and the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Screening report. These are attached as Appendices B, C and D respectively.
- 2.4 The submitted documents have been assessed in accordance with statutory requirements and it is considered that:
- a) the Parish Council is the authorised body to prepare the neighbourhood plan;
  - b) the necessary documents have been submitted, including a map of the area, the proposed neighbourhood plan, statements of the consultation undertaken and how the plan meets the basic conditions, and a sustainability and habitats regulations screening report; and
  - c) the Parish Council has undertaken the correct procedures in relation to pre-submission consultation and publicity.

## **3 CONSULTATION**

- 3.1 If the Neighbourhood Plan meets the statutory requirements, the County Council is required to publicise it, invite representations, notify consultation bodies and submit it for independent examination. It is intended that the consultation will take place over a 6-week period following the decision of Cabinet.
- 3.2 The County Council will be responsible for appointing an independent examiner in consultation with the Parish Council to conduct the examination, which it is anticipated will take place following the statutory consultation. The County Council will be required to consider the examiner's report and to decide whether the of the neighbourhood plan should proceed to local referendum. Cabinet is requested to delegate arrangements for the referendum to the Strategic Director of Places.
- 3.3 If the independent examiner recommends that modifications are required to the neighbourhood plan, it will be necessary for the County Council to consult with the Parish Council to agree any modifications. Cabinet is requested to delegate

authority for such changes to the Strategic Director of Places to assist the examination process.

- 3.4 Within 5 weeks of receipt of the examiner's report, the County Council must modify the plan as per examiner's recommendation and publicise details of the modifications on its website. In the event that agreement cannot be reached it should be noted that the Parish Council has the option of withdrawing the plan.
- 3.5 If agreement is reached, the County Council would then be required to organise a referendum on the neighbourhood plan which it is anticipated could take place later this year.
- 3.6 Finally, if the Neighbourhood Plan secures community approval through the referendum process, the County Council will be required to formally 'make' the Plan as part of the statutory development plan within 8 weeks of the referendum date. Cabinet is requested to delegate authority to make the Neighbourhood Plan to the Strategic Director of Places to ensure that this time limitation can be met.

#### **4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 The Council may refuse to take forward the neighbourhood plan for independent examination if it considers that it does not comply with any of the criteria for a neighbourhood plan set out in legislation and regulations. The County Council would be required to notify the Parish Councils and publicise its decision.

#### **5 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 There will be costs to the County Council arising from publicising the neighbourhood plan, appointing an independent examiner, holding a public hearing (if required) and organising a local referendum. These costs are unlikely to exceed £10,000 but may vary dependant on the amount of work involved.
- 5.2 However, the County Council receives a neighbourhood planning grant from the Department for Levelling-Up, Housing and Communities which will cover the costs involved in this process.

#### **6 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

- 6.1 The Neighbourhood Plan, when 'made' by the County Council, will become part of the statutory development plan. Applications for planning permission are required to comply with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 6.2 The process for progressing a Neighbourhood Plan through the stages covered in this report are set out in Neighbourhood Plan Regulations (2012) Regulations 15 - 20 inclusive. Some of these stages include statutory time limits within which decisions and stages must be completed. The delegation of these stages to the Strategic Director of Places will enable these statutory time limits to be met.

#### **7 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed because there are no risks/issues to the rights and freedoms of natural persons within this report.

## **8 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

8.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has not been completed for the following reasons:

a) Government guidance on the application of EqIA indicates that RCC is not required to undertake such an assessment of the neighbourhood plan;

b) An EqIA is not required to satisfy the 'basic conditions' that need to be met in drawing up the submission draft plan.

## **9 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 There are no direct community safety implications arising from this report, at this stage of decision making for the neighbourhood plan.

## **10 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 There are no direct health and wellbeing implications arising from this report, at this stage of decision making for the neighbourhood plan.

## **11 ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

### **11.1 Environmental implications**

11.2 None directly identified as part of this stage of decision making for the Neighbourhood Plan.

### **11.3 Human Resource implications**

11.4 The County Council has a duty to support Neighbourhood Plans through the provision of advice and guidance as well as in appointing the independent examiner and in undertaking any subsequent referendum. This work is undertaken by existing staff with funding from the Government Neighbourhood Plan grant.

### **11.5 Procurement Implications**

11.6 The County Council is responsible for procuring the services of an independent examiner and will follow financial regulations in doing so.

## **12 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

12.1 The submission draft Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan is considered to comply with the statutory requirements for submission of a neighbourhood plan to a local authority. It is therefore recommended that it be publicised and submitted for independent examination as required by legislation and regulations.

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

13.1 Neighbourhood Plan Regulations:  
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

13.2 Neighbourhood Plan guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning--2>



## **14 APPENDICES**

- 14.1 Appendix A: Submission version of Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan
- 14.2 Appendix B: Basic Conditions Statement
- 14.3 Appendix C: Consultation Statement
- 14.4 Appendix D: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Screening report
- 14.5 Appendix E: Plan of the Neighbourhood Plan Area

**A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.**

This page is intentionally left blank



**KETTON AND TINWELL  
JOINT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN  
2021 – 2041  
REGULATION 16 SUBMISSION  
SEPTEMBER 2022**

| <b>CONTENTS</b>   | <b>PAGE<br/>REFERENCE</b> |
|---|---------------------------|
| <b>ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT</b>                                | <b>3 - 5</b>              |
| <b>SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION</b>                           | <b>6 – 10</b>             |
| <b>SECTION 2 – POLICY CONTEXT</b>                         | <b>11 – 21</b>            |
| <b>SECTION 3 – PORTRAIT OF THE AREA</b>                   | <b>22 – 47</b>            |
| <b>SECTION 4 – VISION, KEY ISSUES AND PLAN OBJECTIVES</b> | <b>48 – 51</b>            |
| <b>SECTION 5 – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES</b>            | <b>52 – 131</b>           |
| <b>SECTION 6 – COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS</b>                  | <b>132 – 145</b>          |
| <b>SECTION 7 – IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW</b>  | <b>146 – 150</b>          |
| <b>SECTION 8 - APPENDICES</b>                             | <b>151 – 157</b>          |

## ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

### What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

The Neighbourhood Plan (the Plan) gives our community a right to exert more influence over future development in Ketton and Tinwell parishes. Whilst it cannot be used to prevent development, it gives us the opportunity to influence the type of development that we need and want, while protecting the distinctive character of our local area.

This Plan was commissioned by Ketton Parish Council (KPC), which is the “qualifying body” under the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations, and Tinwell Parish Meeting (TPM). It was prepared on their behalf by a Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (JNPSG) made up of community volunteers, two of whom were also members of KPC and TPM.

The Plan sets out a vision for our two parishes over the period to 2041. The JNPSG has undertaken consultation with the local community on several occasions since 2017 and the responses have been of immense value in preparing the Plan.

**The Neighbourhood Plan is made up of this Plan document, together with the accompanying two-part Evidence Document, and the Consultation Statement.**

### How the Neighbourhood Plan is organised

**As this Neighbourhood Plan operates in a regulatory framework, there are clear specifications as to what it can and cannot cover, and what it needs to contain in terms of information. This necessarily leads to a very long document. The following paragraphs will hopefully help the reader to navigate through the contents.**

The Neighbourhood Plan is divided into the following sections:

#### ***Section 1 - Introduction***

This section explains what a neighbourhood plan is. It also sets out the background to the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan and provides a brief summary of the consultation undertaken and signposts the reader to various background documents used in preparing the Plan.

## ***Section 2 – Policy Context***

This section set out the Planning Context with which the Neighbourhood Plan is required to be in conformity, together with specific planning and other relevant policies which have been taken into account in order to create an overall framework on which to base the Neighbourhood Plan policies.

## ***Section 3 - Portrait of the area***

This section provides an introduction to the Neighbourhood Plan Area. It briefly describes the location of Ketton and Tinwell together with the local landscape and history, the age profile of the population, the housing stock, local facilities, employment and public transport. Annexes with further information are also provided, and these are contained in the “Evidence Document”.

## ***Section 4 - The Key Issues, the Vision and the Plan Objectives***

This section summarises the key issues raised through public consultation. It sets out the overall Vision for Ketton and Tinwell and identifies the Key Objectives that will help to deliver the Vision.

## ***Section 5 - The Neighbourhood Plan policies***

This section sets out the planning policies that will be used to determine planning applications in Ketton and Tinwell. Implementation of the policies will help achieve the Vision and Objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan.

## ***Section 6 - Community Aspirations***

Whilst this section does not fall formally within the Plan’s policies relating to planning applications, it nevertheless covers issues which consultation has revealed to be of concern and/or interest to residents, and sets out suggestions for how they might be progressed. The issues noted may be considered by KPC, TPM and residents when engaging with the Local Planning Authority, which is Rutland County Council (RCC).

## ***Section 7 - Implementation, monitoring and review***

This section explains how the Neighbourhood Plan will be implemented, monitored and reviewed over time.

## ***Section 8 - Appendices***

This section includes:

- A ***Glossary*** which provides a list of key planning terms and other abbreviations used in the text;
- ***Summaries of the contents of the Evidence Document***, which provide further background information to the Plan.

## **SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION**

Neighbourhood plans were introduced as part of the Localism Act 2011 to enable local communities to have a greater say about the use and development of land and buildings in their area.

A neighbourhood plan cannot put a block on all development in an area. Rather, it provides an opportunity to shape where development will go and what it will look like, and also sets out considerations for other important matters, such as protection of the local environment and heritage.

Once approved at a referendum, a neighbourhood plan, alongside the relevant Local Plan(s) becomes a statutory part of the development plan for the area. This means that planning applications must be determined by the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the policies of the neighbourhood plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

### **Background to this Neighbourhood Plan**

In early 2017, KPC and TPM initiated discussions with the residents of their respective parishes to establish whether there was a general desire to take advantage of the Government's changes to the planning system which enabled communities to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. Both KPC and TPM felt the creation of a Joint Plan would provide an opportunity to shape future development in the area while safeguarding and enhancing what is valued.

Following various discussions and public meetings which indicated there was an interest in seeing a Neighbourhood Plan developed, a Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (JNPSG) was established later in 2017 to oversee the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan. Terms of reference were established for the JNPSG with the qualifying bodies KPC and TPM.

The process was formalised in October 2018 when, following an application to RCC, the parishes of Ketton and Tinwell were designated as a Neighbourhood Plan Area.

After a leaflet campaign in early 2019 to inform local residents and businesses about the process, the JNPSG organised five open events which were held in both Ketton and Tinwell villages in March 2019, to solicit opinions on the key issues facing Ketton and Tinwell



parishes. These were attended by over 300 residents. Visits were also made to community groups to ask for views.

Based on the hundreds of comments received about issues of interest and concern for local residents, the JNPSG developed a Survey to focus people's views on matters that had the highest priority for residents. This Survey was circulated to all households – around 1,000 - in the spring of 2020, and was also published on the JNPSG website so that responses could be given online. The Survey was also delivered to local businesses.

Responses to both the physical and digital versions of the 2020 Survey achieved a response rate from around 30% of total residents, which is very satisfactory compared to experiences of other neighbourhood plans. KPC and TPM provided the initial funding for various aspects of this programme of consultation.

During the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan, the JNPSG created a website to publicise and give details about the development of the Plan, and also Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Nextdoor accounts which updated residents on key details such as meeting agendas and minutes, key timetable points, and key issues under discussion.

Progress on the Plan was regularly reported to Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting. The JNPSG's regular meetings were initially open to the public. However with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant restrictions on gatherings, it was decided that meetings would be held using a digital platform. Meetings were then split between "working meetings", which had no formal public access, and those where residents could attend via the digital platform, until physical meetings could safely resume. Throughout this period, the Plan's social media accounts and other links were updated as necessary to provide information on progress. They also functioned as a forum in which residents could ask questions.

Other key stakeholders and statutory consultees were contacted for their views (see Consultation Statement).

#### **Regulation 14 Consultation on this Draft Plan**

As part of the statutory process, Ketton Parish Council/Tinwell Parish Meeting and the Steering Group are required to invite representations on the draft Plan prior to it being formally submitted to the County Council.

This stage of the process must include a formal consultation period of at least six weeks to publicise the Plan and bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the Neighbourhood Plan area. It is also required to invite representations on

the draft Plan from key stakeholders and statutory consultees, including the County Council.

This formal consultation, in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, ran from Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022 until Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

All residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area received an explanatory booklet in advance of the consultation period, giving details of how to submit responses, which they could do either electronically via the Neighbourhood Plan website, or by filling in a paper questionnaire.

Whilst the bulk of the documents associated with this Neighbourhood Plan were accessible online, printed copies of the Plan document were also made available at key public buildings in the two parishes. Three 'drop-in' sessions were arranged to provide further explanation about the Plan, and residents who could not access the Plan document online and were unable to attend any of these sessions were able to borrow a printed copy.

In total (see Consultation Statement), responses were received from just under 9% of dwellings in the Plan Area, and the vast majority were supportive of both the policies and the community aspirations in the Plan. Numerous responses from businesses, statutory agencies and other stakeholders were also received. The information obtained from this consultation has allowed revisions to be made to the Plan, producing this current version.

In summary, therefore, the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan are underpinned by:

- views expressed by the local community and other stakeholders, through public events, posters, engagement via social media and correspondence, and the 2020 Survey;
- the outcomes of an informal consultation in January 2021 which included around 78 external organisations and individuals with a potential interest in the Plan;
- evidence from a variety of other sources including background documents produced to support the policies in the previous Local Plans for the area;
- documents produced by the JNPSG or other local sources; and information supplied by other bodies;
- the outcomes of the Regulation 14 Consultation carried out during February/March 2022, the results of which are fully explained in the Consultation Statement accompanying this Plan document.

Collectively, all of the background information produced for the Plan is referred to as the 'Evidence Document' (which is in two Parts – See Appendix 2 of Section 8 of this Plan), and also includes the Consultation Statement.

### **Next steps**

The Plan has been reviewed in the light of comments received in the Regulation 14 Consultation, and where necessary revised. The next stage is the formal submission now being made to Rutland County Council.

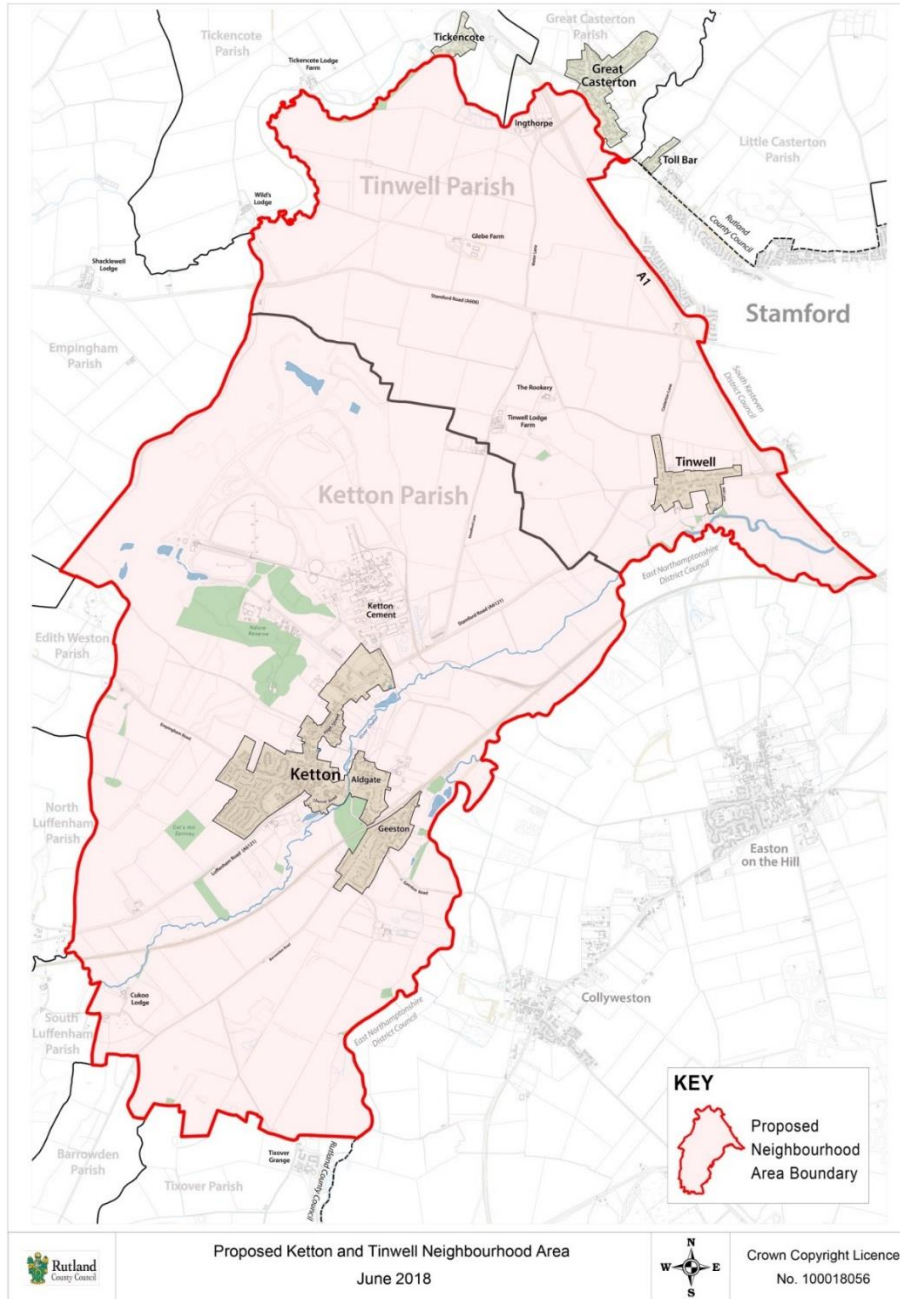
The County Council will again publicise the submitted plan for a six-week period and invite comments. An independent examiner will then be appointed to consider any representations and check that the Plan meets certain basic conditions, including conformity with national and local planning policies. The examiner may recommend modifications to the County Council to ensure that this is achieved.

The independent examiner will receive any representations made during the six-week consultation period. The examiner's role is limited to testing whether or not the Neighbourhood Plan meets the 'basic conditions' (see Section 2) and certain other matters. The examiner will then issue a report which will recommend whether the Plan should proceed to a referendum or not, and will indicate any changes that should be made to the document. RCC will consider the examiner's report; it will make any necessary changes to the Plan and take the decision on whether to send it to referendum.

The submitted Plan can only proceed to a community referendum of voters on the electoral roll once the County Council is satisfied that the Plan meets the basic conditions. A majority of people voting must then support the Plan at the referendum if it is to be eventually 'made' by Rutland County Council. Once 'made', the Neighbourhood Plan will become part of the Development Plan, and will become a material consideration when determining planning applications.

## The Plan Area and the Plan period

The Neighbourhood Plan covers the period 2021 to 2041. It includes a shared Vision and Objectives together with planning policies and actions which will contribute towards the Vision. The parishes of Ketton and Tinwell together were designated by Rutland County Council as a Neighbourhood Plan Area (the Plan area) on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2018. The Plan area is shown on the map below.



## SECTION 2 - POLICY CONTEXT

This section considers:

- A. ***the Overall Policy Context***: i.e. national legislation and guidance with which the Neighbourhood Plan must comply; and
- B. ***the Strategic Policy Context***: i.e. that provided by RCC Local Plans and policies, including the policy framework adopted by this Plan as a *modus operandi* following the withdrawal of the draft Local Plan.

(Note: All references to Local Authority documents in this section can be found on the RCC website)

### A. The Overall Policy Context

Although there is significant scope for the local community to decide on planning policies, the Neighbourhood Plan is required to meet The Basic Conditions, as follows:

#### ***National Planning Policy and Guidance:***

The Neighbourhood Plan must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance contained primarily within the (July 2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It states that Neighbourhood Plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in Local Plans and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies. It adds that Neighbourhood Plans should not promote less development than that set out in the strategic policies or undermine them. The Plan has also been mindful of the Planning Practice Guidance which explains how national policy should be applied.

#### ***Sustainable Development:***

The Neighbourhood Plan must contribute to sustainable development through improvements in environmental, economic and social conditions or through the consideration of measures to prevent, reduce or offset any potential adverse effects arising from proposals.

### ***European Union and successor obligations:***

The Neighbourhood Plan must be compatible with regulations now in force under UK law which carry forward requirements under EU legislation following the UK's departure from the EU. Most notably these involve consideration of the likely significant effects of the Plan on the environment and on any sites designated under the UK Habitats Regulations (following on from the EU Habitats Directive). Rutland County Council carried out a screening exercise in July 2022, including consultation with statutory agencies, to determine whether or not it would be necessary to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to meet these Regulations in the Plan Area. This screening exercise has concluded that an SEA was not required, and the full report is one of the documents submitted in support of the Neighbourhood Plan.

### ***The Development Plan:***

The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Authority 'Development Plan'. At local government level, Ketton and Tinwell are within an area administered by Rutland County Council, which is a unitary authority.

The Adopted Local Plan sets out planning policies for Rutland up to 2026. It is made up of a number of Development Plan Documents (DPD). These are listed in detail in part B – Strategic Policy Context below. A Local Plan review had been progressing and a document had been submitted for Inquiry, but the plan was withdrawn in September 2021.

This Plan has therefore aimed to produce a framework within which development within the Plan area should be considered, alongside the current adopted planning policies for Rutland. In producing this framework, the formulation of the Plan has drawn on Local Authority policies that have previously been developed and could reasonably be seen as informing the development of a new Local Plan in due course.

Further details and analysis are given in ***part B - Strategic Policy Context*** - below.

At the same time, the formulation of the Plan has been directed by the clear views expressed by the residents of the community about the things they value most:

- Preserving the local landscape and the rural character of the Plan Area;
- Ensuring any development is of a type the community feels is required;
- Protecting wildlife and biodiversity;
- Maintaining a safe and healthy community.

It is hoped that this Plan will help ensure that where development takes place it prioritises the needs of local residents, and that it can help protect our local communities against inappropriate development which would compromise the character and heritage of the area we all love.

## B. Strategic Policy Context

This section sets out the Development Plan policies which have informed the creation of the policies in this Neighbourhood Plan, and argues the case for the policy framework and approach used in this Plan to deal with the impact of the withdrawal of the draft Local Plan.

### ***The Development Plan***

The Development Plan is the name for the collection of adopted local development documents or planning policy documents that shape development and manage land use in a particular area. It contains the policies and proposals against which planning applications are determined. To meet the Basic Conditions (see above), a Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the Strategic Planning Policies for the area, as set out in the Development Plan. As noted above, the Development Plan in Rutland is the adopted Local Plan which looks forward until 2026 and comprises three documents:

- (1) The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (CS DPD) adopted in July 2011.
- (2) The Site Allocations and Policies DPD (SAP DPD), adopted in October 2014.
- (3) The Minerals Core Strategy & Development Control Policies (MCS DPD), adopted in October 2010.

In the current Core Strategy (Policy CS4 - location of development) Ketton was identified as a Local Service Centre, noting that it can accommodate *“a level of growth mainly through small scale allocated sites, infill developments and conversion or reuse of redundant suitable rural buildings”*.

The Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan does not include new housing or employment site allocations. Therefore, the provisions made in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD (SAP DPD) will apply in terms of proposed or committed housing sites, new employment land and protected employment sites. Policy SP 4 of the SAP DPD identifies four proposed housing sites in Ketton. These are as follows:

- |  |
|--|
| - H5 Land adjacent to Chater House, High Street (1.22ha providing 34 dwellings)                  |
| - H6 Home Farm, High Street (1.2ha providing 19 dwellings)                                       |
| - H7 Land at the Crescent, Stamford Road (0.75ha providing 20 dwellings)                         |
| - H8 Land adjacent to Empingham Road (also known as Wotton Close) (1.1ha providing 33 dwellings) |

It should be noted that as current applications stand the numbers of dwellings have changed, leading to an overall increase on the above figures - see Policy KT 13 below.

In addition, The Core Strategy DPD (Policy CS13) protects existing employment sites (e.g. the cement works) and the undeveloped (previously allocated) employment land at Pit Lane, Ketton.

The withdrawn Local Plan presented helpful information on the relationship between Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, and a list of Strategic Policies cross-referenced to the existing policies in the three DPDs which were to be replaced in the new Local Plan is set out below. By extension, those policies form the Strategic Policy Context for the Neighbourhood Plan, and an explanatory table is set out in the section below entitled ***“Suggested Neighbourhood Plan policies to complement and add value to the adopted Local Plan”***.

The DPD policies which are relevant to Ketton and Tinwell are listed as follows.

### **The Core Strategy DPD**

|  |
|--|
| - Policy CS1 – Sustainable development principles        |
| - Policy CS2 - The spatial strategy                      |
| - Policy CS3 - The Settlement Hierarchy                  |
| - Policy CS4 - The location of development               |
| - Policy CS7 - Delivering socially inclusive communities |
| - Policy CS8 - Developer contributions                   |
| - Policy CS9 - Provision and distribution of new housing |
| - Policy CS10 - Housing density and mix                  |
| - Policy CS11 - Affordable housing                       |
| - Policy CS12 - Gypsies and travellers                   |
| - Policy CS13 - Employment and economic development      |
| - Policy CS15 – Tourism                                  |
| - Policy CS16 - The rural economy                        |
| - Policy CS18 - Sustainable transport and accessibility  |
| - Policy CS19 - Promoting good design                    |



|  |
|--|
| - Policy CS20 - Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation     |
| - Policy CS21 - The natural environment                                |
| - Policy CS22 - The historic and cultural environment                  |
| - Policy CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation |
| - Policy CS25 - Waste management and disposal                          |

### The Site Allocations and Policies DPD

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Policy SP1  | Presumption in favour of sustainable development                 |
| Policy SP2  | Sites for residential development                                |
| Policy SP4  | Sites for waste management and disposal                          |
| Policy SP5  | Built development in the towns and villages                      |
| Policy SP6  | Housing in the countryside                                       |
| Policy SP7  | Non-residential development in the countryside                   |
| Policy SP8  | Mobile homes and residential caravans                            |
| Policy SP9  | Affordable housing   |
| Policy SP10 | Market housing within rural exception sites                      |
| Policy SP13 | Agricultural, horticultural, equestrian and forestry development |
| Policy SP14 | Telecommunications and high-speed broadband                      |
| Policy SP15 | Design and amenity   |
| Policy SP16 | Advertisements   |
| Policy SP17 | Outdoor lighting   |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Policy SP18 | Wind turbines and low carbon energy developments                      |
| Policy SP19 | Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation                            |
| Policy SP20 | The historic environment  |
| Policy SP21 | Important open space and frontages                                    |
| Policy SP22 | Provision of new open space   |
| Policy SP23 | Landscape character in the countryside                                |
| Policy SP24 | Caravan and camping sites   |
| Policy SP25 | Lodges, cabins, chalets & similar self-serviced holiday accommodation |
| Policy SP28 | Waste-related development   |

#### **The Minerals Core Strategy & Development Control Policies DPD**

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| MCS Policy 1  | Sustainable Development                        |
| MCS Policy 2  | The Supply of Minerals in Rutland              |
| MCS Policy 3  | General Locational Criteria                    |
| MCS Policy 4  | Ketton Quarry Area of Search                   |
| MCS Policy 7  | Residential and Sensitive Land – Uses          |
| MCS Policy 9  | Transportation                                 |
| MCS Policy 10 | Minerals Safeguarding                          |
| MCS Policy 11 | Recycled and Secondary Aggregates              |
| MCS Policy 12 | Restoration                                    |
| MDC Policy 1  | Impacts of mineral development                 |
| MDC Policy 2  | Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| MDC Policy 3  | Sites with National Designations                   |
| MDC Policy 4  | Impact on Landscape and Townscape                  |
| MDC Policy 5  | Historic Heritage                                  |
| MDC Policy 6  | Biodiversity and Geological Conservation Interests |
| MDC Policy 7  | Water Resources                                    |
| MDC Policy 8  | Flooding   |
| MDC Policy 9  | Recycled and Substitute materials                  |
| MDC Policy 10 | Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas          |
| MDC Policy 11 | Transportation                                     |
| MDC Policy 12 | Restoration and Aftercare                          |

**Note:** Minerals and waste policies are precluded from Neighbourhood Plans by regulation. The Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan will not, therefore, include any such policies. However, once it becomes part of the Development Plan it is expected that the Local Planning Authority will take Neighbourhood Plan policies into account in decision-making on minerals working, processing and site restoration. Neighbourhood Plan policies on landscape character and biodiversity will therefore be especially relevant.

### ***Implications for the Neighbourhood Plan***

It is unfortunate that the Local Plan review was not completed and that the adopted Local Plan only looks forward to 2026. Work on a new Local Plan has commenced, but is in its early stages.

Alongside an acknowledged shortfall in the Rutland 5-year Housing Land Supply, this is likely to lead to pressure for development on unallocated sites in Ketton and Tinwell. Sites already committed for development (see above) will provide for between 106 and 126 new dwellings in Ketton. In addition to this, and since the withdrawal of the Local Plan, there has been the resubmission of an application in respect of 75 dwellings in open countryside (outside the Planned Limits of Development) north of Park Road/Timbergate Road, Ketton, as well as recently submitted applications in respect of a site on Luffenham Road (16 dwellings), and a site at Hunt's Lane (41 dwellings). It is entirely possible that further proposed sites will come forward.

Whilst the NPPF (2021) is likely to result in weight being given to developer arguments about the need for more housing sites, it is considered that the existing Strategic Policies should be applied by RCC in its decision-making. A September 2020 Court of Appeal judgement held that: *“a development plan without strategic housing policies is not automatically “out-of-date” for the purposes of paragraph 11d, and it remains a question of planning judgment for the decision-maker.”* See - <https://www.localgovernmentlawyer.co.uk/planning/318-planning-features/44814-the-nppf-and-out-of-date>

In November 2021, a Rutland County Council cross-party working group was formed to support development of a new Rutland Local Plan. A programme has been developed, but it is anticipated that it will be 2024 before a new Local Plan is adopted. Therefore, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations, the Neighbourhood Plan will be prepared to be in general conformity with the adopted Development Plan.

However, the context for the withdrawal of the Local Plan review should be considered. The main area of contention was a reliance on a proposed new settlement at St Georges Barracks (between North Luffenham and Edith Weston) to meet a large part of the new dwelling requirement. There was, however, considerable support for many of the other policies in that document. The approaches used in those policies can be used to inform the detail of the policies to be included in this Neighbourhood Plan, without prejudice to the Basic Conditions being met. Appendix 2 of the Local Plan review (Reg. 19 Submission Document) is a list of replaced Local Plan policies, enabling cross-reference with the adopted Local Plan.

It is not a formal policy, but Para. 1.14 of the withdrawn document contained useful advice on the role of Neighbourhood Plans: *“Neighbourhood Plans provide policies on issues of a non-strategic, local nature. They should look to add locally specific detail to the strategic policies included in the Local Plan and should be distinct to reflect and respond to the unique characteristics and planning context of the specific neighbourhood area...”*

Para. 1.19 noted that: *“Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the Local Plan. The strategic policies are those which are essential to delivering the overall planning... strategy, such as those that set out the number of homes that should be built and where...”*

### ***Suggested Neighbourhood Plan policies to complement and add value to the adopted Local Plan***

Duplication of the Strategic Policies should be avoided, and the principles of those policies should be retained. However, Neighbourhood Plan policies can add detail to the Strategic Policies where there is a justification for doing so, based on local evidence (facts, research

and local opinion). This approach is related to guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) which states that Strategic Policies should not prevent local influence on planning, for example, in Neighbourhood Plans (See Paras. 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 28 to 30 (21 and 28 are especially relevant):

*(21). Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area.....Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with in Neighbourhood Plans...*

*(28) Non-strategic policies should...set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development....allocating sites, provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out development management policies."*

Based on this approach, the table shows Neighbourhood Plan policy areas apply, alongside the related adopted Local Plan policy: (CS = Core Strategy, SP = Site Allocations & Policies and MCS = Minerals Core Strategy & Development Control Policies). In addition, however, it is considered reasonable for the drafting and justification of the Neighbourhood Plan policies to be informed by the work which was undertaken on the Local Plan review, and the corresponding policies are listed in the third column.

| <b>Adopted Local Plan</b>    | <b>Proposed complementary Neighbourhood Plan policy area (locally justified)</b>  | <b>Local Plan Review (now abandoned)</b>                         |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Policy CS 4                  | <b>Design and housing mix.</b> The allocated Local Plan sites are in different parts of Ketton and require distinct layouts to reflect local character and the Conservation Area. (NB overall dwelling numbers will be achieved)                          | H1 Housing allocation and H5 Housing density                     |
| Policy CS 13                 | <b>Employment.</b> Need to improve environmental and sustainable development aspects of Pit Lane.   | E3 - Protection of existing employment sites                     |
| Policy SP23 and Policy MDC 4 | <b>Countryside.</b> To recognise the distinct plateau and valley (Chater and Welland) landscape of the parish.  | E4 & E5 - Rural and visitor economies                            |
| Policy CS19 and Policy SP15  | <b>Design and Local Character.</b> Adding value and local criteria, reflecting the distinct characters of Ketton and Tinwell, in respect of form, building design and materials, with an aspiration for sympathetic design that addresses climate change. | EN1 - Landscape character impact<br>EN3 - Delivering good design |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Reduce flood risk<br>(No Policy)                                 | <b>Flooding.</b> In Ketton, the intimate relationship between the River Chater and the village with its many heritage assets, justifies a bespoke, locally-focused, Neighbourhood Plan policy  | EN5 - Surface water & drainage<br>EN6 - Reducing the risk of flooding |
| Policies CS21 & CS23<br>Policy SP 19,<br>Policies MDC1, 6, 7 & 8 | <b>Biodiversity.</b> The natural landscape of Ketton is rich in habitat and biodiversity and the quarrying has created opportunities through restoration. This is unique within Rutland and a detailed local approach to habitat protection and enhancement is justified.  | EN9 - The natural environment<br>EN10 - Blue and green infrastructure |
| Policy SP 21<br>Policy MDC 1                                     | <b>Character.</b> A policy with locally-derived criteria is important to protect character. The potential for Local Green Space designation will also be examined.   | EN12 - Important open space and frontages                             |
| Policy CS 21   | <b>Landscape.</b> Adding value and local criteria reflecting how landscape, geology and human activity underpin the history of the area and the individual characters of Ketton and Tinwell. Key views will be identified.   | EN1 - Landscape character impact                                      |
| Policy CS2 1<br>Policy SP 19<br>MDC1, 6, 7 & 8                   | <b>Natural environment.</b> Linking landscape and habitats by defining green corridors   | EN9 - The natural environment   |
| Policy SP 20<br>Policies MDC1, MDC3 & MDC5                       | <b>Heritage.</b> Adding value and local criteria, reflecting how the Conservation Areas, Listed Building and local assets underpin the individual characters of Ketton and Tinwell.  | EN16 - Protecting heritage assets                                     |
| Policy CS 18<br>Policies MCS 9 & MDC 11                          | <b>A1 and other major roads:</b> The overall policies cover sustainable transport and active travel, but the A1 runs through Tinwell parish and major trunk roads carrying high volumes of traffic bisect both parishes. Although national/strategic, it is reasonable that when improvements are planned, the landscape character and active travel needs of the Parishes are considered. | SC2 Delivering sustainable transport                                  |
| Policy SP14  | <b>Technological Connectivity.</b> To recognise the importance of IT to small rural businesses and home working. Less commuting supports local services/facilities.  | SC3 - Promoting fibre to the premise<br>Broadband                     |
| Policies MCS 12 and MDC12  | <b>Mineral restoration.</b> Neighbourhood Plans cannot contain minerals policies, but the extent of existing and committed former minerals sites in the Parish is unique   | MIN10 - Restoration and aftercare                                     |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | in Rutland and reference will be made to the role that former minerals sites play in habitat connectivity and the green corridors. |  |
|--|--|--|

***Indicative Housing Numbers***

In a report approved by the Cabinet of Rutland County Council on 16th November 2021 – “Advice to Neighbourhood Plans – Proposed Methodology for the Provision of Indicative Housing Requirements”, Rutland Council set out a methodology for estimating new housing numbers in the county and how these should be allocated across the various settlements. Around 20% of such housing would be allocated to the larger villages, of which Ketton is one. The paper also addresses the case of smaller villages, such as Tinwell.

The report recognises that any average indicative supply for individual larger villages should be offset by specific commitments already in place at the time of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan in order to avoid potential “over-development” in these larger villages.

This methodology is directed at Neighbourhood Plans which wish to make site allocations. Whilst this Neighbourhood Plan has not sought to make site allocations, nevertheless the report provides important data and reference points for addressing the amount of new development that is appropriate for both Ketton and Tinwell. Consequently the Plan policies on the location and scale of new housing (policies KT 13 and KT 14) take it into account.

**Conclusion**

Given the context and status of the Local Plan, it is imperative that speculative planning applications are managed appropriately to ensure that there is no acceptance of commercial and landowner pressure for the release of greenfield sites on the edge of villages.

At the same time, whilst respecting Strategic Policies, the intention of the Neighbourhood Plan is to reflect community wishes to enable only an appropriate level of development in Ketton and Tinwell, to meet local needs and to provide market choice.

The Strategic Policy Context and approach set out above seek to create a framework to ensure both these aims are achieved.

## SECTION 3 - PORTRAIT OF THE AREA

### General Situation

The parishes of Ketton and Tinwell are located at the eastern edge of the county of Rutland. They cover in total 7.89 square miles (20.4 km<sup>2</sup>) with Ketton Parish containing 5.22 square miles (13.5 km<sup>2</sup>) and Tinwell parish 2.67 square miles (6.9 km<sup>2</sup>). The village of Ketton is the third largest settlement in Rutland.

To their south side they are characterised by the landscape along the Chater and Welland Valleys.

A large part of the south-western side of Ketton parish – together with the view for many miles around - is dominated by Grange Top Quarry and Cement Works. It is one of the largest quarries in Europe, operated by Hanson Cement (part of the Heidelberger Group) and the cement production at Ketton is a nationally important supply. Apart from this significant element, the Plan area is rural - arable or grazing land with some pockets of woodland - with two discrete settlements. Ketton, to the south-west, has 821 properties (2011 Census) and Tinwell, on the eastern boundary has 101 properties.

Ketton and Tinwell are the only major settlements in their respective parishes; other dwellings constitute isolated farms and houses, and a local business park.

**The village of Ketton** is comprised of three distinct settlements:

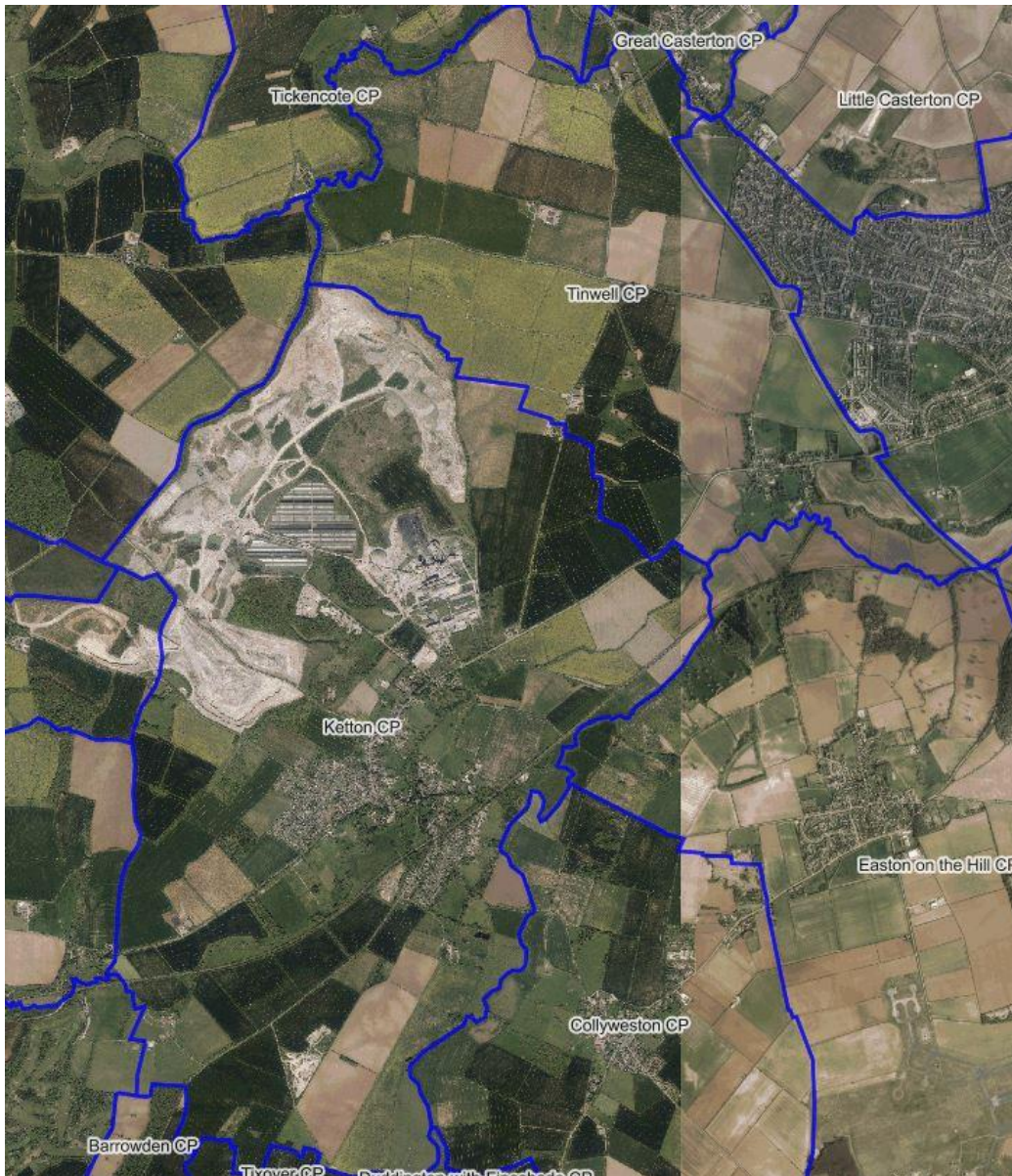
- Ketton main village – the largest section running northwards from the River Chater (approx. 614 dwellings);
- Aldgate - a large settlement just south of the River Chater (approx 59 dwellings); and
- Geeston - a hamlet between the Chater and Welland rivers (approx. 148 dwellings)

(Note: these figures are from the 2011 Census – Ketton main village has increased by 12 dwellings since then.)

**The village of Tinwell** stands at the extreme south-eastern edge of the parish, and is composed of approximately 100 dwellings. The village is predominantly linear, stretching along the main road heading towards Stamford, and lies directly on the county boundary with Lincolnshire. Notwithstanding the linear nature of the historical built environment in the village, considerable additional development has taken place in relatively recent years, increasing the developed footprint of the village. This includes the village hall, and the Messenger Business Park.



The geographical position of Ketton and Tinwell parishes is highlighted in the following map.



The southern boundary of both parishes, following the line of the River Welland, is with North Northamptonshire.

The major roads in the Neighbourhood Plan area are:

- the A6121, which runs from Bourne in Lincolnshire via Stamford to Morcott, where it joins the Lowestoft/Birmingham A47. This road provides important cross-country connections, and HGV traffic is frequent, especially that serving the Cement Works.
- the A606 from West Bridgford (Nottingham) to Stamford, which runs east-west across Tinwell parish, and carries heavy traffic to and from the A1.

The boundary of Tinwell parish with the Lincolnshire parish of South Kesteven is demarcated by the A1 trunk road (and takes in both southbound loops at the junctions for the A606 and the A6121); the edge of the village is less than 190 metres away from the A6121 Junction, and the centre of the village is 588 metres.

From Ketton, Empingham Road runs north-west towards that village, and roads from both Tinwell (Casterton Lane) and Ketton (Steadfold Lane) run north to intersect with the A606. From that point, Water Lane continues north to join the B1081 at Great Casterton. The road south-west from Ketton to Collyweston crosses both the railway line and the rivers Chater and Welland.

The railway line runs between the Welland and Chater rivers in the southern portion of the Neighbourhood Plan area, and a level crossing with a manned signal box is provided at Ketton, as well as pedestrian crossing (known as “Noyes Crossing”) 200m to the west. There is a further pedestrian crossing at Tinwell/Easton (although this is outside the Plan area).

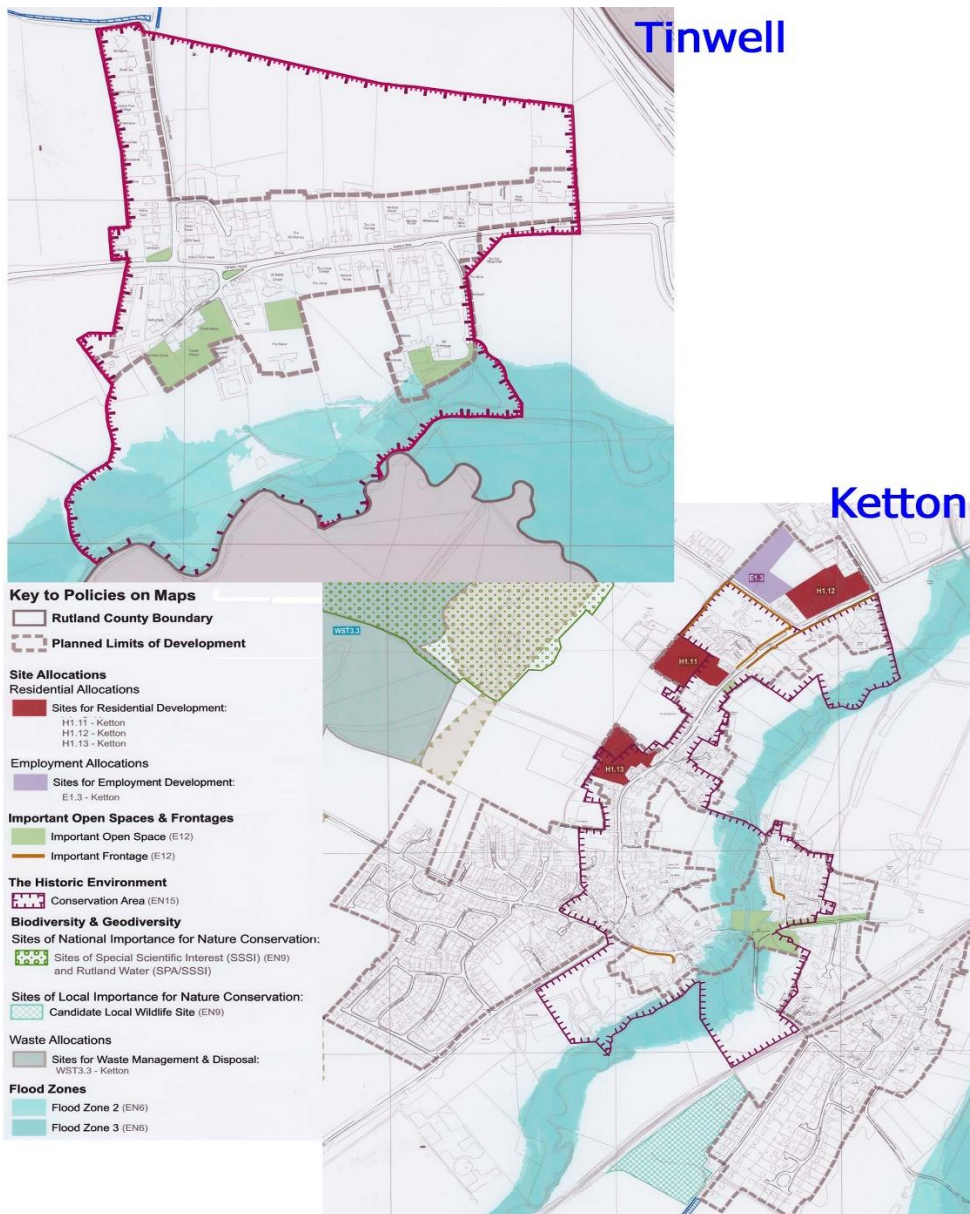
In addition to passenger rail services (Birmingham to Stansted) the line carries a significant amount of freight, much of it being container traffic to and from the port of Felixstowe. An intersection 1 km east of the level crossing serves Grange Top quarry and cement works. No passenger stations exist in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

The closest towns are Stamford (2-4 miles), Oakham (10-12 miles) and Uppingham (9-11 miles). The City of Peterborough lies approximately 18 miles to the east. The nearest railway station is at Stamford, which connects to Oakham, Leicester and Birmingham as well as to Stansted Airport via Peterborough. Peterborough connects to London and the north via the East Coast Mainline.

### The villages of Ketton and Tinwell

The general situation and characteristics of the two main settlements in the Plan Area, Ketton and Tinwell, are set out below.

The following maps, taken from the most recent draft of the Rutland Local Plan, show the layout of the villages, together with other important information relevant to this document, such as: **Planned Limits of Development; Historic Heritage Conservation Areas; current allocated housing sites; and areas important for nature conservation.**



## Population

The populations of the two parishes, with data taken from the 2011 Census, are set out below (note: there may be an opportunity to update Census data when relevant information from the 2021 Census becomes available).

These figures indicate that whilst the proportions of infants and school-age children are roughly on a par with county and regional averages, the proportion of 20-29 year-olds is significantly lower.

The 30-44 year-old cohort is on a par with county averages but lower than regional figures. Proportions of 45 year-olds and above are roughly on a par with county figures (though Tinwell shows significantly higher figures for the 45-59 year-old category).

For ages 60 and above proportions are markedly above regional averages.

| Age                          | East Mids % | Ketton Pop/% | Tinwell Pop/ % | Rutland % | Peterborough UA % |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| <b>0 - 9</b>                 | 11.4%       | 219/11.3%    | 24/10.3%       | 9.9%      | 13.8%             |
| <b>10 – 19</b>               | 12.4%       | 244/12.7%    | 38/16.2%       | 14.0%     | 12.4%             |
| <b>20 – 29</b>               | 12.9%       | 94/4.9%      | 9/3.8%         | 9.8%      | 15.0%             |
| <b>30 – 44</b>               | 19.8%       | 344/17.9%    | 29/12.4%       | 17.9%     | 22.0%             |
| <b>45 – 59</b>               | 20.0%       | 379/19.7%    | 64/27.4%       | 20.1%     | 18.2%             |
| <b>60 – 74</b>               | 15.5%       | 416/21.6%    | 49/20.9%       | 18.6%     | 12.0%             |
| <b>75 – 84</b>               | 5.7%        | 139/7.2%     | 14/6.0%        | 6.8%      | 4.8%              |
| <b>85 +</b>                  | 2.3%        | 91/4.7%      | 7/3.0%         | 2.9%      | 1.8%              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | 100%        | 1926/100%    | 234/100%       | 100%      | 100%              |
| <b>60+ %</b>                 | 23.5%       | 33.5%        | 29.9%          | 28.3%     | 18.6 %            |
| <b>45+ %</b>                 | 43.5%       | 53.2%        | 57.3%          | 48.4%     | 36.8 %            |
| <b>Data from 2011 Census</b> |             |              |                |           |                   |

The proposed and recently committed development sites (see Section 2 above and also Policy KT 13) could lead to an increase of over 250 dwellings in Ketton, a 30% increase over current supply.

In Tinwell, the recent construction of 19 new dwellings will lead to an increase of 35 to 45 residents, which is a considerable increase in the context of a small village.

## Housing stock

The proportions of properties in the parishes that are detached or semi-detached are significantly higher than the county and regional averages.

Conversely the proportion of terrace houses is lower than the average for the region, but on a par with the county. There are few flats or maisonettes in the parishes, in contrast with the regional averages; most of these are sheltered accommodation.

|                  | Ketton / %  | Tinwell / % | Rutland % | Peterborough UA% | East Midlands Region % |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|
| Detached         | 430 / 52.4% | 61 / 60.4%  | 46.5%     | 27.1%            | 32.2%                  |
| Semi-detached    | 225 / 27.4% | 27 / 26.7%  | 27.3%     | 31.1%            | 35.1%                  |
| Terrace          | 133 / 16.2% | 10 / 9.9%   | 18.0%     | 25.2%            | 20.6%                  |
| Flat, Maisonette | 33 / 4.0%   | 1 / 1.0%    | 7.5%      | 16.0%            | 11.7%                  |
| Other            | - / -       | 2 / 2.0%    | 0.7%      | 0.6%             | 0.4%                   |
| Total            | 821 / 100%  | 101 / 100%  | 100%      | 100%             | 100%                   |

## Dwelling types

The figures below indicate that whilst provision of housing with three bedrooms and one bedroom are roughly on a par with county and regional averages (though Peterborough has a high provision of one-bedroom stock – unsurprisingly, given the city context) the Plan area figure for two-bedroom stock is significantly lower than county and regional averages.

Conversely, the Plan area provision of four-bedroom stock is significantly higher than those averages.

|                       | Ketton Ward<br>No. / % | Rutland % | Peterborough<br>UA % | East Midlands<br>region % |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 bedroom or less     | 75 / 6.4%              | 5.6%      | 11.8%                | 8.3%                      |
| 2 bedrooms            | 200 / 17.1%            | 20.7%     | 24.3%                | 26.5%                     |
| 3 bedrooms            | 455 / 39.0%            | 40.8%     | 43.8%                | 45.4%                     |
| 4 bedrooms or<br>more | 437 / 37.5%            | 32.9%     | 20.1%                | 19.8%                     |
|                       |                        |           |                      |                           |
| Total                 | 1,167/ 100%            | 100%      | 100%                 | 100%                      |

Note: the area of Ketton Ward, which covers both Ketton and Tinwell civil parishes, also extends to cover parts of Barrowden and Tixover civil parishes.

### Community and leisure facilities

These are as follows:

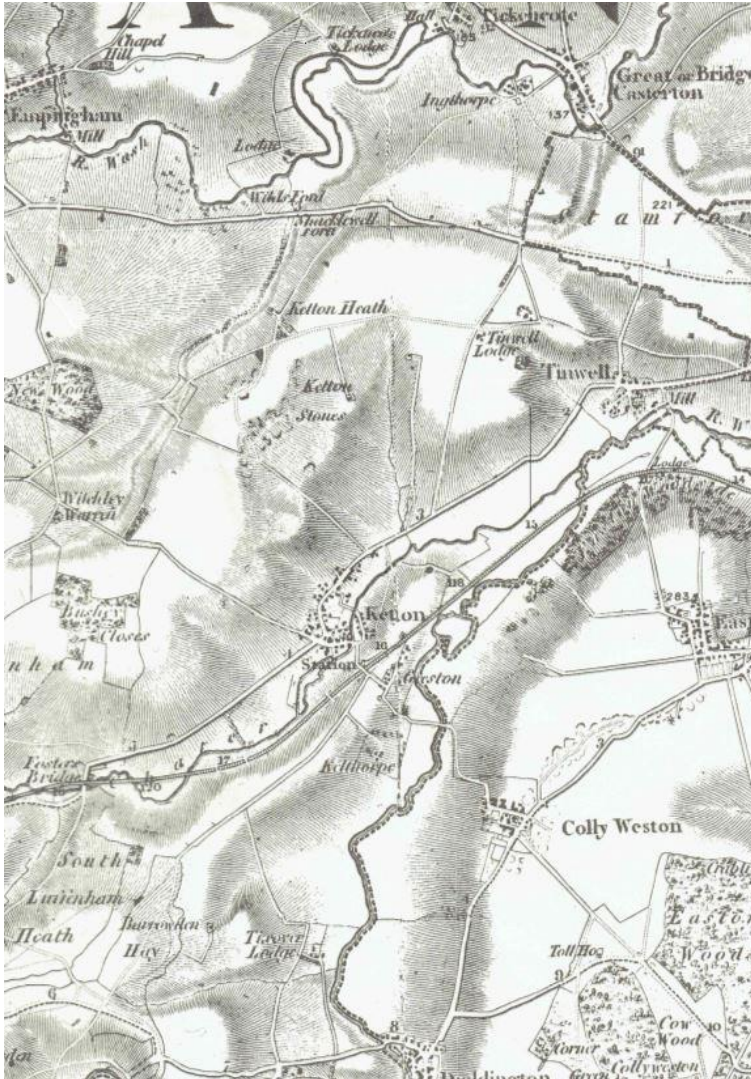
- Local churches in both villages
- Tinwell Village Hall – used by the community and also hired out
- Ketton Congregational Hall - used by the community and also hired out
- Ketton Sport and Community Centre (“KSCC”)– a purpose-built sports and leisure facility in part established through KPC funding, and open to both parish residents and non-residents
- Tinwell play area – green space in village centre
- Ketton Post Office and Shop – the only such facility for several miles and much used by the community, residents of neighbouring villages, and passing trade
- Ketton Library and Hub – open two and a half days per week, and used for advice sessions, and as a polling station, as well as being a lending library
- Ketton Primary School – at capacity with around 40% of pupils coming from outside the parish
- Methodist Hall – used for community events
- Scout Hut – regular Scouting movement events and meetings
- Northwick Hall – adjunct to the Northwick Arms public house and hired out for community events (Note: Northwick Arms public house not currently operating)

- Health services – no health services currently exist in the two parishes although until relatively recently there was a GP surgery in Geeston which temporarily moved to the Ketton Library building before finally closing . The loss of local health facilities is felt keenly by local residents
- Local employment: Whilst the local quarry and cement works are no longer a significant employer within the parishes and many residents commute to other centres of population for work, nevertheless there is business activity and employment of an above-average amount when compared with most rural parishes. This is because of the many firms situated at local business parks in both Ketton and Tinwell, and also a significant number of businesses run from private dwellings (see Evidence Document for further statistics)
- Public transport: Public Transport options are available to the villages from Monday to Saturday. The Number 12 bus service connects Stamford to Uppingham via Tinwell and Ketton along with other local villages while a Call Connect on-demand bookable minibus service also operates. Taxi services are also available, the closest being based in Stamford. Stamford also has a railway station with daily services to Leicester, Birmingham, Peterborough and Cambridge, with intermediate stops and connections to the national network (see above).

Both the villages of Ketton and Tinwell have a strong community focus. There are a large number of local groups and activities centred around Ketton. Tinwell also holds an annual “Boon Day” when villagers carry out charitable acts for the village and its residents.

The provision of good quality premises for community activities, such as KSCC, Ketton Congregational Hall and Tinwell Village Hall, are key to this aspect of quality of life.

## History of the villages



*Ketton and Tinwell: the parishes in 1824*

## History of Ketton

The name Ketton is of very old derivation and comes from the Celtic word for the River Chater, *Chetene*, meaning a forest stream.

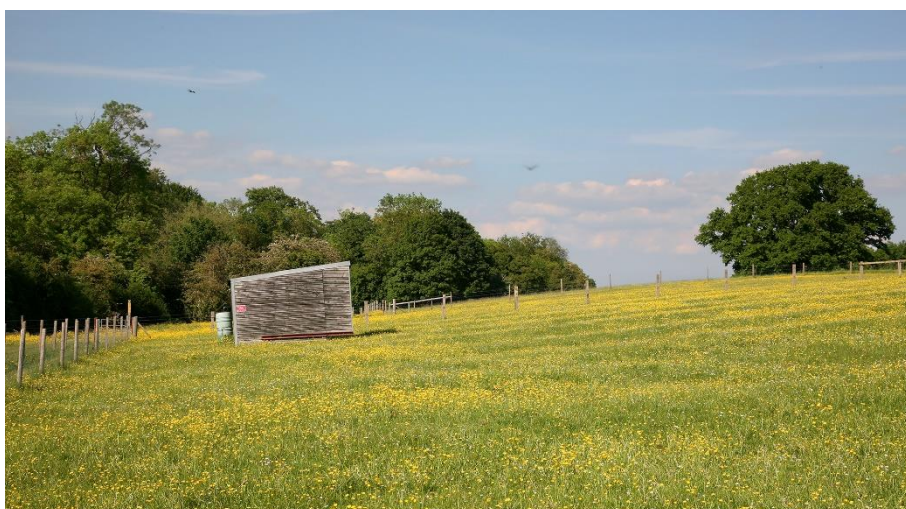
In the Jurassic period, the regional area around Ketton was the bed of a shallow tropical sea. It was from this seabed, made up of deposits of sand and shells, that the oolitic limestone for which Ketton is famous was formed.



In 1902, several square yards of Roman tessellated pavement were discovered off the north side of High Street. This suggests that the area may have supported rural villas, with the main local settlement being at Great Casterton. A very recent find (2020/21) within Ketton parish has been a Roman mosaic of extremely high quality and extraordinary preservation (now a Scheduled Monument) indicating a significant dwelling and ancillary structures.

It was in the medieval period that Ketton first emerges as a settlement. Surrounding Ketton were a number of small hamlets and villages. Wytchley, on the high heath to the north, is now a lost village, but once gave its name to this administrative area of Rutland. Also to the north, but nearer, was Newbotle, while Frogthorpe stood to the east on the tip of the spur between the Chater and Welland valleys, and Kelthorpe lay to the south.

Remains of medieval strip farming methods can still be seen in pasture fields in Aldgate, which are accessible via a public footpath.



*Aldgate Fields,  
Ketton:  
Buttercups reveal  
the ridge and furrow*

By the early 16th century, Ketton supported almost 50 households, with a conjectured population of around 250 (1524 lay tax assessments). This is no larger than the village had been in the 11th century, probably the result of population reduction after the Black Death and the migration of the wool trade into East Anglia; Stamford suffered a similar decline.

It was during the 17th and 18th centuries that the quarrying industry in the stone pits to the north of the village became well-established. As well as local buildings, the stone was used in important buildings such as Burghley House, Cambridgeshire (1558-87), Audley End, Essex (early 17th century) and numerous Cambridge colleges including Clare College Old Court (1638), Pembroke College Chapel (1655) and the Wren Library of Trinity College (1676-95).



*Ketton: typical Georgian architecture showing use of high-quality ashlar block*

The village expanded through the 17th and 18th centuries, mainly along High Street towards Stamford, infilling the areas around farms, such as Home Farm and Manor Farm.

The open fields within the parish of Ketton were enclosed in 1768, allowing private owners to develop the land as they wished.



*Ketton: typical Georgian architecture*

The 19th century saw Ketton being gradually transformed through increasing industrialisation and population growth. In 1841, the population had risen to 954, while by 1881 it was 1,116.

The quarries, mainly owned by Lord Northwick, were further developed and local masons were able to rent and quarry certain sections. The growth of mechanisation allowed the stone to be more easily handled and transported, thereby increasing production. Prominent buildings using Ketton stone during this period were Downing College, Cambridge (1818-1820),

King's College Gatehouse, Cambridge (1824), the Chapel at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (1824-27) and Victoria College, Jersey (1850).

After much dispute from local landowners, the Midland Railway opened the Peterborough to Syston line in 1848 to connect with the Midland mainline north of Leicester. Adjacent to the railway was established the Midland Hotel and the village Gas Works (1860).

Ketton became something of a brewing centre in the late 19th century and a large maltings was built close to the station to cater for the industry. Public house numbers grew to cater for an expanding population, boosted by several beer houses or retailers. By 1893, there were eleven licensed premises in Ketton. A group of pubs was clustered along and around the eastern arm of High Street and may have served thirsty quarry workers as well as the road trade. From 1860 to 1908 Rutland Brewery (a large steam brewery) off the High Street near the Northwick Arms supplied beer to customers as far away as London.



*Ketton: Jubilee monument, Stocks Hill*

St Mary's Church was extensively restored through the Victorian period. Sir Gilbert Scott undertook work in the nave in 1861, including the replacement of the west window. In 1863, Thomas Jackson was brought in to create a new chancel in the Early English style. A Congregational Chapel was opened in 1829, while a Methodist Church was erected in 1864 at the bottom of Bull Lane.

The 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries saw a significant expansion in the size of the village, with several large estate developments. These began in the 1950s with the council estate off Empingham Road, and continued in the 1960s, '70s and '90s with estates off the main Luffenham Road to the west, and also in Geeston/Kelthorpe. The population of Ketton was 1,041 in 1901 - by 2011 it was 1,926.

The growth in housing has coincided with a decline in local trades and village employment. Many of the farms, which had been the mainstay of village life, such as Home Farm and Manor Farm, ceased to function. The number of public houses declined, so that now there are only two in the village. Likewise, retailers shut shop as shopping habits changed. Now there is only one village store and post office on the High Street. Most people who now live in Ketton commute elsewhere to work.

However, the stone quarries to the north-east of Ketton were the catalyst for a new industry - cement manufacture. This began in 1921, when a Sheffield builder called Frank Walker bought 1,174 acres in Ketton parish from Lady Northwick. In 1928, the Ketton Portland Cement Company was founded. This has since expanded into one of the largest cement works in Europe, currently operated by Hanson (Heidelberger Cement), with vast quarries stretching north and west towards Empingham.

*(The above information is courtesy of the Ketton History Group)*

### History of Tinwell

The parish of Tinwell lies on the eastern border of the county of Rutland. The village is in the south part of the parish on both sides of the road running from Morcott to Stamford, on the southern slope of the hill overlooking the valley of the Welland.

Ackarius, Abbot of Peterborough (1200–1210), built a hall at Tinwell and in 1321 there were a capital messuage, dovecot and water-mill. The present Manor House, said to have been a dower house of the Cecil family, stands between the church and the river Welland. It is a picturesque gabled stone building of two stories and attics, with mullioned and transomed windows and stone-slatted roofs, apparently of the late 16th or first half of the 17th century.

The hamlet of Ingthorpe, near to Great Casterton and about two miles to the north on the banks of the River Gwash, consists of a farm and some cottages.

The manor was held in demesne by Peterborough Abbey according to the Domesday Survey (1086), and was retained until the Dissolution in 1539.

In 1547, in fulfilment of the will of Henry VIII, Richard Cecil received a grant of the lordship and manor of Tinwell and the advowson of the rectory lately belonging to Peterborough Abbey, with lands, liberties, etc., in Tinwell and Ingthorpe. This grant was confirmed to Sir William Cecil in 1553 as son and heir of Richard Cecil. Consequently, a large part of property in Tinwell village is owned either by either Burghley Estate or the Cecil Trust.

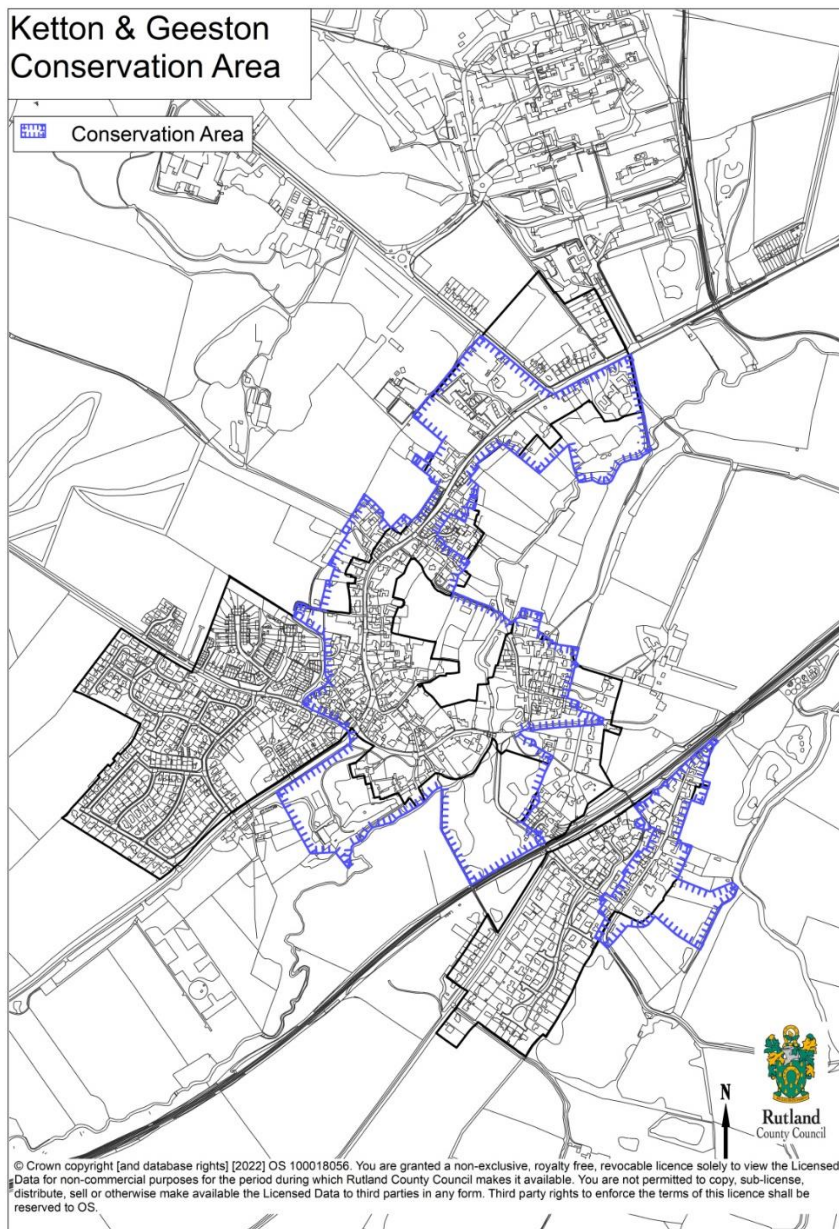
All Saints' Church was built in the 13th century and has a distinctive tower with an unusual saddle-back roof, which is rare in England and was added in about 1350. The church was enlarged in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and in 1849 a general restoration took place.



*Tinwell: All Saints' church*

## Historic built environment

**Ketton Conservation Area** was designated in 1972, extended in 1975 and again, recently, in 2020, to include the Station Road former railway building and Hunt's Lane, as well as additional green spaces – the Paddock in Hunt's Lane and at properties in Aldgate.



The Conservation Area contains 82 listed buildings, notable amongst which are the Grade 1-listed Parish church of St Mary's and the Grade 2\*-listed Priory opposite, which form the centre of the historic core of the village. The remaining listed buildings are all Grade 2 and

include vernacular and 'polite' architectural styles (e.g. Georgian, in The Vale and Orchard House in the High Street), as well as the four dovecotes which are representative of the importance of agricultural buildings to the character of the Conservation Area.



*Church Road, Ketton, showing varied built heritage and use of local limestone*

In 2019/2020, an Appraisal of the Ketton Conservation Area was carried out by RCC. This updated the boundaries of the Conservation Area, including references to important views and visual aesthetics. In addition, a new section of Conservation Area was created to cover a large part of the hamlet of Geeston.

The architecture of the village is characterised by two main features:

- Use of oolitic limestone from the local Ketton quarries: this is mainly used for walls of coursed rubble stone with ashlar dressings, but a proportion of façades are completely faced with ashlar blocks.
- Use of Collyweston roof slates: Ketton's proximity to Collyweston as the source of the tiles means that this roof material dominates. There is only one thatched building (the barn at Garden Cottage on Church Road). In comparison, Empingham, four miles to the north, has a high proportion of thatched properties.

The combined Conservation Area (Ketton and Geeston) shows strong visual cohesiveness due to the use of local oolitic limestone, Collyweston roof slates and boundaries delineated by coursed stone walls. The street scenes are lively and interesting with some buildings gable-end on, others parallel to the highway, aligned at an angle or set back behind a wall.



*Ketton – varied building techniques and successive changes shown in one house*

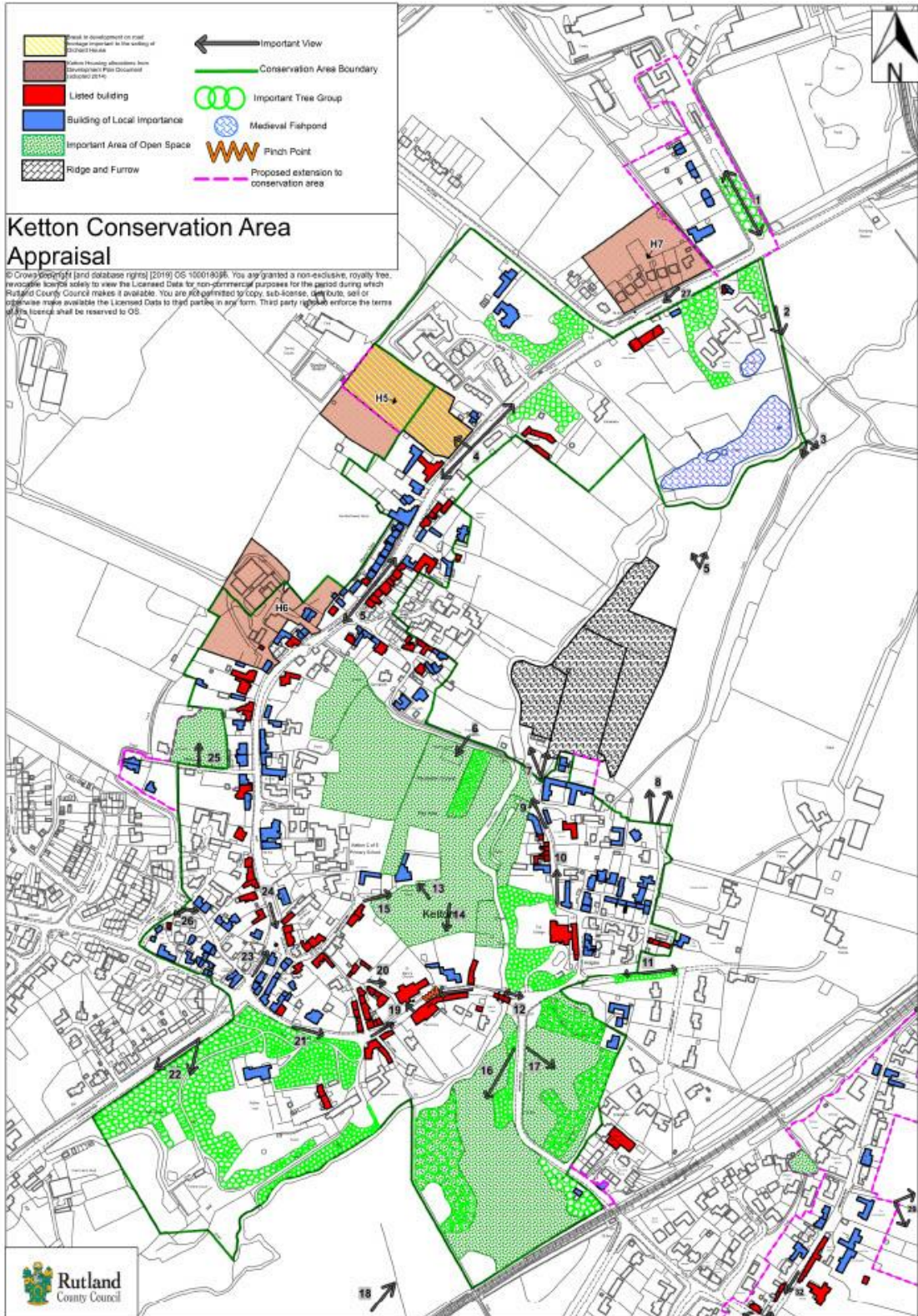
The visual impact of the Conservation Area structures set in their local landscape is one of great attractiveness. Moreover, the presence of important areas of green space contribute significantly to the setting. These areas are covered in more detail in the Evidence Document and also in the Natural Environment and Heritage section below.

There are also a number of Buildings of Local Importance. The NPPF 2021 and Historic England guidance stresses the importance of identifying and protecting such buildings by reason of their contribution to the character of the Conservation Area. For example, Hibbins House on the High Street, built by a master mason in 1890 and demonstrating a vast array of masonry skills; the Methodist Chapel and Hall built in 1864; the former police house, 106 High Street (1934), the style and age of which links it to the Ketton Quarry office building; and the Northwick Arms, High Street, named after the Northwick family who were large landowners in the village.

Further information about the historical heritage of the parish including Listed Buildings is given in the Evidence Document.

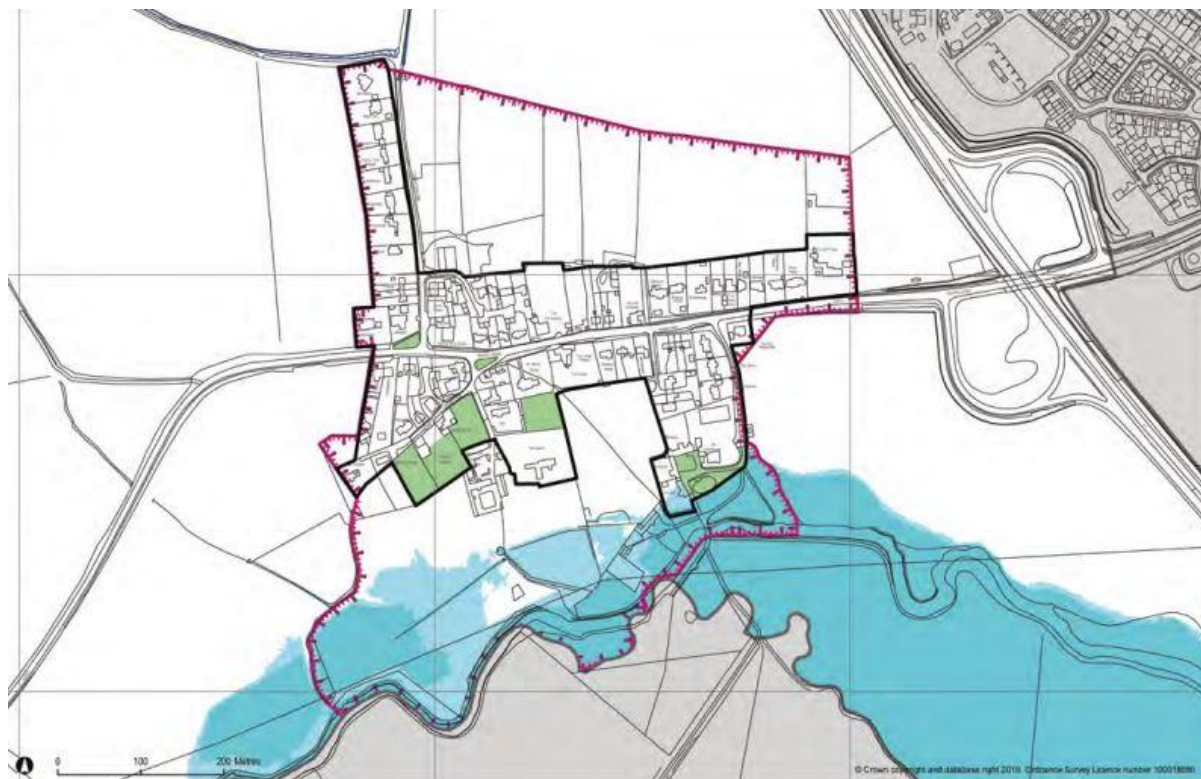
The following map is taken from the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal, and shows the original Conservation Area together with the extensions made after the Appraisal in both Ketton, Aldgate and Geeston. Crucially, it also identifies important green and open spaces and important views in and around the Conservation Area.





**Tinwell Conservation Area** was designated in 1999 and includes all of the village, extending south to the River Welland, north to include the fields behind the High Street, and west to include Casterton Lane.

This map shows Tinwell Conservation Area



*Note: purple, crenelated line = Conservation Area; solid black line = Planned Limits of Development*

The core of the village, around The Green, was developed in the early part of the 19th century. However, Holme Farm and Tinwell Grange were constructed in the 17th century, and the Manor House and The Limes were built in the 18th century.

During the 20th century and to the present day, Tinwell expanded to include many brick-built buildings along Casterton Lane and Main Street towards Stamford. Later additions include small housing estates at The Paddocks and Holme Close (2005).

There are 21 Grade Two-Listed Buildings in Tinwell, mainly along Main Street and Crown Lane.



*Tinwell: old postcard showing Main Street houses still in situ*

Originally there were at least three farms. Two of these are no longer working farms and instead provide units for small companies and outbuildings. Ingthorpe Farmhouse was built in 1793 and remains a working farm.

By the riverside is Tinwell Mill. Although it is now a private house, a mill stood at the same site during the Domesday period.

Tinwell House was built in the early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century with later additions in keeping. It was built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a hipped Welsh slate roof.

A new village hall was opened in 1993 and is in good use. The former village hall was once a school in the late 19th century and is now a private house. There was an earlier school at No. 10 Main Street which was built by subscription aided by the National and County Societies in 1834.

The Old Vicarage, on Main Street, was formerly known as The Lodge and dates from the early 19th century. It is built of coursed squared rubble and has a Collyweston slate roof with deep eaves. It is a one and a half-storeyed building with a central gabled projection, and the windows have Gothic glazing bars in arched recesses.

Opposite the church is The Old Rectory, birthplace of Thomas Laxton (1830 -1893) who conducted plant breeding research for Charles Darwin and developed the Laxton Superb and Laxton Fortune apples, and the Royal Sovereign strawberry.

Nos. 26 and 27 Main Street were built as a combination of smithy and cottages as part of the Burghley estate. This building used to be the village Forge which was built in 1848. The entrance has a colossal horseshoe shape carved over it. Nearby there is a stone surround to the village spring which was built for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria.



*Tinwell: aerial view of smithy and registered Village Green "The Triangle"*

Further information about the historical heritage of the parish including Listed Buildings is given in the Evidence Document Part 1 Section 5.

## The Natural Environment and Heritage

### Landscape

At the national scale, **three Natural England (NE) National Character Area (NCAs)** cover the parts of Rutland including Ketton and Tinwell; 75 (Kesteven Uplands), 92 (Rockingham Forest), and 93 (High Leicestershire). The Rutland Landscape Character Study is also relevant for an understanding of the local landscape (see Evidence Document).

There is much detail in the NCA profiles, which can be viewed online. In summary, the conclusions and Strategic Environmental Opportunities (SEOs) for each of the NCAs which are pertinent to Ketton and Tinwell are set out below:

#### **NCA 75 Kesteven Uplands** (only includes land around Tinwell)

*The Kesteven Uplands National Character Area (NCA) is a gently rolling, mixed farming landscape dissected by the rivers Witham and the East and West Glen. The area lies at the junction of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Rutland. However, the majority falls within the historic Kesteven district of Lincolnshire which extends*

*south to the impressive stone town of Stamford. This is a deeply rural landscape which has only a very small urban area.*

*Picturesque villages and towns with buildings constructed in the local honey-coloured limestone, with roofs of the local yellowish Collyweston slate in the south. Also present is a concentration of historic country houses with their associated parklands.*

*The NCA is generally characterised by villages with low densities of dispersed settlement, with a local concentration of settlement along the fen edge in the east. Most villages are distinguished by local limestone houses and farm buildings, and retain a rich historic character, including the stone town of Stamford and its surrounding villages.*

**NCA 92 Rockingham Forest** (Only includes the Welland Valley on the Ketton Parish Boundary)

*This is essentially a broad, low, undulating ridge underlain by Jurassic limestone which falls away from a prominent, steep northern scarp overlooking the Welland Valley which lies largely in the adjoining High Leicestershire NCA.*

*Despite being in close proximity to several large towns, the absence of development across wide areas imparts a distinctive, remote and tranquil character. Where long-distance views are possible, a sense of exposure prevails. This contrasts with the more settled character along river valleys. Here landform, small woodlands and hedgerow trees serve to limit views and create a more intimate landscape.*

*Both limestone and ironstone deposits were formerly quarried for use in local buildings. Limestone was transported far afield and used in the construction of Ely and Peterborough cathedrals. The distinctive Collyweston slate was quarried and used extensively as a roofing material in the local area.*

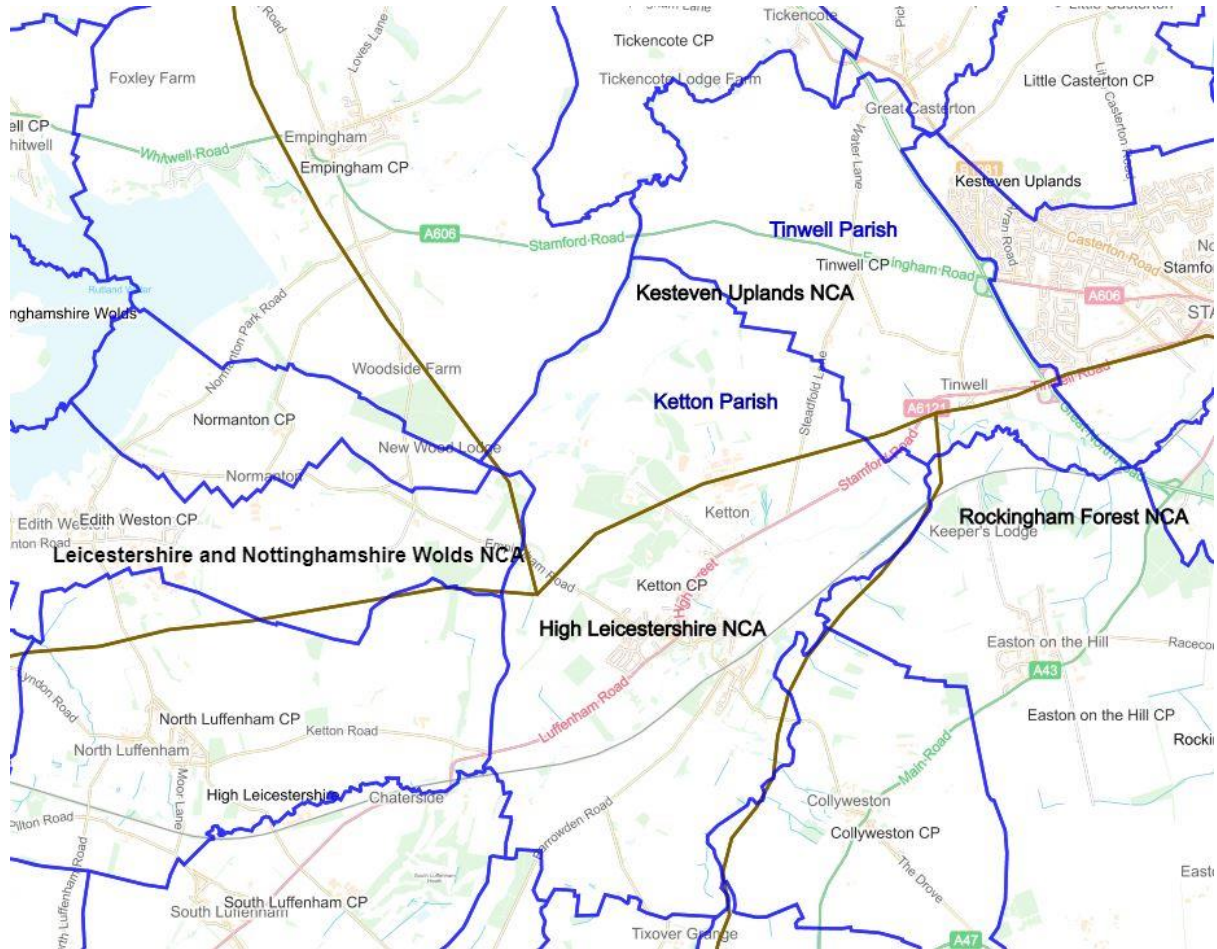
**NCA 93 High Leicestershire**

*High Leicestershire National Character Area (NCA) rises out of the clay of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Vales on the western and southern sides and above the lowland plains of the Soar, Wreake and Welland valleys and the Vale of Belvoir.*

*The area is important for agriculture, with a mix of arable farming in the lowlands and pasture on higher ground. The NCA also hosts important species.....Ketton cement works....local stones quarried and used extensively for building....The historic character is also important..... with archaeological interest, including numerous sites of remnant ridge and furrow and the relatively complete large areas of Midland open field systems which are of national significance. There is a strong historic and cultural connection to the keeping and riding of horses and field sports. The long history of countryside management for game has*

done much to preserve the character of the area. The NCA is facing significant challenges concerning the protection of its quiet, remote and rural character.

These National Character Areas are shown on the following map.



### Local Landscape

Ketton and Tinwell parishes are characterised by their rural, agricultural nature, with this being the predominant use of land outside the villages. The exception to this is the large, quarried area in Ketton parish, which constitutes around one-third of the land area.

The rural landscape is notable for its gentle, rolling nature, dissected by the Chater and Welland valleys, and whilst the quarry and associated cement works can be said to

dominate the landscape for some distance around, nevertheless both parishes afford superb landscape views, both of open countryside and of the historic cores of the villages nestled within the valleys. These features form part of the Conservation Area designations. Areas of green space add to the generally open feeling of the villages.

The Evidence Document gives further details on Landscape Character, and RCC/Local Plan Landscape Assessments are also relevant (Evidence Document Part 1 Section 7a).

Whilst the East Midlands in general is poor in biodiverse areas, the parishes themselves are notable for their biodiversity. Much of this derives from the characteristic geology of the area which supports endangered plants and animals.

The villages are also notable for their many green spaces. Some of these are village-owned and/or open-access, notably Hall Close in Ketton and the Playing Field at Tinwell, but there are significant, additional, private green spaces which add to a general verdant feel to both villages. This is augmented by the many important tree species to be found in the Plan area, which boasts many important specimens. Overall, both villages retain a feeling of connection with the wider countryside, a feature which is valued by residents (see Consultation Statement).

### **Biodiversity**

Much of the important biodiversity of the Plan Area comes from the limestone substrate on which grows a great number of rare, uncommon, threatened or endangered species of flora. The impoverished soils of old quarries, of which there are several in the Plan Area, are particularly important as rare strongholds for this calcareous grassland flora, which has seen its range decrease hugely with the advent of modern agricultural practices and the increased use of pesticides and herbicides. Remnants also persist in roadside verges.

Where this grassland thrives, so also does biodiversity in general. In addition, the riverine habitat running through both villages and along the northern border of the parishes offers important habitat, refuge and travel-ways for wildlife.

More intensively-farmed areas are less rich in biodiversity, but nevertheless local natural history records demonstrate that these areas too can be an important resource for biodiversity improvement and protection, with a wide range of animals – insects, mammals and birds.

Old quarry sites are especially rich in wildlife value and they serve as hubs from which species can spread out to other areas. The remarkable chain of species that co-exist in the Plan area, in particular rare and uncommon plant life, invertebrate species, abundant

birdlife and a wide variety of bat species, attest to potential for further expansion of biodiversity if the right habitats are preserved and more created. The recovery of nature is essential to us all given the current biodiversity crisis ([Biodiversity loss risks 'ecological meltdown' - scientists - BBC News](#) ).

Further details regarding the biodiversity value of the area are given in the Evidence Document Part 1, section 7b.

There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest in the Plan Area – Ketton Quarry Nature Reserve which is owned by Hanson Cement and managed by Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. There are also a number of Local Wildlife Sites which are focussed on the remaining wildflower refuges and other habitat along roadside verges. There are also Candidate Local Wildlife Sites which have been identified for their value in terms of invertebrates and flora. This Plan identifies further areas which could be considered for Local Wildlife Site status (see Section 6 Community Aspirations).

The potential for connectivity of habitats across the two parishes is significant, and the Plan process has identified a number of important wildlife corridors which can be used to guide this process (policy KT 4 and Evidence Document Part 1 Section 7c). These have a subsidiary benefit of being connectable with similar corridors in adjacent parishes to improve the biodiversity network across the county and local area as a whole (see Section 6 - Community Aspirations).

This provides an important framework for the recovery and enhancement of biodiversity which is critical for the health and well-being of all in both the national and the local context.



## Conclusion

The Plan policies are designed to ensure that appropriate weight is given to both landscape character and natural environment, as well as to the Plan Area's undoubted historic heritage. This reflects the community's appreciation of the rural character of the area and the setting of its villages, and the well-established health and well-being benefits to all of access to nature and green space

This Plan sees these important aspects as vital for the construction of well-rounded and comprehensive policies for the identification of sites that are inappropriate for development, and also for ensuring that where development takes place it is able to maximise the benefits of open space within design and access provision, and moreover has no undue adverse influence on the local landscape and biodiversity.

We have therefore paid particular attention to

- the visual appearance of the landscape and its underlying history and heritage;
- the importance of existing habitat and its connectivity in protecting wildlife;
- important views which both reflect the community's appreciation of their parishes, and/or views which should aim to be protected in view of their natural or built heritage value.

Policies elsewhere in this plan also emphasise the importance of open and green space in the contexts of development design, access to the countryside, and active travel.

## SECTION 4 - VISION, KEY ISSUES AND PLAN OBJECTIVES

### *Our Vision for Ketton and Tinwell*

*A friendly, attractive and safe community where:*

- *development is small-scale, in keeping with local character, and meeting the aspirations of the full spectrum of residents;*
- *housing, infrastructure and employment opportunities are adaptable and sustainable;*
- *the local landscape and the village green spaces within it, together with their associated nature and biodiversity, are protected and enhanced, with public access improved;*  
*and*
- *we work together to safeguard all we value, both now and in the future, about our local area.*

The Vision outlined above, together with the Objectives listed in the table below, forms the foundation of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Vision provides a short description of what the community has said it wants Ketton and Tinwell to be like in the period to 2041, while the Objectives set out what this Plan aims to achieve to help make the Vision a reality.

The Vision and Objectives have been drawn up after careful consideration of the following questions:

- What do we want to achieve during the Neighbourhood Plan period?
- What do we want Ketton and Tinwell to be like in the future?
- What land use and development challenges may need to be addressed to achieve the Vision?

To answer these questions, evidence has been gathered from a range of sources including:

- consultation with the local community and organisations (see Section 1 and Consultation Statement)
- the Local Plan and its associated evidence documents (see Sections 2 and 3 above)
- other information, including assessments undertaken by the JNPSG, and listed in the Neighbourhood Plan Evidence Document (see Sections 2 and 3 above).

The work undertaken has raised a number of issues, though not all of these can be addressed as part of the Neighbourhood Plan where the focus has to be on land-use related planning matters. Where this is the case, we have considered these issues together with suggested solutions in the Section 6 - 'Community Aspirations'.

The following table lists the key issues which the Neighbourhood Plan can help to address, along with the objectives and policies designed to contribute towards the achievement of each objective.

The policies are set out in Section 5 of this Neighbourhood Plan.

***It is important to state that, whilst national and local legislation and other statutory requirements dictate what this Neighbourhood Plan can cover, the ideas which have shaped its policies come directly from the community itself.***

## Summary of Major Issues and Related Policies

| ISSUE   | OBJECTIVE  | POLICY REFERENCES  |
|---|--|--|
| Land use should follow principles of sustainable development, and ensure community engagement and consultation  | Any development in the Plan Area is sustainable, protects characteristics most valued by residents, and the community has a timely say in any proposals  | KT1  |
| Development should have no overall adverse impacts on the natural environment, and planning control needs to incorporate measures to protect and enhance biodiversity and nature for the health and well-being of all | Both new development and our community life as a whole respect and protect local green spaces, the surrounding countryside, the landscape character, and the natural environment with its related biodiversity   | KT 1, KT 2, KT 3 KT 4, KT 8, KT 9, KT 10, KT 11, KT 13, KT 14, KT 15, KT 16, KT 18, KT 19, KT 21, KT 22, KT 23, KT 26<br>Community Aspirations Sections A, B and C |
| The community gets the right size and type of new homes   | New development should aim to deal with demonstrable demographic aims and aspirations so that new housing is sufficiently varied in terms of type and size to suit the requirements of local people of all ages, allowing them to continue to live in Ketton and Tinwell | KT 1, KT 13, KT 14, KT 15, KT16, KT 17, KT 18  |
| Development needs to be in the right place  | Location of development sites must be compatible with measures aimed at preserving the landscape character and rural nature of the area, the local heritage, and the shared amenity value to all residents   | KT 1, KT 2, KT 3, KT 4, KT 5, KT 6, KT 7, KT 13, KT 14, KT 15, KT 16, KT 18, KT 19, KT 26<br>Community Aspirations Section B, C, D and E                           |
| The design of any development needs to be right for the character of the local area   | All development needs to be of a high-quality design that respects local distinctiveness, and protects and enhances the historic character and rural setting of the villages and their Conservation Areas  | KT 1, KT 2, KT 3, KT 4, KT 5, KT 6, KT 7, KT 8, KT 10, KT 11, KT 16, KT 18, KT 19, KT 26<br>Community Aspirations Sections B and C                                 |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>New development needs to be fit for the future: sustainable, appropriate to the community it serves, and promoting health and well-being</b>                                    | <b>New developments are constructed so as to promote sustainable living and a healthy community, and overall design takes account of the requirements of different types of residents.</b> | <b>KT 1, KT 9, KT 12, KT 15, KT 16, KT 18, KT 20, KT 21<br/>Community Aspirations Sections A, B, C, D, E and F</b> |
| <b>New development needs to be accompanied by adequate provision for essential infrastructure and services so as to ensure it creates no detriment to the community as a whole</b> | <b>Infrastructure and utilities are at a scale which is adequate for the needs of the whole community, and are not prejudiced by the additional demands of new development</b>             | <b>KT 1, KT 8, KT 9, KT 12, KT 13, KT 14, KT 15, KT 16, KT 18, KT 19, Community Aspirations Section E</b>          |
| <b>Our transport infrastructure should adapt to the needs and wishes of the whole community, and should help encourage a sustainable lifestyle</b>                                 | <b>A community better connected by road, river and footpath, where more speed controls and off-road parking provide a more pleasant and safe means of travelling, walking and cycling</b>  | <b>KT1, KT 20, KT 21,<br/>Community Aspirations Sections C and D</b>   |
| <b>Community facilities and access to them need to be adequate for the community as a whole</b>  | <b>Safeguarding and enhancing the provision of local leisure activities and community facilities, to support all age groups and sustain a vibrant and friendly community</b>               | <b>KT1, KT 4, KT 8, KT 9, KT 10, KT 11, KT 12, KT 25, KT 26,<br/>Community Aspirations Sections A, C, E and F</b>  |
| <b>Within the overall planning context, how we can assist support for local businesses and employment opportunities</b>  | <b>Supporting increased moves to homeworking and promoting measures to ensure facilities for local small businesses are adequate for their needs</b>                                       | <b>KT 1, KT 19, KT 22, KT 23, KT 24</b>  |
| <b>Ensuring major development and/or strategic activities can be addressed without harm to the community</b>   | <b>Undertakings on the nature of quarried land restoration/ buffers to A1 development and Stamford overspill/impact of development on infrastructure</b>                                   | <b>KT1, KT 2, KT 3, KT 4, KT 10, KT 11, KT 15, KT 21,<br/>Community Aspirations Sections D and E</b>               |

## SECTION 5 - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES

This section sets out the policies that will help to deliver the Vision and Objectives outlined in Section 4 above.

However it is not the purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan to include all land-use planning policies for Ketton and Tinwell, which would otherwise be specified in the Local Plan policy framework. Rather, the Neighbourhood Plan contains a series of land-use policies which provide a distinct, local application of policies to complement those in the Local Plan where this will assist the community in achieving the Vision.

Accordingly, proposals for development must be judged not only against all relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan but also against all other relevant policies of the adopted Local Plan and national policy and guidelines.

The land-use Neighbourhood Plan policies are highlighted and are accompanied by a reasoned justification to explain the purpose of the policy. These land-use policies are supplemented by a number of 'Community Aspirations' which KPC and/or TPM will seek to deliver on behalf of the community, or which will require action by residents to be delivered with the support of KPC/TPM and/or other bodies. Unlike the land-use policies, the Community Aspirations are not tested as part of the independent examination into the Neighbourhood Plan and are not used in the determination of planning applications. They are, however, important to the way in which the Plan will be implemented, especially when working in partnership with RCC, other Parishes and outside organisations.

The Community Aspirations are set out in Section 6.

The Neighbourhood Plan policies are grouped as set out in the following table.

| <b>Policy Area</b>   | <b>Pages</b>     |
|--|------------------|
| <i>A. Our Community</i>  | <i>54 – 55</i>   |
| Policy KT1: Overall Sustainable Development and Localism Principles                          |                  |
| <i>B. Our Environment</i>  | <i>56 - 71</i>   |
| Policy KT 2: Landscape character and important views   |                  |
| Policy KT 3: Trees, hedges and watercourses  |                  |
| Policy KT 4: Local Green Infrastructure Corridors  |                  |
| <i>C. Our Heritage</i>   | <i>72 - 75</i>   |
| Policy KT 5: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton                                 |                  |
| Policy KT 6: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell                                |                  |
| Policy KT 7: Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites                                   |                  |
| <i>D. Open Spaces</i>  | <i>76 – 104</i>  |
| Policy KT 8: Existing open space and recreation facilities                                   |                  |
| Policy KT 9: Open space provision within new housing developments                            |                  |
| Policy KT 10: Proposed Local Green Spaces  |                  |
| Policy KT 11: Other Important Open Spaces  |                  |
| Policy KT 12: Allotments   |                  |
| <i>E. Our Housing</i>  | <i>105 – 120</i> |
| Policy KT 13: Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)                                     |                  |
| Policy KT 14: Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)                                    |                  |
| Policy KT 15: Infrastructure requirements associated with new development                    |                  |
| Policy KT 16: Design requirements for new housing  |                  |
| Policy KT 17: Housing mix for new developments   |                  |
| Policy KT 18: Extensions and conversions   |                  |
| Policy KT 19: Commercial development, including agricultural                                 |                  |
| <i>F. Travel and Active Transport</i>  | <i>120 – 123</i> |
| Policy KT 20: Rights of Way  |                  |
| Policy KT 21: Impact of development on the Strategic Road Network, and development of the A1 |                  |
| <i>G. Employment and Business</i>  | <i>124 – 127</i> |
| Policy KT 22: Encouraging new businesses   |                  |
| Policy KT 23: Working from home  |                  |
| Policy KT 24: Fibre Broadband  |                  |
| <i>H. Services and Facilities</i>  | <i>128 – 131</i> |
| Policy KT 25: The protection of community facilities   |                  |
| Policy KT 26: The provision of new community facilities                                      |                  |

## Detailed policies

### A. Our Community

#### Sustainable development and community engagement

**Preamble:** The initial policy to this Neighbourhood Plan provides a focus to the Plan policies overall, in that it reflects the need to ensure development in the future is sustainable, meets the needs of the community, takes full account of the local context both in terms of landscape and heritage, and protects and enhances biodiversity.

#### ***Policy KT1 - Overall Sustainable Development and Localism***

##### ***Principles***

*a ) Development proposals shall:*

- i) be appropriately located;*
- ii) be of an appropriate scale and demonstrate a high standard of design;*
- iii) have regard to their setting and the character of the local area;*
- iv) not unacceptably affect the amenity of nearby residents;*
- v) if appropriate, provide for sustainable transport modes (e.g. walking and cycling);*
- vi) respect the local built, social, cultural, historic and natural heritage assets, and*
- vii) demonstrate practical efforts to achieve (or preferably exceed) design and construction standards for sustainable development, to minimise carbon dioxide emissions.*

*b) In accordance with the RCC policy, this Plan encourages pre-application discussions for larger scale development proposals (i.e. 10+ houses or commercial development over 500m<sup>2</sup>) which should involve appropriate consultation with the Parish Council/Parish Meeting and local residents, preferably in advance of an application being submitted. In any event, it is expected that RCC will apply the policies of this Neighbourhood Plan in giving any pre-application advice.*

**Explanation:** Applying the principles of the Localism Act (2011) and the NPPF 2021, and ensuring developers, landowners and RCC recognise the importance of this Neighbourhood



Plan to enable the communities of Ketton and Tinwell to ensure that development is genuinely sustainable.

In Government advice: <https://www.gov.uk/government/get-involved/take-part/make-a-neighbourhood-plan> a key role of Neighbourhood Planning is to facilitate “... *communities to have a say in the future of the places where they live and work...the power to produce a plan with real legal weight that directs development in your local area.*” It is important, therefore, that landowners and developers give the Parish Councils and the local communities as early an opportunity as possible to get involved in the development process.

Development will only be encouraged where it can be shown that the scheme will help to achieve the Vision and Objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan. Locally, the concept of sustainability relates particularly to the need for sensitive design such that development reflects the character of the surroundings, thus meeting environmental, social and economic objectives, together with better facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, all of which contribute to the quality of life for residents. It is also intended that the policy would support national efforts, based in part on local action, to address the very real threat of climate change to all communities. In addition to the formal planning requirements of this policy, there is a wider intention to support the creation and maintenance of healthy and sustainable communities. However, the policy is drafted so as to provide a positive framework for decision-making, as required in the NPPF 2021.

## B. Our Environment

### *Landscape character and important views*

**Preamble:** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) requires that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure and ensure that planning decisions contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, minimising the impact on and providing net gains for biodiversity, and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded and derelict and contaminated land.

These requirements play a vital part in trying to halt the general decline in biodiversity that has been occurring over recent decades.

As noted in Section 3 above, the East Midlands in general is an impoverished region in terms of biodiversity. And yet a healthy biodiverse environment is well-recognised as being key for:

- providing essential environmental benefits, a concept known as ecosystem services - processes of natural systems that directly or indirectly benefit humans or enhance social welfare and which can benefit people in many ways, either directly or as inputs into the production of other goods and services, such as agriculture, food production, flood defence, and soil protection; and
- contributing to human well-being, in that access to green spaces and nature is demonstrably important for mental and physical health.

Both these attributes are well-recognised in Government policy for their importance, and have been subject to considerable scientific confirmation (see Evidence Document Part 1 Section 9).

The Plan Area is characterised by its predominantly rural, agricultural nature, with farming being the major use of land outside the villages. The exception to this is the large quarried area in Ketton parish, which constitutes around one-third of the land area.

The local landscape and its related wildlife featured highly amongst features in the Plan Area that residents valued most. The local countryside was an aspect that drew many

residents to live in the Plan Area, and trees and wild places scored highly amongst things that residents wanted to see prioritised.

This evidence emerges from the Neighbourhood Plan Survey and other local consultation (see Consultation Statement). It is supported by evidence in the Natural England landscape profiles, the RCC Rutland landscape study, and other work in the Local Plan, as detailed in the Evidence Document.

The following policies KT 2 and KT 3 are designed to strengthen protection of the appearance of the local landscape, and of the villages and the countryside within the landscape as a whole, in order to fulfil the requirements of the NPPF 2021 to protect the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.

***Policy KT 2: Landscape character and important views***

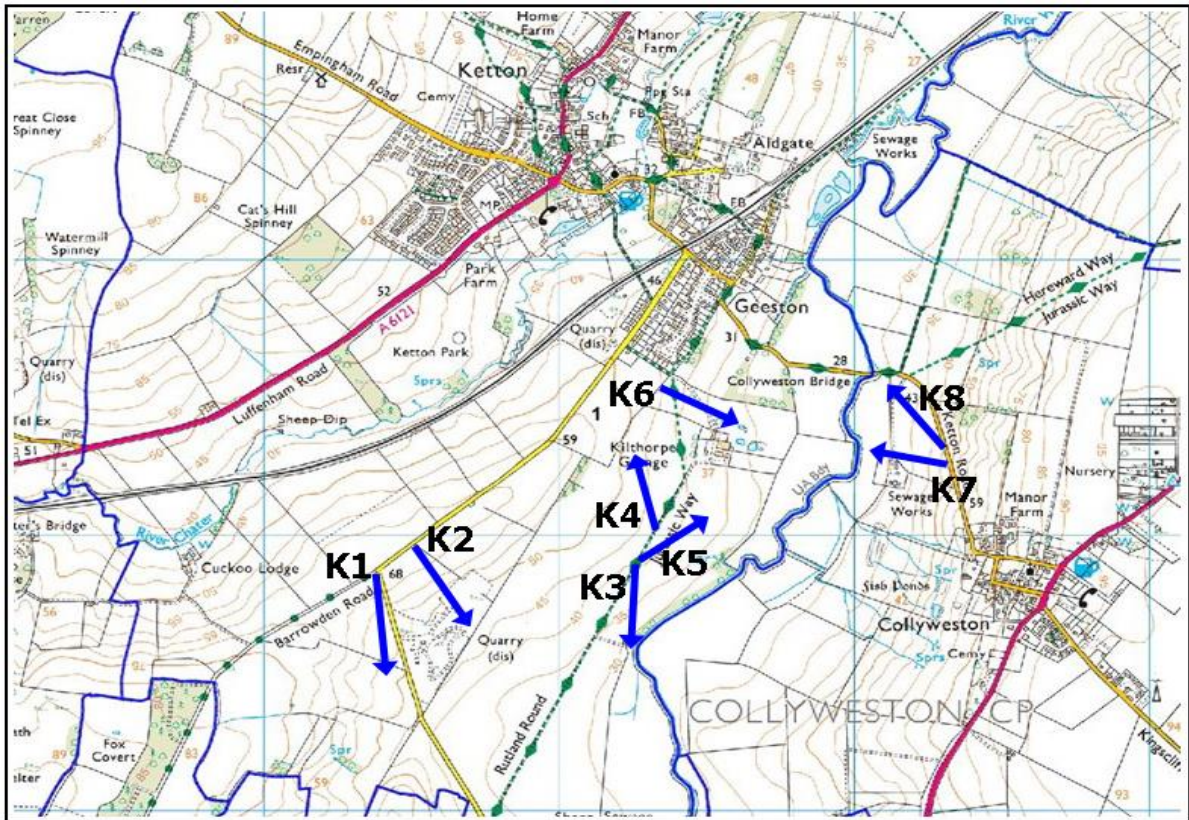
*a) Development shall conserve and where practical enhance the positive characteristics and features of the local landscape outlined in the Rutland Landscape Character Assessment and in this Plan and the related Evidence Document. Proposals will only be supported where these will not detract from, and/or will not have an unacceptable and adverse impact on, the local landscape.*

*b) Views important to Ketton and Tinwell are set out on the maps below and in the Evidence Document. Development proposals should safeguard and if possible enhance these views into and out of the villages, and incorporate sensitive layout, design, and mitigation measures, to minimise any adverse impact on the landscape.*

***The following eight maps relate to Policy KT 2.***

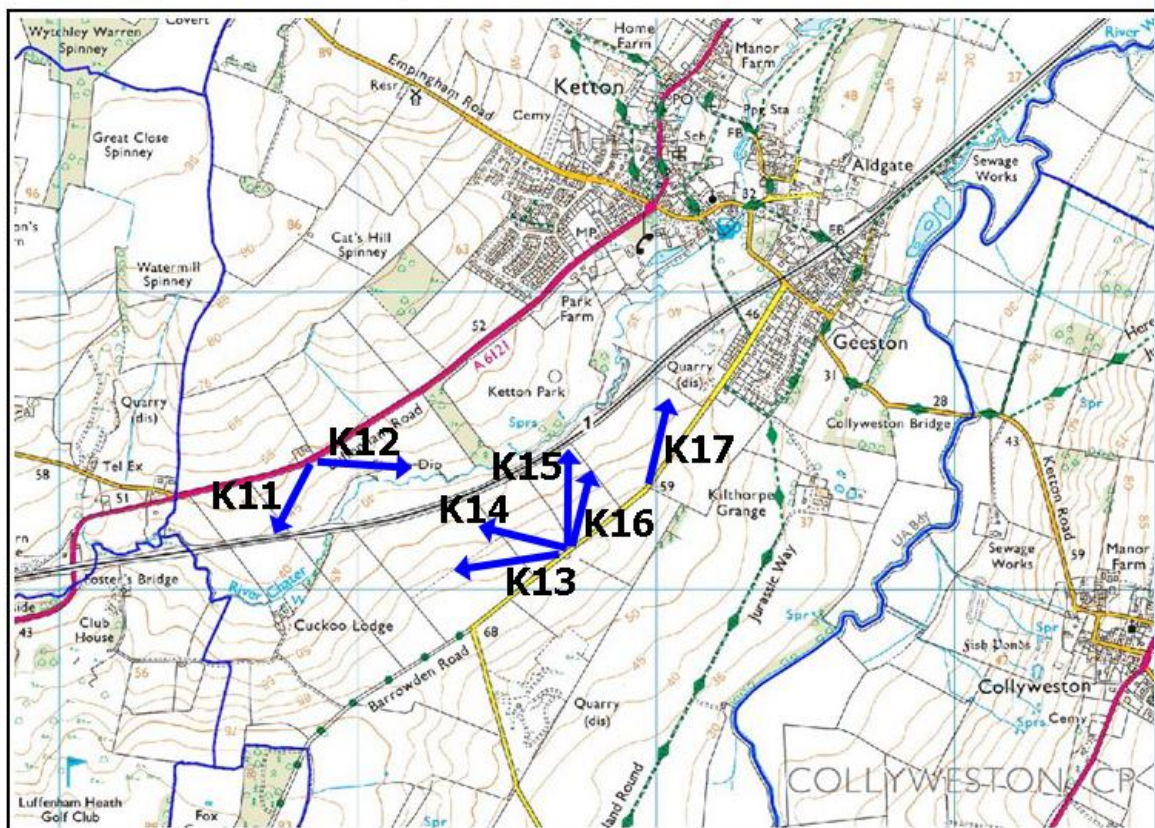
*Note – each map contains a specific run of numbers which are applied to the views relevant to that area alone. The numbers allocated to the views are therefore not sequential overall.*

### Ketton Upper Welland Valley

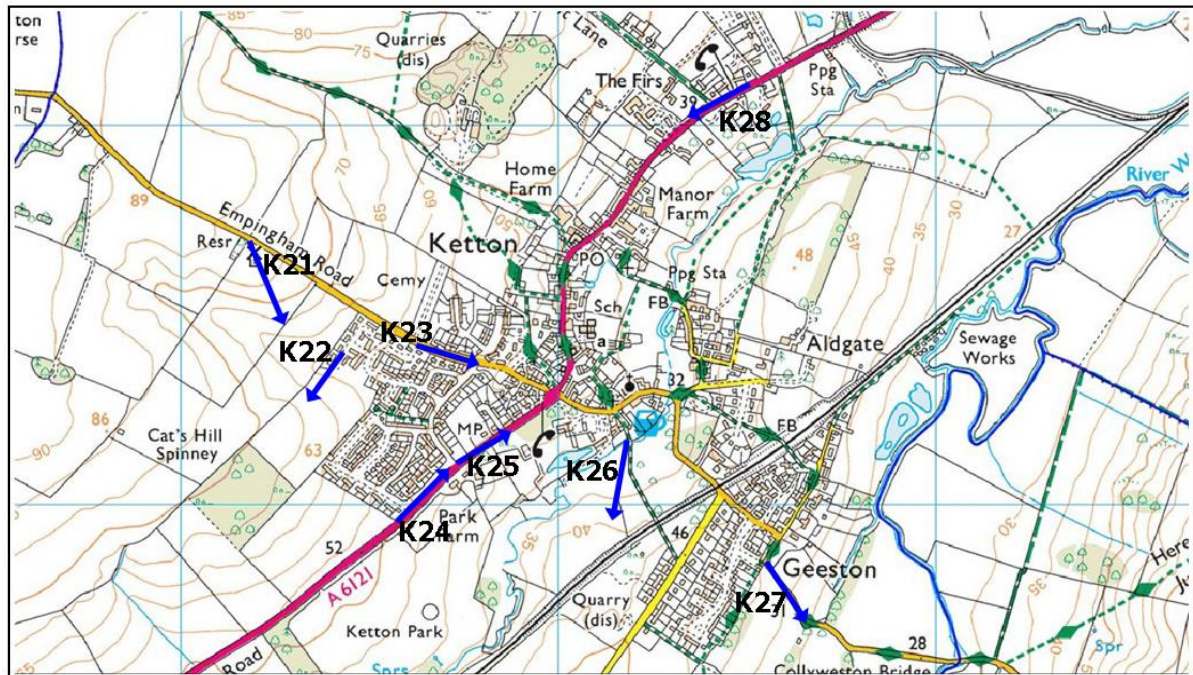


© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022, Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Ketton Upper Chater Valley

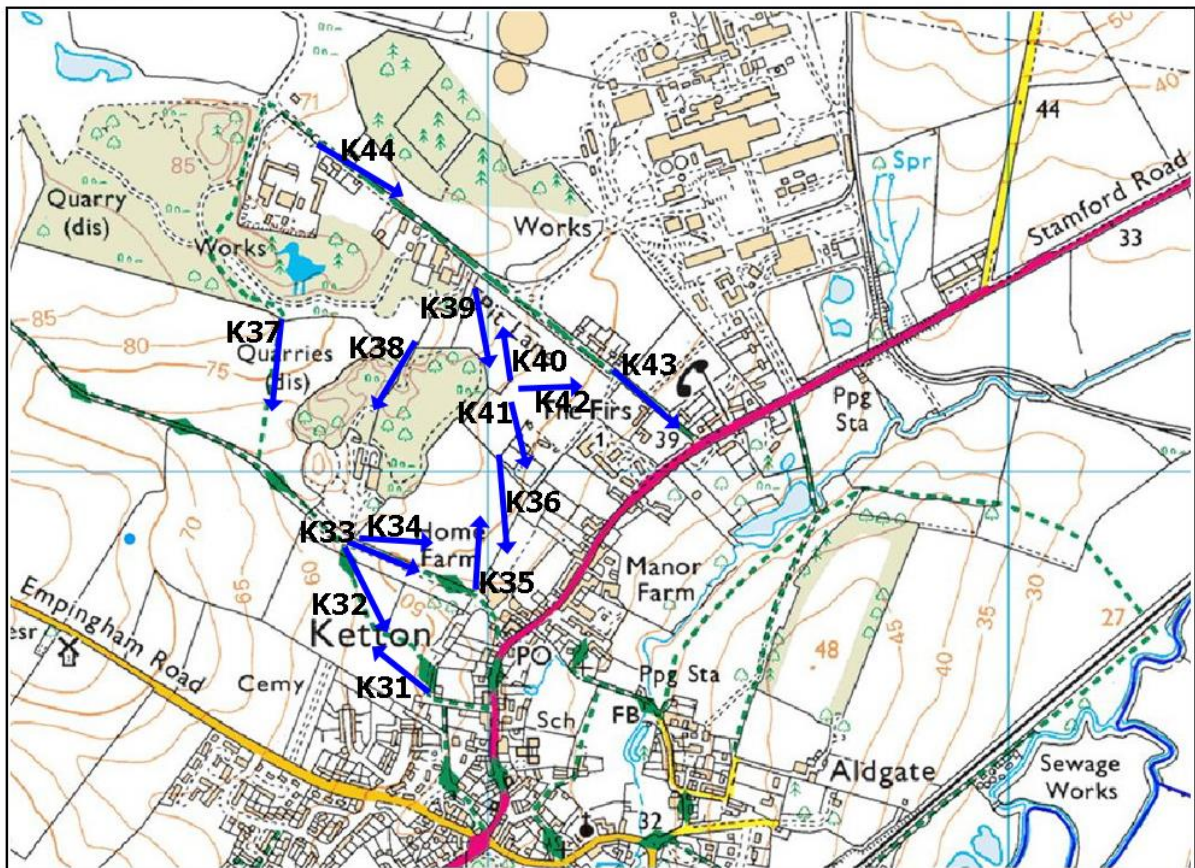


### Ketton Approaches



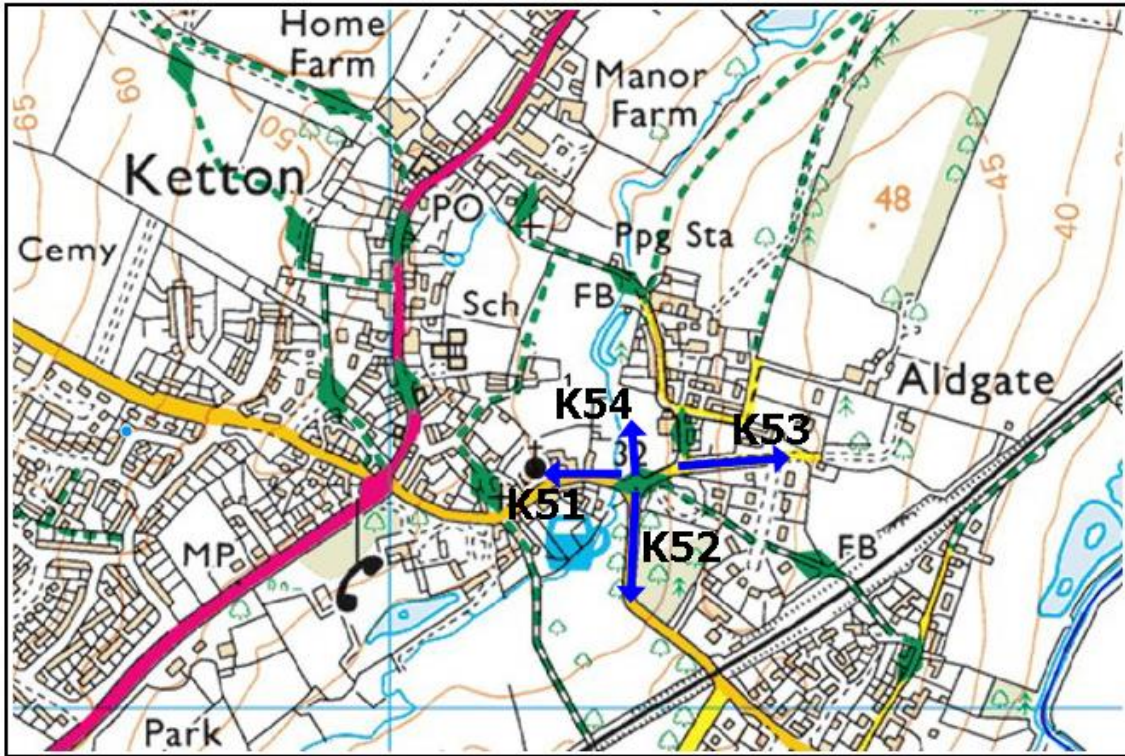
© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Ketton NW Area



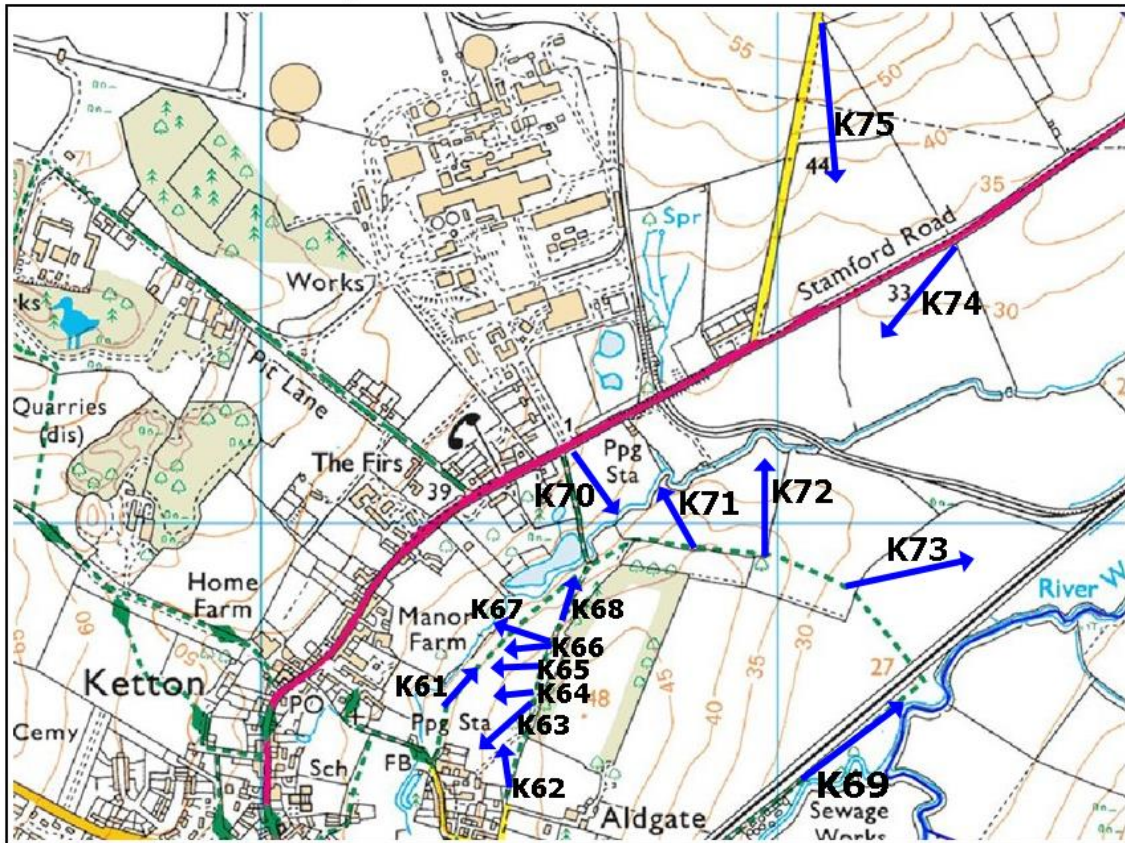
© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Ketton Chater Bridge



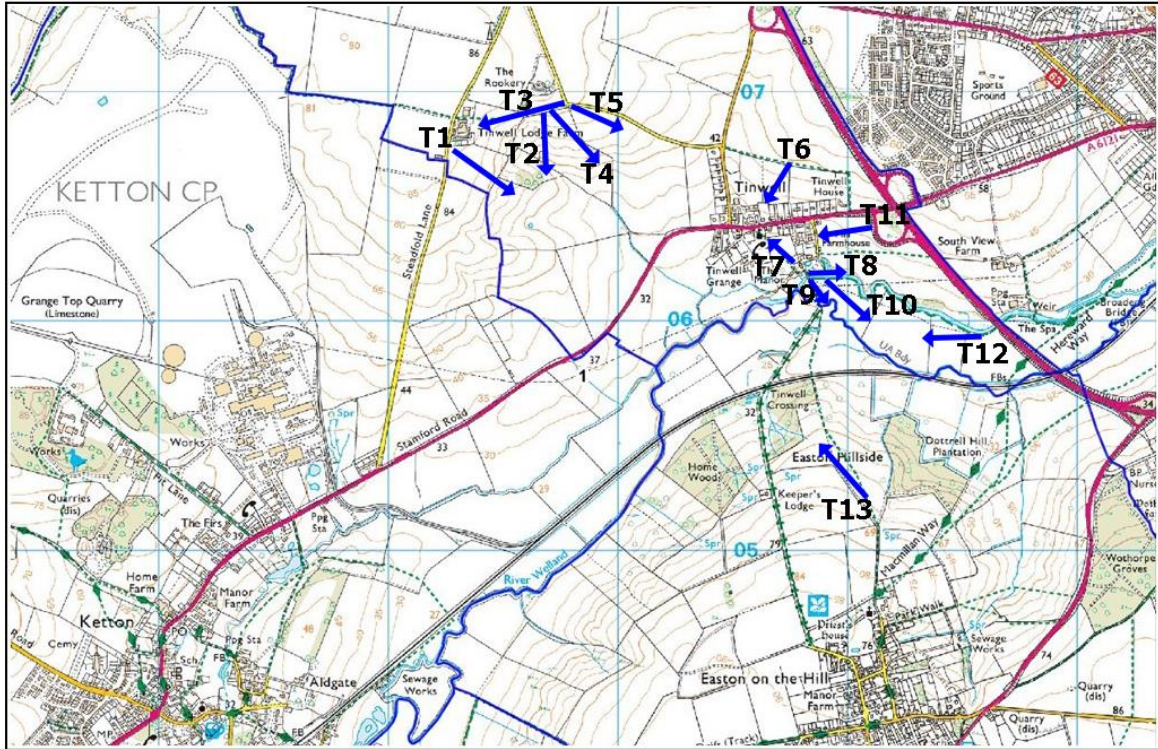
© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022, Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Ketton Lower Chater Valley



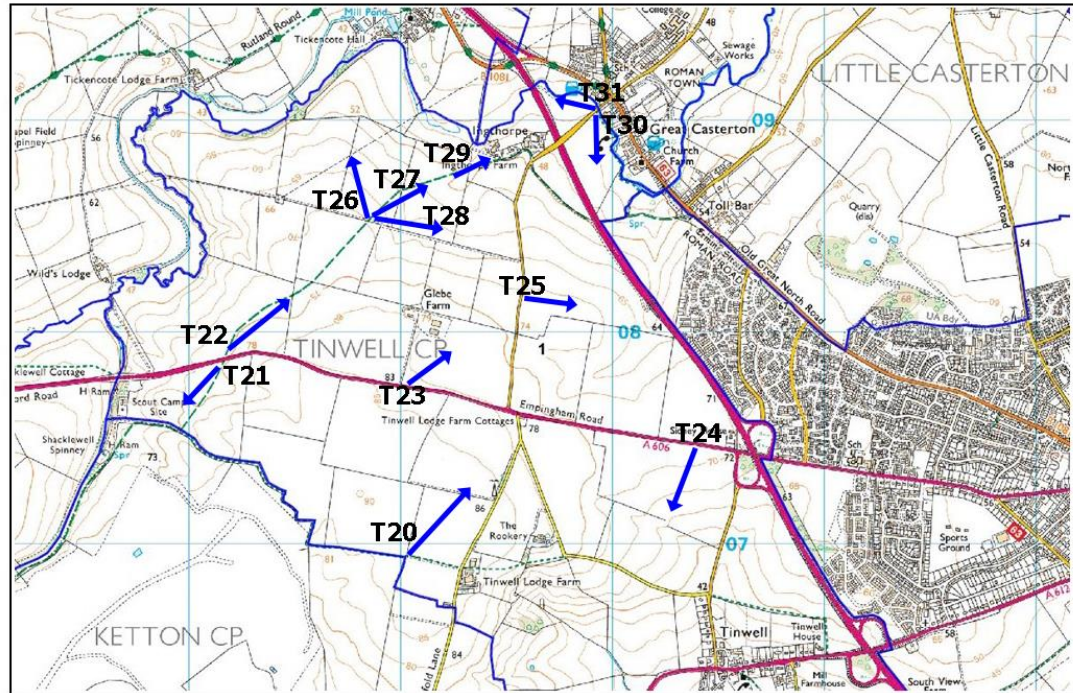
© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022, Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Tinwell South



© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

### Tinwell North



© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved (100056213) 2022. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

## Explanation

The protection of landscape character is a core objective of the Neighbourhood Plan. Section 12 of the NPPF (2021) (Achieving well-designed places) recognises that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of people's lives and in para 130 states that *"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments... (c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting..."* Section 15 (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment – para. 174) goes on to state that planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: *"a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes...and...b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside...and trees/woodland"*.

Accordingly, this Neighbourhood Plan has included policies (KT 2, KT 3, KT 4, KT 5, KT 6, KT 15, KT 16, KT 18, KT 19) on the quality of development that will be expected for the area, drawing upon the Natural England National Character Area profiles (No. 93 High Leicestershire and No. 75 Kesteven Uplands) and various Rutland landscape studies (see also Evidence Document).

Ketton and Tinwell parishes have a particular set of opportunities and challenges compared to other parts of Rutland and the wider landscape of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and East Midlands.

There are elevated areas of landscape, but the valleys of the River Chater and River Welland are equally important landscape features which have positively influenced the form and character of both settlements over history.

The Ketton cement works and quarry are very distinct features of the landscape. Together with the A1 and the railway line, these intrusive features mean that it is important to protect the rural character of the rest of the Plan area and the rural setting of the villages and, where possible, to enhance the landscape.

The above policy KT 2 is supported by the objective analysis of views in and around the villages, and in the parishes generally.

The methodology for selection of the Important Views shown on all these maps, and the criteria used, are set out in Part 2 of the Evidence Document.

The approach of this Neighbourhood Plan has been assess each view in the context of the features that convey its perceived importance to the community, including method of access, experience of the viewer, landscape features and important biodiversity/habitat connectivity.

This assessment is included in the text to each view in Part 2 of the Evidence Document.



The visual setting of the parishes is a significant element in the overall heritage of the local area. Its importance to residents is documented in consultation. Noting the evidence in landscape character studies and in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal, and the strength of community opinion, the Steering Group undertook a detailed survey of the other key views across and beyond the Plan area. Views were identified using desk-based and field surveys, taking account of key public locations, including public footpaths, roads/lanes, and gathering places (see Part 2 of the Evidence Document).

The views are illustrated in the Evidence Document by photographs. However it is important to bear in mind that the experience of a view, and its value to the viewer, cannot be encapsulated by one photograph; the key to appreciating the value of a view is the experience at the location itself. In some places that results in a vantage point offering views in several directions, each with its own individual value (essentially a “panorama”), and many views are grouped in the maps for that reason.

The views have been categorised as follows:

- **Ketton: Upper Welland Valley** - Views to illustrate the landscape value of the broader Welland Valley as seen from higher elevations within the High Leicestershire National Character Area
- **Ketton: Upper Chater Valley** - views illustrating the landscape value of the Chater Valley as seen from higher elevations within the High Leicestershire National Character Area, with emphasis on displaying the setting of the settlement of Ketton within the broader landscape
- **Ketton: Village approaches** - Views identifying the characteristic approaches to Ketton Village along the main thoroughfares, highlighting the transition from countryside to settlement, and the importance of the trees in the village landscape
- **Ketton: North-west** – Views in close proximity to the village core, in particular highlighting access via side-road and footpath, and illustrating the village setting within the Chater valley
- **Ketton: Chater Bridge area** - Views highlighting the interplay of historic buildings and trees and broader green space in this area of Ketton
- **Ketton: Lower Chater** - Views to identify iconic vistas of the historic core of Ketton Village, and its setting in the broader landscape to the North, together with the

landscape of the Chater Valley, incorporating both historical and biodiversity interest as well as overall scenic value

- **Tinwell South** - Views grouped primarily to show:
  - a) key vistas from the elevations of the Kesteven Uplands National Character Area towards the broader Welland Valley; and
  - b) key views into and from Tinwell village itself, also highlighting the village's location in the Welland Valley
  
- **Tinwell North** - Views characterising the broader vistas across the Kesteven Uplands and in particular north-east towards the Gwash Valley and Ingthorpe

The Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal also includes important views, which contribute significantly to the character of the built environment. This Plan fully supports the selection of those views, and regards them as essential to an understanding and appreciation of the historic village cores and their immediate surroundings. They have been noted again as appropriate in the selection of views for policy KT 2 to underline their importance to the village setting.

The remainder and vast majority of the views which form part of policy KT 2 are additional and complementary to those already identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal which are, in the main, inward-looking. The Important Views identified in this Plan augment those chosen for the Conservation Area Appraisal within the villages, and also convey the importance of the wider landscape.

**Policy KT 3 - Trees, hedges and watercourses**

*Development proposals will only be supported where:*

*a) it has been objectively demonstrated that potential impacts on trees and hedgerows have been considered. As appropriate to their scale and nature, development proposals should incorporate appropriate measures to retain, protect and/or enhance trees, hedgerows and other existing natural structures and habitats and avoid fragmentation;*

*b) it has been objectively demonstrated that the benefits of a proposal outweigh the harm likely to be caused, and that where any natural structures are to be removed, acceptable schemes for their replacement, which may include trees on a like-for-like basis where appropriate, hedgerows or similar habitats, have been incorporated into the proposal;*

*c) the impact on water courses, including the rivers Chater and Welland, small streams, springs, ditches and ponds, have been properly considered and mitigated, and where possible enhancements committed.*

**Explanation**

The field pattern within the Chater and Welland valleys and immediately around Geeston and Tinwell is long-established. Many hedgerows and trees and several small woodlands have survived, and the railway line is lined with trees and shrubs. Within the two Conservation Areas, these have a degree of protection, but that is not the case outside the designated areas. However, these many other trees and hedges are intrinsically attractive, contribute to the character of the area and are important for habitat connectivity. Moreover, given the number of important tree species providing a large part of the character of the local area, it is considered reasonable to prioritise their retention and where necessary require new planting to reflect that established character.

As Historic England note in their guidance, trees can be vital to the general character of an area and can be at the heart of a particular historic or architectural interest in a site. This policy also reflects Historic England’s guidance on Tree Conservation.

The importance of watercourses to the appearance and habitat value of the landscape has also been noted in this Plan (see Section 3).

It is reasonable, therefore, that these natural features are protected and where possible enhanced. This Neighbourhood Plan policy supports adopted Local Plan Policies, and reflects the increased emphasis on the natural environment in the withdrawn Local Plan review. It

also complements the Neighbourhood Plan Policy on Local Green Infrastructure Corridors (KT 4) by protecting and maintaining landscape and habitat links between and within settlements and the open countryside.

In that context it is expected that landscape and habitat assessments will be required by RCC to be submitted in respect of any development proposals in order to enable any benefits and harm to be assessed.

### ***Local Green Infrastructure Corridors***

**Preamble:** Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high-quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering ecosystem services, i.e. positive ecological and quality-of-life benefits. Its design and management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types.

Habitats in Ketton and Tinwell, such as limestone grassland, rivers and deciduous woodland, have increasingly become highly fragmented and/or adversely impacted, especially in the last 100 years, due to quarrying expansion, agricultural intensification and general development pressures. However, there is now growing UK Government and Rutland County Council support to reverse this fragmentation. The NPPF (2021) acknowledges the value of wildlife corridors and the stepping-stones that connect them.

The Neighbourhood Plan policies on landscape, heritage, and important views (KT 2, KT 3 and KT 5 – KT 7 inclusive) have an important connection with the need to preserve and enhance levels of biodiversity.

This Plan therefore includes the following Policy KT 4 on Local Green Infrastructure Corridors, which will help meet both national and local government targets for the restoration of biodiversity, and moreover reflect the clearly-expressed concern of residents for their local landscape and associated wildlife.

Whilst the mapping shows biodiversity connectivity with neighbouring parishes, it is fully recognised that the formal policies of this Plan can only apply to Ketton and Tinwell parishes, which comprise the designated Neighbourhood Plan Area.

However, it is hoped that RCC, and other Parishes with Neighbourhood Plans, will adopt a similar policy stance in relation to development proposals in the wider area, recognising the value of the identified wildlife corridors.

Alongside the application of a formal policy to planning applications in Ketton and Tinwell, the intention is to work proactively with other Parish Councils and partners (including RCC, Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, landowners, and other stakeholders) to protect and enhance wildlife corridors. This cross-boundary approach is covered by a Community Aspiration in this Neighbourhood Plan (see Section 6).

***The Local Green Infrastructure Corridors are shown on the Map associated with policy KT 4*** and are based on features of zoological, botanical, geological, physiographical or habitat value within the Plan area (see also Evidence Base).

They cover the following:

|   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gwash Corridor - riverine and related habitats along the River Gwash</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shacklewell Corridor – capacity for wildlife connectivity in the Plan area between established SSSIs</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quarry Corridor – incorporating Ketton Quarry SSSI and taking in restoration for wildlife value, either in place or scheduled, of quarried land</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chater Corridor – riverine and related habitat along the River Chater</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Welland Corridor – riverine and related habitat along the River Welland</li></ul>   |

**Policy KT 4 – Local Green Infrastructure Corridors**

*a) Development proposals within the Plan area, which are proposed to be either within or in close proximity to any Local Green Infrastructure Corridor (“LGIC”) or part of any such LGIC located within the Plan area (as shown on MAP A below), will be supported only where:*

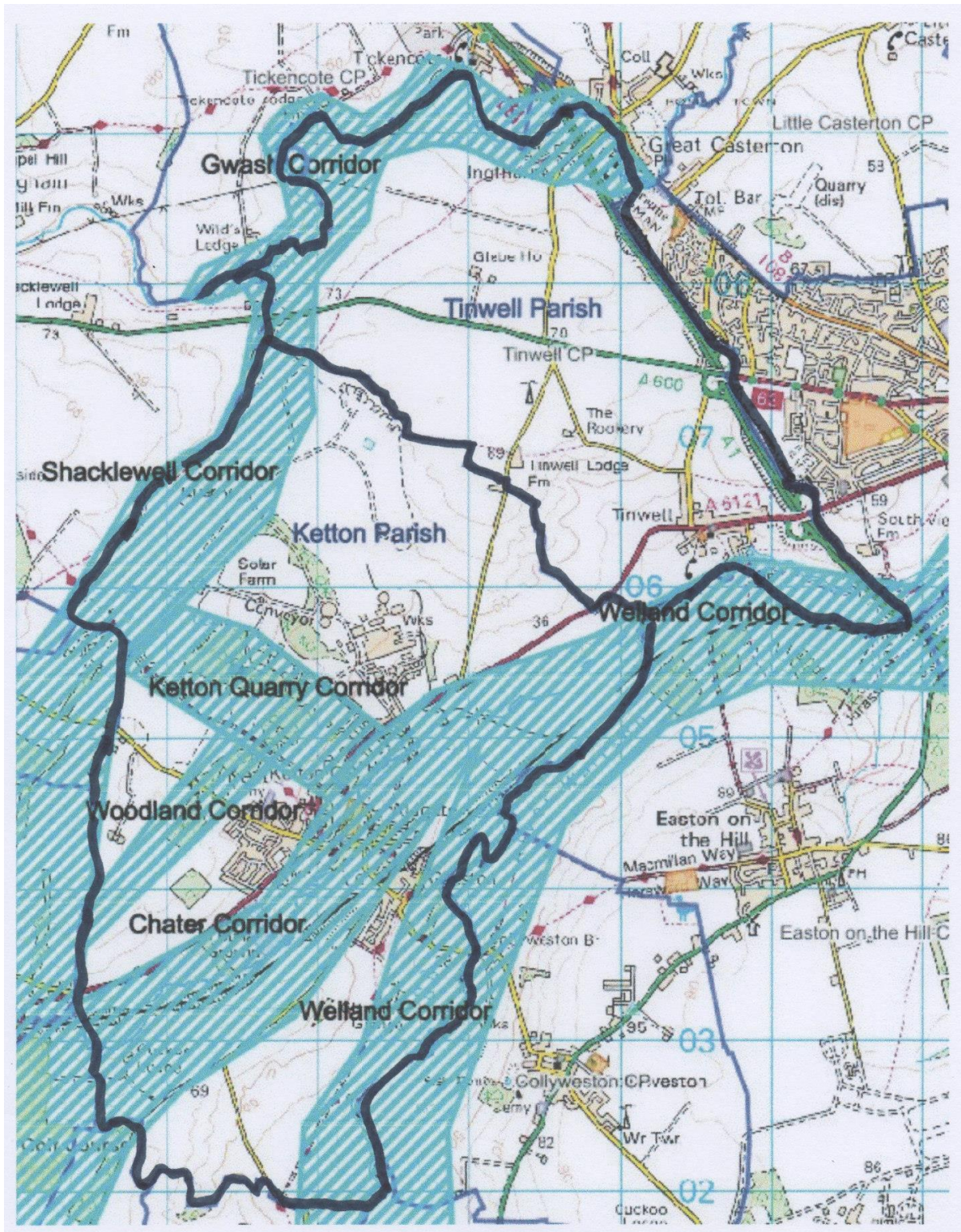
*(i) they do not compromise the existing integrity of that LGIC or harm its function or character; and*

*(ii) they include suitable measures to maintain and enhance the landscape, biodiversity, and where appropriate recreational values of and public access into the LGIC.*

*b) Ketton quarry restoration plans which extend or enhance LGICs for the primary purpose of wildlife habitat and connectivity will be supported.*

**MAP A: As noted above, policy KT 4 can only apply within the Plan area. The first map below is relevant to KT 4 specifically, and shows the application of the policy to land within the Plan area boundaries i.e. that within the dark blue lines which follow the parish boundaries and mark the Plan area.**

MAP A



Legend

Parish boundary [Symbol: thin black line]

Wildlife corridor [Symbol: blue hatched area]

**MAP B, for illustrative purposes only, shows the broader application of the LGICs without clear interruption by parish boundaries.**



### **Explanation**

The policy context is provided by NPPF (2021) Paras. 170, 174 & 175) and the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 (Secs. 40 & 41) and complements the Rutland Core Strategy DPD policy CS 21. The NPPF (2021) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy. Plans should be proactive to



mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking into account long-term implications for flood risk, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes.

This policy consequently sets a standard for consideration of any planning proposals within or adjacent to the identified Corridors.

The inclusion of these local Corridors in the Neighbourhood Plan highlights the importance of the Welland and Chater valleys as areas of scenic, cultural and ecological value, as outlined in this Plan and the Evidence Document, and supports the objective outlined in the Rutland Landscape Character Assessment : *'To conserve and enhance the more enclosed, wooded, sheltered valley landscape, to protect and enhance both natural and historic man-made river features, including the bridges and wetland habitats, and to protect the form and landscape setting of the riverside villages so they do not become more intrusive in the valley'*.

The Local Green Infrastructure Corridors as proposed continue a process started in the Barrowden and Wakerley Neighbourhood Plan, providing further connectivity between Neighbourhood Plan Areas for the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity. It is hoped that other local Neighbourhood Plans will take up the concept and extend these corridors in their own Neighbourhood Plan Areas in the future (see Section 6 - Community Aspirations).

The identified Corridors sit within both the Neighbourhood Plan area and its wider context, including that of the Rivers Welland and Chater. Plainly a Neighbourhood Plan can only apply policies within the designated area. For the purposes of this Neighbourhood Plan, Policy KT 4 only applies to those parts of the Local Green Infrastructure Corridors that fall within the Neighbourhood Plan area (see Map A).

Implementation of Policy KT 4 will ensure, in the first place, that development in and around LGIC areas is strictly circumscribed, and further that where any development is permitted in compliance with KT 4 and other policies in this Plan, it will enhance the quality and integrity of the relevant corridor.

This may be through the inclusion of considered proposals which, for example, may include measures to enhance the landscape and its biodiversity, reduce habitat fragmentation, strengthen links with the surrounding countryside, and/or provide green routes for walking and cycling. Investment in infrastructure sympathetic to the rural nature and tranquillity of the corridor would also help to further the local visitor economy.

## C. Our heritage

Ketton and Tinwell contain a built environment of exceptional heritage value, and that value is enhanced by its overall setting, both within the villages and in the wider landscape.

### ***KT 5 Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton***

*Proposals affecting Ketton Conservation Area and its setting, and any Listed Buildings, will only be supported where they:*

*a) take full account of the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal (January 2020) and,*

*b) take full account of the following heritage-related factors which are specific to Ketton:*

- i. the intimate relationship between the settlement and the valley and floodplain of the River Chater;*
- ii. the importance and impact of the river valley south of Luffenham Road and west of Station Road, as a gateway to the village and to the setting of The Priory, St Mary's church, and other historic buildings around Church Road;*
- iii. the character and setting of Ketton signal box;*
- iv. the Important Open Spaces identified on the adopted Local Plan Inset Maps, in the 2012 RCC Important Open Space/Frontage Review, and in the Conservation Area Appraisal of January 2020;*
- v. Important Open/Local Green Spaces as set out in policies KT 8, KT 10, and KT 11;*
- vi. the intimate nature of the street and lanes within Ketton, Aldgate and parts of Geeston.*

### **Explanation**

The Community Survey (see Consultation Statement) demonstrated the importance that residents attach to heritage and local character. Whilst the emerging Local Plan has a good coverage of heritage at a strategic level, it does not necessarily reflect the varied nature of many villages, such as Ketton and Tinwell. However, in Ketton, the Conservation Area Appraisal which was adopted by RCC in March 2020 focuses very successfully on detail.

In addition to providing local details on the Conservation Area and its setting, the Appraisal resulted in the designation of a new Conservation Area in Geeston, thus forming a smaller character zone of Ketton, together with a series of other extensions to the Conservation Area boundary. The appraisal documents can be seen at: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/conservation-area-appraisals/>

The policy will be applied alongside Core Strategy Policy CS22 and the Site Allocations & Policies DPD Policy SP20, which must also be satisfied in order for proposals to be acceptable.

The intention of this policy is not to duplicate the Local Plan policies or to repeat the detail of the Appraisal, but to highlight the special local character of Ketton. This adds local detail, taking account of the concentration and nature of assets in Ketton.

This is in accordance with Chapter 16 of the NPPF (2021) which states that neighbourhood plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment taking into account, in particular (Para. 185) “...*Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to character*” and “...*the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring...*”

(See also Evidence Document Part 1, Sections 5, 6 and 8)

Moreover, the aim of this policy chimes with comments made by Historic England in their response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation. They note: “*The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area*”.

#### ***KT 6 - Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell***

*Proposals affecting Tinwell Conservation Area and its setting, and any Listed Buildings, will only be supported where they take full account of the following heritage-related factors which are specific to Tinwell:*

- *the spacious nature of properties and the importance of trees throughout the village;*
- *the importance and impact of the River Welland to the setting of the village;*
- *The setting of All Saints’ Church and other key historical buildings*
- *the Important Open Spaces identified on the adopted Local Plan Inset Maps and in the 2012 RCC Important Open Space/Frontage Review;*
- *Other Important Open Spaces/Local Green Spaces as set out in policies KT 8, KT 10, and KT 11*
- *the intimate nature of the street and lanes within Tinwell*

## Explanation

As in the case for Ketton, the Community Survey demonstrated the importance that the residents of Tinwell attach to heritage and local character. Tinwell has a different form and character to Ketton, and the Conservation Area is not documented in the sort of detail which is included in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal. However, local survey work reveals distinct characteristics which need to be protected and where possible enhanced (see Section 3 above and Evidence Document Part 1, Sections 5, 6 and 8).

The policy will be applied alongside Core Strategy Policy CS22 and the Site Allocations & Policies DPD Policy SP20, which must also be satisfied in order for proposals to be acceptable.

In the absence of detail about Tinwell from RCC documents, this policy adds local detail, taking account of the concentration and nature of assets in the village. It draws upon the Community Survey carried out for this Plan (see Consultation Statement). This is in accordance with Chapter 16 of the NPPF (2021) which states that neighbourhood plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment taking into account, in particular (Para. 185) “...*Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to character*” and “...*the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring...*” (See also Evidence Document).

Moreover, the aim of this policy chimes with comments made by Historic England in their response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation. They note: “*The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area*”.

The Community Aspirations in Section 6 draw attention to the need for a Conservation Area Appraisal for Tinwell.

**KT 7 - Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites**

*a) Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments, other archaeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential or their settings should demonstrate that they:*

- i) have taken into account the impact on above- and below-ground archaeological deposits, as recorded by Historic England and Rutland/Leicestershire County Councils;*
- ii) identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost; and*
- iii) include an appropriate desk-based assessment or, if necessary, a field evaluation.*

*b) In addition, measures should be taken to minimise impacts of development upon the historic landscape character of the area.*

**Explanation**

The NPPF (2021) (Para. 189 states “...Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, **heritage assets with archaeological interest**, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”. Leicestershire County Council provides a specialist archaeological advisory service to RCC and further details of the rich and important archaeology of the Neighbourhood Plan area can be found in LCC Historic Environment Record - see:

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record>

The extent of archaeology is a key element of the historic environment and character of the parishes, and this policy will ensure that development takes proper account of recorded archaeological interest.

At the time of writing it is pertinent to note that a major Roman mosaic has been recently discovered in the Plan area. This has now been designated a Scheduled Monument.

It is only one of many finds in the area over the years, and as such indicates that archaeology is extensive and important in Ketton and Tinwell. Whilst Local Plan policy SP20 also covers archaeology, this local significance makes it reasonable to have a dedicated policy in the Plan.

## **D. Open space important to the character of the villages (Local Open Space and Local Green Space)**

### ***Introduction***

The character of the villages of Ketton and Tinwell depends not only on the buildings, but also upon the open spaces and frontages, and their relationships to the surrounding buildings and features. The particular character of a settlement may be determined largely by the arrangement of buildings around these open areas and the views they give of the surrounding countryside.

Both villages are well-provided with an open setting and green spaces, all of which contribute to the green and leafy feel to the village communities. As noted above, responses to the Survey (see Consultation Statement) indicated great appreciation for the natural features within the Plan area and the attractiveness of the villages. The vast majority of respondents were satisfied with the public open spaces in the parishes, with the largest favourable responses being for the village recreation grounds, Hall Close in Ketton and Tinwell Playing Field. Moreover, around 90% of respondents felt that the remaining green spaces surrounding the conservation area should be conserved.

The juxtaposition of green "breathing space" and the historic built environment creates the essential personality of the villages. It follows therefore that any erosion of the green areas will have a detrimental impact on the community.

Important open spaces and frontages in both Tinwell and Ketton are defined on the Rutland Local Plan Policies Map, and these are shown in the maps below and/or in the Evidence Document. Government policy enables land which is demonstrably special to the local community to be designated as 'Local Green Space'.

A Local Green Space designation is a way to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities. Parish and Town Councils, through Neighbourhood Plans, can identify green areas of particular importance to them for special protection as Local Green Spaces. By designating land as a Local Green Space, local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances.

The NPPF (2021) identifies that the Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or areas of open space, and should only be used where:

- The green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- The green space is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- The green area is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

There are many important public open and green spaces in Ketton and Tinwell. Not all of these are identified in the Rutland Local Plan maps. These are listed below in this section of the Plan and marked where possible on the relevant maps (some are omitted because of their small size).

Many of these sites are classified as being important open spaces identified within the Local Plan, or are identified as such in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal. Those outside the Planned Limits of Development may be covered by the Core Strategy CS 4 and Site Allocations Policy SP 20 on Blue and Green Corridors. Others will form part of areas identified as Important Views (Policy KT 2) and Local Green Infrastructure Corridors (Policy KT 4) above. There are also those existing Local Green Spaces and Open Spaces as listed and included in the maps below.

Given the importance of open spaces and green spaces to the two parishes, this Plan includes the following policies:

- (formal) open spaces to be protected
- preferred locations for new/extended/improved spaces to be provided to meet current standards and needs generated by new development
- proposed Local Green Spaces
- additional Important Open Spaces

These Open/Green Spaces are additional and complementary to those areas already identified in the RCC maps or in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal noted above.

### **Formal Open Spaces**

The Government Planning Guidance (Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space – 2014) provides the following definition: *“Open space, which includes all open space of public value, can take many forms, from formal sports pitches to open areas within a development, linear corridors and country parks.”*

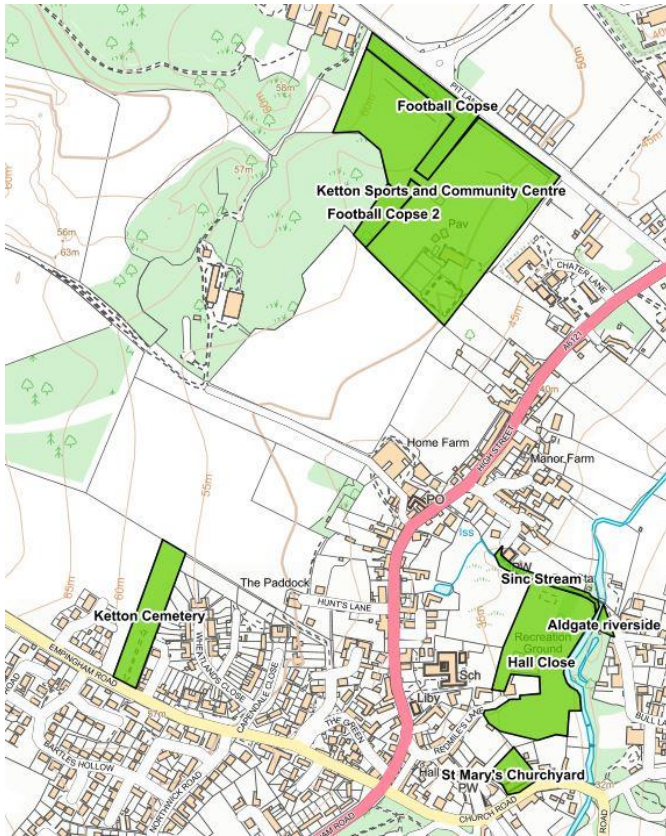
Paragraph 96 of the NPPF (2021) states that: *“Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities....”*

In **Ketton**, the public open spaces comprise:

|  |
|--|
| - Ketton Sports and Community Centre, off Pit Lane, which has football and cricket pitches, tennis courts and provision for other sports;                            |
| - Hall Close open space, off Bull Lane/Redmiles Lane/Aldgate which includes a playground, a Multi-Use Games Area (“MUGA”), a story-telling area, and fruit orchards; |
| - St Mary’s Churchyard, off Church Road;   |
| - Ketton Cemetery, off Empingham Road  |
| - Whitebread Copse.  |

Some other gardens/paddocks/green areas are defined in the Local Plan as Important Open Spaces, but these are not public open spaces. The following map shows existing public open space in Ketton.





In **Tinwell**, the public open spaces comprise:

|  |
|--|
| - Recreation ground (football pitch and playground) across the road from the village hall;   |
| - Village Hall grounds;  |
| - All Saints' Churchyard;  |
| - Land at the junction of Casterton Lane/Stamford Road. This is grassed with several trees and a village sign. It is of heritage, landscape and informal recreational value; |
| - Land at the junction of Main Street/Crown Lane, known as The Triangle. This is a registered Village Green of heritage, landscape and informal recreational value.          |

Other gardens/paddocks/green areas are defined in the Local Plan as Important Open Spaces, but these are not public open spaces. These and the spaces listed above are all within the Conservation Area.

The following map shows these existing public open spaces in Tinwell.



### Existing provision related to standards

Whilst they reflect an intent to protect existing sites, it is considered a weakness of the existing Development Plan and the now-abandoned Local Plan Review that the open space needs in villages such as Ketton and Tinwell, where new housing has been allocated or committed, has not been quantified. However, the Site Allocations and Policies DPD Policy SP22 sets standards for the provision of new open space.

| Type of Open Space                                  | Proposed Standard            |
|---|------------------------------|
| Parks, gardens and amenity green space              | 0.4 ha per 1,000 population  |
| Provision for children and young people             | 0.6 ha per 1,000 population  |
| Outdoor sports, playing fields and kick-about areas | 0.57 ha per 1,000 population |
| Indoor village/community hall                       | 500sq/m per 1,000 population |

The policy requires that all residential development which results in a net gain in floorspace will be required to make provision for open space in accordance with these standards.

**Ketton** (which is the third largest settlement in Rutland) had 1,926 residents in 2011. Taking into account proposed allocations, commitments and other changes it can reasonably be assumed that the population will increase to at least 2,200 within the Plan period (without factoring in known additional planning applications). This would result in the following requirements:

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Parks, gardens and amenity green space              | 0.84 hectares |
| Provision for children and young people             | 1.26 hectares |
| Outdoor sports, playing fields and kick-about areas | 3.99 hectares |
| Indoor village/community hall                       | 1050 sq/m     |

**Tinwell** had 234 residents in 2011. Taking into account changes since then and the 19 houses currently under construction, a reasonable estimate of the future population would be 300. This would result in the following requirements.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Parks, gardens and amenity green space              | 0.12 hectares |
| Provision for children and young people             | 0.18 hectares |
| Outdoor sports, playing fields and kick-about areas | 0.57 hectares |
| Indoor village/community hall                       | 150 sq/m      |

Note: the assumed population growth in both villages can be verified once a new Local Plan is in place and when the results of the 2021 Census become available

The explanation for Policy KT 9 states that any new open space provision should, as a priority, be provided on-site within the new development. However, it acknowledges there may be some cases where it would not be possible to provide the open space on the application site. In this case, the developer should consider, as a priority, open space on an alternative site to serve the development. Alternatively, an off-site contribution could be sought towards the costs of providing the necessary facilities in an off-site location.

The problem arising in small communities, where there are several new housing sites rather than a larger strategic site, is that on-site provision is likely to be limited to amenity spaces

and any contributions to create and/or improve larger formal open spaces can become dissipated.

Preliminary calculations of the extent of current formal open space carried out in the work for this Plan (see Evidence Document Part 1 Section 8) indicates that Ketton more than fulfils the formal open space requirement with more than 10 hectares covered by the formal open spaces identified above. Tinwell, however, at 0.65 hectares, is underprovided.

It is emphasised that these calculations are based on a very basic review. The need for improvement to formal open spaces and for new provision should be based on a clear and up-to-date assessment of current provision and future needs. RCC will be requested to support an assessment in parallel with the preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan.

## Open Spaces Policies

**Preamble:** The Introduction to this section explains the importance of open and green space to both villages, in terms of local character and visual impact, as setting for the built heritage, and as areas to promote health and well-being.

The following policies augment the list of open spaces and green spaces included in Local Plan documents to strengthen their protection from the impact of inappropriate development, and to reflect the importance of these additional spaces to the local community.

### **KT 8 - Existing open space and recreation facilities**

- (i) *The Plan designates the following facilities as open spaces and recreational facilities:*

#### Ketton

- a) *Ketton Sports and Community Centre (off Pit Lane)*
- b) *Hall Close Open Space (off Bull Lane/Redmiles Lane/Aldgate)*
- c) *St Mary's Churchyard (off Church Road)*
- d) *Ketton Cemetery (off Empingham Road)*
- e) *Linear open space (to rear of Wheatlands Close)*
- f) *Linear open space (alongside Empingham Road and Capendale Close)*
- g) *Green Burial Site, Luffenham Road*
- h) *incidental and amenity open spaces within housing areas including: Bartles Hollow, Wheatlands Close/Capendale Close, Kelthorpe Close, Holmes Drive, Manor Green*
- i) *open spaces created within committed new housing sites (see KT 9 below).*

#### Tinwell

- a) *Recreation Ground (off Crown Lane)*
- b) *Grounds of Village Hall (off Crown Lane)*
- c) *Churchyard of All Saints' (off Main Street)*
- d) *incidental and amenity open spaces within housing areas including The Paddocks*
- e) *open spaces created within new housing sites (see KT 9 below).*

- ii. *Existing open spaces, recreation facilities and school playing fields should be protected from development.*
- iii. *Development proposals which enhance or improve existing sites will be supported.*
- iv. *Development proposals which would reduce the quality or quantity of these facilities will only be supported if existing facilities are replaced at a better quality or quantity and in a sustainable location (and are consistent with the requirements of policy KT 9 below).*

### **Explanation**

Open spaces and recreation facilities spaces will be protected in line with Paragraphs 92(c) and 97(a, b and c) of the NPPF (2021). Where development is proposed that affects playing fields and recreation areas, the Sport England guidance should be followed and, if necessary, advice sought from that organisation, which is a statutory consultee.

Sport England, in its response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation, makes clear that *“consideration should ... be given to how **any new development**, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy communities”*.

To that end, Sport England produces helpful guidance on active design, building healthy communities, and health and well-being.

The spaces listed in this policy are well-used and valued community assets which support social and recreational activity and help to define the landscape and character of the area, adding to the quality of life for local residents. Whilst some are small, their nature, context and location makes them nonetheless important to the whole community.

In addition, KPC/TPM will support proposals to enhance and improve the local open space and recreation facilities in the Parish, both in terms of facilities and habitat creation/management, as and when opportunities emerge and where the locations are appropriate.

Several of these spaces are also proposed as Local Green Spaces (Policy KT 10 below).

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes support for the aims of this policy.

### ***KT 9 - Open space provision within new housing developments***

- a) *Larger-scale new housing development (10+ dwellings) must include the provision of:*
- (i) suitable green spaces to meet the recreation needs arising from the development and for the benefit of wildlife;*
  - (ii) green corridors to help bring the countryside into the built environment;*
  - (iii) tree planting and other landscaping using native species to enhance the appearance.*

*The level of provision under (a) (i) above should be in accordance with the standards operated by Rutland County Council, set out in the adopted Site Allocations & Policies DPD Policy SP22.*

- b) *The provision under (a) (i) above should be made within or adjoining the development unless it has been clearly demonstrated not to be practical or viable to do so and agreement has been reached on that point with the County Council and KPC/TPM. In such circumstances, land and/or a commuted sum should be made available to those authorities to enable appropriate provision to be made.*
- c) *The investment and type of facility at any alternative site under (b) above must be proportionate and appropriate for the character of the location.*
- d) *Arrangements must be put in place for the long-term maintenance of any open spaces created or improved.*

### **Explanation**

This policy complements the strategic approach in the Local Plan but recognises the particular circumstances of Ketton and the surrounding area, which is already well-provided with facilities via the Ketton Sports and Community Centre. It is in accordance with the guidance in the NPPF (2021) (Section 8: Promoting healthy and safe communities and Section 12: Achieving well-designed places) and with Sport England recommendations. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that provision is made in Ketton and Tinwell when and where it will be of most benefit to local people.

It is considered that given the likelihood of a number of development proposals being brought forward in the absence of a Local Plan, the provision of new open spaces and recreational facilities could be fragmented and limited to small/incidental spaces within the individual housing sites. Whilst incidental open space and landscaping should be provided as part of good design in new housing schemes, there is also a need for investment in the larger spaces/facilities which serve the whole community.

Where there is need to demonstrate the impracticality or unviability of including provision within housing schemes, then this must be based on objective data including: design, layout, topography, housing types and densities.

As with other physical and community infrastructure (see policy KT 15), it is important that open spaces are provided to ensure that existing infrastructure is not over-stretched as a result of the potential scale and pace of new development over the next five years or so.

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes support for the aims of this policy.

The policy does not identify specific locations where recreation provision would be of most benefit locally. It will be important for consideration of new facilities to start at source with the development proposals themselves and their design. Moreover, whilst there is already good provision of facilities within the Plan area (see Evidence Document Part 1 Section 8), it is insufficient merely to count on those existing facilities coping with expansion. For example, Hall Close and Ketton Sports and Community Centre are important and well-used existing facilities but there may be constraints on expansion (e.g. land availability, threat to habitat and character etc, in particular regarding Hall Close). They should therefore not be seen as 'easy options' for the location of new areas.

With regard to the final clause (d) of the policy it is important that long-term ownership and maintenance arrangements are put in place, including initial and ongoing financial contributions related to the development. The discussions on this should involve the developer, RCC and KPC/TPM, and any interested third parties (e.g. a land management organisation). KPC/TPM will wish to ensure that unreasonable financial burdens associated with open space provision and management are not placed upon them.



**Policy KT 10 - Proposed Local Green Spaces (LGS)**

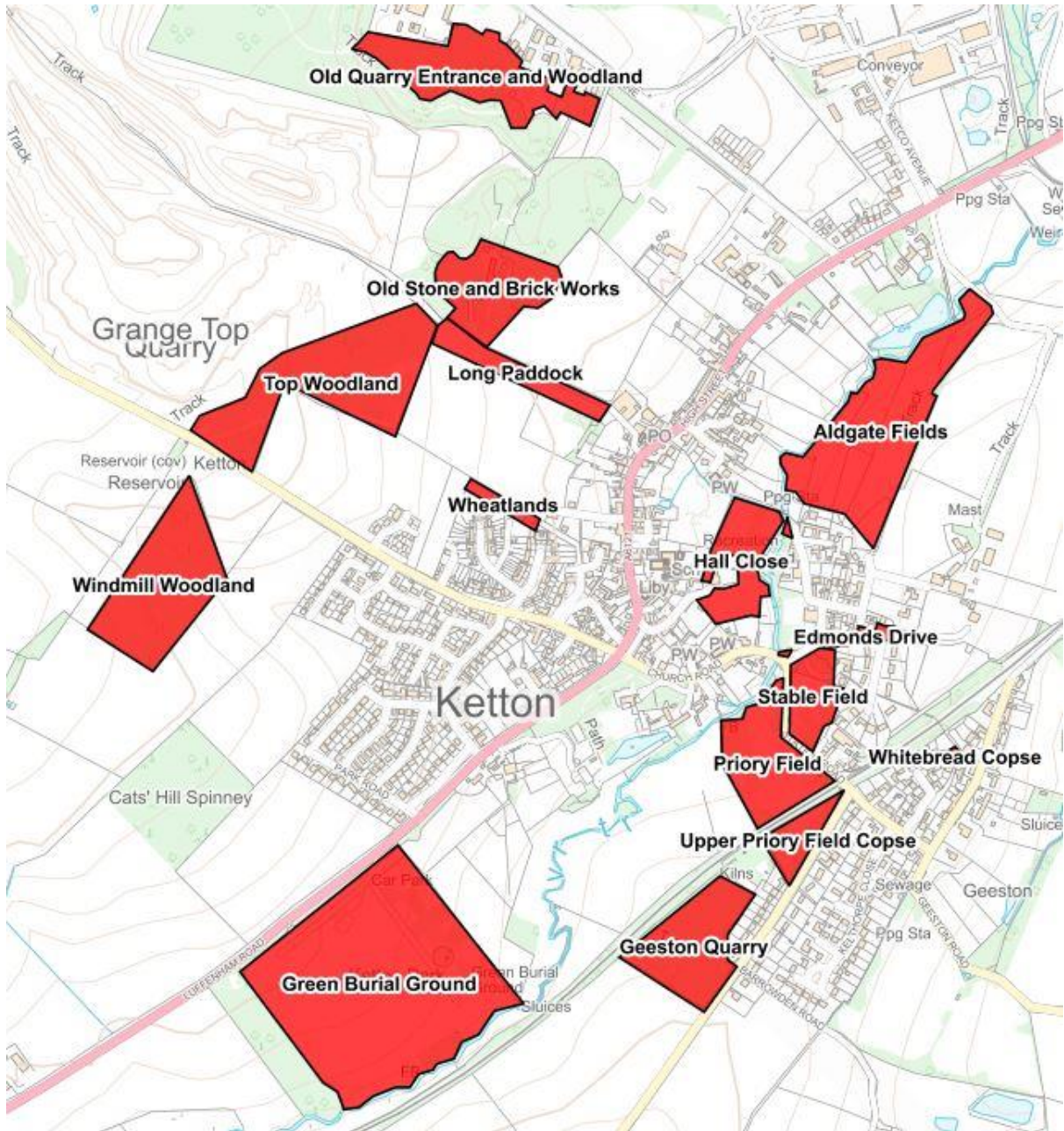
a) The Neighbourhood Plan designates the following green spaces as Local Green Spaces:

|  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 1 Ketton - Top Woodland (woodland next to restored quarried area NE of Empingham Road)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 2 Ketton – Windmill Woodland (woodland next to area to be quarried SW of Empingham Road)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 3 Ketton - Wheatlands (linear open spaces off Empingham Road and Capendale Close)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 4 Ketton - Hall Close ( within Conservation Area - recreation area at village heart)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 5 Ketton - Geeston Quarry (former quarry site, also candidate Local Wildlife Site, NW of Barrowden Road )</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 6 Ketton – Aldgate fields (field complex including ridge and furrow E of R Chater and N of Aldgate, including various paddocks and grazing land)</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 7 Ketton - Whitebread Copse (enclosed space with trees, native shrubs and wildflowers between Ketton and Geeston)</li></ul>                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 8 - Ketton - Aldgate riverside (grassy triangle by R. Chater and Sinc Bridge)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 9 - Ketton - Long Paddock (adjacent to Home Farm)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 10 Ketton - Edmonds Drive (Land adjacent to protected avenue of lime trees)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 11 Ketton Upper Priory Field, (part of historical field system now woodland NW of Barrowden Road)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 12 Ketton – Lower Priory Field (historical field in Conservation Area)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 13 Ketton – Big and Little Stable Fields (historical fields in Conservation Area)</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 14 Ketton – Green Burial Ground (public access area )</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 15 Ketton - Old Stone and Brickworks (woodland and farm buildings area directly adjacent to Ketton Quarry SSSI on the SW side)</li></ul>                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 16 Ketton - Old Quarry entrance and Woodland (area directly adjacent to Ketton Quarry SSSI on the NE side)</li></ul>                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LGS 17 Tinwell - (land E of Village Hall/SE of All Saints church)</li></ul>  |

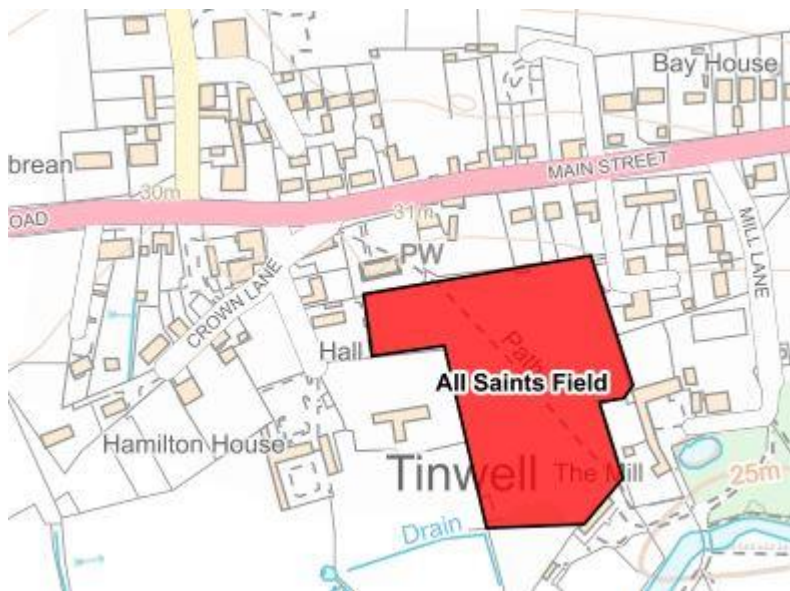
b) Proposals for development on a Local Green Space will not be supported except in very exceptional circumstances. The proposed Local Green Spaces are described and mapped below.

The proposed sites are indicated on the following maps.

### Ketton Proposed Local Green Spaces



## Tinwell Proposed Local Green Spaces



### Explanation

Protection is afforded to the defined Important Open Spaces in the Conservation Areas and within the Planned Limits of Development, in Local Plan policies and in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal. It is, however, also important that other open land in and adjoining the villages is identified and protected to maintain local character. Local research has identified spaces which are valued by the community, including in the way that they are intertwined with landscape, local character, and wildlife habitats. The proposed designation of these areas as Local Green Spaces (LGS) underpins their value to the character, heritage and/or biodiversity of the villages.

With reference to the final clause in the policy – ‘*very exceptional circumstances*’ - which would absolutely be the exception rather than the rule, these would be considered by the County Council on a case-by-case basis, but in consultation with KPC/TPM.

The NPPF (2021) (Paras. 99 -101) provides for the designation of Local Green Spaces in Neighbourhood Plans subject to three criteria:

*“The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:*

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) demonstrably special to a local community, holding a particular local significance, e.g. because of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or rich wildlife;*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.”*

It should be noted that the policy is intended to complement rather than replace the Important Open Spaces and Frontages in Tinwell and Ketton, as defined on the Rutland Local Plan Policies Map, and the Evidence Document lists these. The Local Plan indicates that development will only be acceptable where it will not have an adverse impact on the qualities and characteristics of the important open space. Further policy background on the application in the Plan of NPPF Local Green Space criteria is given in the Evidence Document, Part 1 Section 8.

It is considered that each of the proposed Local Green Spaces fulfils the NPPF criteria and a restrictive policy approach towards development is reasonable. The following paragraphs demonstrate this.

### **Demonstrating how a site meets the NPPF 2021 criteria**

The following table sets out how each of the proposed sites for designation meet the three main criteria of the NPPF:

- proximity to the settlement
- demonstrably special in terms of its beauty, history, recreation value or biodiversity
- local and not extensive in nature.

The table also notes these LGS in the context of RCC's DPDs.

The question of how to meet the test of '*demonstrably special*' needs particular care. The NPPF 2021 does not explain what '*special*' means.

In some cases an area could be very clearly of special character because of well-documented features, for example because of its historical connections or biodiversity value. But equally, areas in and around settlements can be valuable to the community for many other reasons.

Perhaps it is because they form part of the overall assemblage of built and green space in the settlement which gives it its particular local character and which is especially beloved; perhaps it is because they are places where the community gets together with friends and family, for walking, socialising and general recreation. The NPPF does not say that recreational value means the area needs to be a playing field, but rather that an area with special recreational value *could include* a playing field.

So the social role of certain areas will create a value which is clearly '*special*' in the minds of residents.

It is reasonable to argue that there is no single arbiter of what is '*special*', and that intrinsic value to the community is as important a factor in ensuring a particular green space remains open and undeveloped as any more tangible evidence might be. To gainsay this argument would be to deny that the community has a real voice in determining which areas it feels should be regarded as '*special*' and worthy of significant protection.

In order to elucidate this further, the paragraphs following the table present an additional analysis of why the nature of these particular LGS can be seen to be "demonstrably special".

| Site/Location/Use   | NPPF (2021) Proximity  | NPPF (2021) Qualities<br>B=Beauty<br>H=history<br>R=recreation<br>T=tranquillity<br>W= Wildlife | NPPF(2021) Local or Extensive   | RCC Plan. Status   | RCC Accessibility   |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| LGS 1 Ketton - Top Woodland (woodland next to restored quarried NE of Empingham Road with native woodland and grassland)                                  | Within 200m of village | History of quarry. Views. Habitats and adjoins SSSI. Access/rec.<br><br>T/H/R/W                 | Local.<br><br>Strong boundaries | In wider mineral safeguarding and waste management area. | Public Right of Way (PROW).<br><br>Visible from road. Permissive access |
| LGS 2 Ketton - Windmill Woodland (woodland next to area to be quarried SW of Empingham Road) - native woodland and grassland. Listed (Grade II) windmill) | Within 200m of village | History of quarry. Views. Habitats and adjoins SSSI. Access/rec.<br><br>T/H/R/W                 | Local.<br><br>Strong boundaries | In wider mineral safeguarding and waste management area. | Visible from road. Permissive access                                    |
| LGS 3 Ketton - Wheatlands (linear open space off Wheatlands Close and Capendale Close, together with mown spaces/footways between houses/road)            | Within village         | Amenity.<br><br>Access/rec.<br><br>R/T  | Local.<br><br>Strong boundaries | Within PLoD, adjacent to Conservation Area               | Local street access and via footpaths                                   |

|   |   |  |                             |   |   |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| LGS 4 Ketton - Hall Close (recreation area at village heart)  | Within village                            | Much-used public space for general access and recreation, play and sports area; Heritage tree assemblages, riverbank access. B/H/R/T/W | Local<br>Strong boundaries  | In Conservation Area  | Access via streets and footpaths, visible from footpaths        |
| LGS 5 Ketton – Geeston Quarry (former quarry site, NW of Barrowden Road )   | Within village                            | Habitat<br>W   | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Candidate Local Wildlife Site. Adjoins roadside verge Local Wildlife Site   | Visible from road and railway.                                  |
| LGS 6 Ketton - Aldgate Fields (E of R Chater & N of Bull Lane/Aldgate). Riparian zone with small paddocks and grazing areas | Within village                            | Heritage; much-use local access for walkers<br>B/H/R/T/W   | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Adjoins Conservation Area. Ancient field system containing strong remains of ridge and furrow, provides key views across historic village core and towards northern fields and woodland. Flood Zone | PROW.<br>Views from and of Conservation Area and wider village. |
| LGS 7 Ketton Whitebread Copse (enclosed space with trees, native shrubs and wildflowers)                                    | Within village between Ketton and Geeston | Access, rec, habitat<br>B/R/T/W  | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Open space for public recreation. Close to newer development  | Next to PROW  |
| LGS 8 Ketton Aldgate (grassy triangle by R. Chater and Sinc Bridge)   | Within village                            | Habitat, access, rec.<br>Open space for public recreation. Part of Hall Close complex, though  | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | In Conservation Area  | PROW, visible from Hall Close, houses and road                  |

|   |  |   |                             |  |  |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
|   |  | separated by R Chater<br>B/H/R/T/W  |                             |  |  |
| LGS 9 Ketton Long Paddock (adjacent to Home Farm)                               | Old field structure related to Home Farm.(no longer operating) Directly adjacent to village  | Access, rec, habitat, heritage<br>B/H/R/T/W   | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Adjacent to Conservation Area.   | PROW. See also LGS 15.                         |
| LGS 10 Ketton - Edmonds Drive (Land adjacent to protected avenue of lime trees) | Within village   | Heritage, habitat, visual impact<br>B/H/R   | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Related to Conservation Area Appraisal                                   | Visible from roadway                           |
| LGS 11 Ketton (Upper Priory Field, NW of Barrowden Road)                        | Within village. Part of historical field structures now bisected by railway. Mixed woodland with biodiversity value (see also LGS 12 and LGS 13) | Habitat<br>B/H/T/W  | Local.<br>Strong boundaries | Adjacent to Conservation Area  | PROW adjacent. Visible from road and railway.  |
| LGS 12 Ketton – Lower Priory Field (historical field in Conservation Area)      | Between Ketton historic core and Geeston   | Agricultural/grazing field, part of old field system (see also LGS 11 and 13), visually important green space at entrance to Ketton historic core; tree assemblages including old | Local<br>Strong boundaries  | In Conservation Area; also a Conservation Area Appraisal important space | Visible from roadway/footway; adjacent to PROW |

|  |  |   |                                 |  |  |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
|  |  | orchard and specimen trees<br><br>B/H/T/W   |                                 |  |  |
| LGS 13 Ketton – Big and Little Stable Fields (historical field in Conservation Area) | Between Ketton historic core and Geeston | Agricultural/grazing field, part of old field system (see also LGS 11 and LGS 12); visually important green space at entrance to Ketton historic core; tree assemblages<br><br>B/H/T/W  | Local<br><br>Strong boundaries  | in Conservation Area; also Conservation Area Appraisal important space | Visible from roadway/footway   |
| LGS 14 Ketton – Green Burial Ground (public access area)                             | Directly adjacent to village             | Much-used space for walkers<br><br>B/R/T/W  | Local<br><br>Strong boundaries  | Close to village, burial ground  | Key green space in Chater valley as viewed from SW (Barrowden Road approach)   |
| LGS 15 – Old stone and brickworks woodland   | Directly adjacent to village             | Woodland established around old industrial site, latterly farm buildings. Connects with LGS 9 Long Paddock and is directly adjacent to Ketton Quarry Nature Reserve and SSSI area, connected via permissive footpath<br><br>R/T/W | Local<br><br>Strong boundaries  | Adjacent to SSSI   | Directly off PROW, permissive footpath   |
| LGS 16 – Old Quarry Entrance and Woodland  | Directly adjacent to village             | Open ground and woodland, part of Ketton Quarry Nature Reserve but not included in SSSI<br><br>B/R/T/W  | Local<br><br>Strong boundaries  | Adjacent to SSSI   | Accessed from Pit Lane roadway and footway to NE, or via PROW, and by permissive footpath and SSSI footpaths from SW (see also LGS 9 and LGS 15) |
| LGS 17 Tinwell (land E of Village Hall/SE of All Saints' church). Field with         | Directly adjacent to village             | Heritage. Habitat, access, rec.<br><br>B/H/R/T/W  | Local.<br><br>Strong boundaries | Within Conservation Area   | PROWs.<br><br>Visible from Village Hall and churchyard.  |



|   |  |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| boundary trees and footpath SE to river and woodland. |  |  |  | Adjacent to Important Open Spaces.<br>Flood Zone. |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|

***Commentary on the sites selected for LGS designation***

The above table shows that each proposed LGS is capable of meeting a number of the NPPF criteria, but each site has particular strengths. These are further explained below, to emphasise that each site is appropriate to be designated as a Local Green Space.

A number of these sites are outside the Planned Limits of Development. Nevertheless the experience of development pressure in the Plan area indicates that it is no longer appropriate to regard such areas as not being at risk from development simply because they are outside the Planned Limits.

***Demonstrating “historic significance”***

**LGS 6:** important area showing distinct ridge and furrow markings well-preserved within the current grazing activities and horse paddocks. This area is identified in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal. The historic significance extends at the north-east end to the mediaeval fishponds on the north side of the Chater that fall within the Conservation Area, and which are also identified under KT 11 – Other Important Open Spaces below.

*LGS designation would help ensure this area in its entirety retains its visual and historic importance and its connection with the agricultural past and present in the village. The designation would not necessarily prevent any development relating to agricultural activity taking place.*

**LGS 11, LGS 12 and LGS 13:** A group of fields kindly donated by the Burroughs family to the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust; these fields are held within the Trust’s Heritage Assets. They mark a connection with the past in terms of ancient field systems, and are remarkable for assemblages of trees and particular specimen trees, planted by the Burroughs family. Taken together they represent one of the most striking features of the village in their juxtaposition with the start of the historic core at the junction of Aldgate and Church Road.

Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust has indicated their consent to the designation of these areas as LGS.

*LGS designation would help ensure these important features would remain part of the overall distinctive character of the village of Ketton.*

**LGS 17:** whilst being of great recreational value for the residents of Tinwell and other users of the public footpath, this area has a particular historical significance, being old river meadows in the setting of the 13th century church at Tinwell.

*LGS designation would help ensure the open nature of the landscape at this point and its relationship with the ancient buildings is preserved.*

### ***Demonstrating “recreational value”***

**LGS 1, LGS 2, LGS 9:** These are three areas closely interconnected by rights-of-way or permissive footpaths around the area of the old quarry and arising directly in the cases of LGS 1 and LGS 2 with quarry restoration. The connection of the distinctive old paddock of LGS 9 with these new creations in LGS 1 and LGS 2 create a clear hub for access to countryside outside the settlement, and form an important part in recreational activity for residents. All the areas are outside the Planned Limits of Development.

*LGS designation would help ensure there is no disruption to the amenity use of these areas for public recreation, and taken together they will also serve to provide a clear demarcation between the built section of the village and the wider countryside.*

**LGS 4, LGS 8:** Land owned by KPC for village recreation, and marked by their pleasant open setting with assemblages of trees on the banks of Chater. These areas are very much regarded as the green heart of the village and the size and scale of Hall Close, together with the smaller area just across the river in Aldgate, makes them both valuable areas for the community.

*Whilst the current status of these sites is secure, LGS designation would help ensure their preservation for the community in the future.*

**LGS 3, LGS 7:** These are both areas of green space that fall between developed parts of the village. They are small in comparison with the other proposed sites, but they have a particular significance in providing open green areas for the amenity of residents. However they could be seen as opportunities for infill development at some point in the future. Any such development would remove the green space benefit to residents and change the character of the village at those points.

*LGS designation would help ensure that these sites were not compromised by inappropriate development.*

**LGS 14:** The green burial ground obviously has significant cultural and civic value as well as being an area of new parkland available for recreation.

*LGS designation of the green burial site would help ensure it remains in perpetuity for access by local residents.*

***Demonstrating “rich wildlife”***

**LGS 5:** This area was subject to a survey in 2003 by Leicestershire County Council which indicated it held important and rare invertebrate species. The owners of the site have registered their objection to the proposed designation, on the grounds they feel it does not meet the criteria of the NPPF for designation as a Local Green Space.

On further consideration of information available, the Steering Group nevertheless felt that there is sufficient evidence, which was obtained with all proper authorisations, to demonstrate that at the time of the survey LGS 5 was a site of significant wildlife value. This Plan therefore continues to propose this site as a Local Green Space.

Clearly some time has elapsed since the survey was done and the data would need to be refreshed to reconfirm the site’s biodiversity quality.

*LGS designation would signal the site’s importance in terms of biodiversity in the area (as well as being on a Local Green Infrastructure Corridor) and help ensure that the biodiversity value was afforded suitable protection until such time as clear, up-to-date information can be established.*

**LGS 10:** This site is intimately connected with the avenue of lime trees identified in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal. This as well as clear attributes of beauty, there is significant wildlife value in the preservation of the tree avenue, and this argues that the area next to the avenue should be similarly protected.

*LGS designation would help ensure that the protected avenue of trees is not compromised by any development or changes in the very near vicinity.*

**LGS 15 and LGS 16:** These are sites directly connected with the Ketton Quarry SSSI site. They facilitate actual and potential migration of species from the SSSI into those areas, as well as providing buffers between the SSSI and other land use.

Both these sites have been added to the list of proposed designations following the Regulation 14 consultation. In their response (see Consultation Statement), KPC suggested that the site identified here as LGS 15 should also be designated in view of its wildlife and recreation value (see above).

This suggestion prompted the Steering Group to reconsider the areas around Ketton Quarry SSSI generally and their potential biodiversity and protective value to the SSSI. Consequently the sites identified here as LGS 15 and LGS 16 were added to the list of proposed designations.

In respect of LGS 16, both Hanson, the owners of the site, and Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, who are its long-term managers, have indicated their agreement with the designation of LGS 16.

*LGS designation would help create a buffer between the important SSSI site and other parts of the countryside and developed areas, as well as facilitate further habitat enhancement and species expansion.*

## **Other Important Open Spaces**

### **Preamble**

The Adopted Local Plan, in policy CS 23 of the Core Strategy DPD, sets out the general strategy for green infrastructure and open space.

Building on this, the Site Allocations and Policies DPD (SAP DPD) in paragraphs 8.37 – 8.42 deals with open spaces and frontages, identifying them as *“an integral part of the built environment and ... [adding] to the rural character of the market towns and villages by affording views into the countryside, providing the setting and relationship between buildings and providing openness to the settlement”*.

The SAP DPD goes on to say: *“These open spaces also add to the distinct character of a settlement and their removal could dramatically alter the character and setting of buildings of a village or town. It is therefore important that the value of these open spaces is safeguarded.*

*“Important frontages can include stone walls, high hedges, a belt of trees or other features of significance to the character of an area or settlement. Their disruption would often adversely affect this character and their retention is therefore important.”*

Policy SP2 21 of the SAP DPD specifies that any development should not have an adverse impact on an Important Open Space having regards to:

- a) its intrinsic environmental value by virtue of its landform, vegetation or tree cover, or the presence of any special features such as streams, ponds, important wildlife habitats or walls;*
- b) its contribution to enhancing the attractiveness of the town or village setting when viewed from surrounding land, particularly the approaches to the built up area;*
- c) the views and/or vistas out of and within the town or village that contribute to the character and attractiveness of the settlement;*
- d) its peripheral or transitional open character in contributing to preserving the form and character of the settlement;*
- e) its contribution, possibly in conjunction with other areas, to creating the overall character and attractiveness of the settlement;*
- f) its contribution to the form and character of the settlement in terms of the relationship of buildings and structures one to another, to other open spaces or natural features;*
- g) its contribution to the setting of a building or group of buildings or important natural features.*

A number of important open spaces and frontages are identified in respect of Ketton and Tinwell in the SAP DPD. However local research has identified additional spaces which are of value to the community for the same reasons. It is acknowledged that some of these additional sites have been considered previously by RCC as potential Important Open Spaces but were excluded because they are outside the Planned Limits of Development and regarded as open countryside.

Policy KT 11 therefore applies the criteria of DPD policy SP 21 to spaces which were not identified by that DPD, but which nevertheless have particular significance in terms of the local distinctiveness and character of Ketton and Tinwell, and are particularly relevant to the setting of the villages.

**Policy KT 11 - Other Important Open Spaces**

*a) Development will not be supported where it would have an adverse impact on an Important Open Space or Frontage shown on RCC Local Plan-related maps, or as shown on the Conservation Area Appraisal for Ketton, or as listed below:*

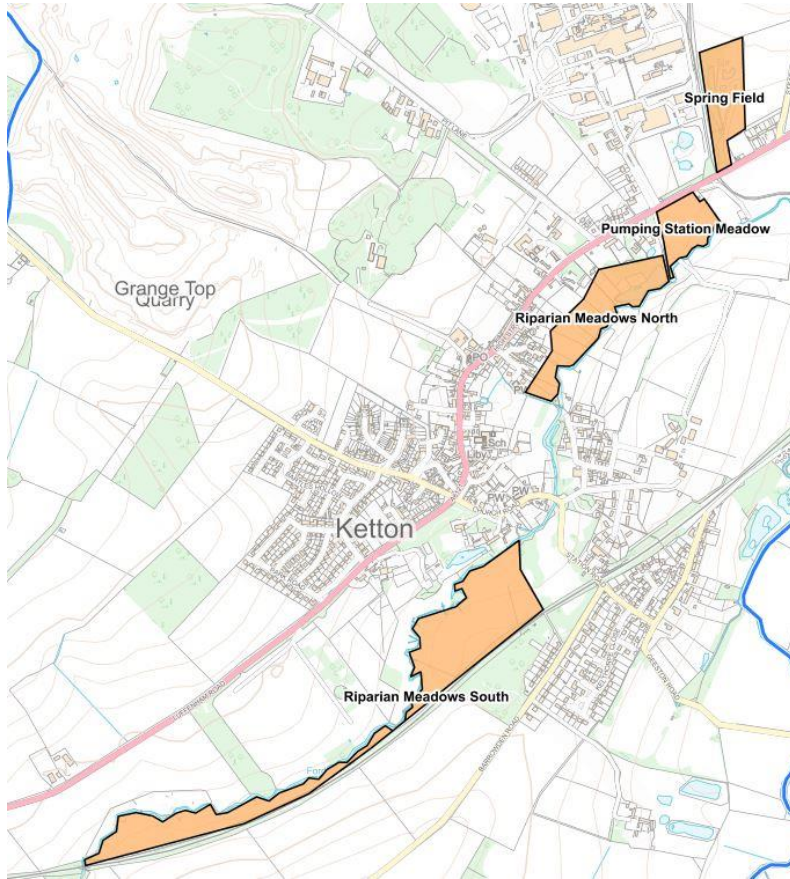
- i. Riparian Meadows North - Meadow areas south of Bull Lane complex and north of R. Chater, Ketton between Sinc Lane and Fishponds complex*
- ii. Riparian Meadows South – meadow areas in Ketton along southern bank of R Chater SW of Church Road*
- iii. Pumping Station Meadow - Grazing meadow at eastern entrance to Ketton*
- iv. Spring Field, Ketton – adjacent to Hanson site, N of A6121*
- v. Great North Field and Great South Field, Tinwell - open field spaces NE and SE of A 6121 between Tinwell village and A1 road*

*Any development proposals will be considered in relation to the criteria (a to g) set out in Policy SP21 of the Site Allocations DPD.*

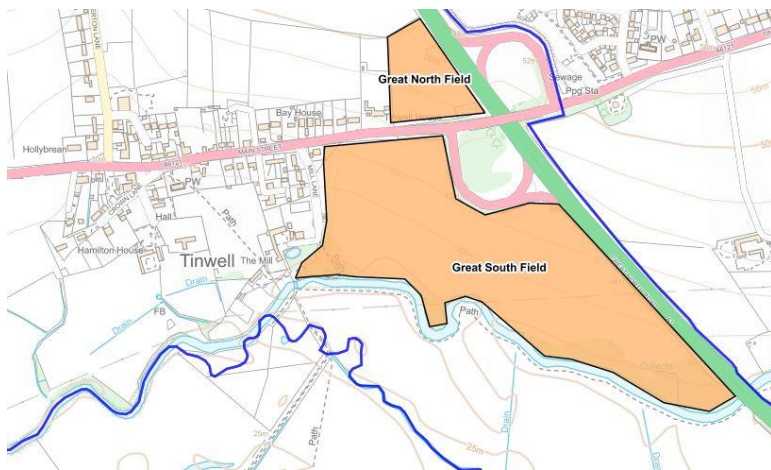
*b) Development of quarried areas associated with Grange Top Quarry, Ketton (Hanson Cement) will not be supported other than as specified in permissions granted by RCC which have a presumption in favour of (i) restoration for biodiversity and (ii) restoration for agriculture.*

The sites in part (a) of the policy are shown on the following maps

## Ketton – Other Important Open Spaces



## Tinwell – Other Important Open Spaces



**Explanation:** Given the existing uncertainty over the future policy context and the continued pressure for development in both Ketton and Tinwell (especially outside the Conservation Areas), it is important that sites which are valued locally are afforded protection.

*Re. part a) of Policy KT 11:* The protection afforded to the defined Important Open Spaces in the Conservation Areas and within the Planned Limits of Development by the Local Plan and by the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal is acknowledged. There are, however, other locally important open spaces in and adjoining the villages which contribute to local character, and meet the criteria set out in SAP DPD policy SP 21.

Depending on the comments received during consultation the designation of other Important Open Spaces as Local Green Spaces may be considered.

The experience of development pressure in the Plan area indicates that it is no longer appropriate to regard such areas as not being at risk from development simply because they are outside the Planned Limits of Development. In view of the visual and other attributes of these identified Important Open Spaces, this Plan proposes that the conditions and criteria of SP 21 of the SAP DPD should apply.

The following table sets out the rationale for the designation of these areas as Important Open Spaces.

| <b>Proposed Other Important Open Space</b>  | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|---|---|
| Riparian Meadows North - Meadow areas south of Bull Lane complex and north of R. Chater, Ketton between Sinc Lane and Fishponds complex | Visually and historically important collection of old meadows adjacent to historic village core, framing the setting of the village (see also KT 2) |
| Riparian Meadows South – meadow areas along southern bank of R Chater SW of Church Road   | Visually important; biodiversity importance re. Chater river system (see also KT 2)   |
| Pumping Station Meadow - Grazing meadow at eastern entrance to Ketton   | Visually important meadow marking the boundary between open agricultural fields and the start of Ketton historic core (see also KT 2)               |
| Spring Field – adjacent to Hanson site, N of A6121  | An area combining broad-leaved damp woodland and spring-line marsh, with associated flora of biodiversity value                                     |
| Great North Field and Great South Field, Tinwell - open field spaces NE and SE of A 6121 between of Tinwell village and A1 road         | Visually important agricultural and grazing land marking boundary between Tinwell village and the A1/Stamford urban development                     |



A respondent to the Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation stated that they disagreed with the inclusion of Great North Field and Great South Field between Tinwell and the A1 within Other Important Open Spaces (OIOS) in view of the extent of land covered under this proposed designation. They suggested further work should be undertaken to identify the most important areas within these sites looking at landscaping etc. to protect the setting of Tinwell, rather than designating large areas of open countryside.

The respondent makes a valid point in citing the overall size of the area. However, to try to select "*the most important areas*" begs the question of what makes an area '*less important*'.

More crucially, though, it should be noted that policy KT 11 is targeted at development that would have an adverse impact. By definition, this would not prevent appropriate and acceptable development in the context of the criteria of SP 21 of the SAP DPD. It is not the intention of the Neighbourhood Plan to create a '*de facto*' Green Belt.

On consideration, therefore, the Steering Group feels that it is reasonable that the full conditions and criteria of SAP DPD SP 21 are applied, via this policy KT11; KT 11 requires the consideration of criteria to ensure there is no adverse impact, and that can be looked at on a case-by-case (and indeed area-by-area) basis.

*Re. part b) of Policy KT 11:* Grange Top quarry dominates the landscape of both parishes. The national strategic importance of the quarrying and cement production carried on there is fully recognised. However, there needs to be clarity about what happens to the land once quarrying has been completed.

Restoration needs to be sensitive to the character of the area and therefore in keeping with the policies of this Plan, in particular those covering local landscape character and biodiversity. Current restoration plans are for wildlife areas and agriculture, which are consistent with the policy approach of this Plan, and which would accord with the views of the local community.

It is consequently important that the overall restoration plan continues to prioritise landscape character and biodiversity in perpetuity, whether or not the area in question has ceased to be commercially operated, and that it should always exclude commercial or residential development.

## Allotments

**Preamble:** There were formerly allotments on Pit Lane in Ketton, which were owned by a local charity, The Whitebread Trust. However, use declined, and they were sold. The Trust used the funds from the sale to buy a farm in the Fens and the rent from this gives the Trust a substantial yearly income which benefits the community through a grant scheme. The former allotment site, which adjoined the cement works, was subsequently allocated for employment uses in the Local Plan and has been developed for business units and a gym.

The Neighbourhood Plan community consultation responses (see Consultation Statement) included four requests for allotments (three in Ketton and one in Tinwell). An earlier, but more focused, survey identified 20 villagers who would be interested in an allotment.

Allotment provision is also included as a Community Aspiration – see Section 6

### ***Policy KT 12 – Allotments:***

*Ketton Parish Council will support the provision of an allotment site, within or adjoining the village and with adequate parking and water supply, subject to the requirements of any other relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan being met.*

### **Explanation**

Allotments fall within the definition of (formal) open space. The Open Space and Informal Recreation Assessment (October 2015 by Nortoft) which RCC commissioned in support of the Local Plan confirmed that there are no allotments in Ketton (or Tinwell). In that report it was acknowledged that “(6.43) *The new housing growth in Rutland will generate demand for allotment space, but this demand cannot be met by the existing provision.*”

*A recommendation was made that (6.44)....confirmation of the local need for additional allotment space will be required at the parish or town level. It is therefore proposed that the parish councils at Cottesmore.....Ketton....should assess their local allotment needs.....to enable effective planning for delivery to be put into place ... to cater for both existing needs and new housing growth up to 2036.”* It is considered that the survey identifying a demand for 20 allotments fulfils that recommendation. In addition, the report suggested a standard for provision of 0.23 hectare of allotments per 1,000 population.

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes support for the aims of this policy.

## E. Our housing

**Preamble:** The county of Rutland, and in particular the Plan area, has always been seen as an attractive place to live. The Plan area benefits from attractive countryside, historic heritage, good communication links, and close access to services in Stamford (across the county boundary). A common response in the 2020 community Survey (see Consultation Statement) was that living within the two parishes allowed people to stay close to family, move around easily, and make their homes in a safe and attractive environment.

Over the past two decades, however, there has been a marked change in development in Rutland and the surrounding counties. The region has increasingly been seen as commutable to business centres such as Cambridge and London, but providing houses at far below the asking-prices in those areas. This trend has gone hand-in-hand with Government policy for increased house-building in the regions. The net result is that many new housing developments are dominated by large dwellings and which are thus often not affordable to local residents, or do not address local needs, for example for smaller properties.

Government policy requires Neighbourhood Plans to positively support the strategic policies for the area and not promote less development than is required by the Local Plan. The Local Plan requires areas within the county to absorb the housing growth determined by national requirements.

For Local Service Centres, of which Ketton is one, the Local Plan provides for *"small scale growth to support their service role through the allocation of sites and infill developments, redevelopment of vacant or previously developed land and conversion or reuse of suitable redundant rural buildings"*.

In respect of Smaller Villages, a category which includes Tinwell, the Local Plan provides for *"small scale development on infill sites, redevelopment of previously developed land and the conversion or reuse of existing buildings. Development which is demonstrated to be necessary to support and/or enhance community facilities that are considered important to the maintenance or enhancement of a sustainable community will be supported"*.

For *affordable housing and rural housing*, no specific policies are put forward here, and reliance is placed on the adopted (2011) Core Strategy DPD: Policy CS11 (Affordable housing), and (2014) Site Allocations & Policies DPD: Policy SP9 (Affordable Housing), Policy SP10 (Market housing within rural exception sites) and Policy SP6 (Housing in the countryside) respectively.

### ***KT 13 Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)***

- (a) Proposals for new residential development will be supported where:*
- (i) they satisfy Policies CS3 and CS4 of the Rutland Core Strategy, and Policy SP5 of the Rutland Site Allocations and Policies DPD; and*
  - (ii) they would not result in housing provision in Ketton exceeding the indicative supply for Ketton (plus a 10% buffer) as an “individual larger village”, had this Neighbourhood Plan made its own site allocations (see Explanation).*
- (b) Any proposals that come forward under (a) above should satisfy the locally-based criteria, where applicable to the location, set out in policies KT 1 to KT 11 inclusive, and should be located inside the Planned Limits of Development unless they are subject to the RCC Rural Exceptions policy.*

### **Explanation**

In a report approved by the Cabinet of Rutland County Council on 16th November 2021 – “Advice to Neighbourhood Plans – Proposed Methodology for the Provision of Indicative Housing Requirements”, it is recognised that any average indicative supply for individual larger villages should be offset by specific commitments already in place at the time of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan in order to avoid potential ‘over-development’ in these larger villages.

According to this report, the minimum indicative housing figure for Ketton, as a larger village, is 47 dwellings up to 2041. As a Neighbourhood Plan should plan for growth, a recommended buffer of 10% on 47 dwellings to address market contingency would provide a housing requirement of 52 dwellings.

The SAP DPD (2014) allocated four sites in Ketton. These allocations all have planning applications submitted that are awaiting determination. The draft indicative housing figures from the planning applications per the SAP DPD are:

- H5 Chater Field, High Street – 34 dwellings
- H6 Home Farm, High Street- 19 dwellings
- H7 The Crescent, High Street – 35 dwellings
- H8 Land off Empingham Road (also known as Wotton Close) – 33 dwellings

On the basis of these figures from the SAP DPD, if these planning applications are granted permission, this will exceed the indicative housing requirement of Ketton.

Moreover it should be noted that the figures for all the above sites have been subsequently revised as follows, creating a higher overall figure (although planning permission has not yet been determined):

H5 Chater Field, High Street – 21 dwellings

H6 Home Farm, High Street- 15 dwellings (plus 2 offices)

H7 The Crescent, High Street – 50 dwellings

H8 Land off Empingham Road (also known as Wotton Close) – 36 dwellings

and there have been further planning applications to date as follows:

Luffenham Road – 16 dwellings

Land off Hunt's Lane – 41 dwellings

Land off Park Road – 75 dwellings (a resubmitted application which is also subject to an appeal by the developer)

These figures illustrate the evident pressure on the local community. Whilst this Neighbourhood Plan has not itself sought to make site allocations, the policy approach set out in the RCC report on Indicative Housing Numbers gives a clear indication of what is seen to be the appropriate level of housing supply for a community such as Ketton, bearing in mind population, housing need and overall sustainability. It therefore supports a requirement and supply argument against further larger-scale housing development, beyond those already allocated in Ketton, to 2041.

This approach is underpinned by both local opinion on further development over and above the allocated sites noted, and by the need to take account of evidence related to population, amenities, heritage, landscape, flood risk and biodiversity, to ensure that the location and scale of new housing sites do not have an unacceptably adverse impact. This approach reflects the NPPF 2021 (Section 5 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes, and Section 12 – Well-Designed Places).

The 'Planned Limits of Development' are shown on the Policies Maps in the 2014 Site Allocations and Policies DPD: Inset 26 (Ketton) and Inset 27 (Ketton Central), and Inset 53 (Tinwell). They are also shown in the maps in Section 3 of this Plan. Community views are overwhelmingly against development outside these Limits (see Consultation Statement).

It is recognised that the RCC Rural Exceptions policy will apply outside the Planned Limits of Development.

Small-scale development and infill development (see Glossary and as set out in Core Strategy policy CS 4) are also covered by this Neighbourhood Plan policy.

In that context, it is useful to note that the NPPF (2021) indicates that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. Similarly, the Core Strategy policy CS 19 highlights the need for development to meet the principles of good design and protect the amenity of the wider environment.

Gardens in a settlement - in other words a 'built-up area' - are no longer considered by the NPPF 2021 as being previously-developed land. There is therefore no longer any presumption in favour of their development.

Whether gardens outside settlements are regarded as being in a 'built-up' area will be a matter of planning judgement, taking into account factors such as the number of dwellings, and density and cohesion of the properties. It is unlikely that a small group of houses or a farmstead in the countryside would be considered 'built up'.

The results of the Neighbourhood Plan Survey revealed that there was a weighting against infill development between buildings, but not a strong one. However there was strong opposition to building on existing gardens, by 63%, rising to 81% of those with an opinion. There was also a strong preference for building on previously developed "Brownfield" sites - 72%, rising to 82% of those with an opinion.

Consideration of all these factors in the context of Ketton would argue against infill development in gardens.

**KT 14 - Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)**

*(a) Proposals for small-scale development will be supported where:*

- (i) they satisfy Policies CS3 and CS4 of the Rutland Core Strategy, and Policy SP5 of the Rutland Site Allocations and Policies DPD; and*
- (ii) they are proportionate in scale to Tinwell's nature as a smaller village; and*
- (iii) they do not result in Tinwell bearing a disproportionate amount of housing provision to be delivered in the smaller Rutland villages (see Explanation).*

*(b) Any proposals that come forward under (a) above should satisfy the locally-based criteria, where applicable to the location, set out in policies KT 1 to KT 11 inclusive, and should be located inside the Planned Limits of Development unless they are subject to the RCC Rural Exceptions policy.*

**Explanation**

The Core Strategy DPD envisages that the smaller service centre villages in Rutland (of which Tinwell is one) have a more limited range of services and facilities, and as such can only accommodate a minor level of development where appropriate to the scale and character of the village.

In Tinwell, the recent construction of 14 dwellings at Casterton Lane and the commitment to five dwellings through the redevelopment of the Crown Inn site, means that 19 new dwellings will ultimately be completed. This is an 19% increase in the dwelling stock (101 in the 2011 census). There is, therefore, a requirement and supply argument against further housing development in Tinwell.

This conclusion is reinforced by a report approved by the Cabinet of Rutland County Council 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 – “Advice to Neighbourhood Plans – Proposed Methodology for the Provision of Indicative Housing Requirements”, which states that indicative provision of an additional 151 dwellings to 2041 for smaller service centre villages in Rutland (of which Tinwell is one) is assumed to be delivered through infill/windfall.

Whilst this Neighbourhood Plan has not itself sought to make site allocations, the policy approach set out in this report gives a clear indication of what is seen to be the appropriate level of housing supply for communities such as Tinwell, bearing in mind recent development, current population, housing need and overall sustainability.

This approach is underpinned by both local opinion on further development over and above sites currently being developed, and by the need to take account of evidence related to population, amenities, heritage, landscape, flood risk and biodiversity, to ensure that the location and scale of new housing sites do not have an unacceptably adverse impact. This approach reflects the NPPF (Section 5 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes, and Section 12 – Well Designed Places).

The “Planned Limits of Development” for Tinwell are shown on Policies Map (Inset 53) in the 2014 (adopted) Site Allocations and Policies DPD. They are also shown on the map in Section 3 of this Plan.

It is recognised that the RCC Rural Exceptions policy will apply outside the villages.

Small-scale development and infill development (see Glossary and as set out in Core Strategy policy CS 4) are also covered by this Neighbourhood Plan policy.

In that context, it is useful to note that the NPPF (2021) indicates that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. Similarly, the Core Strategy policy CS 19 highlights the need for development to meet the principles of good design and protect the amenity of the wider environment.

As noted above in the context of Ketton, gardens in a settlement - in other words a ‘built-up area’ are no longer considered by the NPPF 2021 as being previously-developed land. There is therefore no longer any presumption in favour of their development.

Whether gardens outside settlements are regarded as being in a ‘built-up’ area will be a matter of planning judgement, taking into account factors such as the number of dwellings, and density and cohesion of the properties. It is unlikely that a small group of houses or a farmstead in the countryside would be considered ‘built up’.

The results of the Neighbourhood Plan Survey (see Consultation Statement) revealed that there was a weighting against infill development between buildings, but not a strong one. However there was strong opposition to building on existing gardens, by 63%, rising to 81% of those with an opinion. There was also a strong preference for building on previously developed “Brownfield” sites - 72%, rising to 82% of those with an opinion.

Consideration of all these factors in the context of Tinwell would similarly argue against infill development in gardens.



### ***Protecting and providing adequate local infrastructure***

The actual and potential increase in housing in the Plan area to 2041 identified above raises serious concerns amongst the local community about the strain this will place on existing local infrastructure. This was evidenced in the Community Survey and other consultation events (see Consultation Statement), and is a prominent concern expressed by residents when commenting about individual planning applications.

#### ***KT 15 - Infrastructure requirements associated with new development***

*In addition to meeting the Plan policy requirements in terms of location, scale, design and mix (see Policies KT 13, KT 14, KT 16, KT 17, KT 18, KT 19) new housing and other development must address local infrastructure needs. Development will not be supported unless it can meet the following local infrastructure criteria:*

*1) It can be accommodated without creating, increasing or exacerbating existing surface water drainage and foul water drainage problems.*

*2) Amenity provision:*

*(i) in respect of housing development, open space is provided on site to meet the needs of that development and a contribution is made to the provision of formal open space (on- or off-site) to meet the needs resulting from the increase in population that will result from the development (see also KT 9);*

*(ii) adequate space for public as well as private parking generated by the new development is provided.*

*3)*

*(i) Contributions must be made such that existing community facilities/services (schools, health, library, social care and community buildings) can be expanded to meet the needs resulting from any increase in population that will result from the development;*

*(ii) Where a development requires investment in services and utilities by the appropriate providers, new dwellings/buildings should not be occupied until that investment has taken place.*

#### **Explanation**

As noted in the Explanation to policies KT 13 and KT 14 above, there is already considerable development pressure on the Plan Area. If all the sites identified in that Explanation were to result in development taking place, this could result in anywhere between 100 to 250

additional houses in the Plan Area over the years to 2041. This does not take account of any further planning proposals arising in the period.

This is an unprecedented rate of growth compared within the last 40 years or so, and could lead to almost 600 additional inhabitants, based on the RCC formula of 2.3 people per household. Moreover, as a result of the withdrawal of the Local Plan, the pressure for further sites to be released for development could mean the potential for even greater numbers.

In terms of open spaces and community facilities/services, there is a real need to ensure that new and improved facilities should be provided alongside any development. As noted in the NPPF (2021) (Sections 8: Healthy and Safe Communities, 12: Well-Designed places and 14: Climate Change), investment in physical and community infrastructure is necessary to ensure that communities undergoing growth and change remain sustainable, cohesive and healthy.

In this respect the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is important. RCC sets the level of CIL, but it is reasonable for this Neighbourhood Plan to establish the local facilities that require investment.

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes support for the aims of this policy.

The intimate relationship between the villages and the rivers Chater and Welland means that some areas are designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. In addition to the requirement that the location and scale of new development, whether residential or commercial, should take account of this risk, there are known locations with problems of surface water flooding and sewage outflows under heavy rain/flood conditions which need to be considered (see also Evidence Document).

### ***Design and construction***

Responses to the Neighbourhood Plan Survey indicate a strong agreement - 72% - that new housing and extensions should match the style and materials in existing buildings.

Moreover, 73% of respondents indicated strong agreement with the principle that new housing and extensions should use local and traditional building materials if in or near the Conservation Area.

The Rutland and South Kesteven Design Code provides an important structure to design principles. In addition, the Local Plan, the Rutland and South Kesteven Design Code, and

Building Regulations together already specify significant elements of sustainability within new developments, for instance in terms of energy efficiency and drainage.

The Neighbourhood Plan policies set out below supplement the Code with important local details relevant to the Plan area.

***Policy KT 16 - Design requirements for new housing***

*Development proposals, which otherwise meet the location and scale requirements of Policies KT 13, KT 14 and KT 18, will be supported where they meet the following criteria:*

- a) they demonstrate that local context has been comprehensively analysed and responded to;*
- b) they create high quality places, incorporating streets, spaces and buildings which respond to and reflect the predominant characteristics of Ketton and Tinwell so that local character and distinctiveness is enhanced;*
- c) in doing so, their design pays particular attention to:
  - (i) the choice of materials and quality of architectural detailing;*
  - (ii) the scale of development including roof heights;*
  - (iii) layout within the plot;*
  - (iv) density of dwellings;*
  - (v) the relationship with and impact on the character of the area, including matters covered by policies KT1 – 11 inclusive and KT 15)**
- d) they are sensitive to the local topography and landscape, incorporating and protecting water features, trees and hedges, habitats and any existing buildings of local interest, and ensuring that such pre-existing built or natural heritage is not adversely compromised;*
- e) they are sensitive to views into and from the site, so as to ensure the design harmonises with the local character and distinctiveness of Ketton and Tinwell;*
- f) they ensure that new edges to settlements are sensitively designed, creating soft transitions between built development and open countryside or green space;*
- g) they provide buildings, landscaping, boundary treatments and planting to create well-defined streets and spaces;*
- h) They address the following specifics:
  - i. there is adequate provision of off-street parking;*
  - ii. they provide safe and convenient access to community services and facilities;*
  - iii. they have good access to public transport, and are designed to encourage walking and cycling;*
  - iv. they provide streets to encourage low vehicle speeds, and which function as safe, social spaces;*
  - v. they integrate car parking within plots and landscaping so that it does not dominate;*
  - vi. Where they incorporate sustainable design features these form part of an overall design that complements the distinctive character of the local area.**

The NPPF (2021) makes clear that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of life and that it is a core planning principle to secure good design.

This Neighbourhood Plan recognises the important framework provided for design criteria by the NPPF, the National Design Guide, and the Rutland and South Kesteven Design Code (which has been adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)).

This policy KT 16 aims to reflect the design process as set out in that SPD, which is to fully assess the site and context first, then show how this context has been responded to, followed by the vision and broad design concepts, then the detailed design.

In particular, policy KT 16 draws attention to the characteristics in both the built and natural environments of Ketton and Tinwell which make these settlements special, and is aimed at ensuring that where development occurs, local character and distinctiveness, which include the character of both individual structures and groups of buildings, boundaries, streets and lanes, spaces, features of natural heritage, and the landscape, are enhanced. It is expected that any proposals should be of high quality and innovative; contemporary proposals that enhance local character are also possible.

The aim of this policy chimes with comments made by Historic England in their response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation. They note: *“The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area”*.

The Evidence Document (Part 1, Section 6) includes a discussion of the particular local architectural and other characteristics of Ketton and Tinwell in the context of this policy, to support the design principles needed to reflect them.

In addition, the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal draws attention to the contribution of views, and also of open spaces, both those occurring between dwellings or groups of dwellings, and also larger areas which form part of the intrinsic character of the village. These principles can apply equally to both settlements in the Plan area, and are reinforced by policies KT 1 – 11 of this Plan.

### ***Housing mix - meeting the needs of all sectors of the population***

The Rutland Local Plan expresses a clear intention to create more homes that are affordable for younger people and young families.

Creating homes for local people is a desire that is shared by the residents of the Neighbourhood Plan Area. As noted in statistics set out in Section 3 above, the parishes show a below-average population of younger people, and a higher weighting towards older generations. A wish frequently expressed in the Neighbourhood Plan consultation exercises was that housing in the parishes should provide better opportunities for those under-represented age-groups, particularly as this would allow extended families to stay in the locality (see Consultation Statement). Much of the issue here is in people's ability to afford the homes available.

At the same time, there was a clear perception that the homes being prioritised within planned developments were those of four bedrooms and above, but that these were not the types of homes that local people wanted to see.

The majority of respondents favoured two-storey houses over bungalows and maisonettes/flats. As regards the size of dwelling, those in favour of "4 or more" beds was a tiny proportion, a mere 6% of total.

Those in favour of "2 or 3" beds constituted 61% of total, or 88% of those with an opinion. This indicates that, despite what developers wish to provide, there was no appetite at all in the villages for developments comprising larger dwellings, being of 4 or more bedrooms.

As regards affordability, aggregating the responses to the Survey in respect of the various categories of Social, Affordable and Starter homes shows 59% in favour of a priority towards homes available at a cost below that set by the market. If those expressing a view that none of the development options mentioned should occur, this rises to 72%.

Affordable housing is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as 'housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers)''.

Affordability was highlighted as an issue in public consultation. Local Plan policies (see Strategic Policy Context in Section 2 of this Plan) would provide for the relevant allocation. However this Plan strongly encourages the provision of social housing within any new housing developments.

**Policy KT 17 - housing mix for new developments**

- (i) *New housing development on sites of 10 or more dwellings should include a range of house types and sizes to reflect the population structure and existing housing stock. Smaller (one-, two-, and three-bed) homes, homes suitable for young families and for older people, and homes which meet the needs of people with disabilities, should be prioritised in any new development which otherwise meets the requirements of relevant policies of this Neighbourhood Plan;*
- (ii) *Where development proposals for a site consisting of multiple dwellings propose the construction of homes with predominantly 4+ bedrooms, the statistical basis for the proposal for homes of that size in the context of existing community demographics should be clearly demonstrated by the developer.*

**Explanation**

There is both a local aspiration and a statistical need (as explained in the Consultation Statement and in Section 3 above) to encourage a wider range of house types in Ketton and Tinwell, taking account of the bias in the population structure towards older people and the preponderance of larger houses in recent developments.

As noted in Section 3, data provided by the 2011 Census shows that the proportion of residents aged 60 and above is markedly above Rutland averages. By contrast, age groups 20-44 are significantly under-represented.

The 2011 Census also indicates that whilst provision of housing stock with three bedrooms and one bedroom is roughly on a par with county and regional averages, the Plan area figure for two-bedroom stock is significantly lower than county and regional averages. Conversely the Plan area provision of four-bedroom stock is significantly higher than the corresponding averages.

There is a clear link from this policy to the demographic and housing provision data noted above, showing a higher-than-average level of older, one- and two-person households in the population structure, and to the wishes expressed in public consultation on the Plan (see Consultation Statement). This policy also recognises local circumstances.

The requirements to provide for the housing needs and aspirations of all sections of the community, including provision for specialist needs and the elderly, will help to maintain housing choice and may result in the greater availability of housing for young people and families.

**Policy KT 18 - Extensions and conversions**

*Proposals for residential extensions and conversions will be supported where they meet the following criteria:*

- a) they demonstrate that local context has been comprehensively analysed and responded to;*
- b) the proposed extension or conversion is of high quality, and responds to and reflects the predominant characteristics of Ketton and Tinwell so that local character and distinctiveness is enhanced;*
- c) in doing so, their design pays particular attention to:*
  - i. the choice of materials and quality of architectural details;*
  - ii. the scale of development including roof heights;*
  - iii. layout within the plot;*
  - iv. the provision and/or the retention of off-street parking;*
  - v. the relationship with adjoining and nearby properties to ensure there is no detrimental impact on either the amenity of occupiers or the distinctive character of the local area, including matters covered by policies KT1 – 11 inclusive and also KT 15 and KT 16 as appropriate);*
  - vi. sustainable design features where they form part of a design that complements the character of the area;*
  - vii. any other design criteria set out by policy KT16 as appropriate.*

**Explanation**

Residential extensions comprise the majority of planning applications in the area. Permitted Development rights enable a wide range of types and sizes of extensions to be built without the need for planning permission. However, depending on the type of existing dwelling, larger extensions or those at the front of a property require planning permission.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that, in addition to residential amenity, the general design of the extension/conversion is taken into account, along with the need to reflect local character and distinctiveness. It will encourage detailed design that is appropriate to the setting and character of the area whilst also enabling energy efficiency and water management features to be incorporated into that design.

In that context, it is useful to note that the NPPF (2021) indicates that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. Similarly, the Core Strategy policy CS 19 highlights the need for development to meet the principles of good design and protect the amenity of the wider environment.

The approach to gardens in a settlement is discussed in detail in Policies KT 13 and KT 14, and is similarly applicable to this policy KT 18.

This policy KT 18 is envisaged as complementing the Rutland and South Kesteven Design Code SPD in detailing criteria for extensions and conversions. Policy KT 18 concentrates on ensuring the maintenance and enhancement of the local character and distinctiveness of Ketton and Tinwell.

**Design standards for commercial development  
(incorporating rural/farm based and tourism)**

**Preamble:** The immediately dominating presence of the quarry and the cement works in the landscape of Ketton and Tinwell, and the impact that it has on local roads, is unlike that found in other rural parts of Rutland and the adjoining counties. It is even more important, therefore, that other commercial development, within and outside the villages, is sensitively located and well-designed, so as to minimise intrusion. In addition, Pit Lane industrial estate in Ketton and Tinwell Business Park are on a larger scale than is generally found in other villages in Rutland. Finally, there are several large farms in the Plan Area where there will be pressure for investment in new buildings, and potential for the conversion of farm buildings which subsequently become redundant.



**Policy KT 19 – Commercial development, including agricultural**

*Proposals for new commercial development, extensions to existing units, farm-based units, agricultural buildings and tourism development will be supported providing that the following criteria are met:*

- a. The proposals safeguard, and if possible enhance, the key views into and out of the villages as shown on the Important Views Maps and incorporate sensitive layout, design and mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impact on the landscape (see also KT 1, KT 2, KT3, KT 4, KT 5, KT 6 and relevant parts of KT 16);*
- b. it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse impact resulting from increased traffic, noise, smell, lighting, vibration or other emissions or activities generated by the proposed development;*
- c. The proposals are of a type and of a scale which can be satisfactorily incorporated by the local highway network. Developments that would generate a significant amount of movement or would affect a known and evidenced traffic hazard should be accompanied by appropriate measures to maintain highway safety and avoid vehicular and pedestrian conflict;*
- d. Smaller roads and lanes, and in particular existing rural road verges, should not be adversely compromised or damaged by traffic generated by the development, whether during or after construction;*
- e. Where it can be achieved within the above parameters, and can be incorporated into a design that complements the character of the area, developments should include measures to improve sustainability, including those to minimise energy use, minimise water use and run-off, and generate renewable energy;*
- f. Adequate off-road parking is provided;*
- g. Signage is appropriate to the character of the location.*

**Explanation:** Whilst supporting local employment as part of enabling sustainable development, KPC and TPM are also concerned that new development does not have an adverse impact on the local area. Recognising the individual qualities of the landscape in Ketton and Tinwell, the policy is intended to complement the Rutland and South Kesteven Design Code SPD.

The impact of commercial development on the highway network is of importance to the local community given the concern expressed during consultation about the increased levels of traffic arising from development.

Additional employment sites would need to demonstrate that they do not detrimentally affect the operation of existing transport infrastructure.

A response received from National Highways states their support for this policy, and notes their requirement that any developments with the potential to impact the Strategic Road Network are subject to the development of Transport Assessments. Such assessments would be considered through the development management process to ensure impacts are appropriately gauged.

Development in a largely rural county such as Rutland will undoubtedly have an impact on smaller roads and lanes, many of which are both visually attractive and have a known biodiversity value. This policy therefore includes reference to the need to protect against damaging impact on any such smaller roads and lanes.

#### **F. Transport and active travel**

Traffic and transport matters registered highly amongst residents' concerns in public consultation. The issues raised were many and various (see Consultation Statement).

Dealing with these issues is difficult in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan Land Use policies, as these are not able to cover traffic and transport issues, except in very limited circumstances in relation to new development.

A number of matters are included in Section 6 - Community Aspirations, so that their resolution may be able to be progressed outside the Neighbourhood Plan process.

The Plan strongly supports the provision of traffic management solutions in the Rutland Local Plan and Rutland Local Transport Plan to address the impacts of traffic arising across the Plan area.

This includes either directly-provided solutions or the use of developer contributions to provide the cost of improvements.

The following policies address issues which fall to be covered by the Neighbourhood Plan.

## Protection of rights of way.

**Preamble.** There is a limited public right of way network in Ketton and Tinwell, which is not as dense as some other parts of Rutland and the adjoining counties. In addition, the quarry, railway line, the river valleys and the A1 all impact on the overall connectivity of the network. It is a long-established principle that access to the countryside is good for physical and mental well-being, and the recent impact of Covid-19 has highlighted the importance to residents of footpaths and cycle ways. In addition, accessible countryside on the edge of settlements contributes to overall sustainability by reducing the need for travel by car for recreation.

There are no opportunities for off-road cycling and only five or so lanes/minor roads in the Plan area. Furthermore, the presence of the quarry and cement works, three junctions on the A1, tourist traffic generated by Rutland Water, and daily movements of heavy goods vehicles generally, mean that these routes and the A6121 and A606, which are themselves important cross-country routes, are very busy.

It is important therefore that the rights of way network is protected, enhanced and wherever possible added to.

### ***Policy KT 20 – Rights of Way:***

- a. Development proposals should not adversely affect the existing rights of way network, and development that would result in the loss of existing footpaths, cycle paths or bridleways, or create obstacles to the use of these routes by the community, will not be supported.*
- b. Development proposals (which meet other policy requirements) will be supported if they improve or extend the existing network of public footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways in and around the villages, especially where they allow greater access to services and facilities or to the surrounding open countryside.*

### **Explanation**

This policy seeks to protect and enable the enhancement of the limited public right of way network in Ketton and Tinwell. In doing so, it complements the Local Plan Policy SC2 (Securing Sustainable Transport) clauses 4, 6 and 7, by focusing on local needs and opportunities. It is acknowledged that transport is the responsibility of the highways authority (RCC) but there are local issues which it is appropriate to address in this Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, it is hoped to support an increase in safer walking and cycling which will help promote the social health and well-being of the community.

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes support for the aims of this policy.

Moreover access to the countryside is a major contributor to health and well-being, as documented in various reports (see Evidence Document Part 1 Section 9), and such access needs to be developed and encouraged within communities.

See also Community Aspirations in Section 6.

### The impact of the A1

**Preamble:** The A1 has a very considerable impact on Tinwell, and also has an impact on Ketton. In addition to the traffic generated by the nearby junctions, of which there are three, this strategic road has a visual impact, especially when viewed from the wide, open and rural valley of the River Welland. Vehicle noise can be heard in some parts and lighting has an impact, when it is in use.

#### ***Policy KT 21 – Impact of development on the Strategic Road Network (SRN), and development of the A1:***

*a) Development proposals within the Plan Area must produce Transport Assessments to ensure that the following issues related to the SRN, and in particular the A1, are adequately considered both in terms of individual and cumulative impacts on the Plan area, and mitigated appropriately, particularly in the following respects:*

- i) traffic generation and highway safety issues;*
- ii) the need to retain (and preferably enhance) connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists;*
- iii) the need to maintain landscape quality within and along the Welland and Chater valleys and floodplain.*

*b) Developments related to the upgrading of the A1 should maintain safe highway and pedestrian connections to ensure that the amenity for local residents is not further harmed by noise, visual intrusion or general disturbance. In addition, road lighting should be carefully designed to avoid intrusion into the landscape and detriment to wildlife.*

**Explanation:** It is acknowledged that transport is the responsibility of the County highways authority (RCC) and that the A1 is the responsibility of National Highways. However, there are local issues which it is correct to address in this Neighbourhood Plan. Traffic flows are heavy and will increase along with commercial/logistics parks outside the Plan Area, and new housing, including that within the Plan Area. Indeed, it is known that as part of national infrastructure investment, improvements to the local section of the A1 are likely to be formulated within the Plan period, even if they are not physically constructed.

National Highways in their response to the Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation Document have noted that development proposals for Ketton and Tinwell, both allocated and potential, constitute a significant amount of growth located in close proximity to the Strategic Road Network which will likely affect the operation of the A1, and which therefore needs to be carefully considered.

The A1 has an adverse impact on the area, but the convenient access it provides is acknowledged as a benefit to residents. Consequently, both establishing and requiring mitigation for the impact of development within the Plan area on the A1, together with engagement in the detailed design and implementation of any improvements to the A1, are considered to be legitimate objectives of this Neighbourhood Plan.

Meanwhile, the subject is also covered in Section 6 – Community Aspirations

## **G. Employment and business**

Historically, the Plan Area has been dominated by agriculture, and to a large extent this is still the case in that much of the Plan Area is still part of farming business. However, over the past century, the numbers of people employed by this sector have dwindled.

In common with many areas in the country, increasingly residents work outside their home parishes, and statistics from the 2011 census, supported by data from the Neighbourhood Plan Survey, indicate that a large proportion of residents of working age are not employed within the Plan Area, but commute out daily, for varying distances (see Consultation Statement).

Moreover the type of employment for residents in the Plan area has changed over time, especially with the decline of the local engineering industry based around Stamford, which was once a major local employer.

One constant presence in the Plan area has been the quarrying and cement industry. The quarry site, cement works and proposed employment land are recognised in the Local Plan as strategic matters.

Whilst current quarrying and related activity in the Plan area account for fewer jobs amongst Plan area residents than formerly, nevertheless the operations at Grange Top Quarry constitute a huge presence in the area. Quarrying and cement production is an activity of national strategic importance and, as such, Hanson's operations will take priority over many other land uses in the Plan area. Moreover, Hanson's large estate in the Plan Area means that it can have considerable impact as a landowner, in terms of land use outwith its industrial operations.

Overall, Census statistics show that the employment profile of the Plan Area (see Evidence Document) has become diverse. In 2011, out of just under 1,250 people of employment age, only 2.6% worked in agriculture, and 12.5% in quarrying and manufacturing .

There are however a number of small and medium-size enterprises that operate at specific business facilities in the Plan area, which will be a source of local jobs. Varied industries are provided for at: the Pit Lane Business Area, Ketton; the Tinwell Business Park on Steadfold Lane; and in the Messenger Business Park in Tinwell village. In addition, a substantial number of small businesses of varied kinds operate from residential premises in the Plan area.

All businesses that could be identified have been included in the consultation process for the Neighbourhood Plan.

## ***Supporting the rural economy***

### ***New businesses***

**Preamble:** The NPPF (2021) indicates support for economic growth in rural areas. The economic strategy outlined in the Rutland Local Plan is essentially urban-orientated, with the focus in rural areas being on employment opportunities of a small scale that respect the quality and character of the environment.

Comments to Neighbourhood Plan consultations were received on the perceived burden of business rates which discouraged smaller businesses. The Plan cannot deal with this issue, as it is determined by national Government policy.

### ***Policy KT 22 - Encouraging new businesses:***

*Proposals for the establishment of a new business within the Plan Area will be supported, provided:*

- a. the scale of the proposal is appropriate to its location and sensitive to its surroundings; and*
- b. it will not have an adverse impact on the character and setting of the local area; and*
- c. it will not have an unacceptable impact on local roads; and*
- d. it will not have an unacceptable impact on neighbouring land uses through visual, noise, traffic or pollution considerations; and*
- e. it exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable; and*
- f. It meets all other applicable Neighbourhood Plan policies; and*
- g. where it relates to non-residential development in the countryside, it is related to tourism or rural diversification.*

**Explanation:** Responses to the Survey (see Consultation Statement) were broadly supportive of further small businesses being able to operate in the Plan area, leading to an increase in local jobs, but with the proviso that such new businesses that constitute light industrial development should be located in the brownfield areas already earmarked in the Rutland Local Plan for that purpose.

## ***Working from home***

**Preamble:** Providing the opportunity for small scale businesses compatible with a residential environment to operate from people's own homes can help to reduce the need to travel and can make a positive contribution towards economic growth. Such businesses can also provide opportunities for people to work flexible hours that suit their domestic arrangements.

Moreover, with the impact of COVID-19, working arrangements will likely see considerable restructuring over coming years, which may well lead to further developments within larger companies of systems that allow employees to work out of their own homes, in addition to those people operating their own business from their dwelling.

### ***Policy KT 23 - Working from home:***

*a. Insofar as planning permission is required, proposals for the use of part of a dwelling for office and/or light industrial uses, or for small-scale free-standing buildings within its curtilage, extensions to the dwelling or conversion of outbuildings for those uses, will be supported where:*

- i) the proposal will not have a significant adverse impact on the occupiers of neighbouring properties or the wider area by reason of noise, vibration, smell or on-street parking; and*
- ii) the proposal does not involve changes to the appearance of any building which would substantially alter its residential character and appearance of the surrounding area.*

*b. Where appropriate, planning conditions and obligations will be used to manage any aspects of the business activity likely to adversely affect the residential character or amenity of the area including:*

- i) the scale, intensity and type of activity, including vehicular movements and hours of operation; and*
- ii) adequate on-site arrangements for the parking and/or storing of vehicles, equipment and materials.*



**Explanation:** Working from home will not often require planning permission and residents intending to start or expand a business are advised to discuss their proposals with the local planning authority. Where planning permission is required, it will be essential to ensure that proposals will not have harmful effects on the valued residential amenity of neighbouring properties or the surrounding area as a result, for example, of noise, traffic, or changes to the appearance of a building. Businesses that seek to expand beyond what could be described as 'home working' are best located in employment areas in nearby towns, or in the designated brownfield sites in the Plan area as noted above.

### ***Improving the quality of telephone, mobile and broadband services***

**Preamble:** A high-quality fibre-network is of vital importance in enabling working from home and general businesses operations, and reducing the need to travel. It also provides residents with improved access to an increasing number of on-line applications and services provided by the public and private sectors, and can help to reduce social exclusion. The importance of online connections has been emphasised during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### ***Policy KT 24 - Fibre broadband:***

*Proposals for new residential or commercial development shall include the provision of ducting to support the provision of fibre to the premises (FTTP) technology to individual premises unless it can be demonstrated that such provision would not be practicable or viable.*

**Explanation:** Policy KT 24 is intended to ensure that connectivity requirements are considered at an early stage with all new homes and businesses provided with ducting to enable the delivery of fibre to the premises at a future date. Taking fibre to the premises ("FTTP") is costlier than using fibre to the cabinet in combination with a copper cable from the cabinet to the home or business. However, fibre to the premises can support higher speeds and demand is likely to increase as a consequence.

## H. Improving access to services and facilities

**Preamble:** In contrast with many rural villages in Rutland, the Plan Area has a reasonable range of community facilities available, and their value is recognised in responses to the Survey (see Consultation Statement).

Shops in Ketton village (there are none in Tinwell) have decreased in recent years. At present the village and surrounding area are well-served by the Ketton Post Office and Stores, which is a much-valued part of community life.

Whilst Tinwell has now lost its public house, two remain *in situ* in Ketton: the Railway, and the Northwick Arms (though at the time of writing the latter has not yet opened after the Covid pandemic). When operating, in addition to food and drink, the Northwick Arms has also provides the community with additional space for meetings, functions, the cinema club, and concerts.

Ketton is well-provided with sporting facilities; the Ketton Sports and Community Centre located on Pit Lane is capable of providing space for functions and community activities as well as providing a base for a variety of sports. There is also a commercially-operated gym site on Pit Lane.

Tinwell Village Hall is a purpose-built facility providing space for community groups and others. The Congregational Hall in Ketton serves a similar purpose for the many village activities and societies.

The play areas at both Hall Close in Ketton and the Playing Field at Tinwell are valued highly by the community, and indeed Hall Close in particular draws visitors from outside the Plan Area.

The Ketton Library and Hub is also a resource highly valued by the community.

The Anglican churches of St Mary's, Ketton, and All Saints', Tinwell, together with Ketton Methodist Church, also provide community hubs, with venues for meetings, concerts and events as well as church services.

Ketton Surgery, which was a branch of Uppingham Surgery, has been closed for several years and is a much-missed part of village life. The Ketton Good Neighbour Scheme provides a number of community support functions, one of which is collection of medical prescriptions for those who find it difficult to travel themselves.

Responses to the Community Survey indicated that these facilities and services act as an important and valued resource; they make a significant contribution to the vitality, viability and quality of village life and can act as an important focal point for social interaction, as

indicated in the recent Platinum Jubilee celebrations. They can offer an important service, particularly for those who do not have access to a car, and can reduce the need to travel. In some instances, they also provide local employment opportunities.

The response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) notes the importance of initiatives that support community cohesion.

Other than as set out below, a Neighbourhood Plan is not able to make policies about access to and provision of specific amenities. However a number of Community Aspirations set out in Section 6 deal with related matters which can be addressed by KPC, TPM and RCC to improve the local situation.

The National Planning Policy Framework and Local Plans indicate that valued community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, and sports venues should be retained unless they are no longer viable, no longer needed for a community use, or are to be relocated (NPPF (2021) Chapter 28 and Rutland Plan CS7). Planning permission, however, is not always required to change the use of a building or land and this may restrict the opportunity to secure the continued use of a facility threatened with closure.

Notwithstanding this, Policy KT 25 (The Protection of Community Facilities) and the following text explain how the Neighbourhood Plan will contribute towards the objective of safeguarding existing provision. Survey responses were generally supportive of this concept, though they drew attention to the practical concerns of funding and running a community enterprise.

Where planning permission is sought for a change of use that would result in the loss of a community facility, Policy KT 25 requires the applicant to demonstrate that there is no reasonable prospect of securing either the continued use or an alternative community use of the land or building.

**Policies KT 25: The protection of community facilities**

*Proposals to redevelop or change the use of an existing community facility or land or buildings last used as a community facility will only be supported where the following conditions are met:*

*1. a replacement facility of sufficient size, layout and quality to compensate for the loss of the existing facility is to be provided on an alternative site in accordance with the criteria for a new community facility listed in Policy KT 26 (The Provision of New Community Facilities) of the Neighbourhood Plan; or*

*2. it has been demonstrated that the existing use is no longer economically viable and that there is no reasonable prospect of securing either a continuation of the existing use or an alternative community use. Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that the property has been marketed by a commercial property agent for a period of at least 12 months at a price which reflects an independent professional valuation and it is verified by the agent that no interest in acquisition has been expressed, and for a property which is a Listed Asset under the Community Right to Bid, that the local community has been provided the requisite opportunity for community purchase.*

**Explanation:** The Community Right to Bid allows communities and parish councils to nominate buildings or land for listing by the local authority as an asset of community value.

An asset can be listed if its principal use furthers (or has recently furthered) the community's social well-being or social interests (which include cultural, sporting or recreational interests) and is likely to do so in the future. When a listed asset comes to be sold, a moratorium on the sale (of up to six months) may be invoked, providing local community groups with a better chance to raise finance, develop a business and to make a bid to buy the asset on the open market.

The creation of a list of such assets is identified below in Section 6 - Community Aspirations as an issue to be progressed.

**Policy KT 26 - The provision of new community facilities:**

- a) Proposals for the provision of new community facilities within the Planned Limits of Development of Ketton and Tinwell will only be supported where they:*
- i) would not result in unacceptable traffic movements, noise, fumes, smell or other disturbance to residential properties;*
  - ii) would not generate a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for;*
  - iii) would be only of a scale appropriate to the needs of the community;*
  - iv) would be intended to satisfy a clear, local need for the facility which demonstrably cannot be met by the use of existing spaces available to the community;*
  - v) would genuinely provide facilities open to the whole community;*
  - vi) would not be visually intrusive to the form and character of the village and the wider countryside; and*
  - vii) would not result in the loss of biodiversity and green space.*

**Explanation:** Policy KT 26 makes clear the criteria that need to be applied as regards the siting, scale and the local benefits that might arise in relation to any proposed new community facilities, and by doing so ensures this policy is consistent with other policies in this Plan in respect of new development.

## SECTION 6 - COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

This section sets out those other important aspirations which, although they are not formal planning policies, are linked to development in and around the Plan Area.

It is important to demonstrate how the Neighbourhood Plan meets the needs of local people. These are local aspirations and do not constitute or suggest agreement with RCC or other bodies to fund or act on them.

However, KPC and TPM as appropriate will consider ways of fulfilling them in an ongoing manner as part of the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan.

| Section                                      | Contents   | Ref               | Pages     |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|
| A. Landscape and Environment and Open Spaces | Environment and biodiversity enhancement through partnership working | KTCA 1,<br>KTCA 2 | 133 – 138 |
| B. Heritage and amenity                      | Heritage and the community's enjoyment of its setting                | KTCA 3 – KTCA 7   | 139       |
| C. Access in and around the parishes         | Improvements to public access via footpaths                          | KTCA 8 - KTCA 12  | 140 - 141 |
| D. Traffic and Transport Issues              | Traffic volume and safety, parking, public transport                 | KTCA 13 – KTCA 21 | 141-143   |
| E. Infrastructure and amenities              | Access to and adequacy of services                                   | KTCA 22, KTCA 23  | 144       |
| F. Access to facilities                      | Community assets register  | KTCA 24           | 144 - 145 |

## Section A. Landscape and Environment and Open Spaces

A number of initiatives are suggested here which will help enhance biodiversity and encourage countryside access. They necessarily require a partnership approach.

### ***Community Aspiration KTCA 1 - Countryside Management/Nature Conservation.***

*KPC/TPM intend that nature conservation sites and habitats will be protected and enhanced through:*

- (a) Working with the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, RCC, landowners and other stakeholders to increase landscape and habitat connectivity in and beyond the Parish. In particular, there will be a focus on the river valleys and on road verges, in the latter case using good practice from Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, to seek further designation and protection of roadside nature reserves, and to designate further Local Wildlife Sites;*
- (b) Working with adjoining Neighbourhood Plan areas to create a county network of 'local green infrastructure corridors' as proposed by this Neighbourhood Plan (Policy KT 4)*
- (c) Taking opportunities to add to the local conservation records from other studies and possible community-based species and habitats surveys as part of implementing the Neighbourhood Plan;*
- (d) Working with farmers and other landowners to encourage the take up of government environmental stewardship schemes and other locally-focussed support;*
- (e) Supporting projects which enable the sympathetic management of the landscape and enable and/or improve access to the countryside for walkers, cyclists and horse-riders;*
- (f) working with Hanson Cement to ensure restoration quarried areas remain as specified for wildlife value and agriculture, and community access to restored areas is maximised;*
- (g) working to ensure the continued urban development of Stamford does not adversely affect the individual location and character of Tinwell.*

**Explanation:**

The following paragraphs address each of the constituent parts of KTCA 1 in turn to provide an explanation for the proposed Community Aspiration.

**Enhancement of biodiversity and countryside access:** In the community survey, the benefits of access to adjoining countryside emerged as one of the main things that people like about living in Ketton and Tinwell parishes. The community also greatly values and appreciates the landscape of their local area, and its associated wildlife (see Consultation Statement).

The aspirations grouped above are aimed to encourage a proactive partnership-based approach. The policy will complement others in the plan aimed at protecting and enhancing the quality of rural lanes, footpaths, cycle routes, Local Green Spaces and Other Important Open Spaces. It is recognised, however, that more detailed surveys of these locations will be needed.

**Local Green Infrastructure Corridors:** As this Plan makes clear, habitat connectivity is key to biodiversity enhancement, hence Policy KT 4 covering Local Green Infrastructure Corridors.

To work most effectively this connectivity needs to be in place over a wide area, and this Aspiration works towards the enhancement of biodiversity value within individual parishes via partnership work with other parishes, RCC, and other stakeholders.

Local Green Infrastructure Corridors are a prime method of achieving this. Corridors proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan (See Policy KT 4) across Ketton and Tinwell can be connected to neighbouring parishes as follows:

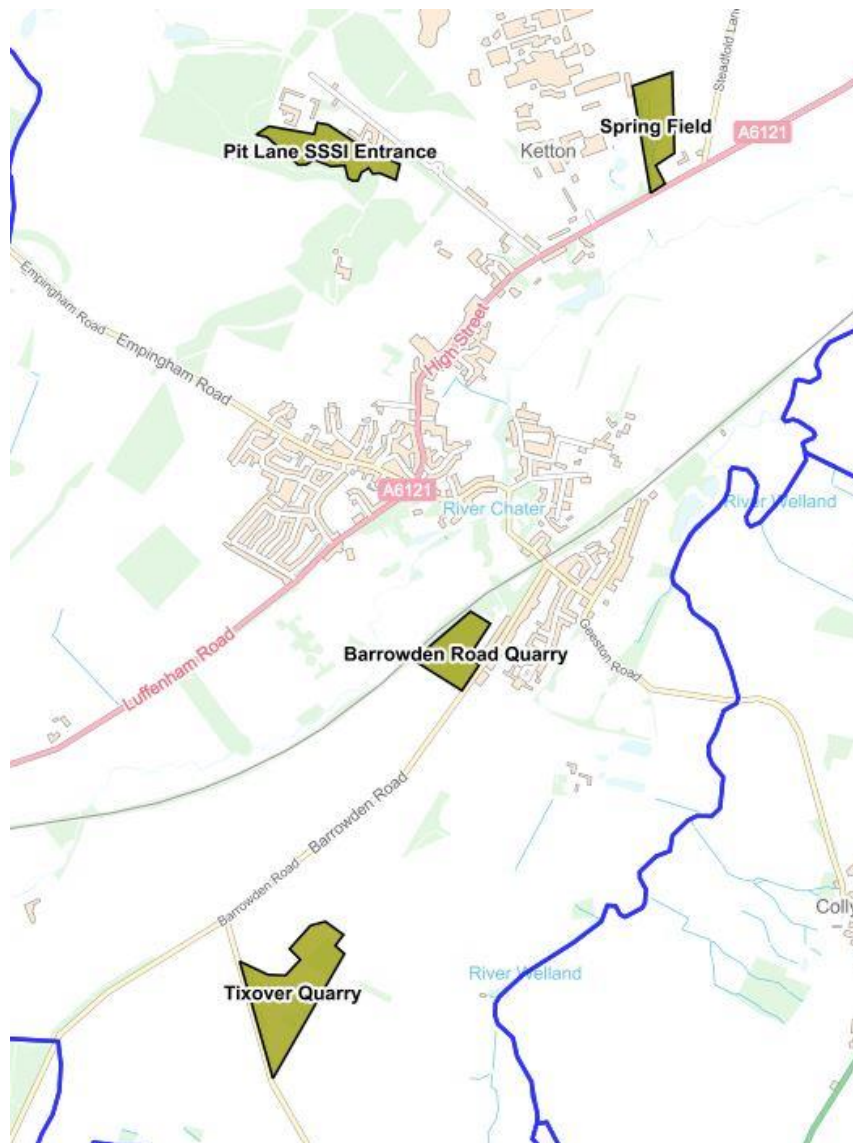
|      |   |
|------|---|
| i.   | Linking three SSSIs from the river Gwash to Ketton Quarry SSSI through Tickencote, Tinwell and Ketton parishes. |
| ii.  | Linking two SSSIs through Edith Weston, Normanton and Ketton parishes   |
| iii. | Linking two SSSIs through Edith Weston, N Luffenham and S Luffenham parishes                                    |
| iv.  | Along the River Welland through Tinwell, Easton on the Hill parishes and Stamford                               |



|       |   |
|-------|---|
| v.    | Along river Chater through Ketton, N and S Luffenham parishes   |
| vi.   | Along river Welland through Ketton, Easton on the Hill and Collyweston parishes   |
| vii.  | Along the two Barrowden Road Local Wildlife Sites through Ketton , Tixover and Barrowden parishes via Local Green Spaces and other designated areas |
| viii. | Along roadside verge Local Wildlife Sites through Tinwell parish  |
| ix.   | Quarry restoration for wildlife conservation, where it links to the above   |
| x.    | The nationally-recognised Rutland Round and Jurassic Way long-distance public footpaths   |
| xi.   | The Welland Valley and its banks which has been defined as a Candidate Wildlife Site  |

**Local Wildlife Sites:** A number of areas in the parishes are deemed suitable for designation as Local Wildlife Sites, and this action should be pursued in cooperation with relevant partners. This designation would not affect or be affected by the designation of relevant sites as Local Green Space or Other Important Open Space within this Plan (policies KT 10 and KT 11).

The following map shows the location of these sites.



**Restoration of quarried land:** Grange Top quarry dominates the landscape of both parishes. The national strategic importance of the quarrying and cement production carried on there is fully recognised. However, restoration needs to be sensitive to the character of the area and therefore in keeping with the policies of this Plan, in particular those covering local landscape character and biodiversity. Current restoration plans are for wildlife areas and agriculture, which are consistent with the policy approach of this Plan, and which would accord with the views of the local community. It is consequently important that the overall restoration plan continues to prioritise landscape character and biodiversity, and that it should always exclude commercial or residential development.

**Pressure from major infrastructure development:** Tinwell village is potentially under pressure from development arising from the Stamford urban expansion and upgrading of

the A1. Efforts need to be made to ensure the character of Tinwell village and parish is preserved, including by ensuring the areas of land identified in Neighbourhood Plan policy KT 11 (Great North Field and Great South Field – see policy map) remain as green buffers to major infrastructure development.

***Community Aspiration KTCA 2- Tree and hedge planting and habitat creation/management, and access to nature, including allotment provision***

- (i) KPC/TPM intend that woodland cover should be increased, and nature conservation sites/habitats created and enhanced through working with farmers and other landowners to encourage tree-planting and hedgerow creation/management through the take-up of government environmental stewardship schemes and other locally-based support and advice, including via Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, the Woodland Trust and other eNGOs and stakeholders*
- (ii) KPC/TPM will take opportunities to incorporate semi-natural elements within the public green spaces in the villages, and publicly-accessible conservation management plans for all village open spaces will be put in place*
- (iii) Opportunities for the creation of allotments will be pursued*

**Explanation:** Tree planting can be a valuable element, recognised nationally, in maintaining and improving the landscape quality of the parishes and addressing climate change. Moreover “wilding” of community spaces will improve biodiversity, and will recognise the value the community places on their local wildlife and green spaces.

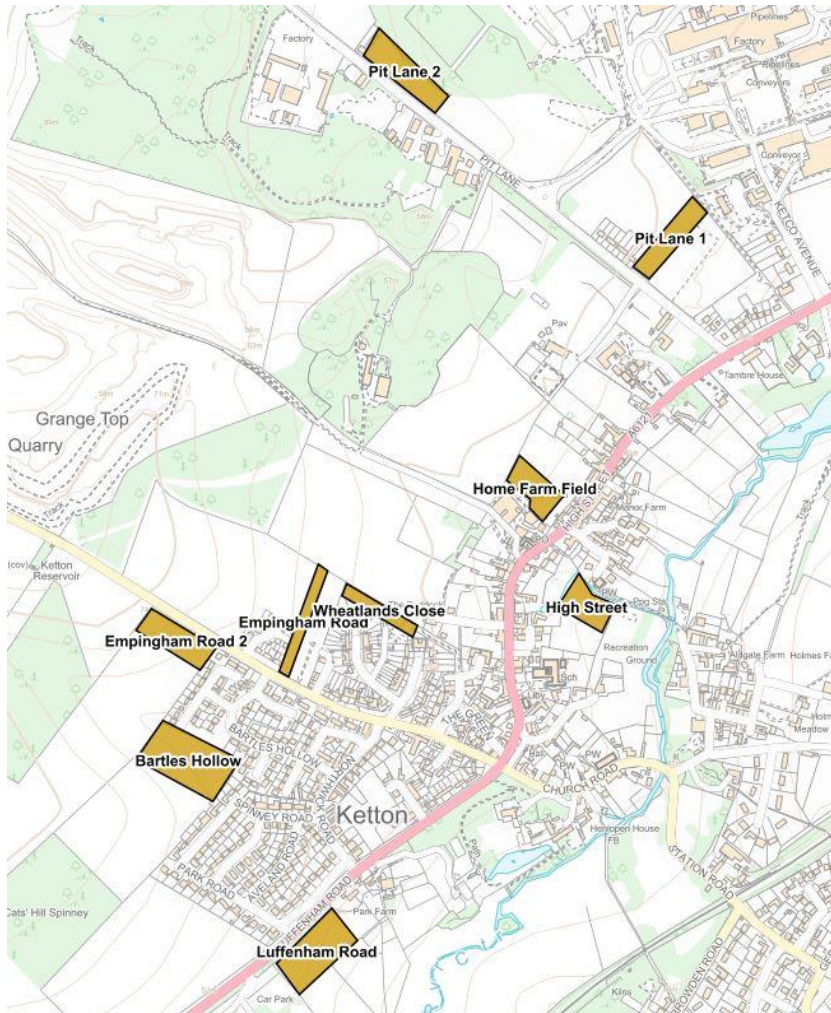
In the community survey, the benefits of access to adjoining countryside emerged as aspects that people like about living in the Plan Area (see Consultation Statement).

The creation and enhancement of wildflower-rich limestone grassland and native trees and hedgerows would be a priority. This would benefit both wildlife and the health and wellbeing of residents.

Landowner and farmer engagement will be critical, and the post-EU reform of farming subsidies (Environmental Land Management Schemes and similar) may offer future opportunities.

The action will complement policies in the Plan aimed at protecting and enhancing the quality of rural lanes, footpaths, cycle routes and Local Green Spaces.

In addition, the creation of allotments will enhance the opportunities for “greener lifestyles”. The following map sets out potential areas for their creation in Ketton.



## Section B. Heritage and amenity

Our communities value the built heritage of the Plan Area, both for its intrinsic value, and as the background to where they live.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 3** - KPC and TPM to survey and record assets of heritage value within the parishes.

**Explanation:** A full survey of assets of heritage value will help in safeguarding them for the future.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 4** – A request that RCC carries out a Conservation Area Appraisal for Tinwell.

**Explanation:** Tinwell Conservation Area had not had a formal review since inception.

**Community Aspiration - KTCA 5** – to map precisely within the villages all of the public/Parish Council-/Parish Meeting-owned land in the villages, including verges, small areas within housing etc, so creating an up-to-date audit record as a basis for protection and effective management of land assets.

**Explanation:** Small areas of land between houses or groups of houses, such as wide verges and open green space, may be in public ownership, but if ownership rights are unclear, this could cause problems in dealing with development proposals. An up-to-date record of ownership of all such areas would be of value to both KPC and TPM.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 6** - Further provision for outdoor seating, footpaths and additional litter bins.

**Explanation:** specifically requested by residents in the Community Survey carried out.

**Community Aspiration – KTCA 7** – to establish an additional play area, together with suitable planting and management to encourage wildlife.

**Explanation:** to provide further play facilities in Ketton where suitable land exists.

## Section C. Access in and around the parishes

(See also Neighbourhood Plan policy KT 20 on Public Rights of Way)

Some ancient public footpaths have been diverted or are not well-managed or signed. Most public footpaths do not provide off-road, circular walks.

Popular, well-trodden footpaths (used for over 20 years) are not able to be adopted as Permissive Footpaths due to much of the area covered by Section 31 Designations set up by landowners not permitting the creation of Permissive Footpaths. Moreover the current Ketton / Tinwell cycle route (which give access to facilities in Stamford) is dangerous owing to poor maintenance and its proximity to fast traffic.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 8** – *Improve the maintenance of existing pedestrian routes and where possible make them wheelchair/pushchair-friendly. Adapt footpaths and create segregated paths for walking and cycling. Interconnect existing paths around the villages.*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 9** – *Introduce a new footpath/cycleway between Ketton and Tinwell and onward to Stamford, and a footbridge over the Welland adjacent to the Collyweston Rd bridge.*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 10** - *Create cycle routes through adjacent parishes for safer cycling including routes to Rutland Water, Peterborough etc*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 11** - *KPC and TPM to work with neighbouring parish councils to identify and implement a wider, more cohesive network of public access tracks.*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 12** - *In conjunction with the County Council, investigate opportunities to extend and improve routes to increase pedestrian and cycle connectivity into surrounding countryside and to provide better connectivity to Stamford, subject to the wildlife and landscape value of roadside verges and the surrounding countryside being maintained and if possible, improved.*

**Explanation:** While the number of respondents who use the footpaths and bridleways that radiate from our villages on a regular basis was high at over 80%, the number of people who use the cycleway between Ketton and Tinwell was low. Many respondents commented that there were no safe traffic-free walking and cycling routes to local amenities and leisure centres (principally Stamford and Rutland Water) to encourage these activities as a travel option.

The above Community Aspirations seek to improve these situations via work by KPC and TPM with RCC.

#### Section D. Traffic and Transport Issues

##### Traffic Volume and road safety

**Community Aspiration KTCA 13** - *The relevant County authorities to clarify their proposals to mitigate the additional pressure of the increasing traffic flow including that arising from development both within and around the Plan area, as described in the Plan and in part 1 of the Evidence Document.*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 14** - *Walking/Cycling access routes to local facilities, green spaces and Public Rights Of Way are provided to reduce the need for car use.*

**Community Aspiration KTCA 15** - Replacing/diverting rights of way that are impacted, and enhancing them to make them more accessible to everyone in the community.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 16** - Traffic management solutions to restrict/discourage speeding along the following roads:

- Ketton - Luffenham Road (A6121); Empingham Road; Stamford Road (A6121);
- Tinwell – Casterton Lane; Main Street (A6121)

**Community Aspiration KTCA 17** - Creating safer pavements adjacent to the Ketton village school

**Community Aspiration KTCA 18** - A safe pedestrian crossing for the A6121 in Tinwell.

**Explanation:** Traffic levels in the Plan area are increasing – see Plan Section 3 and Evidence Document Part 1 section 4. The above Community Aspirations seek to mitigate the negative impacts of increased traffic flows on pollution levels, and to improve community access and road safety across the parishes.

### **Parking**

Parking was identified as a common concern amongst residents in Ketton.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 19** – further work required with Ketton School to resolve term-time parking

**Community Aspiration KTCA 20** - work with RCC on the management of traffic flows from construction.



**Explanation:** Whilst Ketton Parish Council has been working on solutions, the proposed new developments within the village will potentially add to this issue. This increase, when combined with limited and over-subscribed parking provision, may compromise road safety.

### **Public Transport**

Whilst currently the impact of COVID-19 on the use and thus the long-term future of public transport is a key strategic issue for the country, public transport still has an important role to play in community life, both in terms of tackling climate change and supporting more sustainable lifestyles, as well as ensuring access to services for many residents, especially in rural areas, without access to their own transport.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 21** - *A more frequent service, improvement in buses, with better connections / links with other bus / train services*

**Explanation:** Ketton and Tinwell are served by the number 12 bus service which operates between Stamford and Uppingham; it runs 2-hourly between 7.45am and 18.15pm Monday to Saturday. In addition, the on-demand Call Connect service also supports the villages and is available between 7am-7pm, Monday-Friday, and 7.30am-6.30pm on Saturdays. Taxis are also available for hire, the closest being based in Stamford.

The level of use of these public transport services is very low and Survey respondents gave a number of proposals to make their use more appealing. These have resulted in the above Community Aspiration.

## Section E. Infrastructure and Amenities

**Community Aspiration KTCA 22** – KPC and TPM to support action by RCC to facilitate better local access to doctors' surgeries and dispensing facilities, and to maximise health care provision, including access to hospital and ambulance services, particularly in view of the additional pressures of new development.

**Explanation:** The closure of the local surgery in Ketton/Geeston is a cause for concern amongst residents. In this context it is also important to note the response to the Neighbourhood Plan consultation from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups (NHS) who stated: *“it is important to note that an increase in the number of new residents in any area will have a direct impact upon local NHS services whether that is primary, hospital or community care. Local primary care services are already under high demand and therefore any additional demand from housing developments will require developer contribution to mitigate this”* (See also policy KT 15).

**Community Aspiration KTCA 23** - KPC/TPM to work with RCC to ensure that the provision of important infrastructure and amenities serving the Plan area, including water and sewerage services, are sufficient to meet the cumulative demand of new development.

**Explanation:** Plan policy KT 15 is aimed at ensuring essential local infrastructure keeps pace with new development. This Community Aspiration points to the importance of partnership working with RCC, to deal with both the demands of new development in the Plan area and also the impacts on the Plan area of development outside the Plan area boundaries.

## Section F. Access to facilities

For context, see Neighbourhood Plan policies KT 25 and KT 26 regarding community assets.

**Community Aspiration KTCA 24** - work to develop a register of Listed Assets under Community Right to Bid legislation.

**Explanation:** to enable community assets to be preserved where feasible. The Community Right to Bid allows communities and parish councils to nominate buildings or land for listing by the local authority as an asset of community value.

An asset can be listed if its principal use furthers (or has recently furthered) their community's social well-being or social interests (which include cultural, sporting or recreational interests) and is likely to do so in the future. When a listed asset comes to be sold, a moratorium on the sale (of up to six months) may be invoked, providing local community groups with a better chance to raise finance, develop a business and to make a bid to buy the asset on the open market.

## **SECTION 7 - IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW**

This section outlines the approach to the implementation, monitoring and review of the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan, including:

- working in partnership;
- monitoring/review;
- funding mechanisms; and
- priority projects.

### **Partnership working**

The approach will be that new development, which is in other ways appropriate and acceptable with reference to the Development Plan, should be supported by the timely delivery of the infrastructure, services and facilities necessary to provide a vital and viable community, with the highest possible quality of life for residents.

KPC and TPM are both committed to Localism and locally-informed influence over planning decisions, building upon an excellent track record in engaging in planning decisions. They will work:

- reactively through consultation; and
- proactively through promoting the policies of this Plan and by delivering related projects for the local community.

It is recognised that partnership working is needed for the potential of the Neighbourhood Plan to be realised.

In particular, landowners and developers are encouraged to engage both with residents and also KPC or TPM as appropriate at the earliest possible stages in development, including pre-application enquiries and discussions.

In particular, it is of vital importance that new development does not lead to flooding or pollution problems. RCC, the Environment Agency and Anglian Water will be key partners in this.

The planning, design and delivery of new development will need to take account of:

- i. flood risk management;
- ii. water quality and water resources;
- iii. waste management;
- iv. land contamination and soil quality;
- v. environmental permitting and other regulation.

## Monitoring and Review

### *The ongoing process*

The adopted Neighbourhood Plan will be monitored by the Local Planning Authority (RCC), and by Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting.

The policies in this Plan will be implemented by Rutland County Council as part of their development management process. Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting will also be actively involved, using the Neighbourhood Plan to frame representations on planning applications and, where appropriate, as part of the pre-application process.

This Plan provides a 'direction of travel' through its Vision, Objectives, Policies and Community Aspirations. Flexibility may be needed as new challenges and opportunities emerge and it is intended to review the Plan periodically (e.g. every 5 years), in line with the Neighbourhood Planning Act (2017). That review would be based on the following elements which will be considered in periodic monitoring reports:

- a) public and private sector investment in the parishes, where securing the right type and nature of investment through adaptations and new development will be crucial;
- b) the statutory planning process, and in particular how the Plan is used to determine local planning applications;
- c) the state of public services (and community assets), together with other measures to support local services for the vitality and viability of the parishes;
- d) engagement in the preparation of the new RCC Local Plan.

It is expected that the County Council will support the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan by providing dedicated data for the Plan Area.

The views of RCC, as the Local Planning Authority, will be sought on these matters.

Monitoring reports might conclude that a partial or comprehensive review of the Neighbourhood Plan is necessary at any time and accordingly trigger that process. In any event, and as noted above, KPC/TPM will need to reconsider the Plan with a view to determining any necessary changes after five years or so.

An annual monitoring report on the Neighbourhood Plan will be produced using a table listing each of the Neighbourhood Plan Policies, Proposal and Projects, as indicated below.

| <b>NP Policy</b>            | <b>Usage</b>     | <b>Decision in accordance</b> | <b>Decision against</b> | <b>Commentary</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| KT 1                        |                  |                               |                         |                   |
| KT 2 etc.                   |                  |                               |                         |                   |
| <b>Community Aspiration</b> | <b>Completed</b> | <b>In progress</b>            | <b>Not yet started</b>  | <b>Commentary</b> |
| KTCA 1                      |                  |                               |                         |                   |
| KTCA 2 etc.                 |                  |                               |                         |                   |
| <b>Priority project</b>     | <b>Completed</b> | <b>In progress</b>            | <b>Not yet started</b>  | <b>Commentary</b> |
| PP1                         |                  |                               |                         |                   |
| PP2 etc.                    |                  |                               |                         |                   |

The report will also include a listing of all planning applications in the Neighbourhood Plan Area and the decisions made on them together with a schedule of approved development for new housing, from conversions and single plots to larger sites. A narrative section will describe the extent to which the Neighbourhood Plan has been successful in influencing planning and development decisions. The outcome of, and consistency with, pre-application discussions will also be considered

In addition, the progress on achieving the Community Aspirations, including partnership, project work and funding will be considered. Amongst others, Natural England,

Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust and other land-based organisations and landowners are likely to be important partners in nature conservation policies and projects.

### ***RCC Local Plan review***

In accordance with the regulations, the Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to be in General Conformity with the current (RCC) Development Plan. However, KPC/TPM will pay particular attention to the review of the Local Plan, which at the time of writing is in its early stages.

The eventual adoption of that document will be a key element in the assessment of the need or otherwise for a review of the Neighbourhood Plan. In this context, KPC/TPM will assess the need for a 'Made' Neighbourhood Plan to be reviewed within six months of the adoption of the review of the Local Plan.

### **Funding Mechanisms**

KPC or TPM as appropriate will direct funding from Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts toward Neighbourhood Plan-related projects and other local priorities which are identified, as set out in a three-year action programme which will be reviewed annually. Under current arrangements, a Parish Council with a "Made" Neighbourhood Plan in place can receive 25% of the CIL generated by development,

KPC and TPM will engage with RCC on the production of its CIL-related Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP), to ensure that wider CIL priorities reflect the needs of Ketton and Tinwell.

Where necessary, direct investment and/or other financial contributions will also be sought from developers, service providers and utilities to address other needs and opportunities arising from proposed development.

In addition, KPC/TPM will seek to influence budget decisions by RCC, including on transport and other infrastructure investment. Work will also be undertaken with other organisations on funding bids to help fulfil Neighbourhood Plan aspirations, including sources such as the National Lottery's Heritage Fund and Community Fund, central Government, and Local Enterprise Partnership programmes.

**Local Priority Projects (to be confirmed)**

The list of infrastructure projects below will reflect local priorities. This should inform the negotiation of Section 106 agreements and priorities attached to relevant spending programmes and external funding bids, for the following areas:

- *Local heritage;*
- *Infrastructure and community facilities;*
- *Countryside management, nature conservation and access to the countryside;*
- *Local Green Infrastructure Corridors*

Consideration will also be given to projects from other plans, strategies and projects prepared by KPC/TPM or other partners which relate to local aspirations.

**Priority Projects**

|                |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>PP1</b>     |  |  |  |  |
| <b>PP2 etc</b> |  |  |  |  |



## SECTION 8 – APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 – Glossary of terms used in the Plan

**Affordable Housing:**

Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential workers.)

**Biodiversity:**

The biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals.

**Brownfield Sites:**

**(Previously Developed Land)**

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings: land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures: land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments: and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):**

The Community Infrastructure Levy is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area. It is an important tool for local authorities to use to help them deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area.

**Conservation Area:**

An area valued for its special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Areas are designated by the Local Planning Authority. Designation provides the Local Authority with extra powers to control works and demolition of buildings to protect or improve the character or appearance of the area.

**Core Strategy Development Plan Document:**

This document sets the strategic planning framework and policies to guide development within the area.

**Developer Contributions:**

Contributions made by a developer to remedy the impact of development, either by paying money for work to be carried out or services to be provided, or by directly providing facilities or works either on- or off-site.

**Development Plan:**

Adopted Local Plans and “made” Neighbourhood Plans which collectively set out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in an area.

**Evidence Document:**

The information and data gathered to justify the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan. It includes consultation responses and the findings of technical studies.

**Geodiversity:**

Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, natural processes, landforms and soils that underlie and determine the character of a landscape and environment.

**Green Infrastructure (GI):**

A network of multi-functional green space which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality-of-life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

**Greenfield Land:**

Greenfield land is land which has not previously been developed, including land in agriculture or forestry use and land in built-up areas used for outdoor sport and recreation (including public and private open space and allotments) and garden land.

**Habitats Regulations:**

Habitats Regulations are the successor regulations to European Union legislation to ensure the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.

**Infill Development:**

Infill development involves the filling of a small gap in an otherwise built-up frontage; proposals usually consist of dwellings which front directly onto an existing road.

Residential infilling is defined as an individual development of up to 2 dwellings within a gap in an otherwise built-up frontage to an existing road, provided that it is not sufficiently large to accommodate up to 2 dwellings on similar curtilages to those adjoining; or the redevelopment or sub-division of an existing residential curtilage; or the conversion or redevelopment of a non-residential building where this would not result in a loss of local employment. In very exceptional circumstances a small-scale development may be permitted where this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a brownfield site bringing positive overall benefit to the village.

**Listed Buildings:**

Buildings of special architectural or historic interest. They are graded I, II\* and II, with grade I being the most important.

**Local Green Space:**

A designation to apply special protection to a green area of particular importance to the local community, using criteria in the NPPF (2021) and NPPG.

**Local Plan:**

The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority. Local Plans set out a vision and a framework for future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities for housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure, as well as the basis for safeguarding the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good design. They are a critical tool in guiding decisions about individual development proposals, as Local Plans (together with neighbourhood plans) are the starting point for considering whether planning applications can be approved.

**Local Wildlife Site:**

A locally designated site of nature conservation importance.

**Localism Act 2011:**

The Act which enables the Parish Council or other Qualifying Body to prepare the Neighbourhood Plan.

**Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies:**

This provides the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for minerals developed for the period to 2026 and the key policy framework for minerals development control, together with a monitoring framework.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):**

The main document that sets out the Government's planning policies and how these are expected to be applied. This Neighbourhood Plan references the 2021 version of the NPPF.

**National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG):**

The document that sets out government guidance to support the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework.

**Plan Area:**

The Plan area is the geographical area to be covered by the Neighbourhood Plan. It consists of the parishes of Ketton and Tinwell.

**Public Right of Way (ProW):**

A public right of way is a right by which the public can pass along linear routes over land at all times. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public have a legal right to cross that land along a specific route.

**Rural Exception Site:**

A small site used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion; for example, where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

**Scheduled Monument:**

A nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

**Sheltered Accommodation:**

Sheltered housing is for people who are normally able to live quite independently, but need occasional help and support. Often sheltered housing will have a warden who can be called in an emergency.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest:**

A site that is statutorily protected for its nature conservation and/or geological value.

**Social Housing:**

Social housing consists of houses or apartments that are made available to people on low incomes or with particular needs, to be rented at a low cost

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):**

A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of a Neighbourhood Plan where policies are likely to have significant effect on the environment.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS):**

SuDS are designed to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges. They seek to manage rainfall by replicating natural drainage systems.

## APPENDIX 2 – The Evidence Document

The research and analysis carried out to support the Vision, Objectives, Policies and Community Aspirations in the Plan are collectively presented in the Evidence Document, which is itself in two parts:

### **Part 1: Background information and analysis**

This part of the Evidence Document covers data providing additional information, research and analysis to support the Vision, Objectives, Policies and Community Aspirations in the Plan, including:

- housing policy background
- planning history
- population and housing
- employment data
- traffic flows
- flood risk and capacity of infrastructure
- the historic environment and listed buildings
- local housing design features
- landscape and environment
- biodiversity (including green infrastructure corridors)
- Green and other Open Spaces, including important frontages
- reference to third-party research re. nature and health and well-being

### **Part 2: Important Views**

This part of the Evidence Document sets out the rationale and methodology for the selection of the Important Views covered by Policy KT 2, including related maps.

It also includes a photograph for each view, together with a description of the key features which make the view 'important', including local heritage, landscape character, biodiversity value, and public access and amenity.

A separate document, the **Consultation Statement**, also forms part of this Neighbourhood Plan, and gives details of how consultation on the Plan has been carried out.

## **APPENDIX 3 – Composition of the Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, and other key individuals**

The following is a list of the people, all volunteers, who have been part of the Steering Group for the Plan throughout:

- Ann Tomlinson (Ketton) – Chair
- Graham Layne (Ketton) - Treasurer
- Mary Cade (Ketton) - Joint Secretary
- John Tomlinson (Ketton) – Joint Secretary
- Fiona Blackburn (Ketton)
- Adam Cade (Ketton)
- David Jarvis (Tinwell)

Other individuals who have provided support during the period were:

- John Burke (Tinwell)
- Jodie Knowles (Ketton)
- David Naylor (Ketton) - until his death in December 2019
- Sarah Weaving (Ketton)

The Steering Group would also like to express their appreciation for the help and support provided by: Sarah Ayling, Clerk to Ketton Parish Council; Clive Keble, of Clive Keble Consulting; Andy Bullimore (Ketton) for printing services; and our local Ward councillors.

This page is intentionally left blank



**KETTON AND TINWELL  
JOINT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN  
2021 – 2041  
REGULATION 16 SUBMISSION  
SEPTEMBER 2022**



**BASIC CONDITIONS STATEMENT**

**The Neighbourhood Plan is required to fulfil the following conditions:**

- 1. Must have appropriate regard for national policies and guidance issued by Secretary of State*
- 2. Must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*
- 3. Must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the Local Plan for the area*
- 4. Does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU Obligations*
- 5. The prescribed conditions are met and have been complied with in relation to the Neighbourhood Plan Proposal*

| <b>CONTENTS</b>  | <b>PAGES</b>    |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>1. About the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan</b>                  | <b>4 -5</b>     |
| <b>The Basic Conditions</b>  | <b>6 -17</b>    |
| <b>2. Have Appropriate Regard to National Policy</b>                             | <b>6 – 11</b>   |
| Table 1: Neighbourhood Plan: Vision and Objectives, and conformity with the NPPF | <b>(6 – 8)</b>  |
| Table 2: Neighbourhood Plan Policies and conformity with the NPPF                | <b>(9 – 11)</b> |
| <b>3. Contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development</b>             | <b>12</b>       |
| <b>4. General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy</b>                         | <b>13 - 16</b>  |
| Table 3: Neighbourhood Plan Policies and conformity with the Rutland Local Plan  |                 |
| <b>5. Compatibility with EU or equivalent Obligations (inc. SEA Screening)</b>   | <b>17</b>       |
| <b>6. Conclusion</b>   | <b>18</b>       |

## 1. About the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan

1.1 This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan (NP). Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires that Neighbourhood (Development) Plans must meet the following basic conditions:

- the Draft NP must have appropriate regard to national policies and advice contained in the National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 (NPPF);
- the Draft NP must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- the Draft NP must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the area of the local planning authority, in this case the Rutland Core Strategy (2011) and the Site Allocations & Policies DPD (2014);
- the Draft NP must meet the relevant EU obligations; and
- prescribed conditions are met and prescribed matters have been complied with.

1.2 The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan is being submitted by Ketton Parish Council (KPC) and Tinwell Parish Meeting (TPM). It covers the whole area of both parishes, and the map in Figure 1 below shows the extent of the Neighbourhood Area and Plan boundary. The proposed Neighbourhood Plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area and there are no other Neighbourhood Development Plans in place within the Neighbourhood Area.

1.3 In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) 2012, an application for designation was submitted to Rutland County Council (RCC) in early June 2018. This was published for a statutory public consultation between 18th June and 30th July 2018, to allow comments to be made.

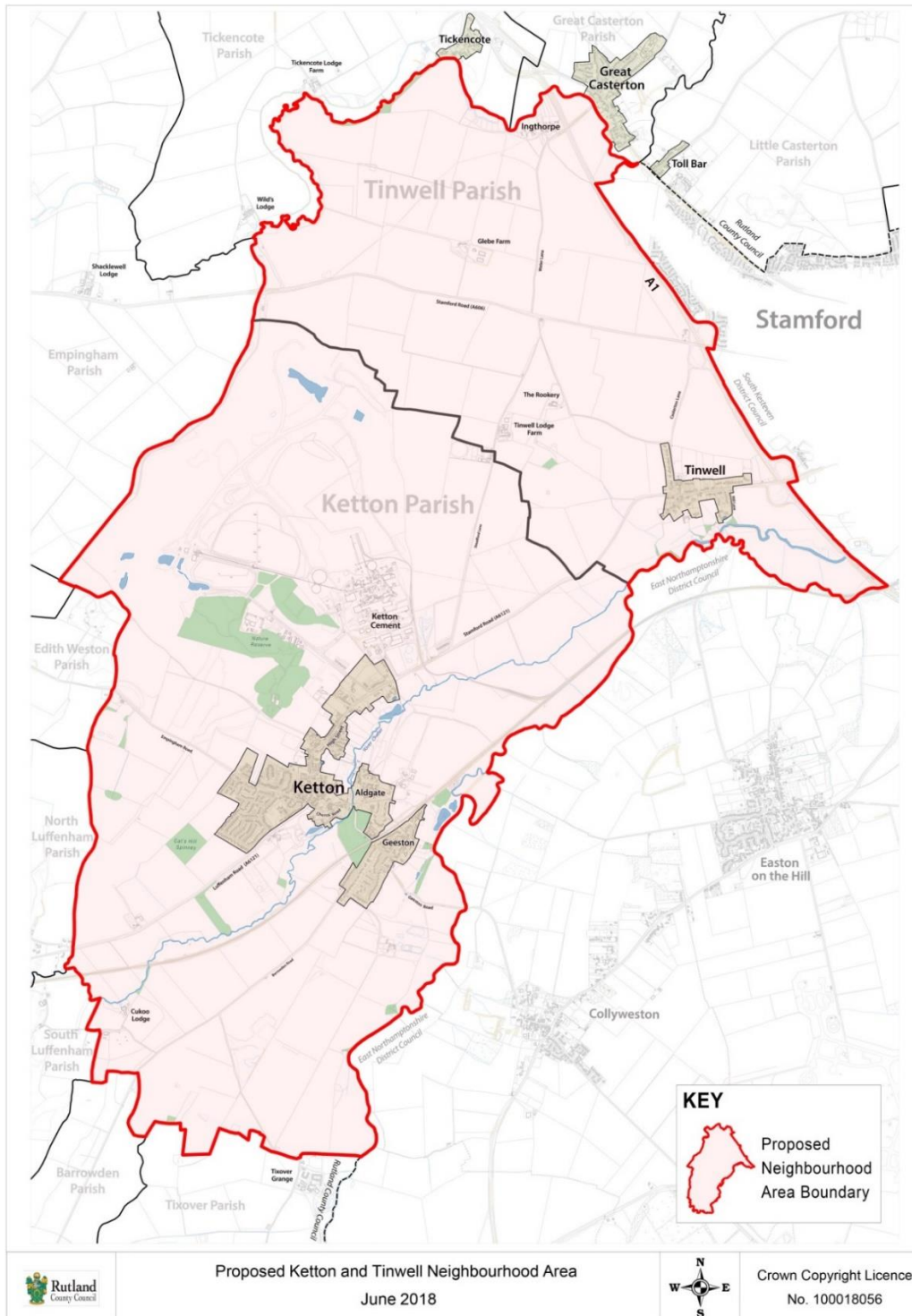
1.4 The application was approved by RCC on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and the Neighbourhood Plan Area is shown in Figure 1. Information on the designation can be found in the Designation Statement on Rutland County Council's webpage: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/neighbourhood-planning/ketton-and-tinwell-neighbourhood-plan/>

1.5 The Draft Ketton and Tinwell Joint NP was made available for consultation for just over six weeks (in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations) from Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022 to Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Amendments have been made to the Neighbourhood Plan based on the comments received and these are summarised in the (separate) Consultation Statement.

1.6 The Plan proposal relates to planning matters (the use and development of land) and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) 2012.

1.7 The Ketton and Tinwell Joint NP will cover the period 2021 until 2041. It does not deal with County Matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure, or any other matters set out in Section 61(k) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

**Figure 1: Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Area**



## 2. Have Appropriate Regard to National Policy

2.1 A revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2021. The NPPF provides a framework within which local communities can produce Neighbourhood Development Plans for their area and sets out how planning should help achieve sustainable development.

2.2 Sections 12-37 of the NPPF refer to Local and Neighbourhood Plans and requires them to have regard to the policies in the NPPF and to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. The Localism Act explains that this is the ‘adopted Development Plan’.

2.3 This section demonstrates that the Ketton and Tinwell Joint NP has had regard to the relevant sections of the NPPF. The Neighbourhood Plan sets out a Vision, 11 Issues/Objectives, 26 formal Planning Policies and a number of associated community aspirations. The latter are, however, informal and are not considered in this Basic Conditions Statement.

### ***Vision, Issues and Objectives***

2.4 The Vision and the Issues/Objectives are summarised in Table 1 below, alongside the NPPF paragraphs that they relate to, thus demonstrating regard for the NPPF.

**Table 1: Neighbourhood Plan Vision, Issues and Objectives - conformity with the NPPF**

| Neighbourhood Plan  |  | NPPF (Paragraph Numbers)   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Vision</b> (NP p 48)<br/>A friendly, attractive and safe community where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development is small-scale, in keeping with local character, and meeting the aspirations of the full spectrum of residents;</li> <li>• housing, infrastructure and employment opportunities are adaptable and sustainable;</li> <li>• the local landscape and the village green spaces within it, together with their associated nature and biodiversity, are protected and enhanced, with public access improved; and</li> <li>• we work together to safeguard all we value, both now and in the future, about our local area.</li> </ul> |  | <p>All, but in particular:<br/>8 on achieving the three principles of achieving sustainable development.<br/>28, 29 and 30 on Non-Strategic Policies and Neighbourhood Planning.</p> |

| <b>Issues (NP pp 50/51)</b>  | <b>Objectives (NP pp 50/51)</b>   | <b>NPPF (Paragraph Numbers)</b>  |
|--|---|--|
| Land use should follow principles of sustainable development and ensure community engagement and consultation.   | Any development in the Plan Area is sustainable, protects characteristics most valued by residents, and the community has a timely say in any proposals.  | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>29 on Neighbourhood Planning.<br>16(c) Engagement and consultation.   |
| Development should have no overall adverse impacts on the natural environment, and planning control needs to incorporate measures to protect and enhance biodiversity and nature for the health and well-being of all. | Both new development and our community life as a whole respect and protect local green spaces, the surrounding countryside, the landscape character, and the natural environment with its related biodiversity.   | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.<br>126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.   |
| The community gets the right size and type of new homes.   | New development should aim to deal with demonstrable demographic aims and aspirations so that new housing is sufficiently varied in terms of type and size to suit the requirements of local people of all ages, allowing them to continue to live in Ketton and Tinwell. | 62 and 63 the size, type and tenure of housing needed and affordable housing.  |
| Development needs to be in the right place.  | Location of development sites must be compatible with measures aimed at preserving the landscape character and rural nature of the area, the local heritage, and the shared amenity value to all residents.   | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic Environment<br>174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. |
| The design of any development needs to be right for the character of the local area.   | All development needs to be of a high-quality design that respects local distinctiveness and protects and enhances the historic character and rural setting of the villages and their Conservation Areas.   | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic Environment   |
| New development needs to be fit for the future, sustainable, appropriate to the community it serves, and promoting health and well-being.  | New developments constructed so as to promote sustainable living and a healthy community. Overall design takes account of the requirements of different types of residents.   | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.  |
| New development needs to be accompanied by adequate  | Infrastructure and utilities are at a scale which is adequate for the   | 153 to 158 Planning for climate change   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| provision for essential infrastructure and services so as to ensure it creates no detriment to the community as a whole.                    | needs of the whole community and are not prejudiced by the additional demands of new development.  | 159 Planning and Flood Risk   |
| Our transport infrastructure should adapt to the needs and wishes of the whole community, and should help encourage a sustainable lifestyle | A community better connected by road, river and footpath. More speed control and off-road parking for more pleasant and safe means of travel, walking and cycling.     | 104 to 113 Promoting Sustainable Transport  |
| Community facilities and access to them need to be adequate for the community as a whole  | Safeguarding and enhancing the provision of local leisure activities and community facilities, to support all age groups and sustain a vibrant and friendly community. | 92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.                                       |
| Within the overall planning context, how we can assist support for local businesses and employment opportunities                            | Supporting increased moves to homeworking. Promote measures to ensure facilities for small businesses are adequate for their needs.                                    | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>84 and 85 Supporting a prosperous rural economy. |
| Ensuring major development and/or strategic activities can be addressed without harm to the community.                                      | Undertakings on the nature of quarried land restoration/buffers to A1 development and Stamford overspill/impact of development on infrastructure                       | 20 to 22 Strategic policies.<br>211(e) ....sustainable use of minerals (restoration).   |



## Formal Planning Policies

2.5 Each of the Planning Policies (KT1 to KT26) has been considered in relation to the relevant sections of the NPPF as summarised in Table 2 below. This shows that the Neighbourhood Plan properly reflects national guidance as set out in the NPPF, thereby satisfying the Basic Conditions.

**Table 2: Planning Policies - conformity with the NPPF**

| Neighbourhood Plan Policy   | NPPF Paragraphs   | Conformity   |
|---|---|--|
| <i>A. Our Community</i>   |   |  |
| Policy KT1: Overall Sustainable Development and Localism Principles | All, but in particular:<br>8 on achieving the three principles of achieving sustainable development.<br>28, 29 and 30 on Non-Strategic Policies and Neighbourhood Planning. | Achieves sustainable development.<br>Neighbourhood Plans and strategic policies. |
| <i>B. Our Environment</i>   |   |  |
| Policy KT 2: Landscape character and important views                | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.<br>126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.  | Well-designed places.<br>Conserves and enhances natural environment.             |
| Policy KT 3: Trees, hedges and watercourses                         | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  | Conserves and enhances the natural environment.                                  |
| Policy KT 4: Local Green Infrastructure Corridors                   | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  | Conserves and enhances the natural environment.                                  |
| <i>C. Our Heritage</i>  |   |  |
| Policy KT 5: Designated Heritage Assets in/around Ketton            | 189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment  | Protects heritage assets   |
| Policy KT 6: Designated Heritage Assets in/around Tinwell           | 189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment  | Protects heritage assets   |
| Policy KT 7: Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites          | 189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment  | Protects heritage assets   |
| <i>D. Open Spaces</i>   |   |  |
| Policy KT 8: Existing open space and recreation facilities          | 92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.   | Protects facilities and enables recreation                                       |
| Policy KT 9: Open space provision within new housing                | 92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.   | Increases spaces for recreation  |
| Policy KT 10: Proposed Local Green Spaces                           | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  | Meets the criteria for LGS designation (Paras. 101 to 103)                       |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | 189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<br>92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.   |   |
| Policy KT 11: Other Important Open Spaces                             | 174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.<br>189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<br>92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities. | Protects locally important open spaces  |
| Policy KT 12: Allotments  | 92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.   | Improves local infrastructure   |
| <i>E. Our Housing</i>   |   |   |
| Policy KT 13: Location & scale of new housing (Ketton)                | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<br>174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.        | Enables locally-supported development of an appropriate scale and location to meet housing needs. |
| Policy KT 14: Location & scale of new housing (Tinwell)               | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<br>174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.        | Enables locally-supported development of an appropriate scale and location to meet housing needs. |
| Policy KT 15: Infrastructure requirements associated with new housing | 153 to 158 Planning for climate change<br>159 Planning and Flood Risk   | Ensures infrastructure can accommodate development.   |
| Policy KT 16: Design requirements for new housing                     | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.  | Ensures that design relates to local character  |
| Policy KT 17: Housing mix for new developments                        | 62 & 63 the size, type and tenure of housing needed and affordable housing.   | To meet a range of housing needs/demand   |
| Policy KT 18: Extensions and conversions                              | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.  | Ensures that design relates to local character  |
| Policy KT 19: Commercial development, inc. agricultural               | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>84 and 85 Supporting a prosperous rural economy  | Support local business taking into account design interests                                       |
| <i>F. Travel and Active Transport</i>                                 |   |   |
| Policy KT 20: Rights of Way   | 104 to 113 Promoting Sustainable Transport  | Enables local recreation  |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Policy KT 21: Impact of A1 (Trunk Road) development     | 189 to 208 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment<br>174 to 182 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. | Enable improvement but taking account of local environment and landscape |
| <i>G. Employment and Business</i>                       |  |  |
| Policy KT 22: Encouraging new businesses                | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>84 and 85 Supporting a prosperous rural economy.                                      | Enabling appropriate local business development                          |
| Policy KT 23: Working from home                         | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>84 and 85 Supporting a prosperous rural economy.                                      | Supports sustainable living/development                                  |
| Policy KT 24: Fibre Broadband                           | 8 Achieving Sustainable Development<br>84 and 85 Supporting a prosperous rural economy.                                      | Supports business development and education                              |
| <i>H. Services and Facilities</i>                       |  |  |
| Policy KT 25: The protection of community facilities    | 92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.  | Protecting locally important facilities                                  |
| Policy KT 26: The provision of new community facilities | 126 to 136 Achieving well-designed places.<br>92 to 103 Promoting healthy and safe communities.                              | Ensures that improved facilities are provided alongside new development. |

### **3. Contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development**

3.1 The NPPF has a presumption in favour of sustainable development i.e. ensuring a better life for residents and making the quality of life better for future generations. The NP supports the NPPF in enabling positive sustainable growth in the villages, at the same time as protecting the heritage, landscape and community qualities which are valued by local people.

3.2 The NP will ensure economic, environmental and social progression for future generations. It has been prepared with a central understanding that the key areas it addresses (the environment, the economy, and the community) are all closely linked. The policies aim to facilitate change whilst protecting what is highly valued in the community.

3.3 Tables 1 and 2 above and Table 3 below show how provision for sustainable development forms an integral part of the Vision, Objectives and Planning Policies within this NP.

## 4. General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy

4.1 The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared with advice from the planning officers of Rutland County Council. This has ensured that the process of developing the policies for the Plan has been scrutinised in terms of conformity with strategic policies. The Development Plan comprises three documents.

- The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (adopted 2011);
- The Site Allocations and Policies DPD (adopted 2014); and
- The Minerals Core Strategy & Development Control Policies DPD (adopted 2010)

Table 3 shows how the Ketton and Tinwell Joint NP is in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations and Policies DPDs. In accordance with the Regulations, the Neighbourhood Plan does not contain policies on minerals. Consequently, the Minerals Core Strategy & Development Control Policies DPD is not included in the table.

**Table 3: Neighbourhood Plan Policies - conformity with the Development Plan**

| Neighbourhood Plan Policy   | Core Strategy   | Site Allocations & Policies DPD                      | Conformity   |
|---|---|--|--|
| <i>A. Our Community</i>   |   |  |  |
| Policy KT1: Overall Sustainable Development and Localism Principles | CS1 Sustainable development principles                              | SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development | Promotes principles of sustainable building and development.               |
| <i>B. Our Environment</i>   |   |  |  |
| Policy KT 2: Landscape character and important views                | CS4 - Location of development<br>CS21 - The natural environment     | SP23 Landscape character in the countryside          | New development to respect landscape character (adding local/NP criteria). |
| Policy KT 3: Trees, hedges and watercourses                         | CS21 - The natural environment                                      | SP19 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation      | Protects locally important features.                                       |
| Policy KT 4: Local Green Infrastructure Corridors                   | CS21 - The natural environment<br>CS23 - Green infrastructure, open | SP19 Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation      | Protects locally important features and encourages habitat connectivity.   |

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
|   | space, sport & recreation   |   |  |
| <i>C. Our Heritage</i>  |   |   |  |
| Policy KT 5: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton      | CS22 - The historic and cultural environment  | SP20 The historic environment   | Protects important features/assets.  |
| Policy KT 6: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell     | CS22 - The historic and cultural environment  | SP20 The historic environment   | Protects important features/assets.  |
| Policy KT 7: Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites        | CS22 - The historic and cultural environment  | SP20 The historic environment   | Protects important features/assets.  |
| <i>D. Open Spaces</i>   |   |   |  |
| Policy KT 8: Existing open space and recreation facilities        | CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport & recreation                                   | N/A   | Protects existing green infrastructure, open spaces and facilities.                |
| Policy KT 9: Open space provision within new housing developments | CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport & recreation                                   | SP22 Provision of new open space  | Ensures that development includes new facilities/spaces.                           |
| Policy KT 10: Proposed Local Green Spaces                         | CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport & recreation<br>CS21 - The natural environment | SP21 Important open space and frontages                                       | Identifies and protects important community open spaces, subject to fit with NPPF. |
| Policy KT 11: Other Important Open Spaces                         | CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport & recreation<br>CS21 - The natural environment | SP21 Important open space and frontages                                       | Identifies and protects open areas, with landowner agreement                       |
| Policy KT 12: Allotments  | CS23 - Green infrastructure, open space, sport & recreation                                   | SP22 Provision of new open space  | Support local provision to meet local demand                                       |
| <i>E. Our Housing</i>   |   |   |  |
| Policy KT 13: Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)          | CS2 - The spatial strategy<br>CS3 - The Settlement Hierarchy<br>CS4 - Location of development | SP5 Built development in the towns and villages<br>SP6 Housing in countryside | Enables new housing, of an appropriate scale, balanced against constraints.        |

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Policy KT 14: Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)    | CS2 - The spatial strategy<br>CS3 - The Settlement Hierarchy<br>CS4 - Location of development | SP5 Built development in the towns and villages<br>SP6 Housing in countryside          | Enables very limited new housing, balanced against constraints.                     |
| Policy KT 15: Infrastructure requirements for new housing    | CS7 - Delivering socially inclusive communities<br>CS 8 - Developer contributions             | SP22 Provision of open space   | Ensures that local infrastructure can accommodate development                       |
| Policy KT 16: Design requirements for new housing            | CS19 - Promoting good design  | SP5 Built development in the towns and villages<br>SP15 Design and amenity             | Requires high quality sustainable design contributing to local character & amenity. |
| Policy KT 17: Housing mix for new developments               | CS10 - Housing density and mix  | SP9 Affordable housing   | Ensures a range of local needs are met  |
| Policy KT 18: Extensions and conversions                     | CS19 - Promoting good design  | SP15 Design and amenity  | Requires high quality sustainable design contributing to local character & amenity. |
| Policy KT 19: Commercial development, including agricultural | CS19 - Promoting good design  | SP13 Agriculture, horticulture, equine & forest development                            | Requires high quality sustainable design contributing to local character & amenity. |
| <i>F. Travel and Active Transport</i>                        |   |  |   |
| Policy KT 20: Rights of Way                                  | CS18 - Sustainable transport and accessibility  | N/A  | Protect and enhance walking, cycling and horse riding routes.                       |
| Policy KT 21: Impact of A1 (Trunk Road) development          | CS19 - Promoting good design  | N/A  | Requires high quality design taking account of local landscapes                     |
| <i>G. Employment and Business</i>                            |   |  |   |
| Policy KT 22: Encouraging new businesses                     | CS16 - The rural economy  | SP13 Agriculture, horticulture, equine & forest development<br>SP15 Design and amenity | Expansion & to ensure rural development is sustainable and respects its setting.    |

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Policy KT 23: Working from home                         | CS16 - The rural economy                        | SP15 Design and amenity                          | Supports sustainable living and village life                                |
| Policy KT 24: Fibre Broadband                           | CS16 - The rural economy                        | SP14 Telecommunications and high-speed broadband | Supports local businesses, education and social wellbeing                   |
| <i>H. Services and Facilities</i>                       |   |  |   |
| Policy KT 25: The protection of community facilities    | CS7 - Delivering socially inclusive communities | N/A  | Protects local facilities to support community wellbeing.                   |
| Policy KT 26: The provision of new community facilities | CS7 - Delivering socially inclusive communities | N/A  | Ensures that facilities are developed and improved to meet increased needs. |



## 5. Compatibility with EU Obligations and other Prescribed Conditions

5.1 Rutland County Council undertook a screening and has concluded that a Strategic Environmental Assessment was not required because the Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment (See Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report July 2022). The conclusion from the report is set out below and the full report is one of the documents submitted in support of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The following is an extract from that Report:

*“SEA Screening Outcome*

*3.3 On the basis of the assessments set out in Table 1 and 2, it is concluded that the KTNP will not have significant effects in relation to any of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and, therefore, does not need to be subject to SEA. The reasons for this are:*

- The KTNP supports the implementation of higher tier policies in the existing Rutland Local Plan;*
- The KTNP seeks to avoid or minimise negative environmental effects through the provision of guidance on issues which should be considered when making proposals within the Neighbourhood Area. It is, therefore, likely to have an indirect positive environmental effect by setting out how proposals can avoid adverse effects on a number of environmental factors; and*
- The Plan does not allocate land or buildings for specific new development.”*

5.2 The document was subject to a formal consultation with Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, and each of those organisations agreed with the conclusion reached by the County Council.

5.3 The Screening Report also considered the need (or not) for a Habitat Regulations Assessment. It was concluded that the Neighbourhood Plan is not in close enough proximity to any European designated nature sites to warrant an Appropriate Assessment under the EU Habitats Regulations. Again, the consultees agreed with that conclusion and consequently such an assessment has not been required by Rutland County Council.

5.4 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and complies with the Human Rights Act.

## **6. Conclusion**

6.1 It is the view of Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting that:

- the Neighbourhood Development Plan has shown that it meets the Basic Conditions as set out in Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- the Plan has given appropriate regard to the NPPF and will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- it is in general conformity with strategic policies contained in the Development Plan, and in particular the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (adopted 2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (adopted 2014); and
- it meets the relevant EU obligations.

**KETTON AND TINWELL  
JOINT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN  
REGULATION 16 SUBMISSION  
SEPTEMBER 2022**



**CONSULTATION STATEMENT**

| <b>Contents</b>   | <b>Page Nos.</b> |
|---|------------------|
| <b>1. Introduction and Overview</b>                                     | <b>3 - 10</b>    |
| <b>2. Legal Basis</b>   | <b>11</b>        |
| <b>3. Our Consultation Statement</b>                                    | <b>12</b>        |
| <b>4. Decision to produce a Neighbourhood Plan</b>                      | <b>13</b>        |
| <b>5. Approval of Designation</b>                                       | <b>13</b>        |
| <b>6. Explanatory Leaflet and Initial Community Contact</b>             | <b>14</b>        |
| <b>7. March 2019 Community Events</b>                                   | <b>15 – 17</b>   |
| <b>8. Community Survey</b>  | <b>18 – 34</b>   |
| <b>9. Initial external consultation</b>                                 | <b>35 – 46</b>   |
| <b>10. Regulation 14 Consultation</b>                                   | <b>47 – 104</b>  |
| <b>a. Process</b>   | <b>47 – 48</b>   |
| <b>b. Household responses</b>   | <b>48 – 49</b>   |
| <b>c. Outcomes of Regulation 14 external consultation</b>               | <b>50 – 104</b>  |
| <b>Appendix 1 - Text of Explanatory Leaflet</b>                         | <b>105 – 108</b> |
| <b>Appendix 2 – Communication with local businesses</b>                 | <b>109 – 116</b> |
| <b>Appendix 3 – Feedback from 2019 Community Events and Discussions</b> | <b>117 – 141</b> |
| <b>Appendix 4 – Text of Community Survey</b>                            | <b>142 – 148</b> |
| <b>Appendix 5 – Written comments to the Community Survey</b>            | <b>149 – 158</b> |
| <b>Appendix 6 - Text of Kids’ Questionnaire and feedback</b>            | <b>159 – 164</b> |
| <b>Appendix 7 – Text of emails to external consultees 2021</b>          | <b>165</b>       |
| <b>Appendix 8 – Text of Regulation 14 Consultation booklet</b>          | <b>166 – 175</b> |
| <b>Appendix 9 – External consultees for Regulation 14 consultation</b>  | <b>176 – 179</b> |
| <b>Appendix 10 – Reg 14 Consultation: Residents’ written responses</b>  | <b>180 – 186</b> |

## **1. Introduction and Overview**

The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (JNPSG) has been committed in undertaking consistent, transparent, effective and inclusive periods of community consultation throughout the development of the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan - referred to hereafter as Neighbourhood Plan (NP) - and associated evidence base.

The Neighbourhood Plan Regulations require that, when an NP is submitted for examination, a statement should also be submitted setting out details of those consulted, how they were consulted, the main issues and concerns raised, and how these have been considered and where relevant addressed in the proposed NP.

This consultation statement sets out in detail the process followed, and the results of the various consultations, which have informed the development of the NP policies.

### **Overview of the Consultation Process**

This Consultation Statement outlines the stages which have led to the production of the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan in terms of consultation with residents, businesses in the parish, stakeholders and statutory consultees. In addition, this Statement provides a summary and, in some cases, detailed descriptions, of the numerous consultation events and other ways in which residents and stakeholders were able to influence the content of the Plan.

This Statement also sets out the results of these various consultation stages, thus indicating how the consultation undertaken has gone to shape the NP proposal.

The appendices to this Consultation Statement provide additional detail on the documents circulated at specific key point in the process, and the information obtained in the consultation process.

The main consultation stages for the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan, and described in this Statement, are set out in the table in Section 3 below.

### **Approach**

From the start of the NP process, the voices of all sectors of the community have been essential to the formulation of the NP's vision, objectives and detailed policies.

The JNPSG (see below) was clear that the ideas which would be included in the NP should have their roots in the views, feelings and aspirations of people within the Neighbourhood Plan Area. This point was emphasised continually in all parts of the overall consultation exercise.

In addition, the JNPSG was aware that it was important that the community could see clearly, as the NP process took shape, that the proposals within the Plan sprang from the views that they had expressed at various stages.

There are clear benefits to this approach, including:

- more focus on priorities identified by our community;
- influencing the provision and sustainability of local services and facilities;
- an enhanced sense of community empowerment;
- an improved local understanding of the planning process; and
- increased support for our Neighbourhood Plan through the sense of community ownership.

Consequently, from individual residents to community groups to local businesses, people from across our community have contributed to producing the NP. Moreover, the views of Statutory Agencies and other external stakeholders have been sought and reflected in the Plan proposal. Everyone who offered their opinions, ideas, arguments or hands-on help has contributed in some way to the final Plan.

### **The Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (the JNPSG)**

Throughout the NP process, the JNPSG has been made up of volunteers who are resident in the Plan Area. The members over the course of the production of the Plan are set out in Appendix 3 of the Neighbourhood Plan document.

The JNPSG received targeted support from officers at Rutland County Council (RCC) at various stages in the Plan process, and was also advised by an independent planning consultant and supported by the local councillors for the Plan Area. This advice and support has helped to guide and direct the NP process.

In all other respects, however, the NP has been produced by the JNPSG which, as explained above, has been able to take the ideas and views of the local community and, by integrating those with the Steering Group's own research and ideas (being residents themselves) has created the Plan proposal.

The JNPSG has met 39 times between April 2018 and August 2022, on a roughly monthly timetable, although formal meetings could be more frequent at certain key times, and

conversely there was a short hiatus in 2021 occasioned by general uncertainty over the fate of the draft Local Plan then under consideration.

Meetings were held initially in the Ketton Parish Council office, and were open to the public. However this arrangement could not continue under Covid-19 restrictions, and the impact of those restrictions and the new arrangements required are explained below.

In addition to the formal meetings, considerable additional time was spent by JNPSG members in activities such as research, document drafting, meetings with RCC and others, designing and running events, and designing and distributing publicity materials. It needs to be recognised that the workload for the volunteers in producing any neighbourhood plan, not merely the NP being considered here, is significant and requires considerable commitment from the (generally few) individuals involved.

This NP has been prepared on the request of Ketton Parish Council (KPC), which is the responsible body as required by NP legislation, and Tinwell Parish meeting (TPM) (see below). The JNPSG reported back to both these bodies at key points in the process, and both bodies have approved the Submission Documents.

### **The NP Process and the impact of Covid-19**

With the arrival of the Covid-19 virus in the UK and the implementation in March 2020 of severe restrictions on public life, it became very clear that the arrangements for JNPSG meetings would need to be changed.

Up until that point, the formal meetings of the JNPSG had been held in-person in the Ketton Parish Council office, and there was an open invitation to the community to attend these meetings. Notification about the meetings was circulated as part of NP publicity work (see later section on 'Media Communication and Engagement') and Minutes of all meetings were posted promptly to the NP website.

From this point onwards, the JNPSG moved to the Zoom digital platform for its meetings. It was further decided to make a distinction between different types of JNPSG meetings.

"Working meetings" continued to be held on the usual monthly timetable, and these involved the processing of consultation information and results, and the design and drafting of policies.

It was felt that it would be more helpful for the community to have the chance to attend specific meetings where they would have the opportunity to raise their own questions, whether about the NP process as a whole or specific issues. When held, these public meetings generally occurred on the same night as the working meetings and the digital link to each public meeting was circulated widely.

The long experience of Covid-19 in the UK over 2020 and 2021, coupled with the health concerns of several of the JNPSG members, meant that it was decided to continue to use the digital platform even when restrictions were later lifted. The online approach proved a very flexible and easy method, facilitating the rapid sharing of documents on-screen.

The beginning of Covid-19 restrictions also coincided with the publication of the Community Survey in spring 2020. The JNPSG had already made plans for open events and meetings to be held in both Ketton and Tinwell to allow residents to discuss the survey questions and the NP process. The government restrictions meant that these had to be cancelled. Instead, there was additional effort made in terms of posters and social media posts to raise the profile of the Survey.

Likewise, restrictions meant that we were unable to hold a public event to announce the results of the Survey, but we were able to give significant publicity to the outcomes and next steps, whilst also thanking residents for their participation, via the NP website, the Parish Council's website and various parish publications.

### **Media Communication and Engagement**

Each facet of the NP process was accompanied by appropriate publicity. It was decided from the outset to use both social media and more traditional forms of communication. This was in view of the spread of age groups in the community, and the likelihood that different individuals would have different preferences for the type of communication they would like to read.

#### ***Printed media***

The agenda for each JNPSG meeting was posted in advance on the various notice boards (of which there are several) within Ketton and Tinwell villages.



Example agendas:

**Ketton & Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan**

**A PUBLIC SESSION of the Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group will be held on**

**Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> January 2021**  
**7.00PM TO 7.30PM**  
 via the Zoom digital platform

**PLEASE JOIN US AT 7PM USING THE FOLLOWING LINK:**  
 Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82127493136>

Meeting ID: 821 2749 3136  
 Passcode: 046718

**AGENDA**

- Apologies for absence
- Conflicts of Interest (standard agenda item for disclosure)
- Overview of Neighbourhood Plan process and progress to date
- Questions from the Group from the public attendees
- Update from RCC (GB/KP)
- Minutes of the previous meeting – 17th Dec 2020
- Matters arising from the minutes
- Review of Draft Vision for the Plan, and updated draft of summary issues and Objectives
- Second opportunity for questions from public attendees
- Meeting closes 7.30pm (if time allows before 7.30pm, the Group will begin its further review of the list of draft Housing Design policies)

**Ketton & Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan**

**A WORKING meeting of the Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group will be held on**  
 Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> January 2021  
 Starting at 7.30 pm  
 via the Zoom digital platform

Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82119375551>

Meeting ID: 821 1937 5551  
 Passcode: 854284

**AGENDA**

1. Quick review of matters arising from public session
2. Introducing Clive Kable – update from our consultant on work done to date and his first thoughts (CK)
3. INPSG response to Ketton planning applications (JT/MC)
4. Review of Housing Design policy list (to be circulated later) (FB/MC/AC)
5. Social media accounts and website (ALL)
6. Any other business (ALL)
7. Date of next meeting – to confirm Thurs 18<sup>th</sup> February

At key points, including the community events, the Community Survey, and the Regulation 14 consultation, this poster campaign was extended to wayside posters at focal points in the community, and also a series of roadside posters to catch the eye and remind people about NP events and dates.

Some examples:

*Roadside posters placed in line on road verges*

**NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SURVEY –**  
**DON'T FORGET!**

**NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SURVEY –**  
**HAVE YOUR SAY!!!**

**NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SURVEY –**  
**CLOSING DATE**  
**14<sup>th</sup> APRIL!!!!**

Individual posters used for Survey reminder, Covid-19 restrictions, and Regulation 14 consultation



### **Publications**

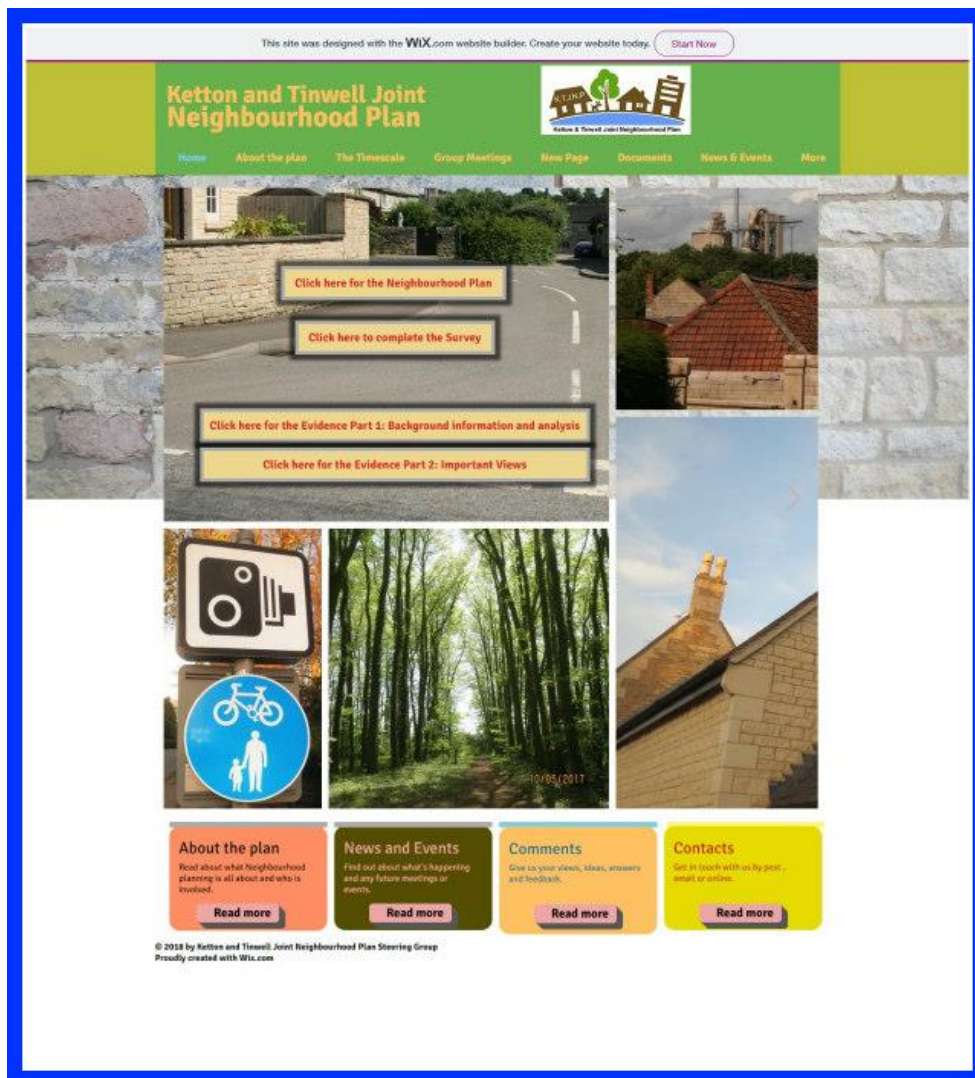
Updates on NP progress were included regularly in the village magazine “Chatterbox”, which is distributed to all residents in the Plan Area, and also in the parish magazine which covers both parishes.

### **Website and social media**

The JNPSG created a website for the Plan from the very start of the process, and this was used to highlight important documents, act as a public archive for agendas and meeting minutes, provide regular bulletins on progress, and give contact details.

The website was also used as the online access point for residents to give their responses to both the Community Survey in 2020, and the Regulation 14 Consultation in 2022.

Screenshot - website front page set up to provide access to the Regulation 14 Consultation:



Social media accounts for Facebook, Twitter and Instagram were created at the start of the NP process. Traction on these accounts was difficult to generate and by the end of the process the best-used of these was Facebook, where regular updates were posted. The locally-focused website “Next Door” was also used to notify residents of key milestones.

## Example screenshots from social media

**Kettin - Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**  
26 March 2019 · 🌐

We have had a great response at our drop in events so far in Ketton. We have lots of comments to work on. If you missed them don't worry you can come along to Tinwell Village Hall this Friday 6-10pm or Saturday 10-4pm to share your views and ideas. If you want some food for thought I'll be uploading some pictures to help out!



1 1 comment 2 shares

**Kettin - Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**  
14 January 2021 · 🌐

Do come along to our next meeting where we have a session for questions from residents. Follow the zoom link here

PLEASE JOIN US AT 7PM USING THE FOLLOWING LINK:  
Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82127493136...> See more

**Ketton & Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan**

A PUBLIC SESSION of the Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group will be held on

**Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> January 2021**  
7.00PM TO 7.30PM  
via the Zoom digital platform

PLEASE JOIN US AT 7PM USING THE FOLLOWING LINK:  
Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82127493136>

Meeting ID: 821 2749 3136  
Passcode: 046718

**AGENDA**

- Apologies for absence
- Conflicts of Interest (Standard agenda item for disclosure)
- Overview of Neighbourhood Plan process and progress to date
- Questions to the Group from the public attendees
- Update from RCC (RCC)
- Minutes of the previous meeting – 17th Dec 2020
- Matters arising from the minutes
- Review of Draft Vision for the Plan, and updated draft of summary Issues and Objectives
- Second opportunity for questions from public attendees
- Meeting closes 7.30pm (if time allows before 7.30pm, the Group will begin its further review of the list of draft Housing Design policies)

Like Comment Share

**Kettin - Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**  
5 February · 🌐

### Notice of Regulation 14 Consultation

On behalf of the Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, you are invited to share your comments on the Draft Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan. This is a formal consultation in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 14) and it will run for just over six weeks from today, Friday 4th February 2022 until (midnight) on Friday 18th March 2022.

Ketton and Tinwell Par... See more

3

Like Comment Share

## **2. Legal Basis**

Section 15(2) of part 5 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) 2012 sets out that, a consultation statement should be a document containing the following:

- Details of the persons and bodies who were consulted about the proposed Neighbourhood Development Plan;
- Explanation of how they were consulted;
- Summary of the main issues and concerns raised by the persons consulted; and
- Description of how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed.

The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan will cover the period 2021 to 2041. The NP proposal does not deal with County Matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure, or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

### 3. Our Consultation Statement

#### The Consultation Process Timeline

The following table summarises the different stages of the consultation process, and logs both public awareness exercises and specific legal milestones, together with outcomes.

Each stage is dealt with in detail in the separate sections of this Consultation Statement.

| <b>Timing</b>     | <b>Milestone/event</b>  | <b>Attendance/response</b>  |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 2017/<br>2018     | KPC and TPM formally decide to produce a NP, to be led by a Steering Group  | Public events held in 2017 and 2018 give support; subsequently open Council meetings where the decision is made (See section 4)   |
| October<br>2018   | RCC approval of NP area designation   | Public consultation by RCC 18 <sup>th</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2018. No responses. RCC Cabinet approves on 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 (see section 5)   |
| Feb/March<br>2019 | JNPSG issues explanatory leaflet  | Leaflet explaining NP process and timeline distributed to all households in the Plan Area, and also sent to local businesses. Informal discussions with community groups and others (See section 6).  |
| March<br>2019     | Community events and discussions  | Five events held at three separate venues to explain the NP process and get feedback from the community about their thoughts and views. 137 attendees in total and around 450 comments given. (See section 7)   |
| March<br>2020     | Community Survey  | Survey form distributed to all households (approx. 950) in the Plan Area and all identifiable business premises. Responses received from 315 households (see section 8)   |
| January<br>2021   | Notice of NP preparation to external consultees, and invitation to comment. | 78 organisations and people sent emails on 11 <sup>th</sup> January 2021. Eighteen responses were received (see section 9)  |
| Feb-March<br>2022 | Draft Plan Consultation (Regulation 14)                                     | The Regulation 14 Consultation ran from 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb to 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2022. The number of household responses received was 81, representing approximately 8.5% of Plan Area dwellings. 18 responses received from external consultees (see section 10). |

## **4. Decision to produce a Neighbourhood Plan**

Community meetings held in 2017 and 2018 expressed overall approval for the production of a joint neighbourhood plan for Ketton and Tinwell.

Given those positive indications, Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting agreed (13<sup>th</sup> February 2018 Full Council Meeting, and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2017 Annual General Meeting respectively) that a joint Neighbourhood Plan should be produced, combining the two parishes in the Neighbourhood Plan Area on the basis of a shared geography, environment and heritage. The meetings where these approvals were given were open to the public.

Subsequent to this, initial meetings were held, attended by residents from both Ketton and Tinwell parishes, to discuss the formation of a steering group (subsequently the JNPSG). The composition of this was finalised in April 2018 and meetings commenced from that date. The operation of the JNPSG is subject to Terms of Reference that were agreed by both Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting.

## **5. Approval of designation by Rutland County Council**

In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) 2012, an application for designation was submitted to Rutland County Council (RCC) in early June 2018. This was published for a statutory public consultation between 18th June and 30th July 2018, to allow comments to be made.

The application was approved by RCC on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and the Neighbourhood Plan Area is shown in the Neighbourhood Plan document. Information on the designation can be found in the Designation Statement on Rutland County Council's webpage:

<https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/neighbourhood-planning/ketton-and-tinwell-neighbourhood-plan/>

## **6. Explanatory leaflet and initial community contact**

The JNPSG decided that it was important to raise public awareness of the NP process and its role in determining planning and land use decisions in the Plan Area. A first step was therefore to design and distribute an explanatory leaflet.

This was distributed to all households in the Plan Area (approximately 950) in February/March 2019 and was also sent to local businesses listed in a business directory for the area.

Appendix 1 reproduces the explanatory leaflet, and Appendix 2 details the letter sent to businesses in March 2019, together with the list of businesses which received the letter and leaflet. The leaflet was aimed at giving basic information about the Plan process, and so the limited number of direct responses received was not unexpected.

Also during March 2019, the JNPSG organised a programme of informal presentations to and discussions with community groups and others. The results of this exercise are set out in Appendix 3 Part b.



## 7. March 2019 Community events

In order to collate the thoughts, views and aspirations of local residents which would go to shape the NP Policies and Community Aspirations, a series of open events was held in March 2019.



These were accompanied by local publicity via posters and social media (see section 1 above) and were attended by 137 people in all.

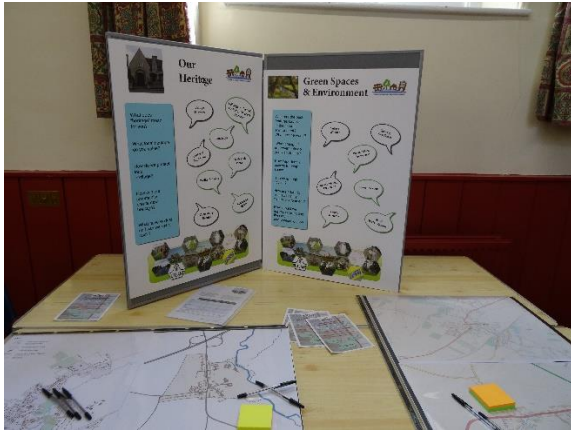
They were located as follows:

- Ketton Sports and Community Centre  
21<sup>st</sup> March, 6pm to 10pm – 11 attendees in total
- Ketton Congregational Hall  
23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March, 10am to 4pm each day - 82 attendees in total
- Tinwell Village Hall  
29<sup>th</sup> March – 6pm to 9pm, and 30<sup>th</sup> March – 10am to 4pm, 44 attendees in total

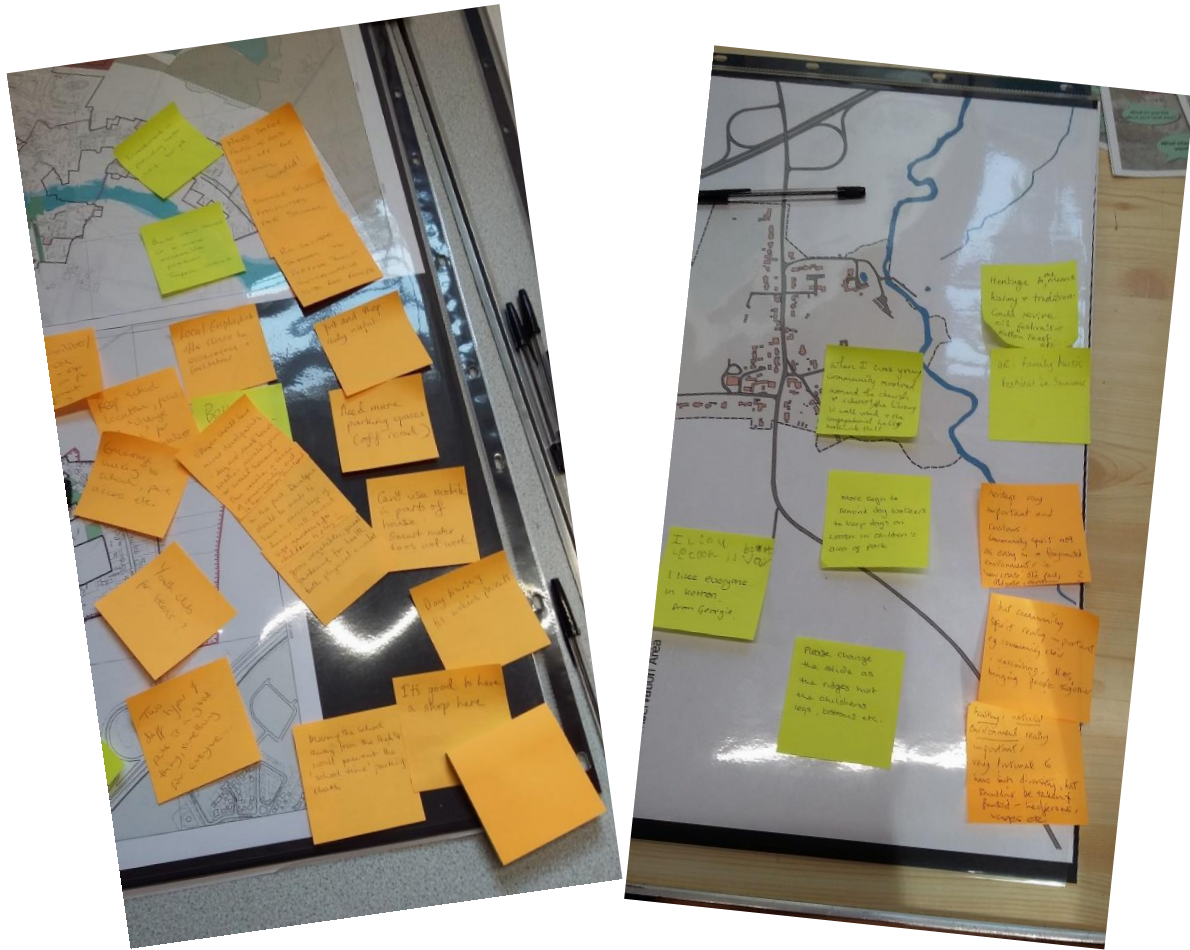
A series of explanatory posters was prepared for the events, explaining the NP process and prompting questions for people to consider about the future of their community in the NP context.

These were arranged in each venue in a roughly circular format and covered the following categories:

- community
- heritage
- housing and land use
- housing design
- green spaces and the environment
- transport and travel
- employment, business and community assets
- services and utilities.



Large-scale maps (supplied by KPC and RCC) of the Plan Area and related features were also produced, and attendees were invited to complete Post-it notes with their thoughts and ideas which they could leave on the relevant poster/map.



These Post-it notes were collected after each event and the comments transcribed (see Appendix 3 Part a). These comments, which number around 450, were analysed to assess the strength of local opinion about the categories considered, and were consequently used to shape the questions in the Community Survey (see section 8 below). To provide continuity, those same categories were used for the Survey format.

## 8. Community Survey - March 2020

In March 2020, the Steering Group carried out a Survey to discover the views of all residents in the two parishes about issues that the NP might cover.

Following the results of the community events in 2019, the JNPSG developed a Survey form which took the ideas expressed at the events and developed them into questions which could help shape the Plan Policies and Community Aspirations.

This Survey form (reproduced as Appendix 4) was printed and distributed to all households in the area (around 950).

Survey forms were also provided to all identifiable business premises. Appendix 2 gives details of the letter distributed to local businesses. No responses were received from this part of the consultation exercise.

A 'Kids' Questionnaire' was also distributed with the main Survey forms. Appendix 6 reproduces that document and sets out the responses received.

Residents could complete the survey on behalf of their household, or individual family members could complete their own. Responses could be made via the paper copy that was distributed, but for ease of processing, residents were encouraged to complete the Survey online. This could be done via the NP website.

As explained in section 1, the introduction of COVID-19 restrictions meant that community events could not be held at the same time as the Survey was being done. However information about the consultation, and the results, was placed online and distributed via posters, local publications and social media.

A total of 315 responses was received to the main Survey. This represents approximately 33% of residents in the Plan Area.

The responses received, and in particular their weighting as regards different issues and concerns in the Plan Area, gave a very clear idea of the priorities of individual residents about future planning and land use matters in the local area. This allowed the JNPSG to then begin drafting the Vision, Objectives, and individual Policies and Community Aspirations for the NP.

Set out below is a narrative summary of answers to the Survey questions, followed by a graphical analysis. Additional written comments provided by residents are set out in Appendix 5.

## ***Narrative Summary***

### **GENERAL**

1. Around half wanted the parishes to be friendly and safe in future. "Tranquil" and "attractive" also scored highly.
2. Around half like living here because of the attractive villages and the local countryside. Being close to friends and family and to major transport routes also scored well.
3. Traffic speed controls and off-road parking were what most people believed were needed. Trees and wild spaces, and provision of health services, also scored highly.

### **HOUSING**

1. Almost half felt the two-storey house was the style of building most needed in the parish. One third however felt that none of the options presented were appropriate/needed.
2. Affordable homes and starter homes were the type of housing respondents felt were needed most (25% in favour of each).
3. Over 60% felt that any new housing development should be a mix of homes with 1-3 bedrooms. 27% had no opinion on the matter.
4. Respondents felt that any new developments over and above the sites already designated should be on brownfield land (over 70%), or in the space between existing buildings (33%).
5. 64% did not want any development outside the existing Planned Limits of Development.
6. 66% felt that the Planned Limits of Development should be kept as they are.
7. Around 70% of respondents either strongly or slightly agreed with the propositions that new housing and extensions should match the style and material of neighbouring buildings, especially in or near the conservation area, and that all new housing and extensions should have a high energy efficiency rating.
8. Around 80% of respondents felt that sustainable drainage, high-speed broadband, off-road parking, and front or rear gardens were the most important features of any new housing.

### **ENVIRONMENT**

1. Around 90% of respondents felt that the remaining green spaces surrounding the conservation area should be conserved.
2. The vast majority of respondents were very or slightly satisfied with the public open spaces in the parishes, with the largest favourable responses being for the recreational grounds.
3. The natural environment and landscape features suggested were rated as very or slightly important for the large majority of respondents. Over 80% felt that Ketton Old Quarry, trees, hedges and woodlands, and the river system were particularly important. Roadside verges also scored highly.

4. The most popular areas for additional amenities, scoring around 60 to 70%, were allotments, outdoor seating, footpaths and additional litter bins.
5. The vast majority felt that there could be more environmental improvements in the parishes, with well over 80% agreeing or strongly agreeing that more wildlife areas should be protected and more trees should be planted.
6. There was no strong trend identifiable in terms of satisfaction with local environmental controls. Responses were relatively evenly-balanced.
7. Over 60% of respondents noted their concern about climate change was high to very high.

#### TRAFFIC/TRANSPORT

1. Motor vehicles were by far the most used means of transport.
2. Traffic speed, traffic volume, and traffic noise were all noted as problems, but there were differences of view as to whether these were major or minor problems. Car parking, however, was noted as a problem by 89% of responses, with 60% of those regarding it as a major problem.
3. Foot paths and bridleways were by far the most used of the other transport options identified. By contrast, bus, taxi, and Call Connect were never or infrequently used by the vast majority of respondents.
4. 75% of respondents noted they had up to 2 vehicles at their property.

#### WORK/UTILITIES

1. 54% of respondents felt that new businesses should be encouraged in the parishes. Around 60% felt that these should be sited within the existing Planned Limits of Development.
2. Mobile phone reception was reported as mostly good, and O2 the most used supplier. Nevertheless, 40% of respondents noted difficulties with broadband/Internet connection.
3. Other utilities were not particularly noted as producing difficulties, and indeed 45% of respondents noted they had no difficulties at all.

#### COMMUNITY/HERITAGE

1. All the elements of community life identified scored highly as being either important or very important for respondents. The highest scorers were the two recreation grounds, and Ketton Post Office and Store (68% and 89% respectively)
2. Village notice boards, and both Diary Dates and Ketton Parish News in the Parish Magazine, all scored very highly in terms of sources of information used by respondents. The highest scoring of all, however, was Chatterbox (over 70%). By contrast, KPC Facebook and website were not well-used.
3. The majority of respondents said that they either agreed or strongly agreed with the need for the improvements suggested for the well-being of the parish community. The highest scoring of these were access to health services, activities for young

people, tearoom/café, and more community events.

4. 65% of respondents said they might be interested in hearing about more volunteering opportunities in the parishes.
5. On Community Bid for Purchase, where the public might be prepared to contribute money for the purchase of local amenities, responses of "Yes" and "Maybe" tended to outweigh the "Noes" for each of the categories, but some were more finely balanced than others. Highest scoring of all (over 50% each) were Ketton Shop and Post Office. 30% of respondents would contribute to purchasing Ketton library.

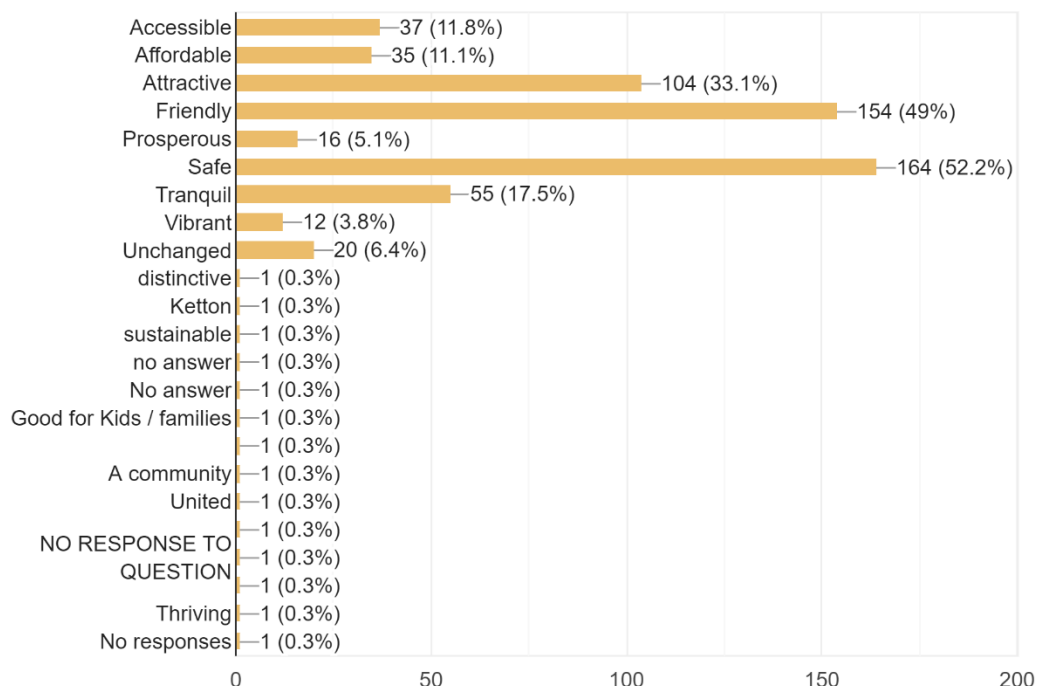
## YOU

1. 93% of respondents resided in Ketton, and 7% in Tinwell.
2. 42% of responses were in respect of residents in the 60+ age bracket, and 28% in the 40-59 age bracket.
3. 48% of respondents were employed outside the parish; 52% of respondents were retired.

**The following tables provide a graphical summary of the Google survey form analysis**

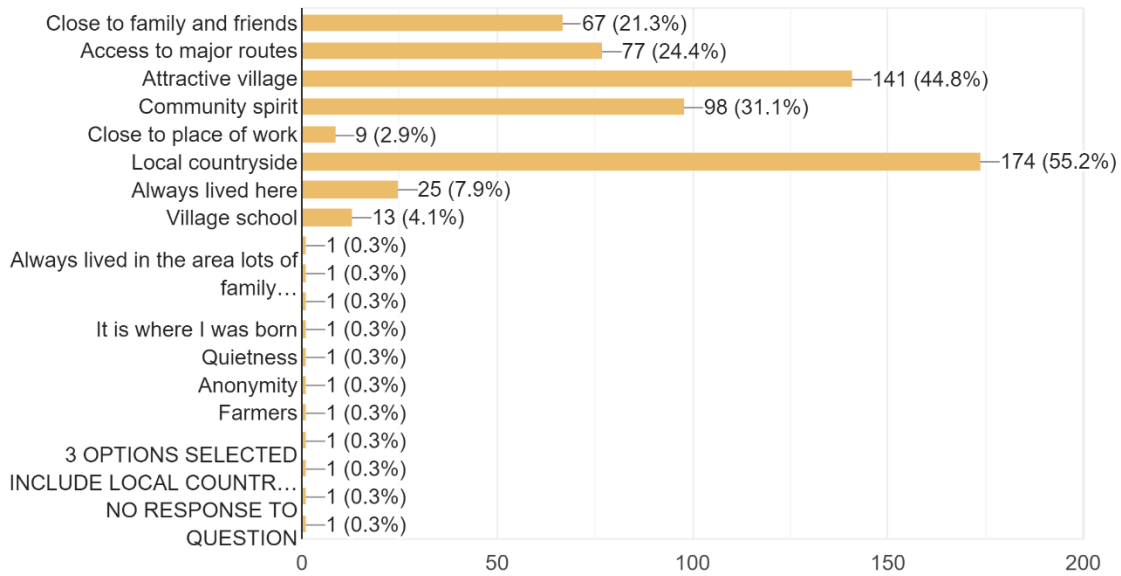
1. How would you most like your parish described in the future?

314 responses



## 2. What do you like most about living in your parish?

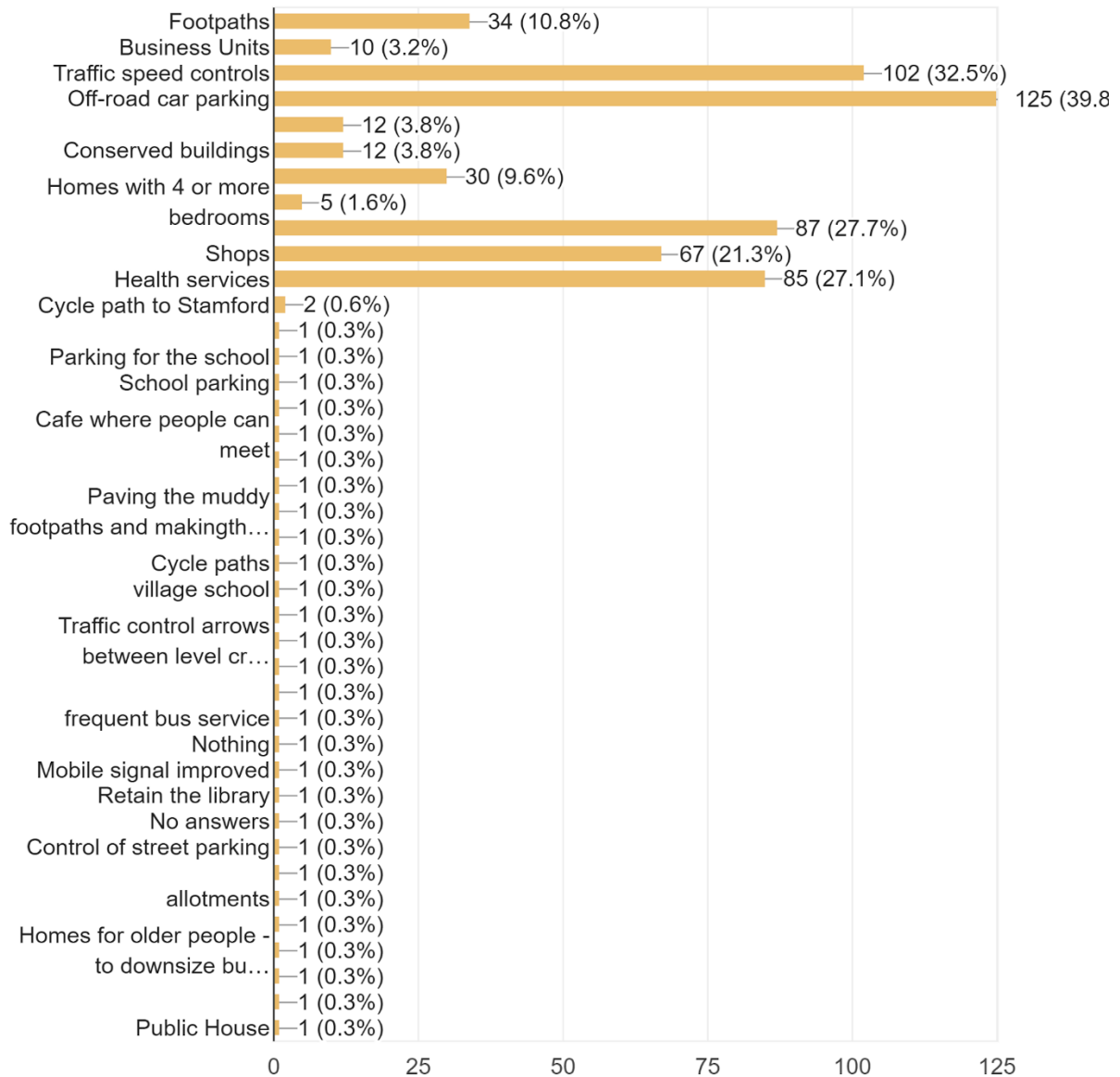
315 responses





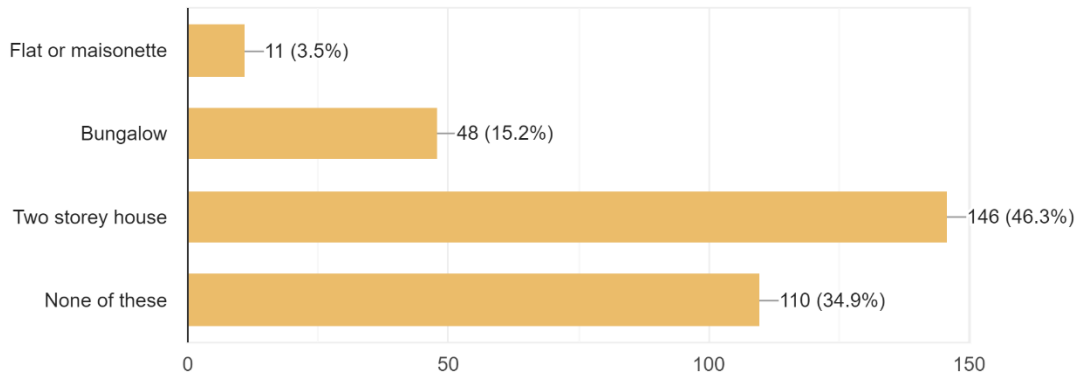
### 3. What is needed most in your parish?

314 responses



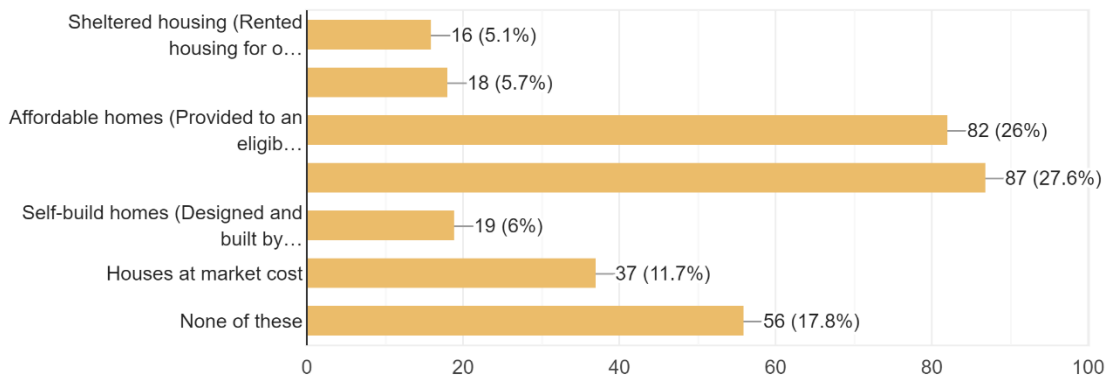
### 5. What style of homes are most needed in your parish?

315 responses



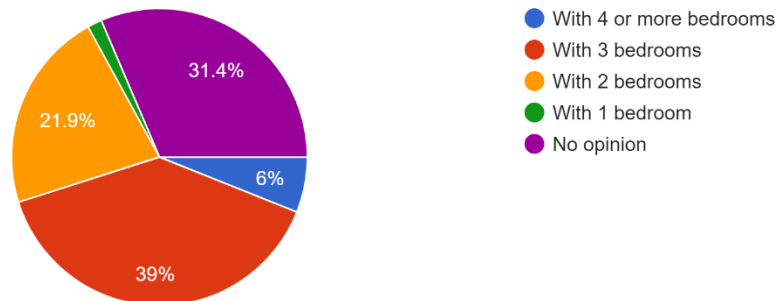
### 6. What type of homes are most needed in your parish?

315 responses



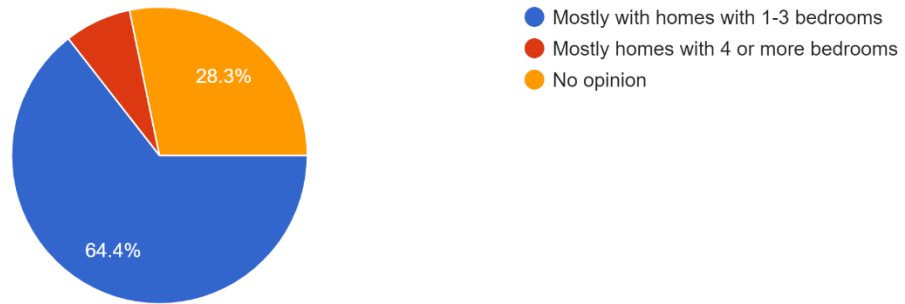
### 7. What size of homes are most needed?

315 responses

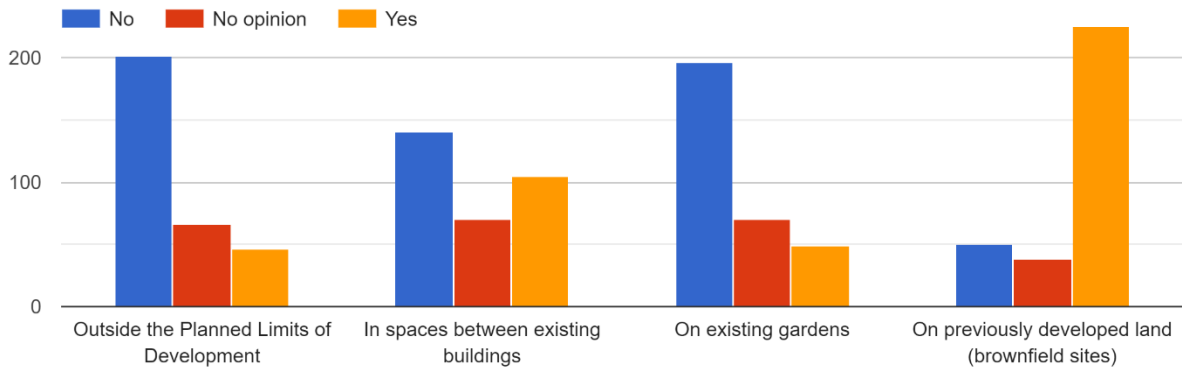


8. What mix of new housing developments are most needed?

315 responses

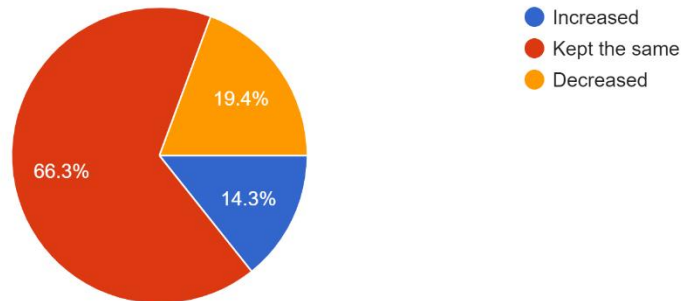


9. Where should any further homes be built, if required?

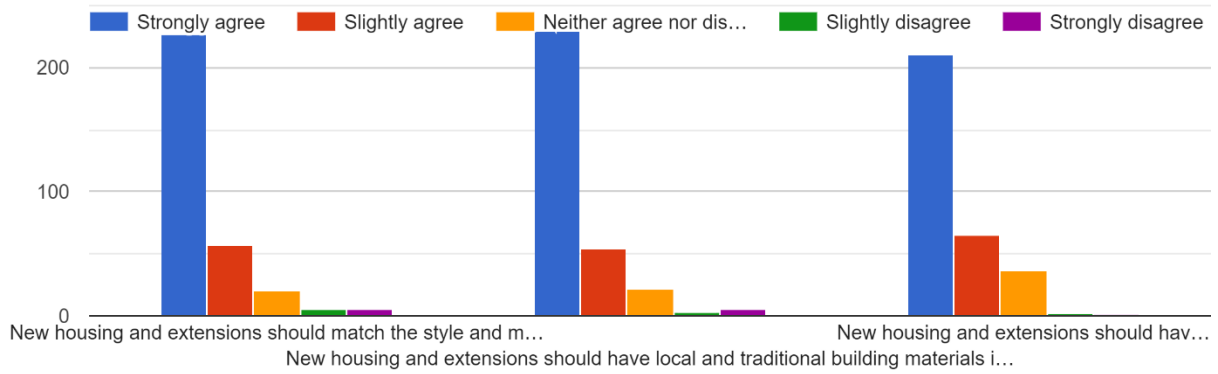


11. Should the Planned Limits of Development be changed?

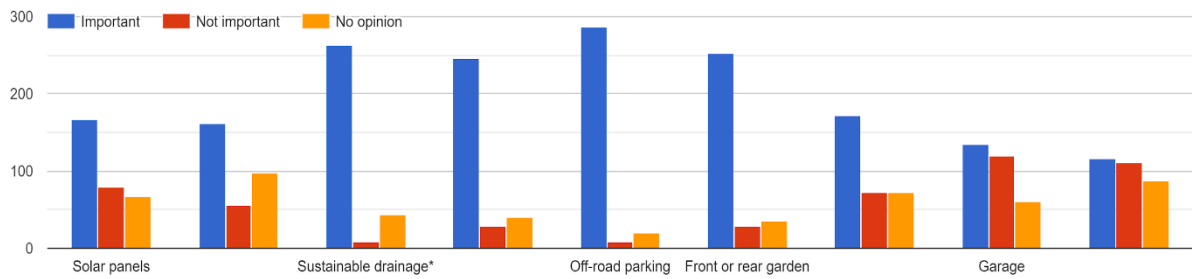
315 responses



12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about new housing and extensions?

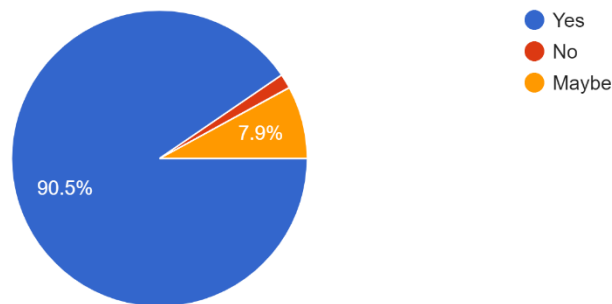


13. How important are the following features in any new housing?

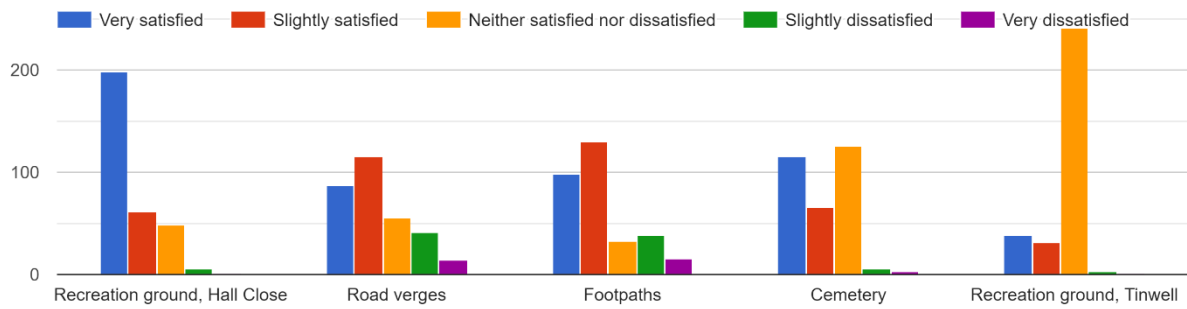


15. Should the remaining green open spaces surrounding the Conservation Area be conserved?

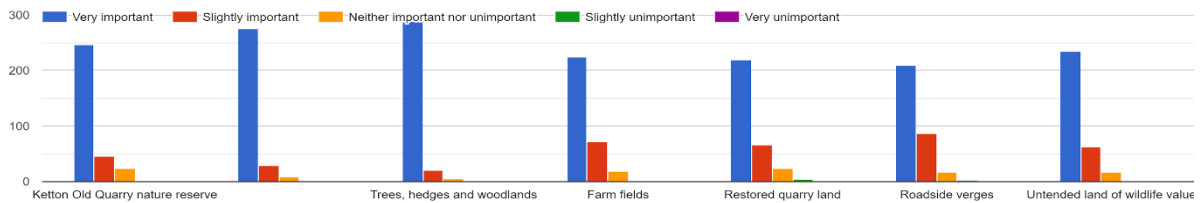
315 responses



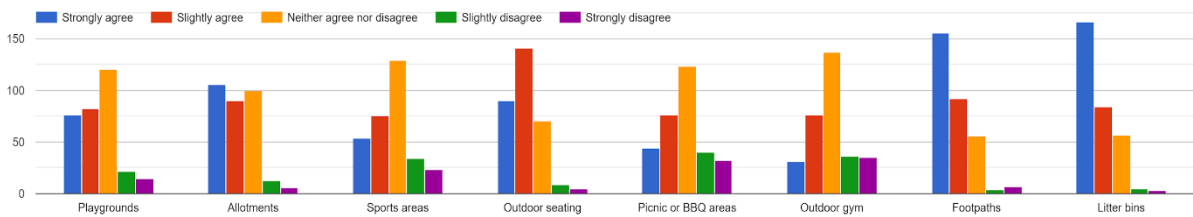
16. How satisfied are you with the public open spaces in your parish?



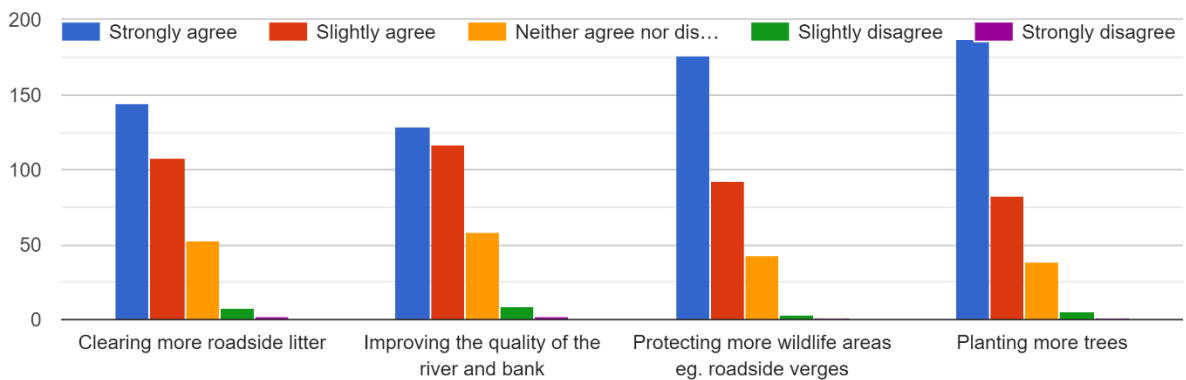
17. What aspects of the natural environment and landscape do you value?



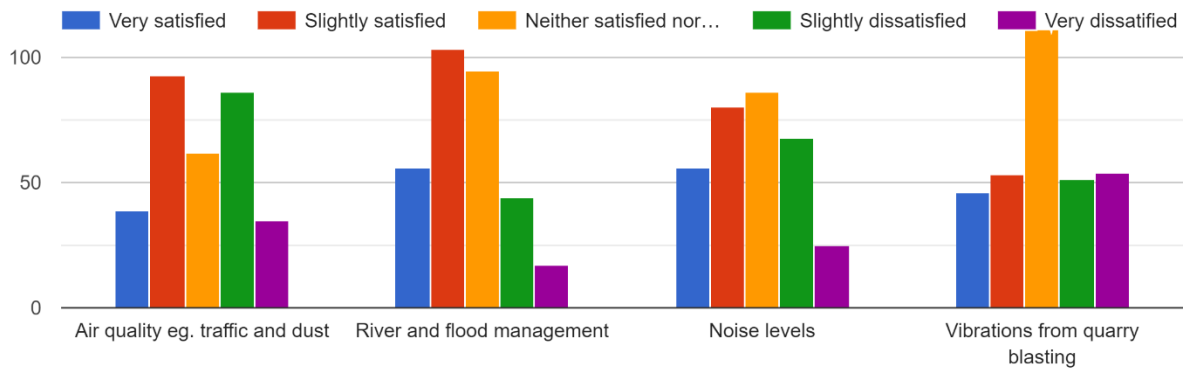
18. Should there be more provision for the following outdoor amenities in your parish, if at all?



19. Where should there be more environmental improvements in your parish, if anywhere?

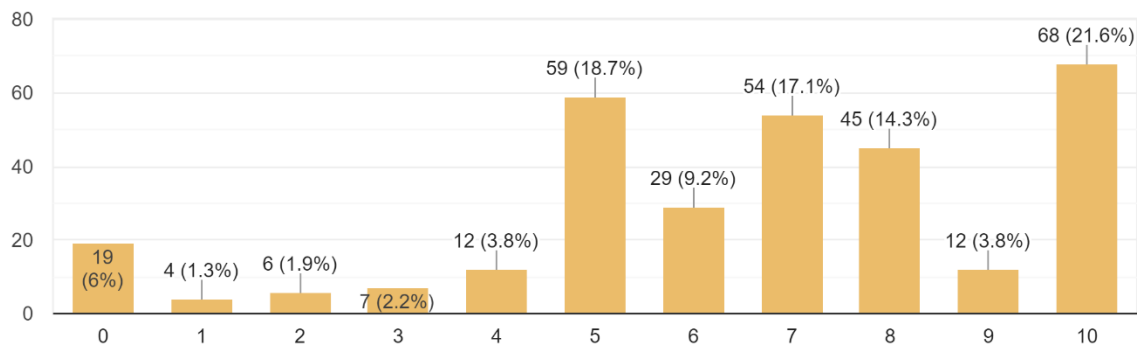


20. How satisfied are you with local environmental controls?

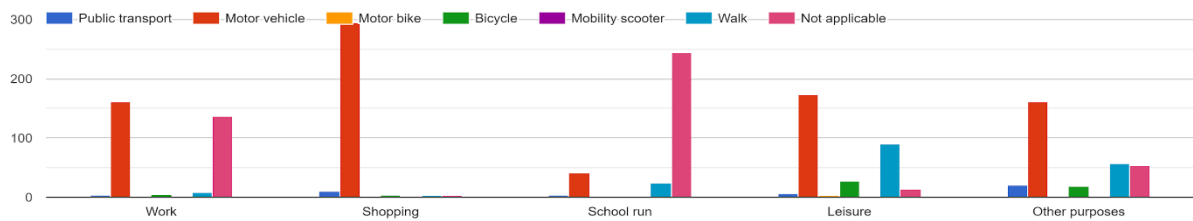


21. How concerned are you about the impact of climate change on your parish?

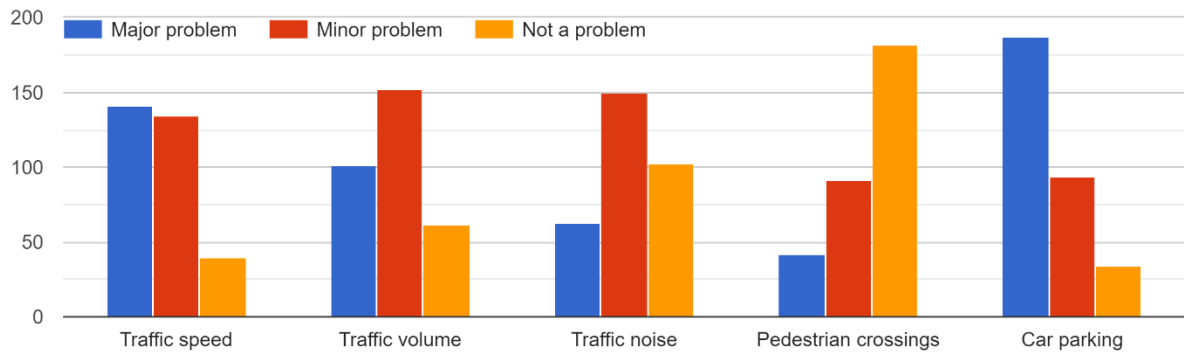
315 responses



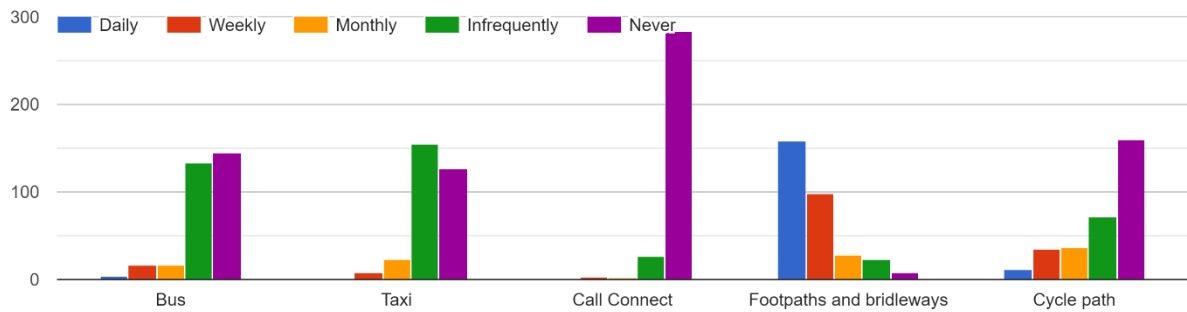
24. What main transport do you use for different purposes?



25. How much of a problem are the following traffic issues?

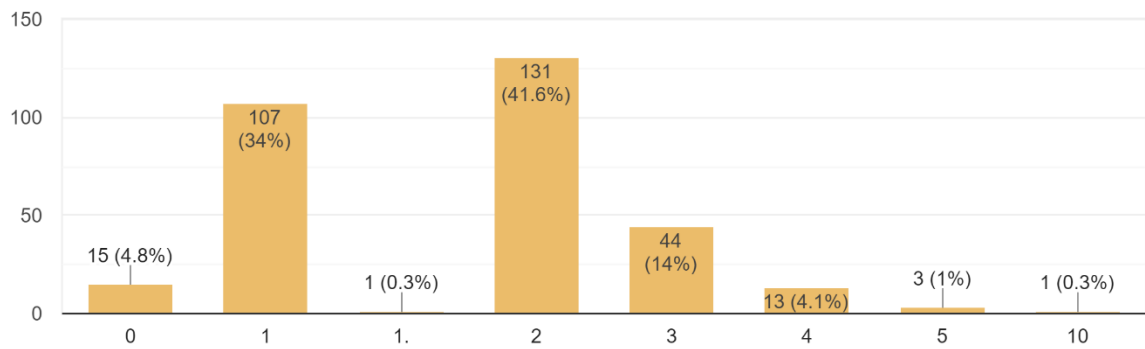


27. How often do you use these in your parish?



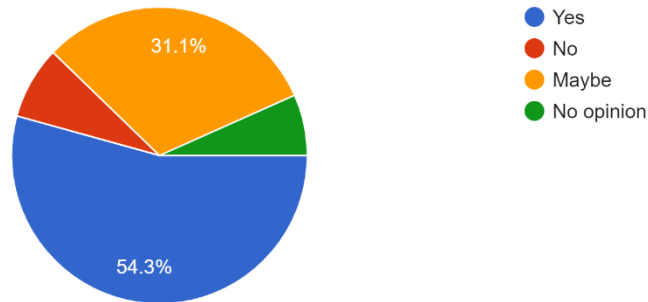
29. How many licensed vehicles are registered at your property?

315 responses



31. Should new businesses be encouraged in your parish?

315 responses



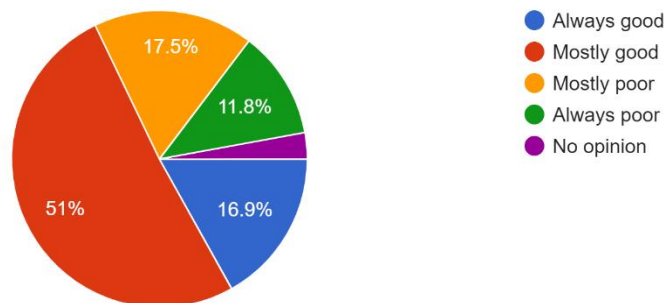
33. If any, where should new businesses be sited?

286 responses



35. What is the quality of your mobile phone reception in your home?

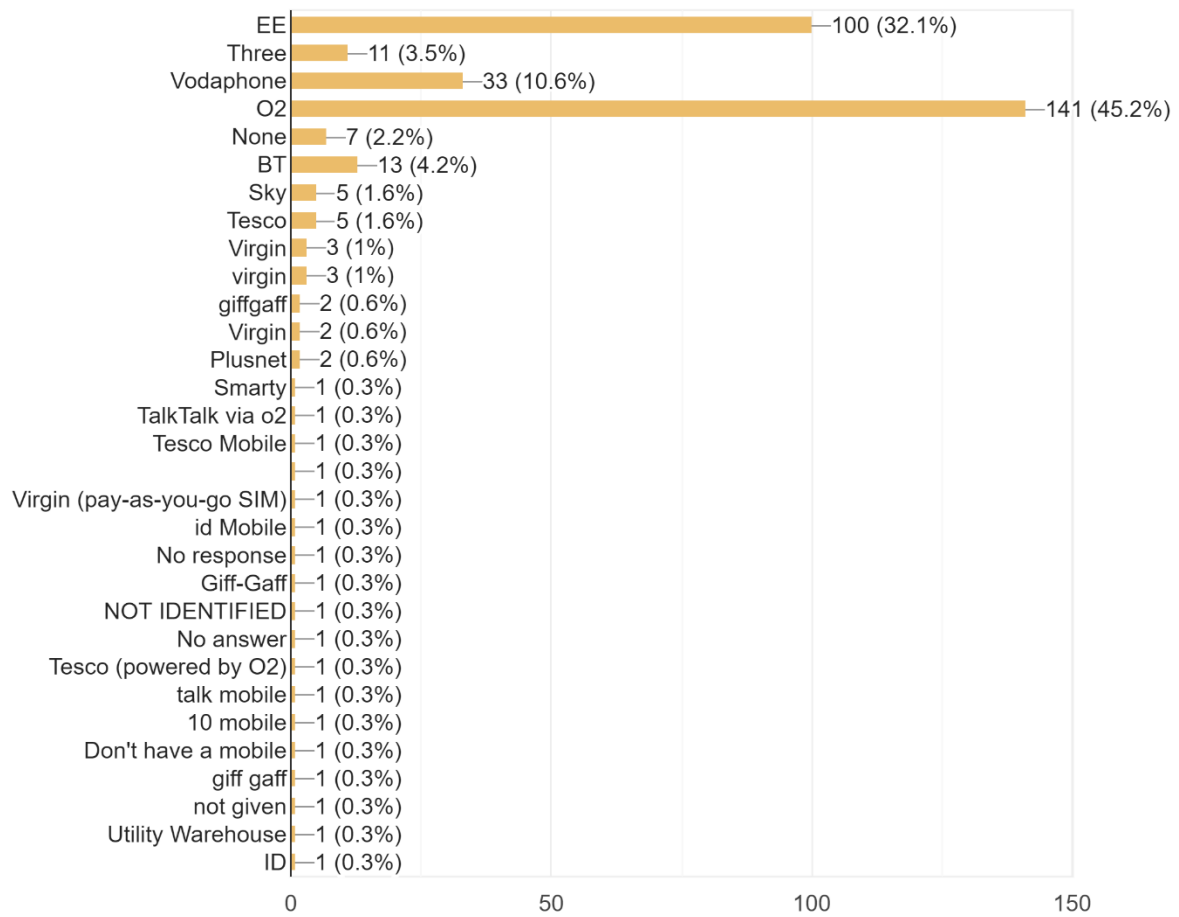
314 responses





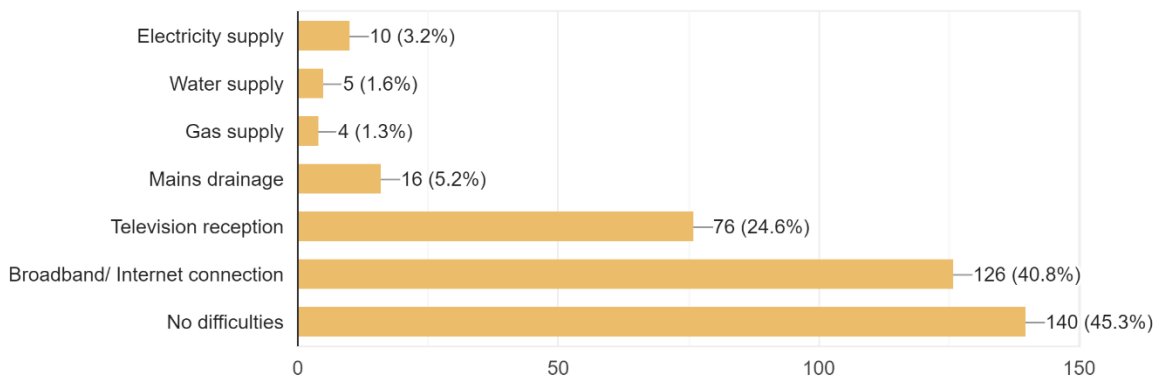
### 36. What is your mobile phone provider?

312 responses

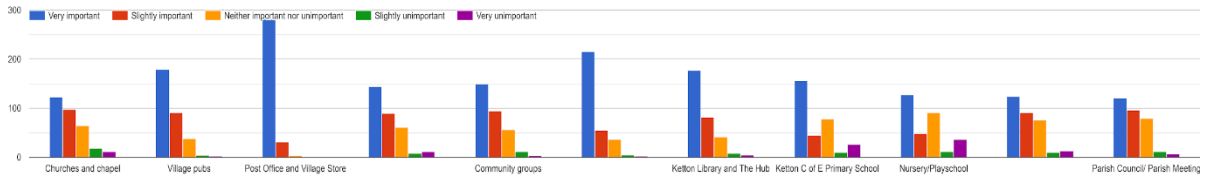


### 37. Do you experience difficulties with the quality or consistency of any utility service?

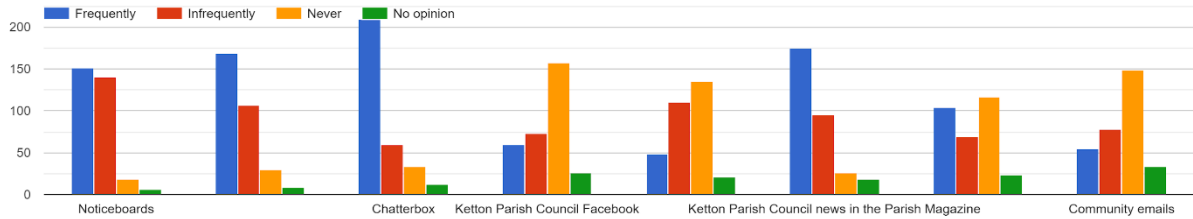
309 responses



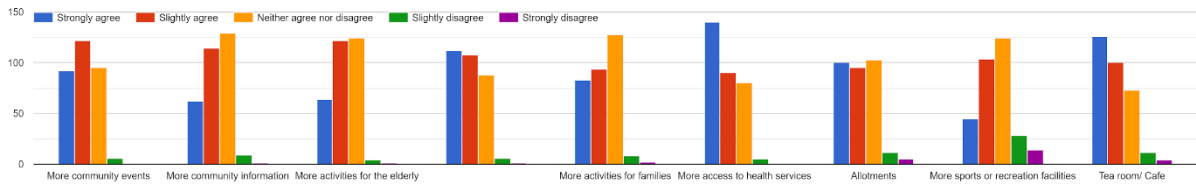
39. What elements of community life matter to you?



40. What sources of information about the parish do you use?

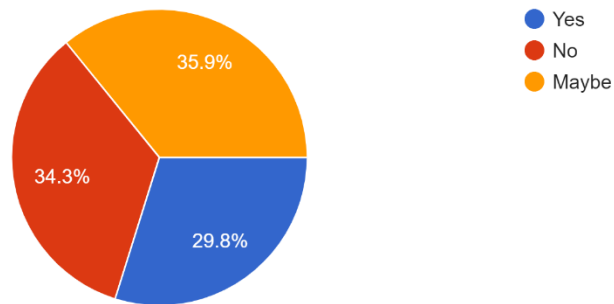


41. What would improve the wellbeing of your parish community?

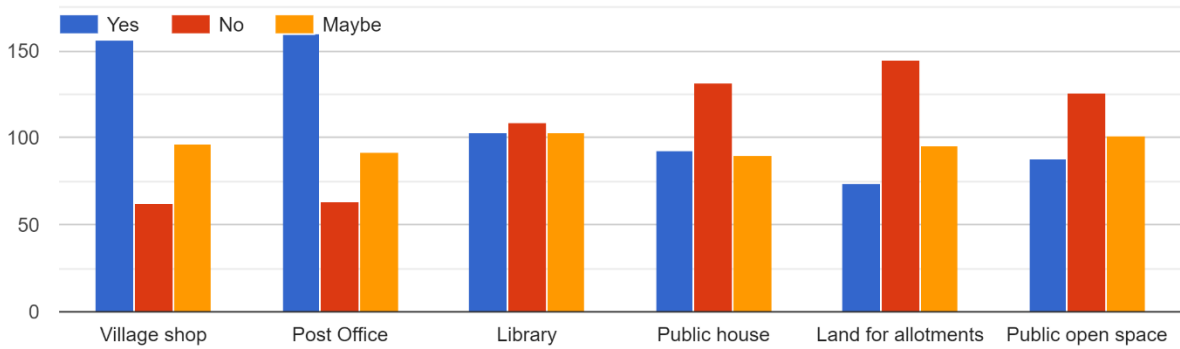


43. Would you like to hear more about some volunteering opportunities in your parish?

315 responses

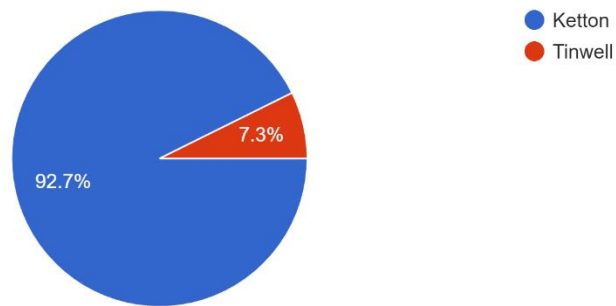


44. If any of these were for sale, would you contribute money for a community bid to purchase?

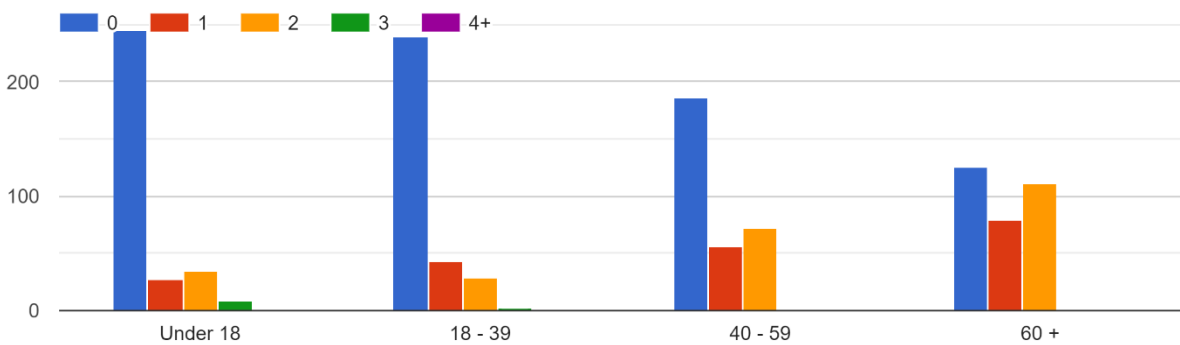


46. Where do you live?

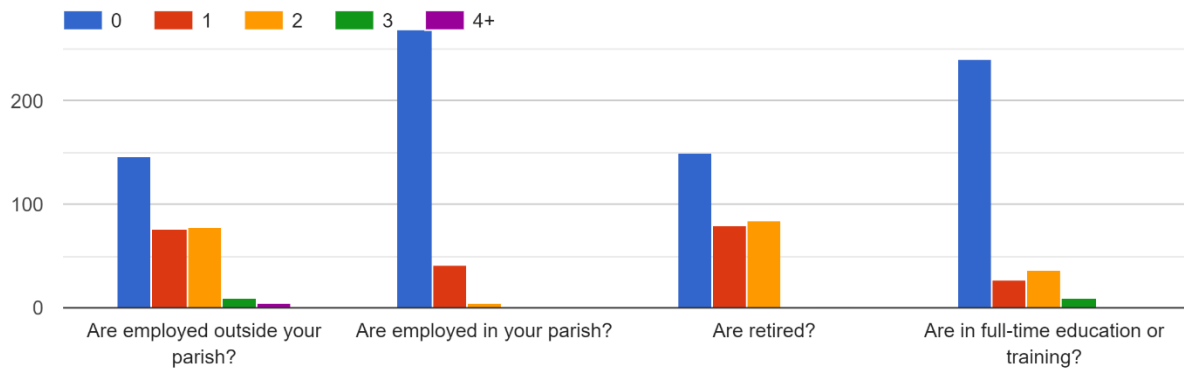
315 responses



48. How many people of each age group, live in your home?

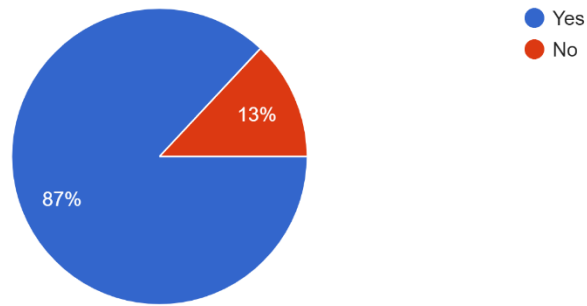


49. How many people who live in your home



50. Are you completing this survey for the whole household?

315 responses



## 9 Initial external consultee notification

**Introduction** The JNPSG was also keen to inform external consultees about the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan (NP) in advance of formal consultation on the Draft Plan. Accordingly, an email notification was sent to around 78 organisations and people on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2021 (see Outcomes Record 1 below). Eighteen responses were received.

**Key points** The key points made by respondents, which were taken into account in the Draft Neighbourhood Plan, are summarised below.

**RCC (Planning Policy)** emphasised the importance of community consultation and the establishment of an evidence base containing factual material. They also mention the need for the NP to take into account the housing site allocations and the other Strategic Policies in the emerging Local Plan.

**Gt. Casterton PC** highlighted consideration of a footpath, on the border with Tinwell parish. This issue has been covered in NP policies to protect local footpaths (see Plan document).

**North Luffenham PC**, which is also producing an NP, highlighted the benefits of alignment between the two plans. Subsequently, the JNPSG has met representatives from North Luffenham.

**Stamford TC, with Tixover and Easton on the Hill PCs**, requested that they be kept in touch with progress on the NP.

**Natural England** produced nationally based advice/good practice which will be helpful but given the likely emphasis on landscape and biodiversity a more locally-specific input from NE would be helpful.

The **Environment Agency** emphasised the need to take flood risk into account and offered advice and information on the rivers Chater and Welland and adjacent land in terms of protection, enhancement, habitat creation etc.

**Historic England** noted that the NP area includes important designated heritage assets, advising liaison with RCC Heritage officers and reference to the Leicestershire County Council Heritage Environment Record. In addition to designated heritage assets, HE referred to locally important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes.

**Avison Young** (agents for National Grid) confirmed that there is no record of assets in the NP area but requested inclusion in consultation on the Draft NP.

**Anglian Water** acknowledged the importance of flooding and drainage matters in Ketton and Tinwell, but a follow-up on detail would be necessary.

**Severn Trent** confirmed that they have no operational interest in the NP area. They can be removed from the consultee list.

**Sport England** requested that the NP plans positively for sport, protecting facilities, and adopts an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities. SE also provided useful, but nationally-based, advice.

**Eddisons** (agents for Beeson Wright, the owners of Home Farm) had no specific comments to make at this stage but requested that they be included in consultation on the Draft NP.

The **Welland River Trust** confirmed a strong interest in supporting NP measures to protect and enhance the water environment. Discussions have subsequently been held with WRT.

The **Cavendish Trust** noted a continued interest in development of a new/improved Plymouth Brethren meeting hall in Ketton, but in a rural location. It has subsequently been confirmed to the Trust that the NP will need to reflect RCC strategic planning policies which is likely to limit options for development in open countryside.

### **Non-Respondents**

It is a little disappointing, but not unexpected, that the consultation/notification elicited no responses from local business or local community and voluntary organisations (27 in number), other than the Cavendish Trust which has a specific planning application related interest. Of necessity, the consultation was non-specific, and businesses, charities and community organisations were still being affected by Covid-19 related measures and impacts; a low response rate could therefore have been anticipated. However, the benefit is that these organisations have been made aware of the NP. It is planned to ensure additional effort is made to give them an opportunity to engage/comment at Draft Plan stage.

As a matter of principle, based on good practice, it is intended to include the 78 organisations in future rounds, unless they have specifically requested to be excluded or have confirmed that they have no operational interest (e.g. Severn Trent Water).

**Outcomes record 1 – Consultees, responses and notes.**

| Consultee                  | Response  | Notes   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Councils</b>            |   |   |
| RCC Planning Policy        | <p>01/2 <b>I will be the named contact here at Rutland and will co-ordinate a RCC response at the Reg 14 stage.</b> We intend to submit the Local Plan on 3rd Feb. The Examination library will then be available online. This may be helpful to support or underpin policies for Ketton and Tinwell although more locally specific evidence may need to be developed. The evidence base will need to contain two elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opinions and aspirations: ascertain the views of the local community – residents of all ages, local businesses and community organisations. The policies will be guided by the level of support for different proposals.</li> <li>• Factual information: undertake research about population, employment, education, health, environment and other topics; gather information about the condition and capacity of local infrastructure; describe local character and design and assess the feasibility / deliverability of different proposals.</li> </ul> <p>Other factors for the Neighbourhood Plan to consider are the proposed Local Plan allocations for Ketton and be aware of the Strategic Policies identified in the Submission Local Plan. Sharon Baker MRTPI - Senior Planning Officer</p> | <p>Noted and welcomed. A subsequent question on SEA Screening resulted in the following helpful comments (08/2).<br/> <i>“RCC will undertake the SEA/HRA Screening report. Our normal practice is to screen the draft neighbourhood plan post Reg14 consultation, once all responses have been considered and any amendments have been incorporated prior to formal submission. We will screen the plan at this time and will consult with the SA bodies, depending on the timing we normally allow 3 weeks for consultation. It would be helpful if you allow 6 weeks for this stage in the work programme.”</i></p> |
| RCC Culture & Registration | 4/2 Many thanks for your email. I’d be happy to receive a copy of the draft plan and comment when it is available. Robert Clayton, Head of Culture & Registration.  | Noted   |
| LCC Planning policy        |   |   |
| SKDC Planning              |   |   |
| East Northants Planning    |   |   |
| <b>Parishes</b>            |   |   |
| Great Casterton            | 28/1 - The Parish of Great Casterton abounds the Parish of Tinwell along a short area of the River Gwash between Water Lane and the Lincolnshire boundary where it rejoins the B1081. Along this river bank is a Rutland Public Footpath. This is a very  | Need to acknowledge this and confirm that the route will be recognised in the NP – note : issue   |

|                  |  |  |
|------------------|--|--|
|                  | well used and popular path for residents to exercise themselves, their children and their dogs. The Parish Council would like the existence of this amenity to be recorded in the neighbourhood plan as it would not welcome any changes to it. I am attaching a copy of the map which shows the footpath. Derek Patience - Parish Clerk   | covered in NP policies to protect local footpaths  |
| Little Casterton |  |  |
| Tickencote       |  |  |
| Empingham        |  |  |
| Normanton        |  |  |
| Edith Weston     |  |  |
| North Luffenham  | 19/1 Thank you for your email concerning Ketton and Tinwell's NP. As discussed North Luffenham is also developing a NP and our SG would appreciate being kept informed of Ketton and Tinwell's NP. As we have a parish boundary in common there are areas that could be beneficial to both of us such as foot and cycle paths. We will also inform you when we inform other stakeholders of our developing NP. kind regards<br>Tim Smith. Chair North Luffenham Parish Council | SG s follow-up meetings on partnership approach on countryside/design issues, with positive outcomes. "to note our common and cross border interests and how we can best take them forward in the contexts of our individual NPs:<br>• Biodiversity - Blue (Chater) and Green Corridors for wildlife and ecosystems<br>• Footpaths/cycleways etc<br>• SGB issues." |
| South Luffenham  |  |  |
| Barrowden        |  |  |
| Tixover          | 11/1 Thanks for your mail this morning. I will pass it on to those I think most likely to have thoughts on your plan – these being our local farmer Percy Gilman whose territory borders your area, and the residents at Tixover Grange who would be your nearest neighbours from this Parish. If they have any comments I will pass them back to you asap, but in any case please keep me in the loop as the Plan goes to consultation. Many thanks, Tom Murie.               | Noted, but no further comments received. To be retained as a consultee.  |
| Stamford TC      | 13/1 Stamford Town Council Planning Committee would like to thank you for your recent email informing of the above consultation. In a meeting on 12 January 2021, the Committee Members wished to be kept informed of developments regarding your  | Noted, Stamford TC will be retained as a consultee.  |



|                                   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                   | <p>Joint Neighbourhood Plan. The contact email below should be used in all correspondence. Richard Tracey - Administration Officer.</p> <p>12/1 I would be interested in seeing this plan, as T&amp;K are very close to Stamford and I also live in Great Casterton. Kind Regards, Marion Pitt (Town Councillor)</p>   |  |
| Easton on the Hill                | <p>22/1 Thank you for this. The next Parish Council meeting is 8th February and so I will put this on the agenda and let you know if there are any comments after that. The Planning Committee had no comments to make following their meeting last night but feel all Councillors should be asked. PC Clerk</p>   | Noted, the PC will be retained as a consultee.                           |
| Collyweston                       |  |  |
| Kings Cliffe                      |  |  |
| <b>Politicians</b>                |  |  |
| Alice Kearns MP                   |  |  |
| Gordon Brown CC                   | 30/1 Provided advice on contacts in RCC and progress on the emerging local plan  | Noted and welcomed.  |
| Karen Payne CC                    |  |  |
| <b>Govt. Depts &amp; Agencies</b> |  |  |
| Coal Authority                    |  |  |
| Homes & Communities               |  |  |
| Natural England                   | <p>27/01 Natural England does not wish to make comment on the suitability of the proposed plan area or the proposed neighbourhood planning body. However, we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with information sources the neighbourhood planning body may wish to use in developing the plan and to highlight some of the potential environmental risks and opportunities that neighbourhood plans may present. We have set this out in the annex to this letter. Dawn Kinrade Consultations Team Operations Delivery</p>   | Take note of the general advice provided in the Annex.                   |
| Environment Agency                | <p>01/2 Thank you for inviting the Environment Agency to contribute to this neighbourhood planning process. We note that the River Welland and its tributary the Chater flow through the parishes, with associated narrow areas of flood zone 3. They are mostly in open areas where built development would not be expected, although the Chater does go through the outer built up area of Ketton. I understand the emerging Rutland local plan has allocated housing sites in Ketton, so it seems unlikely that local residents would wish to allocate further sites: but, if they do Flood Zone 3 a should be avoided.</p> | Advice notes and interest in further support/advice will be followed up. |

|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
|                  | <p>If residents have any aspirations regarding the rivers and their adjacent land (protection, enhancement, habitat creation etc) we would be happy to provide relevant information or advice on request.</p> <p>Although we do not have any significant concerns, please do include us in the formal consultation on the draft plan. The best address for correspondence is <a href="mailto:Inplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk">Inplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk</a> Nicola Farr Sustainable Places - Planning Specialist Lincolnshire &amp; Northamptonshire Area.</p>  |   |
| Historic England | <p>15/1 Thank you for consulting Historic England about your Neighbourhood Plan. The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage Gateway <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk</a> It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the production of your Neighbourhood Plan. Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained. These can be found at:- <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/</a> You may also find the advice in "Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level" useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf</a></p> <p>Beth Hendy (for Clive Fletcher Principal Adviser, Historic Places)</p> | Useful advice noted and will be followed. |

|                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Highways Agency              |   |   |
| Marine Management            |   |   |
| Sport England                | 11/1 Thank you for consulting Sport England on the above neighbourhood plan. Government planning policy, within the NPPF, identifies how the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities, along with an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities is important.....Generic advice follows (see Outcomes record 2)  | Useful advice noted and will be followed  |
| <b>Services</b>              |   |   |
| National Grid (Avison Young) | 26/1 National Grid has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to Neighbourhood Plan consultations on its behalf. We are instructed by our client to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document.....Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets: An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Grid's electricity and gas transmission assets which include high voltage electricity assets and high-pressure gas pipelines. National Grid has identified that it has <b>no record of such assets</b> within the Neighbourhood Plan area.... <b>Further Advice</b> Please remember to consult National Grid on any Neighbourhood Plan Documents or site specific proposals that could affect our assets. We would be grateful if you could add our details shown below to your consultation database, if not already included: | Noted.  |
| Severn Trent                 | 21/1 Thank you for contacting Severn Trent regarding the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan. However, <b>the Severn Trent operational region does not cover the Ketton Parish</b> , We would therefore recommend that you contact Anglian Water for comments on water supply or sewerage.  | Noted, see response from Anglian Water, below.  |
| Anglian Water                | 14/1 Thanks for your e-mail. I am aware that there has been flooding in several locations over the Christmas period in our company area.  | 14/1 Good afternoon Stuart, We have corresponded in the past on several NPs in the Anglian district |

|                              |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
|                              | <p>Could I ask what specifically the query(s) relate to? As it may better to speak to our Water Recycling Team who manage the sewerage network at Ketton rather than myself. I will reply separately to your request for feedback from Anglian Water to inform the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. Stewart Patience, MRTPI Spatial Planning Manager</p> | <p>and this morning I sent you a general notification email concerning Ketton and Tinwell. As always input from Anglian Water into NP preparation is welcomed and I hope to hear from you with any general comments over the next three weeks or so. In the meantime, however, I believe that Ketton PC and the NP Steering Group (SG) wish to engage Anglian on specific matters related to recent flooding and sewage issue in Ketton. Ann Tomlinson is the SG Chair and if you or a colleague are able to talk to the PC about this matter, could you get in touch with her to make the necessary arrangements. (note: subsequent email correspondence ensued but limited detail provided)</p> |
| Police                       |  |   |
| Clinical Comm., Group        |  |   |
| Network Rail                 |  |   |
| Cross Country Trains         |  |   |
| <b>Landowners/developers</b> |  |   |
| Balfour Beatty (agents)      |  |   |
| Beeson Wright (agents)       | <p>11/1 Thank you for getting in touch about the proposed Neighbourhood Plan. I have consulted with my client, who is a landowner in Ketton, and we do not wish to make comments at this stage. However, please can you keep my detail on file for inclusion in the formal consultation later in the year. Kate Wood (Eddisons).</p>                           | <p>Noted, retain on consultee list.</p>   |
| Vistry Homes (agents)        |  |   |

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Others</b>               |   |  |
| LRWT                        |   |  |
| Rutland Natural History Soc |   |  |
| Welland Rivers Trust        | 18/1 Thank you very much for your email and invitation to contribute to the preparation of the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan. The water environment forms a significant part of the identity of these parishes and I am keen to ensure that their protection and enhancement underpins future development proposals. Please count me in for any upcoming meetings and discussions, but in the meantime if you wish to have a chat over the phone it would be most welcome. Chris French, Project Manager  | Noted and welcomed WRT is involved in ongoing discussions about blue and green infrastructure.   |
| Gtr. Lincs. LEP             |   |  |
| Primary School              |   |  |
| Mobile Operators            |   |  |
| Hanson Cement               |   |  |
| Cecil Estate Trust          |   |  |
| Longhurst Housing           |   |  |
| NFU                         |   |  |
| Peterborough Diocese        |   |  |
| <b>Community/Voluntary</b>  |   |  |
| Sports & Comm. Centre       |   |  |
| Methodist Church            |   |  |
| Ketton St Mary Church       |   |  |
| Playschool                  |   |  |
| Cavendish Trust             | 27/1 - Thanks for reaching out and giving us the opportunity to contribute to the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood plan. As a Trust we have a mandate to provide and maintain Meeting Halls for the Stamford area Plymouth Brethren Christian Church. We have a growing congregation, and a significant number of the congregation are within the Ketton and Tinwell communities. As you would know we have an existing Meeting Hall, on Luffenham Road, and we recently applied for planning permission (refused) for an additional small meeting hall at Steadfold Lane. This was to provide for Tinwell and Ketton households. | Noted and response provided on 04/02, that the NP will need to reflect RCC strategic planning policies which is likely to limit options for development in open countryside. |

|                           |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
|                           | As local Policies are (almost invariably) silent currently as to Community Use allocations, it is very rare to find suitable allocated locations within settlement boundaries, and when we do, these sites are very sought after for higher value residential and industrial applications, pushing the values beyond where we, as a Charitable organisation can compete with. So we have current and future needs for Community D1 use, and we would welcome the opportunity to validate/discuss our needs in more detail. Ben Whyles (Trustee) The Cavendish Gospel Hall Trust. |  |
| Rutland Learning Trust    |  |  |
| <b>Local Businesses</b>   |  |  |
| Barchester Care Home      |  |  |
| Rutland Poultry           |  |  |
| Bespoke Design            |  |  |
| Finance Services          |  |  |
| Cell Regeneration         |  |  |
| Vaughan Heaney Architects |  |  |
| Emission Free Solutions   |  |  |
| Fire Solutions            |  |  |
| Bakers Dozen Brewing      |  |  |
| Alfred Poppins            |  |  |
| Fastbyme Turbo            |  |  |
| RCS Digital               |  |  |
| JJ Detailing              |  |  |
| Matthew Loughton          |  |  |
| Altech.                   |  |  |
| Fluid Signs               |  |  |
| Stone Masonry             |  |  |
| Connection Legal Mgt.     |  |  |
| Max Studios               |  |  |
| Bell Fragrances           |  |  |
| Bespoke Developments      |  |  |
| Cuckoo Farm Camping       |  |  |

## Outcomes record 2 - Sport England advice (provided 11/1/21)

Government planning policy, within the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, identifies how the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities, along with an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities is important.

It is essential therefore that the neighbourhood plan reflects and complies with national planning policy for sport as set out in the NPPF with particular reference to Pars 96 and 97. It is also important to be aware of Sport England's statutory consultee role in **protecting playing fields** and the presumption against the loss of playing field land. Sport England's playing fields policy is set out in our Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document. [https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#playing\\_fields\\_policy](https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#playing_fields_policy)

Sport England provides guidance on **developing planning policy** for sport and further information can be found via the link below. Vital to the development and implementation of planning policy is the evidence base on which it is founded. [https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#planning\\_applications](https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#planning_applications)

Sport England works with local authorities to ensure their Local Plan is underpinned by robust and up to date evidence. In line with Par 97 of the NPPF, this takes the form of **assessments of need and strategies for indoor and outdoor sports facilities**. A neighbourhood planning body should look to see if the relevant local authority has prepared a playing pitch strategy or other indoor/outdoor sports facility strategy. If it has then this could provide useful evidence for the neighbourhood plan and save the neighbourhood planning body time and resources gathering their own evidence. It is important that a neighbourhood plan reflects the recommendations and actions set out in any such strategies, including those which may specifically relate to the neighbourhood area, and that any local investment opportunities, such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, are utilised to support their delivery.

Where such evidence does not already exist then relevant planning policies in a neighbourhood plan should be based on a proportionate assessment of the need for sporting provision in its area. Developed in consultation with the local sporting and wider community any assessment should be used to provide key recommendations and deliverable actions. These should set out what provision is required to ensure the current and future needs of the community for sport can be met and, in turn, be able to support the development and implementation of planning policies. Sport England's guidance on

assessing needs may help with such work.

<http://www.sportengland.org/planningtoolsandguidance>

If **new or improved sports facilities** are proposed Sport England recommend you ensure they are fit for purpose and designed in accordance with our design guidance notes.

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/>

Any **new housing** developments will generate additional demand for sport. If existing sports facilities do not have the capacity to absorb the additional demand, then planning policies should look to ensure that new sports facilities, or improvements to existing sports facilities, are secured and delivered. Proposed actions to meet the demand should accord with any approved local plan or neighbourhood plan policy for social infrastructure, along with priorities resulting from any assessment of need, or set out in any playing pitch or other indoor and/or outdoor sports facility strategy that the local authority has in place.

In line with the Government's NPPF (including Section 8) and its Planning Practice Guidance (Health and wellbeing section), links below, consideration should also be given to how **any new development**, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy communities. Sport England's Active Design guidance can be used to help with this when developing planning policies and developing or assessing individual proposals.

Active Design, which includes a model planning policy, provides ten principles to help ensure the design and layout of development encourages and promotes participation in sport and physical activity. The guidance, and its accompanying checklist, could also be used at the evidence gathering stage of developing a neighbourhood plan to help undertake an assessment of how the design and layout of the area currently enables people to lead active lifestyles and what could be improved.

NPPF Section 8: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/8-promoting-healthy-communities>

PPG Health and wellbeing section: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing>

Sport England's Active Design Guidance: <https://www.sportengland.org/activedesign>

*(Please note: this response relates to Sport England's planning function only. It is not associated with our funding role or any grant application/award that may relate to the site.)*

If you need any further advice, please do not hesitate to contact Sport England using the contact details below.

Yours sincerely, Planning Administration Team, [Planning.north@sportengland.org](mailto:Planning.north@sportengland.org)



## 10. Regulation 14 consultation (2022)

This section:

- a. explains the process for the Regulation 14 Consultation for the draft NP;
- b. sets out a summary of the results of responses from households;
- c. sets out in detail the Outcomes of external consultation (under Regulation 14).

### a. Process

The Regulation 14 consultation was conducted by means of an explanatory booklet containing a response form which could be filled in online or by using the paper copy. The form asked respondents to state their views (support/not support) on each of the Neighbourhood Plan policies and on each of the Community Aspiration sections, or where applicable to state they had no opinion.

Respondents were encouraged to add further detail via narrative comments.

The booklet, delivered to all dwellings in the Plan Area (approximately 950), explained how to access all the Plan documents and how to make a response, together with details of events providing further background and explanation. There was also a poster campaign around the two villages and social media posts to raise awareness.



Three events were held, on 13<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> March, and on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, to explain the Regulation 14 Consultation and to talk people through the response form. A total of 70 people

attended these events. A new presentation layout was prepared to illustrate the individual Policy sections and the Community Aspirations proposed in the draft Plan.

### b. Household responses

The number of response forms returned (paper or online) was 81, representing 8.8% of the dwellings in the Plan area, on the reasonable assumption that each reply relates to an individual dwelling.

The responses are overwhelmingly supportive of the Plan proposal, with those not answering “*support*” mostly selecting “*no opinion*” rather than “*not support*”.

Two aspects of the results require additional clarification:

1. Policy KT 15 (numbering per the Reg 14 Consultation Document) on infill developments had an above-average number of “*not support*” responses. It is believed this result highlighted concern about the unclear drafting of that policy, and it has prompted a review of all the policies in that section of the Plan, to create clearer structure and content.
2. Responses to policy KT 4 are markedly lower than to all the others. It is believed this is because of a temporary software issue in the Google Drive form being used which meant that this policy was not visible to respondents for a period of a few days. The problem was identified and corrected, but has meant that the responses here do not match response rates overall. However, the proportions of respondents selecting a particular answer on KT 4 reflect similar proportions to the answers to the other policies.

The following table gives a summary of the votes on each policy and on each Community Aspiration section. Written comments from residents are set out in Appendix 10

| Policy No.             | Policy Area                                      | Support | Not Support | No Opinion |
|------------------------|--|---------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Our Community</b>   |  |         |             |            |
| 1                      | Overall Sustainable Development                  | 77      | 2           | 2          |
| <b>Our Environment</b> |  |         |             |            |
| 2                      | Landscape character and important views          | 79      | 0           | 2          |
| 3                      | Trees, hedges and watercourses                   | 80      | 0           | 1          |
| 4                      | Local Green Infrastructure Corridors             | 37      | 1           | 0          |
| <b>Our Heritage</b>    |  |         |             |            |
| 5                      | Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton  | 76      | 0           | 5          |
| 6                      | Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell | 74      | 0           | 7          |
| 7                      | Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites    | 78      | 0           | 3          |

|    | <b>Open Spaces</b>                                      |                |                    |                   |
|----|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 8  | Existing open space and recreation facilities           | 80             | 1                  | 0                 |
| 9  | Open space provision within new housing developments    | 74             | 4                  | 3                 |
| 10 | Proposed Local Green Spaces                             | 75             | 4                  | 2                 |
| 11 | Other Important Open Spaces                             | 75             | 5                  | 1                 |
| 12 | Allotments  | 63             | 3                  | 15                |
|    | <b>Our Housing</b>                                      |                |                    |                   |
| 13 | Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)              | 64             | 6                  | 11                |
| 14 | Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)             | 50             | 5                  | 26                |
| 15 | Infill housing  | 63             | 12                 | 6                 |
| 16 | Infrastructure requirements associated with new housing | 73             | 5                  | 3                 |
| 17 | Design requirements for new housing                     | 71             | 5                  | 5                 |
| 18 | Housing mix for new developments                        | 73             | 6                  | 2                 |
| 19 | Extensions and conversions                              | 69             | 5                  | 7                 |
| 20 | Commercial development, including agricultural          | 62             | 8                  | 11                |
|    | <b>Travel and Active Transport</b>                      |                |                    |                   |
| 21 | Rights of Way   | 81             | 0                  | 0                 |
| 22 | Impact of A1 development                                | 67             | 2                  | 12                |
|    | <b>Employment and Business</b>                          |                |                    |                   |
| 23 | Encouraging new businesses                              | 65             | 6                  | 10                |
| 24 | Working from home                                       | 68             | 5                  | 8                 |
| 25 | Fibre Broadband   | 77             | 1                  | 3                 |
|    | <b>Services and Facilities</b>                          |                |                    |                   |
| 26 | The protection of community facilities                  | 80             | 1                  | 0                 |
| 27 | The provision of new community facilities               | 74             | 3                  | 4                 |
|    | <b>Community Aspirations</b>                            | <b>Support</b> | <b>Not Support</b> | <b>No Opinion</b> |
| A  | Landscape and environment and open spaces               | 77             | 2                  | 2                 |
| B  | Heritage and amenity                                    | 78             | 0                  | 3                 |
| C  | Access in and around parishes                           | 77             | 2                  | 2                 |
| D  | Traffic and transport Issues                            | 78             | 1                  | 2                 |
| E  | Health services   | 78             | 0                  | 3                 |
| F  | Access to facilities                                    | 74             | 0                  | 7                 |

### **c. Outcomes of external consultation (Under Regulation 14)**

#### **Introduction**

The formal consultation on the Draft Neighbourhood Plan (NP) ran for just over six weeks, from Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022 until midnight on Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022. Alongside the community consultation, an email notification was sent to over 100 external organisations and individuals on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2022. A reminder email was sent on Monday 7<sup>th</sup> March. Details of all the above, together with the list of consultees, are given in Appendix 9.

Substantive responses were received from 18 consultees, and these are set out in Table 1 in this section. There was also one acknowledgement, and two organisations stated that they had no interest in the Plan area.

Rutland County Council, who have been supportive throughout the Neighbourhood Plan process, submitted a comprehensive set of comments which have been considered by the Steering Group in the same way as the others. Their comments are outlined in Table 2.

Ketton Parish Council has also formally considered the Draft Plan, and their comments are set out in Table 3.

The Tables include an analysis of the comments and responses to them, including details of amendments which have been made post-Consultation where it is considered these would be of benefit to the Draft plan.

#### **Summary and key issues**

Several comments, in effect, are seeking to promote new housing development which is the subject of recent or current planning applications. There is, however, no requirement for the NP to make site allocations and to do so would mean stepping back, issuing a call for sites, undertaking site assessments and re-consulting on a new draft version of the Plan – a lengthy and complex process. Similarly, the NP does not have to address a new indicative housing requirement, as it can rely on the context provided by the current Development Plan (i.e. the Site Allocations DPD). That said, the RCC comments refer to a recent calculation of an indicative housing figures, and this has now been used to reformulate the housing policies in the draft Plan, based on the fact that recent approvals exceed the level of new housing in the current Development Plan **and** the indicative requirement which has been calculated by RCC.

Two objections relate to proposed Local Green Spaces. The first, LGS 4 (Regulation 14 version numbering) in respect of land north of Luffenham Road, is straightforward because the site is covered by a planning application which, although not yet determined, is likely to be approved. This proposed LGS has therefore been removed from the current draft Plan.

The second concerns LGS 5 (Regulation 16 numbering) relating to land off Barrowden Road, is a complex and wide-ranging objection. The question of the extent to which NPPF criteria can operate for this LGS is finely-balanced and it is a matter which has been carefully considered by the JNPSG, as detailed below. On reflection and in view of additional corroborating information on biodiversity

which subsequently came to light, confirming the JNPSG's initial stance, no change has been made to the proposal, although clarificatory wording has been added.

A further landowner comment concerns the two proposed "Other Important Open Spaces" east of Tinwell (Great North Field and Great South Field). The point of debate in this case relates to the extent of the designated areas and whether countryside policies offer a reasonable and sufficient degree of protection. Again, this point has been carefully considered by the JNPSG, as detailed below. The JNPSG considered that no fundamental amendment was necessary, although clarifying wording has been added to the draft Plan.

As a consequence of a response from Ketton Parish Council proposing that the area of woodland and old/derelict farm buildings adjacent to the Ketton Quarry SSSI should be made an LGS, the JNPSG reassessed the area around the SSSI and have included two additional LGS (new, Reg 16, references: LGS 15 and LGS 16), being the area proposed by KPC and a further area to the north-east, owned by Hanson. Justification for this is set out in the explanation to Policy KT 10 in the Plan document.

Both owners were sent letters to explain this proposal. Hanson have replied, agreeing with LGS 16. However no response has been received from the owner of LGS 15.

The analysis below is incorporated in this Consultation Statement to present the Examiner with a clear explanation of how consultee comments have been recorded and addressed, in accordance with regulations.

**Table 1 Consultation Responses and suggested responses (note: policy numbers/pages quoted refer to the Regulation 14 draft version of the Plan**

| Organisation/date                   | Comment   | Suggested response  |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Alicia Kearns MP<br>04/02 and 02/03 | Acknowledgment and general constituency information.  | No action needed.   |
| Sport England 07/02                 | <p>Thank you for consulting Sport England on the above neighbourhood plan. Government planning policy, within the <b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>, identifies how the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities, along with an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities is important.</p> <p>It is essential therefore that the neighbourhood plan reflects and complies with national planning policy for sport as set out in the NPPF with particular reference to Pars 98 and 99. It is also important to be aware of Sport England’s statutory consultee role in <b>protecting playing fields</b> and the presumption against the loss of playing field land. Sport England policy is set out in our Playing Fields Policy &amp; Guidance document. <a href="https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#playing_fields_policy">https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#playing_fields_policy</a></p> <p>Sport England provides guidance on <b>developing planning policy</b> for sport and further information can be found via the link below. Vital to the development and implementation of planning policy is the evidence base on which it is founded. <a href="https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#planning_applications">https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#planning_applications</a></p> | <p>Sport England advice has been taken into account in the drafting of the plan.</p> <p>However, these comments and the links provided are helpful and cross references can be made in the preamble and explanatory texts for Policies KT8 and KT9.</p> <p>Draft Plan text augmented in explanation</p> |

Sport England works with local authorities to ensure their Local Plan is underpinned by robust and up to date evidence. In line with Par 99 of the NPPF, this takes the form of **assessments of need and strategies for indoor and outdoor sports facilities**. A neighbourhood planning body should look to see if the relevant local authority has prepared a playing pitch strategy or other indoor/outdoor sports facility strategy. If it has then this could provide useful evidence for the neighbourhood plan and save the neighbourhood planning body time and resources gathering their own evidence. It is important that a neighbourhood plan reflects the recommendations and actions set out in any such strategies, including those which may specifically relate to the neighbourhood area, and that any local investment opportunities, such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, are utilised to support their delivery.

Where such evidence does not already exist then relevant planning policies in a neighbourhood plan should be based on a proportionate assessment of the need for sporting provision in its area. Developed in consultation with the local sporting and wider community any assessment should be used to provide key recommendations and deliverable actions. These should set out what provision is required to ensure the current and future needs of the community for sport can be met and, in turn, be able to support the development and implementation of planning policies. Sport England's guidance on assessing needs may help with such work.

<http://www.sportengland.org/planningtoolsandguidance>

If **new or improved sports facilities** are proposed Sport England recommend you ensure they are fit for purpose; designed in accordance with design guidance notes.

<http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/>

Any **new housing** developments will generate additional demand for sport. If existing sports facilities do not have the capacity to absorb the additional demand, then planning policies should look to ensure that new sports facilities, or improvements to existing sports facilities, are secured and delivered. Proposed actions to meet the demand should accord with any approved local plan or neighbourhood plan policy for social infrastructure, along with priorities resulting from any assessment of need, or set out in any playing pitch or other indoor and/or outdoor sports facility strategy that the local authority has in place.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>In line with the Government's NPPF (including Section 8) and its Planning Practice Guidance (Health and wellbeing section), links below, consideration should also be given to how <b>any new development</b>, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy communities. Sport England's Active Design guidance can be used to help with this when developing planning policies and developing or assessing individual proposals.</p> <p>Active Design, which includes a model planning policy, provides ten principles to help ensure the design and layout of development encourages and promotes participation in sport and physical activity. The guidance and checklist could also be used at the evidence gathering stage of developing a neighbourhood plan to help undertake an assessment of how the design and layout of the area currently enables people to lead active lifestyles and what could be improved.</p> <p>NPPF Section 8: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/8-promoting-healthy-communities">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/8-promoting-healthy-communities</a></p> <p>PPG Health &amp; wellbeing section: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing</a></p> <p>Sport England's Active Design Guidance: <a href="https://www.sportengland.org/activedesign">https://www.sportengland.org/activedesign</a></p> <p>If you need any further advice, please contact Sport England using the contact details below. Planning Administration Team <a href="mailto:Planning.central@sportengland.org">Planning.central@sportengland.org</a></p> |  |
| <p>Mrs Sandi Parsons<br/>07/02, 14/03, 15/03,<br/>16/03</p> | <p><b>This concerns the proposed LGS 6 (Land off Barrowden Road)</b></p> <p>16/03 My son has forwarded his objection to the chair of the NP I am still amazed this land has been put forward for wild life when there is none and very unsafe for wildlife and it fits none of the criteria, visually, community use etc.</p> <p>Housing would be much better use of the site and there is a shortage of land in Rutland</p> <p>15/03 Sorry to be a pain I now have another PS I have walked the whole of the site and there is no trace of wildlife I also spoke to someone who lived there he has only seen red kites flying over This site was completely dug up ten years ago.</p> <p>14/03 This is my response to the NP consultation re LGS.</p> <p>To be approved as a LGS the site has to be considered against the following:-</p>  | <p>Responses noted but after further research LGS kept in and draft Plan text augmented.</p> |



It has to be demonstrably special to the local community, holding particular local significance, e.g. because of beauty, historic significance, Recreational value, tranquillity or rich with wildlife.  
Visibility I have attached a photo of the only place visible, not even from the railway line.



Tranquil how can this be when it borders a railway line.  
Beauty it is not beautiful it has the remains of a coal yard, lots of rubbish left from when it was a working quarry and builder's yard etc. Attached photo



Wildlife maybe some rabbits.

Histrionic significance nil, it's an old line quarry and coal storage yard, and builders' storage. With rubbish left behind.

It is private not for community use. The only access is a gate on Barrowden road which is padlocked with a sign stating private no access. There is also two very large boulders inside the gate. It is not for public use it is not safe.



This site is not special to the community:- It is not very visible not even from the trains, it is not beautiful. It is not tranquil (next to railway line) it is private not for public use it is not safe.  
It does not fit any of the criteria for LSG site.

There is a shortage of land for building in Rutland this would be a very good site.  
Please forward these comments and photos to the inspector.

Mr Oliver Parsons  
09/03, 14/03, 15/03,  
16/03 and 17/3

**This concerns the proposed LGS 6 (Land off Barrowden Road)**

16/03 My mother and I would like our objections to be logged separately. And yes I will be submitting a separate objection prior to the deadline.

15/03 Thank you for reaching out. Very happy to have a quick call on the matter. Also a face to face if necessary, as I am sure many of you are aware my mother is local as well and has a long standing connection to Ketton have run Ketton Trading Company from a premises on the High Street for many years. Also very aware that you are all

Noted and acknowledged.

Telephone meeting held with JNPSG Chair on 15/3/22 following this email "*Thank you for your various emails to Clive Keble. The*

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>volunteers, again my mother Chairs the parish council in Duddington. Let me know if there is a good number and time to call in the first instance.</p> <p>14/03 Is the membership of the steering group publicly available? If so would be able to share the make-up please?</p> <p>09/03. Great to catch up earlier. As promised here is my email address. Also my mobile is (XXXX) I am supporting my mother on all things concerning this site so please include both of us.</p> <p>Also as discussed it would be good to understand who is on the NP steerco as we would be keen on a quick conversation with them to better understand the thinking behind the proposal. Would you be able to introduce us or share the make up?</p> <p>As I said on the call it did take us by surprise. It is a private site, previously used for industrial purposes, which has no public access, and it is visible from few (if any) areas in Ketton. In fact the land is actually sunken down in comparison to any public areas meaning it is somewhat shielded.</p> | <p><i>composition of the Steering Group is set out on page 130 of the Consultation Document. The current members are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Ann Tomlinson (Ketton) – Chair</i></li> <li>• <i>Graham Layne (Ketton) - Treasurer</i></li> <li>• <i>Mary Cade (Ketton) - Joint Secretary</i></li> <li>• <i>John Tomlinson (Ketton) – Joint Secretary</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Secretary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Fiona Blackburn (Ketton)</i></li> <li>• <i>Adam Cade (Ketton)</i></li> <li>• <i>David Jarvis (Tinwell)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>For your information, and as explained in the Document, we are all residents of one or other of the parishes, and we are all volunteers.</i></p> <p><i>The criteria on which we have selected the site in question as a potential Local Green Space is set out on page 80 of the Consultation Document.</i></p> <p><i>One of the criteria under the NPPF for designation of Local Green Space is wildlife value. As you will see from the Document, this is of particular relevance to the proposed designation.</i></p> <p><i>I am very happy to talk through this with you at any point. Do let me know.”</i></p> <p>Message forwarded to JNPSG Chair.</p> <p>Interest noted and referred to JNPSG. Consideration of JNPSG and their conclusion set out below</p> |
|--|---|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>17/03 Email and (identical letter)</p> <p>I am writing to you to lodge my objection to the inclusion of LGS 6 Ketton (former quarry site, Barrowden Road) as a local green space (LGS). The objection is founded on a multitude of factors that I will outline below. There are also a number of other items concerning the presentation of this site in the wider neighbourhood plan document that I would like to object to.</p> <p>Any site being put forward as an LGS needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; D. Open space important to the character of the villages (Local Open Space &amp; Local Green Space)</li> <li>• The green space is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquility or richness of its wildlife; and</li> <li>• The green area is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</li> </ul> <p>To help shape the objection I will frame it in the terms outlined in the NPPF policy:</p> <p><b>Local Significance:</b> we do not believe the site holds any local significance and should it do so, that significance would be as an industrial/commercial site that provide employment to local residents in the earlier parts of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. More recently it was both a coal and wood store that provided fuel to local residents. Which directly contradicts the proposal, for over 90% of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century this site served as a commercial venture, only ending in the late 1990s.</p> <p><b>Beauty:</b> the site is by no means beautiful it is a disused industrial estate filled with the detritus of years of use, which are potentially dangerous to those entering the site.</p> <p><b>Visibility:</b> connected to above the site is not visible from the public road nor any other public vantage point, the site is sunken beneath the horizon and bordered with trees. Even the briefest inspection will reveal that one needs to fully approach the site entrance to gain sight of the site. On page 14 of the evidence and page 54 of the NP proposal view K12 is included across the site, this evidence and photograph of said view actually confirm that the site is sunk into the landscape and is as such out of</p> | <p>The comments are wide ranging and the qualities of the land need to be considered in relation to LGS criteria in the NPPF.</p> <p>Land does not need to be directly accessible to the public to fulfil the NPPF LGS designation criteria. The adjoining footpath to the North East and path on the other side of Barrowden Road, leading south east to connect to the Jurassic Way and Kiltorpe Grange across rising land, means that it can be enjoyed by the community as part of the rural fabric and setting of the village. It is, however, part of a view rather than land that can actually be used and enjoyed by residents.</p> <p>The site can also be seen, albeit fleetingly, from the railway line and Barrowden Road, but these routes impinge on the tranquillity of the site. The presence of mature hedges, with some trees, means that the site has nature conservation value. It is acknowledged that the hedges block views of the land in summer and autumn, but the screening effect is less in winter and early spring.</p> |
|--|--|---|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>sight. Evidence included in the NP evidence pack contradicts the argument laid out in the actual Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p><b>Tranquility:</b> the site is located on one side next to a working railway line with regular trains, which in spite of electrification, are audible and cause a commotion on the site. On the other there is a road, which albeit is quiet, has fast cars as it adjoins next to the increase in speed limit from 30 to 60.</p> <p><b>Wildlife:</b> there is no wildlife of note on site. The site is scattered with rusting metal, old brickwork and concrete that could be potentially damaging to some wildlife. Confusion has arisen concerning some proposals from Leicestershire County Council (LCC) in mid-2013 where it was proposed as a wildlife site. Subsequently this was rejected, and the site was not designated as such. However, this has caused some confusion amongst local residents. There is nothing unique to this site beyond the norm, and if anything, there is limited wildlife. A brief comparison with any of the other green spaces in Ketton would reveal the folly of the claim; this is not a site of beauty or wildlife by any stretch. It should also be noted that this designation was suggested by LCC, and Rutland County Council (RCC) had no input. There are RCC council documents from the period that label the same site a potential residential development opportunity.</p> <p>I strongly object to the proposal, as I believe the Neighbourhood Plan has failed to demonstrate why this site is in any way 'special'. There is no evidence contained in the plan that can support the assertion. This site is private land with no public access, it is not visible from the road and the tranquility is subjective as the presence of the train line causes a regular disturbance. I am concerned that LGS designation may encourage further trespassing on the land, which we have been vigilant to stop. Trespassing could have potential consequences both for the trespasser and my family as the landowners. As previously stated, disused materials from this site industrial past litter the site, and should someone injure themselves we, as landowners, would be liable. Whilst we would not grant access such a misunderstanding based on the LGS designation must be considered.</p> <p>I have already raised an objection to the view described on page 54 numbered K12. This view would be unaffected by any potential use of the site due to its sunken</p> | <p>The brownfield nature of the site also increases the habitat value when compared to intensively farmed land.</p> <p>However significant biodiversity value has been officially recorded. The site was surveyed (with permission) as a prospective LWS in 2003. It was not designated as such at the time but it was further included in a list of candidate LWS when the Local Plan was being reviewed in 2013/14. The prospective LWS designation has not been rejected, and it remains on LERC (Leics Environmental Records Centre) records as candidate, though requiring updated survey information.</p> <p>The Submission draft notes the objections but after further research, which included evidence that wildlife value of significance had been recorded in the earlier Survey carried out with landowner permission, the LGS has been kept in the Draft Plan</p> |
|--|--|---|

nature and leads me to suspect that this is a cynical attempt to designate the site, especially when the evidence pack proves the stated visibility to be untrue.

A further point relates to the wildlife too, on page we see the proposed green infrastructure corridors. The Chater Corridor contains this plot of land. Again, this seems hugely misguided as a large part of this corridor where it relates to this site is in fact blighted by a railway line running through the middle of it. The river Chater is also a very minor river, which actually follows the train line, the inclusion as it features in the NP again feels cynical as bar a short stretch near Luffenham Heath Golf Club it almost exclusively runs north of the railway. It seems far more likely any nomadic wildlife would remain north of the railway line when traversing this corridor. The site does not affect the Welland Corridor.

Elsewhere I would draw attention to the demographic make-up of Ketton in comparison with the wider community where it severely under-indexes in the 20 to 40 demographics. A demographic cruelly excluded from the housing market by both the direct and indirect actions of older generations. Whilst not stating a desire to develop this site, it is puzzling why a site such as this would not be considered for new housing to support the first demographic to experience a decline in standard of living in living memory. It does not live in the shadow of the cement works and would be in keeping with the other housing on Barrowden Road, some of which is less than 20 years old.

Overall, I am very concerned that this is simply an attempt to prevent future development of the site rather than an identification of a local site that is special to the community. There is very limited evidence to support the recommendation, what evidence there is appears contradictory, and I can see no justification for why it should be accepted as a LGS in the NP. I would also like to return to RCC site maps from 2011, where the site was labeled for future residential usage.

As a final point, I have it on authority that a number of local residents may actually support the use of the site in some sort of redeveloped capacity and consider it a bit of an eyesore, and they were unaware of the consultation. It strikes me as quite naïve to think that Facebook, Twitter, etc....are appropriate for the publicizing of this NP. Some of the language around social media in the plan itself is very concerning and

The Chair of the Steering Group had a long conversation with the respondent over this passage as the Chair felt that it cast unwarranted aspersions on the integrity of the volunteers who worked as the SG to put the N Plan together. The Plan made clear the scope and scale of all manner of communications used during the plan exercise, much of which was face to face or paper-based. Even if the respondent was not resident in the area, awareness of basic local websites such as Next Door and the KPC website would mean they could have obtained information. There was no intention to limit access to people; on the contrary great pains were taken in carrying out in the external consultation to discover the landowner's contact details. The respondent subsequently apologised for the inference that the steering group had run the campaign incorrectly and said it had not been his intention to do so.

|                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
|                        | <p>exclusionary. In a period where more and more people are shunning these platforms due to the volume of misinformation and the severe mental health problems they create, I am aghast at this methodology. Not to mention the demographic exclusion, assuming one was going to use social media the ones chosen severely under-index in some age groups, I would suggest that a familiarity heuristic/bias might be affecting those running the publicity campaign. I will not pass judgment on the impact Covid-19 may have had on the consultation at this time, as it would appear that consideration was made to this, but it is certain that this will have limited the general engagement across the local population.</p> <p>Many of my assertions above can easily be supported by photographic evidence, please advise on an appropriate way to submit these. Please also confirm receipt of this objection letter.</p>  |  |
| Coal Authority 08/02   | <p>Thank you for your notification below regarding the Draft Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation.</p> <p>The Coal Authority is only a statutory consultee for coalfield Local Authorities. As Rutland County Council lies outside the coalfield, there is no requirement for you to consult us and / or notify us of any emerging neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>This email can be used as evidence for the legal and procedural consultation requirements at examination, if necessary.</p>  | Noted - no action necessary.   |
| Historic England 08/02 | <p>Thank you for consulting Historic England about your Neighbourhood Plan. The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage Gateway (<a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk">www.heritagegateway.org.uk</a>). It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the</p> | <p>Historic England advice has been taken into account in the drafting of the plan.</p> <p>Although the plan does not include housing site allocations, the comments in the guidance on maximising enhancements and avoiding harm are helpful. A cross reference made to this in the preamble and explanatory texts for Policies KT13 and KT14 (housing criteria).</p> |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>production of your Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained, see:- <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/</a> You may also find the advice in “Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level” useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf</a> If you envisage including new housing allocations in your plan, we refer you to our published advice available on our website, “Housing Allocations in Local Plans” as this relates equally to neighbourhood planning. This can be found at <a href="https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans.pdf">https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans.pdf</a> Clive Fletcher, Principal Adviser, Historic Places.</p> | <p>Wording consequently added to KT 17 (old numbering) re design, and also KT 3 and KT 4 - heritage assets</p> |
| <p>Rutland Natural History Society<br/>08/02</p> | <p>The document Ketton strategic plan covers a wide range of aspects on the proposals for the future of development in the Ketton and Tinwell parishes. It has important ideals which will impact upon the lives of local residents and wildlife.</p> <p>We therefore apologise for the tardiness of our comments and hope that they will still be of value. We have confined our comments to those aspects affecting the environment and natural history of the area and its surrounds. The Rutland Natural History Society strongly supports many points made in your plan. In particular :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Those proposals which aim to protect the rural character of the villages, and maintain the local green environment, of importance for the wellbeing of inhabitants, as demonstrated during the recent pandemic, and of increasing value as local populations increase.</li> <li>ii) The aspiration to plant more trees, protect existing woodlands, and develop possible Local Wildlife Sites, in cooperation with local conservation bodies.</li> <li>iii) The plan to enhance biodiversity by maintaining and improving connectivity, designating and protecting “green corridors” which are essential to the movement of wildlife around the parishes, linking with neighbouring parishes. Connectivity is</li> </ul>  | <p>This support is noted and welcomed</p> <p>No further action</p>   |

|                               |  |   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
|                               | <p>vital way to protect and improve local biodiversity. The adoption and protection of “green corridors” should be of very high priority locally (and nationally). The aspiration to cooperate with other parishes and conservation organisations to improve and develop the biodiversity along these corridors is strongly supported.</p> <p>iv) The protection of local green spaces (LGS), for the benefit of the communities, and their possible enhancement to benefit biodiversity. LGS at present in being to be protected both for their enjoyment and aesthetic value to inhabitants, but also as potential sites where wildlife can benefit from measures to improve biodiversity, for example reducing mowing at margins to allow the increase of wildflowers and associated invertebrates, which in turn positively affect other wildlife species.</p> <p>v) Conservation and protection of riparian meadows, to prevent development which would increase run-off from hard surfaces associated with housing, or commercial developments. To conserve and avoid increased agricultural pressure involving greater use of agricultural fertilisers and chemicals to result in increased pollution of aquatic environments.</p> <p>In conclusion, as a society concerned with the natural history of Rutland and its parishes we wish to endorse the proposals outlined in your plan and wish you success with its adoption. We hope that its aims and objectives will be respected and considered by future planning. Yours sincerely, Linda Biddle (Chair RNHS).</p> |   |
| Welland Rivers Trust<br>11/02 | <p>I am responding to your note of 4th February in connection with the above.</p> <p>There are two issues from the perspective of the Welland River Catchment, which we believe must be set in the context of RCC's Environmental Vision (and assumed related action plan). These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Environment Agency Challenges Data for the Welland Management Catchment, published on 14th Sept. 2021, highlights the Reasons for Not Achieving Good (RNAG). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Changes to the Natural Flow and Level of Water - primarily driven by abstraction</li> <li>ii) Pollution from Rural Areas</li> <li>iii) Pollution from Waste Water</li> <li>iv) Pollution from towns, cities and transport</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>As you are aware RCC are committed to improving these issues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) The likely development in Ketton and Tinwell will be housing. We recognise that the changes to Building Regulations will not come into force until April 2025.</li> </ol>  | <p>This context is important to the Plan, and is reflected in Policies KT1 and KT18, but it is primarily related to the monitoring the effectiveness of EA action.</p> <p>This is noted and appreciated but the Plan as drafted already goes as far as it reasonably can in setting building standards.</p> |

|                          |  |   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          | <p>We would ask you to note that all development approved prior to this date can then be constructed over a period up to 10 years from the date of approval, meaning that the impact of these changes to regulations may not be brought into effect until c.2035!! We consider this wholly unacceptable.</p> <p>We would highlight two features of the Stamford North Development by Larkfleet, which greatly concerned us, and which may have relevance to your Parish Council:</p> <p>i) The likely increase in run-off</p> <p>ii) The fact that the building standard proposed by Larkfleet did not envisage construction based upon the minimum standard of water neutrality which should apply in areas such as Rutland, where water resources are already limited.</p> <p>The argument by the developer was that such standard would increase the cost of housing. This reason is difficult to reconcile with the increasing profitability and ROCE (return on capital employed) that has been enjoyed by Larkfleet and other builders in our area. Best regards, Ramsay Ross, Chair, Welland Rivers Trust.</p>  | <p>It is important that the EA, the water authority, the drainage authority and developers recognise and address wider needs, but the NP cannot set policies for land or development outside the designated Plan Area.</p> <p>No further action</p>   |
| Severn Trent Water 14/02 | <p>Ketton and Tinwell are both located outside of Severn Trent's operational region therefore we have no comments on the proposals within your neighbourhood Plan and recommend that you consult with Anglian Water.</p>   | <p>Noted, Anglian were also consulted. No further action</p>  |
| Anglian Water 15/02      | <p>Anglian Water is now targeting our strategic planning engagement to work with local authorities on their Local Plans and supporting documents. This is to ensure that there are district wide policies that can support sustainable development and assist Council's in selecting development locations that can be served by low carbon water supply and water recycling options. We are currently working with the Environment Agency on Rutland's emerging plan.</p> <p>While we are currently unable to directly support the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans we continue to welcome local policy which supports higher levels of water efficiency in new development and requires the use of Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). Local Authority planning officers will be able to direct you towards local and national best practice examples of policies which support Local Plan objectives.</p> <p>If development sites would be served by Anglian Water developers should be encouraged to complete a <a href="#">pre-application enquiry</a> to develop a feasible solution for drainage requirements. Advice on water use can be found at <a href="https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/help-and-advice/save-water/">https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/help-and-advice/save-water/</a></p> | <p>It is disappointing that Anglian Water cannot provide detailed input, given the pressure for development and the known drainage issues in Ketton.</p> <p>However, the general guidance and links are useful and can be referred to in the Implementation process.</p> <p>Note: AW published guidance was in fact used in framing the relevant NP policy.</p> |

|   |   |                                    |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
|   | Advice on drainage and flooding can be found at <a href="https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/help-and-advice/flooding-guidance/reduce-the-risk-of-flooding/">https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/help-and-advice/flooding-guidance/reduce-the-risk-of-flooding/</a> Darl Sweetland (MRTPI), Spatial Planning Manager  |                                    |
| Avison Young 15/02                                | <p>National Grid has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to Neighbourhood Plan consultations on its behalf. We are instructed to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document.</p> <p><b>About National Grid</b> National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England and Wales. The energy is then distributed to the electricity distribution network operators across England, Wales and Scotland. National Grid Gas plc (NGG) owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use. National Grid Ventures (NGV) is separate from National Grid's core regulated businesses. NGV develop, operate and invest in energy projects, technologies, and partnerships to help accelerate the development of a clean energy future for consumers across the UK, Europe and the United States.</p> <p><b>Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets:</b> An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Grid's electricity and gas transmission assets which include high voltage electricity assets and high-pressure gas pipelines. <b>National Grid has identified that it has no record of such assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</b> National Grid provides information on assets at the website below. <a href="http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/services/land-and-development/planning-authority/shape-files/">http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/services/land-and-development/planning-authority/shape-files/</a> Distribution Networks Information regarding the electricity distribution network is available at the website below: <a href="http://www.energynetworks.org.uk">www.energynetworks.org.uk</a> Information regarding the gas distribution network is available by contacting: <a href="mailto:plantprotection@cadentgas.com">plantprotection@cadentgas.com</a></p> <p>Please remember to consult National Grid on any Neighbourhood Plan Documents or site specific proposals that could affect our assets. We would be grateful if you could add our details shown below to your consultation database, if not already included.</p> | Noted, no action needed.           |
| NHS East<br>Leicestershire &<br>Rutland CCG 03/03 | We are writing in response to the draft Neighbourhood Plan for Ketton and Tinwell (Joint). The LLR Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are supportive of the vision set out in your draft plan and would want to work collectively with you to understand in more detail how the local NHS can contribute to its delivery. Many of the themes  | Noted and the support is welcomed. |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>identified in the plan will impact upon the wider determinants of health and as a result population health outcomes. We would therefore welcome working together to maximise the opportunity for health and wellbeing within the vision outlined in your plan. In particular we would welcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions to support the development of community identity; maximising opportunities for residents to come together to create community cohesion and support each other.</li> <li>• Maximise the opportunities and provision of green space and local recreational facilities that actively promote enable residents to access and undertake physical activity with ease (both formal and informal). Consideration for this type of provision should be varied, evidenced based and compatible with local leisure, and open space strategies. Types of provision could range from (but not limited to) built leisure centre facilities, community centres to play areas to structures walking trails, café / social facilities, or semi nature accessible open space.</li> <li>• That the development is designed in such a way to encourage and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing and demonstrate compatibility with published national guidance from Sport England, Public Health England, NHS, Design Council, and others e.g., Active Design Guidance, Building for Life 12, Manual for Streets, Spatial Planning for Health</li> <li>• Ensure that there are a range of options for travel (including active travel) within the development that enables residents to get to and from work and leisure easily.</li> <li>• Infrastructure for Active Travel should be actively encouraged with provision for high quality cycling and walking routes within the development, good connectivity to surrounding settlements and ease of access to public transport.</li> <li>• Designs that support the reduction in carbon emissions, as this has a direct impact on some resident's health.</li> </ul> <p>As well as the above generic comments it is important to note that an increase in the number of new residents in any area will have a direct impact upon local NHS services whether that is primary, hospital or community care. Local primary care services are already under high demand and therefore any additional demand from housing developments will require developer contribution to mitigate this.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your vision and I look forward to working together to make the most of the opportunity and mitigate any impacts from</p> | <p>These suggestions are helpful and cross references can be made in the preamble and explanatory texts for Policies KT8, KT9, KT12, KT16, KT21, KT26 and KT27.</p> <p>Explanatory text to cross-ref inserted as follows:</p> <p>“The response from the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group notes support for the aims of this policy.”</p> <p>Also noted in CA re health service</p> |
|--|--|--|

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p>increases in population upon local NHS services.<br/>Joanna Clinton - Head of Strategy and Planning</p>  |   |
| Collyweston PC<br>07/03                           | <p>Thank you for contacting the Council again. They have no comments to make. Please acknowledge receipt of this email by return.</p>   | Email acknowledged.   |
| British Pipeline<br>Agency 09/03                  | <p>I have taken a look through the neighbourhood plan. Our pipeline runs in between the villages of Ketton and Tinwell.<br/>All housing development is to be infilling or redevelopment of previously developed land and the conversion or reuse of existing buildings.<br/>We would be informed of any development near our pipeline from the planning application process. But we would not allow building within our 3m easement of the pipeline.<br/>Please let me know If you require any further information.</p>   | <p>The presence of this 250mm oil pipeline is noted.<br/><i>Their statement "All housing development is to be infilling or redevelopment of previously developed land and the conversion or reuse of existing buildings". – Note not necessarily correct</i></p> <p>NB Any mention of the pipeline in policies would give it an unnecessary emphasis over all other factors that development proposals need to take into consideration, and it is judged that we should leave this to notifications required by RCC under all development proposals</p> |
| Manor Oak Homes<br>(Alex Munro<br>Planning) 09/03 | <p>Please find attached representations towards the draft NDP on behalf of my client, Manor Oak Homes, which reflects on both the plan but also the way in which it has influenced the composition of MOH's current application at Manor Green. In the event either yourself or members of the Steering Group wish to discuss any matter raised we would be pleased to do so. Otherwise, I would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this email.</p> <p>We write to you on behalf of our client, Manor Oak Homes', who you will be aware are the applicants in respect of planning application reference 2022/0066/MAF for 41 dwellings on land at Manor Green, Ketton. Specifically, the proposal seeks to provide a residential-led development comprising 4x1-bedroom units, 18x2-bedroom units, 15x3-bedroom units, 4x4-bedroom units alongside a significant amount of new public open space, allotments, improved site access including off-site highway works and ecological enhancements.</p> | <p>Email acknowledged.<br/>No further action</p> <p>The comments essentially promote the planning application in relation to the Draft NP. There is no requirement for the NP to make site allocations.<br/>Unless any inaccuracies are identified in relation to the evidence base or there are</p>  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>On this basis we are pleased to provide a response on behalf of our client in respect of the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan which has now reached Regulation 14 stage. We acknowledge that this consultation is on what the Parish Council intends to be the draft plan which will eventually be submitted to Rutland County Council (RCC) for publicity and examination. We therefore have considered the document on this basis with a critical review of relevant policies. This is accompanied by an assessment of the implications the draft policies may have on the delivery of our client's proposals and indeed the way in which the application scheme would in fact further the objectives of the Parish Council.</p> <p>Whilst it is appreciated that the plan seeks to present a framework and policies applicable to both Ketton and Tinwell our comments are presented in respect of Ketton specifically.</p> <p><b>General comments on the draft plan</b></p> <p>The plan seeks to retain the current adopted Planned Limits of Development for Ketton which were last reviewed on the production of RCC's Site Allocations Plan in 2014. On this basis it seeks to present a framework that principally directs new development inside these boundaries then supporting only incremental and small-scale growth at the village. At the same time the plan also includes a range of policies (some of which are reviewed below) that present several development aspirations at the village including a need for specific types of new houses alongside public open space and community facilities.</p> <p>It is clearly stated within the plan that it is not the intention of the Parish Council to allocate additional development sites or facilitate a greater level of growth at the village than would otherwise be anticipated by the Core Strategy, albeit this was adopted as long ago as 2011. Instead, its purpose is to shape and influence any development that does come forward at Ketton and Tinwell. As will be made clear from our comments in respect of the various policies of the Plan, however, there would be value in its strategy supporting appropriate levels of growth on the edge of the village that correspond with the overall aspirations of the community and present a range of benefits that directly meet identified needs.</p> <p>The draft plan includes commentary on the recently withdrawn Local Plan, correctly recognising that the result of this will inevitably lead to applications on unallocated sites to make up the shortfall in housing delivery over the coming years. We contend</p> | <p>any errors in policy drafting, the comments do not justify any amendments to the plan.</p> <p>Any minor changes which are made are separate from and without prejudice to comments that have or may be submitted on the planning application by the PC.</p> |
|--|---|--|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>that in such circumstances planning applications such as that of our clients are invaluable in not only securing a pipeline of supply across Rutland but also securing much needed development that will secure the vitality and viability of its villages – in this instance Ketton.</p> <p>Concluding on this point the Plan states that <i>“given the context and status of the Local Plan, it is imperative that speculative planning applications are managed appropriately to ensure that there is no acceptance of commercial and landowner pressure for the release of greenfield sites on the edge of villages. At the same time, whilst respecting Strategic Policies, the intention of the Neighbourhood Plan is to reflect community wishes to enable only an appropriate level of development in Ketton and Tinwell, to meet local needs and to provide market choice.”</i></p> <p>In the absence of an up-to-date plan and the subsequent lack of housing land supply in the county the Parish Council is well placed to devise a positive vision for Ketton that overcomes the blockage in the delivery of new homes and helps facilitate positive developments such as that of our client which include a range of benefits to the community.</p> <p>Generally we welcome the fact that the draft plan includes a very helpful synopsis of the community consultation undertaken to date. This presents a clear list of needs and aspirations that are largely reflected in the policies of the plan. We consider that this approach provides a helpful understanding of the things that new residential schemes should seek to achieve to help deliver some of the main community objectives. We can confirm that helping the community secure a form of development that is correct for Ketton is precisely our client’s ambition and is reflected in the composition of the application proposal.</p> <p><b>Comments on background and evidence</b></p> <p>Firstly, in terms of the background to the plan, and the various community needs of Ketton, the evidence paper accompanying the draft plan provides the first detailed understanding of the community survey work undertaken back in March 2020. We consider the following matters identified by the community are happily captured by our client’s current application – indeed, as reference below we consider it responds to each positively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On house style and the need for new dwelling types almost half of respondents felt that 2-storey houses represented the style of building most needed in the parish. Our</li> </ul> | <p>There is not a blockage on the delivery of new homes; several planning permissions have been granted over the past few months.</p> <p>Noted no amendments necessary.</p> <p>Important to be clear here that the research quoted is NPlan’s own</p> |
|--|--|---|



client's application comprises predominantly 2-storey dwellings along with much needed new bungalows.

- In terms of tenure there was a clear recognition of affordable need and the needs of first-time buyers - affordable homes and starter homes were the type of housing respondents felt were needed most (25% in favour of each). Our client's proposal obviously includes a vital supply of affordable and smaller dwellings suited to the needs of households seeking to establish themselves on the housing ladder.
- Over 60% of respondents felt that any new housing development should be a mix of predominantly homes with 1-3 bedrooms. Of the 41 units proposed by our client, 37 are 1-3 bedroom properties or over 90% of all dwellings on site.
- The most popular areas for additional amenities, scoring around 60 to 70%, were allotments, outdoor seating, footpaths and additional litter bins. As you will note from our client's proposals the detailed scheme comprising the application seeks to deliver all of these amenities in generous quantity.
- The vast majority felt that there could be more environmental improvements in the parishes, with well over 80% agreeing or strongly agreeing that more wildlife areas should be protected, and more trees should be planted. The application proposal of course includes a significant scheme of rewilding and habitat creation representing approximately two thirds of the site.

The background paper then provides a level of analysis around housing mix and supply at Ketton, largely drawn from Census and local survey data. The figures provided indicate that whilst provision of 1 and 3-bedroom homes is roughly on a par with county and regional averages the plan area figure for 2-bedroom stock is significantly lower than the same averages. The application scheme seeks to provide 50% of the market properties as 2- bedroom.

Our client commends the inclusion of this data in the draft plan and considers it to provide a vital understanding of the needs of Ketton and the matters that should carry material weight in the determination of planning applications.

**Comments on draft policies**

Our client's principal interest is in the policies relevant to the consideration of their proposal at Manor Green. We have therefore reviewed the policy section of the draft plan on this basis.

**Policy KT2: Important Views** This identifies a long list of deemed “important views” throughout the village, two of which (K29 and K30) essentially comprise the view corridor from the top of our client’s site towards the church – see diagram below with our client’s land highlighted in red:



In respect of these views the wording of the policy requires development proposals to “safeguard and if possible, enhance these views into and out of the villages, and incorporate sensitive layout, design, and mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impact on the landscape”. The views available from the public right of way (PRoW) that crosses our client’s land (view K30) were considered by the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment provided in support of their application where it was agreed they were of value. On this basis our client’s proposals through the enhancement of the PRoW and the retention of an undeveloped corridor across the site will in fact enhance the accessibility and appreciation of this view.

It is then assumed that view K29 is proposed to marry with K30 to comprise a single view corridor across our client’s land as the LVIA’s review of the site indicates that it is not based on the experience from any specific public vantage point.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p><u>Suggested amendment: Whilst we do not object to the inclusion of a return view across the site to reflect the line of sight provided by K30 it should more accurately relate to the view available from the top of Hunts Lane which lies on the route of the PRoW.</u></p> <p><b>Policy KT 4: Local Green Infrastructure Corridors</b> This identifies two ecological corridors fringing the eastern and northern boundaries of our client’s land, which the plan expects to be preserved and enhanced – these are the Ketton Quarry (east – west along the northern edge of the land) and Woodland (north – south along the western edge) corridors. The expectation of the plan is that any development impacting on these corridors should do so in a way which is beneficial – enhancements should be able to be secured.</p> <p>Whilst our client’s land does not fall within either corridor and would not impact upon them it does seek to provide significant enhancements to their function through the inclusion of a substantial area of open space and ecological enhancements at their junction. This will be facilitated through the inclusion of approximately 4ha of publicly accessible open space at the western end of the site. This will in fact help extend these habitats beyond the Ketton Quarry and closer to the village.</p> <p><u>Suggested amendment: On this basis that not only land within but also adjacent to the identified corridors have the capability of enhancing their biodiversity value the wording of the policy should be amended to reference this. Explicit support should be provided to proposals that, whilst not impacting on the Green Corridors, have the ability to improve their value.</u></p> <p><b>Policy KT9: Open Space Provision Within New Housing Developments</b> This policy seeks to secure additional open space at Ketton as part of any new development whilst recognising that there is an outstanding quantitative need at the village which currently isn’t being met. An extract from the Plan is set out overleaf which identifies exactly what is required at Ketton specifically.</p> <p>The policy anticipates that developments of 10 or more dwellings should contribute towards the open space requirements of the village. However, there are few if any development opportunities within the village confines likely to yield this number of homes and on-site open space with each of the current Local Plan allocations (the only development opportunities of this scale within the confines of the village which are supported by the draft plan) restricted by the need for high-density development and</p> | <p>This will be considered on site and if justified a minor amendment made, but there is no justification to reduce the extent of the views identified in the draft plan. After review, no change has been deemed necessary for the Submission draft</p> <p>Noted, the policy may be amended to include development affecting adjoining land, but that does not necessarily imply support for such development. Indeed the opposite may be the case.</p> <p>Noted but explicit support is not appropriate, no amendments necessary. Respondent appears also to be conflating policies incorrectly.</p> |
|--|--|--|

the tightly drawn settlement confines. On this basis there is a clear need for the plan to identify, or indeed support, additional development opportunities that contribute towards meeting these needs which may lie on the edge of the village.

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Parks, gardens and amenity green space              | 0.84 hectares |
| Provision for children and young people             | 1.26 hectares |
| Outdoor sports, playing fields and kick-about areas | 3.99 hectares |
| Indoor village/community hall                       | 1050 sq/m     |

We can confirm that our client's land is of a scale that can directly provide the first two items in their entirety, if considered a priority by the community. It would then yield a development of a scale that could viably provide contributions towards the latter two items, improvements we understand would be secured at the existing sportsground. What is clear, however, is that the delivery of over 6ha of open space at the village can only be achieved if suitable levels of development are supported outside the settlement boundary as there is nothing close to this quantum of space available within the built-up area of Ketton. On this basis the draft plan can play a clear role in encouraging development that adequately contributes towards achieving what is a key objective of the community, that is the provision of a sizeable level of additional recreation space.

Suggested amendment: The policy should be reworded to provide support for development either inside or on the edge of the settlement boundary that can capably secure a significant contribution towards the open space needs of the village. This would be in recognition of the clear inability to provide this space within what are tightly drawn village confines.

**Policy KT12: Allotments** As a complementary policy to KT9 this then specifically supports the provisions of allotments at the village. The evidence base of the plan confirms that *"there are no allotments in either village at present but there is community interest/support in provision being made. This can be justified in terms of a population-related formula, according to national standards"*. The policy text then

Noted, but an ability to provide open space does not justify built development in open

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>goes on to state that “<i>Ketton Parish Council will support the provision of an allotment site of at least 0.5 ha., within or adjoining the village and with adequate parking and water supply, subject to the requirements of any other relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan being met.</i>” The desire for allotments is then amplified later in the plan as part of Community Aspiration KTCA2.</p> <p>Currently Policy KT12 supports the provision of an allotment site of over 0.5ha at Ketton without providing either justification for the size threshold nor an understanding of how this land will be secured. The draft plan should firstly support the delivery of any allotment land regardless of size even if it would meet the identified need for 20 plots in part. Realistically the provision of allotment land will then need some form of enabling development alongside it – it is unlikely that they will be provided by a private landowner as a standalone facility.</p> <p>Our client’s current application is testimony to how allotment provision can be secured at the village. It proposes a minimum of 0.25ha of actual allotment land (equivalent to approximately 10 plots) alongside parking, access and associated open space. In the context of the identified need this will provide half of the plots that are current sought and provide an important community resource that cannot be secured on any of the other allocations or proposed development sites throughout the village. It is important that the draft plan provides sufficient positive weight to this provision to ensure that allotment land represents a key component of any future development at Ketton.</p> <p><u>Suggested amendment: The policy wording should remove the arbitrary threshold of 0.5ha at which point support is afforded to allotment provision.</u></p> <p><b>Policy KT18: Housing Mix for New Developments</b> This policy relates to housing mix and states that smaller homes (1-, 2- and 3-bedroom) homes, homes suitable for young families, older people and homes which meet the needs of people with disabilities are particularly encouraged and would be welcomed by the local community.</p> <p>The inclusion of this policy is encouraging to our client who has sought to directly meet the housing needs of Ketton within the mix proposed as part of their current application. On this basis we are pleased to lend it their full support.</p> <p>Our client’s current proposal responds positively to the requirements of this draft policy, seeking to provide over 90% of dwellings as 1-3 bedroom properties. Of all the</p> | <p>countryside, especially where there is not a numerical requirement for the housing that is being proposed. No amendment necessary.</p> <p>Noted, but an ability to provide allotments does not justify built development in open countryside, especially where there is not a numerical requirement for the housing that is being proposed. No amendment necessary.</p> <p>Noted, no amendment necessary.</p> |
|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p> dwellings on site 50% of them will be affordable. Of the market dwellings four of them will be bungalows. In short, the application scheme demonstrably contributes to the housing needs of Ketton described by this policy.</p> <p><b>Policy KT21: Rights of Way</b> This policy seeks to protect existing Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and provides support for their extension. It states that “<i>development proposals (which meet other policy requirements) will be supported if they improve or extend the existing network of public footpaths, cycle paths and bridleways in and around the villages, especially where they allow greater access to services and facilities or the surrounding open countryside</i>”.</p> <p>Our client supports the intent of this policy and recognises the key role that an extensive network of walking routes and ease of access to the countryside can play in enhancing the sustainability credentials of a settlement. Indeed, as with all of the outcomes described above this represents another objective that would be secured by the application proposal – it not only seeks to improve the current muddy footpath fringing the site but also promises a network of additional walking routes around the western section of the site.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>We are pleased to confirm that generally our client is fully supportive of the ambitions of Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting to develop a plan that seeks to identify the development needs of each village. What is clear, however, is that as written it currently fails to provide the required level of either flexibility or impetus to developers to secure many of these facilities and improvements. There is a clear requirement for the parishes to recognise that improvements such as open space provision, allotments and a varied housing mix will only be secured off the back of residential-led developments of sufficient scale.</p> <p>Whilst we do not propose that this results in the draft plan supporting a free-for-all in respect of new development it clearly signposts the need for new policies to encourage the appropriate form and scale of development at Ketton in particular, even if this falls outside of the village confines. On this basis our client’s proposals to our mind represent a way in which an appropriately scaled development can be delivered at Ketton which can secure a significant level of community benefit. The role of the neighbourhood plan then should be one which provides a platform for positive engagement between developers and the community to ensure that its needs can be</p> | <p>Noted, no amendment necessary.</p> <p>The support is welcomed but it is not necessary for plan to provide for a level of new housing development beyond that included in the current Development Plan. This is especially so noting advice from RCC, that recent permissions and commitments meet those requirements and exceed</p> |
|--|--|--|

|                             |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
|                             | <p>met whilst the character of the village and its setting is preserved. This requires the plan to provide greater flexibility in terms of where development may come forward and what it should suitably comprise.</p> <p>The risk to the parishes is that without this flexibility and a suite of policies that simultaneously encourages but also controls additional growth at the village RCC will likely have to make decisions that override a number of the community's own aspirations to achieve the greater goal of a sufficient and consistent housing land supply across the county. Alternatively, some flexibility allowing appropriate development on the edge of Ketton would ensure that this objective remains entirely under the control of the community and the plan as a whole.</p> <p>I trust our comments on the draft Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan are helpful. If, however, you wish to discuss any of the topics that have arisen further please do not hesitate in contacting either my colleague Alex Munro or myself.</p> <p>Geoff Armstrong (Director Armstrong Rigg Planning)</p> | indicative future dwelling requirements as calculated by RCC.   |
| Environment Agency<br>11/03 | <p>Thank you for sharing this draft Neighbourhood Plan with the Environment Agency. We aim to reduce flood risk, while protecting and enhancing the water environment. We have had to focus our detailed engagement on those areas where the environmental risks are the greatest.</p> <p>The Plan raises no significant concerns for us. We welcome the inclusion of policies relating to the natural environment, green infrastructure and protection of water quality. We note the value placed by local people on the Rivers Chater and Welland, which pass through the neighbourhood area. If you believe we may be able to provide specific information or advice relating to aspects of the plan, by all means get in touch.</p> <p>Nicola Farr Sustainable Places - Planning Specialist</p>   | Support noted, but disappointing that there is not an acknowledgement of the specific problems in Ketton and the pressure that will arise from new development. |
| Matrix Planning<br>15/03    | <p>I attach an objection to Policy KT 10, LGS4 (land at Luffenham Road) that we ask is removed from the draft Plan as it does not meet the tests for a Local Green Space. This objection takes the form of a summary objection and a full report at Appendix 1. Appendices 2-10 then form the background information. Please confirm it is in safe hands. Gordon Smith, MRTPI (Matrix Planning Ltd.)</p> <p><b>1. The site and surroundings</b> The site has an area of approximately 0.78ha. The developable site area is the smaller main rectangular area, and this has an area of about 0.65ha. Appendix 2 provides a site plan. It is wholly within the development boundary for Ketton and is located to the south-west of the settlement.</p>  | <p>Email acknowledged.</p> <p>Without prejudice to any comments that have been or may be submitted on the planning application, it is acknowledged that</p>     |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>The site is located immediately to the rear of 52 Luffenham Road (this is not part of the site), and is north-west of the A6121 in Ketton, Rutland.</p> <p>The site, shown in Appendix 1, is an irregular arable field bounded by the rear garden plots of houses fronting onto Northwick Road to the south-west and north-west and Luffenham Road to the north-east. The site is centred on NGR: SK 97752 04221 (centre). Its height rises 4m from 45m AOD at the site entrance, up to 49m AOD at the northwest corner. It is L-shaped with most of the site being a generally rectangular parcel of land encompassing a single agricultural field. The thin tail of the site provides an access corridor toward Luffenham Road.</p> <p>The main body of the site is enveloped on four sides by 18 single- and two-storey houses. Its longest side (west) is 107m and its eastern boundary 80m.</p> <p>Opposite the present site entrance lies the western extremity of the grounds to Ketton Hall. Visibility for exiting traffic is aided with a very wide grass verge. An electronic speed safety device is also a short distance west of the site entrance.</p> <p>The site does not fall within a conservation area, although its entrance does lie close to an open element of Ketton Conservation Area to the SE (45m away, Appendix 3).</p> <p><b>2. Description of recent planning application</b> An application for the development of 16 houses was validated on 10 June 2021. It remains undecided. The proposal is in outline only with an access design shown from Luffenham Road. All other matters are reserved for subsequent approval. A detailed layout is however presented to demonstrate site capacity (up to 16) and to present one illustrative solution to the site's constraints that may help to frame conditions. It is not intended to stifle the creativity of a future designer but shows that an acceptable layout may readily be devised. An illustrative layout is shown over page and also attached as Appendix 4.</p> | <p>the Proposed LGS Designation is unlikely to be sustained.</p> <p>The draft Plan has been amended to remove the proposed LGS 4 from Policy KT 10.</p> |
|--|--|---|





This is a low-density scheme given site constraints. The layout presented is a logical and neighbourly response to the constraints of houses lying in proximity on 4 sides of the site's boundary. An attractive entrance area lies off the site's southern extremity with access between Nos 52 and 54 Luffenham Rd. This part of the site is a substantial 35m wide area. This area is shown as being retained open in character to protect the trees in proximity, but also to offer an appealing entrance.

Tree constraints are shown on the layout plan and are also detailed in Appendix 5.

Attractive perimeter trees (outside the site) will not be compromised by the development. No tree removal is required in the illustrative layout presented. A water feature is shown as an option. The feature may function as a drainage attenuation area if further drainage studies submitted with reserved matters required. The NE and E boundaries are less constraining given the position of neighbouring houses.

To improve highway safety, in the undecided planning application 2021/0751/MAO the access has been moved over to the eastern side of the entrance. There is no other pedestrian or vehicular access other than from Luffenham Road.

### 3. Evaluation of the suitability of the site for housing in the context of local character

#### a. Policy context and support for housing development.

The site is inside the planned development limits for Ketton, a Local Service Centre, and is likely to be acceptable for development. This is shown in the policy review below and in the conclusion of the Councils Planning Policy section at Appendix 6. The policies of the Core Strategy are still relevant in indicating the suitability of locations across the district for housing. This table shows there is no policy conflict in developing housing on the site.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Policy CS1 – Sustainable Development Principles</b></p> <p>Identifies what is expected of new development in Rutland and defines the key principles of sustainable development.</p> | <p>The development is consistent as it is wholly within Ketton, a village where growth is allowed.</p> <p>The criteria in this policy relevant to an outline scheme are access, character, surface water management. These requirements are positively met.</p> |
| <p><b>Policy CS3 - The Settlement Hierarchy</b></p>   | <p>Ketton is a Local Service Centre, one of the district's 7 largest villages. There is no policy conflict.</p>   |
| <p><b>Policy CS4 – Location of Development</b> sets out sustainable locations for development for the County, identifying Ketton as a Local Service Centre.</p>                           | <p>Ketton's growth is supported for infill developments.</p> <p>This is a fundamental support for the development, as it is infill development.</p>   |
| <p><b>Policy CS9 – Provision &amp; Distribution of New Housing</b> sets out the provision for new dwellings, with much new housing located within the Local Service Centres.</p>          | <p>As with the policy above.</p> <p>No policy conflict.</p>   |

#### b. Assessment in the context of the character of the immediate area, and site constraints

Modern housing dominates the immediate neighbourhood of the site, with no strong character to offer a thematic lead. Both single and two storey properties predominate locally, and this is replicated with the variety shown in the illustrative layout (Appendix 4).

Existing housing around the site is of a low density. Astride the site's entrance, large, detached houses frame its entrance lending a present spacious character. A generous grassed road verge on the north side of Luffenham Road, that aids good highway visibility, adds to the attractive spacious setting in this part of the village.

Whilst density is not the prime determinant of a site design, site density is noted as being lower than policy requires. The site is 0.8 ha, but only about 80% (0.65 ha) is developable given the narrow entrance from Luffenham Road. Consequently, the

entrance area lends itself to a very open landscaped treatment as suits its location alongside a key view into the village.

**c. Relationship with conservation area** The site does not fall within a conservation area, although its entrance does lie close to an open element of the Ketton Conservation Area to the south-east (45m away see Appendix 3). The conservation area is generally centred on the historic core of the village extending in a linear form along the High Street. The village itself has a visual cohesiveness with some lively and interesting street scenes.

Although the site's narrow entrance lies close to the conservation area, the conservation area, is not a key influence on the site's development. *The position of the entrance road and associated entrance landscape features will however ensure that the character of this part of the conservation area is not compromised.*

The entrance design will be reasonably open, with spacious features offering a relaxed setting for the entrance road. The tree survey offers clear guidance for tree protection at the entrance (new road surface to be porous and hand dug). This open entrance character will complement the open feel of the area.

The proposal retains the mature trees at the front boundary to the main road frontage, and a linear open space offers further entrance features that function to distance adjacent resident gardens from the road.

The entrance into the site offers the chance to create a welcoming and green area. The mature trees will create a most attractive enclosure. Maintenance is likely to be by a management company.

No objections were raised to the current planning application by the Councils conservation officer who concluded: *"...it is detached from it and as the frontage of the application site to Luffenham Road is to remain open, there will be no impact on the open character of the opposite, southern, side of the road that forms part of the historic grounds to Ketton Hall. I would not wish to object to the proposal, therefore, from a conservation point of view."*

**d. Heritage matters and historical value**

**Archaeology** A desk based archaeological assessment has been completed. This exercise has been cleared for no further action by the Council's archaeologist. The available evidence indicates that there is generally low potential for any remains

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>across all historic periods. The Council's Archaeologist concludes no further archaeological work is necessary. This evidence is presented as Appendix 8. This site is not special in archaeological terms.</p> <p><b>Heritage assessment.</b> Legislation requires the Local Planning Authority to pay special regard to the desirability that the character or appearance of conservation areas should be preserved or enhanced.</p> <p>A broader heritage assessment has not been carried out as, whilst close, the site is detached from the Ketton conservation area with a substantial number of houses in between. See Appendix 3 that shows the site's location relative to the Conservation Area.</p> <p>As the entrance to the site remains recently open, there is no conflict with the dominant open character off the opposite side of the road (the grounds of Ketton Hall). There are no references to this part of the Ketton Hall grounds in the Conservation Area assessment of its 'Character Area 4'.</p> <p>The Council's Conservation Officer agrees (see Appendix 7). With the exception of the narrow entrance area, this site does not have a relationship with the heritage value found in the Conservation Area.</p> <p><b>e. Ecology</b> An Ecology report has been completed and reviewed by the council's own ecologist (see Appendix 9) . There are no major constraints associated with the development of the site, nor that suggest the site should not be developed. The site does not have wildlife value that makes it special on this measure.</p> |  |
| Vistry Homes 17/03 (through Pegasus Planning) | <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above consultation on the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan. These representations are made on behalf of Vistry Group who have interests in land to the north of Park Road, Ketton. I have set out below our comments on the relevant sections of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p><b>Section 2 – Policy Context</b></p> <p>Section 2 of the Draft Plan sets out the Policy context for the draft plan, referring to the adopted development plan including the Core Strategy Development Plan, July 2011 and the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, October 2014. The section advises that the Neighbourhood Plan will not include new housing or employment allocations, relying instead on the allocations made in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.</p>   |  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>The Draft Neighbourhood Plan acknowledges that the Local Plan is out-of-date. The Core Strategy and associated Site Allocations and Policies DPD made provision for future housing requirements over a plan period ending in 2026. The Neighbourhood Plan proposes to set out the planning strategy for the area over an extended period 2022 to 2036 – an additional 10 years beyond the currently adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>It is therefore clearly inappropriate for the Neighbourhood Plan to seek to rely on allocations made in the adopted Site Allocations and Policies DPD which covers a much shorter plan period. Paragraph 66 of the NPPF advises strategic plan making authorities to establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area and within this overall requirement set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas reflecting the overall strategy. Paragraph 67 goes on to advise that where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. Given the Neighbourhood Plans intention to plan for a period to 2036, the Neighbourhood Plan Group should request an indicative housing requirement figure to inform its strategy for housing provision over the plan period. As currently framed the Draft Neighbourhood Plan would not meet the basic conditions.</p> <p><b>Section 3 – Portrait of the Area – Community and Leisure Facilities</b></p> <p>At page 26 of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan there is a list of the range of community and leisure facilities available in Ketton, including public transport provision. This usefully demonstrates the sustainability of the settlements and its appropriateness as a location for further residential development over the plan period to 2036.</p> <p><b>Section 4 – Vision, Key Issues and Plan Objectives</b></p> <p>The Draft Neighbourhood Plan sets out a vision, key issues and objectives, with the vision referring to development being small-scale, in keeping with local character and meeting the aspirations of the full spectrum of residents. In the absence of a proper consideration of likely housing requirements for the plan period, as discussed above, it is not possible for the Neighbourhood Plan to set out a robust vision and objectives that seeks to limit future development in the village. Following a proper consideration of future housing requirements in conjunction with Rutland County Council, the proposed vision and objectives should be reviewed.</p> | <p>Government guidance does not require a Neighbourhood Plan to make housing site allocations. Consideration may however be given to incorporating the RCC indicative housing requirement. A report was approved by the RCC Cabinet (on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021) on a methodology for providing indicative housing requirement figures for Neighbourhood Plans where these are intending to make allocations for housing development. In Appendix 1 to that report, the average requirement for Larger Village was for 47 new dwellings. It is interesting that the level of recent commitments and approvals in Ketton exceeds that figure adding further weight to the argument that it is not necessary for the NP to make further housing allocations.</p> <p>This is simply a list, and the quantity and quality of provision is not assessed in relation to the capacity of the community to absorb any given level of new housing development.</p> <p>See earlier commentary on indicative housing requirements and site allocations.</p> |
|--|---|--|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p><b>Section 5 – Neighbourhood Plan Policies</b></p> <p><b>Policy KT 2 – Landscape Character and Important Views</b> Policy KT 2 advises that development proposals should safeguard and if possible enhance views into and out of the villages, incorporating sensitive layout, design and mitigation measures to minimise any adverse impacts on the landscape. Maps included in the draft Plan show the important views and the plan refers to the Evidence Base setting out the methodology for selection of the Important Views. The proposed Important Views are numerous and include views K20 and K21 that relate to land north of Park Road, under the control of Vistry Group.</p> <p>For view K21 from Witchley Road looking south-west to Cats Hill Spinney, the Evidence Base does not provide clear evidence to justify why this view, available to a limited number of residential properties, represents an Important View key to the character of the settlement. Its designation as an Important View is therefore not adequately justified.</p> <p>For View K20, looking south from Empingham Road, as part of the supporting evidence for the outline planning application for land at Park Road, a Landscape and Visual Assessment prepared by Golby + Luck, Landscape Consultants considered the potential impact of development off Park Road on this view and the masterplan proposals were carefully framed to ensure development would successfully minimise any adverse impacts on the landscape. The conclusions of this assessment were confirmed by Rutland County Council’s officers who concluded that there were no justifiable landscape reasons to refuse the development proposals. The Neighbourhood Plan should therefore be amended to note that work undertaken in relation to the planning application on land at Park Road demonstrates that development could take place in this location without impacting on this view.</p> <p><b>Policy KT 9 – Open Space provision in new housing development</b> The policy requires larger scale new housing development to include the provision of suitable green spaces to meet recreation needs and green corridors to help bring the countryside into the built environment. The proposals for development at Park Road made provision for extensive areas of informal recreation adjacent to Cats Hill Spinney along with new children's play areas and would be wholly consistent with this policy.</p> | <p>View 21 quoted here is from an area of amenity open space which is open to all village residents, not just the adjoining houses. It already was described as such in the Reg14 draft, in fact, but additional wording now added. NB now view K22</p> <p>It is not necessary for the Plan to be reworded to incorporate detailed site-specific landscape studies to address a single planning application. The purpose of designating the Key View is wider and is intended to cover other forms of development which may be proposed in the wider area.</p> <p>Noted, no amendment necessary.</p> |
|--|--|--|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p><b>Policy KT 12- Allotments</b> Policy KT 12 advises that the Parish Council will support the provision of an allotment site of at least 0.5 ha within or adjoining the village. In Section 6, Community Aspirations, Community Aspiration KTCA 2 states that opportunities for the creation of allotments will be pursued and a plan is included at p114 showing potential areas for allotment creation including land off Bartles Hollow. This land is in private ownership and does not provide an opportunity for the provision of allotments. Reference to this site on the plan should therefore be removed. The outline application by Vistry Group for development on the land at Park Road included an extensive area for informal recreation. Vistry Group would be happy to discuss the option of provision of allotment land as part of this informal recreation area further with the Neighbourhood Plan Group as part of a proper assessment of future housing requirements and allocations over the plan period.</p> <p><b>Policy KT 13 – Location and Scale of New Housing</b></p> <p>This policy advises that proposals for new residential development for 10 dwellings or more will only be supported if they satisfy Policy SP3 of the Rutland Core Strategy and SP5 of the Site Allocations DPD and locally based criteria. The Explanatory text suggests that there is a requirement and supply argument against further larger scale housing development beyond those allocated in Ketton for at least five years.</p> <p>As explained above, this argument cannot be substantiated without a proper understanding of the likely housing requirement over the proposed Neighbourhood Plan period extending to 2036. It is clearly not justified for the Neighbourhood Plan to seek to rely on the out-of-date policies in the adopted Local Plan and only consider housing requirements for the now remaining 4-year period to 2026.</p> <p>In the absence of an up-to-date local plan, the Neighbourhood Plan Group should request an indicative housing figure for Ketton and Tinwell from Rutland County Council and then plan to meet this requirement through specific housing allocations. The outline application for the land at Park Road has demonstrated that there are no technical constraints to development in this location and it represents a suitable and deliverable housing site that should be included as an allocation in the Neighbourhood Plan to meet housing requirements over the proposed plan period to 2036.</p> | <p>Noted, no amendment necessary.</p> <p>See earlier commentary on indicative housing requirements and site allocations.</p> <p>The intention is for the NP to provide a criteria-based policy, based on local detail and analysis and with community support.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the NP will inform the emerging Local Plan and that an appropriate longer-term housing requirement will be agreed through that process.</p> |
|--|--|--|

There is an opportunity for the Neighbourhood Plan to locally decide the best location for growth at Ketton which will otherwise be decided by Rutland County Council or successful planning applications. The Neighbourhood Plan itself highlights that Ketton has been left vulnerable to unplanned/unallocated developments by the withdrawal of the local plan and without positive allocation of housing sites, the Neighbourhood Plan will not provide any protection from this.

Our clients site provides the opportunity to deliver up to 70 high quality homes, open space and landscaping. The area around the site currently suffers from surface water flooding and this development would manage the flow of water from the site and retain it within a balancing pond before it reaches the lowest point of the site causing disruption to those living adjacent.

The site was proposed for allocation for housing development in the Draft Local Plan and formed part of the Regulation 18 consultation undertaken in 2017 (KET/03a). This demonstrates Rutland County Council consider the site is a sustainable and a suitable opportunity for residential development and with the withdrawal of the Regulation 19 Consultation version of the plan in Sept. 2021, this will need to be revisited to take account of the change in view on St George's Barracks.

The local housing need for Rutland is not currently being met and our client's site provides an opportunity for Ketton to positively plan to meet that need whilst bringing benefits to the wider community that will not be achieved by smaller infill developments. Our client, Vistry, are a locally based housebuilder who will stay involved throughout the delivery of the site, the site will not be sold off and they are keen to work with the community to discuss the details of layout, drainage, construction management and other matters important to residents.

The site is would not impact on the heritage of the village, can deliver biodiversity net gain and provides safe and suitable access by all modes of transport with no severe impact on the highway network. Development can be avoided on the high ground to the west of the site, which is proposed for open space provision, reduce surface water flooding by managing water on the site and would not impact on the most valuable agricultural land.



|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>I hope the above comments are helpful. Our client is happy to continue the constructive dialogue with the Neighbourhood Plan Group initiated as part of the work on the outline planning application and would be happy to meet with the Group as appropriate to discuss the issues raised above in more detail</p>  |  |
| <p>Cecil Family Trust<br/>18/03 (through<br/>Strutt and Parker)</p> | <p>Please see below consultation responses on behalf of the Cecil Estate Family Trust:</p> <p><b>Policy KT 4 - Proposed Green Infrastructure Corridors</b><br/>The proposed wildlife corridor should be re-drawn to stay within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan and areas falling outside of the Parish boundary east of the A1 should be removed from the plan. As drawn, it is misleading, despite the explanation on pg. 63 stating the policy can only apply within the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p><b>Policy KT 11 - Local Open Space and Local Green Space</b><br/>We support the inclusion of Tinwell Recreation Ground and Tinwell Village Hall as important (Formal) open spaces to be protected.<br/>We disagree with the inclusion of Great North Field and Great South Field between Tinwell and the A1 as Other Important Open Spaces (OIOS) due to the extent of land covered under this proposed designation. We suggest further work is undertaken to identify the most important areas within these sites looking at landscaping etc. to protect the setting of Tinwell, rather than designating large areas of open countryside.</p> | <p>A second map, to differentiate the wider corridors, has now been added to the draft Plan</p> <p>This support is noted and welcomed. Wording has been changed to clarify approach; however no substantive change to the proposal has been made. It is felt on reflection that there is no need to delineate smaller areas given that it is proposed that the Important Open Spaces criteria apply (i.e. any development proposals need to demonstrate they are appropriate under these criteria) and these can apply to all or part as per the case.</p> <p><i>In considering these comments, the SG also decided to write directly to the landowners of the OIOS around Ketton. They had been included in the community consultation, but had not supplied comments. It was felt that they should be offered a further opportunity, prior to the finalisation of the Submission Draft. Three landowners responded via</i></p> |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <p><b>Policy KT 20 - Commercial development, including agricultural</b><br/> We support policy KT20 and suggest that Tinwell Business Park should be identified as an employment hub within the plan area. There is strong demand for employment space as evidenced by the full occupancy of Tinwell Business Park and the large numbers of enquiries received when space is advertised at this site.</p>   | <p><i>email. After email discussion, two made no further points. The third raised an objection but had done so on an apparent misunderstanding of what was being proposed. Additional explanation was provided to correct the misunderstanding, but no further response was received from the respondent.</i></p> <p>This support is noted and welcomed. However, no change is needed because Tinwell Business Park is already referred to in the preamble.</p> |
| <p>Cavendish Trust<br/> 18/03 (Through<br/> Andrew Beard<br/> Planning)</p> | <p>Email. Our planning agent has submitted the attached comments today, but there didn't appear to be anywhere on the online form that noted who had submitted the comments, so have sent this to ensure a) you have them, b) that we are included in any future consultation regards the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Ben Whyles (Trustee) The Cavendish Gospel Hall Trust.</p> <p>Submission: I have completed the questionnaire and added specific comments<br/> "In relation to community facilities, the protection of existing facilities is supported, and new community uses should be supported but there is real concern over policy KT27 in regard to two reasons.</p> <p>1. a) is not in conformity with national guidance NPPF 85 which acknowledges that sometimes community facilities have to go outside the settlement boundaries. The settlement boundary protects primarily for housing but sites on the edge or close to the settlement for community uses should not be unreasonably precluded, they should be supported and welcomed as there are rarely sites available within the settlement boundary.</p> | <p>This support is noted and welcomed.</p> <p>This is acknowledged but the NPPF includes the comment "... In these circumstances it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (for</p>  |

|                                |  |   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
|                                | <p>2. The ambiguity of criterion v) the use of the word 'genuinely' [How is that objectively assessed] and it should be acknowledged that various community uses do not serve the whole community. Places of worship for example generally only serve a section of the community in that faith. This wording could be unfairly used to resist many community uses rather than bring together a range of uses that collectively then provide for the whole community. Many faiths have 'protected characteristics' of religion and belief under the Local Government Act and Equality Act 2010, and to disregard certain religious services that may not be open to all is potentially discriminatory. The policy should reflect the "Faith Groups and the Planning System" Oct 2015 policy recommendations particularly - "Sharing premises with or between religious traditions maybe a suitable measure if there is local pressure on space. This has been successful in some cases and such experiences of sharing can be of benefit to other faith communities through creative practice case studies. <b>However, for many faith groups, sharing premises will be neither practical nor consistent with their theological beliefs.</b>"</p> <p>The criterion (v) therefore ought to be deleted as it adds an unnecessary dimension to the lawful role of Use Classes. Class F.1 and F.2 uses are community facilities, whether they serve the whole community or not. A place of worship may only serve an element of the community, but it is nonetheless a needed part of the community that should be valued and supported."</p> | <p><i>example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport)..."</i></p> <p>Therefore, no amendment required.</p> <p>This is a policy briefing produced by the Faith and Place Network and does not constitute planning guidance or legislation.</p> <p>No further action re this response</p> |
| Natural England 18/3 (via RCC) | <p>Draft Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan - Regulation 14 Consultation</p> <p>Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 04 February 2022 Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.</p> <p><b>Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.</b> However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. For any further consultations on your plan, contact: <a href="mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk">consultations@naturalengland.org.uk</a>.</p> <p>Gregory Shaw (Lead Adviser – Sustainable Development) East Midlands Area Team</p>  | <p>Noted, no amendment needed. However, NE publications and guidance have been taken into account in evidence gathering and in the drafting of the Plan.</p>  |

**Table 2 Comments submitted by Rutland County Council on Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022**

| Reference   | Comments  | Suggested responses  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <b>General</b>  |  |
| Page 12   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Unfortunately, the ‘Development Plan’ is now out of date (although the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD), the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, and the Minerals Core Strategy &amp; Development Control Policies DPD remain relevant” - Please remove the sentence “‘Unfortunately, the ‘Development Plan’ is now out of date..”</li> <li>Please reference that the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD), the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, and the Minerals Core Strategy &amp; Development Control Policies DPD is the adopted local plan is still relevant.</li> </ul> | This is a reasonable point, agree to delete wording as suggested.  |
| Page 36   | Displays a photocopy version of conservation area map from the appraisal document. This is not very clear. A map of the updated conservation area was provided by RCC.  | Agreed. Map reformatted  |
| Page 58   | When referencing the NPPF need to state the version year e.g. NPPF (2021) as paragraphs change between editions.  | Agreed and amended accordingly.  |
| n/a   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies or parts thereof that include the word ‘should’ are aspirational. Where we can actually enforce it, use ‘shall’.</li> <li>In policy wording, use the word ‘approved’ instead of ‘supported’.</li> <li>It is not necessary to repeat points from other neighbourhood plan policies in a policy as the planning application will be considered against these policies in their own right.</li> </ul>  | Noted, but there are different ways to express policies. However, policy wording could be reviewed taking account of Locality Guidance and the form of policies in other, similar, Made, Neighbourhood Plans. Wording reviewed for necessary changes               |
|   | <b>Our Community</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy KT1 - Overall Sustainable Development and Localism Principles</b> | <b>Comments from Development Management (DM) officers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KT1a – The first part of the first sentence seems superfluous. Could be phrased to read “Development proposals shall ” as the list that follows repeats the first part.</li> <li>KT1b –I appreciate the purpose of this policy however we would not likely refuse an application if they don’t engage at pre-app and therefore this</li> </ul>   | It is helpful to reference scale, nature and location. “Should” may be altered to “shall”, depending on the agreed approach to policy wording, but consistency is desirable. Noted and acknowledged. It may be possible to retain: “ <i>In accordance with the</i> |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>paragraph would not add anymore to the pre-application engagement section of the NPPF. (Just to give some background to this – another Local Authority had a similar policy for public consultation on larger proposals – they tried to refuse an application on the basis that a scheme hadn’t complied and got costs awarded against them in the appeal. Following that decision that part of the policy was essentially ignored by dev management officers because there was no basis for insisting on it).</p> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officer</b><br/>Part B) falls out the scope of planning policy. You cannot use it to determine a planning permission. It would be advisable to remove this from the policy.</p> | <p><i>RCC policy, pre-application discussions for larger scale development proposals (e.g. 10+ houses or commercial development over 500m2) should involve appropriate consultation with the Parish Council/Parish Meeting and local residents, preferably in advance of an application being submitted.</i><br/>Policy wording adapted -explanation text already in place</p>   |
|   | <b>Our Environment</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy KT 2:<br/>Landscape character and important views</b> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should the second sentence read “Proposals will only be supported...”? Without the word ‘only’ the policy doesn’t indicate that proposals that have a harmful impact will not be supported.</li> <li>• 69 views is quite a lot (for example, Oakham and Barleythorpe NP only have 11 views)– is there scope to group some of these together? For example, K34-K39 are essentially one panorama? It would be very difficult for development officer to implement this policy if they have to consider the impacts of a scheme on all of these views.</li> </ul>  | <p>Agreed, insert “only” as suggested.</p> <p>Views reformatted to be presented as groups where possible. Note that one location capable of several different views.</p>   |
|   | <b>Our Heritage</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy KT 3 - Trees, hedges and watercourses</b>             | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b> Seems to be missing a term after ‘replacement’ – replacement what?</p> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officer</b><br/>Need to consider how a proposal would objectively demonstrate that the benefits of a proposal outweigh the harm likely to be caused?</p>   | <p>This may be punctuation, amend to:<br/>“.....acceptable schemes for replacement, including, where appropriate: trees on a like-for-like basis, hedgerows or similar habitats have been incorporated into the proposal;<br/>This could be covered in the explanation, for example: “It is expected that landscape and habitat assessments will be submitted in order to enable any benefits and harm to be assessed.” Wording has been adapted</p> |

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Policy KT 4 – Local Green Infrastructure Corridors</b></p>      | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b><br/>I think this would read more clearly if the a) and b) list notifiers were removed. Written as it is, sub para b) doesn't appear to follow on from a).</p> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officer</b><br/>Insert "Maintain and enhance" to "Any such development must include suitable measures to .."<br/>It is not clear how this policy will be used by planning officers when determining applications. It needs to be clear what you mean by impact on the Local Green Infrastructure Corridor and if this policy will only be applied to proposals within the identified corridors.</p> | <p>Noted, this policy has been reformatted.</p> <p>Noted and agreed, amended as suggested.</p> <p>Disagree, the explanation covers this point. In addition, the limits on the policy should be proposals within and adjoining the identified corridors.</p>  |
| <p><b>KT 5 Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton</b></p>    | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't need to reference CS22 and SP20. They would be reasons for refusal in their own right.</li> <li>• a) doesn't seem necessary to be present in the policy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy officers</b><br/>b) – add date to the conservation appraisal.</p>  | <p>Noted, and deleted, and wording added to the explanation to state that: "The policy will be applied alongside Core Strategy Policy CS22 and the Site Allocations &amp; Policies DPD Policy SP20, which must also be satisfied in order for proposals be acceptable"</p> <p>Noted and agreed – date added.</p> |
| <p><b>KT 6 - Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell</b></p> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b><br/>Same comment as KT5. Don't need to reference CS22 and SP20.</p>  | <p>Noted, could be deleted and wording added to the explanation: "The policy will be applied alongside Core Strategy Policy CS22 and the Site Allocations &amp; Policies DPD Policy SP20, which must also be satisfied in order for proposals be acceptable."</p>  |
| <p><b>KT 7 - Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites</b></p>    | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b><br/>This is usually subject to a conditional requirement for the work to be undertaken, much as I agree with the principle of getting information in early/alongside an application, I'm not confident we could use this to refuse an application if the information wasn't provided concurrently.</p> <p><b>Policy comments</b> Policy SP20 – The historic environment – has a policy within it that covers archaeology. KT7 doesn't add additional protection and so we suggest that it's not required in the neighbourhood plan.</p>  | <p>Noted, but no change necessary, the policy is reasonable as worded.</p> <p>Archaeology has been proven to be extensive and important in Ketton and</p>  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | Tinwell. It is reasonable to have a dedicated policy in the Plan.  |
|  | <b>Open Spaces</b>   |  |
| <b>KT 8 - Existing open space and recreation facilities</b>        | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I think sub para iv) should read “in a sustainable location” on line 3 not “in sustainable a location”.</li> <li>Could para v) be incorporated into para i) to make it clear from the start all of the areas to which it relates? The last line could then also be included within the same section.</li> </ul> <p><b>Planning policy officer comments</b></p> <p>Please see para. 5.18 on page 57 of the Core Strategy which provides a definition of Green Infrastructure. The spaces and recreational facilities you have listed are covered by the definition and so they are protected from development by policy CS23. KT 8 doesn't add any further protection and so we suggest it's not necessary to include.</p>   | <p>Noted, correction made.</p> <p>Noted and agreed; the policy re-ordered.</p> <p>Disagree, it is important for open spaces and recreation facilities to be identified and protected in a NP, especially where the existing development plan has a limited life.</p>   |
| <b>KT 9 - Open space provision within new housing developments</b> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b> I'm not sure the word 'should' is sufficiently firm in a policy of this nature, it's used several times. I'd also say that if something isn't practical or viable the policy wording should make it clear that this needs to be demonstrated to be the case.</p> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KT 9 a) - consider if this policy adds further to policies CS21 – The Natural Environment and CS23 Green Infrastructure, Open Space, sport and recreation.</li> <li>The second part of the policy would be better suited to for inclusion in a local CIL 'spending list' which would be helpful in terms of setting out what the preferred locations for investment would be and sets the community aspirations to where the parish portion of CIL money would be directed. We can advise on the development of this.</li> <li>Last section of this policy e.g. “The level of provision should be in accordance with the standards...” repeats policy SP22 and so it is not necessary to include in the neighbourhood plan.</li> </ul> | <p>Agreed, changed to “must”.</p> <p>Agreed, a reference now included in the explanation, along the following lines: <i>“In terms of practicality or viability, any decision not to provide open space within a site, must be based on factors including: design, layout, topography, housing types and densities.”</i></p> <p>Disagree, the policy is locally directed and the identification of potential locations for investment adds clarity for developer and decisions makers.</p> <p>Although relevant at present, there is uncertainty as to how long the CS policies will apply/remain up to date.</p> |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | C) – falls outside the scope of planning policy and wouldn't be used to determine a planning application.   | Disagree, this is within the scope of planning conditions and/or Section 106 Agreements  |
| <b>Policy KT 10 - Proposed Local Green Spaces</b> | <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When deciding when to designate a Local Green Space, it is important to start with thinking about what level of protection do these spaces require? Is this the most appropriate policy to protect them? Some of these spaces will be protected by other policies and will be unlikely to be developed anyway and so it isn't appropriate to designate them as Local Green Space</li> <li>Need to ensure that the sites identified are not already safeguarded by policy CS23 as they fall under the definition of green infrastructure on page 57 Para. 5.18) e.g. The green burial ground. If so, they won't meet the definition for local green space (LGS).</li> </ul> <p>The table included shows where you believe they meet the qualities to match the requirements for LGS as set out in the NPPF. Robust evidence needs to be provided to show how they are 'demonstrably special to the local community' to justify their designation.</p> | <p>Other designations such as public open space do not rule out designation as an LGS, where the NPPF criteria can be met.</p> <p>Noted, and evidence reviewed and added to/strengthened as necessary and reflected in drafting.</p>   |
| <b>Policy KT 11 – Other Important open Spaces</b> | <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to consider what the purpose of this policy is. Important open space and frontages within the planned limits of development are protected by the Local Plan policies. What is the reason for considering "other important open spaces" separately to Local Green Space? Is there a need to have two policies?</li> </ul> <p>Proviso b) Minerals and Quarrying is a County Council matter, whilst the quarry is operational it is defined as 'Excluded Development and should not be included in the Neighbourhood Plan to meet the Basic Conditions. The supporting text refers to '<i>always exclude commercial or residential development</i>'. The quarry will be subject to a Restoration Scheme.</p>   | <p>Noted, explanation reviewed, evidence reviewed for strengthening. It is, however, justifiable to have separate policies given the limited coverage in the Local Plan and the different purpose of LGS</p> <p>Noted, and drafting amended to convey point about <i>future</i> use and undertakings more clearly.</p> |



|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Policy KT 12-<br/>Allotments</b></p>                             | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does this mean you won't support an allotment site if it's smaller than 0.5Ha? I think this could be worded to encourage without implying refusal of a smaller site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b><br/>As discussed already, Is this a planning policy or a community aspiration? This is something that could be put in a CIL spend plan or if the Parish Council has an idea where they want it to go, they should think about allocating it.</p>   | <p>Noted, and amended.</p> <p>It is a legitimate aim for an NP to seek allotment provision.</p>  |
| <p><b>Our Housing</b></p>  |   |  |
| <p><b>KT 13 Location and<br/>scale of new housing<br/>(Ketton)</b></p> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KT13 Policy refers to SP3 but should be CS3 (and CS4?)</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Housing officer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits housing outside the PLD and seeks to limit development size – the supporting text says, <i>"It is recognised that the RCC Rural Exceptions policy will apply outside the villages"</i>, this might be better in the actual policies and 'outside the Planned Limits of Development' may be better than 'outside the villages'.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove reference to SP3. Refer to CS4 and SP5.</li> <li>Do not need to repeat points from other neighbourhood plan policies e.g. a), b) c) as the planning application will be considered against these policies in their own right.</li> <li>B) doesn't add to policy SP5 which allows development within the PLD.</li> <li>The way in which KT13 is worded suggests that developments of less than 10 dwellings would not be supported which is contrary to SP5.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alternative approach to this policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the Advice to Neighbourhood Plans – Proposed Methodology for the Provision of Indicative Housing Requirements report produced by Rutland County Council the minimum indicative housing figure for Ketton, as a larger</li> </ul> | <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed – reference to PLoD added within the policy text.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.<br/>Disagree, the cross references add clarity to the policy.</p> <p>As above</p> <p>See below</p> <p>It is not necessary for a Neighbourhood Plan to set a housing requirement or to make site allocations.</p> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>village is 47 dwellings up to 2041. The NP should plan for growth, and we recommend that the NP provides a 10% buffer on 47 dwellings to address market contingency which would provide a housing requirement of 52 dwellings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SAP DPD (2014) allocated 4 sites in Ketton. These allocations all have planning applications submitted that are awaiting determination. The draft indicative housing figures from the planning applications are:<br/>H5 Chater House, High Street – 15 dwellings<br/>H6 Home Farm, High Street- 15 dwellings<br/>H7 The Crescent, High Street – 35 dwellings<br/>H8 Land off Empingham Road (also known as Wooten Close) – 36 dwellings</li> <li>• If these planning applications are granted permission, this will exceed the indicative housing requirement of Ketton</li> <li>• In this circumstance it would seem a better approach for the NP to set the indicative need, show how this is likely to be met by existing Local Plan allocations and conclude that there is no need for the NP to propose allocations to meet the indicative housing requirement for Ketton. Then leave the housing policy in the NP to support infill development within the PLD as set out in KT15.</li> </ul> | <p>However, as suggested, policy drafting has been reworked to refer to indicative housing figures.</p> |
| <p><b><i>KT 14 - Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)</i></b></p> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The way in which this policy is worded implies refusal of sites beyond the PLD and residents will expect that to be enforced, which isn't likely in the current situation. Equally, this would be contrary to the Core Strategy and Site Allocations policies.</li> <li>• (2) refers to CS4 twice?</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not need to repeat points from other neighbourhood plan policies e.g. a), c), d) as the planning application will be considered against these policies in their own right.</li> </ul>   | <p>See above (KT13).</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Drafting amended as part of overall amendments to section</p>  |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KT14 1) is not necessary because it doesn't add anything further to policy CS4 which states that "smaller service centres can accommodate a minor scale of development..."</li> </ul> <p>B) "They are not located outside the Planned Limits of Development". Policy SP6 deals with housing in the countryside. The policy needs to be positively worded. As it is written, it is negatively worded which does not support 'the presumption in favour of sustainable development'. See comments on KT13 above in this respect.</p>   | <p>See above</p> <p>Positive wording added</p>   |
| <b>KT 15 - Infill housing</b>  | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The document should define what it means by infill development.</li> <li>• The way the policy is worded doesn't actually say that proposals in excess of the size indicators won't be supported, it just excludes them from consideration by this policy.</li> <li>• Consider if 3 infill plots in Tinwell would be unacceptable?</li> <li>• Gardens are only excluded from brownfield where they are in 'built up areas' and so this doesn't apply to Ketton and Tinwell. Some (large) gardens even if not brownfield are eminently suitable for housing?</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We consider that this policy is not necessary because it repeats policies CS4 and SP5 regarding infill development and NP policies KT1-11, KT2 and KT4 doesn't add anything further to these policies.</li> </ul> | <p>General note: Acknowledged, and as a result of these comments on KT 15 (Reg 14 numbering), the housing policy section has been reworked so that infill is not split out, and the overall approach is clearer.</p> <p>Garden comment here however appears subjective. Consider location, space, etc. Plus community do not want gardens built on</p> <p>See general note above</p> |
| <b>KT 16 - Infrastructure requirements associated with new housing</b> | <p><b>Comment from Housing Officer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This may not fit easily with current arrangements for s106 and CIL and on-site open space not always practicable.</li> <li>• May also (perhaps) be a little prescriptive regarding drainage issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1) - We suggest that this may fit better in a Sustainable Urban Drainage policy and recommended looking at policies EN5 and EN6 of withdrawn Local Plan.</li> <li>• 2) is covered by Local Plan policies and other policies within this plan and so we suggest that this sentence is not necessary.</li> </ul>  | <p>Disagree, it is reasonable to set out local requirements in an NP.</p> <p>Amended where considered necessary but issue of concern to residents so emphasis not changed. SUDs policies are often included in NPs but it was felt in this case</p>  |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <p>3) –This is not in the scope planning of planning policy because it is covered by CIL. CIL is a levy on all eligible development which provides a sum of money to the County Council dependant on new floor space created. RCC collect this levy and then determines how, when and what infrastructure the money will be spent on. It cannot be a separate NP requirement on developments. – perhaps the NP should consider how it would spend the parish share of CIL. We have mentioned earlier that we would be happy to discuss the development of a CIL Spending List.</p>   | <p>this would introduce a new policy and SUDs already covered in RCC design specification.</p> <p>Disagree. RCC sets the level of CIL, but it is reasonable for the NP to establish the local facilities that require investment.</p> <p>Agree, it would be helpful to agree priorities for CIL projects and future discussions with RCC will be helpful. To be considered as part of Implementation. However, it should be noted that the PC will have discretion on the use of 25% of CIL funds through the NP.</p> |
| <p><b><i>Policy KT 17 - Design requirements for new housing</i></b></p> | <p><b>Comments from the Design Officer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have any locally specific studies of character – with images, photos, plans showing key views, key buildings and spaces and streets etc been produced? Something to show what they consider important characteristics of Ketton and Tinwell – this would be helpful to see what is valued locally.</li> <li>• A new first bullet: a) “proposals for development should demonstrate that local context has been comprehensively analysed and responded to;”</li> <li>• Would add in ‘high quality’ somewhere – such as E) text could be modified to “<i>they create high quality places that reflect the character of the surroundings;</i>”</li> <li>• The bullet point in between C) and D) needs a letter</li> <li>• B i) Modify to “<i>the choice of materials and quality of architectural detailing</i>”</li> <li>• B) and I) are similar ? – I) grammatically needs sorting - clarify the difference or merge?</li> <li>• B) and M) are also similar? Again clarify – B) seems to relate to buildings?</li> <li>• B), E) I) and M) don’t mention specifically the need for design that reflects the predominant character of Ketton and Tinwell - if the development is adjacent to some low quality post war housing for example, these bullets may fall down as the policy talks about ‘nearby buildings’. ‘surroundings’ and ‘context’ - it would be good to try and say something like development proposals should respond to and reflect the characteristics of Ketton and Tinwell that make these settlements special so that local character and distinctiveness is</li> </ul> | <p>Noted. Clearer reference now made to the Conservation Area Appraisal and, in particular, to the views study. Drafting reviewed and amended generally to respond to this comment. Also additional section on local characteristics added to Evidence document Part 1</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p>  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>enhanced. (this includes the character of buildings, groups of buildings, boundaries, streets, spaces and the landscape. Proposals should be high quality and innovative / contemporary proposals that enhance local character are also possible).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G) add in “<i>boundary treatments</i>”</li> <li>• E) could bring out elements of places – by saying “<i>they create streets, spaces and buildings that reflect the character of the surroundings;</i>”</li> <li>• need to also add at end and that are designed to encourage walking and cycling;</li> <li>• new bullet after H) “<i>ensure that new edges to settlements are sensitively designed, creating soft transitions between built development and open countryside or green spaces.</i>”</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The way the policy is worded, it is excluded from applying to smaller scale proposals (&lt;10 units)?</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rutland Design guidance has now been adopted as an SPD – refer to in the supporting text of the policy. Also refer to the National Design Guide.</li> <li>• Ensure that this policy doesn’t repeat existing Local Plan design policies SP15.</li> <li>• “<i>Proposals for new housing development comprising 10 or more dwellings, and which otherwise meet the location and scale requirements of Policies KT 13, KT 14 and KT 18, will be supported where they show good quality design and address the following criteria</i>” - This sentence implies that the policy only applies to developments of 10 or more. This would suggest that there is no design policy for developments of 1-9 dwellings.</li> <li>• Refer to the need to follow the design process – i.e. fully assess the site and context first, then show how this context has been responded to, then a vision and broad design concepts, then the detailed design (this is in our adopted Design Guidelines for Rutland SPD).</li> </ul> | <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>Noted and agreed.</p> <p>As a result of these comments, the whole design policy has been reconsidered and reworked</p> <p>Wording has been amended to reflect this comment and provide clarity</p> |
| <p><b>Policy KT 18 - housing mix for new developments</b></p> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a typo. Should it read “<u>on</u> sites of 10 or more dwellings”?</li> <li>• Is the intention for ii) to relate to all scales of development or is it intended to match the 10+ limit imposed in i) – because it is worded to apply to</li> </ul>   | <p>Noted, changed “in” to “on”.</p> <p>The threshold recognises that larger schemes are needed in order to require a mix of house types and sizes. This applies to</p>   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <p>everything. I'd also be cautious about how reasonable it might be to refuse something on this basis.</p> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b><br/>You need to have evidence other than the village survey to require ii). Also need to know what the baseline is that the assessment will be made against.</p>   | <p>market rather than affordable housing and the NPPF does not set any thresholds limits, but it is reasonable to apply a requirement to sites of 10 or more dwellings. That section of the policy was deliberately worded to include everything. This policy approach was used successfully in the Barrowden &amp; Wakerley NPlan to cover smaller than 10+ developments</p> <p>Noted. Supporting Census data in Plan already in Portrait section. More text now added to Explanation</p>  |
| <p><b>Policy KT 19 - Extensions and conversions</b></p> | <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second paragraph of the explanation states '<i>gardens are no longer considered to be previously developed land</i>'. According to the NPPF, this only applies to land in built-up areas.</li> <li>Reference the Rutland Design Guidance SPD in the explanation as this cover's extensions and conversions.</li> </ul> <p>We suggest applying this policy to residential development too because KT 17 states that it applies to sites of 10 and above dwellings and so there is no design policy for sites of 9 dwellings and below.</p> | <p>Noted. Explanation wording amended along the following lines: <i>In accordance with the NPPF, gardens in a settlement should be regarded as being in a 'built-up' area. Whether gardens outside settlements are regarded as being in a 'built-up' area will be a matter of planning judgement taking into account factors such as the number of dwellings, density and cohesion of the properties. It is unlikely that a small group of houses or a farmstead in the countryside would be considered 'built up'.</i></p> <p>Agreed, reference will be made.</p> <p>Superseded as this policy area now reworked (see above)</p> |
| <p><b>Policy KT 20 – Commercial</b></p>                 | <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proviso d) is not a planning consideration that can be implemented.</li> </ul>  | <p>Disagree.</p>  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <i>development, including agricultural</i>       |  | This type of clause has been supported on other Made NPs (Morton and Ropsley) but it may be helpful to identify or characterise the rural lanes in the plan area.<br>Part d) redrafted for additional clarity  |
|  | <b>Transport and Active Travel</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy KT 22 – Impact of A1 development</b>   | <b>Comments from Policy Officers</b><br>This is not a planning policy and couldn't be used to determine a planning application.<br>Could include in the Community aspiration section of the plan.  | Disagree – see also response of National Highways. Policy part a) redrafted to reflect this.<br><br>Other Made NPs (e.g. Mancetter) included policy references to trunk roads.<br>It is considered that Part b is a legitimate planning policy and should be retained. |
|  | <b>Employment and Business</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy KT 23 - Encouraging new businesses</b> | <b>Comments from Policy Officers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i) This sentence doesn't provide clarity on what would be defined as suitable. Policy E4 from the withdrawn Local Plan could help with the wording of this policy.</li> <li>iii) is not necessary to include in the policy as planning applications will be considered against other policies in their own right.</li> </ul>                                 | Noted, and wording amended as necessary.   |
| <b>Policy KT24 – Working From Home</b>           | <b>Comments from Policy Officers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More detail could be provided about what is meant by 'working from home'. For example, "Proposals for the use of part of a dwelling for office and/or light industrial uses, and for small-scale free-standing buildings within its curtilage, extensions to the dwelling or conversion of outbuildings for those uses, will be supported where:"</li> </ul> | Agreed and wording of policy amended.  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section C of policy SP15 in Site allocations and policies DPD (amenity) also protects the amenity of the wider environment surrounding planning proposals.</li> </ul>   | Noted, but cross reference is not necessary.   |
|  | <b>Services and Facilities</b>   |  |
| <b><i>Policy KT 27 - The provision of new community facilities</i></b> | <p><b>Comments from DM officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given the tone of KT26, should this be a positively worded policy? i.e. such development will be supported <b>unless</b> i/ii/iii etc</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments from Policy Officers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) is not necessary</li> </ul> <p>Vii) Include '... Character of <b>the village</b> and wider countryside'</p> | <p>Noted, but policy intent and wording is clear as written.</p> <p>Noted and agreed, item deleted.</p> <p>Noted and agreed to add wording as suggested.</p> |



**Table 3 Comments submitted by Ketton Parish Council**

Ketton Parish Council commends the emphases in this plan given to historic heritage, landscape character and natural environment, and to the aspirations and needs of the full spectrum of inhabitants. Also to adaptability and sustainability in terms of housing, infrastructure and employment. We support all of the policies but have specific comments on the following:

| Comments   | Suggested Response  |
|--|---|
| KT1b.p50. In the light of recent experiences with the pre-application process we wholeheartedly support engagement with us by landowners, developers and householders early on in the planning application process.  | Supported noted and welcomed, but the RCC comments that the policy may not be enforceable will also need to be considered.  |
| KT2b.p52. The 'important views' really emphasise the historic and landscape character specific to Ketton.  | Supported noted and welcomed.   |
| KT3c.p59. We are pleased to note this consideration of the potential impact of developments on watercourses, especially in light of recent experiences.  | Supported noted and welcomed.   |
| KT4c.p61. This policy will give more weight to Ketton Parish Council's negotiations, via Hanson Liaison Group meetings, with respect to quarry restoration.  | Supported noted and welcomed.   |
| KT9bii.p74, KT10a LGS 4.p76 Should the 'Land between Luffenham Road and Northwick Road' be included at all since it has a planning application for 16 houses, currently pending a decision?  | Noted, it is proposed to remove this proposed LGS.  |
| KT9biii.p74,KT10a LGS 12. p76 Should this include an extension to Hall Close (Mr Ellison's field) to provide more public open space and a car park for the village and school?   | <b>No change.</b> It should be noted that LGS designation would not necessarily support built development (e.g. a car park). The NPPF LGS criteria could be difficult to demonstrate for this site. However it is noted that that the site is in the Conservation Area and was identified as an Important Open Space in the Ketton Conservation Area Appraisal, all of which argue against any development. |
| KT10a. p76 The area around the old cattle sheds and brick works, associated with Home Farm, and adjacent to an entrance to Ketton quarry SSSI could also be designated as an LGS.  | This was reconsidered and added as a LGS (together with a further site also related to Ketton Quarry SSSI). The owner was sent a letter but no response has been received. Explanatory wording included the draft Plan.   |
| KT16 p91 In the light of recent housing development applications, we strongly support these policies on surface water and foul water drainage, adequate private and public parking and contributions to improving facilities and infrastructure in Ketton (as opposed to investing CIL | Supported noted and welcomed.   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| etc monies elsewhere in Rutland). Connection to main drains/sewage system should be the norm for any development; septic tanks would not be acceptable. Planning proposals should include a consideration of whether their development will necessitate an upgrade to public utilities, especially water, sewerage, gas and electricity. |  |
| KT17c,d p93 Safe pedestrian access to village facilities is essential – could something be added here?   | Drafting changed to include the word “safe”. Note it may only apply to the site and immediate surroundings   |
| <b>KT17n p93, KT19f p96, KT20e,f p97</b> Should these policies include the encouragement, in terms of building design, roof structure, slope and orientation, and position of fenestration, to maximise passive solar heating (or cooling), and to allow subsequent fitting of PV panels?  | The level of detail suggested may go beyond what can be achieved in an NP policy. Policies KT17, 19 & 20 already include clauses on sustainable design features. No further action |
| <b>KT18 p95</b> We recognise that this is a very important policy in maintaining an inclusive and vibrant community in Ketton.   | Supported noted and welcomed.  |
| <b>KT27 p108</b> Could this policy be reworded so as not to seem to prevent much needed community facilities being provided? E.g. ‘The provision of new community facilities will only be supported where they minimise the following.....i) to viii)  | Disagree with the need for this – “minimisation” is open to interpretation. Also, where is the “much-needed” assessment? This is not noted in community responses                  |

314

**Community Aspirations p109.** We note that when the Neighbourhood Plan is ‘made’, Ketton Parish Council will have agreed to consider how these aspirations are fulfilled, as part of the implementation of the plan.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>KTCA 6</b> We support establishing an additional play area, or areas, in the village, together with suitable planting and management to encourage wildlife, but suggest it would be best not to specify a particular location.   | Noted and redrafted accordingly.  |
| <b>KTCA 23</b> We would ask that the rules associated with Listed Assets be added/repeated here as part of the ‘explanation’.   | Para from relevant KT policy has been inserted  |
| <b>An additional Community Aspiration?</b> This might be to map precisely (via Parish Online Land Registry facility) all of the public/Parish Council owned land in the village, including verges, small areas within housing etc, in order to be prepared for ‘land grabbing’ by developers or householders. | Wording added to refer to “...an up to date audit as a basis for protection and effective management of land assets.” |

## APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATORY LEAFLET MARCH 2019

**KTJNP**  
Ketton & Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan

# **Your Neighbourhood** **Your Plan for its future**

Houses? Jobs? Shops? Heritage?  
Parking? Buses? Trees? Paths?

**Help shape development in your local area**  
**Help make your community better**  
**Have your say about the Neighbourhood Plan**  
**It's time for you to give your views**

*What do you like about your local area?*

*What don't you like about your local area?*

*What changes do you want to see?*

**What is a neighbourhood plan?**

A Neighbourhood Plan is a document that sets out planning policies for the neighbourhood area.

These planning policies are used to decide whether to approve planning applications.

It is written by the local community, the people who live in and know the area, rather than Rutland County Council.

It has the same legal status as the Local Plan, and fits within it.

It cannot stop development, but it can control it with the right type of development in the right places.

It is an important and powerful tool that gives communities statutory powers based on the Localism Act 2011.

**Housing sites?**

**Public buildings?**

**Roads and parking?**

**Paths and bridleways?**

**Public transport?**

**Housing design?**

**Why Ketton and Tinwell?**

The two parishes have several interests in common. We can deal with joint interests and avoid extra costs of separate plans.

**Businesses and work?**

**Shops and services?**

**Recreation?**

**Environment?**

**Heritage and identity?**

**Community support?**

**Who is involved?**

YOU and everyone else in your parish – as the community

The Steering Group – as the coordinators

Ketton Parish Council – as the responsible body

Rutland County Council – as the local planning authority

## The stages

So far we have established the Steering Group and got formal agreement for the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Plan will only finally be adopted if more than 50% of voters at the referendum support it. The whole Neighbourhood Plan process takes quite a bit of time and has many stages. Here's an outline timetable showing how community consultation fits into this.

|                        | The Community  | The Steering Group  |            |
|------------------------|--|---|------------|
| 1<br>Our Introduction  | Look at and comment on this leaflet, the website and social media            | Deliver two copies of this leaflet to each household and business, and online                               | Jan 2019   |
| 2<br>Your Views        | Give us your views at meetings or online                                     | Get initial views from village groups, businesses and agencies  | Early 2019 |
| 3<br>Your Ideas        | Find out more at an open event and give us your ideas, hopes and fears       | Organise 3 open events with maps, photos and displays   | Mar 2019   |
| 4<br>Your Answers      | Write your answers to our survey questions                                   | Deliver two copies of the survey questions to each household and business, and online                       | Mid 2019   |
| 5<br>Your Options      | Give your views on possible options online or at possible themed open events | Analyse answers and select options for discussion at events and online                                      | Mid 2019   |
| 6<br>Our Draft         |  | Analyse options, Write policies and draft plan  | Late 2019  |
| 7<br>Your Review       | Give your feedback on the draft plan on a form or online                     | Publish draft plan as pre-submission consultation   | Mid 2020   |
| 8<br>Our Re-draft      |  | Re-draft plan based on community feedback   | Late 2020  |
| 9<br>Their Examination |  | Consult with RCC who send draft plan to independent Examiner  | Early 2021 |
| 10<br>Your Say         | Vote on the referendum for the plan  | If approved, RCC organises a Referendum. Move to next stage if more than half of voters agree with the plan | Mid 2021   |
| 11<br>Our Support      | Support your plan for the future of parishes                                 | If more than half of voters agree with the plan it is formally adopted by Rutland County Council            | Late 2021  |

### Ask and Suggest

Post a note to the Ketton Parish Office,  
Stocks Hill Mews

[kettin@gmail.com](mailto:kettin@gmail.com)

[Facebook.com/kettin.np](https://www.facebook.com/kettin.np)

[Instagram.com/kettinnp](https://www.instagram.com/kettinnp)

[Twitter.com/kettinnp](https://twitter.com/kettinnp)



### Come to a drop-in event to tell us what you think

Come along and share your ideas  
and views over a tea or coffee

**Thursday 21st March 6 - 10pm**  
at KSCC, Pit Lane, Ketton PE9 3SZ

**Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th March 10 - 4pm**  
at the Congregational Hall, Chapel Lane, Ketton, PE9 3RD

**Friday 29th March 6 - 9 pm, Saturday 30th March 10 - 4pm**  
at Tinwell Village Hall, 26 Crown Lane, Tinwell, PE9 3UF

### Find out more

For updates and news

<https://kettin.wixsite.com/kettinnp>

For Neighbourhood Planning

<http://locality.org.uk>

### Meet up to chat

We will be visiting community groups  
for a chat about the plan, and meeting  
or writing to local businesses.

### Help us as a volunteer

Can you help in any way  
- on the steering group, at events, on social media?

Thanks to Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish meeting for initial funding,  
and to Rutland County Council for its support.

© 2018 by Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

## APPENDIX 2: CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL BUSINESSES

Communication with local businesses has been in two stages:

1. In March 2019, a letter was sent to all businesses in the Plan Area taken from listings in the Yell Directory. The letter also enclosed a copy of the Plan leaflet distributed at the same time to all households.

Letter sent:



2. In March 2020, at the same time as the distribution of the Community Survey, all identifiable businesses in the Plan Area had the following letter hand-delivered, together with a copy of the Community Survey:



## Ketton & Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan

March, 2020

Dear Ketton/Tinwell business/organisation,

We wrote to you a while ago to let you know about the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan.

We are currently at the stage of gathering views, which will become the basis for the Plan's policies, from residents in the two Parishes. We are doing this via our Plan Survey, a copy of which accompanies this letter.

Whilst it is residents of the two Parishes who will have the final say on the Plan, we are also keen to hear views from local businesses and organisations.

If you would like to take part in the Survey, please complete the copy provided. Details of how to return the completed Survey are in the Introduction.

Alternatively you can complete the Survey online – just click on the link to the Survey on the Neighbourhood Plan website – see the Survey for the website address.

Whichever way you complete the Survey, please say in the final comment box that you are responding as a business/organisation

We hope to hear from you!

Best wishes,

The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

### Details of local businesses listed on Yell to which letters and initial leaflets were sent in 2019:

Richard N Cole  
1 Sand Furrows, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SS

Neil's Plant Ltd  
Pit Lane, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SZ

CKC Electrical  
19 Capendale Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RU

Peter Coward & Co



Bishop Clayton Hall, 90, High St, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TE

Tracey's Emporium  
400 yds | 10 Manor Green, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TL

L E 1 5 Ltd  
Property Development  
9 The Long Barn Mews, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TP

Scaffolding Services (Wittering)  
The Depot Manor Green, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TL

Octopus Computers  
8 Sand Furrows, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SS

Bespoke Design Rutland  
The View, 63b High Street, Ketton PE9 3TE

Pegasus Funding Solutions Ltd  
63 High St, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TE

Auburn Hill  
Ketton Design House, 63, High St, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TE

Kev the Sweep  
25 Northwick Road, Stamford, PE9 3SD

Burley School of Motoring  
40 Empingham Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RP

Olsen Metrix  
63 High St, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TE

ChrisNorthropHair  
3 Sand Furrows, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SS

Antony Sheehan Electrical Contractors  
3 Pied Bull Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3AX

C D Naylor  
12 The Green, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RA

Cadwallader Kitchens  
2 Bartles Hollow, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SF

Waggies Day Care  
11 Bartles Hollow, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SF

J M S Carpentry & Joinery  
7 Barrowden Road Ketton, Stamford PE9 3R

Infinite Heating Services  
4 Empingham Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RP

The Cup Cake Kitchen Rutland  
30 Wytchley Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SR

Skellett & Sons  
4 Grenehams Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SG

Phoenix Archaeology  
5 Braithwaite Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SP

Sonic Security (UK) Ltd  
17-19 High Street, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TA

Olivers Removals & Storage  
4 Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RJ

P.J.M Collins  
Welland Lodge, 13, Holmes Drive, Geeston, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3YB

Sharman Plumbing & Heating  
3 Chapel Lane, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RF

The Railway Inn  
15-17, Church Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3<sup>RD</sup>

Nick Osborne Property Services  
1 Sulthorpe Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SN

Threadless Closures Ltd  
The Priory Church Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3 RD

FSE Group Ltd  
Unit 12, Chater Business Park, Pit Lane, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SZ

Sonic Security (UK) Ltd  
19 High St, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TA

Hairangel  
19 Church Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RD

Browns Plumbing  
6 Burnhams Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SJ

D & H McDonald  
14 Aveland Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SH

ABF Driving

13 Sulthorpe Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SN

B & G Plumbing & Electrical Services  
Ketton Business Centre Pit Lane, Stamford, PE9 3SZ

Ketton Masonary & Fixing Ltd  
Pitt Lane, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SZ

AltTech  
Unit 1 & 2, Ketton Business Centre, Pit Lane, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SZ

DPC Flooring  
2 Park Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SL

Cats Hill Tractor Co  
Tobago Lodge, Station Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RQ

J Andrew & Son  
Holmes Farm, Aldgate, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TD

Pollard Electrical (Stamford) Ltd  
3 Edmonds Drive, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TH

Smallprint Fingerprint Jewellery  
5 Aldgate Court, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3AY

Hanson Group  
Ketton Works, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SX

Marcroft Engineering Ltd  
Ketton Works, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3SX

Happy Pets of Rutland  
4 Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RJ

ABF Accountancy & Bookkeeping  
13 Holmes Drive, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3YB

Cuzco Business Services Ltd  
12 Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RJ

Europa Environmental UK Ltd  
The Maples, 25, Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RJ

Record Property Solutions Ltd  
29 Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RJ

Rutland Scaffolding  
1 The Close Geeston Road, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RH

Just What I Need Design Ltd

6 Kelthorpe Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RS

HC Health & Safety Services  
28 Kelthorpe Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RS

SB English Language Services  
30 Kelthorpe Close, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RS

Kilthorpe Holidays  
Kilthorpe Grange Barrowden Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3RL

Hinch Plant & Contractors Ltd  
Glebe Farm Empingham Rd, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UL

Rutland Organic Poultry  
Cuckoo Farm Lodge Stamford Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3UU

Comfytread Ltd  
Unit 7, Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UN

Bob Pauley Sound & Communication Hire  
Lamplight Casterton Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UQ

Clare House Physiotherapy Ltd  
Zeeco House Annexe, Casterton Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UQ

Tinwell Forge  
27 Main St, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UD

Westridge Finance  
Main St, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UD

ABC Discos Stamford  
27 Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

Neuro Physiotherapy Stamford  
Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

Darrol UK Ltd  
Messenger Centre, Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

MAN Diesel & Turbo UK Ltd  
Unit 6, Messenger Centre, Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

Practical Performance Car Magazine  
Messenger Centre, Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

Rutland Financial Services  
8 Messenger Centre, Crown Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, PE9 3UF

Enterprise Products

Unit 7 Tinwell Lodge Farm Steadfold Lane, Stamford PE9 3UN

Chater Lodge (Barchester Homes)  
High Street, Ketton, Stamford PE9 3TJ

Ketton Church Of England Primary School  
High Street, Ketton, Stamford PE9 3TE

Keepers Cottage Day Nursery  
Ketton Road, Stamford PE9 3UT

Rutland Poultry  
Holmes Farm, Aldgate, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3TD

Ian Halsall, Painter and Decorator  
High Street Ketton PE9 3TE

Brudenell Guns Gunsmiths  
UNIT 1 KETTON BUSINESS CENTRE PIT LANE, KETTON, STAMFORD, PE9 3SZ

Auburn Hill  
Ketton Design House, 63 High Street Ketton, Stamford PE9 3TE

Max Studios  
First floor, 63 High Street  
Ketton, PE9 3TE

FLUID SIGNS LIMITED  
Unit 4 Ketton Business Estate Pit Lane  
Ketton  
PE9 3SZ

W Reynolds Ltd  
Quarry Farm North Luffenham Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3UT

E L Makey & Son  
Wytchley Warren Farm, Empingham Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3UP

G W Ellis & Sons  
Home Farm, Ketton, PE9 3TG

Daytona GB Carcare Limited  
4 Chater Business Estate, Pit Lane Ketton, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 3SZ

Healthcare Infection Technology Limited  
Unit 12 Chater Business Estate, Pitlane, Ketton, Rutland PE9 3SZ

Alttech Sales Limited  
Unit 1+2 Chater Business Estate, Pit Lane, Ketton, Rutland PE9 3SZ

Fire Solutions Equipment Group Ltd  
Unit 12 Chater Business Estate, Pit Lane Ketton, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 3SZ

Emissions Free Solutions Limited  
Unit 12, Chater Business Estate, Pit Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 3SZ

E.P Mills & Sons  
Woodside Farm Ketton Rd, Empingham, Oakham, LE15 8QD

S.R Makey  
Wytchley Warren Farm, Empingham Rd, Ketton, Stamford, PE9 3UP

MOLESWORTH EVENTIDE HOMES  
29 ST MARY'S STREET, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE, PE9 2DL

Spire Homes  
c/o Carver Court, Winston Close, Ketton, PE9 3RT

The Merchandise Design Company Limited  
Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

Badges Limited  
Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

Schultz Medika (uk) Ltd  
7 Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

Enterprise Products Limited  
Unit 7 Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

Orchard Melamine Products Limited  
Tinwell Lodge Farm, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

Ukaprons Ltd - *Clothing and Fabric Manufacturers*  
Unit 7, Tinwell Lodge Farm, Steadfold Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 3UN

## **APPENDIX 3 - FEEDBACK FROM 2019 COMMUNITY EVENTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This appendix sets out:

- a. the written comments which were transcribed from the Post-it notes left by attendees of the 2019 community events, together with some written notes submitted by one attendee;
- b. feedback from informal meetings with community groups and others – March 2019.

## a. Transcription of Post-it note comments from March 2019 Community Events

### **Feedback transcription**

KSCC

### **Heritage**

many more farms in the past – missed now

old buildings e.g. butcher's shop

keep grass verges from being destroyed

yes to heritage please don't trade it for modern cheap materials

more cycleways foot paths cycleway to Stamford not safe

regeneration of industrial landscape. Hanson. Communication –

### **Housing design/housing**

land use village hall

why so little housing development in tin well?

Housing design. Local materials privacy for families sufficient parking diverse sizes of homes and flats

need somewhere in middle of village for Scouts/guides. Plans for houses should include "artists impression"

Ketton is famous for its stone. Please only build (if you have to) houses which reflect the heritage of the rural character

errors on map! Mr Jackson's house on the green is missing! Northwick Arms pub incorrectly labelled/placed

### **services/businesses**

I like Ketton CofE primary school it's the perfect place and the teachers are nice

PO/shop is an enormous asset. It needs our support

mobile reception is poor. Broadband is slow and there is little competition

school traffic is bad! A traffic solution is needed.

Please do not show the character of this area for the benefit of big business.

### **Likes/dislikes/transport**



parking

I would like to see a cream tea shop

cycle path on 6121 ends just where needed most i.e. Tinwell and over A1

School not fit for purpose for future housing

cyclists not using cycle path. Cyclists without lights at night

friendly village lots going on

School parking – an accident/fatality waiting to happen

library St Marys Church Methodist Church the hub

speeding

Hall close good choice of play equipment

speeding through the village

Monty Andrew should be officially recognised for funding of WBT by purchase of Teakettle Farm

ridiculous parking in Church Road by parents collecting from school

pub that has not gone gastrol 'railway'

reroute HGVs

speeding in the village

School takes no responsibility for atrocious parking

call collect bus not sufficient for people without cars

lack of public transport

a public footpath between Ketton and Tinwell along the river. This idea has great support

no access to people without transport on Sundays. No parking in the village

speeding – cameras at each end of the village with average speed

local residents do not get involved as much as they should in the future plans for their community

dangerous – school parking

traffic from 'new town' - North Luffenham - how will this affect our village?

public footpath to be provided by landowners behind hedges adjacent to Road between Tinwell nd Ketton (permissive path?)

Lack of volunteers to village events, always the same few new

lorries speeding through the village

traffic-calming at peak periods. School – in/ out

parking by parents.

There is a park for little people

Wider safe footpath between Ketton and Tim well

Lorries speeding

I would like to see somewhere to scoot and bike in Ketton Park.

### **Congregational Hall 1**

**CRB/intro (note many children responses, this needs to be taken into account)**

I like the zip wire in the park I would like to see a slime lab in Ketton

I like the library the park and school I would like to see a make-up salon in Ketton

library/community building is an asset for the village e.g. the hub is a friendly meeting

fix school parking issue by enforcing "no parking" areas – would be a shame to lose location just because of parking!

I lick the blue bar

lots of walkers come through village looking for a place to get a cup of tea

I do look not lick the claim

I like the pub in Ketton I would like to see the slide be fixed

Move Ketton school to Empingham Road to improve safety and reduce car parking issues

I would like a big swimming pool in the park. keep the library!!

Places useful for lonely people

library hub – opportunity for coffee and cake? School pit stop

keep Ketton school location. Get people walking and keep it as village school

I like the libree

### **Housing design/housing**

Hope Castle cement make reclamation areas for the public: cycle paths, mobility scooters as well as conservation of wildlife. Possibly provide allotments.

Would love a farm shop in the village ideally walking distance from high street

very important to retain open spaces for biodiversity et cetera

how long after quarrying will restoration take place – apart from planting and bunds before road construction, the site is a moonscape – barren and desolate

more important that a house is sustainable than what it is built from

retain commercial properties/facilities – stop selling on for development (housing)

retain village "feel". Village school – keep size/location - limit expansion to current facilities

the paddocks area should be conservation area – at Hunt's lane

new school with dentist, doctor, chiropractor et cetera pharmacy all on same site

should development take place as the big development taking place in Edith Weston?

Maintain biodiversity and small wildlife sites

should the developer be allowed to "jump the queue"? Should not be necessary for so many houses within Ketton due to St George's

Hope phasing scheme adheres to original plan – e.g. land at bottom of Bartle's Hollow is on the cards again.

#### **Servies/utilities/business**

Day nursery for working parents

any chance of the overhead wires ( BT, electric) going underground in conservation area (Ketton)

encourage walking to school, park access et cetera

two different types of pub a good thing, something for everyone

youth club for teens?

Investment in providing better Wi-Fi to all

keep school location, vote focus on "village school" for village families

need more parking spaces (off-road)

moving the school away from the High Street would prevent the "school time" parking chaos

Can't use mobile in parts of house. Smart meter does not work

Build new school in a more accessible position. Traffic issues

need safe parking and drop-off the school. Seconded!

Better sporting facilities for school

relocate school to purpose-built sustainable site for future

pub and shop really useful

better retail offer

keep facilities/commercial assets – stop selling on for development e.g. housing

more business units in the village. On Pit Lane?

Local employment offer should be encouraged and facilitated.

It's good to have a shop here

villages should have mixed developments – big and small homes whether privately owned or social housing. This creates a sense of community and is how villages have developed in the past. Developers should be made to have a percentage of homes with decent-sized gardens for children to play in, grow vegetables general gardening for health both physical and mental.

#### **Heritage/green space**

more signs to remind dog walkers to keep dogs on leash and children's area of Park

heritage to me means history and tradition. Could revive old festivals – Ketton feast et cetera

or – family music festival in summer

Ketton – we should allow new and modern buildings – time moves on – where appropriate

I like everyone in Ketton (from Georgie)

more conservation areas

stop dog fouling. more bins for the bags. X2

please change the slide as the ridges hurt the children's legs, bottoms et cetera

more bins for dog poo bags please!

Worried about dust of cement works and sometimes noise at night. Should be able to grow veg without fear of dust.

Heritage very important in customs, community spirit not easy in a fragmented environment – i.e. "new estate", old part, Aldgate and Geeston? – But community spirit really important e.g. community choir and wassailing, KHS, bringing people together

when I was young community revolved around the church and school, the library is well used and the Congregational Hall, Northwick Hall.

Healthy, natural environment really important – very fortunate to have such diversity, but should be taken for granted – hedgerows verges et cetera

#### **Likes – dislikes – transport**

(car parking plan provided for Stocks Hill area)

need to address the school pickup and drop-off =parking issues

lighting – so variable – dark in places, yet almost floodlit at the end of Bartle's Hollow – Empingham Road. Lights on all night.

Shame about the lack of parking for Methodist Hall – could be used more frequently. Impossible to create more space since building next door.

Can we reopen the railway station!?

Building should fit in with the existing stone/tiles

small developments in Ketton not large ones.

need of pinch points to slow down traffic (centre of village)

need parking spaces off-road at Home farm

I would like the cars to go slower when they come past

Empingham road traffic C very little notice taken of 30 mph limit

I love the Sinc Stream and Hall close – a real asset

could listed building consent consider issues that would make maintenance of old houses easier. Such as modern double glazing et cetera

parking on Church Road is awful

#### **Congregational Hall 2**

##### **intro**

we agree with the community right to bid for assets

agree with community right to bid for assets

we agree with right to bid – Frances Blackburn Leslie Blackburn

small field by Hall close for the community – e.g. allotments

I agree with community right to bid

I agree with community right to bid for assets in Ketton and Tinwell

#### **Housing/land use/housing design**

we need more social and affordable housing. Developers must be made to supply these

new housing should be carbon neutral. Fit solar panels and ensure insulation is of the highest standard

(illustration to say traditional style good and modern style bad)

no overly modern house designs – not blocky

Strong wish to see new housing not large, luxury but a full or but affordable

any plans for school should take into account St George's development et cetera which will likely draw attendees away from Ketton

maintain traditional feel in new development – local materials – local architectural features

smaller houses or bungalows necessary for older generation. Houses tend to be extended which reduces this number

need mix of housing – affordable, bungalows and services to support developments. Any housing to be in keeping with the village

any new housing must ensure there is sufficient offstreet parking i.e. no more cars parked on the road

when building plans are amended/changed ensure parish council and neighbours are informed

uniform dull estate layouts and off-the-shelf houses of uniform appearance should not be permitted

wheelchair and mobility friendly pavements, bus stops, local amenities

old quarries could be developed for recreational use and be environmentally friendly

tasteful development fit in with current buildings

quarries need to be returned to previous state as soon as possible after quarrying operations ceased. There are areas in the old quarry that must be 50 years old and not restored

character of village is the Ketton stone houses. Any future plans should reflect this

we will need discrete electric car charging points. First time affordable housing kept in compatible design in keeping. Practical, affordable

build more classrooms at the school – land to side unused

open space to the south of Hall Close purchased by community to enhance the Hall Close open environment

smaller and cheaper homes especially to help young people by in the village and help for older people to downsize

Bob and Carol Waters 16 Northwick – future of field backing onto Northwick Road – future of Orchard – street lighting – potholes – Northwick Road rat run (cut through – speeding)

smaller homes needed for younger people and downsizing for older people

traffic planning is key. Church Road is a big problem now

consider sites for (Park homes) as a cost effective downsize operation option for retired people

any housing development should come with enhanced infrastructure

Swift bricks et cetera for all new housing, also other environmental and biodiversity features

every new build and alteration should have an adequate soak away

quarry re-restoration to include public access areas/woodlands and new footpath

More small bungalows like Chater for old folks and presumably in the area i.e. near to amenities

old quarries can be developed to provide fantastic asset - see (illegible) garden

#### **Business/utilities**

encourage walking and cycling while ensuring there are good public transport options to

we value local pubs, post office and sports club. Would like coffee shop/café

school reception could move to library and assist with staffing – also keep school more secure

keep the library. Use it for art or craft club in the evening.

Post office a great asset

could library building be used for pop-up shops for local online business people

Ketton good neighbour scheme was a great idea - does it still exist?

most valuable community assets – school, shop and PO, pubs, parks and green spaces, churches, halls, library, sports club

need for Mercury correspondent to ensure advertising and reporting of events as well as increased use of Next-Door Ketton Online

keep library open please. Coffee shop/restaurant

keep library open. Hairdresser, physio, chiropodist in old surgery part

parking at school time on Empingham Road

post office and library – excellent resources for village. Keep library open please

people parking at school drop off times on Church Road and Empingham Road make it dangerous for people walking especially at the crossroads

utilise Hub for pop-up businesses, can we encourage new businesses? What type and where?  
Promote businesses onto Pit lane

retain the library. allow the school to keep using it. Good sports field/pit lane sports centre. Improve cycling routes and footpaths

bus service important

we need smaller properties to allow the elderly to downsize, and are affordable to younger people. We DON'T NEED the big house builders creating estates of expensive "executive" homes

wastewater treatment needs to improved in line with future development

school should give priority to children who live in the village. Continue to encourage walking to school. Assets – churches and church halls, school, sports club, post office, green spaces

address parking issues on Church Road - yellow lines issue parking at school drop off/pick up

bees honey strawberry jam factory

provide council tax discounts to small businesses which provide services to local people

Parking required but where?

We should keep the appearance in the "old stone" parts of the village. But we must permit progress and modern buildings

#### **environment and Heritage**

biodiversity essential to health and well-being. Should be preserved and enhanced e.g. wildflowers on verges, green corridor connectivity, protect invertebrate habitat

designate Barrowden Road quarry and Ketton hedge local wildlife sites

suggestion – picking up litter groups – inform, friendly ending in a pub! A few Saturday or Sunday am's in the year - good model is beach clearing mornings held around our coast



biodiversity and natural habitat should be the priority on reclaimed quarry land with some recreational use for people

significant trees and assemblages of trees to be protected

landscape and vistas should be seen as equally important as conservation area itself. Integral part of the enjoyment of conservation area

walk in old quarry areas

quarry can be for nature Park and Park

dog owners should be more considerate and be aware of the consequences of not cleaning up after their dogs

get more limestone flora on slopes around quarry

restore bed of quarry for wildlife and farming

restore quarry for recreation and wildlife

footpath/bridge to Collyweston please

agree – footpath away from road – particularly Ketton to Collyweston

use the quarry for nature reserve/ recreational space

best – natural landscape fresh air

we need to take care of the green spaces we have – especially outside the village library. Manor green reseeded. Bulb planting within it

like – local history walks and talks. Community space

improvement – wheelchair access to natural habitats

work with dog owners and education re. the environmental impact of leaving poo bags abandoned. It is far worse than flicking dog mess into a hedge to decompose

wheelchair access to amenities and natural habitat and needed footpath (away from road) to Stamford – Collyweston – Easton please

do pick up after dogs and do not leave full bags

green spaces in village should be incorporated into conservation area and regarded as integral to community health and well-being experience – e.g. Vistas, green lung, aesthetics, access where appropriate

a walk to Stamford via or close to the river

recreational, public use of woodlands on quarry edge with village

village display board of local footpaths

best features – Hall Close playgrounds river

keep as many green spaces as possible within village

no future builds behind the houses of Barrowden Road (old quarry)

encourage more biodiversity measures for watercourses

green space free from cars/traffic/noise

issue over traffic and parking in village

we are so lucky in Ketton. We have our beautiful old houses and church and Methodist Church to be maintained and valued

green corridor along Chater and Welland – no housing – flood control – wildlife

we should protect the landscape and views across the Chater Valley, but particularly going towards South Luffenham. No future developments in this direction

Sinc Lane – regular clearance has made a huge difference to a pleasant walk. Keep it up!

Complete off-road circular footpath around quarry

really value the local walks and want to protect these – wildlife – green spaces

dog mess is a major issue

outdoor gym in Hall close and/or in Whitebread Copse

consultation on the restoration of the quarry. Especially fields 11 and 12 (work areas C 6 & 8)

importance of enhancing biodiversity in open spaces – don't over-tidy and over-manage

proposed Hanson quarry behind Park View too close

allotments please. Balance needs of industry with need to protect environment – i.e. cannot be too precious

convert old quarries into green spaces for wildlife and recreation

more TPOs in village – many old trees have no TPOs!

Benches in more green spaces /areas in village. Shelter and bench for teenagers to meet

litter is a problem on roadsides. we could have community litter-picking sessions

the natural countryside and walking around the area needs to be preserved and respected. Hall Close included

(illustrations of a pond and play park)

**Likes/dislikes/transport**

great variety of social/sport facilities/activities

idea for a like – more regular bus service to Stamford – with wheelchair access

I love living in Ketton – the walks, the community, the school, library, shop – we are so lucky!

We like access to countryside

parking issues around schools

space for enlargement of the village shop, and a small car park

parents need to be taught how to park safely when collecting their children from school!

There are lots of foot paths

pavements in Ketton are in some places "not good". But difficult to fix

idea for a like – flat pavement without a camber for wheelchairs and mobility aids

footpath and Park Road to Green Park

rubbish bins at end houses by Barrowdon Road [Note: this may mean poo bins etc]

buy the land adjacent to Hall close and extend Hall Place [note: presumably means Close?]

idea for a like – a bench between Chater Mews and post office

sustainable housing – solar panels – electric car points

space to explore, run, adventure and dog walks

I don't like that there's no cycle routes in Ketton

would like a larger village shop – use land behind existing one

improve wildlife habitats and disused quarry

concern about St George's especially the extra traffic in Ketton

car park area for shop – at the back of it?

The pavements along the main street between shop and crossroads are very unsafe

some pavements poor (e.g. between 33 High St and Pied Bull Mews)

monitoring of dog poo bins to ensure not full!

Need for a comprehensive review of the state of the footways in village

the pavements at present are in need of repair for wheelchair users

more buses would help parking problems in Stamford!

I think there should be a skate park in Ketton (for scooters and bikes)

we need a shop open on Sunday morning

extend shop opening times on Sunday

slide (large) is not great in the park. Very bumpy and not fun for children

we need a bus at least every hour to make it feasible to use, the bus for travel into Stamford. This would reduce traffic. (new comment) I agree

reduce industrial lighting

deal with speeding issue at end of village toward Stamford. A lot of cars are still doing 60 in a 40/30 zone and a lot of overtaking. Schoolbus drops off at Stamford Road and it is dangerous for children crossing roads

buses are too infrequent

shop opening times. Open on a Sunday

make continuous path along river to Stamford (not next to road!)

What about a walk (cycle too if poss) around the quarry – off-road path parallel to Steadfold to make it a good circuit. Improve paths and have leaflets for newcomers.

Traffic calming in the high Street. Dog poo monitoring

maintenance of paths and lanes essential. Vital for the increasing number of mobility scooters

there is no parking for the school

I think there should be cycle routes (mountain biking)

Love village community spirit, green spaces, walks, river, Hall close, footpaths

Need – more regular bus services, parking problems sorted out, would like less nights lights

we need double yellow lines in the pinch points of Church Road and do away with the green cones

visibility exiting Bull Lane when turning left or right is much reduced when cars parked on the Hhigh Street (Stamford side)? Yellow lines required

Dog poo problem on Tixover walk at the end of the houses. More signs to illustrate this. Make more bags available. Shaming the culprits helps

fly tipping and litter prevention notices. More litter bins

no parking for school!

The open green spaces

parking on footpath around the village. KPC letters to residents (these were dislikes)

School parking is a nightmare – needs attention. Conservation area needs policing. Litter is also a problem

traditional design of houses south of Main Road

like – village community. Areas for walking

congestion of traffic especially in area of village shop and post office

two pubs in the village but nowhere to have coffee/loo/lunch in the week

speed bump at start of village at Barrowden Road (coming in)

do like village spirit, wide activities, spaces within and around. The friendliness of people

speed limits – 20 mph crossroads to Steadfold Lane. 50 mph to Tinwell then 30 mph into Stamford

school should seek to assist with parking issues – ?school should be required to do this? E.g. bus services

"Gates" to all entrances to village behind "stones" with "welcome to Ketton – please drive carefully through village"

bypass – around north side of village bordering old quarry SSSI and joining Ketton – Empingham – Ketton – Luffenham to encompass village – so a girdle around village and develop places within that area e.g. shops and parking

Sinc Stream path needs repairing (a bother for older people)

safe, off-road cycle route to Stamford (All the way!) And Rutland water (via Long Paddock)

parking at school times is a major problem

don't like – parking problem and no access to train and station here

Northwick Arms to open for lunch mid week!

Encourage St George's plans to include better bus services for Ketton and Tinwell

don't like – parking on Empingham Road – could grass area be used for off-road parking?

High Street speeding, cars on footpath

need – good bus services – traffic speeding through village high-speed needs to be addressed

#### **Tinwell 1**

**heritage and green space**

it would be great if local kids understood what is under the ground here and how it is used –  
reinstate the eco-walk off Pit Lane?

Casterton Lane is unsuitable for the increased traffic from the green barn site. It's already under a lot  
of strain from A1 overspill as it is

the pub has been closed too long – can we get it back?

Concern that pub is being allowed to deteriorate and farm buildings abandoned while requests  
made to build on greenfield site behind Holme farm

keep arranging and promoting local talks and events in Tinwell – village hall

no facilities for children and young people ! (Tinwell)

would encourage "something" to happen with the pub either – a sensible housing development only  
or – a sensible housing development and preservation of the pub as shop/pub et cetera

too many houses proposed facing Casterton Lane

Tinwell - still too many houses proposed for green barn house site Casterton Lane

#### **Business/utilities**

Tinwell should consider establishing a village shop

#### **Housing design/housing**

it will be difficult to provide affordable homes that match traditional building methods. Other  
options need to be considered

although we are in Tinwell i.e. Rutland we are immediately adjacent to the huge housing  
development on the other side of A1 – planning needs to be viewed in the round

for downsizers, what about homes that look like houses but are divided as 2 flats?

Traditional materials or traditional style materials

building materials – must keep up the standard of stone with sawn and cracked limestone and no  
facing bricks

okay to St George's barracks. Especially if it helps guarantee better local amenities across Rutland

I would like to see more environmentally friendly houses. Such as earth ships (see the garbage man  
for more info)

all new houses should have solar panels, high levels of insulation, retention of rainwater, chimneys

how can Tinwell people downsize but stay in the village? No housing stock

okay to St George's barracks – services are there better if it was a viable community worry about traffic through Tinwell ribbon development

preference for materials in keeping with local stone. We need smaller houses built

houses in keeping with the area

infill of sites - no extension of building area

affordable housing so people who grew up in the village can stay

Like/dislike/transport

one irresponsible parking nose to tail – two children cannot cross the road when only one lane is open. They cannot see what is coming – a dip in Empingham before the crossroads coming into Ketton does not allow speeding cars to slow down a single lane

land should not be taken for widening roads; Restrict the traffic speed through villages day and night; large vehicles take no notice of their speed restrictions at night; there should be a 20 mile limit on speed on Empingham Road; no doctors surgery; not enough free parking for visitors; lorries take no notice of the weight barring signs – there needs to be an island stop placed on Church Road; no neutral poles given for Ketton residents to air their voice. They live there (NB comments by Ketton residents)

need for physical slowdown system on road over the A1

everyone is friendly

no village pub – agreed

lovely stone village

the playing field, the village hall, the book exchange, the church and community, the stone buildings

I loved Tinwell – I like that people come to our social events – kids party, new years drinks, boon day (to look after village) harvest. People want to meet up

so many caring people volunteering to run the village hall, Playing field, parish, the church. Lovely!

More an observation than a like/dislike – use village hall for more community events e.g. pub night race night, quiz

insufficient road safety in place to ensure traffic travels at 30mph through the village

Tinwell and Ketton -too many lorries allowed to villages at excessive speeds dangers noisy and illegal!

Ketton and Tinwell - scenic, attractive villages with wonderful buildings which should be protected

no pedestrian crossing/speed bumps/traffic lights

lorries!

Tinwell village hall is a great resource

## **Tinwell 2**

### **Community Right to Build**

places with historic value such as pub, Forge et cetera in Tinwell need community input

community right to build. An idea – possible purchase of a property by villages (loans/gifts) to house a homeless family in Ketton

### **Heritage/green space**

control of cement dust falling on Tinwell

Ketton – light pollution from Wireless Hill and farm near Christmas trees

Ketton – a cafe is needed

bridlepaths and walkways in Tinwell to be maintained

signs and maps of available local cycle and walking paths, please

Tinwell zebra crossing on Main Street

Ketton school – a larger and flatter school car park, a Cafe for enjoyment

Tinwell – community shop, allotments, community Orchard

Tinwell – improve path from Tinwell to Easton on the Hill

historic building left in ruins need to be preserved e.g. Tinwell pub

bridleways and footpaths must be kept open and maintained – heading to Stamford and Easton = Ingthorpe et cetera

sympathetic development in terms of materials in Tinwell

community green sites such as playing fields and playgrounds to be protected

### **Services and utilities/business**

more flowers

drainage – more development can affect this, so need to plan for this as there is already flooding issues in Tinwell



reopening of the pub in Tinwell, and space and building not used for housing

I would like a play area somewhere in the village

schools are under pressure because of all the development that no plans are being made to cope with extra kids

Boon Day

village hall is very important to Tinwell

more play facilities? Cricket net in Tinwell

we need a doctor's surgery in Ketton, no petrol stations nearby Ketton – one is needed, a lack of shops in such a large village

future planning – Tinwell using oil is this the best? Is gas best? This needs to be thought about

any extra assets need a long-term plan about maintenance/replacement. Who does this?

Pub could become community centre in some form or other. Village could have a right to bid for it

bus stop needs to be cleaned and painted.

Main gas in Tinwell would be a great benefit

keep developments close to main routes e.g. Stamford end of village

some more shops in Tinwell so that we get more stuff

can you clean more windows

zebra crossing

faster Internet connection would be an advantage

is there a mains gas line in Tinwell? If so why aren't new and others connected

drainage rookery Lane, Casterton Lane, Crown Lane is a problem when lots of rain

mains gas. Are there spaces for solar panels?

Park

a playpark in Tinwell would be a great way of getting the community together

#### **Housing design/housing**

every new home should be eco-friendly. Have a garden

Burghley to relinquish old covenants on individual homeowners land

new houses to be eco-friendly and include bungalows reserved for elderly/disabled and all family houses have gardens

there should be community parking areas (church, village hall)

no further developments that would increase traffic on Empingham Rd, Ketton. St George's barracks will add enough!

Design of housing should be consistent with historic design of village

the plan needs to reflect the growth of electric vehicle use and charging infrastructure

develop the Crown pub site. New houses – make the pub building into a house

Young people struggle to buy in Tinwell and there are limited small houses for elderly

Burghley should be allowed to build on pub site/car park but only two houses that are affordable homes

don't put housing on H5. Encourage the wildlife. It is (illegible)

housing should be allowed to incorporate future sustainable designs

#### **Likes/dislikes**

light pollution. Speeding vehicles. Lack of village hall (Ketton dislike)

I dislike the floor in the village hall

speed control in Tinwell – especially west of church towards Ketton and Casterton Lane

I hate the floor

there is not a café

Tinwell pub left in ruins. Needs developing and preserving

village hall very important hub for community

Tinwell community and people supporting others

traffic through Tinwell quarry and St George's too much and too fast, keep minimal development in Tinwell, maintain views/conservation area

speed is an issue through Tinwell. Need more speed controls in place

Tinwell is a lovely village in a beautiful area. Let's not spoil it with too much more development

Ketton is a community friendly village

church is a beautiful building

Tinwell is a wonderful village to live in – the people, the stone buildings

I love living in Ketton. Views are good, facilities quite good – lots of volunteers to organise events

clean the bus stop

reduced quarry lorry traffic would be good

lack of a local shop

improvements of junction of A1 and A606

don't like – speeding on main road – big trucks – no safe crossing to cross the main road

Delaine buses to come up to Tinwell Road, not just Casterton Road for Bourne Grammar children

upgrade of A1 – Peterborough to Blyth

Ketton – more police cameras to stop people speeding through the village. There are lots of children in Ketton crossing roads. Be safe!

Footpaths need to be maintained better

Ketton – I feel that the quarry is moving a lot too close to some houses. It's not such a nice view. It's also very polluting.

CONF-2 →  
From → Annie Hall.  
1 of 3

#### What I like about Ketton

That the village is big enough to have lots of active local groups. Small enough that one recognises people one sees.

All the alleyways

A great big playground

A village shop

Two pubs

A church

Not too far to Stamford or Oakham

Plenty of countryside to walk in

#### What I would like to see

I would like a cafe (in the house bit next to the shop perhaps?)

If the shop comes up for sale and the village buys it as a community venture this might work as part of it. With bike racks outside, as this village is used by bikers a lot.

Public parking spaces behind the shop, both for those who own houses nearby with no parking and to keep making sure that people use the shop.

That the pavement in front of the two bungalows next to the shop be made thinner (at present it is very wide) so that there is more parking space there and people don't have to go half up on the pavement.

There used to be a leaflet with walks round the village, this seems to not be available any longer.

All the styles should be changed to gates (one to my knowledge has been done), as we have a thriving walking group, and more of us are getting older.

2 of 3

A building where people who are sole traders could have a working desk  
(Such as exists at The Haatch/Hub in Stamford)

A surgery, and or at least a place where people can collect their medicines  
from.

A more frequent bus service. This would mean that more people might use it  
and leave their cars at home.

Re open the station.

That the street lights all be turned off at 12 say and not on again till 6 am. Also  
the church. And that also all householders be asked to do the same. So that  
this becomes a 'dark sky' village to some extent. This is better for the birds  
and that insects, as well as for us and saving the electricity and the planet.

More bungalows, like the Molesworth ones, in a group as they are. And fairly  
close to the village centre.

Starter homes.

That the council buys land and sells individual plots for self build, I think this  
is already being done elsewhere.

I believe North Kesteven District Council stipulates that all two story new  
builds have swift boxes, this could be done surely.

Or/and a group of flats/bungalows with a communal space/washing  
machine/dining room, meals, warden.

A co -housing plot.

Some double yellow lines in appropriate places.

Get the fountain back in use for cyclists/walkers/school children etc. There  
are now I think national maps to show where water fountains are. Once the

Persuade more parents to walk their children to school, perhaps volunteers to  
fetch them and walk them to school for the parents?

Village cars that can be rented out, again so we stop having our own.

373

Make sure the lovely stone village signs are kept clean.

Loads of trees and bulbs along roads and paths where practicable.

Hall Close is a great space, however more use could be made of it.

Adult exercise machines

Activities for teenagers to use

Benches with backs (for the elderly and for mums with babies and small children), these need to have trees that give shade planted behind/alongside them. Some also perhaps at the top of the field. Perhaps even one in Aldgate overlooking the river (even move the one by the notice board the other side of the path.)

The stepping stones over Sinc Stream are great, however the stones on the path side could be improved, and perhaps even a hand rail there?

We need to keep people walking the paths, the one up behind /parallel with Kelthorpe Close is on clay and gets very boggy. It might be used more if some grave/hard core were put there.

The statistics are that in 2017 1 in 5 of the population are now over 65. This must be as true here as anywhere else. This fact needs to be in mind.

**b. Feedback from informal meetings with community groups and others – March 2019.**

**7.3.19 Ketton Art Group 10 residents.** Topics: status of school, new school, school drop/parking, affordable and social housing, the impact of St Georges, what issues have already been mentioned ?

**5.3.19 Ketton Jack and Jill Club 5 residents.** Topics: parking, especially around school, but a lot of positive comments about the village and school.

**5.3.19 Ketton Playschool manager,** Penny Butcher, commented on the amazing number of things going on in Ketton. She gave a NP leaflet to each family and put info on their FB page.

**30.1.19 Ketton PO and Shop.** Comments from owner Tim. Lack of support from village (only a third of population use the shop), Post Office is OK but shop turnover has gone down every year for 5 years, parking is a big issue especially since the erection of the gate to Home Farm, most people are respectful of Tim's parking signs, there are 70 plus visits a week and some eg GPO vans need to park outside for security reasons, he really likes Ketton and the people but business is tough; the Crescent is an eyesore.

**5.2.19 Ketton Luncheon Club 21 residents.** Topics: village car park, village hall, surgery, library is very important, a bigger school, parking, standards of driving, speed cameras, recording/monitoring average speed through the village.

**5.3.19 Ketton School Year 6** gave thoughtful ideas about what they liked and valued - shop, pubs, countryside, nature, river, stream, play areas, KSCC, quarry, history of village, friendliness. Things they didn't like- graffiti, litter, blasting and noise from the quarry, roads need mending, trains hooting, people not clearing up after dogs, shop not open on Sunday. In the future they would like a skateboard park, another play park in the village near Geeston, the basketball park re-doing and a cafe for younger people. Year 5 liked the same as Year 6 but included liking the woods and the quiet of the countryside. Year 5 felt more parking was needed especially around the school, they didn't like pollution from Hanson or noisy diggers or the fact that fields were dug up, they would prefer fewer houses and more fields. Things they would like included more places to cross the road safely, more footpaths, cycle ways and shops. They felt a park was needed in Tinwell. Year 4 and 3 like the park, pub, shop, river, church, library, quarry, scouts, guides etc. kind people. They do not like litter, dog poo not being cleared up, parking near school is a problem and the road / wall near the school needs finishing. Things they would like to see in the future - a cafe, a petrol station, a cash point, more nature and all 28 children would like a skate park. Also, more play equipment at the park, a climbing wall, a dog park and a swimming pool. The children from Tinwell would like a park and a new pub.

**26.2.19 Ketton Community Choir 30 plus residents.** Topics: light pollution from Ellis at Wireless Hill and street lights, Ketton to Tinwell footpath, appropriate layout, materials and design for a village for any new developments, slowness in developing current sites - the Crescent is an eyesore. Speeding through the village especially around Hunts Lane, parking near the school, somewhere to go for coffee.

**Meeting at Hanson Cement.** Wrote notes from meeting and discussed possible footpath and recreation area in new woodland on Ketton quarry boundary with the village. Stewart Jones, Works Manager, replied with email saying they would consider how to respond in future

**KSCC Walking Groups.** 30 residents. **6.3.19 Keep Fit at KSCC.** 8 residents. **6.3.19 Ketton Women's Institute** 25 residents.



Ketton and Tinwell  
JOINT  
NEIGHBOURHOOD  
PLAN  
Survey

March 2020



Dear Resident,  
Here is your copy of the Survey which is being carried out as part of the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan.

**Why you've been sent this**

A Neighbourhood Plan gives communities statutory powers to make planning policies for their local area. Once finalised, the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan will be part of the overall development plan for Rutland and will sit alongside the Local Plan made by Rutland County Council. This means that all planning decisions will be required by law to take it into account. So the process of creating a Neighbourhood Plan for our locality is a unique opportunity for residents to help make policies which can directly influence planning policy and decisions for where we live.

Your answers to the questions we ask in this Survey will help us put together a vision and related policies which will form the basis of our Neighbourhood Plan. Subjects covered include the type of development that residents feel is needed in future, roads and traffic, our historic heritage, the environment and green spaces, public amenities, employment, and business.

We want everyone to join this process so that the Neighbourhood Plan is truly representative of the views of people living in our two Parishes.

**How to respond**

You can complete the Survey in two ways:

1. EITHER fill in this paper copy, which is also being delivered to every household in the two parishes, and return it to any of the following: The Hub at Ketton Library, Ketton Village Shop, or 14 Main Street, Tinwell;
2. OR fill in the online version which you can access via our website

<https://ket2tin.wixsite.com/kettinnp>

and click on the link there.

We would *really* like you to complete the online version in preference to the paper version, if you are able! This will speed up our processing of all the information.

You can fill in the Survey on behalf of your household, or individual family members can complete their own.

If your family completes the enclosed Kids' Questionnaire, please simply fill in the paper version supplied and return it as explained above. Feel free to pass this on to any children within your family living in Ketton or Tinwell!

**Need some help?**

We will be running sessions at the Hub at Ketton Library on Thursday mornings (19th and 26th March, 2nd and 9th April) from 9.30 to 11.30 for anyone who would like a bit more explanation or help with the questions.

If you want more paper copies for others in your household, you will be able to pick them up at these sessions.

**When to reply**

Please make sure you have completed the online survey, or if using the paper version, that you have returned this, by 5.30pm on Tuesday 14th April.

**Thank you for your help!**

Your views in this Survey will allow us to draft the Joint Neighbourhood Plan. You will be able to comment on this draft at a later stage. If you want more information about the Neighbourhood Plan process, or to receive updates, please see our website.

The Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group  
March 2020

**How we will use your data**

Although we have not asked for information about who you are in our Survey, if you complete the form online, some information will be collected automatically by Google.

You are not obliged to provide your email address in order to complete this Survey. If you provide your email address to us, we will only use this to contact you for feedback, news and events related to the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan where we feel it will be of interest. We will not share this email address with any other organisation.

We will keep your email address until you ask us to no longer keep you updated on our activities. If you would like us to stop emailing you about the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan, please email us and we will remove you from the mailing list.

Should you have any questions about your data, including how to access, erase or complain about its use, or you would like to know more about what we are trying to achieve with our Survey, please email us at [kett2tin@gmail.com](mailto:kett2tin@gmail.com)

**OUR VILLAGE AND PARISH**

Your parish includes more than the village with buildings. It includes the rivers, farmland, woodland, roads, footpaths and quarries Ketton and Tinwell parishes are marked on the map below with parish boundaries.



1. How would you most like your parish described in the future?  
Please tick up to 2 boxes as the most important.

- Accessible
- Affordable
- Attractive
- Friendly
- Prosperous
- Safe
- Tranquil
- Vibrant
- Unchanged

Other:

2. What do you like most about living in your parish?  
Please tick up to 2 boxes as the most liked.

- Close to family and friends
- Access to major routes
- Attractive village
- Community spirit
- Close to place of work
- Local countryside
- Always lived here
- Village school

Other:

3. What is needed most in your parish?  
Please tick up to 2 boxes as the most needed.

- Footpaths
- Business Units
- Traffic speed controls
- Off-road car parking
- Recreation and sport facilities
- Conserved buildings
- Homes with up to 3 bedrooms
- Homes with 4 or more bedrooms
- Trees and wild spaces
- Shops
- Health services

Other:

4. If you wish add any additional comments on this section - Our Village and Parish

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



16. How satisfied are you with the public open spaces in your parish?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                               | Very satisfied        | Slightly satisfied    | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Slightly dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Recreation ground, Hall Close | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Road verges                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Footpaths                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Cemetery                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Recreation ground, Timwell    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

17. What aspects of the natural environment and landscape do you value?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                                  | Very important        | Slightly important    | Neither important nor unimportant | Slightly unimportant  | Very unimportant      |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ketton Old Quarry nature reserve | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Rivers Chater and Welland        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Trees, hedges and woodlands      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Farm fields                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Restored quarry land             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Roadside verges                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Untended land of wildlife value  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

18. Should there be more provision for the following outdoor amenities in your parish, if at all?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                     | Strongly agree        | Slightly agree        | Neither agree nor disagree | Slightly disagree     | Strongly disagree     |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Playgrounds         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Allotments          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sports areas        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Outdoor seating     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Picnic or BBQ areas | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Outdoor gym         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Footpaths           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Litter bins         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

19. Where should there be more environmental improvements in your parish, if anywhere?

Mark only one oval per row.

|  | Strongly agree        | Slightly agree        | Neither agree nor disagree | Slightly disagree     | Strongly disagree     |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Clearing more roadside litter                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Improving the quality of the river and bank        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Protecting more wildlife areas eg. roadside verges | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Planting more trees                                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

1000001 10-11

1000000 12-09-24

20. How satisfied are you with local environmental controls?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                                  | Very satisfied        | Slightly satisfied    | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Slightly dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied     |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Air quality eg. traffic and dust | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| River and flood management       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Noise levels                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Vibrations from quarry blasting  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>              | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

21. How concerned are you about the impact of climate change on your parish?

Mark only one oval.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Not concerned             Very concerned

22. If you wish, say how we should respond to climate change in your parish

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

23. If you wish, add any additional comments on this section - Our Environment

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

OUR TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

24. What main transport do you use for different purposes?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                | Public transport      | Motor vehicle         | Motor bike            | Bicycle               | Mobility scooter      | Walk                  | Not applicable        |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Work           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Shopping       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| School run     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Leisure        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other purposes | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

25. How much of a problem are the following traffic issues?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                      | Major problem         | Minor problem         | Not a problem         |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Traffic speed        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Traffic volume       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Traffic noise        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Pedestrian crossings | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Car parking          | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

26. If you wish, describe any problems, solutions or locations

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1000001 10-11

1000000 12-09-24

27. How often do you use these in your parish?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                          | Daily                 | Weekly                | Monthly               | Infrequently          | Never                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Bus                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Taxi                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Call Connect             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Footpaths and bridleways | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Cycle path               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

28. What might encourage you to use any of them more often?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. How many licensed vehicles are registered at your property?

\_\_\_\_\_

30. If you wish, add any additional comments on this section - Our Transport and Traffic

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### OUR WORK

31. Should new businesses be encouraged in your parish?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- No opinion

32. If any, what type of business should be encouraged?

\_\_\_\_\_

33. If any, where should new businesses be sited?

Mark only one oval.

- Inside the Planned Limits of Development - see earlier maps
- Outside the Planned Limits of Development
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

34. What would improve employment and opportunities for new businesses in your parish?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

35. What is the quality of your mobile phone reception in your home?

Mark only one oval.

- Always good
- Mostly good
- Mostly poor
- Always poor
- No opinion

36. What is your mobile phone provider?

Tick all that apply:

- EE
- Three
- Vodafone
- O2
- None
- Other:  \_\_\_\_\_

37. Do you experience difficulties with the quality or consistency of any utility service?

Tick all that apply:

- Electricity supply
- Water supply
- Gas supply
- Mains drainage
- Television reception
- Broadband/ Internet connection
- No difficulties

38. If you wish, add any additional comments on this section - Our Work

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### OUR COMMUNITY AND HERITAGE

39. What elements of community life matter to you?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                                    | Very important        | Slightly important    | Neither important nor unimportant | Slightly unimportant  | Very unimportant      |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Churches and chapel                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Village pubs                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Post Office and Village Store      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton Sports and Community Centre | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Community groups                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

continued on next page

continued from previous page

|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Recreation grounds<br>eg. Hall Close (The Park), Timwell playing field | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton Library and The Hub   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton C of E Primary School   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nursery/Playschool   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Community events<br>eg. Timwell Boon Day, car boot sale                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Parish Council/ Parish Meeting   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

40. What sources of information about the parish do you use?

Mark only one oval per row.

|   | Frequently            | Infrequently          | Never                 | No opinion            |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Noticeboards                                      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Diary dates in the Parish Magazine                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Chatterbox  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton Parish Council Facebook                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton Parish Council website                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ketton Parish Council news in the Parish Magazine | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nextdoor website                                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Community emails                                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

41. What would improve the wellbeing of your parish community?

Mark only one oval per row.

|                                      | Strongly agree        | Slightly agree        | Neither agree nor disagree | Slightly disagree     | Strongly disagree     |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| More community events                | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More community information           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More activities for the elderly      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More activities for young people     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More activities for families         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More access to health services       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Allotments                           | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| More sports or recreation facilities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Tea room/ Cafe                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

42. If you wish give more details, or other ideas

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

43. Would you like to hear more about some volunteering opportunities in your parish?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

44. If any of these were for sale, would you contribute money for a community bid to purchase?

By law we can nominate buildings or land in our parishes that are important to local people as Assets of Community Value. If the asset then comes up for sale the community can pause the sale and take up to 6 months to find the funding required to buy the asset.

Mark only one oval per row.

|                     | Yes                   | No                    | Maybe                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Village shop        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Post Office         | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Library             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Public house        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Land for allotments | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Public open space   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

45. If you wish, add any additional comments on this section - Our Community and Heritage

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD

46. Where do you live?

Mark only one oval.

- Ketton
- Timwell

47. What is your full postcode eg. PE14 5NF?

\_\_\_\_\_

48. How many people of each age group live in your home?

Mark only one oval per row.

|          | 0                     | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4+                    |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Under 18 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 18 - 39  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 40 - 59  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 60 +     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

49. How many people who live in your home

Mark only one oval per row.

|   | 0                     | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4+                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Are employed outside your parish?       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Are employed in your parish?            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Are retired?                            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Are in full-time education or training? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

50. Are you completing this survey for the whole household?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes  
 No

51. If you wish, add any additional comments on this section - You and Your Household

---

---

---

---

---

Finally - Thank you for completing the survey

Your responses in this survey are completely anonymous. If you would like to be updated on news and events related to the Neighbourhood Plan please visit our website

<https://ket2tin.wixsite.com/kettinnp>

## APPENDIX 5: WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY SURVEY

The following is a list of all the written comments as added to the Survey, either online or on paper. Written comments allowed people to further explain their views, and they provide a useful illustration of residents' concerns.

However, caution should be applied in assessing the weight of any one comment, as it is from an individual, and does not necessarily represent a more general view in the community.

| Community Comment  |
|--|
| more important that a house is sustainable than what it is built from  |
| the paddocks area should be conservation area – at Hunt's lane   |
| Building should fit in with the existing stone/tiles   |
| could listed building consent consider issues that would make maintenance of old houses easier. Such as modern double glazing et cetera  |
| villages should have mixed developments – big and small homes whether privately owned or social housing. This creates a sense of community and is how villages have developed in the past. Developers should be made to have a percentage of homes with decent-sized gardens for children to play in, grow vegetables general gardening for health both physical and mental. |
| we need smaller properties to allow the elderly to downsize, and are affordable to younger people. We DON'T NEED the big house builders creating estates of expensive "executive" homes  |
| We should keep the appearance in the "old stone" parts of the village. But we must permit progress and modern buildings  |
| (illustration to say traditional style good and modern style bad)  |
| character of village is the Ketton stone houses. Any future plans should reflect this  |
| every new build and alteration should have an adequate soak away   |
| maintain traditional feel in new development – local materials – local architectural features  |
| More small bungalows like Chater for old folks and presumably in the area i.e. near to amenities   |
| need mix of housing – affordable, bungalows and services to support developments. Any housing to be in keeping with the village  |
| new housing should be carbon neutral. Fit solar panels and ensure insulation is of the highest standard  |
| no overly modern house designs – not blocky  |
| smaller and cheaper homes especially to help young people by in the village and help for older people to downsize  |
| smaller homes needed for younger people and downsizing for older people  |
| smaller houses or bungalows necessary for older generation. Houses tend to be extended which reduces this number   |
| Strong wish to see new housing not large, luxury but a full or but affordable  |
| Swift bricks et cetera for all new housing, also other environmental and biodiversity features   |
| tasteful development fit in with current buildings   |
| uniform dull estate layouts and off-the-shelf houses of uniform appearance should not be permitted   |
| we need more social and affordable housing. Developers must be made to supply these  |
| sustainable housing – solar panels – electric car points   |
| traditional design of houses south of Main Road  |
| yes to heritage please don't trade it for modern cheap materials   |
| Housing design. Local materials privacy for families sufficient parking diverse sizes of homes and flats   |
| Ketton is famous for its stone. Please only build (if you have to) houses which reflect the heritage of the rural character  |
| all new houses should have solar panels, high levels of insulation, retention of rainwater, chimneys   |

building materials – must keep up the standard of stone with sawn and cracked limestone and no facing bricks

for downsizers, what about homes that look like houses but are divided as 2 flats?

houses in keeping with the area

how can Tinwell people downsize but stay in the village? No housing stock

I would like to see more environmentally friendly houses. Such as earth ships (see the garbage man for more info)

it will be difficult to provide affordable homes that match traditional building methods. Other options need to be considered

preference for materials in keeping with local stone. We need smaller houses built

Traditional materials or traditional style materials

Ketton and Tinwell - scenic, attractive villages with wonderful buildings which should be protected

lovely stone village

sympathetic development in terms of materials in Tinwell

Design of housing should be consistent with historic design of village

every new home should be eco-friendly. Have a garden

housing should be allowed to incorporate future sustainable designs

new houses to be eco-friendly and include bungalows reserved for elderly/disabled and all family houses have gardens

Love village community spirit, green spaces, walks, river, Hall close, footpaths

encourage walking to school, park access et cetera

encourage walking and cycling while ensuring there are good public transport options to

footpath/bridge to Collyweston please

wheelchair and mobility friendly pavements, bus stops, local amenities

Dog poo problem on Tixover walk at the end of the houses. More signs to illustrate this. Make more bags available. Shaming the culprits helps

I don't like that there's no cycle routes in Ketton

I think there should be cycle routes (mountain biking)

idea for a like – flat pavement without a camber for wheelchairs and mobility aids

maintenance of paths and lanes essential. Vital for the increasing number of mobility scooters

make continuous path along river to Stamford (not next to road!)

monitoring of dog poo bins to ensure not full!

Need for a comprehensive review of the state of the footways in village

Sinc Stream path needs repairing (a bother for older people)

some pavements poor (e.g. between 33 High St and Pied Bull Mews)

space to explore, run, adventure and dog walks

The pavements along the main street between shop and crossroads are very unsafe

the pavements at present are in need of repair for wheelchair users

There are lots of foot paths

Traffic calming in the high Street. Dog poo monitoring

We like access to countryside

What about a walk (cycle too if poss) around the quarry – off-road path parallel to Steadfold to make it a good circuit. Improve paths and have leaflets for newcomers.

more cycleways foot paths cycleway to Stamford not safe

a public footpath between Ketton and Tinwell along the river. This idea has great support

cycle path on 6121 ends just where needed most i.e. Tinwell and over A1

cyclists not using cycle path. Cyclists without lights at night

public footpath to be provided by landowners behind hedges adjacent to Road between Tinwell nd Ketton (permissive path?)

Wider safe footpath between Ketton and Tinwell

no pedestrian crossing/speed bumps/traffic lights

bridlepaths and walkways in Tinwell to be maintained



bridleways and footpaths must be kept open and maintained – heading to Stamford and Easton =  
 Ingthorpe et cetera  
 signs and maps of available local cycle and walking paths, please  
 Tinwell – improve path from Tinwell to Easton on the Hill  
 Tinwell zebra crossing on Main Street  
 don't like – speeding on main road – big trucks – no safe crossing to cross the main road  
 Footpaths need to be maintained better  
 Ketton – more police cameras to stop people speeding through the village. There are lots of children  
 in Ketton crossing roads. Be safe!  
 zebra crossing  
 Hope Castle cement make reclamation areas for the public: cycle paths, mobility scooters as well as  
 conservation of wildlife. Possibly provide allotments.  
 a walk to Stamford via or close to the river  
 agree – footpath away from road – particularly Ketton to Collyweston  
 Complete off-road circular footpath around quarry  
 improvement – wheelchair access to natural habitats  
 really value the local walks and want to protect these – wildlife – green spaces  
 village display board of local footpaths  
 walk in old quarry areas  
 wheelchair access to amenities and natural habitat and needed footpath (away from road) to  
 Stamford – Collyweston – Easton please  
 quarry restoration to include public access areas/woodlands and new footpath  
 footpath and Park Road to Green Park  
 like – village community. Areas for walking  
 keep Ketton school location. Get people walking and keep it as village school  
 fix school parking issue by enforcing no parking" areas – would be a shame to lose location just  
 because of parking!  
 (car parking plan provided for Stocks Hill area)  
 need parking spaces off-road at Home farm  
 need to address the school pickup and drop-off =parking issues  
 parking on Church Road is awful  
 Shame about the lack of parking for Methodist Hall – could be used more frequently. Impossible to  
 create more space since building next door.  
 need more parking spaces (off-road)  
 need safe parking and drop-off the school. Seconded!  
 address parking issues on Church Road - yellow lines issue parking at school drop off/pick up  
 parking at school time on Empingham Road  
 Parking required but where?  
 people parking at school drop off times on Church Road and Empingham Road make it dangerous  
 for people walking especially at the crossroads  
 issue over traffic and parking in village  
 car park area for shop – at the back of it?  
 congestion of traffic especially in area of village shop and post office  
 don't like – parking on Empingham Road – could grass area be used for off-road parking?  
 don't like – parking problem and no access to train and station here  
 more buses would help parking problems in Stamford!  
 Need – more regular bus services, parking problems sorted out, would like less night lights  
 no parking for school!  
 parking at school times is a major problem  
 parking issues around schools  
 parking on footpath around the village. KPC letters to residents (these were dislikes)  
 School parking is a nightmare – needs attention. Conservation area needs policing. Litter is also a  
 problem

school should seek to assist with parking issues – ?school should be required to do this? E.g. bus services

there is no parking for the school

we need double yellow lines in the pinch points of Church Road and do away with the green cones

dangerous – school parking

no access to people without transport on Sundays. No parking in the village

parking

parking by parents.

ridiculous parking in Church Road by parents collecting from school

School parking – an accident/fatality waiting to happen

School takes no responsibility for atrocious parking

land should not be taken for widening roads; Restrict the traffic speed through villages day and night; large vehicles take no notice of their speed restrictions at night; there should be a 20 mile limit on speed on Empingham Road; no doctors surgery; not enough free parking for visitors; lorries take no notice of the weight barring signs – there needs to be an island stop placed on Church Road; no neutral poles given for Ketton residents to air their voice. They live there (NB comments by Ketton residents)

one irresponsible parking nose to tail – two children cannot cross the road when only one lane is open. They cannot see what is coming – a dip in Empingham before the crossroads coming into Ketton does not allow speeding cars to slow down a single lane

Ketton school – a larger and flatter school car park, a Cafe for enjoyment

there should be community parking areas (church, village hall)

any new housing must ensure there is sufficient offstreet parking i.e. no more cars parked on the road

we will need discrete electric car charging points. First time affordable housing kept in compatible design in keeping. Practical, affordable

no further developments that would increase traffic on Empingham Rd, Ketton. St George's barracks will add enough!

need of pinch points to slow down traffic (centre of village)

Can we reopen the railway station!?

Empingham road traffic C very little notice taken of 30 mph limit

I would like the cars to go slower when they come past

lighting – so variable – dark in places, yet almost floodlit at the end of Bartle's Hollow – Empingham Road. Lights on all night.

small developments in Ketton not large ones.

bus service important

school should give priority to children who live in the village. Continue to encourage walking to school. Assets – churches and church halls, school, sports club, post office, green spaces

traffic planning is key. Church Road is a big problem now

"Gates" to all entrances to village behind "stones" with "welcome to Ketton – please drive carefully through village"

buses are too infrequent

bypass – around north side of village bordering old quarry SSSI and joining Ketton – Empingham – Ketton – Luffenham to encompass village – so a girdle around village and develop places within that area e.g. shops and parking

concern about St George's especially the extra traffic in Ketton

deal with speeding issue at end of village toward Stamford. A lot of cars are still doing 60 in a 40/30 zone and a lot of overtaking. Schoolbus drops off at Stamford Road and it is dangerous for children crossing roads

Encourage St George's plans to include better bus services for Ketton and Tinwell

High Street speeding, cars on footpath

idea for a like – more regular bus service to Stamford – with wheelchair access

need – good bus services – traffic speeding through village high-speed needs to be addressed

parents need to be taught how to park safely when collecting their children from school!

pavements in Ketton are in some places "not good". But difficult to fix

reduce industrial lighting  
 safe, off-road cycle route to Stamford (All the way!) And Rutland water (via Long Paddock)  
 space for enlargement of the village shop, and a small car park  
 speed bump at start of village at Barrowden Road (coming in)  
 speed limits – 20 mph crossroads to Steadfold Lane. 50 mph to Tinwell then 30 mph into Stamford  
 visibility exiting Bull Lane when turning left or right is much reduced when cars parked on the High Street (Stamford side)? Yellow lines required  
 we need a bus at least every hour to make it feasible to use, the bus for travel into Stamford. This would reduce traffic. (new comment) I agree  
 keep grass verges from being destroyed  
 call collect bus not sufficient for people without cars  
 lack of public transport  
 Lorries speeding  
 lorries speeding through the village  
 reroute HGVs  
 speeding  
 speeding – cameras at each end of the village with average speed  
 speeding in the village  
 speeding through the village  
 traffic from 'new town' - North Luffenham - how will this affect our village?  
 traffic-calming at peak periods. School – in/ out  
 school traffic is bad! A traffic solution is needed.  
 okay to St George's barracks – services are there better if it was a viable community worry about traffic through Tinwell ribbon development  
 Casterton Lane is unsuitable for the increased traffic from the green barn site. It's already under a lot of strain from A1 overspill as it is  
 insufficient road safety in place to ensure traffic travels at 30mph through the village  
 lorries!  
 need for physical slowdown system on road over the A1  
 Tinwell and Ketton -too many lorries allowed to villages at excessive speeds dangers noisy and illegal!  
 the plan needs to reflect the growth of electric vehicle use and charging infrastructure  
 clean the bus stop  
 Delaine buses to come up to Tinwell Road, not just Casterton Road for Bourne Grammar children  
 improvements of junction of A1 and A606  
 light pollution. Speeding vehicles. Lack of village hall (Ketton dislike)  
 reduced quarry lorry traffic would be good  
 speed control in Tinwell – especially west of church towards Ketton and Casterton Lane  
 speed is an issue through Tinwell. Need more speed controls in place  
 traffic through Tinwell quarry and St George's too much and too fast, keep minimal development in Tinwell, maintain views/conservation area  
 upgrade of A1 – Peterborough to Blyth  
 bus stop needs to be cleaned and painted.  
 keep developments close to main routes e.g. Stamford end of village  
 Hope phasing scheme adheres to original plan – e.g. land at bottom of Bartle's Hollow is on the cards again.  
 how long after quarrying will restoration take place – apart from planting and bunds before road construction, the site is a moonscape – barren and desolate  
 Maintain biodiversity and small wildlife sites  
 new school with dentist, doctor, chiropractor et cetera pharmacy all on same site  
 retain commercial properties/facilities – stop selling on for development (housing)  
 retain village "feel". Village school – keep size/location - limit expansion to current facilities  
 should development take place as the big development taking place in Edith Weston?

should the developer be allowed to "jump the queue"? Should not be necessary for so many houses within Ketton due to St George's  
 very important to retain open spaces for biodiversity et cetera  
 Would love a farm shop in the village ideally walking distance from high street  
 no future builds behind the houses of Barrowden Road (old quarry)  
 any housing development should come with enhanced infrastructure  
 any plans for school should take into account St George's development et cetera which will likely draw attendees away from Ketton  
 future of field backing onto Northwick Road – future of Orchard – street lighting – potholes – Northwick Road rat run (cut through – speeding)  
 build more classrooms at the school – land to side unused  
 consider sites for (Park homes) as a cost effective downsize operation option for retired people when building plans are amended/changed ensure parish council and neighbours are informed  
 need somewhere in middle of village for Scouts/guides. Plans for houses should include "artists impression"  
 why so little housing development in tin well?  
 School not fit for purpose for future housing  
 affordable housing so people who grew up in the village can stay  
 although we are in Tinwell i.e. Rutland we are immediately adjacent to the huge housing development on the other side of A1 – planning needs to be viewed in the round  
 infill of sites - no extension of building area  
 Concern that pub is being allowed to deteriorate and farm buildings abandoned while requests made to build on greenfield site behind Holme farm  
 Tinwell - still too many houses proposed for green barn house site Casterton Lane  
 too many houses proposed facing Casterton Lane  
 would encourage "something" to happen with the pub either – a sensible housing development only or – a sensible housing development and preservation of the pub as shop/pub et cetera  
 Burghley should be allowed to build on pub site/car park but only two houses that are affordable homes  
 Burghley to relinquish old covenants on individual homeowners land  
 develop the Crown pub site. New houses – make the pub building into a house  
 don't put housing on H5. Encourage the wildlife. It is (illegible)  
 Young people struggle to buy in Tinwell and there are limited small houses for elderly  
 drainage – more development can affect this, so need to plan for this as there is already flooding issues in Tinwell  
 drainage rookery Lane, Casterton Lane, Crown Lane is a problem when lots of rain  
 future planning – Tinwell using oil is this the best? Is gas best? This needs to be thought about  
 is there a mains gas line in Tinwell? If so why aren't new and others connected  
 Main gas in Tinwell would be a great benefit  
 mains gas. Are there spaces for solar panels?  
 Healthy, natural environment really important – very fortunate to have such diversity, but should be taken for granted – hedgerows verges et cetera  
 heritage to me means history and tradition. Could revive old festivals – Ketton feast et cetera  
 Heritage very important in customs, community spirit not easy in a fragmented environment – i.e. "new estate", old part, Aldgate and Geeston? – But community spirit really important e.g. community choir and wassailing, KHS, bringing people together  
 I like everyone in Ketton (from Georgie)  
 Ketton – we should allow new and modern buildings – time moves on – where appropriate  
 more bins for dog poo bags please!  
 more conservation areas  
 more signs to remind dog walkers to keep dogs on leash and children's area of Park  
 or – family music festival in summer  
 please change the slide as the ridges hurt the children's legs, bottoms et cetera  
 stop dog fouling. more bins for the bags. X2

when I was young community revolved around the church and school, the library is well used and the Congregational Hall, Northwick Hall.

Worried about dust of cement works and sometimes noise at night. Should be able to grow veg without fear of dust.

I love the Sinc Stream and Hall close – a real asset

allotments please. Balance needs of industry with need to protect environment – i.e. cannot be too precious

Benches in more green spaces /areas in village. Shelter and bench for teenagers to meet best – natural landscape fresh air

best features – Hall Close playgrounds river

biodiversity and natural habitat should be the priority on reclaimed quarry land with some recreational use for people

biodiversity essential to health and well-being. Should be preserved and enhanced e.g. wildflowers on verges, green corridor connectivity, protect invertebrate habitat

consultation on the restoration of the quarry. Especially fields 11 and 12 (work areas C 6 & 8)

convert old quarries into green spaces for wildlife and recreation

designate Barrowden Road quarry and Ketton hedge local wildlife sites

do pick up after dogs and do not leave full bags

dog mess is a major issue

dog owners should be more considerate and be aware of the consequences of not cleaning up after their dogs

encourage more biodiversity measures for watercourses

get more limestone flora on slopes around quarry

green corridor along Chater and Welland – no housing – flood control – wildlife

green space free from cars/traffic/noise

green spaces in village should be incorporated into conservation area and regarded as integral to community health and well-being experience – e.g. Vistas, green lung, aesthetics, access where appropriate

importance of enhancing biodiversity in open spaces – don't over-tidy and over-manage

keep as many green spaces as possible within village

landscape and vistas should be seen as equally important as conservation area itself. Integral part of the enjoyment of conservation area

like – local history walks and talks. Community space

litter is a problem on roadsides. we could have community litter-picking sessions

more TPOs in village – many old trees have no TPOs!

outdoor gym in Hall close and/or in Whitebread Copse

proposed Hanson quarry behind Park View too close

quarry can be for nature Park and Park

recreational, public use of woodlands on quarry edge with village

restore bed of quarry for wildlife and farming

restore quarry for recreation and wildlife

significant trees and assemblages of trees to be protected

Sinc Lane – regular clearance has made a huge difference to a pleasant walk. Keep it up!

suggestion – picking up litter groups – inform, friendly ending in a pub! A few Saturday or Sunday am's in the year - good model is beach clearing mornings held around our coast

the natural countryside and walking around the area needs to be preserved and respected. Hall Close included

use the quarry for nature reserve/ recreational space

we need to take care of the green spaces we have – especially outside the village library. Manor green reseeded. Bulb planting within it

we should protect the landscape and views across the Chater Valley, but particularly going towards South Luffenham. No future developments in this direction

work with dog owners and education re. the environmental impact of leaving poo bags abandoned. It is far worse than flicking dog mess into a hedge to decompose

old quarries can be developed to provide fantastic asset - see (illegible) garden

old quarries could be developed for recreational use and be environmentally friendly

open space to the south of Hall Close purchased by community to enhance the Hall Close open environment

quarries need to be returned to previous state as soon as possible after quarrying operations ceased. There are areas in the old quarry that must be 50 years old and not restored

small field by Hall close for the community – e.g. allotments

buy the land adjacent to Hall close and extend Hall Place [note: presumably means Close?]

fly tipping and litter prevention notices. More litter bins

I think there should be a skate park in Ketton (for scooters and bikes)

idea for a like – a bench between Chater Mews and post office

improve wildlife habitats and disused quarry

rubbish bins at end houses by Barrowdon Road [Note: this may mean poo bins etc]

slide (large) is not great in the park. Very bumpy and not fun for children

The open green spaces

regeneration of industrial landscape. Hanson. Communication –

Hall close good choice of play equipment

I would like to see somewhere to scoot and bike in Ketton Park.

There is a park for little people

it would be great if local kids understood what is under the ground here and how it is used – reinstate the eco-walk off Pit Lane?

community green sites such as playing fields and playgrounds to be protected

Ketton – light pollution from Wireless Hill and farm near Christmas trees

Tinwell – community shop, allotments, community Orchard

Ketton – I feel that the quarry is moving a lot too close to some houses. It's not such a nice view. It's also very polluting.

a playpark in Tinwell would be a great way of getting the community together

I would like a play area somewhere in the village

more flowers

more play facilities? Cricket net in Tinwell

Park

I do look not lick the claim

I lick the blue bar

I like the library the park and school I would like to see a make-up salon in Ketton

I like the libree

I like the pub in Ketton I would like to see the slide be fixted

I like the zip wire in the park I would like to see a slime lab in Ketton

I would like a big swimming pool in the park. keep the library!!

library hub – opportunity for coffee and cake? School pit stop

library/community building is an asset for the village e.g. the hub is a friendly meeting

lots of walkers come through village looking for a place to get a cup of tea

Move Ketton school to Empingham Road to improve safety and reduce car parking issues

Places useful for lonely people

any chance of the overhead wires ( BT, electric) going underground in conservation area (Ketton)

better retail offer

Better sporting facilities for school

Build new school in a more accessible position. Traffic issues

Can't use mobile in parts of house. Smart meter does not work

Day nursery for working parents

Investment in providing better Wi-Fi to all

It's good to have a shop here

keep facilities/commercial assets – stop selling on for development e.g. housing

keep school location, vote focus on "village school" for village families

Local employment offer should be encouraged and facilitated.

more business units in the village. On Pit Lane?

moving the school away from the High Street would prevent the "school time" parking chaos

pub and shop really useful

relocate school to purpose-built sustainable site for future

two different types of pub a good thing, something for everyone

youth club for teens?

bees honey strawberry jam factory

could library building be used for pop-up shops for local online business people

keep library open please. Coffee shop/restaurant

keep library open. Hairdresser, physio, chiropract in old surgery part

keep the library. Use it for art or craft club in the evening.

Ketton good neighbour scheme was a great idea - does it still exist?

most valuable community assets – school, shop and PO, pubs, parks and green spaces, churches, halls, library, sports club

need for Mercury correspondent to ensure advertising and reporting of events as well as increased use of Next-Door Ketton Online

Post office a great asset

post office and library – excellent resources for village. Keep library open please

provide council tax discounts to small businesses which provide services to local people

retain the library. allow the school to keep using it. Good sports field/pit lane sports centre. Improve cycling routes and footpaths

school reception could move to library and assist with staffing – also keep school more secure

utilise Hub for pop-up businesses, can we encourage new businesses? What type and where?

Promote businesses onto Pit lane

wastewater treatment needs to be improved in line with future development

we value local pubs, post office and sports club. Would like coffee shop/café

(illustrations of a pond and play park)

we are so lucky in Ketton. We have our beautiful old houses and church and Methodist Church to be maintained and valued

agree with community right to bid for assets

I agree with community right to bid

I agree with community right to bid for assets in Ketton and Tinwell

we agree with right to bid – Frances Blackburn Leslie Blackburn

we agree with the community right to bid for assets

do like village spirit, wide activities, spaces within and around. The friendliness of people

extend shop opening times on Sunday

great variety of social/sport facilities/activities

I love living in Ketton – the walks, the community, the school, library, shop – we are so lucky!

Northwick Arms to open for lunch mid week!

shop opening times. Open on a Sunday

two pubs in the village but nowhere to have coffee/loo/lunch in the week

we need a shop open on Sunday morning

would like a larger village shop – use land behind existing one

many more farms in the past – missed now

old buildings e.g. butcher's shop

errors on map! Mr Jackson's house on the green is missing! Northwick Arms pub incorrectly labelled/placed

land use village hall

friendly village lots going on

I would like to see a cream tea shop

Lack of volunteers to village events, always the same few new


library St Marys Church Methodist Church the hub  
 local residents do not get involved as much as they should in the future plans for their community  
 Monty Andrew should be officially recognised for funding of WBT by purchase of Teakettle Farm  
 pub that has not gone gastro! 'railway'  
 I like Ketton CofE primary school it's the perfect place and the teachers are nice  
 mobile reception is poor. Broadband is slow and there is little competition  
 Please do not show the character of this area for the benefit of big business.  
 PO/shop is an enormous asset. It needs our support  
 okay to St George's barracks. Especially if it helps guarantee better local amenities across Rutland  
 Tinwell should consider establishing a village shop  
 keep arranging and promoting local talks and events in Tinwell – village hall  
 no facilities for children and young people ! (Tinwell)  
 the pub has been closed too long – can we get it back?  
 everyone is friendly  
 I loved Tinwell – I like that people come to our social events – kids party, new years drinks, boon day  
 (to look after village) harvest. People want to meet up  
 More an observation than a like/dislike – use village hall for more community events e.g. pub night  
 race night, quiz  
 no village pub – agreed  
 so many caring people volunteering to run the village hall, Playing field, parish, the church. Lovely!  
 the playing field, the village hall, the book exchange, the church and community, the stone buildings  
 Tinwell village hall is a great resource  
 community right to build. An idea – possible purchase of a property by villages (loans/gifts) to house  
 a homeless family in Ketton  
 control of cement dust falling on Tinwell  
 historic building left in ruins need to be preserved e.g. Tinwell pub  
 Ketton – a cafe is needed  
 places with historic value such as pub, Forge et cetera in Tinwell need community input  
 church is a beautiful building  
 I dislike the floor in the village hall  
 I hate the floor  
 I love living in Ketton. Views are good, facilities quite good – lots of volunteers to organise events  
 Ketton is a community friendly village  
 lack of a local shop  
 there is not a café  
 Tinwell pub left in ruins. Needs developing and preserving  
 Tinwell community and people supporting others  
 Tinwell is a lovely village in a beautiful area. Let's not spoil it with too much more development  
 Tinwell is a wonderful village to live in – the people, the stone buildings  
 village hall very important hub for community  
 any extra assets need a long-term plan about maintenance/replacement. Who does this?  
 Boon Day  
 can you clean more windows  
 faster Internet connection would be an advantage  
 Pub could become community centre in some form or other. Village could have a right to bid for it  
 reopening of the pub in Tinwell, and space and building not used for housing  
 schools are under pressure because of all the development that no plans are being made to cope  
 with extra kids  
 some more shops in Tinwell so that we get more stuff  
 village hall is very important to Tinwell  
 we need a doctor's surgery in Ketton, no petrol stations nearby Ketton – one is needed, a lack of  
 shops in such a large village




# APPENDIX 6: KIDS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan - Kids Questionnaire

We'd like to know what the young people in our village would like, to make it a more fun and interesting place to live. To help us get the things you would like you need to fill in this survey.

Firstly, where do you live? Ketton  Tinwell   ?


How old are you!  .....

What do you like about where you live?

.....

.....

.....

What do you not like about where you live? 

.....

.....

.....

How important are the things below, to you and your family?

Shop..... School..... Pubs.....

Parks..... Library..... Church.....

Sports and Community centres.....

Paths (Foot Paths and Bridleways).....




Do you take part in any sports/activities in your village?

yes  No

If yes, what are they?

.....

.....

Untitled-7 1 17/02/2020 20:15:59



## Kids' Questionnaire results

### Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

#### Young Person's Questionnaire

We are asking everyone in Ketton and Tinwell about planning for the future.

We would like to know what you think about where you live and what changes you would like to see in your village.

Where do you live? Ketton

9 – 11 year olds in classes 5 and 6 of Ketton Primary School

July 2019

Please tell us what you like best about living in your village.

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Park                    | 20 |
| PO, Shop                | 7  |
| Walks                   | 7  |
| Sports complex          | 6  |
| Quarry                  | 4  |
| Easy route to Stamford  | 4  |
| Wildlife                | 3  |
| Countryside             | 2  |
| Quiet                   | 2  |
| Trees, woods            | 2  |
| School                  | 1  |
| Nice atmosphere         | 1  |
| Respect for dog walkers | 1  |
| People                  | 1  |
| Space                   | 1  |
| Views                   | 1  |
| Historic buildings      | 1  |
| Farm                    | 1  |
| Fun places              | 1  |
| My house                | 1  |

Is there anything you do not like about living in your village?

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Need more stuff in park    | 9 |
| Dog poo                    | 7 |
| Too many house being built | 3 |
| Litter                     | 3 |
| Speeding                   | 2 |
| No cafe                    | 2 |
| No necessities in shop     | 2 |
| Railway crossings          | 1 |
| Library                    | 1 |
| Shop closed on Sunday      | 1 |
| Quarry                     | 1 |
| Criminals                  | 1 |

Please tell us what could be better about living in this area.

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| Skate ramps, park | 11 |
|-------------------|----|

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| No dog poo on paths                  | 4 |
| Cafe                                 | 4 |
| Water park, Swimming pool            | 4 |
| Shop open on Sunday                  | 4 |
| Redo basketball and football pitches | 3 |
| More play areas                      | 2 |
| More shops                           | 2 |
| Trampoline park                      | 2 |
| More things in park                  | 2 |
| Bike park                            | 2 |
| Petrol station                       | 2 |
| Less litter                          | 2 |
| More footpaths                       | 2 |
| More cycle routes                    | 1 |
| Getting rid of spray paint           | 1 |
| No more new buildings                | 1 |
| Basketball team                      | 1 |
| Pet shop                             | 1 |
| Bigger park                          | 1 |
| More bins with poo bags              | 1 |
| More speed cameras                   | 1 |
| Fish and chip shop                   | 1 |
| Fewer houses, more grass             | 1 |
| Less speeding                        | 1 |
| Don't block good views               | 1 |

How important to you and your family are the following?  
Please tick all that apply.

|                                    | Very important | Quite important | Not important | No opinion |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Shop                               | 12             | 12              | 1             | 1          |
| Pubs                               | 12             | 5               | 7             | 2          |
| Library                            | 4              | 10              | 9             | 3          |
| Church                             | 5              | 8               | 10            | 3          |
| School                             | 17             | 7               | 0             | 1          |
| Park – Hall Close                  | 20             | 4               | 1             | 1          |
| Ketton Sports and Community Centre | 17             | 5               | 2             | 2          |
| Footpaths, bridleways              | 12             | 12              | 1             | 1          |

Do you take part in any organised activities?

|     |    |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 15 |
| No  | 11 |

If yes, please say what they are.

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Scouts    | 14 |
| Football  | 10 |
| Cricket   | 5  |
| Triathlon | 4  |
| Tennis    | 2  |
| School    | 1  |
| Cubs      | 1  |

Stamford activities 1

What new facilities would you use if they were in the village?  
Please tick all that apply.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Coffee shop/ cafe                       | 24 |
| Outdoor gym                             | 23 |
| New cycleways and footpaths             | 22 |
| Bike track/ bike trails                 | 21 |
| New sports e.g. basketball              | 21 |
| BBQ / picnic area                       | 20 |
| Skateboard ramps                        | 19 |
| More buses (evenings/ Sundays)          | 17 |
| Play area in other parts of the village | 16 |

Any others? If so, what are they?

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Swimming pool         | 6 |
| Pet shop              | 5 |
| Fish and chip shop    | 4 |
| Train station         | 3 |
| Sweet, Ice cream shop | 2 |
| Trampoline park       | 2 |
| New wall near school  | 2 |
| Skate park            | 1 |
| Supermarket           | 1 |
| Petrol station        | 1 |
| Football stadium      | 1 |
| Zoo                   | 1 |

How concerned are you about the following?

Tick all the ones that apply.

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Speeding              | 25 |
| Litter                | 25 |
| Pollution – noise *   | 25 |
| Pollution - air       | 24 |
| Dog poo               | 23 |
| Parking               | 21 |
| Graffiti/ vandalism   | 17 |
| Anti-social behaviour | 16 |
| Road crossings        | 15 |

\* Trains, dogs, quarry explosions

Do you have any other suggestions that you think would make your village better for children and young people?

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Sports teams eg. Rugby, basketball | 5 |
| Swimming pool                      | 4 |
| More parks                         | 3 |
| Tree house                         | 3 |
| More public transport              | 2 |
| Cafe                               | 2 |

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Trampoline park      | 2 |
| Stop cement works    | 2 |
| BMX, motocross track | 2 |
| Dog play area        | 1 |
| Zoo                  | 1 |

### **Quotes from the children in the age bracket 9 to 11 years**

#### Please tell us what you like best about living in your village.

- " I like the sports complex and the park"
- " There is a local park and you can go for walks through the fields"
- "The historic buildings, the park and the farm"
- " The countryside and the park because there is lots of wildlife"
- " I like the people in Ketton and the Post Office"
- " I like the quarry"
- " I like the woods" " I like the trees"
- " There are fun places in Ketton"
- "It's not a big village, it isn't that busy so it's really nice and it has a local park and shop"
- " You can easily access the road to Stamford"

#### Is there anything you do not like about living in your village?

- " People leaving litter"
- " People are speeding in the village"
- " There are too many houses being built"
- " Dog poo on public paths"

#### Please tell us what could be better about living in this area

- " New things in the park"
- " A skate park"
- " More footpaths"
- " There are lots of walking paths but not any cycling routes"
- " More shops" " A fish and chips shop"
- " A café"
- " Don't block the good views"
- " We could use more public transport to stop people polluting the air with car engines"
- " A new wall outside the school"
- " More dog poo bins in the village that supply poo bags"
- " I think there should be less houses and more grass"

## **APPENDIX 7: Text of communication to external consultees January 2021**

**From:** [clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com) <[clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com)>

**Sent:** 11 January 2021 12:19

**To:** '[clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com)' <[clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com)>

**Subject:** Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan - Informal Consultation (local businesses and community organisations)

Good afternoon,

As you may be aware from the Community Survey in 2020, Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Parish Meeting are preparing the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan, covering all of the combined Parish Area (see map in the attached Designation Notice). The work is being managed by a Steering Group (SG) comprising Parish Councillors and members of the community. As a Neighbourhood Plan expert, I have been appointed to provide professional planning support for this process.

In addition to finding out the opinions and aspirations of local people through the community survey, the Steering Group wants to engage statutory bodies and other interested organisations, including local businesses and voluntary organisations, at each stage of plan making. I am, therefore, contacting you again to invite any input you wish to make from a business or organisational viewpoint at this stage.

It is intended to move to a full Draft Plan, which will include a formal 6-week consultation, later in 2021. In the meantime, the SG would welcome any comments that you wish to make on any matters which you think should be included in the plan. If do not wish to comment at this stage, but you want to be included in formal consultation on the Draft Plan later in the year, please let me know. Alternatively, if you do not wish to be contacted again concerning this Neighbourhood Plan, a short letter, email or telephone call to that effect would be appreciated.

If you wish to discuss technical aspects of the Neighbourhood Plan, contact me on 07815 950482 or by email at [clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com)

I look forward to hearing from you, if possible, by 5pm on Monday 1<sup>st</sup> February (i.e., within 3 weeks). However, please notify me if you need to consult colleagues or take comments through committees/boards, a response later in February will be acceptable.

Please note that this email has been sent to around 25 organisations and individuals, but in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) it has been sent Bcc to avoid disclosing individual email addresses.

Kind Regards,

Clive Keble (MRTPI) for the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

Clive Keble Consulting (Creative...Knowledgeable...Constructive)  
Neighbourhood Plans - Local Planning - AONB Issues - Land Management & Forestry -  
Regeneration - External Funding - Community Engagement

## APPENDIX 8: – REGULATION 14 BOOKLET



### COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

4th Feb – 18<sup>th</sup> Mar 2022

HAVE YOUR SAY  
ON PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
IN OUR PARISHES



**Dear resident,**

**This booklet tells you how to take part in the community consultation process for the Ketton and Tinwell Joint Neighbourhood Plan.**

It includes:

- where you can read the Plan and all the supporting evidence,
- open days where you can see an exhibition about the Plan and ask questions,
- how you can submit your comments.

Where development takes place, what type of housing is provided in future, and how we can protect and conserve our landscape and countryside have become increasingly important issues for us all.

We have drafted the Neighbourhood Plan policies to try to reflect the community's views on these matters. We now need to know whether you agree with the policies we have included.

**Your views are very important for the future of our local area, so please do take part in this consultation!**

**Many thanks from the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group!**

**The Consultation Period runs from 4<sup>th</sup> Feb to 18<sup>th</sup> March**

**From 4<sup>th</sup> Feb, you will be able to access an online version of the Plan** together with supporting evidence documents at our website

**<https://ket2tin.wixsite.com/kettinnp>**

**Printed copies of the Plan** will be available to read at:

- Ketton Parish Council (KPC) office
- Ketton Library
- Ketton Sports and Community Centre (KSCC)
- Tinwell Village Hall

(Note: in view of their size the evidence documents will only be accessible online.)

**You can use the questionnaire on the website, or the final pages of this booklet**, to let us know whether you support the Policies and Community Aspirations contained in the Plan

**Paper replies can be posted** at the KPC office on Stocks Hill, or in special Plan reply boxes at KSCC and Ketton Library. Tinwell residents can post paper replies at 14 Main Street Tinwell

**Consultation events will be held** as follows

- Ketton Congregational Hall Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> February (11am - 2pm)
- Tinwell Village Hall Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> February (11am - 2pm)
- KSCC Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> March (10am - 6pm)

(If you are unable to access the internet or attend a venue please call 07711 961 777 to borrow a copy of the Plan)

### **The Plan process**

A Neighbourhood Plan, once legally '*made*', is able to stand alongside the Local Authority's Local Development Plan to guide planning applications for land use. It cannot put a block on all development, but it can help set locally-relevant conditions, such as location, type of development, and protection of local open space, to try to ensure that any development is appropriate to the characteristics of the area and to the needs of the community.

We are now at the '*Regulation 14*' stage of the Plan process, where a draft is discussed with the local community and relevant stakeholders.

We will carefully consider your comments on this draft Plan, together with those from external consultees, and revise the document. The Plan will then be '*submitted*', hopefully in May, to Rutland County Council, who will appoint an independent examiner to review the Plan, consider legal matters, look at the consultations carried out, and produce a report.

Subject to any changes which are recommended, there will then be a local Referendum on the Plan. If it is supported by more than 50% of those voting, the Plan will then be '*made*' and it will be used by Rutland County Council (alongside the Local Plan) in making decisions on planning applications.

### **The Policy approach**

The ideas behind the Policies and Community Aspirations in the Plan are not the Steering Group's own. Our job has been to take the views of the local community and translate those into measures which will work.

Matters which have come through very strongly in our public consultation events and the results of the Community Survey carried out in 2020 were:

- residents' love and appreciation of the local landscape, the rural countryside and its peacefulness, and its wildlife and wild places
- a clear view that Ketton was already providing a large number of new housing developments, and there should be no additional proposals for new housing
- a wish for housing provision in Ketton which would give local people better choice
- a strong feeling that the infrastructure of Ketton was already overloaded by the developments currently approved and in train

**The withdrawal of the Local Plan and the long period before another is in place means there is a very real threat from speculative development applications.**

In view of this we took residents' ideas and concerns to create what we believe forms a cohesive policy structure, aimed at ensuring future development occurs in suitable areas, is of a mix and a design that meets community needs, and that open space and green space is adequately safeguarded to retain the existing character of the villages and the parishes.

**Please read the Plan and tell us your views on the following pages by ticking the boxes.**

### **Summary of Plan policies**

**Section A: Our Community** – sustainable development and community consultation.

**Section B: Our Environment** - designating important views, wildlife corridors, and protections for trees, hedges and watercourses, to preserve the local character of our landscape and its importance to people and nature.

**Section C: Our Heritage** – protection for the historic buildings and other structures in and around our parishes.

**Section D: Open Spaces** - provision of adequate recreation areas including in new housing developments; designating local green spaces and important open spaces to help preserve the character and natural heritage of the area.

**Section E: Our Housing** –where new development should be built, the size and type of housing provided; design and other specifications for new housing, infill, extensions and conversions; and commercial property.

**Section F: Travel and Transport** – protection of rights-of-way

**Section G: Employment and Business** – new businesses; working from home; and fibre broadband

**Section H: Services and Facilities** – protection and provision of community facilities

**Plan Policies (Plan Document Section 5) – PLEASE TICK AS APPLICABLE**

| Policy  | Support | Do Not Support | No Opinion |
|---|---------|----------------|------------|
| Policy KT1: Sustainable Development                               |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 2: Landscape character and important views              |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 3: Trees, hedges and watercourses                       |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 4: Local Green Infrastructure Corridors                 |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 5: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton      |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 6: Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton      |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 7: Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites        |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 8: Existing open space and recreation facilities        |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 9: Open space provision within new housing developments |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 10: Proposed Local Green Spaces                         |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 11: Other Important Open Spaces                         |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 12: Allotments  |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 13: Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)          |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 14: Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)         |         |                |            |

| Policy  | Support | Do Not Support | No Opinion |
|---|---------|----------------|------------|
| Policy KT 15: Infill housing  |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 16: Infrastructure requirements associated with new housing |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 17: Design requirements for new housing                     |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 18: Housing mix for new developments                        |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 19: Extensions and conversions                              |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 20: Commercial development, including agricultural          |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 21: Rights of Way   |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 22: Impact of A1 development                                |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 23: Encouraging new businesses                              |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 24: Working from home                                       |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 25: Fibre Broadband   |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 26: The protection of community facilities                  |         |                |            |
| Policy KT 27: The provision of new community facilities               |         |                |            |

### **Community Aspirations (Plan Document Section 6)**

The Plan also covers a number of issues which have arisen in consultation with residents and which are of concern/interest to them. However there are strict rules as to which kinds of policies can form part of the Plan, and these matters could not be covered in the Plan Policies as they do not relate to land use.

This includes the issues raised by many residents about traffic volume, traffic speed, road safety and parking, as well as access to health services. We have made provision as far as we can within our policies to address some of these issues, but in the main these traffic concerns need to be addressed with the various highways authorities, and health services with the NHS and regional bodies. They are not issues that can be tackled by policies in the Plan.

We understand that this can be a frustrating outcome. However, as other Neighbourhood Plans have done, we have included these as “Community Aspirations” which sets them out as suggested initiatives which Ketton Parish Council and/or Tinwell Parish Meeting can take forward with other authorities, agencies or organisations in due course.

As specific Aspirations within this Plan, they can be seen to have the weight of the community’s views behind them, and this will be important when they are raised with the relevant bodies.



**Community Aspirations: Topics (Section 6) - PLEASE TICK AS APPLICABLE**

| Section                                      | Contents   | Support | Don't Support | No Opinion |
|--|--|---------|---------------|------------|
| A. Landscape and Environment and Open Spaces | Environment and biodiversity enhancement through partnership working |         |               |            |
| B. Heritage and amenity                      | Heritage and the community's enjoyment of its setting                |         |               |            |
| C. Access in and around the parishes         | Improvements to public access via footpaths                          |         |               |            |
| D. Traffic and Transport Issues              | Traffic volume and safety, parking, public transport                 |         |               |            |
| E. Health Services                           | Access to services   |         |               |            |
| F. Access to facilities                      | Community assets register  |         |               |            |

**PLEASE USE THE FINAL PAGE OF THIS BOOKLET FOR ANY FURTHER COMMENTS**

**THEN "POST" PAGES 7 ONWARDS BACK TO US, OR GO TO OUR WEBSITE TO FILL IN THE ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE THERE (SEE PAGE 3)**

## APPENDIX 9 – EXTERNAL CONSULTEES FOR REGULATION 14 CONSULTATION

### a. Text of Emails sent on Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022 and Monday 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**(04/02)** Good morning, I am writing to you on behalf of the Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, to invite your comments on the Draft Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan. This is a formal consultation in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 14) and it will run for just over six weeks from today, Friday 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022 until midnight on Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

Ketton and Tinwell Parishes are located in the county of Rutland and the Local Planning Authority is Rutland County Council. The Designated Neighbourhood Plan Area is shown on the Designation Notice, which is attached to this email.

The completion of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan follows earlier evidence gathering, community consultation, and an informal consultation with statutory bodies and other interested parties in January/February 2021. If you commented then, your views will have been considered and may be reflected in the Draft Plan. However, if you did not comment at that time, it does not affect your rights to comment at this formal stage. The Draft Plan and background documents (overall evidence and views) may be viewed on this website: <https://ket2tin.wixsite.com/kettinnp> and hard copies are available to read at:

- Ketton Parish Council (KPC office).
- Ketton Library,
- Ketton Sports and Community Centre (KSCC)
- Tinwell Village Hall

The external consultation is running in parallel with a community consultation, including a survey, which is also on the above website. You may use the survey to respond, but a written email response to me at: [clive.keble@btopenworld.com](mailto:clive.keble@btopenworld.com) is preferred. In addition, three consultation events have been organised. Although these are non-technical and primarily aimed at local residents, you are welcome to drop in.

- Ketton Congregational Hall Sunday 13th February (11am -2pm)
- Tinwell Village Hall Sunday 27th February (11am - 2pm)
- KSCC Thursday 3rd March (10am - 6pm)

In the meantime, do not hesitate to contact me with general questions or technical queries on the Draft Plan, either by email or phone on 07815 950482. N.B. a large number of organisations and individuals are included in this external consultation, but in order to comply with GDPR, your email address has not been shared. Thank you in anticipation of your attention on this matter and I look forward to hearing from you by the deadline of Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March.

Clive Keble (MRTPI) on behalf of the Ketton & Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

**(07/03)** Good afternoon. Thank you if you have already responded to my email dated 4/02/22 (see below) concerning the above. Otherwise, I am contacting you this afternoon to remind you that the deadline for responses is now under two weeks away, on Friday 18<sup>th</sup> March.

The Parish Council/Meeting and the NP Steering Group intend to move to Submission as soon as possible after the consultation has ended and it is important that if you have any comments on the Draft Neighbourhood Plan as soon as you are able.

Thank you in anticipation of your response and, as before, do contact me if you have any technical questions.

Clive Keble (MRTPI) for the Ketton and Tinwell (Joint) Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

#### **b. List of Consultees**

##### **Local Authorities**

Rutland County Council Planning (for distribution to Highways, Heritage, Countryside, Minerals, Education & Social Services)

Lincolnshire County Council (Planning) Phil Hughes

SKDC (Planning) and North Northamptonshire and

East Midlands Councils

##### **Adjoining Town/Parish Councils/Parish Meetings**

Great Casterton, Little Casterton, Tickencote, Empingham, Normanton, Edith Weston, North Luffenham, South Luffenham, Barrowden, Tixover, Stamford Town Council, Easton on the Hill, Collyweston and Kingscliffe

##### **Politicians**

MP Alicia Kearns

County Councillors (Ketton Ward) Gordon Brown and Karen Payne

##### **Government Departments and Agencies**

Coal Authority, Homes England, Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, Highways England, Marine Management Org. and Sport England

### Services

National Grid, Severn Trent Water, Anglian Water, Police, East Leicestershire & Rutland CCG, Network Rail, Cross Country Trains and BPA

### Landowners & developers

The Crescent & Chater Fields: Michael Walker Balfour Beatty, Kettering. Agent: Duncan Mason

Home Farm. Beeson Wright

Land off Park Road. Vistry Homes Ltd. (EM) Peterborough 01733 396600(Agent) Pegasus Group (Amy Smith)

### LGS Landowners

LGS 6 Ketton(former quarry site, also candidate local wildlife site, NW of Barrowden Road)This is owned by Sandy Parsons, Fineshade Cottage, Duddington, Stamford. PE9 3QG (*letter sent 4/2/22*),

LGS3 – Longhurst HA,

LGS 10 Long Paddock Andrew Beeson BSc (Hons) MRICS, Beeson Wright Partnership, 2 Cobblestone Yard, Bath Row, Stamford, PE9 2RD

LGS Green Burial - Ketton Park Green Burial, Kate Mills (Manager), Hawthorn Cottage, Ketton Road, Empingham, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 8QD.

LGS 7 (part) Mrs Debbie Gibbon

LGS 7 (part) Cliff Daly

### Recent planning applications

**Manor Road** 2022/0066/MAF - Residential development of up to 41 no. dwellings including open space, allotments, improved site access including off-site highway works and ecological enhancements Applicant Name: Manor Oak Homes

Agent Name: Mr Geoff Armstrong - Armstrong Rigg Planning (ARP), The Exchange, Colworth Science Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. MK44 1LZ email

**Luffenham Road** 2021/0751/MAO Outline application for up to 16 houses. Land To The Rear Of 52 Luffenham Road, Ketton.

Applicant Name - The Ellis Family Agent Name - Mr Gordon Smith, Matrix Planning Ltd., 38 Wade Park Avenue, Market Deeping. Peterborough, PE6 8JL

**Park Road** 2021/1452/MAO Outline application with all matters reserved except for means of access, for residential development of up to 75 no. dwellings with associated public open space, landscaping and infrastructure.

Applicant Name Vistry Homes Ltd.

Agent Rebecca Bentley, Pegasus Group, 4 The Courtyard, Church St., Lockington DE74 2SL

### Others

Leics. & Rutland Wildlife Trust, Rutland Natural History Society, Welland Rivers Trust, Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership, Ketton Church of England School, Mobile Operators Association, Hanson cement local manager, Tinwell Ind. Estate. Cecil Estate Family Trust., Longhurst Housing, NFU, Diocese of Peterborough , NHS E Leics. & Rutland CCG and NHS Property Services.

### Community/Voluntary Organisations

Ketton Sports & Community Centre, Ketton Methodist Church , Ketton Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ketton Playschool , Bridge Farm Gospel Hall, Ketton PE9 3YA. (Plymouth Brethren) and Rutland Learning Trust

### Local Businesses

Barchester Care Home , Rutland Poultry Holmes Farm, Aldgate, Ketton, PE9 3TD ,Bespoke Design, 63b High Street, Ketton, PE9 3TE, Rutland Finance Service 8 Mess'r Ctre, Crown La., Tinwell, Cell Regeneration, Zeeco House, Casterton Lane, Tinwell., Vaughan Heaney Architects 29 High Street Ketton, PE9 3TA  
**Chater Business Estate, Pit Lane, Ketton, PE9 3QZ** Emissions Free Solutions Ltd, Unit 12, Fire Solutions Equipment are in the same unit ,  
Baker's Dozen Brewing Co., Unit 5, Alfred Poppins, Unit 18, Fastbyme Turbo Systems, Unit 17, RCS Digital Printing, Unit 16, JJ Detailing, Unit 15 Best Little Building Co. Unit 14, Altech Unit 1-2, FLUID Signs Unit 4, Stone Masonry, Pit Ln, Ketton, PE9 3SZ, Connections Legal Mgt. Ltd, Grain Store, 63 High Street, PE9 3TE, Max Studios, First floor, 63 High Street, Ketton, PE9 3TE, Bell Flavours & Fragrances, 63 High Street, Ketton, PE9 3TE, Bespoke Developments LLP, First floor, 63 High Street, Ketton, PE9 3TE Cuckoo Farm camping/organics.

## APPENDIX 10 – RESIDENTS’ COMMENTS IN RESPONSE TO THE REGULATION 14 CONSULTATION

The following are comments given by individual respondents as part of their replies to the Regulation 14 Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Document, published in February 2022, and are reproduced here as written.

*Allowing too much housing will spoil the village feel and therefore should be controlled as the local infrastructure will not be able to support a large increase of numbers.*

*There needs to be careful and thoughtful consideration given to new housing, whether it is needed, and the extra burden that this will put on infrastructure. We are a village and we don't want to become a town*

*Ensure green spaces on both sides of Edmonds Drive are preserved, free of any construction Lets hope all this work actually has some effect*

*The green space and trees in Manor Green should also be protected. The plan looks specifically at the larger areas with in Ketton and Tinwell but the smaller areas of verge and trees are just as important for the character, biodiversity and integrity of our Rutland villages. Keeping trees and grass land that support carbon removal from the atmosphere is vital for all our futures*

*I do not think Ketton should bear the brunt of all the allocated housing in Rutland due to amenities and services being too stretched, and really thought the Edith Weston a superb opportunity of regeneration. Deborah Bowering*

*A big thanks to the team for putting together such a thorough and well thought out document which will help secure the future of our villages. Can we view the Stamford A1 plan?*

*We do not support any further housing development in Tinwell. We already have traffic problems on the Carterton lane which we had highlighted would be an issue during previous consultation which was not addressed. We are of the opinion that any further housing development will have an adverse effect and further contribute to the traffic congestion and increased traffic in Tinwell. On many occasions the speed of traffic have lead to near collision and dangerous situations when we want to turn into our property. We need to maintain Tinwell as a conservation village and improve the amenities for its current residents.*

*Question Speed of traffic through Ketton Answers 1 - 20 MPH through Ketton or 2 - Traffic calming measures like/similar to what's in South Luffenham which is on the same road as Ketton(A6121)Will it ever happen?*

*It is inevitable that the village will grow and probably necessary. However this needs to be managed sympathetically maintaining the character which the plan encompasses Any growth will need the village infrastructure considered alongside it particular access to local medical resources, schools, etc.*

*Main concern, proposed development of the 'bean' field - 45+ houses, the crossroads, especially at school drop off + school pick up time, shows reckless parking + NO thought to the community they are within the proposal of 250+ houses is as a result of the failed application of Kendrews (St Georges? GL) Barracks - which is ideal - RCC is now scrabbling around to get its housing quota so the councillors have no real interest in the impact on Ketton! The housing developers don't either*

*Very good plan*

*I think that the plan is all encompassing and well presented, and trust that it can be more of a plan - and become legal and statutory*

*After RCC rejected the HIF bid for St Georges Barracks and with it the new Rutland Local Plan the significance of the Ketton and Tinwell neighbourhood plan has increased tremendously. Without this plan there is an increased likelihood that developers will look for sites within the plans boundaries making the area unsustainable particularly for schooling and primary medical services. It is also important that the Ketton Parish Council and Tinwell Village meeting take on board the community aspirations to improve the prospects of residents during the duration of this Neighbourhood Plan*

*Completed on behalf of my sister as her main carer; she has long-term physical and mental health disabilities and lives in a flat within a housing complex situated along the High Street in Ketton. My sister wishes to point out the following important issues: there are 16 small flats in her complex and a communal laundry area, so space is extremely limited and for many confined to their flat through poor health life gets difficult and depressing. Opposite the complex there are a row of terraced cottages lining a chaotically busy road where the volume of traffic is non-stop 24/7. Imagine the dust, air pollution and hazards this creates. For the elderly and infirm it is treacherous trying to cross the road and attempting to park is nigh on impossible. Not all residents are blue badge holders but many do have vehicles along with those belonging to residents living in cottages. Her overriding concern is for safety and never leaves her flat unless she is accompanied by me. If Ketton is subjected to widescale housing developments how can the access roads possibly cope with the increase of traffic? Especially when many households now run two cars or more. At the moment my sister's lifeline is being able to spend time in her kitchen at the rear and where she can catch a glimpse of the countryside and enjoy the restorative power of nature and wildlife. Once these green spaces are developed all that will be left for residents will be putting up with the noise for quarrying along with worrying earth tremors after blasting. Geological testing of land nearby mining ought to be considered before developments to assess potential problems. Many homes are already showing signs of cracks down walls. Given the existing architectural design of tightly concentrated cottages and blocks of flats (Empingham Road and High Street) we already have that means living conditions are restricting. We don't all have large gardens, garages for parking, space even to store wheelie bins. Which is why what little green space and countryside that remains needs to be protected and conserved not developed causing more restrictions and pressures on daily lives.*

*Top priority needs to be to conserve and protect what remains of Ketton's heritage and character as a rural village. Open cast quarrying has already devoured vast chunks of our surrounding countryside with intensive expansion. As residents we tolerate this along with emissions from the stacks because the cement works employs many villagers.*

*However, living through a pandemic has shown us how important green space is for health and psychological well-being. Folk need to have access to open spaces for exercise and a chance to unwind especially given the current economic conditions with the financial pressures we are experiencing. I have lived in the village for nearly 30 years and have cherished a network of country walks. Recently, I have been utterly dismayed to see historic footpaths suddenly being eroded and swallowed up by imminent housing developments. Why? What has happened to Ramblers Rights and ancient bylaws supposedly protecting these Rights of Way? Surely this is a blatant contradiction to "rewilding" initiatives and the emphasis on protecting our environment? So, no, I do not support proposals for infill housing developments when we are already being squeezed into restricted green spaces because of quarrying expansion. As a widow and carer I simply don't have the funds for holidays away like many other folk being able to enjoy nature and some peace and quiet is essential. We don't have the infrastructure either to support what could extend into a small "township" if Ketton is subjected to exploitative developments. Healthcare facilities, are already inadequate (Lakeside) and overstretched. For those with long-term conditions, myself included, life is a struggle. We do not need added pressure with traffic volumes and parking issues. Already the High Street and Empingham Road are becoming increasingly hazardous, especially with HGVs and heavy machinery en route to the quarry or using unsuitable roads as shortcuts.*

*The 3 developments proposed and agreed on the original Neighbourhood Plan (Chater Field, The Crescent and Home Farm) are sufficient for Ketton and access to these (being off the main road) would not impact residents as much as the new proposed developments which are reached via roads which are not built for any more traffic and could cause potential accidents. The wildlife corridors across fields would be disrupted as well. I sincerely hope that the policies here will safeguard our village and surrounding countryside for the future.*

*I am not in favour of any new builds, when around the country there are many derelict buildings which could be redeveloped for housing or business. We need to share our land nature.*

*I object to all the houses being built in Ketton, they don't have garages or parking places so all park on the roads. The High Street has cars parked on the road causing congestion plus Empingham and Church Rd. They park on corners and pavements. We soon will not have any countryside around Ketton*

*KT 13 &14 Annotated as 'Depends' Therefore entered as 'No Opinion' KT 15, 16 &17 Annotated as 'Depends Where' Therefore entered as 'No Opinion' KT 18 Annotated as 'Will it just be sold to private housing people to rent' Therefore entered as 'No Opinion' KT 20 Annotated as 'Depends' Therefore entered as 'No Opinion' CA F Annotated 'Don't know what this is' So entered as 'No Opinion'*

*A considerable amount of work and time has been spent on this comprehensive document. From our personal point of view, we both attended primary school in the village and have lived here for many years and our family were brought up in Ketton. Ketton appears to have increased in size over the years far*



*more than any other of the villages in Rutland. It seems unfair that there are so many new builds proposed for Ketton. Our worry is that facilities and infrastructure will be unable to cope resulting in problems for residents. There is now only one village shop. Over the last few years traffic has increased considerably and the number of vehicles parked along the narrow roads seems to be a real issue. We really feel that when the new developments already agreed are built this problem will inevitably increase. The huge impact of the Heidelberg Cement quarry on the village is also an issue. What will happen when the quarry is exhausted, the German firm finishes quarrying and moves out, resulting in a vast area of disused quarry?*

*Particularly support wildlife corridors, wildlife sites and green open spaces. With regard to new developments every effort must be made to ensure that they are integrated into the village and are not just a number of 'fields of houses' stuck onto the present perimeter of the village. A major asset of the village is the system of footpaths which any new development should enhance and certainly not diminish. The proposed housing development off Park Road would be on rising ground on the north-side of the Chater valley. This would be very visible from many of the viewing points identified in the draft plan. Careful landscaping and development layout would be required to mitigate the adverse visual impact.*

*I am very impressed by the quality of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan. It took a long time to read through the document and the supporting evidence. It a very thorough and impressive piece of work. The policies and community aspirations are balanced and sensible. I support them all. Over the period since work started on the Neighbourhood Plan, there has been an increase in awareness of the threats caused by climate change. At a national level the UK Government has set out a strategy to achieve Net Zero by 2050 and closer to home, Rutland County Council has declared a Climate Crisis. In the coming years it is vital that climate change is a key consideration when assessing the sustainability of potential developments in Ketton and Tinwell, and that protecting the local environment is a top priority. Policy KT 1 states that development proposals should demonstrate practical efforts to achieve (or preferably exceed) design and construction standards for sustainable development, to minimise CO2 emissions. I would like to see this go further, with (for example) all developers required to install solar panels and new homes oriented to maximise the efficiency of solar panels. It is also important that any new housing development is linked to improvements in infrastructure. Ketton has poor facilities for a village of its size, particularly health, social care, community buildings, retail and car parking. In the 2020 community survey, 89% of responses noted that parking was a problem. Parking is a particular area of concern around the village shop. It is also not acceptable that housing developments can be approved on the basis of children having to travel to neighbouring villages to find a school place. As proposed in policy KT 16 I agree that where a development requires investment in services and utilities by the appropriate providers, new dwellings should not be occupied until that investment has taken place. I also support the proposal in policy KT 13 that there should be no new development outside the Planned Limits of Development. Encouraging cycling must be a priority. People of all ages should feel safe when cycling to school, to work or to go shopping in neighbouring towns and villages. In particular a safe cycling route to Stamford is very important, joining up with the Stamford Green Wheel initiative. I support aspiration KTCA 9 (Create cycle routes through adjacent parishes for safer cycling including routes to Rutland Water, Peterborough etc). I also support the need for improvements to bus services and better connectivity between bus services and trains from Stamford/Peterborough (Community Aspiration KTCA 20). The Draft Plan includes excellent policies and aspirations relating to protecting wildlife and the countryside (KT10 Proposed Local Green Spaces; KTCA 1 - Countryside Management/Nature Conservation). I agree with the proposals for new designated Local Green Spaces and Local Wildlife Sites as well as the proposals for wildlife corridors. I fully support the proposal for the former quarry site NW of*

*Barrowden Road (LGS 6 Ketton) to be designated as a Local Green Space and also as a candidate Local Wildlife Site. This land was formerly covered in trees and vegetation. While it has been significantly impaired by destructive land management methods, the site remains a haven for wildlife. It would be a perfect location for planting new trees, in line with the Neighbourhood Plan's aspiration to increase woodland cover and enhance conservation sites/habitats (KTCA 2).*

*Most concerning is the number of dogs fouling in open grass areas and front gardens despite bylaws allowing local authorities to exact penalties for fouling pavements and more concerningly children's community grass areas. there are many health issues and do not assume all the toilet deposits are or indeed can be picked up. There are 12 million dogs owned as pets in the UK presently and so often they are off the lead which is unacceptable given the dangers with dogs- 200,000 people go to A & E annually from dog bites. Ketton Cement has done extremely well with their nature preservation areas and the nearby walks. [ seeing lapwings, green wood peckers, cuckoos, coots, hares, herons etc. ] Many dog owners consider the walks are areas free from fouling pick up requirements most off putting. The local authority and its planning surely should be seen to take action about dogs impact on public health, environmental health and quality of life and restrict them accordingly.*

*The proposals in this Plan should be taken as a whole as they are vital to ensuring that development in the Neighbourhood Plan Area remains appropriate and sustainable given the facilities and infrastructure currently available to residents. It is also vital that the open countryside and village green spaces are given adequate protection. The biodiversity crisis is real, and the proposals in this Plan will help to mitigate that. In that context, I would strongly support maintaining Hall Close, Ketton, as an open green space, and that it should therefore not be the location for further play/sport equipment or have areas segregated for those activities, as that would detract from its amenity to the whole community.*

*Under Policy KT.16 - Infrastructure requirements associated with new housing needs proper thinking to avoid designing houses that are totally out of place in a village like Ketton.*

*Thank you to those who have taken the time to produce this plan. It was comprehensive and I support its contents*

*In relation to community facilities, the protection of existing facilities is supported and new community uses should be supported but there is real concern over policy KT27 in regard to two reasons.1. a) is not in conformity with national guidance NPPF 85 which acknowledges that sometimes community facilities have to go outside the settlement boundaries. The settlement boundary protects primarily for housing but sites on the edge or close to the settlement for community uses should not be unreasonably precluded, they should be supported and welcomed as there are rarely sites available within the settlement boundary.2. The ambiguity of criterion v) the use of the word 'genuinely' and it should be acknowledged that various community uses do not serve the whole community. Places of worship for example generally only serve a section of the community in that faith. This wording could be unfairly used to resist many community uses rather than bring together a range of uses that collectively then provide for the whole community. Many faiths have 'protected characteristics' of religion and belief under the Local Government Act and Equality Act 2010, and to disregard certain religious services that may not be open to all is potentially discriminatory. The policy should reflect the "Faith Groups and the Planning System" Oct 2015 policy recommendations particularly -*

*"Sharing premises with or between religious traditions maybe a suitable measure if there is local pressure on space. This has been successful in some cases and such experiences of sharing can be of benefit to other faith communities through creative practice case studies. However, for many faith groups, sharing premises will be neither practical nor consistent with their theological beliefs."The criterion (v) ought to be deleted as it adds a unnecessary dimension to the lawful role of Use Classes. Class F.1 and F.2 uses, which are all community facilities, whether they serve the whole community or not. A place of worship may only serve an element of the community, but it is nonetheless a needed part of the community that should be valued and supported.*

*A well thought out and inclusive project. We appreciate all the work you have undertaken to support and sustain our beautiful community. Thank you!*

*Given the current military aircraft activity over the villages I wonder if there are some aerial pictures they could provide that could enhance the visual impact of some of your stunning views?*

*Goodness me what amazing work you have done putting this together!! Congratulations. Here are a few comments, however I am aware they might be superfluous, as I might have missed them !There seems to be no mention of the raised footpath ( OK I know it needs restoring a bit!) to the right hand side of the road going towards Collyweston, this side of the bridge. It is surely historical, and I have once used it when there was flooding there! It would be lovely if all gates on public footpaths could be kissing gates rather than stiles , especially helpful to the Thursday walking group, and to help the elderly keep fit.*

*There is one I know of going onto the field at the top of Hunts Lane ( where they applied for planning) from the houses on the left there, that has a footpath that crosses the field there. It would be great to have another footpath to the west of the village. One used to be able to turn right, just beyond the houses, and up the field side, then back in to the right. Could this perhaps be arranged as a permissive footpath? There are none there and lots of residents/ houses/ children/ dogs. Under Proposed Green Spaces I think that what I would call a) The Cattle Shed area should be included, as it borders onto the SSSI area. And is part of the green corridor to the quarry. Also b) what I call the Badgers Field ( as that's where we know they live) the other side of the hedge , between Hall Close and the village houses, where the Sinc Stream starts, I hope you know where I mean! c) All the small green spaces around Manor Green, Capendale Road etc... Also I think that any new housing should be south to south west facing, to benefit from sunshine to keep the house warm, also have solar panels, etc.. etc.. and be as green as possible. Was there mention of more trees needed along roads to provide more green canopy? I hope this is useful.*

*As a resident of Ketton I am all too aware of speculative development applications. With three significant sites approved on the High Street, I think no further applications should be considered until this Joint Neighbourhood plan is agreed Ketton is in danger of being turned into a building site and no longer a 'village' - rather a commuter town. Please protect us from this environmental and societal vandalism. My many thanks and appreciation to the Steering Committee*

*Support Local Plan to be developed to encourage decisions to be made understanding totality of proposed changes rather than being looked at individually.. Need to encourage more walking cycling.. Need to make better use of Rail Network to reduce lorries through Ketton and Tinwell.. Encourage Ketton Cement to support more for Wildlife/Tree Planting/Lake.. Local Resident Group to work with Ketton Cement to utilise land once quarrying complete in area.*

*1.Social Housing There should be more emphasis on and provision of social housing in new developments. There are many living with parents/grand parents because they cannot find economic housing in Ketton.*

*2.Employment There should be more encouragement to provide employment opportunities in both Ketton and Tinwell plan areas by RCC. This would reduce commuting and provide work opportunities for many people who cannot afford cars who live in Ketton/Tinwell*

**Ketton & Tinwell  
Neighbourhood Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal/  
Strategic Environmental Assessment  
&  
Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report**



**Rutland**  
County Council

**July 2022**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

**Contents**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1. Introduction .....</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Purpose of Report.....</b>  | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Ketton &amp; Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Submission Version.....</b>                         | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Local Plan .....</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>2. Legislative Background.....</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).....</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) .....</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>3. SEA Assessment.....</b>  | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Assessment.....</b>   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Criteria for Assessing the Effects of the Ketton &amp; Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan .....</b> | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>SEA Screening Outcome.....</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>4. HRA Screening .....</b>  | <b>13</b> |
| <b>HRA Process .....</b>   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Relevant European sites .....</b>   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>In combination effects .....</b>  | <b>21</b> |
| <b>Screening Outcome.....</b>  | <b>21</b> |
| <b>5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Screening Assessments .....</b>                   | <b>22</b> |
| <b>SEA .....</b>   | <b>22</b> |
| <b>HRA.....</b>  | <b>22</b> |
| <b>6. Determination.....</b>   | <b>23</b> |
| <b>Appendix 1 – Ketton &amp; Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Area.....</b>                          | <b>24</b> |
| <b>Appendix 2 – Statutory Body Responses.....</b>  | <b>25</b> |

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## 1. Introduction

### Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This screening report is designed to determine whether the contents of the proposed submission version of the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan (KTNP) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.2 This report will also screen whether the KTNP requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive and Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). A HRA is required if it is deemed that likely adverse significant effects may occur on protected European Sites (also known as Habitats Sites (NPPF, 2021)) as a result of the implementation of a plan/project. As a general 'rule of thumb' sites with pathways of 10-15km of the plan/project boundary should be included with a HRA. Rutland Water Special Protection Area (SPA)/RAMSAR is the only internationally designated site within a 15km radius of the KTNP boundary.
- 1.3 The legislative background is referred to in section 2 which outlines the regulations that require the need for this screening exercise. The report is then split in two parts. The first part will cover the screening for the SEA and the second will cover the screening process for the HRA. Section 3 provides a screening assessment for both establishing the need for a SEA and the criteria for determining the likely significant environmental effects of the KTNP on the environment. Section 4 provides a screening assessment for the KTNP of both the likely significant effects of the implementation of the KTNP and the need for a HRA.
- 1.4 A summary of findings and conclusions for both screening processes can be found in Section 5 at the end of this document.

### Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Submission Version

- 1.5 The purpose of the KTNP is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the Parishes of Ketton & Tinwell over the life of the plan. The area covered by the Plan is shown at Appendix 1. Once formally adopted, a Neighbourhood Plan carries the same weight as Development Plans adopted by Rutland County Council.
- 1.6 The submission version of the KTNP contains a vision statement which, in summary, is to create a friendly, attractive and safe community where development is in keeping with local character, meets the aspiration of all residents and is adaptable and sustainable. The vision sets out that it will protect, enhance and improve public access to the local landscape and the village green spaces. The vision concludes that it will "safeguard all we value, both now and in the future, about our local area."
- 1.7 The Plan sets out the objectives which will contribute to the delivery of the vision encompassing sustainable housing development that suits the requirements of local residents of all ages, reducing the impacts of development on the built and natural environment, supporting homeworking and small local businesses, and safeguarding and enhancing community facilities.

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

- 1.8 The policies proposed in the Plan (see Section 4) are intended to support decision making that will deliver the objectives and achievement of the Vision. The Plan does not specifically allocate any land or buildings for a particular future use.

### **Local Plan**

- 1.9 The Localism Act (2011) requires that Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. Rutland County Council has a Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) which was adopted in July 2011 and a Site Allocations & Policies DPD adopted in October 2014. The Local Plan Review (2016-2036) was withdrawn in September 2021 and work is taking place on a new Local Plan which will cover the period up to 2041.
- 1.10 The settlement hierarchy in the adopted Local Plan categorises the towns and villages of Rutland according to their accessibility to facilities and services. Ketton is defined as a Local Service Centre which means that it has 'key' facilities and is more accessible in terms of frequent transport provision or close proximity to the main towns. Policy CS4 – The location of development states that Local Service Centres can accommodate small scale development which is defined as unallocated sites of up to 9 dwellings, provided that proposals are sensitively developed. Tinwell is defined as a Smaller service centre which means it can accommodate a minor scale level of development mainly on previously developed land, on a limited scale appropriate to the character and needs of the village.
- 1.11 Both the adopted Core Strategy DPD and Site Allocations & Policies DPD were subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal which included a SEA assessment. A HRA of both documents was also undertaken. The assessments established there were no likely significant effects arising from the implementation of the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations & Policies DPD.



# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## 2. Legislative Background

### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM 2005).
- 2.2 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to carry out a sustainability appraisal (SA) for any documents that can form part of a local plan. It is considered best practice for the SA to incorporate the requirements of the SEA.
- 2.3 There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal (as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development.
- 2.4 However, one of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan is compatible with relevant legal obligations including a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)<sup>1</sup>. Where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment a strategic environmental assessment needs to be carried out and an environmental report prepared in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>2</sup>. Examples of where there may be such effects include, as set out in national Planning Practice Guidance, where a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development, the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by proposals in the plan or the neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a SA of the local/strategic policies for the area<sup>3</sup>.
- 2.5 To fulfil the legal requirement, this report focuses on screening for a SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed.

### Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

- 2.6 It is required by article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive and by regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) that an appropriate assessment is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans and projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site.
- 2.7 To fulfil the legal requirements to identify if likely significant effects will occur with the implementation of the KTNP upon the European Sites, a screening assessment has been undertaken (in Section 4 of this report).

---

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph: 027 Reference ID: 11-027-20190722, National Planning Practice Guidance

<sup>2</sup> Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

- 2.8. In line with the Court judgement (CJEU People over Wind v Coillte Teoranta C-323/17) mitigation measures cannot be considered when carrying out a screening assessment to decide whether a plan or project is likely to result in significant effects on a European Site.

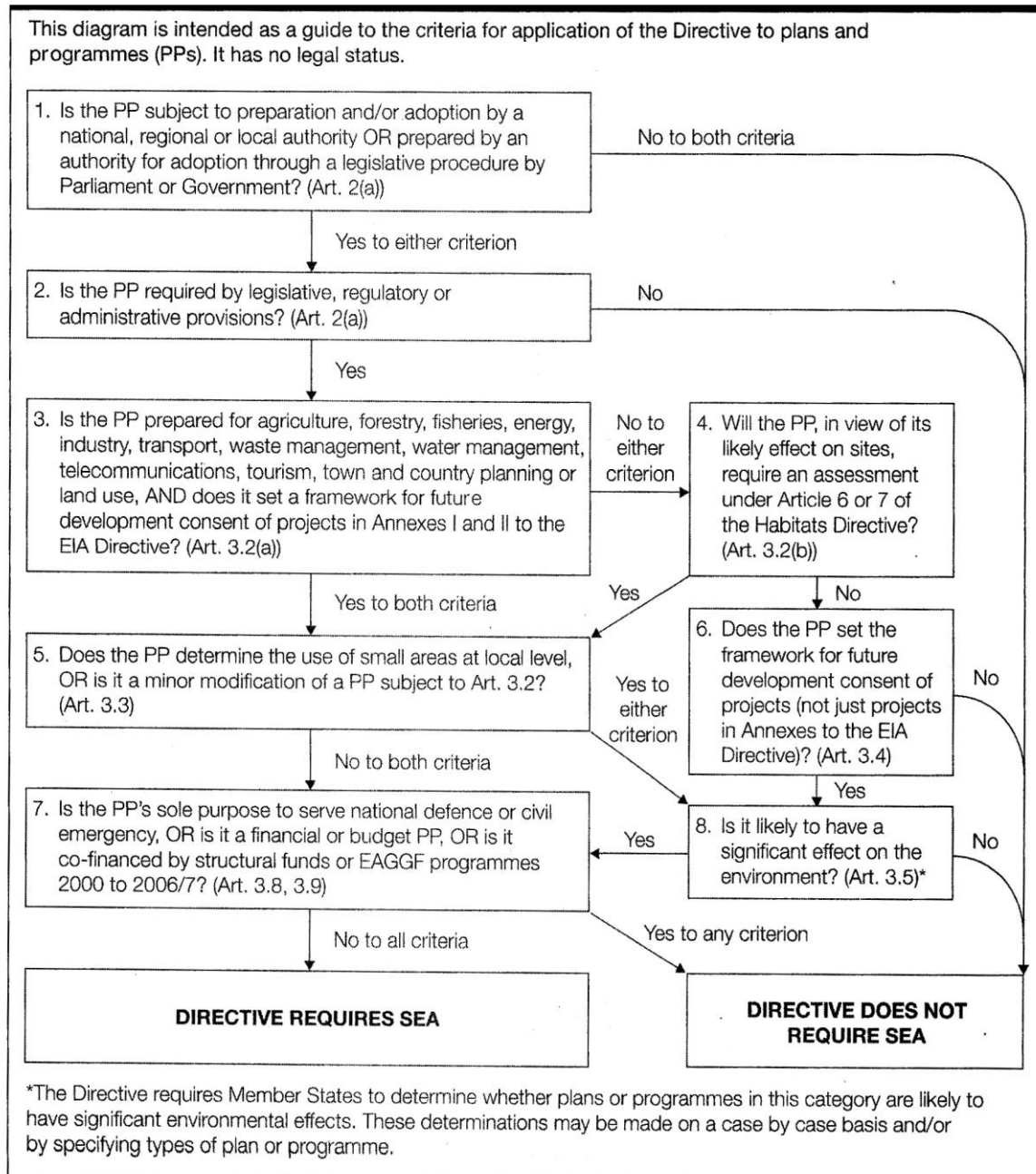
# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## 3. SEA Assessment

### Assessment

3.1. The diagram in Figure 1 illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.

**Figure 1: Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes**



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

3.2 Table 1 shows the assessment of whether the KTNP will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram in Figure 1 which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

**Table 1: Establishing the Need for SEA**

| <b>Stage</b>   | <b>Y/N</b> | <b>Reason</b>   |
|--|------------|---|
| 1. Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))   | <b>Y</b>   | Neighbourhood Plans are prepared by a qualifying body under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The KTNP is prepared by Ketton & Tinwell Parish Council (as the Qualifying Body) and the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. Once the plan is 'made', subject to examination and having received 50%+ or more 'yes' votes through a referendum, it will be adopted by Rutland County Council and become part of the Statutory Development Plan for the area. |
| 2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))   | <b>N</b>   | Communities have a right to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. However, communities are not required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative purposes to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. However, once 'made' the KTNP would form part of the statutory development plan and will be used when making decisions on planning applications within the Neighbourhood Area. Therefore, it is considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine further if an SEA is required.                      |
| 3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a)) | <b>Y</b>   | The KTNP is prepared for town and country planning and land use and will set out a framework for future development of the scale that would fall under Annex II of the EIA Directive. However, for Neighbourhood Plans, developments which fall under Annex I of the EIA Directive are "excluded development" as set out in Section 61k of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act)  |
| 4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))   | <b>N/K</b> | A neighbourhood plan could potentially have impacts on sites covered by the Habitat Regulations. A separate HRA screening assessment has been undertaken and can be found in Section 4 of this report.  |
| 5. Does the PP Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)  | <b>Y</b>   | A neighbourhood plan can determine the use of small areas at a local level. The KTNP covers the parishes of Ketton & Tinwell and will determine the use of sites  |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

|  |          |  |
|--|----------|--|
|  |          | and areas at a local level. The KTNP does not allocate any sites within its area.  |
| 6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)   | <b>Y</b> | Once 'made' the KTNP will form part of the statutory development plan and will be used in the determination of planning applications within the KTNP area. It, therefore, sets the framework for future developments at a local level. |
| 7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9) | <b>N</b> | The KTNP does not deal with these issues.  |
| 8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)  | <b>N</b> | None identified. The assessment of likely significant effects are considered in more detail in Table 2.  |

**Criteria for Assessing the Effects of the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

3.3. Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below:

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to
  - the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,
  - the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,
  - the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
  - environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,
  - the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to
  - the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
  - the cumulative nature of the effects,
  - the transboundary nature of the effects,
  - the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
  - the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
  - the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
    - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
    - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values, - intensive land-use,
    - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status
  - intensive land-use,
  - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

3.4. Table 2 below looks at the likelihood for the Submission KTNP to have significant effects on the environment.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

**Table 2: Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment from Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**

Criteria (from Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of Regulations)

| 1. Characteristics of the plans and programmes, having regard, in particular to: |   | Is there a significant environmental impact?<br>Y/N | Justification  |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1a   | The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources. | <b>N</b>  | The KTNP sets out policies which will be used to determine proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan area only. The KTNP policies must be in general conformity with the strategic planning policy framework provided by existing policies within the Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies DPD and those in the emerging Rutland Local Plan. These are separately subject to SEA as a matter of course. The KTNP does not specifically allocate any land for development.       |
| 1b   | The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy  | <b>N</b>  | The KTNP will introduce new locally specific policies but will be in general conformity with other plans in the hierarchy, supporting the implementation of those higher tier policies at the Neighbourhood Plan Area level. Due to the locally specific nature of the policies, it is considered that the effect of the Plan on other plans and programmes or their effects on the environment will not be significant.   |
| 1c   | The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development   | <b>N</b>  | Neighbourhood Plans are required to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The KTNP seeks to ensure environmental considerations are considered. It includes policies relating to the conservation of heritage assets and protection of the natural environment within the plan area. It is anticipated that the KTNP may have a positive impact on the neighbourhood plan area and the likelihood of significant effects on the environment, therefore, minimised. |
| 1d   | Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme  | <b>N</b>  | The KTNP itself will not result in any environmental problems beyond those already identified in the SA of the Core Strategy & Site Allocations  |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |  | & Policies DPD and emerging Local Plan. It is anticipated that the KTNP may have a positive impact in the neighbourhood plan area through seeking to encourage sensitive and sustainable development in relation to the environment.   |
| 1e   | The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of [European] Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection) | <b>N</b>   | The KTNP must be in conformity with the strategic policies contained within the Local Plan and supports the implementation of higher tier policies at a Neighbourhood Area level. The existing Local Plan for Rutland has had regard to European Community legislation on the environment. The content of the KTNP is not considered to conflict with plans or programmes related to waste management or water protection. |
| <b>2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having particular regard to:</b> |   | <b>Is there a likely significant environmental impact?</b> | <b>Justification</b>   |
| 2a   | The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects   | <b>N</b>   | Some development is expected during the duration of the Plan (to 2041) so an element of environmental change will take place and permanent effects would exist beyond this. The KTNP does not allocate land for development and the Plan policies are designed to ensure new development is sustainable and minimises environmental impacts. Accordingly, no significant effects are predicted.                            |
| 2b   | The cumulative nature of the effects  | <b>N</b>   | The cumulative effects of the KTNP are likely to be positive although only on a local scale.   |
| 2c   | The trans-boundary nature of the effects  | <b>N</b>   | The KTNP is unlikely to have a significant impact on neighbouring areas.   |
| 2d   | The risk to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)   | <b>N</b>   | It is unlikely that there would be risks to human health or the environment arising from the implementation of the policies proposed in the KTNP.  |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

|    |   |          |   |
|----|---|----------|---|
| 2e | The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)              | <b>N</b> | The KTNP is applicable only to developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area. Therefore, the effects of the KTNP will more likely be felt at a much more local scale (i.e. site or neighbourhood).  |
| 2f | The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:<br>i) Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; | <b>N</b> | The KTNP is applicable to developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area, which includes a Conservation Area, and a number of listed buildings and structures. Impacts of development on these assets will be considered as part of individual planning applications. The KTNP provides policies for the parishes of Ketton & Tinwell in addition to those in the existing Development Plan. The anticipated effects should, therefore, be positive for this criterion, particularly as the KTNP includes policies which will provide greater support to protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage assets of the area. |
|    | ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;   | <b>N</b> | This would be unlikely to result from the proposals.  |
|    | iii) Intensive land-use   | <b>N</b> | This would be unlikely to result from the proposals.  |
| 2g | The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.                | <b>N</b> | None identified. The KTNP provides additional planning policy for Ketton & Tinwell which in itself will not have a significant effect. Any applications for development will be required to satisfy the relevant policies for protection of the character of the area before permission is granted.   |

**SEA Screening Outcome**

3.3 On the basis of the assessments set out in Table 1 and 2, it is concluded that the KTNP will not have significant effects in relation to any of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and, therefore, does not need to be subject to SEA. The reasons for this are:

- The KTNP supports the implementation of higher tier policies in the existing Rutland Local Plan;
- The KTNP seeks to avoid or minimise negative environmental effects through the provision of guidance on issues which should be considered when making proposals within the Neighbourhood Area. It is, therefore, likely to have an indirect positive



## **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

environmental effect by setting out how proposals can avoid adverse effects on a number of environmental factors; and

- The Plan does not allocate land or buildings for specific new development.

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## 4. HRA Screening

### HRA Process

- 4.1 The initial stage of the HRA process is the screening assessment of the impacts of a land use proposal against the conservation objectives of European (Habitats) sites. It determines if the implementation of the Plan, taking no account of mitigation measures, would result in a likely significant effect on any European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. If a 'significant effect' is likely then the need for an Appropriate Assessment of the Plan would be triggered.
- 4.2 The screening process should provide a description of the plan, identify the European sites which may be affected by the plan and assess the significance of any possible effects on the identified sites.

### Relevant European sites

- 4.3 Rutland Water Special Protection Area (SPA)/RAMSAR is the only international designated site within a 15km radius of the KTNP boundary. The HRA screening assessment needs to identify if any likely significant effects will be caused by the implementation of the KTNP.

### Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR

- 4.4 Rutland Water is a manmade pump storage reservoir created by the damming of the Gwash Valley in 1975 and is the largest reservoir by surface area in the United Kingdom. In general, the reservoir is drawn down in the summer and filled during the autumn and winter months when river levels are high. The main habitats are open water and a mosaic of lagoons, reedswamp, marsh, old meadows, scrub and woodland. The lagoons are one of the most important areas for wintering wildfowl.
- 4.5 The interest features in relation to the site as an SPA and RAMSAR are provided in Table 3.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

**Table 3: Interesting Features of Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR**

| Designation | Interesting Features   |
|-------------|--|
| SPA         | <p><b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species over winter:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)</li> <li>- Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)*</li> <li>- Wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>)*</li> <li>- Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)</li> <li>- Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)*</li> <li>- Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)*</li> <li>- Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus atra</i>)*</li> <li>- Goosander (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)*</li> <li>- Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)*</li> <li>- Coot (<i>Fulica Arra</i>)<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.</b></p> <p>* Species that may be removed following the SPA Review *Stroud et al, 2001; The UK SPA network: its scope and content, JNCC)</p> |
| RAMSAR      | <p><b>RAMSAR criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance</b></p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19274 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-99 – 2002/2003)</li> </ul> <p><b>RAMSAR criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance</b></p> <p>Qualifying Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></li> <li>- Northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></li> </ul>  |

4.6 The sensitivities and vulnerabilities of the site have been identified in HRA assessments for Rutland County Council’s Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies Development Plan Documents.

4.7 The HRA identified that the most noticeable species are the populations of gadwall and shoveler. Data on the use of the site by these species indicate the gadwall and shoveler numbers peak in the autumn, generally around September/October, before declining over the winter period.

4.8 This suggests that Rutland is mainly used as a refuge whilst species are moulting in early autumn, before dispersing from the site to other wintering areas as winter

<sup>4</sup> Natural England (2014):’Rutland Water Citation, [Online] available to access [here](#)

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

progresses. During the winter, gadwall and shoveler occupy more extensive open waters of lakes, reservoirs, and gravel pits.

4.9 Threats include disturbance and water pollution. The principal sensitivities and vulnerabilities of Rutland Water include:

- Water Quality. The level of phosphate can vary above the recommended level at certain times of the year. This increases the risk of a shift in the trophic status of the water body to an algae dominated system, which would adversely affect the site
- Water level. The water level is linked to abstraction and affects accessible aquatic plants are for wildfowl feeding on the site. The ecological perturbation that frequent lowering and raising of water levels causes could be an important factor in whether or not a switch in trophic status occurs
- Recreation. Management of the trout fishery has caused some debate over potential effects on site ecology. In addition, water sports such as sailing have the potential to affect the site through disturbance. Casual recreation around the site margins may also affect some interest features. The site and the interest features are most likely to be vulnerable to disturbance during the key autumn period

4.10 The HRA considered that both the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations & Policies DPDs would have no likely significant effects on Rutland Water in combination with any other adopted planning documents.

4.11 Although the KTNP does not propose to allocate land specifically for new development, any windfall development that comes forward in the KTNP area will be subject to Core Strategy Polices CS4 – ‘Location of Development’ and Site Allocations & Policies DPD Policy SP5 – ‘Built Development in the towns and villages’.

4.12 An assessment of likely significant effects has been undertaken for all policies in the KTNP. Table 4 below presents a HRA Screening for the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan.

**Table 4: Establishing the Need for an Appropriate Assessment**

| Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy | Detail of Policy to be Screened                         | Comment  | Likely Significant Effect    |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| Policy KT1                                 | Overall Sustainable Development and Localism Principles | This Policy sets out the sustainable development principles. This includes high standards of design and respecting the local built and natural environment. The policy is in accordance with policies of the Local Plan. The policy encourages pre | No likely significant effect |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

| Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy | Detail of Policy to be Screened         | Comment  | Likely Significant Effect    |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
|  |   | application discussions with the parish council/meeting. The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that development is sustainable and does not negatively impact the built and natural environments of Ketton and Tinwell.   |                              |
| Policy KT2                                 | Landscape Character and Important views | The policy itself will not lead to development, it sets out measures to conserve and enhance the positive features of the local landscape and consider the impact on a number of identified views which contribute to maintaining and enhancing the character of the Neighbourhood Plan area.  | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT3                                 | Trees, hedges and watercourses          | The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out measures to protect and enhance trees, hedges and watercourses. It supports development schemes which incorporate schemes to replace removed natural structures.   | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT4                                 | Local Green Infrastructure Corridors    | The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out measures to protect local green infrastructure corridors. It supports proposals which will enhance biodiversity and promote public access into green corridors in new development proposals, which is likely to have a positive effect. The policy sets out that Ketton quarry restoration plans for the primary | No likely significant effect |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

| Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy | Detail of Policy to be Screened                      | Comment  | Likely Significant Effect    |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
|  |  | purpose of wildlife habitat and connectivity will be supported.  |                              |
| Policy KT5                                 | Designated Heritage Assets in and around Ketton      | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design and are sensitive to the locally distinctive identity of Ketton and its conservation area. | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT6                                 | Designated Heritage Assets in and around Tinwell     | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design and are sensitive to the locally distinctive identity of Tinwell and conservation area.    | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT7                                 | Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites        | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to minimise the impact of development proposals on scheduled monuments and archaeological sites.   | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT8                                 | Existing open space and recreation facilities        | The policy itself will not lead to development. It designates open spaces and recreational facilities to be protected. It sets out that development proposals which enhance existing sites will be supported.      | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT9                                 | Open space provision within new housing developments | The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out the expectations of open space provision from development proposals for new housing of 10 dwellings or more which is likely to have a positive effect. | No likely significant effect |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

| <b>Ketton &amp; Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b> | <b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>                      | <b>Comment</b>   | <b>Likely Significant Effect</b> |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Policy KT10   | Proposed Local Green Spaces                                 | The policy itself will not lead to development. It proposes Local Green Space designations and sets out that development proposals on these sites will not be supported.                                       | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT11   | Other Important Open Spaces                                 | The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out that development proposals that have an adverse impact on important open spaces and frontages will not be supported.                               | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT12   | Allotments  | The policy supports the provision of an allotment in Ketton.   | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT13   | Location and scale of new housing (Ketton)                  | This policy sets out requirements of residential development proposals in regard to the indicative supply for Ketton. The policy is in accordance with policies of the Local Plan                              | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT14   | Location and scale of new housing (Tinwell)                 | This policy sets out that small scale development in Tinwell should be proportionate to the size of the village. The policy is in accordance with policies of the Local Plan                                   | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT15   | Infrastructure requirements associated with new development | This policy will not lead to development but sets out that proposals must not result in a net increase in surface water. It also sets out open space, parking and developer contribution expectations.         | No likely significant effect     |
| Policy KT16   | Design requirements for new housing                         | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design and are sensitive to the locally distinctive identity of the villages and conservation | No likely significant effect     |

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

| Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy | Detail of Policy to be Screened                | Comment  | Likely Significant Effect    |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
|  |  | area through choice of materials, scale, density and layout. It also states proposals should incorporate streets which are safe, sensitive to the existing views and local character and visually appealing.   |                              |
| Policy KT17                                | Housing mix for new developments               | This policy sets out the expected mix of housing sizes to be provided in new residential proposals to meet the local housing need.<br>The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that housing meets the requirements of local people.                                | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT18                                | Extensions and conversions                     | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design and are sensitive to the local context.  | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT19                                | Commercial development, including agricultural | The policy itself will not lead to development but sets out how commercial development proposals should safeguard key views and ensure that activities or emissions from the proposed development do not have an adverse impact. The policy is in accordance with policies of the Local Plan | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT20                                | Rights of Way                                  | This policy will not lead to development. It sets out to ensure development proposals do not adversely affect public rights of way.  | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT21                                | Impact of development on the Strategic Road    | The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that   | No likely significant effect |



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

| Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Policy | Detail of Policy to be Screened           | Comment  | Likely Significant Effect    |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
|  | Network, and development of the A1        | development proposals include transport assessments.   |                              |
| Policy KT22                                | Encouraging new businesses                | The policy itself will not lead to development but sets out criteria for development proposals associated with the establishment of new businesses in the Neighbourhood plan Area. It sets out that development proposals should be appropriate in location and not have an adverse impact on the built and natural environment. | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT23                                | Working from home                         | The policy itself will not lead to development but promotes home working opportunities within the Neighbourhood Plan area where it does not adversely affect the residential character or amenity of the area.   | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT24                                | Fibre Broadband                           | This policy will not lead to development. It sets out the fibre requirements of new development proposals.   | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT25                                | The protection of community facilities    | The policy itself will not lead to development. It seeks to protect existing community facilities as part of the development of sites allocated in the existing or future Rutland Local Plan.  | No likely significant effect |
| Policy KT26                                | The provision of new community facilities | The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out the requirements of the provision of new community facilities as part of the development of sites allocated in the existing or future Rutland Local Plan.  | No likely significant effect |

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**

- 4.13 The findings show that the policies will have no likely significant effect upon Rutland Water. Therefore, in the context that the KTNP does not propose to allocate land specifically for new development and the policies within the KTNP are in conformity with those in both the adopted Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies DPD, which were subject to a HRA that confirmed no significant effects are likely, it is considered that there will be no requirement to undertake an Appropriate Assessment of the KTNP.

### **In combination effects**

- 4.14 Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 requires an appropriate assessment where a land use plan (not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects
- 4.15 There are a number of potentially relevant plans and projects which may result 'in combination' effects for the KTNP, a useful starting point to determine whether the KTNP may result in 'in combination' effects are the HRA's undertaken for Rutland County Council's Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies DPD's. Both these HRA's identified possible 'in combination' effects in relation to development and regional water resource demands on Rutland Water.
- 4.16 However, in mitigation, the Water Cycle Study identifies that there is either sufficient capacity within the sewerage network to avoid significant effects on Rutland Water, or works will be able to improve their treatment levels within the limits of conventional wastewater treatment technology to allow for increased discharges from the Waste water Treatment Works (WwTWs).
- 4.17 The screening assessment undertaken concludes that no likely significant effects in relation to the Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR site will occur as a result of the implementation of the Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies DPD's.

### **Screening Outcome**

- 4.18 The KTNP does not go beyond the requirements set out in the Core Strategy & the Site Allocations & Policies DPD or emerging Rutland Local Plan (2016-2036). Consequently, it is considered that no significant 'in combination' likely effects will occur from the implementation of the KTNP. As such, the KTNP does not require a full HRA to be undertaken.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

### 5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Screening Assessments

#### SEA

- 5.1 The KTNP has been prepared for town and country planning purposes and sets a framework for future development consent. The policies of the KTNP can be considered to determine the use of small areas at local level commensurate with their status in determining planning applications.
- 5.2 A screening assessment was undertaken to determine the need for an SEA in line with regulations and guidance and can be found in Section 3 of this report. The assessment finds no likely significant effects will occur as a result of the KTNP. The assessment finds many of the policies are in conformity with the local plan policies which have a full SA/SEA and which identified no likely significant effects will occur as a result of the implementation of policies.
- 5.3 From the findings of the screening assessment, it is recommended that a full SEA does not need to be undertaken for the KTNP.

#### HRA

- 5.4 A screening assessment was undertaken to determine the need for a HRA in line with regulations and guidance and can be found in section 4 of this report. The assessment finds that the KTNP is not predicted, without mitigation, to have any likely significant effects on a European site. The assessment finds many of the policies are in conformity with the local plan policies, which have undergone a full HRA and which identified no likely significant effects would occur as a result of the implementation of policies. It is also identified that no likely in combination significant effects will occur as a result of the implementation of the KTNP.
- 5.5 From the findings of the screening assessment, it is recommended that a full HRA does not need to be undertaken for the KTNP.

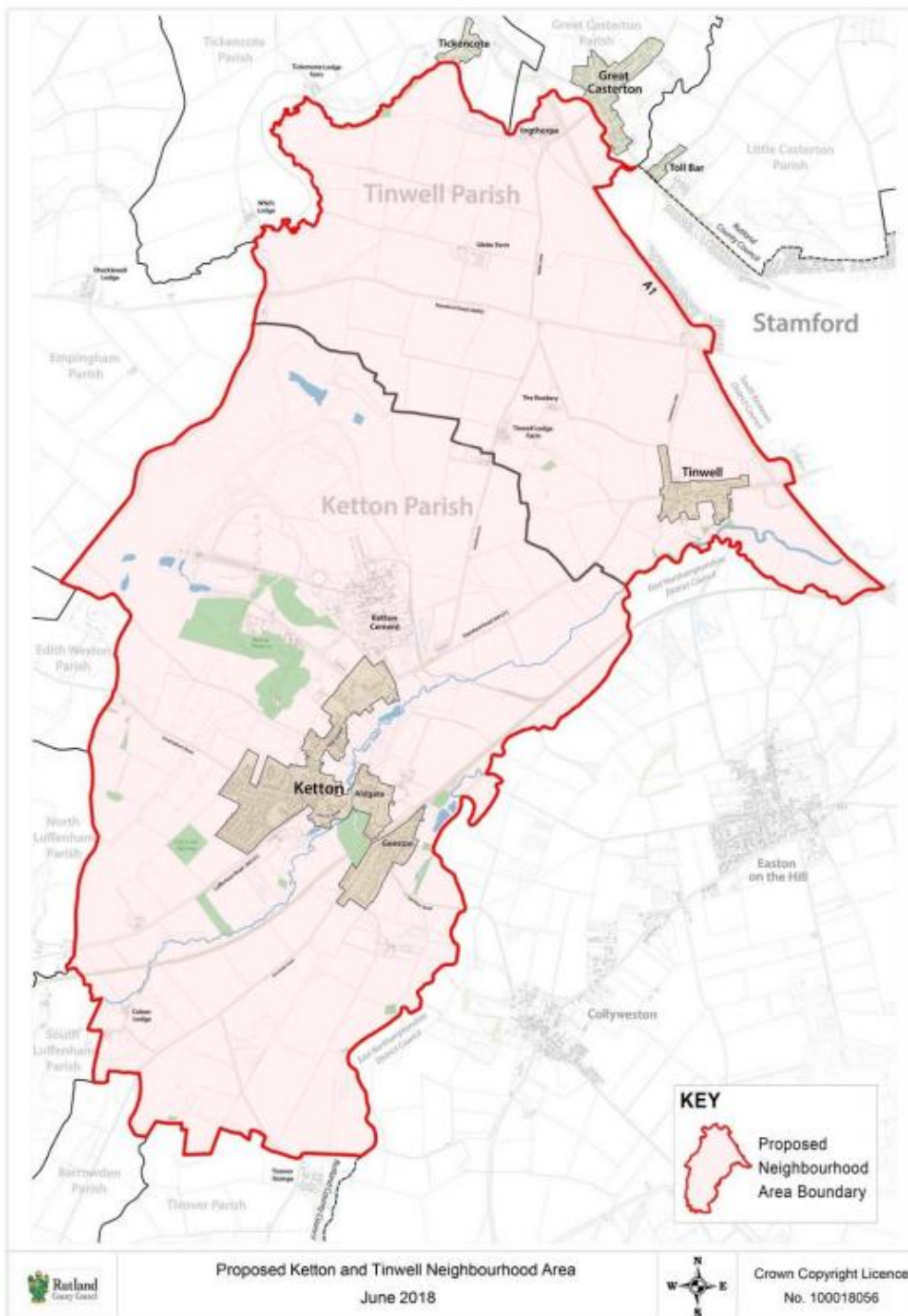
## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

### 6. Determination

- 6.1. Before the Council made a formal determination, there was a requirement to consult the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations: Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England.
- 6.2. Consultation on the Screening Report was carried out with the three bodies in July 2022.
- 6.3. Rutland County Council are of the opinion, therefore, that an environmental assessment of the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan is not required as it is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.
- 6.4. It is also the Council's opinion that a full Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessment is not required, as the Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on any designated sites.

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## Appendix 1 – Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan Area



# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

## Appendix 2 – Statutory Body Responses

RE: Consultation on SEA/HRA screening for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan



LN Planning <LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk>  
To Kerry Andrews

Reply Reply All Forward ...

Tue 26/07/2022 16:10

Follow up. Start by 26 July 2022. Due by 26 July 2022.

Dear Kerry

### SEA/HRA Screening report

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency. We have reviewed your SEA / HRA screening report and are happy with the methodology.

Based on a review of environmental constraints for which we are a statutory consultee, there are areas of fluvial flood risk and watercourses within the neighbourhood plan area. In particular, we note that the boundary does include areas of flood zones 2 and 3 of the Rivers Chater and Welland.

On the basis that the plan includes policies protective of the watercourses (KT3, 4, 5) and does not allocate any sites, we do not consider it is likely to have significant environmental effects relating to these environmental constraints.

### Draft plan

We do note that there is no specific policy relating to flood risk management. This may not be necessary, as development in the NP area will have to comply with national policy – and the above policies will indirectly discourage development in flood zones 2 and 3. However, we note that **table pp 19-20** under 'reduce flood risk' states:

'**Flooding.** In Ketton, the intimate relationship between the River Chater and the village with its many heritage assets, justifies a bespoke, locally-focused, Neighbourhood Plan policy' and **p112** includes:

'The intimate relationship between the villages and the rivers Chater and Welland means that some areas are designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. In addition to the requirement that the location and scale of new development, whether residential or commercial, should take account of this risk, there are known locations with problems of surface water flooding and sewage outflows under heavy rain/flood conditions which need to be considered (see also Evidence Document).'

We would therefore advise the Neighbourhood Plan steering group to consider further whether the plan would benefit from a bespoke flood risk policy.

Kind regards

### Nicola Farr

Sustainable Places - Planning Advisor  
Environment Agency, Lincolnshire & Northamptonshire Area  
Ceres House, Searby Road, Lincoln, LN2 4DW (Currently working from home)

[nicola.farr@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:nicola.farr@environment-agency.gov.uk)

External: 020 302 55023

Mobile: 07831 117865

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

Date: 28 July 2022  
Our ref: 400037



Rutland County Council

**BY EMAIL ONLY**

Hombeam House  
Crewe Business Park  
Electra Way  
Crewe  
Cheshire  
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Kerry Andrews

**Planning consultation: Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan - SEA & HRA Screening Consultation**

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 11 July 2022.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Where Neighbourhood Plans could have significant environmental effects, they may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended). Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the [planning practice guidance](#).

Planning practice guidance also outlines that if an appropriate assessment is required for your neighbourhood plan this will also engage the need for a SEA. One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the neighbourhood plan is compatible with European obligations, including those under the SEA Directive. Where a SEA is required it should be prepared in accordance with [regulation 12](#) of the SEA Regulations.

Natural England welcomes the Screening Report which assesses the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan.

I can confirm that Natural England agrees with this report's conclusion that it is not likely there will be significant environmental effects arising from the policies in the plan, which have not already been accounted for within the adopted local plan. We also note the plan does not allocate any further development sites. Therefore, the Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan does not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to be undertaken.

Natural England also agrees that the Plan would be unlikely to result in any significant effect to European Sites, either alone or in combination, and therefore an appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations is not required.

Aside from this, Natural England have no specific comments at this stage. We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us. For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact me on 020 8720 4183. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation

## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan

please send your correspondences to [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

Yours sincerely

Robbie Clarey  
Lead Adviser – East Midlands Area Delivery



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan**



Ms Kerry Andrews  
Rutland County Council  
Catmose  
Oakham  
Rutland  
LE15 6HP

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6870

Our ref: PL00782102

15 July 2022

Dear Ms Andrews

***KETTON AND TINWELL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - SEA SCREENING REQUEST***

Thank you for your consultation of 11 July 2022 and the request for a Screening Opinion in respect of the *Ketton and Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan*.

For the purposes of consultations on SEA Screening Opinions, Historic England confines its advice to the question, "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied with the screening request.

On the basis of the information supplied and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations [Annex II of 'SEA' Directive], Historic England is of the view that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not likely to be required.

The views of the other statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for a SEA is made. If a decision is made to undertake a SEA, please note that Historic England has published guidance on Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment that is relevant to both local and neighbourhood planning and available at:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>

Should it be concluded that, overall, a SEA will be required for the Plan, Historic England would be pleased to discuss the scope of the assessment in relation to the historic environment in due course.

I hope that this information is of use to you at this time. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



THE FOUNDRY 82 GRANVILLE STREET BIRMINGHAM B1 2LH  
Telephone 0121 625 6888  
HistoricEngland.org.uk



*Historic England is subject to both the Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Environmental Information Regulations (2004). Any information held by the organisation can be requested for release under this legislation.*

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Ketton & Tinwell Neighbourhood Plan



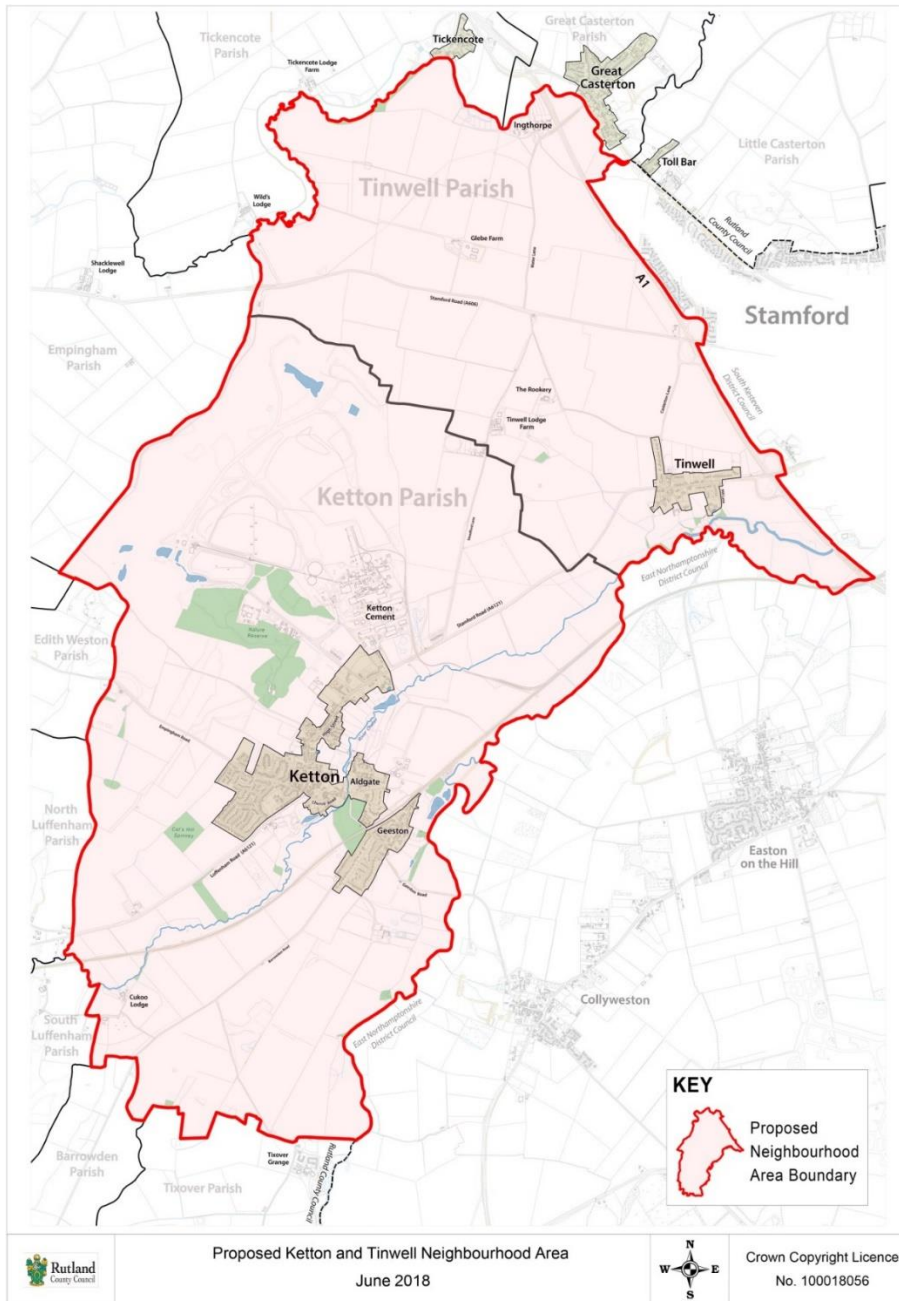
C. Fletcher

Clive Fletcher  
Principal Adviser, Historic Places  
[clive.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:clive.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

# KETTON AND TINWELL JOINT NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

## REGULATION 16 SUBMISSION

### MAP OF THE DESIGNATED PLAN AREA



This page is intentionally left blank

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### PERFORMANCE REPORT 2022-2023

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation**

|                                |   |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Strategic Aim:                 | All   |                                       |
| Key Decision: Yes              | Forward Plan Reference: FP/190822   |                                       |
| Exempt Information             | No  |                                       |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation |                                       |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Kevin Quinn, Head of Corporate Services   | 01572 758292<br>kquinn@rutland.gov.uk |
| Ward Councillors               | N/A   |                                       |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the contents of the first performance report and the progress and challenges in delivering the strategic aims within the new Corporate Strategy 2022-2027.

#### **1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To provide Cabinet with a report outlining progress year to date against the new Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 which was adopted in July 2022.

#### **2 BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

- 2.1 The performance and delivery dashboard (Appendix A) forms part of the Councils overarching performance management process designed to improve the quality of Council services by understanding progress and areas requiring action.
- 2.2 Performance reporting supports the Councils commitment to being open and transparent in the delivery of its services by providing detailed information on service delivery and performance.
- 2.3 Performance is reported to Cabinet three times per year which includes a mid and end of year report with the end of year report also presented to full Council. Reports

are published on the Councils website.

### **3 PERFORMANCE & DELIVERY DASHBOARD 2022-2023 – APPENDIX A**

3.1 The performance and delivery dashboard documents progress against each of the strategic priorities within the Corporate Strategy. In addition, customer service is now highlighted with a basket of performance indicators centred on customer satisfaction and timeliness of service delivery.

3.2 The dashboard incorporates the latest progress against the actions within the two-year delivery programme and provides the latest data available, as at the end of August, against the Councils key performance indicators.

#### 3.3 Progress against our targets

3.4 Data for the key performance indicators covers the period of 1st April 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022. Of the 137 indicators data is currently available for 126. For the 11 indicators where data is not available this is due to several reasons including data being reported in arrears, no previous data being available to report, the indicator is new and requires a baseline to be developed.

3.5 As it is early into the reporting year the volumes of data for many of the metrics is low which can have a disproportionate impact on percentages and subsequently the overall RAG status. Therefore, performance will become more representative as the data set increases in size during the year. To assist, narrative has been provided by exception and includes contextual information about current performance.

3.6 Overall performance against targets is positive with 81 (64%) of the 126 indicators on target with a further 9 (7%) within 5% of the target. Examples of good performance include:

- The condition of roads in the County.
- Quality of recycling.
- Life expectancy.
- The levels of children and young people, and in particular Care Leavers, who are in education, training or employment.
- Level of services moving online through MyAccount.
- High levels of satisfaction in Children and Adult services.

3.7 Performance is off target for 29% (36) of the indicators, example areas include:

- Our finances remain under pressure and our budget is not balanced.
- Housing supply remains below 5 years. This means the Council will more likely have to approve a planning application on sites the Council would not have chosen, which may have an impact on the community. As a result, we are now seeing an increase in planning applications for housing in the County.
- A high staff turnover and vacancy rate.
- Responding to customer complaints on time has reduced.
- Timescale pressures in services including benefit applications, Children's Services contacts, Adult Care reviews, Education Health and Care Plans and Health visits.
- We continue to see higher levels of residual waste.

- We have lower recycling rates.
- Our website needs to become more accessible.

### 3.8 Delivery Programme Progress

3.9 Progress against the delivery programme year to date is also positive with most actions moving forward as expected and within timescale. Many of the actions are longer term in nature and therefore progress will become more meaningful as projects move forward and we get closer to the anticipated delivery timescale.

3.10 At this stage there are some areas at risk which relate to the challenges facing the Council at this time, this includes:

3.10.1 Actions 2.4 and 2.5, contracting for new waste services, where economic and market conditions are presenting risks to procurement.

3.10.2 Action 3.7 the implementation of Adult Social Care reform, although not off target, remains an area of pressure due to unknown implications and on-going staffing challenges creating a capacity pressure.

### 3.11 Challenges

3.12 Where our performance and delivery actions are off target there is a clear understanding as to why and, where possible, actions are put in place by service managers to address this. However current performance can be linked to a range of factors which continue to present a challenge for the Council as a whole and for which the fixes are not straight forward:

3.12.1 The recruitment and retention of staff is a key risk with long term and recurring vacancies having a definitive impact on our performance indicators. This issue is reflected within the corporate risk register with risk levels increasing. Examples include struggles to recruit community care workers in Adult Social Care, practitioners in Children's Social Care, Special Educational Need and Disability (SEND) case officers and Benefits officers with performance for some key metrics reducing or remaining below target. This reduced capacity can limit strategic development as focus of managers shifts to day to day management of frontline services which, long term, creates a potential risk in terms of quality of service delivery and, subsequently, outcomes. To address this issue services are reviewing the approach taken to advertising vacancies, reassessing the requirements and skills for job roles and exploring what opportunities may exist to do things differently e.g. contracted provision.

3.12.2 The impact of a high vacancy rate is compounded by increases in workloads which are associated with:

- An increase in demand for services where there is little control e.g. increase in unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) and Special Educational Need and Disabilities (SEND) assessment requests.
- A raft of additional responsibilities placed on the Council, some of which are different to the norm. Examples include Homes for Ukraine, Household Support Fund and known reforms where the full impact and scale of change is yet to be fully understood but are and will have a significant impact on our resources e.g. adult social care reform, the independent review of children's social care, SEND Better

Value programme, Local Nature Recovery Strategy and biodiversity net gain requirements etc.

- The economic context is also creating additional work with inflationary pressures and other market considerations generating a need to review our options for service delivery e.g. the procurement of some services.

3.13 Whilst we have sought and received more financial resources to tackle these issues it has not proven easy to get the resources over the line and in place, particularly whilst we continue to experience vacancies in core staff. Consequently, whilst we set out to deliver a particular project or service the uncertainty in resource means we must be flexible in our approach. Pressures are such we may need to take short term actions such as delaying the delivery of projects, amending our target or action and or certain aspects not being delivered so that we can, in the first instance, assure we deliver the most critical services for our community.

### 3.14 Next Steps

3.15 The Council will continue to monitor performance and provide regular reports outlining progress against the commitments the Council has made within the new Corporate Strategy 2022-27. As part of our performance management approach managers of services utilise performance information to take action where there are areas of concern.

3.16 The Council will continue to deliver communications on progress against the Corporate Strategy including regular promotion and information sharing through various channels such as press releases, website updates and engagement activities etc.

## **4 CONSULTATION**

4.1 The foundations of the Corporate Strategy are based on the Future Rutland Vision - a shared document which has been coproduced with the community through an extensive engagement and formal consultation exercise.

4.2 The final Corporate Strategy was subject to a further two-week public engagement exercise in May 2022.

## **5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

5.1 Performance management is essential for transparency and is a critical tool for holding the Council to account by informing residents how we are performing against the commitments we have made.

## **6 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The performance dashboard provides information on the key financial metrics for the Council.

## **7 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

7.1 There are not considered to be any legal or governance issues associated with this report.



## **8 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed because there are no risks/issues to the rights and freedoms of natural persons within this report.

## **9 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has not been completed because no service, policy or organisational changes are being proposed.

## **10 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 There are no direct community safety implications arising from this report. The performance dashboard includes performance metrics pertaining to crime and road safety.

## **11 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

- 11.1 There are no direct health and wellbeing implications arising from this report. The dashboard documents progress made against the strategic aims for health.

## **12 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 12.1 The performance report forms part of the Councils performance management model designed to improve the quality of Council services.
- 12.2 Regular performance reporting plays a key role in keeping residents informed, providing accountability and helping to build trust.
- 12.3 The report highlights the good progress the Council has made this year and the key challenges for the Council. Those challenges are recognised and action is being taken to address and minimise impact but these challenges are likely to continue for the immediate future.
- 12.4 Therefore, for the above reasons, it is requested that Members note the recommendations as outlined.

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 13.1 There are no additional background papers to the report.

## **14 APPENDICES**

- 14.1 Appendix A – Performance and Delivery Dashboard 2022 - 2023.

**A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.**

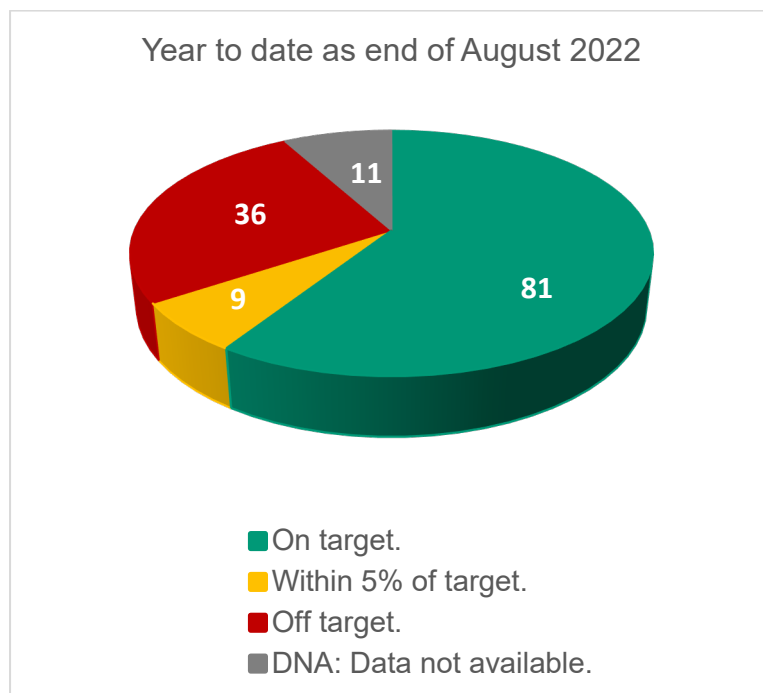
This page is intentionally left blank

## Summary – Chief Executive

We have set ourselves an ambitious but achievable set of actions to contribute to the priorities within the new corporate strategy and, despite both national and local challenges, the Council is continuing to progress a diverse range of initiatives and services which will contribute to the shared vision for the County.

In doing so we continue to consider how best we can deliver within our financial means and Cabinet and Council will be considering a paper on achieving financial sustainability in October. Whilst we grapple with balancing the books, we must also continue to deliver our services, but we do so with several challenges which we recognise and must adapt to.

Overall however our performance against our targets is good. Of the 126 indicators where data is available 64% (81) are currently on track with a further 7% (9) within 5% of the target we have set. At this early stage the relatively small volumes of data can have a disproportionate impact on percentages and subsequently the overall RAG status and so performance will become more representative as the data set increases in size during the year. It is important, therefore, to read the narrative that has been provided by exception as this provides contextual information about the current performance for an indicator.



Example highlights:

- The condition of roads in the County are good.
- The quality of recycling is high.

- Life expectancy is above average.
- We have high levels of children and young people, and in particular Care Leavers, who are in education, training or employment. Above national averages.
- We have more services moving online through MyAccount.
- We can see high levels of satisfaction in our Children and Adult services.

Performance is off target for 29% (36) of the indicators and key areas include:

- Our finances which remain under pressure and our budget is not balanced.
- Housing supply remains below 5 years. This means the Council will more likely have to approve a planning application on sites the Council would not have chosen, which may have an impact on the community. As a result, we are now seeing an increase in planning applications for housing in the County.
- A high staff turnover and vacancy rates.
- Our response to customer complaints on time has reduced.
- Timescale pressures in services including benefit applications, Children's Services contacts, Adult Care reviews, Education Health and Care Plans and Health visits.
- We continue to see higher levels of residual waste.
- We have lower recycling rates.
- Our website needs to become more accessible.

Commentary on how these areas are being tackled is included against each indicator, however we are seeing some consistent themes across all areas:

The recruitment and retention of staff is a key risk with long term and recurring vacancies, an issue which is reflected within the corporate risk register. We are beginning to see a clear impact on our targets and, in particular, the timeliness of service delivery in certain areas such as Childrens Social Care, Benefits and Adult Social Care. On top of managing this, through reprioritisation and reallocation of work, services are also reviewing our approach to advertising of vacancies, reassessing the requirements and skills of job roles and exploring what opportunities may exist to do things differently e.g. contracted provision. It is anticipated this will result in improved performance during the year.

Workloads are increasing as a result of higher demand such as additional unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) and Special Educational Need and Disabilities assessment requests. A raft of additional responsibilities is also placing pressure on capacity, for example, Homes for Ukraine, Household Support Fund and known reforms e.g. adult social care reform, the independent review of children's social care, SEND Better Value programme, Local Nature Recovery Strategy and biodiversity net gain requirements etc. The economic context is also creating

additional work with inflationary pressures and other market considerations generating a need to review our options e.g. the procurement of services such as Waste. Although at this stage the actions within the delivery programme are in a good place overall there are a few areas, such as adult social care reform, where we are monitoring progress closely as capacity pressures create risk.

Whilst we have sought and received more financial resources to tackle these issues it has not proven easy to get the resources over the line and in place, particularly whilst we continue to experience vacancies in core staff. Consequently, whilst we set out to deliver a particular project or service the uncertainty in resource means we must be flexible in our approach. Pressures are such we may need to take short term actions such as delaying the delivery of projects and or certain aspects not being delivered so that we can, in the first instance, assure we deliver the most critical services for our community.

However, these challenges provide us with an exciting opportunity for our Council to rethink what it is we deliver and reshape the way in which we deliver those services into the future. The new transformation programme is timely and will allow us to spend time considering this.

Mark Andrews

A handwritten signature in grey ink, appearing to be 'MA', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Chief Executive

## Performance Dashboard

The Council Performance Dashboard is made up of 137 key performance indicators (KPIs) set against our five priorities within our Corporate Strategy. Performance is also reported against three key areas - customer satisfaction, service timeliness and organisational health.

To view the performance indicators relating to each priority click on the links.

Performance is rated using a RAG status as follows:

- = Off target
- = Performance is below but within 5% of the target.
- = On Target
- = Data is not available.

For targets which are collected annually, or are longer term targets such as public health targets, the most recent available data is reported for performance purposes.

## A Special Place








### Summary

- The conditions of county roads remain good.
- We have seen an increase in visitors to the county.
- Business survival rates are above national average.
- Housing supply remains below target which will be addressed through a new Local Plan.

| Commitment              | Ref | Directorate | Indicator                                      | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position as of Aug 22 | RAG | Performance Commentary   |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|--|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Sustainable Development | 1.1 | Places      | Net homes-built meeting assessed housing need. | Quarterly | 160           | 21                    | ●   | This figure reflects the current housing supply and state of new housing market following the impact of covid which reduced building rates.  |
| Sustainable Development | 1.2 | Places      | 5 year housing supply.                         | Quarterly | 5 years       | 4.1                   | ●   | Position reflects the housing supply following the withdrawal of the Local Plan, however this has improved since the end of last financial year. In terms of housing supply there are a number of actions being taken:<br>1.Cabinet approval to an Interim Position Statement on housing development to guide decision making;<br>2.Decisions made to approve applications for housing development;<br>3.Measures to speed up the completion of legal agreements so that planning decision notices can be issued and sites assessed to contribute to the five year supply;<br>4.Ongoing work on agreements for the use of S106 commuted sums to be bring forward affordable housing. |
| Inclusive Growth        | 1.3 | Places      | Number of new business births in Rutland.      | Annual    | 350           | 205                   | ●   | Figure provided is the total number of new business births in Rutland during 2020 as provided by ONS. Target to maintain this level.   |

|                  |      |                     |  |           |                                  |              |   |  |
|------------------|------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| Inclusive Growth | 1.4  | Places              | Percentage of new businesses which remain in business after 1 year.  | Annual    | Achieve regional average (90.4%) | <b>0.927</b> | ● | Data based on latest ONS figures for survival rates in 2019.   |
| Inclusive Growth | 1.5  | People<br>Childrens | The number of adult learners on subsidised programmes/ courses.  | Quarterly | >257                             | <b>330</b>   | ● |  |
| Inclusive Growth | 1.6  | Places              | Shortfall between weekly full-time median wage earned by Rutland residents and median wage of jobs in Rutland. | Annual    | < £112                           | <b>£112</b>  | ● |  |
| Inclusive Growth | 1.7  | Places              | Housing Affordability Index.   | Annual    | 11                               | <b>DNA</b>   | ○ | Data yet to be updated, this occurs annually.  |
| Highways Assets  | 1.8  | Places              | Maintain percentage of principal roads (A Roads) where maintenance should be considered.                       | Annual    | 3%                               | <b>3%</b>    | ● | Performance based on last known figure. Annual data collection takes place around July, results are processed and reported in September/October.           |
| Highways Assets  | 1.9  | Places              | Maintain percentage non-principal classified roads (B&C) where maintenance should be considered.               | Annual    | 5%                               | <b>5%</b>    | ● | Annual data collection takes place around July, results are processed and reported in September/October.   |
| Highways Assets  | 1.10 | Places              | Highways - Percentage of H1&2 footways (primary and secondary walking routes) graded 1-3.                      | Annual    | Baseline year                    | <b>93.6%</b> | ● | Result shown from the latest condition data which has been collected over the last 2 years. This will provide the baseline for future performance reports. |



|                    |      |        |  |           |               |                |   |  |
|--------------------|------|--------|--|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|--|
| Highways Assets    | 1.11 | Places | Percentage of A roads in good condition.           | Annual    | 74%           | <b>74%</b>     |    | Performance based on last known figure. Annual data collection takes place around July, results are processed and reported in September/October.   |
| Highways Assets    | 1.12 | Places | Percentage of B roads in good condition.           | Annual    | 72%           | <b>72%</b>     |    | Performance based on last known figure. Annual data collection takes place around July, results are processed and reported in September/October.   |
| Highways Assets    | 1.13 | Places | Percentage of C roads in good condition.           | Annual    | 72%           | <b>72%</b>     |    | Performance based on last known figure. Annual data collection takes place around July, results are processed and reported in September/October.   |
| Heritage & Culture | 1.14 | Places | Number of volunteers supporting cultural services. | Monthly   | 45            | <b>44</b>      |    |  |
| Heritage & Culture | 1.15 | Places | Number of visitors to the County (steam survey).   | Annual    | 900,000       | <b>1320000</b> |    |  |
| Heritage & Culture | 1.16 | Places | Number of active library users.                    | Monthly   | 4800          | <b>5042</b>    |    |  |
| Towns and Villages | 1.17 | Places | Number of fly tipping incidents.                   | Quarterly | 200           | <b>90</b>      |   | Volumes are not linear with peaks at different times of the year, current performance maintained through the year would mean we are over target. This will be monitored closely by the service and relevant actions and awareness raising undertaken where required. |
| Towns and Villages | 1.18 | Places | Street cleansing quality measure.                  | Annual    | Baseline year | <b>DNA</b>     |  | New measure, yet to be implemented.  |







## Sustainable Lives

### Summary

- The Quality of recycling is good with low contamination rates.
- Domestic waste levels are off target much of which has been impacted by the pandemic.
- Number of bus passengers has decreased due to the reduced number of services.

442

| Commitment      | Ref | Directorate | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position as of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary  |
|-----------------|-----|-------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Net Zero Carbon | 2.1 | Places      | Council carbon footprint.                         | Annual    | Baseline year | <b>DNA</b>                 | ○   | New measure, baseline to be progressed this year.   |
| Minimise Waste  | 2.2 | Places      | Volume of residual waste per household (Tonnage). | Quarterly | 505kg         | <b>505kg</b>               | ●   | Q1 data is not yet available with data shown position as of March. Unverified data is showing that this figure remains high and this is in line with national trends with domestic waste increasing since the pandemic with more people working from home.  |
| Minimise Waste  | 2.3 | Places      | Percentage of waste sent for recycling            | Quarterly | 57.8%         | <b>57.8%</b>               | ●   | Q1 data is due to be verified by Defra by the end of September so is not yet available for reporting with data showing March position. However indications show that green waste has reduced significantly during the dry summer months. There has also been higher levels of residual waste due to an additional calendar week in June . This also coincided with the extended bank holiday weekend and Jubilee celebrations. Both of these figures will contribute to an anticipated lower than target recycling rate (which is being experienced by a number of other local authorities at this time). |







|                        |     |        |  |           |                         |       |   |  |
|------------------------|-----|--------|--|-----------|-------------------------|-------|---|--|
| Minimise Waste         | 2.4 | Places | Percentage of quality of recycling collected.                                | Quarterly | 90%                     | 88%   |  | Contamination levels are at 12% for Q1. Q2 data is not yet available but no significant variations are predicted and quality is likely to remain around 88%. |
| Greener Communities    | 2.5 | Places | Biodiversity increase  | Annual    | Baseline year           | DNA   |  | We await guidance from Government on Biodiversity Net Gain. Indicators will be established as this area develops.  |
| Greener Communities    | 2.6 | Places | Bio diversity net gain thorough the planning process.                        | Annual    | Baseline year           | DNA   |  | We await guidance from Government on Biodiversity Net Gain. Indicators will be established as this area develops.  |
| Connected Communities  | 2.7 | Places | Proportion of adults who do any walking or cycling (national travel survey). | Annual    | Maintain above national | DNA   |  | Annual survey  |
| Connected Communities  | 2.8 | Places | Number of passengers using bus services.                                     | Monthly   | 136,188                 | 41022 |  | Numbers of users are below target due to a reduced number of services which are now in place as a result of reductions in viability of routes for providers. |
| Digital Infrastructure | 2.9 | Places | Increase in full fibre network coverage.                                     | Annual    | 96%                     | 96.2% |  |  |

## Healthy & Well


### Summary

- 12 of 14 KPIs where data is available on target ,many above the national average.
- High levels of people are physically active in the County.
- Life expectancy is above average.
- Action required to increase immunisations for children in care.

| Commitment         | Ref | Directorate   | Indicator  | Frequency | Year 1 target                                 | Position as of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary  |
|--------------------|-----|---------------|--|-----------|---|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Healthy Lifestyles | 3.1 | Public Health | Percentage of Children in care up to date with immunisations.  | Annual    | Achieve national average (86%)                | 62%                        | ●   | No new data, data is from 2021. Further work to review the children who have not been vaccinated and how PCN may be able to support.          |
| Healthy Lifestyles | 3.2 | Public Health | Breast feeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks.  | Annual    | Better than national (47.6%)                  | DNA                        | ○   | Value cannot be calculated due to low numbers. Work underway to commission a new 0-11 public health service by September 22.                  |
| Healthy Lifestyles | 3.3 | Public Health | Percentage of 5 year olds who display visual tooth decay.  | Annual    | Achieve national average (23.4%)              | 25%                        | ●   | Data is from 2019/20. Work underway to commission a new 0-11 public health service by September 22.   |
| Healthy Lifestyles | 3.4 | Public Health | School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception | Annual    | Maintain better than national average (71.8%) | 78%                        | ●   | Data is from 2018/19. Work underway to commission a new 0-11 public health service by September 22. Work also ongoing to develop Family hubs. |

|                         |      |               |   |              |                                   |     |   |   |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Healthy Lifestyles      | 3.5  | Public Health | School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1                              | Annual       | Maintain national average (81.8%) | 85% |    | Data is from 2018/19. Work underway to commission a new 0-11 public health service by September 22. Work also ongoing to develop Family hubs.   |
| Healthy Lifestyles      | 3.6  | Public Health | School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception | Annual       | Maintain national average (82.2%) | 85% |    | Data is from 2018/19. Work underway to commission a new 0-11 public health service by September 22. Work also ongoing to develop Family hubs.   |
| Healthy Lifestyles      | 3.7  | People Adults | Numbers of GP social prescribing.   | Quarterly    | 673                               | 150 |    | Although lower than expected use of the GP Aristotle tool will help identify more people who would benefit from prevention services. This work will increase the number of people accessing social prescribing services and help to achieve this target. We are currently recruiting for the neighbourhood MDT facilitator and this post will focus on identifying those residents likely to benefit from prevention interventions. |
| Healthy Lifestyles      | 3.8  | Places        | Percentage of adults who are active (150 mins week) (Active lives survey). (Annual)   | Annual       | 60%                               | 69% |  |   |
| Supporting Independence | 3.9  | People Adults | CQC adult social care judgement.  | As available | Good                              | DNA |  | Inspection will not occur in the next year.   |
| Supporting Independence | 3.10 | People Adults | Number of permanent admissions of older people (65+) to residential and nursing care homes  | Monthly      | 28                                | 13  |  |   |

|                                   |      |               |  |         |  |      |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|--|---------|--|------|---|---|
| Supporting Independence           | 3.11 | People Adults | Percentage of people discharged from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services who are still in their own home 91 days after discharge. | Monthly | 90%  | 92%  | ● | This compares favourably to the English average of 79%. |
| Supporting Independence           | 3.12 | People Adults | Percentage or repeat referrals from clients who had previously received an intervention.   | Monthly | 30%  | 28%  | ● |   |
| Supporting Independence           | 3.13 | People Adults | Percentage of unplanned reviews leading to a decrease in support.  | Monthly | 10%  | 2%   | ● |   |
| Joined up Care                    | 3.14 | Public Health | Number of Hospital admissions for falls.   | Monthly | Maintain better than national average (2023 per 100,000) | 1536 | ● |   |
| Health & Wellbeing Infrastructure | 3.15 | Public Health | Qualitative feedback on access to health services including across Rutland boundaries.   | Annual  | Establish baseline                                       | DNA  | ○ | Measures not yet identified.                            |
| Reducing Health Inequalities      | 3.16 | Public Health | Female Healthy life expectancy at birth.   | Annual  | Achieve national average (63.9)                          | 67   | ● |   |

|                              |      |               |  |        |  |    |   |  |
|------------------------------|------|---------------|--|--------|--|----|---|--|
| Reducing Health Inequalities | 3.17 | Public Health | Male healthy life expectancy at birth. | Annual | Maintain better than national average (63.1) | 75 |  |  |
|------------------------------|------|---------------|--|--------|--|----|---|--|

## A County for Everyone

### Summary






- Care leavers are accessing education, training and employment.
- We have less than 1% of children not in education, training or employment.
- Children get places at the schools they choose.
- Children looked after have permanency plans they need.
- Of those off target the majority are within childrens services - here the numbers are very small which has a disproportionate impact on the RAG rating. However performance has been impacted by staff vacancies. Action is in place to improve performance which is outlined within the commentary.


448





| Commitment          | Ref | Directorate      | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position as of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary  |
|---------------------|-----|------------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Inclusive Education | 4.1 | People Childrens | Number of new mainstream school special provision places.                                       | Quarterly | 10            | 10                         | ●   | All places secured at UCC this year. Transition planning in place for children starting in September.   |
| Inclusive Education | 4.2 | People Childrens | Sufficiency of primary school places (SCAP forecast % overall Rutland capacity to be filled).   | Annual    | 95-99%        | 84%                        | ●   | Submitted 2022 SCAP data - awaiting DfE sign-off. 84% capacity filled is similar to previous years. A falling birth rate means primary % capacity filled is forecast to drop from 2024 onwards. |
| Inclusive Education | 4.3 | People Childrens | Sufficiency of secondary school places (SCAP forecast % overall Rutland capacity to be filled). | Annual    | 95-99%        | 96.8%                      | ●   |   |
| Inclusive Education | 4.4 | People Childrens | Percentage of children NEET or education unknown.   | Monthly   | 3%            | 0.6%                       | ●   |   |
| Inclusive Education | 4.5 | People Childrens | Percentage of Rutland resident SEND cohort educated in county. (rolling average)                | Monthly   | 60%           | 58.5%                      | ●   | Data taken on June EHCP lists, including children EHE and EOTAS and attending any school within Rutland.  |



|                     |      |                  |   |        |      |       |   |   |
|---------------------|------|------------------|---|--------|------|-------|---|---|
| Inclusive Education | 4.6  | People Childrens | Percentage of children who were offered their first preference primary school on national offer day.                | Annual | 95%  | 95.5% | ● | Percentage unchanged as this is an annual cycle. Data as at national offer day - 19 April 2022.                         |
| Inclusive Education | 4.7  | People Childrens | Percentage of children who were offered a preferred primary school on national offer day (1st to 3rd preference).   | Annual | 97%  | 100%  | ● | Percentage unchanged as this is an annual cycle. Data as per national offer day - 19 April 2022.                        |
| Inclusive Education | 4.8  | People Childrens | Percentage of children who were offered their first preference secondary school on national offer day.              | Annual | 97%  | 97%   | ● | Percentage unchanged as this is an annual cycle. Data as per national offer day - 1 March 2022.                         |
| Inclusive Education | 4.9  | People Childrens | Percentage of children who were offered a preferred secondary school on national offer day (1st to 3rd preference). | Annual | 97%  | 99%   | ● | Percentage unchanged as this is an annual cycle. Data as per national offer day - 1 March 2022.                         |
| Inclusive Education | 4.10 | People Childrens | Educational attainment of school aged Children Looked After KS2 (annual)  | Annual | >66% | 66%   | ● | These are new performance indicators and data is not yet available. Performance is set against our outturn for 2021/22. |
| Inclusive Education | 4.11 | People Childrens | Educational attainment of school aged Children Looked After KS4 (Annual)  | Annual | >33% | 33%   | ● | These are new performance indicators and data is not yet available. Performance is set against our outturn for 2021/22. |

|                                       |      |                  |  |           |        |              |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------------|--|-----------|--------|--------------|---|--|
| Inclusive Education                   | 4.12 | People Childrens | Educational attainment of school aged Children SEND KS2  | Annual    | >29.4% | <b>29.4%</b> |    | These are new performance indicators and data is not yet available. Performance is set against our outturn for 2021/22.  |
| Inclusive Education                   | 4.13 | People Childrens | Educational attainment of school aged Children SEND support KS4  | Annual    | >40.7% | <b>40.7%</b> |    | These are new performance indicators and data is not yet available. Performance is set against our outturn for 2021/22.  |
| Inclusive Education                   | 4.14 | People Childrens | Educational attainment of school aged Children SEND EHCP KS4   | Annual    | >30.1% | <b>30.1%</b> |    | These are new performance indicators and data is not yet available. Performance is set against our outturn for 2021/22.  |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.15 | People Childrens | Percentage of practice reviews rated good or outstanding.  | Quarterly | 90%    | <b>67.0%</b> |    | Small numbers at this point in the year impacting on performance. This will become more meaningful as the data pool increases during the year.   |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.16 | People Childrens | Percentage of care leavers who are in education, employment, or training.  | Monthly   | 80%    | <b>84%</b>   |    | Performance significantly above English average of 52%.  |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.17 | People Childrens | Children Looked After who have an agreed permanency plan within 6 months of placement.                             | Monthly   | 80%    | <b>67.0%</b> |    | The volume of data for this indicator is low and therefore the data is not yet of sufficient volume to be meaningful. A more representative picture will develop as the year progresses. |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.18 | People Childrens | Percentage of children waiting less than 14 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family. | Monthly   | 20%    | <b>0.0%</b>  |  | The volume of data for this indicator is low and therefore the data is not yet of sufficient volume to be meaningful. A more representative picture will develop as the year progresses. |

|                                       |      |                  |  |         |     |       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------------|--|---------|-----|-------|---|---|
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.19 | People Childrens | Percentage of children starting to be looked after that are placed in internal placements (in house fostering) | Monthly | 75% | 41.0% |    | Performance in part due to the number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children we have who are placed in more culturally appropriate locations.   |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.20 | People Childrens | Percentage of care leavers in staying put/staying close arrangements   | Monthly | 40% | 11.0% |    | There is ongoing work around staying close and additional funding to look at how we can embed this more fully for a wider cohort of care leavers.   |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.21 | People Childrens | Percentage of families with needs met following early intervention support.                                    | Monthly | 70% | 38.0% |    | This figure includes cases where consent is withdrawn or cases stepped up to social care. Small numbers influencing overall percentages at this early stage. All cases are followed up to understand why and to ensure needs of family are met. |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.22 | People Childrens | Percentage of all children under 5 registered with the Children Centre   | Monthly | 90% | 70.0% |    | Data sharing with health remains a key issue impacting on performance. RCC are still awaiting action from NHS to allow consent for registration - this impacts on ability to register children under GDPR.                                      |
| Outcomes for Vulnerable Children & YP | 4.23 | People Childrens | Percentage of children registered with children centre where engagement is sustained.                          | Monthly | 65% | 53.0% |    | Impact of Covid, access to MOD sites, and changes to baseline figures has had an impact on performance.   |
| Supporting Adults at Risk             | 4.24 | People Adults    | Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life.                                  | Annual  | 85% | 86%   |  | Annual report, data for 2022 not yet available. Performance based on end of 21/22 data.   |
| Supporting Adults at Risk             | 4.25 | People Adults    | Percentage of service users who say those services make them feel safe and secure.                             | Annual  | 90% | 93%   |  | Annual report, data for 2022 not yet available. Performance based on end of 21/22 data.   |
| Housing & Homelessness                | 4.26 | Places           | Number of affordable homes.(cumulative)  | Monthly | 40  | 1     |  | Levels reflect current housing build rates which have been impacted by the Pandemic.  |





|                        |      |               |   |           |     |     |   |   |
|------------------------|------|---------------|---|-----------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Housing & Homelessness | 4.27 | Places        | Number of new homes which are affordable housing for rent. (cumulative)           | Monthly   | 12  | 0   |    | Levels reflect current housing build rates which have been impacted by the Pandemic.  |
| Housing & Homelessness | 4.28 | People Adults | Numbers of new housing approaches. (rolling total)                                | Monthly   | 224 | 115 |    | Increase in contacts is due to more residents of Rutland being at risk of homelessness. This area may decrease as the cost of living has a impact on households.  |
| Housing & Homelessness | 4.29 | People Adults | Numbers of rough sleepers. (rolling average)                                      | Monthly   | 1.0 | 0   |    |   |
| Housing & Homelessness | 4.30 | People Adults | Numbers in temporary accommodation. (rolling average)                             | Monthly   | 6   | 6   |    | This has increased slightly due to the increase in families and single applicants needing temporary accommodation due to a lack of social housing in Rutland. Also due to the increase in contacts as per indicator 4.28. |
| Safe & Inclusive       | 4.31 | Places        | Unitary Authority crime ranking (total recorded offences)                         | Annual    | 2nd | 3rd |    | Rutland has a crime rate of 44.12 offences per 1000 population. This compares to a national average of 99.95 offences per 1000 population. There has been no significant change in crime levels.                          |
| Safe & Inclusive       | 4.32 | Places        | Percentage of food businesses rated between 3-5 on the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme | Monthly   | 95% | 99% |   | 418 of 421 businesses are rated between 3-5.  |
| Safe & Inclusive       | 4.33 | Places        | Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.           | Quarterly | <23 | 4   |  |   |

## A Modern & Effective Council







### Summary


- MyAccount is helping move more services online.
- Financial reserves remain above target level.
- Payment of invoices, business and council tax collections are good.
- We have achieved PSN accreditation for secure IT infrastructure.
- Accessibility of our website requires improvement.
- Balanced budget and in year financial deficit remains a key area of pressure. Alongside ongoing saving commitments , longer term actions including Transformation Project, aim to provide future opportunities to improve this position.

453

| Commitment              | Ref | Directorate      | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target    | Position as of August 2022 | RAG   | Performance Commentary  |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------|---|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Financially Sustainable | 5.1 | Resources        | Balanced budget for the next 3 years (no propping up with general fund reserves). | Monthly   | Balanced         | No                         |    | Our total 3 year shortfall at budget setting was £8.2m which now stands at £12.5m and will likely widen further due inflation, contract costs etc.<br>Regular updates on this position will be given through finance reporting.                                   |
| Financially Sustainable | 5.2 | Resources        | Balanced budget in year - 2022-2023   | Monthly   | Balanced         | No                         |    | The budget for 2022/23 is using more reserves than originally envisaged at budget setting but less than expected at the outturn. The reason for this is that there are significant underspends e.g. staff vacancies, meaning the draw down from reserves is less. |
| Financially Sustainable | 5.3 | Resources        | Reserves above minimum target level of £3m.                                       | Monthly   | £3m              | <b>£11.850m</b>            |  | Based on P5 position. Other non ringfenced reserves stand at 4m.  |
| Financially Sustainable | 5.4 | People Childrens | High Needs Funding DSG deficit.   | Monthly   | Maintain Balance | <b>1.366m deficit</b>      |  | Current forecast is to be c£311k overspend against the allocation with SEND demand reflecting national trends. Service continues to implement measure to reduce demand through the SEND recovery plan and associated projects.                                    |

|                               |      |           |  |         |                     |                            |   |  |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|--|---------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Financially Sustainable       | 5.5  | Resources | Business Rates Collection rates (NNDR) (cumulative)      | Monthly | 95%                 | <b>51.3%</b>               | ● | Recovery action will commence from September onwards, we are expecting to see more arrears as the energy crisis deepens and businesses struggle to pay their bills.  |
| Financially Sustainable       | 5.6  | Resources | Percentage of Council Tax received (cumulative)          | Monthly | 95%                 | <b>49%</b>                 | ● | Recovery action will commence from September onwards, we are expecting to see more arrears as the energy crisis deepens and households struggle to pay their bills.  |
| Financially Sustainable       | 5.7  | Resources | Percentage of Sundry debts recovered (cumulative)        | Monthly | 90%                 | <b>91.6%</b>               | ● |  |
| Financially Sustainable       | 5.8  | Resources | % of invoices paid on time (30 calendar days of receipt) | Monthly | 95%                 | <b>96.2%</b>               | ● |  |
| Financially Sustainable       | 5.9  | Resources | Auditor approved accounts (annual)                       | Annual  | Approved by auditor | <b>Approved by auditor</b> | ● | Audit not expected to be complete on the 21/22 accounts until November.  |
| Best use of Resources         | 5.10 | Resources | Achieve PSN accreditation - operating a secure network.  | Annual  | Achieved            | <b>Achieved</b>            | ● |  |
| Best use of Resources         | 5.11 | Resources | Achieve cyber essential standard.                        | Annual  | Achieved            | <b>DNA</b>                 | ○ | We have not formally started the cyber essential standard application process which will commence Q3.  |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.12 | Resources | MyAccount registrations                                  | Monthly | 4800                | <b>6237</b>                | ● | Cumulative figures since MyAccount go live. Good uptake seen in the summer months with 500 new subscribers a month.  |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.13 | Resources | MyAccount transactions.                                  | Monthly | 1826                | <b>549</b>                 | ● | More promotion work is planned around ensuring that residents that are registered are actively using MyAccount. MyAccount can be used without a transaction which may explain the difference between registrations and transactions. |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.14 | Resources | CST telephone calls average per month                    | Monthly | <3,335              | <b>3211</b>                | ● |  |

|                               |      |           |   |           |               |       |   |   |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------|---|-----------|---------------|-------|---|---|
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.15 | Resources | Number of top 10 services available online.                     | Monthly   | 7             | 5     |    | Based on an internal definition of services that are online and the remaining services. Plans are in place for delivery of new services for Q2 and this measure will increase during the year.  |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.16 | Resources | IT systems downtime of critical servers (quarter average)       | Quarterly | 4 per quarter | 2     |    | Downtime due to failure of VPN for staff access and delivery of idox system to end users and residents.   |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.17 | Resources | Number of data breaches referred to ICO.                        | Monthly   | <5            | 1     |    | Failure to redact personal information. No further action by the ICO is necessary on this occasion due to actions taken by RCC to correct.  |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.18 | Resources | Numbers registered to the Council newsletter.                   | Monthly   | 4830          | 4577  |    | Additional coms promoting this and new ways of keeping up to date with RCC activity planned for later in the year following recruitment of vacancies within the communications service.   |
| Customer Experience & Digital | 5.19 | Resources | Website Accessibility Rating                                    | Annual    | 85%           | 71.0% |    | This is based on an external site assessment carried out by Silktime. We have made a number of improvements to the existing website to achieve this score. We are now moving to a new web platform and are currently reviewing potential assessment models for the new website - data will not be available for this until 2023 after the new website has launched. |
| Good Governance               | 5.20 | Resources | Percentage of agendas published 5 working days before meetings. | Monthly   | 100%          | 100%  |  | The team continues to work to a high standard and within statutory deadlines whilst balancing a number of officer approvals and other factors such as production of accessible documents.   |

|                      |      |           |   |           |     |            |   |  |
|----------------------|------|-----------|---|-----------|-----|------------|---|--|
| Community Engagement | 5.21 | Resources | Percentage of major council projects completing coms and engagement strategy toolkit. | Quarterly | 80% | <b>66%</b> |  | The new toolkit has been designed existing coms plans updated for key projects (Local Plan, Waste Services, Leisure Services, Highways Services, Website, ASC reforms). All major projects scheduled, including new projects, to have a plan in place during the year. |
|----------------------|------|-----------|---|-----------|-----|------------|---|--|







## Customer Satisfaction

### Summary

- High levels of positive feedback from those receiving support in both children's and adult services.
- Satisfaction in our highways and local rights of way is above national average.
- Customers are satisfied with our bus service standards.
- The number of complaints escalating to stage 2 is higher however this is skewed by very low numbers.

| Commitment            | Ref | Directorate | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position as of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary  |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|---|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|-----|---|
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.1 | Resources   | MyAccount satisfaction rates.                                 | Annual    | Baseline year | 65%                        | ●   | Baseline collated. Score based on a survey of MyAccount users - now sets the benchmark for future comparison.   |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.2 | Resources   | Customer services satisfaction rates.                         | Annual    | Baseline year | 76%                        | ●   | Baseline collated. Score based on a survey of residents that have called CST or sent an email - sets the benchmark for future comparison.   |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.3 | All         | Customer complaints (all services ).                          | Monthly   | <65           | 27                         | ●   |   |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.4 | All         | Percentage of customer complaints escalating to stage 2.      | Monthly   | 25%           | 15%                        | ●   | The overall number of complaints remains low, therefore the small number escalating to stage 2 is skewed as a percentage figure. This will become more representative as the year progresses. |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.5 | All         | Customer compliments (all services ).                         | Monthly   | >116          | 55                         | ●   |   |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.6 | Places      | Percentage of customers satisfied with bus service standards. | Annual    | 85%           | 92%                        | ●   | Results of June 2022 on-board passenger satisfaction survey   |

|                       |      |                  |   |           |                      |     |  |  |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|---|-----------|----------------------|-----|--|--|
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.7  | Places           | Percentage of customers satisfied with Highways and local rights of way network - NHT satisfaction remains above national average | Annual    | Above national (51%) | 55% |   | Annual survey and data for 2022 not yet available. Performance is based on 2021/22 survey data.  |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.8  | People Adults    | Overall satisfaction of people who use adult services with their care and support. (ASC personalisation surveys)                  | Monthly   | 90%                  | 86% |   | 18 out of 21 surveys marked with positive feedback. The 3 surveys which scored lower are sent back to managers, as part of our Quality Assurance process. This will enable us to learn from any feedback we receive. |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.9  | People Adults    | Percentage of safeguarding customers who felt that their needs were fully or partially met  | Annual    | 90%                  | 91% |   | Annual survey not yet reported. Data shown is based on performance during 2021/22.   |
| Customer Satisfaction | 6.10 | People Childrens | Percentage reporting the support provided was helpful (Childrens services family survey)  | Quarterly | 80%                  | 88% |  |  |





## Customer Timelines






### Summary


- We are ensuring we see children who are looked after.
- We are triaging electively home educated children.
- Roads with major highway defects are being repaired in time.
- Processing of benefit applications are under pressure due to staff vacancies.
- Vacancies in childrens and adult social care is hindering response times.
- Health visits remain off target but are improving.
- Responses to customer complaints on time has reduced.





459



| Commitment         | Ref | Directorate | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position end of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary  |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|---|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----|---|
| Service Timeliness | 7.1 | Places      | Highways - Percentage of Category 1 defects repaired in 7 working days                      | Quarterly | 97.5%         | <b>100%</b>                 | ●   |   |
| Service Timeliness | 7.2 | Places      | Percentage of planned highway maintenance (tickets) completed on time and to specification. | Quarterly | 98.8%         | <b>96%</b>                  | ●   | Data based on 2021/22 end of year. Planned works (3 & 6 month tickets ) will have been issued after April 1st so failure is not possible in Q1 as have not yet reached their target completion dates – Failures will be reported from Q2 onwards. |
| Service Timeliness | 7.3 | Places      | Land charges request processing times (average).  | Quarterly | <8 days       | <b>2.77</b>                 | ●   | Maintaining high performance whilst continuing to work on Land Registry Transfer. Demand in the service will fluctuate at different times of the year.  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.4 | Places      | Processing of major planning applications within timescales (13 weeks or agreed EOT)        | Quarterly | 60%           | <b>66.6%</b>                | ●   |   |

|                    |     |        |   |           |     |            |   |  |
|--------------------|-----|--------|---|-----------|-----|------------|---|--|
| Service Timeliness | 7.5 | Places | Processing of minor planning applications within timescales (8 weeks or agreed EOT) | Quarterly | 65% | <b>97%</b> |  |  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.6 | Places | Processing of other planning applications within timescales (8 weeks or agreed EOT) | Quarterly | 80% | <b>98%</b> |  |  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.7 | Places | % of non-frequent bus services running on time                                      | Monthly   | 90% | <b>91%</b> |  |  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.8 | Places | Number of missed bins per 100k collections  | Monthly   | 60  | <b>89</b>  |  | This is an average for the period based on the cumulative figures. Although still high, these figures are continuing on a downwards trend. Performance has been impacted by ongoing national issues with operative recruitment and retention and high levels of staff turnover. Operatives who are still learning the rounds are more likely to miss bins. We continue to monitor the data to identify and address any issues with particular properties or crews. Our contractor, Biffa, continues to use every avenue open to them to try to recruit staff and to implements ongoing training and monitoring of existing staff to improve performance. |

|                    |      |           |   |         |         |      |   |  |
|--------------------|------|-----------|---|---------|---------|------|---|--|
| Service Timeliness | 7.9  | Resources | Revs and bens - time (days) taken to process new benefit claims   | Monthly | 30 days | 43.6 |    | There is a vacant post in the team that is causing backlogs of work and is impacting on processing times. Recruitment will commence shortly and we aim to fill the vacancy by December |
| Service Timeliness | 7.10 | Resources | Revs and Bens Time (days) taken to process change of circumstances  | Monthly | 15 days | 22.7 |    | There is a vacant post in the team that is causing backlogs of work and is impacting on processing times. Recruitment will commence shortly and we aim to fill the vacancy by December |
| Service Timeliness | 7.11 | Resources | Revs and Bens Time taken to assess services users charges for home care etc. first contact (in development) | Monthly | 10 days | 10.2 |    | There is a vacant post in the team that is causing backlogs of work and is impacting on processing times. Recruitment will commence shortly and we aim to fill the vacancy by December |
| Service Timeliness | 7.12 | Resources | Customer complaints responded to within timescales (rolling total)  | Monthly | 95%     | 81%  |    | 22 of 27 complaints responded to on time. This is below expected standard and the relevant service areas are reminded of timescales. This will continue to be monitored for patterns.  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.13 | Resources | Percentage of statutory information returns completed in timescale (rolling total)                          | Monthly | 90%     | 100% |  | 12/12 statutory returns completed in timescales year to date.23 required in year.  |

|                    |      |                  |  |         |     |             |   |   |
|--------------------|------|------------------|--|---------|-----|-------------|---|---|
| Service Timeliness | 7.14 | People Childrens | Percentage of children's services contacts progressed within one working day.  | Monthly | 95% | <b>75%</b>  |    | Performance has been impacted negatively due to poor management oversight, this has now been rectified by the Head of Service and Service Manager meeting every week to address this. A new manager for this area starts in October and we expect performance to improve. |
| Service Timeliness | 7.15 | People Childrens | Percentage of children in need seen within statutory timescales                | Monthly | 90% | <b>69%</b>  |    | On-going staff sickness during this period has reduced resources in the service which has impacted on performance.  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.17 | People Childrens | Percentage of children looked after seen within statutory timescales.          | Monthly | 90% | <b>100%</b> |    |   |
| Service Timeliness | 7.18 | People Childrens | Percentage of Education Health & Care Assessment 6 week timescales. (Jan-Dec)  | Monthly | 90% | <b>96%</b>  |    |   |
| Service Timeliness | 7.19 | People Childrens | Percentage of Education Health & Care Assessment 20 week timescales. (Jan-Dec) | Monthly | 90% | <b>36%</b>  |  | Performance has been impacted by Covid-19 and school closures and increases in demand. The service is still playing catch up however is anticipated performance will improve over time.   |
| Service Timeliness | 7.20 | People Childrens | % of Annual Reviews completed for EHCPs in timescale.                          | Annual  | 90% | <b>98%</b>  |  |   |

|                    |      |                  |  |           |        |            |   |   |
|--------------------|------|------------------|--|-----------|--------|------------|---|---|
| Service Timeliness | 7.21 | People Childrens | Percentage of children receiving and Elective Home Education triage assessment within 8 weeks of registration. | Monthly   | 80%    | <b>91%</b> |    | Data based on new EHE registrations in Q1.  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.22 | Public Health    | Proportion of new birth visits completed within 14 days (financial year average)                               | Quarterly | >82.5% | <b>83%</b> |    | Current national performance 88% - performance is impacted by covid measures and recruitment challenges in the sector. This area will be a key focus of the new 0-11 healthy child programme. Latest figure show and improving picture which should be reflected in future data reports.                                  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.23 | Public Health    | Proportion of children r   | Quarterly | >37%   | <b>37%</b> |    | Current national performance 88% - performance is impacted by covid measures and recruitment challenges in the sector. This area will be a key focus of the new 0-11 healthy child programme.   |
| Service Timeliness | 7.24 | People Adults    | Percentage of Adult Social Care Care and support reviews completed in time.                                    | Monthly   | 80%    | <b>72%</b> |  | This is an internal prescribed target, not a statutory one. Service without a specialist MH worker due to difficulty in recruitment which has contributed to not meeting this timescale. We are currently exploring different commissioning possibilities to negate recruitment issues to ensure no delays on MH reviews. |

|                    |      |               |  |         |     |            |   |  |
|--------------------|------|---------------|--|---------|-----|------------|---|--|
| Service Timeliness | 7.25 | People Adults | Percentage of adult social care review for adults with LD completed annually             | Monthly | 80% | <b>86%</b> |  |  |
| Service Timeliness | 7.26 | People Adults | Percentage of adult safeguarding concerns completed or progressed within 2 working days. | Monthly | 80% | <b>77%</b> |  | 77% completed on time year to date. This is an internal target not a statutory one. To ensure an appropriate response to safeguarding alerts, information gathering with partners is key and can often take longer than 2 days to achieve. |



## Organisational Health

### Summary

- Staff turnover and vacancies remain an issue although we are seeing a reduction. This reflects a trend across the public sector. A baseline for staff satisfaction, which will give some further insight into our health, will take place in quarter 3 of this year





| Commitment            | Ref | Directorate | Indicator   | Frequency | Year 1 target | Position end of August 2022 | RAG | Performance Commentary   |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|---|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| Organisational Health | 8.1 | Resources   | Average sickness days lost per employee                           | Quarterly | <6.9          | <b>1.08</b>                 | ●   | Lowest sickness absence per quarter since Q1 2020. 40% of absent days were due to long term sickness.  |
| Organisational Health | 8.2 | Resources   | Staff turnover rate (excluding casuals)                           | Quarterly | <12.6%        | <b>3.7</b>                  | ●   | Remains higher than average for a quarter but has come down since Q4 of 2021-22. This reflects the trend in the sector.  |
| Organisational Health | 8.3 | Resources   | Staff Satisfaction (survey)                                       | Quarterly | Baseline      | <b>DNA</b>                  | ○   | Survey to take place in Q3 of this year.   |
| Organisational Health | 8.4 | Resources   | Current vacancy level as a percentage of the workforce (Snapshot) | Monthly   | 10.0%         | <b>11.5%</b>                | ●   | There are currently 53 positions vacant with levels remaining high. To improve the success of recruitment activity a range of approaches have been adopted including the use of recruitment videos, recruitment fairs and revision of advertising and use of social media. |

## **Delivery Programme**

The delivery programme covers the period 2022-24 and incorporates the key actions that the Council will take to achieve the commitments we have made against each of the five priorities within the corporate strategy.

To view the actions relating to each priority click on the links.

Performance for actions are rated using a RAG status as follows:

-  = Action complete and fully delivered.
-  = Action is on target within the timescale.
-  = There is a risk the action may not be delivered in timescale.
-  = The action is off target and unlikely to be delivered and/or delivered in timescale.

Where the rag is blank this means the action has not yet started.

## A Special Place

### Summary

There are 17 actions under a special place. At this stage all are progressing and no areas have been identified as at risk.

| Commitment              | Ref | Action   | Target Date | Directorate         | RAG         | Commentary   |
|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| Sustainable development | 1.1 | Develop the issues and options and engage the community in the development of the Local Plan.                  | Oct-22      | Places              | Green       | Currently out to consultation on issues and options which closes end of September.   |
| Sustainable development | 1.2 | Complete further consultation on a "Preferred Options" draft Local Plan.                                       | Jul-23      | Places              | Not started | No yet started   |
| Sustainable development | 1.3 | Develop an annual process to determine how we set priorities for expenditure of Community Infrastructure Levy. | Dec-22      | Places              | Green       | Report to Cabinet regarding the process early Autumn.  |
| Inclusive growth        | 1.4 | Implement a new Economic Development Strategy, supporting economic recovery and growth.                        | Mar-24      | Places              | Green       | Evidence base to underpin the strategy in development.   |
| Inclusive growth        | 1.5 | Tailor adult and community learning curriculum offer to meet local needs.                                      | Sep-22      | People<br>Childrens | Green       | Multiply programme within the levelling up bid submitted with a focus on literacy and numeracy programmes. This is in addition to ongoing Adult learning programme which are targeted and include additional support through pound plus. |
| Inclusive growth        | 1.6 | Provide support for adults experiencing social and/or economic disadvantage in their learning.                 | Sep-22      | People<br>Childrens | Green       | Multiply programme within the levelling up bid submitted with a focus on literacy and numeracy programmes. This is in addition to ongoing Adult learning programme which are targeted and include additional support through pound plus. |
| Inclusive growth        | 1.7 | Submit a levelling up proposal for Government approval.  | Jul-22      | Places              | Completed   | Submitted. Government extended the deadline to 2nd August.   |
| Inclusive growth        | 1.8 | Develop proposal for investment of UK prosperity fund.   | Aug-22      | Places              | Completed   | Submitted.   |

|                    |      |  |        |        |             |   |
|--------------------|------|--|--------|--------|-------------|---|
| Highways assets    | 1.9  | Implement Highways and Asset Management Strategy and capital programme, adopting a preventative approach to highways maintenance.  | Mar-23 | Places | Green       | Remain band 3 authority which reflects highest performing for highways asset management.                                |
| Highways assets    | 1.10 | Deliver highways maintenance programme and maintain public rights of way.  | Mar-23 | Places | Green       | DFT have confirmed three years of capital funding. Capital programme due at Council in March 23.                        |
| Highways assets    | 1.11 | Undertake improvements to fix my street process.   | Mar-23 | Places | Green       | Remains an area being monitored.  |
| Heritage & culture | 1.12 | Complete culture service review to manage heritage assets and future service delivery, including community led.                    | Mar-24 | Places | Not started | Not yet started.  |
| Heritage & culture | 1.13 | Submit and manage funding bids to sustain local heritage assets.   | Dec-22 | Places | Green       | Work underway to develop a bid with partners.   |
| Heritage & culture | 1.14 | Develop a brand position which celebrates the county and promotes Rutland as a key destination to visit.                           | Mar-23 | Places | Green       | Discover Rutland actively promoting the County. Visitor Economy a key element of the new economic development strategy. |
| Heritage & culture | 1.15 | Develop voluntary sector infrastructure through mapping and understanding of voluntary sector services.                            | Mar-23 | Places | Green       | Mapping of sector underway through Health & Wellbeing Partnership.  |
| Towns & villages   | 1.16 | Develop a service level agreement for parish and town councils which establishes clear accountability for public assets and space. | Mar-24 | Places | Not started | Not yet started.  |
| Towns & villages   | 1.17 | Develop an integrated public realm strategy for Oakham and Uppingham.  | Mar-24 | Places | Not started | Not yet started.  |

## Sustainable Lives

### Summary

Overall all actions are progressing. The one area where confidence is lower relates to action 2.4 procurement of a new waste contract which is progressing, however this is a complex project and timescales remain tight.

469

| Commitment          | Ref | Action   | Target Date | Directorate | RAG   | Commentary  |
|---------------------|-----|--|-------------|-------------|-------|---|
| Net zero carbon     | 2.1 | Work with the Carbon Trust to develop a carbon measure and baseline.                         | Mar-23      | Places      | Green | First draft baseline information expected during August.  |
| Net zero carbon     | 2.2 | Develop and implement a carbon reduction action plan for the Council.                        | Mar-24      | Places      |       | Not yet started.  |
| Net zero carbon     | 2.3 | Promote the Sustainable Warmth Project Fund to enable private sector to improve insulation.  | Mar-23      | Places      | Green | On-going, plan communication programme for winter period.   |
| Minimise waste      | 2.4 | Award a new contract for waste and street scene services.                                    | Aug-23      | Places      | Red   | Cabinet has approved procurement for the waste collection and disposal services. Economic and market conditions creating risk for the procurement. Report to be presented to Cabinet outlining options. |
| Minimise waste      | 2.5 | Develop a mobilisation plan for a new waste provider.  | Jul-23      | Places      | Red   | Linked to the procurement of waste services.  |
| Minimise waste      | 2.6 | Implement the new waste management and street cleansing strategy.                            | Mar-24      | Places      | Green | Progressing various aspects of the strategy in advance of new contract.   |
| Minimise waste      | 2.7 | Deliver a community engagement campaign to promote awareness and encourage behaviour change. | Feb-24      | Places      | Green | New communications resource will be allocated to support this programme.  |
| Greener communities | 2.8 | Encourage developers to increase biodiversity within new developments.                       | Mar-24      | Places      | Green | Picked up in pre application discussions. Defra has identified Leicestershire County Council as the regional lead although we still await further guidance on methodology.                              |

|                        |      |  |        |        |       |   |
|------------------------|------|--|--------|--------|-------|---|
| Greener communities    | 2.9  | Enable increases in biodiversity through grounds maintenance recontracting.                    | Dec-23 | Places | Green | Reprocurement of grounds maintenance and reflected in the specification.  |
| Greener communities    | 2.10 | Complete a water and green space infrastructure study.   | Oct-22 | Places | Green | Study near completion.  |
| Connected communities  | 2.11 | Review local transport plan.   | Dec-23 | Places | Green | LPT4 broadly confirms with government requirements and further work will be undertaken in 2023.   |
| Connected communities  | 2.12 | Devise an electric vehicle charging approach for the County.                                   | Jul-23 | Places | Green | Successful as part of a multi agency partnership bid for funding for electric charging points.  |
| Connected communities  | 2.13 | Undertake review of RCC vehicle fleet to establish how much can be moved to electric vehicles. | Jul-23 | Places | Green | This links to review Local Transport Plan.  |
| Connected communities  | 2.14 | Develop and deliver a local cycling and walking plan.  | Dec-23 | Places | Green | This links to review Local Transport Plan. We have been required to complete an assessment of leadership and capacity to support active travel but have been unsuccessful in accessing additional funds to support this area. |
| Digital infrastructure | 2.15 | Support the implementation of project Gigabit.   | Apr-23 | Places | Green | Government currently procuring provider.  |

## Healthy & Well

### Summary

There are 26 actions within this priority with only one action identified as a risk at this stage - action 3.7 relating to adult social care reform.

| Commitment              | Ref | Action   | Target Date | Directorate      | RAG       | Commentary   |
|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.1 | Implement the 0-10 children's public health service.   | Sep-22      | Public Health    | Green     | Procurement completed and a new provider begins September. Monitoring of the new contract will be ongoing.   |
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.2 | Implement 11+ public health offer.   | Sep-22      | Public Health    | Green     | Service moving in house to RCC from September 2022 and aligning with the work of the family hub. New posts have been advertised and successful offers made subject to the usual clearances.  |
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.3 | Explore opportunities for county-wide leisure provision in partnership with the Rutland Local Sports Alliance. | Mar-23      | Places           | Green     | Leisure stakeholder group established.   |
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.4 | Deliver annual Active Rutland programme.   | Mar-23      | Places           | Green     | In delivery.   |
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.5 | Review the Rutland Information Service to develop a prevention front door.                                     | Oct-23      | Public Health    | Green     | Reviewing scope and options regarding the RIS and wider digital prevention front door for Rutland. Options appraisal to be developed.  |
| Healthy lifestyles      | 3.6 | Deliver Holiday Activities and Food programme (HAF).   | Jul-23      | People Childrens | Completed | Delivered and now continues - programme working well however take up remains low.  |
| Supporting independence | 3.7 | Prepare for adult social care reform programme including cost of care (Care Account).                          | Oct-23      | People Adult SC  | Amber     | People Too commissioned to consult and advise on implementation. Difficult aspects to the reforms where there remains unknown e.g changes to IT systems which pose a risk to timescales. Resource allocation also remains an issue in light of continual service pressures. Uncertainty remains over budget allocation for the implementation of reforms which poses further risk. |

|                         |      |  |        |                 |           |  |
|-------------------------|------|--|--------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Supporting independence | 3.8  | Implement a programme to become CQC inspection ready for adult care.   | Apr-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Action plan in progress which will be revised to reflect recent CQC guidance. Various workstreams and staffing in place to progress preparation. This presents a cultural shift in adult social care as it will not be working as flexibly or creatively, rather tied to definitive framework. Currently the understanding is this will be data led which presents a further pressure on ASC to record and make available this data. |
| Supporting independence | 3.9  | Recommission assisted technology programme contract.   | Jan-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Procurement underway following cabinet approval.   |
| Supporting independence | 3.10 | Supporting the voluntary sector to increase their community connections.   | Oct-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Neighbourhood monthly meeting in place now comprising of 40 local voluntary and community groups. New social prescribing platform now live and facilitating referral to preventative services and assisting workloads on GP practices.   |
| Supporting independence | 3.11 | Support the roll out of a care at home self-help programme with GPs.   | Oct-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | WHZAN software pilot starting now in care homes and MiCare. Discussions with Primary Care Network to identify suitable patients for the pilot. RCC and PCN coordinators working together on population health management to identify proactive prevention .  |
| Supporting independence | 3.12 | Complete the end to end review of Adult Social Care and the 5 areas of focus – carers, digital, direct payments, prevention assessment and eligibility and complex care. | Mar-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Moving to business as usual with some work streams moving to CQC readiness for audit and approval.   |
| Supporting independence | 3.13 | Implement LLR Carers strategy.   | Jan-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Revised strategy proceeding to Cabinet.  |
| Joined up care          | 3.14 | Evolve the Health and Wellbeing board to be the 'Place' board for health, care and wellbeing integration for Rutland.  | Jul-22 | Public Health   | Completed | Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) adopted and delivery plan agreed by the board. Implementation has commenced and regular updates are provided to each HWB.   |



|                                   |      |   |        |                 |           |  |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|--------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Joined up care                    | 3.15 | Develop and roll out a new integrated neighbourhood multi-disciplinary team for the County, which includes social care staff, general practice staff, and community nurses. | Jul-22 | People Adult SC | Completed | Multiagency neighbourhood meeting meets monthly. Weekly MDT bringing professionals together. Matrix management model in place to facilitate model of working.  |
| Joined up care                    | 3.16 | Develop shared care record between adult social care and NHS to assist joint decision making on provision.  | Mar-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Social care expert on secondment to Leicestershire Health Informatics Service to progress with Integrated Care System. Adult social care teams being used as pilot.  |
| Joined up care                    | 3.17 | Support people in the last phase of their lives through advanced care planning.   | Jul-22 | People Adult SC | Green     | Business as usual - service working to get as many people as possible with advanced care plans.  |
| Joined up care                    | 3.18 | Deliver step up to great mental health project.   | Mar-23 | People Adult SC | Green     | Round one of grant funding to support the voluntary sector to increase support in the community has been completed. 1 application from Rutland, age UK, to extend the befriending service. Now starting round 2.   |
| Health & wellbeing infrastructure | 3.19 | Review options for bringing care and diagnostics closer to home and the functions of Rutland Memorial Hospital.   | Oct-23 | Public Health   | Green     | LLR ICB have presented their own Rutland healthcare plan at the Health and Wellbeing Board as part of the improving access to healthcare priorities of the JHWS. This includes a vision for Rutland Memorial Hospital which includes improving access to diagnostics services etc. |
| Health & wellbeing infrastructure | 3.20 | Explore plans for a Pool and Dry side Provision, or Pool Provision at a new site, to an initial design stage.   | Jul-22 | Places          | Completed | Completed.   |

|                                   |      |  |        |                 |             |   |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|--------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Health & wellbeing infrastructure | 3.21 | Prioritise Community Infrastructure Levy (CIF) funding for health infrastructure purposes.                                       | Oct-22 | Places          | Green       | Report to Cabinet regarding the process in November.  |
| Reducing health inequalities      | 3.22 | Support delivery of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy by implementing Rutland County Council actions.                      | Apr-23 | Public Health   | Green       | RCC and the Public Health team are leading a range of actions including development of a prevention front door, development of family hubs, recommissioning of 0-11, 11+ children's public health service, development of a health inequalities and end of life needs assessment etc. |
| Reducing health inequalities      | 3.23 | Complete a Health Inequalities and Needs assessment for the County, including an assessment of military and veteran populations. | Mar-23 | Public Health   | Green       | Due to be presented at the October Rutland Health and Wellbeing Board. A wider LLR needs assessment is also being completed on the military and veteran population.   |
| Reducing health inequalities      | 3.24 | Support implementation of LLR Health Inequalities Framework.   | Mar-23 | Public Health   | Green       | Rutland's Health Inequalities Needs Assessment will inform the key recommendations for the JHWS and implementation of the LLR Health Inequalities framework for Rutland.  |
| Reducing health inequalities      | 3.25 | Deliver transforming care services, aimed at prevention and reduction in admissions.   | Mar-23 | People Adult SC | Green       | Rise and Micare team working closely with the PCN to identify those patients who would benefit from diagnostic monitoring at home to identify early signs of deterioration. Access to early support in place to prevent a crisis or hospital admission.                               |
| Reducing health inequalities      | 3.26 | Undertake Health Impact Assessment of the Local Plan's policies and proposals at the "Preferred Options" stage in summer 2023.   | Jul-23 | Ingrid Hooley   | Not started | Not yet started.  |

**A County for Everyone**

Summary

Overall the vast majority of actions are progressing.

Two KPIs (4.21,4.23) which are amber are related to staffing resource and the ability to recruit or identify resource to progress. Actions are in place to address this.

475

| Commitment                                      | Ref | Action  | Target Date | Directorate      | RAG       | Commentary   |
|---|-----|---|-------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| Inclusive education                             | 4.1 | Deliver additional SEND school places at Uppingham Community College.   | Sep-22      | People Childrens | Completed | 10 places being filled in September.   |
| Inclusive education                             | 4.2 | Expand secondary school places to ensure local authority meets statutory duty to provide sufficient school places.          | Sep-23      | People Childrens | Green     | First phase complete with additional 30 places delivered in September. New building works start in September subject to planning permission. |
| Inclusive education                             | 4.3 | Reviewing childcare sufficiency and provide information to support the market to provide sufficient early education places. | Jun-23      | People Childrens | Completed | Completed, no sufficiency issues identified.   |
| Inclusive education                             | 4.4 | Recommission home to school transport services.   | Jul-23      | Places           | Green     | Annual commissioning nearly complete.  |
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.5 | Implement Children & Young People Plan.   | Mar-24      | People Childrens | Green     | Plan is in place - plan will be reviewed in Autumn to ensure alignment with joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.                             |
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.6 | Deliver Children’s Social Care development plan.  | Feb-23      | People Childrens | Green     | In place and actions remain on-going. Workforce stability remains a high priority.   |

|   |      |   |        |                  |             |   |
|---|------|---|--------|------------------|-------------|---|
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.7  | Implement Staying Close Staying Connected project to support the transition of Care Leavers.                                      | Jun-23 | People Childrens | Green       | Regional project which is on-going which we remain fully engaged with.  |
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.8  | Develop foster care placement sufficiency strategy.   | Apr-23 | People Childrens | Green       | Strategy has been completed, business case developed to support implementation.   |
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.9  | Implement Children's workforce development strategy.  | Apr-23 | People Childrens | Green       | Strategy not yet completed but will be delivered by April as planned.   |
| Outcomes for vulnerable children & young people | 4.10 | Deliver all age Family Hub providing access to support for vulnerable groups.   | Jan-24 | People Childrens | Green       | Programme manager and implementation plan in place. No risks at this stage.   |
| Supporting adults at risk                       | 4.11 | As part of the adult social care reform implement liberty protection safeguards and joint adult and children's working programme. | Mar-24 | People Adult SC  | Not started | Programme paused. Implementation date not yet confirmed. Programme will resume once confirmed.  |
| Supporting adults at risk                       | 4.12 | Deliver a professionally led duty safeguarding team.  | Jul-22 | People Adult SC  | Green       | Qualified social workers are in place to oversee the duty system. Further mitigation in place to support by utilising long term social workers to fill any shortcomings in the duty system if needed. |
| Supporting adults at risk                       | 4.13 | Deliver the Making Safeguarding Personal programme.   | Jul-22 | People Adult SC  | Green       | Business as usual, incorporated into training, practice and quality assurance processes.  |
| Supporting adults at risk                       | 4.14 | Deliver on multi-agency policy and procedures (MAPP) timescales for adult safeguarding.   | Jul-22 | People Adult SC  | Green       | Business as usual, incorporated into training, practice and quality assurance processes.  |
| Housing & the cost of living                    | 4.15 | Develop a bidding programme for commuted sums section 106.  | Jul-22 | Places           | Completed   | Approved and live.  |

|                              |      |   |        |                  |       |  |
|------------------------------|------|---|--------|------------------|-------|--|
| Housing & the cost of living | 4.16 | Refresh our Housing, Homelessness and rough sleeping strategy, include delivery of preventative services.   | Mar-23 | People Adult SC  | Green | Project board in place to look at overall Housing Options and Homeless Service - this will form part of any recommendations on strategy. |
| Housing & the cost of living | 4.17 | Revise Allocations Policy to reflect new legislation requirements including Armed Forces Act and Domestic Abuse Act.  | Mar-23 | People Adult SC  | Green | Drafted, awaiting next steps on approval.  |
| Housing & the cost of living | 4.18 | Deliver homeless prevention floating support contract.  | Sep-22 | People Adult SC  | Green | In place, recommssioned to P3  |
| Housing & the cost of living | 4.19 | Work in partnership early with developers to ensure new developments reflect local needs and are affordable.  | Mar-23 | Places           | Green | Explored through pre application discussions and secured through section 106 agreements.   |
| Housing & the cost of living | 4.20 | Implement a range of projects to minimise the cost of living impact, including the household support fund, crisis fund, discretionary fund and council tax support programme. | Sep-22 | Resources        | Green | All projects underway with delivery nearing end.   |
| Safe & inclusive             | 4.21 | Develop equality, diversity, and inclusion strategy.  | Jan-23 | People Childrens | Amber | At present resources are limited to develop the strategy. Business case for resources is being developed.                                |
| Safe & inclusive             | 4.22 | Implement Community Safety Strategy including a priority to improve road safety.  | Mar-23 | Places           | Green | Monitored by Safer Rutland Partnership and LLR Road Safety Partnership.  |
| Safe & inclusive             | 4.23 | Implement new domestic abuse strategy and delivery plan.  | Sep-23 | People Childrens | Green | Strategy completed and now have a domestic abuse lead officer in place to implement the delivery plan for the strategy.                  |

|                  |      |  |        |                   |             |  |
|------------------|------|--|--------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| Safe & inclusive | 4.24 | Implement new Changing Places projects providing improved public convenience provision for disabled residents and visitors at Uppingham and Rutland water. | Mar-24 | People Adult SC   | Not started | Projects not yet started, will begin in 2023/24 financial year.  |
| Safe & inclusive | 4.25 | Deliver our inspection and licensing regime to maintain public health, including food safety, licensing and infections disease.                            | Mar-23 | Places            | Green       | Ongoing programme.   |
| Safe & inclusive | 4.26 | Implement duties under the Armed Forces Act.   | Nov-22 | Karen Kibblewhite | Green       | Project board in place incorporating partner with action plan. All lead officers across the Council are engaged via the action plan. |

## A Modern & Effective Council

### Summary

There are 21 actions within this priority, 7 of which are rated as amber. Many of these are large scale pieces of work where there remains unknown or further information required.

479

| Commitment              | Ref | Action  | Target Date | Directorate         | RAG   | Commentary   |
|-------------------------|-----|---|-------------|---------------------|-------|--|
| Financially sustainable | 5.1 | Implement a plan for reducing reliance on Council reserves including transformation programme.  | Mar-23      | Resources           | Amber | Strategy to come to Cabinet in October.  |
| Financially sustainable | 5.2 | Develop a 10-year capital investment plan to guide future spending on infrastructure and facilities.  | Apr-23      | Places              | Green | Report about developer contributions to Cabinet in November. To be developed alongside developing the Local Plan infrastructure delivery plan.   |
| Financially sustainable | 5.3 | Implement special educational needs and or disabilities (SEND) Recovery Plan and deliver SEND better value programme to address million-pound high needs funding deficit. | Mar-24      | People<br>Childrens | Amber | Delivering Better Value Programme due to start in January 2023. Recovery plan in place, however pressure remains on high needs expenditure with demand remaining high.   |
| Best use of resources   | 5.4 | Complete asset review and asset strategy implementation.  | Mar-24      | Places              | Green | Report due to Cabinet in November with initial recommendations.  |
| Best use of resources   | 5.5 | Develop organisational Business Intelligence, introducing new corporate performance process and model.  | Mar-24      | Resources           | Amber | First phase of understanding current data position across the Council has been completed. Furtherwork required to understand the technical solution and associated cost to inform decision making and future direction of the project. |

|                               |      |  |        |                 |       |   |
|-------------------------------|------|--|--------|-----------------|-------|---|
| Best use of resources         | 5.6  | Refresh IT strategy, including cyber security.   | Mar-24 | Resources       | Green | Investment in cyber security continues following central government grant, expected fully spent february 2023. IT strategy not yet commenced and will reflect on the Transformation project outputs.  |
| Best use of resources         | 5.7  | Implement a leadership behaviours and health & wellbeing programme.  | Mar-23 | Resources       | Green | Leadership programme on target, commissioned an external programme. Health and wellbeing programme remains work in progress and being developed by our health and wellbeing group.  |
| Best use of resources         | 5.8  | Refresh of the Council workforce development strategy.   | Mar-23 | Resources       | Amber | This work is pending outcomes and timescales for the transformation programme.  |
| Customer experience & digital | 5.9  | Develop a digital strategy focused on customer experience and efficiency, including designing a digital roadmap for all RCC services which establishes investment and resource requirements. | Mar-24 | Resources       | Green | Early stages of this work which has begun in advance of the transformation programme. Currently pulling together a list of things which could be included within a digital road map which will be developed further by consulting with teams. This will be prioritised based on need and expenditure. |
| Customer experience & digital | 5.10 | Implement a new website and move more services online, including expansion of available services through MyAccount.  | Dec-22 | Resources       | Green | New platform in place and design finalised, content transfer to new site underway.  |
| Customer experience & digital | 5.11 | Implement a care account and self-service portal for assessments in adult social care.   | Oct-23 | People Adult SC | Amber | Reviewing options around self service systems. Capacity and resource remain a pressure to implement this aspect of the reforms. In house resource to work with People Too consults to progress various aspects.   |
| Customer experience & digital | 5.12 | Review and republicise our customer service and standards.   | Apr-23 | Resources       | Green | Reviewing customer standards of services across the Council for publication.  |
| Good governance               | 5.13 | Deliver a smooth and efficient election in May 23.   | May-23 | Resources       | Green | Separate project plan and issue log in place. Stakeholder meetings in place.  |



|                      |      |  |        |                     |           |   |
|----------------------|------|--|--------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| Good governance      | 5.14 | Develop a good induction programme for Councillors.  | Jun-23 | Resources           | Green     | One in place, changes being looked at for next year including updating the Councillor e-handbook.           |
| Good governance      | 5.15 | Continue review of the Council's constitution including financial and contract procedure rules.              | Jun-23 | Resources           | Green     | Work remains on-going.  |
| Good governance      | 5.16 | Implementation of scrutiny improvement plan.   | Jun-23 | Resources           | Green     | External training session delivered for Councillors. Improvement plan on the agenda for Scutiny in October. |
| Good governance      | 5.17 | Implement a members development programme.   | Jun-23 | Resources           | Green     | Linked to induction programme and regular bulletins to members on development opportunities.                |
| Community engagement | 5.18 | Develop a new communication and engagement strategy.   | Jul-22 | Resources           | Completed | Completed   |
| Community engagement | 5.19 | Review and refresh participation and engagement strategy for children and young people.                      | Apr-23 | People<br>Childrens | Green     | In progress.  |
| Community engagement | 5.20 | Deliver engagement through community consultations on key areas of development.                              | Mar-23 | Resources           | Green     | Under way, communication programmes in place for key projects including the Local Plan.                     |
| Community engagement | 5.21 | Deliver campaign work to increase community capacity e.g. community litter picks, community speed watch etc. | Mar-24 | Places              | Green     | Initiatives are ongoing annually, will link with Corporate Communications to deliver annual awareness.      |

This page is intentionally left blank

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### MID-YEAR REVENUE FINANCE REPORT 2022/23

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation**

|                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Strategic Aim:                 | All   |  |
| Key Decision: Yes              | Forward Plan Reference: FP/020922   |  |
| Exempt Information             | No  |  |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Councillor K Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation |  |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Saverio Della Rocca, Strategic Director for Resources (s.151 Officer)                                   | 01572 758159<br>sdrocca@rutland.gov.uk |
|                                | Andrew Merry, Head of Finance   | 01572 758152<br>amerry@rutland.gov.uk  |
| Ward Councillors               | Not Applicable  |  |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the revenue forecast at the end of August (para 3.3).
2. Notes the changes to the approved budget as per para 3.2 including budget adjustments for new Ring Fenced grants (Appendix A).
3. Notes that the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) gap for 23/24 is still estimated at £2.8m but further updates will be undertaken prior to budget setting to reflect the issues detailed in 4.1.
4. Approves the budget timetable for 22/23 as per para 8.3.

#### **1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To provide all Members with an update on the revenue budget position for 22/23. An update on the capital programme is included in a separate report 157/2022.

#### **2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

##### **2.1 Financial priorities**

2.1.1 The Council has two key financial objectives which are stated in its approved Corporate Strategy:

- The Council is committed to being financially sustainable. This means ensuring it can live “within its means”, only spending the funding it receives and balancing the budget in any given year without using General Fund reserves. This is the number one priority.
- The second key priority is to maintain reserves above the current recommended minimum limit of £3m as approved by Council.

2.1.2 The plan to achieve financial sustainability is discussed in report 158/2022. The short-term priority for the 22/23 budget is for the Council to minimise reliance on reserves to balance the budget whilst still achieving its corporate objectives. Whilst the Council’s original 22/23 budget assumed a reliance on non ring-fenced reserves of £155k, Officers highlighted pressures in the Outturn that meant use of reserves could reach £3.895m. The challenge for 22/23 was to minimise use of reserves which would give the Council more time to address its future financial gap.

## 2.2 Budget performance in 22/23

|   | Key questions   | Position | Comments and where you can find out more  |
|---|---|----------|---|
| 1 | Are we on track to achieve overall budget?                                    | Green    | Yes, under budget by £216k (see 3.3)  |
| 2 | How confident are we about forecasts?   | Amber    | Confident about most areas, a number of risks still exist and confidence level on high risk budgets is covered in Appendix C. |
| 3 | Are there budgets under pressure?   | Red      | Yes, Appendices B & C highlight a number of areas where the Council is seeing pressures.                                      |
| 4 | Have we committed all the additional funding requested in the outturn report? | Green    | No, only £3.507m has been drawn down from reserves rather than £5.917m at Outturn. See section 3.2 for further details.       |

## 2.3 Reducing reliance on Reserves

|                | Key questions                            | Position | Comments and where you can find out more  |
|----------------|--|----------|---|
| <b>OVERALL</b> |  |          |   |
| 1              | What is the gap and is it getting worse? | Amber    | Section 4.1 provides an update on the current position and the issue that need to be considered in the next formal update of the MTFP. It remains difficult |

|   | <b>Key questions</b>                                | <b>Position</b> | <b>Comments and where you can find out more</b>  |
|---|---|-----------------|--|
|   |   |                 | to determine whether the position will get “worse” without details of any funding settlement.                  |
| 2 | How confident are we about the size of the gap?     | Red             | Section 4.1 provides an update on the current position. Confidence is still low as significant uncertainty re. |
| 3 | Have we got a plan to close the gap?                | Amber           | A financial sustainability report will be presented in the October Cabinet meeting.                            |
| 4 | Have there been any changes to assumptions in MTFP? | Amber           | Section 4.1 provides an update on the current position but no formal updates of the MTFP have been undertaken. |

### **3 BUDGET PERFORMANCE IN 22/23**

#### **3.1 Overall position**

3.1.1 This reports sets out the latest financial position as at the end of Period 5 (August 2022). It includes:

- a) Update on how the budget has changed (3.2)
- b) A summary of the revenue budget forecast for 22/23 (3.3)
- c) Local Plan budget Position (3.4)
- d) The latest position on funding bids (3.5)

3.1.2 At a headline level at budget setting, the total reserve usage was expected to be £2.689m (of which £2.314m relates to business rates timing differences). This was increased at outturn to a potential £5.917m for a range of new pressures. Due to the new process outlined in the Outturn report (repeated in section 3.2.2) this has reduced the use of reserves to £3.507m. This, rather than performance against budget, is a key indicator of success for the current position.

#### **3.2 How the budget has changed**

3.2.1 The Council approved its budget in February 2022 and revised this as part of the Revenue and Capital Outturn Report (104/2022). Changes have been made following approvals by Cabinet, Council and proposed changes in this report which are listed in Appendix A.

3.2.2 As described previously, it was explained at Outturn that additional budget requests would be managed differently. Rather than increase individual budgets by the amounts proposed, the Director for Resources, working with Corporate Leadership Team, would:

- alert managers that budget is available to meet additional pressures;
- seek further information about spending plans and timing;

- work with managers to assess what underspends might be achieved e.g. staffing or what further pressures might emerge;
- subject to the above, release budget to individual areas as required.

3.2.3 Only £3.507m has been drawn down rather than the £5.917m approved (Appendix D gives details of how the use of reserves position has moved). This has been achieved for various reasons:

- Demand – although the Council is seeing additional demand in areas requested (social care, transport etc), the overall financial position (including underspends in other areas) has meant the majority has not been required. Point (iv) in Appendix A shows demand pressure drawn down of £110k rather than the original request of £820k.
- Staffing – although some of the staffing requests are being used, vacancy levels and therefore staff underspends (totalling £496k) across the Council has mitigated the need for more drawdown. This has resulted in only £186k of the additional request of £835k being applied.
- Contracts – at the time of writing the Outturn report the uplift to the waste contract had not been agreed. The final agreed uplift was 5.4% which due to the underspend on dry mixed recycling, coupled with the MTFP allowing for c3% inflation meant that the £216k additional drawdown is not required.
- Funding – The way in which some of the anticipated pressures have been funded has changed as new Government funding has become available. We have received Adult Social Care Reforms funding of £97k and funding for the Special Educational Needs programme “Delivering Better Value” of £45k.

3.2.4 Whilst the position is positive there are still several areas where we could see pressures materialise that may impact the amount of funding that will be drawn down for the remainder of the year, these include:

- Utilities – the Government has recently announced a support package through an energy price cap. There is little detail about the scheme at the time of writing so no adjustment has been made to forecasts.
- Demand – if we do see demand continuing to rise then more resource may have to be drip fed into the budget.
- Waste and Waste Infrastructure – the Council is preparing a report to undertake a high-level feasibility study into the options for provision of waste infrastructure facilities on Council land. The report will request funding for the development of a business case and cost model for investment in waste infrastructure (depot, waste transfer station and fleet).
- Asset Review – the Council is preparing a report to undertake further work on options for held assets. The options work will require funding.

3.2.5 Appendix A shows how the budgets have moved since outturn.

### 3.3 2022/23 Revenue forecast

3.3.1 The mid-year revenue position is that the Council is forecasting a deficit position of £0.961m compared to a budgeted deficit position of £1.176m, resulting in a underspend of £216k. The table below shows the forecast position at the end of August.

|                                  | <b>Original Budget</b> | <b>Total Revised Budget</b> | <b>Mid Year Forecast</b> | <b>Variance to Budget</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| People                           | 19,807                 | 19,935                      | 20,467                   | 533                       |
| Places                           | 14,701                 | 15,415                      | 15,500                   | 85                        |
| Resources                        | 7,667                  | 7,858                       | 7,693                    | (165)                     |
| Projects                         | 0                      | 217                         | 217                      | 0                         |
| Contribution to Overheads        | 0                      | 0                           | (162)                    | (162)                     |
| <b>Directorate Total</b>         | <b>42,175</b>          | <b>43,424</b>               | <b>43,715</b>            | <b>291</b>                |
| Pay Inflation                    | 674                    | 678                         | 678                      | 0                         |
| Social Care Contingency          | 429                    | 0                           | 0                        | 0                         |
| <b>Net Cost of Services</b>      | <b>43,277</b>          | <b>44,102</b>               | <b>44,393</b>            | <b>291</b>                |
| Appropriations                   | (2,478)                | (2,478)                     | (2,478)                  | 0                         |
| Revenue Contribution to Capital  | 0                      | 243                         | 243                      | 0                         |
| Capital Financing                | 1,647                  | 1,647                       | 1,648                    | 1                         |
| Interest Receivable              | (100)                  | (200)                       | (761)                    | (561)                     |
| <b>Net Operating Expenditure</b> | <b>42,346</b>          | <b>43,314</b>               | <b>43,045</b>            | <b>(269)</b>              |
| Financing                        | (39,656)               | (39,656)                    | (39,656)                 | 0                         |
| Transfers to / (From) Reserves   | (2,683)                | (2,482)                     | (2,428)                  | 54                        |
| <b>(Surplus) / Deficit</b>       | <b>7</b>               | <b>1,176</b>                | <b>961</b>               | <b>(216)</b>              |

3.3.2 The overall position of the Council shows that the Council is experiencing significant additional cost pressures (Appendices B and C give detail) but these pressures are offset by staffing vacancies (£496k), other underspends including better than expected returns on investments and top slicing some grants to offset against existing overheads (Appendix B).

3.3.3 Details of the functions over / underspending by more than £25k can be found in Appendix B. The Council has a number of high risk budgets, mainly around demand led areas, and performance against these budget can be found in Appendix C.

### 3.4 Local Plan

3.4.1 A new Local Plan was approved by Council (report 105/2021). A £1.545m reserve was created to resource the making of a new local Plan for the County, which included funding for the expected pressure of operating without a local plan. A

further £172.7k was added as part of the outturn report. The Local Plan budget is accounted for as a memorandum account and is not included within the table in 3.3.

3.4.2 The table below shows the latest position of the Local Plan budgets, which shows a pressure of £601k. No additional top up is requested as some of the figures are not known and there could be further fluctuation. The oversight of the budget is within the scope of the Local Plan working Group.

| Local Plan    | Budget         | 2021/22 Outturn | Forecast 2022/23 | Future Years Forecast | Total Forecast | Projected Overspend |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|               | £000           | £000            | £000             | £000                  | £000           | £000                |
| Local Plan    | (983)          | 12              | 411              | 678                   | 1,101          | 118                 |
| No Local Plan | (736)          | (26)            | 121              | 1,124                 | 1,219          | 483                 |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>(1,719)</b> | <b>(14)</b>     | <b>532</b>       | <b>1,802</b>          | <b>2,320</b>   | <b>601</b>          |

### 3.5 Funding Bids

3.5.1 The Council has recently submitted or will be submitting bids for external funding.

- i) **Levelling Up fund bid** – Cabinet approval was given in June to submit a joint application with Melton Borough Council for Levelling Up Funding. If successful, the Council may be asked to provide match funding for up to 20% of the award value. An announcement on the grant award is expected to be made in the Autumn statement.
- ii) **UK Share Prosperity Fund Allocation (UKSPF)** – the funding has been launched to support the Levelling Up agenda. All local authority areas in the UK have received a conditional allocation. Rutland’s allocation is £1m. A local investment plan was submitted on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022. A further update will be provided once confirmation has been received from government.
- iii) **The New Prosperity Fund** was announced by Government on 3rd September 2022. It complements the UKSPF and is a top-up to help address the extra needs and challenges facing rural areas. Rutland has a notional allocation of £400k. An investment plan needs to be developed and submitted by 30th November to release the funding.

## 4 REDUCING RELIANCE ON RESERVES

### 4.1 Overall position

4.1.1 The Outturn MTFP indicated that in 23/24 the reliance on reserves will be c£2.8m. The MTFP has not been updated since Outturn but will be updated before budget setting to reflect emerging issues:

- e) Investment Income – interest rates are increasing and the Council’s cash balances remain high so investment income is expected to increase until March 2024 (See Appendix B Reference 13).
- f) Adult Social Care Cap – the Government is consulting on funding allocations for 23/24 on the implementation of the Care Cap. Funding could be in the



region of £500k - £700k but the Council is still working on what the costs could be (modelling is underway) and will not know this before the end of the financial year.

- g) Fair Funding – the Council is doing a fair cost of care exercise. This will give us a view about the actual operating costs of homecare and residential care provider and what rate we may need to pay to sustain the market. Any new rate is expected to be much higher than the current rate. We are due to submit a provisional market sustainability plan in October. We will receive funding for 23/24 (our share of £600m) but we do not know if this will be sufficient. Consultants, Newton, believe the Government has underestimated the funding required nationally by c£10billion for the Fair Cost of Care and Adult Social Care Cap.
- h) Known pressures – there are some known pressures and some expected to materialise.
- Adult Social Care – As Appendix C (Reference 5) shows Council is currently overspending on Adult Social Care by £378k.
  - Children Social – We have seen two high cost placements present within this year that will cost c£500k for the foreseeable future (Appendix C Reference 7).
  - Commissioned Transport – As can be seen in Appendix C (Reference 3) the Council is already forecasting an overspend of £253k on commissioned transport. This is likely to continue as demand for SEN continues to rise.
- i) Pay – the pay settlement for 22/23 is still not settled. The deal on the table includes an uplift of c£1,950 per employee.
- j) National Insurance – the governments decision to reverse the ASC levy will save the council approx. £100k per annum
- k) Council tax base – the taxbase is reviewed in October. The taxbase multiplied by the council tax rate gives the potential tax yield. If the taxbase grows above expectations then there can be a positive yield.

## **5 CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 Formal consultation is not required for any decisions being sought in this report. Internal consultation has been undertaken with officers to assess the impact of the forecast on the budget in future years.

## **6 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 6.1 Cabinet are requested to note the current position and future outlook. There are no alternative options.

## **7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The report highlights the impact of the current forecast for 21/22 on the MTFP. The under spend is positive and will help subsidise future deficits giving the

Council more time to right size the budget. For 22/23 onwards revised MTFP assumptions and the impact of savings work mean the gap is estimated at c£1.8m.

## **8 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

8.1 Where Directors wish to increase a functional budget by over £100k or they anticipate that the overall Directorate budget is likely to be overspent (there is no de-minimis level) they must seek approval in advance from Cabinet or Council for a virement to cover any increase.

8.2 There are functions within the People and Places Directorates that fall into this category, but no specific request has been made because overspends can be contained within the overall budget.

8.3 In accordance with the Constitution, Cabinet is required to publish a budget timeline for 23/24. The budget timetable is as follows:

- December - settlement expected to be received from Government (date unknown)
- January Cabinet - draft budget approved by Cabinet
- January - February - consultation (no less than three weeks) including special budget scrutiny panels
- February Cabinet - Cabinet approve final budget to Council
- February Council - Council approved final budget and Council tax

## **9 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

9.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has not been completed as this report does not impact on Council policies and procedures.

## **10 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 There are no community safety implications.

## **11 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications.

## **12 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

12.1 The report updates Cabinet and all members of the forecast financial position for 22/23 which is positive as the Council is not intending to draw down all of the additional budget approved at Outturn.

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

13.1 None

## **14 APPENDICES**

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| Appendix A | Approved Budget Changes        |
| Appendix B | Variances Over/underspent £25k |
| Appendix C | High Risk Budgets              |
| Appendix D | Movement in Reserves           |
| Appendix E | MTFP                           |

A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577

## Appendix A. Approved Budget 22/23 changes

This Appendix shows budget changes since Outturn.

| Description   | Net Cost of Services |                | Capital Financing | Funding         | Transfer to/(from) Reserves | Spend on Capital | (Surplus)/ Deficit |
|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|   | £000                 |                | £000              | £000            | £000                        | £000             | £000               |
| <b>Approved Budget (09/2022)</b>                    | <b>43,276</b>        |                | <b>(931)</b>      | <b>(39,656)</b> | <b>(2,683)</b>              | <b>0</b>         | <b>6</b>           |
| Contingency (i)                                     | (428)                |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | (428)              |
| Budget C/Fwd (i)                                    | 440                  |                | 0                 | 0               | (484)                       | 44               | 0                  |
| Grants (i)  | 2,459                | (2,082)        | 0                 | 0               | (439)                       | 0                | (62)               |
| Staffing – Contingency (i)                          | 835                  | (20)           | 0                 |                 | (371)                       | 0                | 444                |
| Inflation/cost pressures (i)                        | 299                  |                | 0                 | 0               | 0                           | 0                | 299                |
| Pay (i)   | 347                  |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | 347                |
| Investments (i)                                     |                      |                | (100)             |                 |                             |                  | (100)              |
| Contracts (i)                                       | 216                  |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | 216                |
| Demand (i)  | 820                  |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | 820                |
| Leisure (i)   |                      |                |                   |                 |                             | 150              | 150                |
| Local Plan (i)                                      |                      |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | 0                  |
| High needs deficit (i)                              |                      |                |                   |                 | 1,025                       |                  | 1,025              |
| Minor Budget adjustments (i)                        | 117                  | (86)           |                   |                 | (49)                        | 49               | 31                 |
| Ukraine (i)   | 956                  | (956)          |                   |                 |                             |                  | 0                  |
| <b>Outturn Budget (104/2022)</b>                    | <b>49,337</b>        | <b>(3,144)</b> | <b>(1,031)</b>    | <b>(39,656)</b> | <b>(3,001)</b>              | <b>243</b>       | <b>2,748</b>       |
| Budget C/Fwd not required (ii)                      | (64)                 |                |                   |                 | 64                          |                  | 0                  |
| Inflation/cost pressures not drawn down (iii)       | (276)                |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | -276               |
| Demand not drawn down (iv)                          | (710)                |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | -710               |
| Contracts not drawn down (v)                        | (216)                |                |                   |                 |                             |                  | -216               |
| Staffing not drawn down and changes to funding (vi) | (649)                | (110)          |                   |                 | 327                         |                  | -400               |
| Minor Budget adjustments (vii)                      | 47                   |                |                   |                 | (47)                        |                  | 0                  |
| Grant not drawn down (viii)                         | (214)                |                |                   |                 | 276                         |                  | 62                 |
| New Grants (ix)                                     | 507                  | (507)          |                   |                 |                             |                  | 0                  |
| Transformation (x)                                  | 100                  |                |                   |                 | (100)                       |                  | 0                  |
| <b>Revised Budget</b>                               | <b>47,862</b>        | <b>(3,761)</b> | <b>(1,031)</b>    | <b>(39,656)</b> | <b>(2,481)</b>              | <b>243</b>       | <b>1,176</b>       |

Figures shown in brackets denotes income/surplus position

i) As per section 7 of the Outturn report (104/2022).

ii) Of the budget carry forward requested (£484k), £64k has not been drawn down with

£30k relating to domestic abuse as additional funding was received in year and £34k relating to Training.

- iii) Of the £299k for cost pressures the only amount that has been drawn down relates to the Coroner Service (£26k). Although we are seeing additional pressures from Utilities, these are being managed with underspends.
- iv) Demand pressures of £820k was requested at outturn. Additional budget drawn down for Commissioned Transport, other areas such as Childrens etc no draw down actioned (See High Risk Appendix C ref 2,5 & 6)
- v) The outturn report requested an additional contractual pressure relating to waste management as this is subject to increases to CPI which was running at c9%. The service area is underspending and the agreed rate of inflation was only 5.4% so there was no requirement to drawdown.
- vi) The outturn report requested additional resource to facilitate additional staffing requests. Due to the overall financial position of the Council and the underspends relating to staffing (5 of the 12 functions in Appendix B are underspent because of staffing) only requests to deliver project work (ASC reforms (90k), Delivering Better Value (£45k) and Equality and Diversity Strategy £11k)) have been drawn down. The good news is that the drawdown for ASC and DBV are funded by new burdens funding.
- vii) Additional budget adjustment to drawdown ring fenced funding to pay for the ASC workforce retention payment as instructed by the Department for Health and Social Care.
- viii) Of the additional grants element (£2,549k) £15k for neighbourhood planning is not required as grant received in year should be sufficient to meet current spend, £178k relating to Local Transport Authority Capacity Grant for LTP has not been drawdown as we are awaiting detailed spend plans and £80k not drawn down from the Changing Lives grant as underspends relating to staffing and additional grant to that in the budget are sufficient to cover the emerging pressures.
- ix) The Council has received additional ring fenced funding as per the table below, all grants are expected to incur additional expenditure

| <b>Grant</b>                              | <b>Amount</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|---|---------------|--|
| CCG – WHZAN Project                       | £300k         | To deliver remote monitoring of service users in care homes (LLR wide project).                                    |
| CCG Funding Neighbourhood Worker          | £34k          | Additional funding for a post to support the population a data led GP Tool.  |
| CCG Ageing Well                           | £82k          | Extend existing provision of occupational therapists for a further year, to support early discharge 7 days a week. |
| Local Transport Authority Capacity Grant  | £12k          | Grant to support the appointment of an enhanced partnership officer.   |
| Local Transport Authority Operators Grant | £60k          | Grant to support Bus Operators within the County   |
| Minor Grants (Below £10k)                 | £20k          | The Council has received various small grants mainly to deliver additional culture and leisure related activities  |

- x) Drawing down of the £100k support requested within the budget report (01/2022) section 8.3.7 for Transformation.

## Appendix B. Functions Over/Underspent by £25k

| Ref | Function                  | Budget  | Forecast | Variance | Comment  |
|-----|---------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--|
| 1   | Contracts and Procurement | £503k   | £457k    | (£46k)   | Underspend mainly due to vacancies   |
| 2   | Public Health             | £52k    | £23k     | (£29k)   | Underspend relates to demand for Sexual Health services.<br>As this is ring fenced funding any underspend is taken to the Public Health ring fenced reserve.   |
| 3   | Development Control       | £154k   | £40k     | (£114k)  | Due to increase in expected income from planning fees and Planning Performance Agreements. The forecast allows for two larger applications coming in this financial year.  |
| 4   | Parking                   | (£218k) | (£171k)  | £47k     | There is a £70k shortfall in income mainly due loss of income from staff parking permits. This has been partly mitigated by salary savings c£8k and reduced pay by mobile contract costs c£16k.  |
| 5   | Public Transport          | £834k   | £792k    | (£42k)   | The Cost of Public transport provision has reduced with Oakham Town Council contributing £25k to the service and reduced costs for operating service 9 in-house for 7 months.<br>Concessionary fares usage levels are still lower than predicted having not recovered following Covid. |
| 6   | Highways Management       | £390k   | £493k    | £103k    | Overspend largely relates to staffing position due to additional demand within the team and interim cover for maternity.   |
| 7   | Transport Management      | £390k   | £287k    | (£103k)  | Underspend mainly due to vacancies.  |
| 8   | Finance                   | £664k   | £718k    | 54k      | Overspend due to interim staffing arrangements. Agreed budget not drawn down, due to overall position of the Resources Directorate.  |
| 9   | Revenues and              | £367k   | £404k    | £37k     | Overspend due to interim staffing  |

| <b>Ref</b> | <b>Function</b>           | <b>Budget</b> | <b>Forecast</b> | <b>Variance</b> | <b>Comment</b>  |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
|            | Benefits                  |               |                 |                 | arrangements. Agreed budget not drawn down, due to overall position of the Resources Directorate.     |
| 10         | Communications            | £203k         | £159k           | (£44k)          | Underspend mainly due to vacancies.   |
| 11         | Business Support Services | £729k         | £639k           | (£90k)          | Underspend mainly due to vacancies.   |
| 12         | Customer Services         | £187k         | £159k           | (£29k)          | Underspend mainly due to vacancies.   |
| 13         | Interest Receivable       | (£200k)       | (£761k)         | (£561k)         | Better returns on investments as base rate continues to rise and Council's cash balances remain high. |
| 14         | Contribution to Overheads | £0k           | (£162k)         | (£162k)         | We have set aside grant income to contribute towards management costs and overheads.                  |

## Appendix C. High risk budgets

|   | Function                                     | Confidence Level | Budget  | Forecast | Variance | Comment  |
|---|--|------------------|---------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | Commercial Properties                        | Medium           | (£247k) | (£167k)  | £80k     | Increases in utility costs c£40k, vacant units £20k, and repairs forecast at £15k over budget. No draw down for the increase in utility cost forecast.   |
| 2 | Commissioned Transport                       | Low              | £2,167k | £2,420k  | £253k    | <p>The overspend is due to over 10 new SEND transport requirements to out of county placements and the high rise in fuel costs has increased prices for new and existing contracts.</p> <p>This is a volatile service area where we are likely to see further variances as demand for SEN continues to increase.</p> <p>£170k of the £300k outturn request has been added to the budget.</p> |
| 3 | Environmental Services and Refuse Collection | Medium           | £4,717k | £4,490k  | (£227k)  | Main reason for underspend is gate fees for dry mixed recycling continue to be low. No drawdown of the £226k requested at outturn has been made.   |
| 4 | Property Services                            | Medium           | £1,107k | £1,145k  | £36k     | Overspend is mainly due to a new Stock Condition/Estate Management Database £17k, repairs £8k and Asset Review spend £6k.  |
| 5 | Adults                                       | Low              | £9,170k | £9,548k  | £378k    | <p>The Adult Social Care service has seen a number of pressures emerging.</p> <p>1) Fuel surcharge from care providers totalling £167k.</p> <p>2) Bed Rates – Additional</p>   |



|   | Function  | Confidence Level | Budget  | Forecast | Variance | Comment  |
|---|-----------|------------------|---------|----------|----------|--|
|   |           |                  |         |          |          | <p>cost due to having to place service users at market bed rates (between £300-£500 more per week of previously agreed Council rates) as the Council have seen a care home close resulting in no available places at Council rates.</p> <p>3) Changes in demand for services - more service users using homecare services rather than Direct Payments or residential Care</p> <p>4) New high cost placement of £228k per annum.</p> <p>The budget does not include any of the £280k requested at Outturn given the overall financial position.</p> |
| 6 | Childrens | Low              | £5,851k | £6,115k  | £264k    | <p>The main reason for the level of overspend is due to 2 new high cost placements in year costing approx. £500k per annum. There was capacity in the budget of c£100k. The service has done well to mitigate some of this demand by use of internal foster carers rather than Independent Foster Agencies and salary underspends have also helped to mitigate pressures.</p> <p>The budget does not include any of the £300k requested at Outturn.</p>  |
| 7 | Legal &   | Medium           | £657k   | £589k    | (£68k)   | Undertaking more work internally and more  |

|  | <b>Function</b> | <b>Confidence Level</b> | <b>Budget</b> | <b>Forecast</b> | <b>Variance</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
|  | Governance      |                         |               |                 |                 | effective gatekeeping by the internal legal team has reduced the number of legal cases referred to external lawyers. |

## Appendix D. Movement in Reserves

For the purposes of our work, the Council will use the term non ringfenced reserves to include the General Fund balances plus earmarked reserves that, whilst earmarked, could in effect be made available to subsidise the budget. For example, the Council has an adverse weather reserve that is there if needed but is not committed. Conversely, the Council has other earmarked reserves such as the Local Plan reserve, for these term ringfenced reserves will be used. These reserves are already committed and therefore not available. They are not there “just in case”. We will use the term ringfenced reserves for this type of reserve. This classification is helpful as it excludes statutory ringfenced reserves and those that are already committed.

The reserves were classified differently at outturn with Non-ringfenced reserves, at the end of the year, totalling £16.96m and ring fenced reserves being £10.19m, the reclassifications between the two categories are;

- i) Local Plan £1.705m moved from non-ring fenced to ringfenced,
- ii) High Needs £1.025m moved from non-ring fenced to ringfenced,
- iii) NNDR Technical Reserve £0.459m moved from non-ring fenced to ringfenced (this is balance on the reserve after the usage in year shown in the table below).

After the reclassifications the balances would be £13.77m for non-ringfenced reserves and £13.37m for ringfenced reserves.

The table below shows how the reserves have moved since budget setting. The outturn position had a number of resource requests (additional draw down funds to support the budget) as well as top ups because of the outturn position. The MTFP in Appendix E shows the balances held as per the last update of the MTFP at Outturn. The table uses the classification set out above and separates out the transactions further to show in more detail the movement from budget setting.

| Ref            | Reserve   | Original Budget<br>£000 | Outturn Budget<br>£000 | Proposed Budget<br>£000 |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A              | Ring Fenced Reserve (Technical) (i)                       | 2,314                   | 2,314                  | 2,314                   |
| B              | Ring Fenced Reserves – Existing                           | 220                     | 565                    | 393                     |
| C              | Ring Fenced Reserve – High Needs (ii)                     | 0                       | (1,025)                | (1,025)                 |
| D              | Non-Ring Fenced Reserves – Existing                       | 148                     | 1,317                  | 800                     |
| <b>A+B+C+D</b> | <b>Total Use of Reserves</b>                              | <b>2,682</b>            | <b>3,172</b>           | <b>2,482</b>            |
| E              | Non Ring Fenced Reserves (General Fund)                   | 7                       | 1,720                  | 0                       |
| F              | Non Ring Fenced Reserves (General Fund - High Needs) (ii) | 0                       | 1,025                  | 1,025                   |
|                |   |                         |                        |                         |
| <b>A+B+C+G</b> | <b>Total Movement Ring Fenced Reserves</b>                | <b>2,534</b>            | <b>1,854</b>           | <b>1,682</b>            |
| <b>D+E+F</b>   | <b>Total Movement Non-Ringfenced Reserves</b>             | <b>155</b>              | <b>4,063</b>           | <b>1,825</b>            |
|                | <b>Total Reserve Movement</b>                             | <b>2,689</b>            | <b>5,917</b>           | <b>3,507</b>            |
|                |   |                         |                        |                         |
| G              | Ringfenced Reserve – Top Up Outturn 21/22                 |                         | (1,355)                | (1,355)                 |

| <b>Ref</b>   | <b>Reserve</b>  | <b>Original Budget<br/>£000</b> | <b>Outturn Budget<br/>£000</b> | <b>Proposed Budget<br/>£000</b> |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| H  | Non Ringfenced Reserve – Top Up<br>Outturn 21/22                |                                 | (1,008)                        | (1,008)                         |
| I  | Non Ringfenced Reserve (General Fund)<br>– Top Up Outturn 21/22 |                                 | (1,561)                        | (1,561)                         |
|  |   |                                 |                                |                                 |
|  | Balance c/fwd - Ring fenced                                     | (11,221)                        | (13,377)                       | (13,549)                        |
|  | Balance c/fwd - Non-Ring fenced                                 | (15,120)                        | (13,776)                       | (15,862)                        |
| <p>(i) Use of reserves for business rates is classed as a technical use of reserves. It does not represent a pressure. The balance on the business rates reserve results from funds received in one year but then used in another due to timing differences.</p> <p>(ii) Includes new reserve created of £1.025m in relation to the High Needs Deficit (outturn report section 7.8) funded by a contribution from the general fund.</p> <p>(iii) The balance of £26.341m (£11.2221m + £15.120m) can be found in budget setting report (01/2022) £14.882m (appendix 3) + £11.459m Appendix 1 (General fund balance)</p> |   |                                 |                                |                                 |

## Appendix E. Medium Term Financial Plan

|                                 | 2022/23             | 2022/23              | 2023/24           | 2024/25           | 2025/26           | 2026/27           | 2027/28           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                 | Budget<br>(Outturn) | Budget<br>(Proposed) | Budget            | Budget            | Budget            | Budget            | Budget            |
|                                 | £                   | £                    | £                 | £                 | £                 | £                 | £                 |
| People                          | 20,420,900          | 19,935,100           | 21,021,500        | 21,637,100        | 22,266,500        | 22,980,400        | 23,720,600        |
| Places                          | 16,127,200          | 15,414,900           | 16,127,000        | 17,142,400        | 17,135,100        | 17,511,200        | 17,897,300        |
| Resources                       | 7,725,200           | 7,587,700            | 7,775,300         | 7,804,800         | 7,895,800         | 8,017,800         | 8,202,600         |
| Covid                           | 0                   | 0                    | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 |
| Projects                        | 251,000             | 216,600              | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 |
| Pay Inflation Contingency       | 1,021,500           | 677,600              | 1,387,000         | 1,749,100         | 2,114,200         | 2,478,900         | 2,849,300         |
| Staffing Contingency            | 815,000             | 0                    | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 |
| Demand Led Contingency          | 0                   | 0                    | 463,100           | 946,400           | 1,440,500         | 1,950,400         | 2,477,100         |
| <b>Net Cost of Services</b>     | <b>46,360,800</b>   | <b>44,101,900</b>    | <b>46,773,900</b> | <b>49,279,800</b> | <b>50,852,100</b> | <b>52,938,700</b> | <b>55,146,900</b> |
| Capital met from Direct Revenue | 243,200             | 243,200              | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 |
| Appropriations                  | (2,478,300)         | (2,478,300)          | (2,478,300)       | (2,478,300)       | (2,478,300)       | (2,478,300)       | (2,478,300)       |
| Capital Financing               | 1,646,900           | 1,646,900            | 1,646,900         | 1,646,900         | 1,646,900         | 1,646,900         | 1,646,900         |
| Interest Receivable             | (200,000)           | (200,000)            | (250,000)         | (250,000)         | (250,000)         | (250,000)         | (250,000)         |
| <b>Net spending</b>             | <b>45,572,600</b>   | <b>43,313,700</b>    | <b>45,692,500</b> | <b>48,198,400</b> | <b>49,770,700</b> | <b>51,857,300</b> | <b>54,065,500</b> |
| Other Income                    | (1,604,500)         | (1,604,500)          | (1,604,500)       | (1,604,500)       | (1,604,500)       | (1,604,500)       | (1,604,500)       |
| New Homes Bonus                 | (461,300)           | (461,300)            | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 |
| Better Care Fund                | (2,712,300)         | (2,712,300)          | (2,712,300)       | (2,712,300)       | (2,712,300)       | (2,712,300)       | (2,712,300)       |
| Social Care In Prisons          | (74,100)            | (74,100)             | (74,100)          | (74,100)          | (74,100)          | (74,100)          | (74,100)          |
| Rural Delivery Grant            | (890,400)           | (890,400)            | (890,400)         | (890,400)         | (890,400)         | (890,400)         | (890,400)         |
| CSP Increase 1%                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0                 | 339,300           | 550,600           | 780,100           | 1,029,100         |
| CSP Increase 2.5% 23/24 Only    |                     |                      | 145,728           |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| Retained Business Rates Funding | (3,462,200)         | (3,462,200)          | (6,268,900)       | (6,215,000)       | (6,448,900)       | (6,448,900)       | (6,448,900)       |

|  | 2022/23             | 2022/23              | 2023/24             | 2024/25             | 2025/26             | 2026/27             | 2027/28             |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|  | Budget<br>(Outturn) | Budget<br>(Proposed) | Budget              | Budget              | Budget              | Budget              | Budget              |
|  | £                   | £                    | £                   | £                   | £                   | £                   | £                   |
| <b>Government funding subtotal</b>         | <b>(9,204,800)</b>  | <b>(9,204,800)</b>   | <b>(11,404,472)</b> | <b>(11,157,000)</b> | <b>(11,179,600)</b> | <b>(10,950,100)</b> | <b>(10,701,100)</b> |
| Council Tax/Social care precept            | (30,292,100)        | (30,292,100)         | (31,424,600)        | (32,597,600)        | (33,812,800)        | (35,071,400)        | (36,375,100)        |
| Collection fund Deficit/(Surplus)          | (159,000)           | (159,000)            | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| <b>Total available Resources</b>           | <b>(39,655,900)</b> | <b>(39,655,900)</b>  | <b>(42,829,072)</b> | <b>(43,754,600)</b> | <b>(44,992,400)</b> | <b>(46,021,500)</b> | <b>(47,076,200)</b> |
| Earmarked Reserve                          | (4,196,600)         | (2,481,500)          | (70,000)            | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| <b>Use of General Fund<br/>Balances</b>    | <b>1,720,100</b>    | <b>1,176,300</b>     | <b>2,793,428</b>    | <b>4,443,800</b>    | <b>4,778,300</b>    | <b>5,835,800</b>    | <b>6,989,300</b>    |
| Balance brought forward                    | (13,026,162)        | (13,026,162)         | (11,849,862)        | (9,056,434)         | (4,612,634)         | 165,666             | 6,001,466           |
| Local Plan                                 | 0                   | 0                    | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| High Needs                                 | 1,025,000           | 0*                   |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| <b>Balance carried forward (A)</b>         | <b>(10,281,062)</b> | <b>(11,849,862)</b>  | <b>(9,056,434)</b>  | <b>(4,612,634)</b>  | <b>165,666</b>      | <b>6,001,466</b>    | <b>12,990,766</b>   |
|  |                     |                      |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Non-Ringfenced Earmarked Reserve B/Fwd     | (4,812,006)         | (4,812,006)          | (4,012,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         |
| Non-Ringfenced Earmarked Reserve C/Fwd (B) | (3,494,606)         | (4,012,106)          | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         | (3,942,106)         |
| <b>Total Reserves C/fwd (A+B)</b>          | <b>(13,775,668)</b> | <b>(15,861,968)</b>  | <b>(12,998,540)</b> | <b>(8,554,740)</b>  | <b>(3,776,440)</b>  | <b>2,059,360</b>    | <b>9,048,660</b>    |
|  |                     |                      |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| <b>Ringfenced ER b/f</b>                   | <b>(15,231,365)</b> | <b>(15,231,365)</b>  | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> |
| <b>Ringfenced ER c/f</b>                   | <b>(13,377,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b>  | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> | <b>(13,549,165)</b> |

\*Included in the £1,176,300 use of general fund balances

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### MID-YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation**

|                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Strategic Aim:                 | All   |  |
| Key Decision: No               | Forward Plan Reference: FP/020922   |  |
| Exempt Information             | No  |  |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Cllr K Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation |  |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Saverio Della Rocca, Strategic Director for Resources (s.151 Officer)                             | 01572 758159<br>sdrocca@rutland.gov.uk |
|                                | Andrew Merry, Finance Manager   | 01572 758152<br>amerry@rutland.gov.uk  |
| Ward Councillors               | N/A   |  |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the capital 2022/23 forecast as at the end of August (paragraph 3.4).
2. Notes the changes to the 2022/23 capital programme as at the end of August (paragraph 3.2).
3. Notes the 2022/23 unallocated capital funding as at the end of August (Section 4).
4. Notes that a Midlands bid for £935,355 led by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) for c350 electric vehicle charging points was successful and that LCC as the accountable body will deliver this project working with partner organisations.
5. Request approval to close the Ketton Centre Library and Community Hub project. (paragraph 3.3).

#### 1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide Cabinet and all Members with an update on the delivery of the capital

programme as at the end of August 2022.

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 The Executive Summary provides the answers to the key questions Members might be asking about the capital programme. More detail is provided in Section 3 onwards.

|   | <b>Key questions</b>   | <b>Further information</b>   |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | What's the latest capital programme and how has it changed since that originally approved? | The approved capital programme now stands at £15.509m compared to that approved as part of the Outturn.<br><br>A list of changes is included in paragraph 3.2.   |
| 2 | Are there capital projects forecasting to overspend?                                       | Yes, Barleythorpe roundabout project has overspent by £25k.<br><br>The Highways team will look for possible savings within their capital programme to cover this overspend.  |
| 3 | How confident are we about forecasts?  | The confidence level is good. Many of the large capital projects are monitored closely via project groups, these budgets are created based on supplier quotations and known costs.<br><br>The Council is closely monitoring the impact that high inflation may have on the capital programmes. Further comments can be found in paragraph 3.5. |
| 4 | What progress is being made in delivering projects? Are there any major delays?            | No, progress is being made on all key projects. Details are given in paragraph 3.5.  |
| 5 | What capital funds are being held for future use?  | The total held is £13.039m (this includes CIL and Section 106 contributions). Details are given in paragraph 4.1 with a report expected in November re the future use of funds.  |

## 3 MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

### 3.1 Overall position

3.1.1 This report sets out the latest position as at the end of August 2022 against the agreed capital programme. It includes:

- Details of any changes to the capital programme since it was approved at outturn (Paragraph 3.2)
- Cancelled projects (Paragraph 3.3)
- Latest financial position on the capital programme (Paragraph 3.4)
- Commentary on confidence of forecasts (Paragraph 3.5)



- Progress updates on key capital projects (Paragraph 3.6)
- Capital funding updates (Paragraph 3.7)
- Future capital updates (Paragraph 3.8)
- Unallocated capital funding (Section 4)

### 3.2 Changes to the Capital Programme

3.2.1 In February 2022 £18.298m (Report 09/2022) was approved as the new capital programme. This was updated at Outturn (Report 105/2022) to £14.010m with further amendments noted in 3.2.2. Changes to the capital programme are made in the following ways:

- Approval by Council or Cabinet;
- Emergency delegations;
- By the s151 Officer – this applies only to funding which is ring fenced i.e. where the Council receives funding which must be used for a specific purpose;
- Delegation within the Council's constitution; and
- Closed or completed project are removed from the capital programme.

3.2.2 The net change to the capital programme is £1.499m, therefore giving a revised capital programme of £15.509m.

|  | Project                                   | Capital Project Approval or Delegation | Value<br>£000 | Value<br>£000 |
|--|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Approved Capital Programme (Outturn Report 105/2022)</b>    |   |  |               | <b>14,010</b> |
| <b>New Capital Programme – Approved Since Outturn</b>          |   |  |               |               |
| Asset Management Requirements                                  | Highways Capital Programme                | Council Approval (Report 110/2022)     | <b>1,506</b>  |               |
| <b>Total New Capital Programme – Approved Since Outturn</b>    |   |  |               | <b>1,506</b>  |
| <b>Cancelled Capital Programme – Requesting Approval</b>       |   |  |               |               |
| Strategic Aims and Priorities                                  | Ketton Centre (Library and Community Hub) | Request Approval                       | (7)           |               |
| <b>Total Cancelled Capital Programme – Requesting Approval</b> |   |  |               | <b>(7)</b>    |
| <b>Revised Capital Programme 2022/23</b>                       |   |  |               | <b>15,509</b> |

### 3.3 Cancelled Projects

3.3.1 Ketton Centre (Library and Community Hub) – The project was approved in 2019 by Cabinet (Report 187/2019). The project was for the acquisition of land adjoining Ketton Centre [Library and Community Hub] from the Peterborough Diocese and the initial costs to put the land in a good serviceable condition as a car park. The land was transferred as a nil consideration in 2021/22. The council has no plans to progress this project as the works would not provide value for money, the future maintenance of the car park will be supported from revenue.

### 3.4 Latest financial position

3.4.1 The table below shows the position at the end of August on the capital programme. More detailed analysis by scheme can be found in Appendix A.

|   | <b>Total Project Budget</b> | <b>Prior Years Outturn (A)</b> | <b>Estimated Future Outturn (B)</b> | <b>Total Project Outturn (A+B)</b> | <b>Total Project Variance</b> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|   | <b>£000</b>                 | <b>£000</b>                    | <b>£000</b>                         | <b>£000</b>                        | <b>£000</b>                   |
| <b>Approved Projects (detailed in Appendix A)</b> |                             |                                |                                     |                                    |                               |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>15,509</b>               | <b>5,071</b>                   | <b>10,464</b>                       | <b>15,534</b>                      | <b>25</b>                     |
| <b>Financed By:</b>                               |                             |                                |                                     |                                    |                               |
| Grant   | (13,634)                    | (4,640)                        | (8,994)                             | (13,634)                           | 0                             |
| Prudential Borrowing                              | (349)                       | 0                              | (349)                               | (349)                              | 0                             |
| Capital Receipts                                  | (30)                        | 0                              | (30)                                | (30)                               | 0                             |
| Revenue Contributions                             | (309)                       | (66)                           | (243)                               | (309)                              | 0                             |
| Developers Contribution                           | (1,187)                     | (365)                          | (847)                               | (1,212)                            | (25)                          |
| <b>Total Financing</b>                            | <b>(15,509)</b>             | <b>(5,071)</b>                 | <b>(10,463)</b>                     | <b>(15,534)</b>                    | <b>(25)</b>                   |

### 3.5 Confidence in forecasts

3.5.1 It is important that Rutland County Council considers the impact of inflation and staff shortages on delivering its capital programmes. The high inflation currently seen on materials, fuel and energy, may mean that less works can be completed from the funding given. The annual capital projects that are approved each year (i.e. Highways, Disabled Facilities Grants) are set against government grant allocations, works are completed by priority, based on the yearly capital allocation, so in many cases the risk of overspend is minimised.

3.5.2 The following projects are subject to “inflation risk” and are being monitored closely:

3.5.2.1 SEND –The tender for phase 1 has been confirmed and works are expected to start in September, no financial pressures are expected. Phase 2 is in the early stages of the project and any financial risks will be closely monitored at the Project Board

3.5.2.2 Catmose Expansion – The tender for the project has been confirmed, any risks will be monitored closely via Board meetings and through the projects risk register.

3.5.2.3 The SEND and Catmose Expansion projects are both run in partnership with a third party and any funding is given as a contribution towards these works. Any risks associated with higher inflation would therefore, per the contract, be borne by the third party but the Council is likely to come under pressure given the extreme circumstances.

3.5.2.4 Highway Projects - Works in this area have seen a high increase in costs, particularly around bitumen and energy. For the first time, the highways contract with Tarmac has triggered its annual fluctuation clause of plus 3%. To keep the capital programme within budget, a reduction in the works for 2022/23 is required.

3.5.3 From an accounting point of view, underspends on highways capital projects could create a pressure, in a given year, on the revenue budgets. For example the Tarmac overhead costs are split based on the annual spend for revenue and capital works. Also the amount of salary costs that can be allocated against capital projects would be lower if works are not completed within year.

### 3.6 Progress updates on key projects

3.6.1 This section includes a progress update on key projects. Key projects are defined as those that are:

- Demand led;
- Over £500k; and
- Likely to overspend.

#### 3.6.2 Demand led projects

3.6.3 Disabled Facilities Grant (Budget £494.5k) – In October 2017 Rutland County Council introduced a Health and Prevention Grant (HaPs) as part of the Disabled Facilities Project. The project is funded from a ring fenced grant.

a) Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) – This is a means-tested grant which can be used to make changes to the home to enable disabled children and adults to lead more independent lives.

b) Health and Prevention Grant (HAP) – This is a discretionary grant awarded to service users to support health, wellbeing and prevention priorities

3.6.4 The table below shows details on the type of spend from 2019/20 on DFG and HAPs projects.

|                               |                       | 2019/20<br>Actual |         | 2020/21<br>Actual |         | 2021/22<br>Actual |         | 2022/23<br>Forecast M5 |         |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
|                               |                       | Qty               | £       | Qty               | £       | Qty               | £       | Qty                    | £       |
| DFG                           | Over £6k Schemes      | 3                 | 33,656  | 4                 | 22,343  | 3                 | 33,205  | 9                      | 95,489  |
| HAP                           | Level Access          | 14                | 53,312  | 9                 | 36,911  | 13                | 56,773  | 21                     | 97,676  |
| HAP                           | Stair Lifts           | 14                | 56,177  | 9                 | 28,008  | 13                | 37,297  | 3                      | 7,643   |
| HAP                           | Under £6k Misc Scheme | 11                | 31,548  | 14                | 51,870  | 22                | 58,718  | 11                     | 33,472  |
| Misc                          | Support Costs **      |                   |         |                   |         |                   |         | N/A                    | 48,499  |
| Total DFG and HAP Application |                       | 42                | 174,692 | 36                | 139,132 | 51                | 185,993 | 44                     | 282,779 |

\*\* Support cost – capitalised salary costs and assistive technology equipment

3.6.5 The DFG schemes that are over £6k can often take more than one year to complete, due to the complexity of the works required. Some of these schemes were delayed further due to the Covid-19 pandemic and are shown in the 2022/23 forecast.

### **3.6.6 Key projects over £500k**

#### **SEND (Budget £1.5m – Report 86/2018)**

3.6.7 The Council was granted capital funding as part of the DfE Special Provision Capital Fund, alongside its own £200k contribution. The funding has been allocated as follows, Uppingham Community College (£700k), Nurture Project (£26k) with the remainder being used to develop additional mainstream school facilities for children with SEND (£821k).

3.6.8 The main capital works at Uppingham Community College have been completed. The Project was to create 10 SEND places within the College. All 10 places are expected to be filled by 2023/24. The remaining budget will be used as fit out costs for the project and to provide an outside learning space.

3.6.9 The Nurture project at Edith Weston Primary School was completed 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. The Nurture provision is a focused intervention designed to provide additional support to children within their learning environment and connecting to their home environment by addressing children's and families challenges that may be associated with their attachment needs.

3.6.10 RCC have entered into an agreement with UCC to deliver refurbishments for mainstream facilities. This will meet the needs of a group of 10 children with Education Health and Care plan requirements, who move to Secondary school in September 2022. The costs are based on the feasibility study with suitable contingency built in and allocated under the Chief Executive delegation (Report No 191/2016). The project is expected to be completed by January 2023 within the original budget.

#### **Schools Expansion Project**

3.6.11 Catmose Project (Budget £5.4m – Report 38/2021) - The capital programme enables the local authority to meet its statutory obligation to provide sufficient secondary school places within Rutland.

3.6.12 A two-stage feasibility study for school expansion across all of the secondary provision in Rutland was completed in February 2020. The second stage feasibility study was to look at the preferred site at Catmose College to deliver 30 additional places through the development of an 8 Form Entry secondary school.

3.6.13 The project is managed by Catmose School, payments are made after each milestone, the first payment for remodelling and refurbishment was paid July 2021. This phase of the project has been completed on schedule to allow an 8<sup>th</sup> form entry for the 2022 cohort, with all eight classes full and a small waiting list.

3.6.14 The remaining milestones will be paid over the next two years. The new build will begin in Autumn term 2022. Planning permission has been submitted, with only Sports England response outstanding. Work is expected to be completed by the summer 2024.

## **Digital Rutland**

- 3.6.15 Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) (Budget £2.229m – Report 159/2019) - the LFFN project supports full fibre connectivity to public buildings within Rutland. The programme was successfully delivered in 2020/21 to the 55 public sector sites. An external agency will be assisting the Council to finalise the contract closure for LFFN. It is expected that the project will come in under budget.
- 3.6.16 The original project was funded by Building Digital UK (BDUK) and Rutland County Council (RCC) based on a ratio split. The funding from BDUK was paid in full during the early stages of the Project. At the end of the project any underspends will result in a clawback to BDUK based on the same ratio split. Details of the clawback will be reported once confirmation is received from BDUK.

## **Affordable housing**

- 3.6.17 Affordable Housing Brooke Road, Oakham (Budget £650k – 133/2020 & 04/2021) - The project is for the development on the former allotment site at Brooke Road. The project has now been granted reserved matters planning consent and is expected to start in 2022/23.

## **ITB Capital projects (Budget £1.035m report 25/2021)**

- 3.6.18 The Highways and Transport Working Group meet every two months to provide an update on current issue and schemes. Any schemes under £10k are approved by the budget manager, those schemes over £10k but less than £200k are approved under delegation. These are published on the Councils website<sup>1</sup>. Further details on the Local Transport Plan<sup>2</sup> can be found on the council website.

## **Highways**

- 3.6.19 Highways (Budget £2.6m Report 52/2022 & 110/2022) - The projects below are funded from Department of Transport capital funding.

---

<sup>1</sup> Officer Decisions

<sup>2</sup> Local Transport Plan

| <b>Project Description</b>                   | <b>2022/23 Budget</b> | <b>Comments</b>  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Footways Dressing                            | 65,000                | Works completed  |
| Pre-Surface Dressing Patching                | 430,000               | Programmed works is ongoing with any essential works completed as required.  |
| Surface Dressing                             | 690,000               | Works completed  |
| Footways                                     | 106,000               | Majority of works committed for the year.  |
| Bridges                                      | 126,400               | Planned works have been delayed due to the Stone mason availability during the Environmental Agency consent window. This works is planned for June 2023<br>The 2021/22 budget will be used on other urgent projects from the ongoing programme of works. |
| Carriageway Micro asphalt                    | 60,000                | Works due to commence in autumn 2022.  |
| Drainage Schemes                             | 149,100               | Planned works will be ongoing throughout the year.   |
| Street Lighting                              | 29,600                | Works completed for structural testing across the county. Any columns requiring immediate attention have been removed and replaced.  |
| A6003 Uppingham to Caldecott                 | 220,000               | Works is expected to begin autumn 2022   |
| A6003/ A47 Roundabout                        | 95,000                | Investigation works started September 2022, it's expected that the works will be finalised in 2023 if additional funding is required.  |
| Manor Lane, Barleythorpe                     | 130,000               | Works expected to begin in October 2022.   |
| Condition Survey & Programming               | 50,000                | N/A – Yearly surveys relating to capital projects  |
| Capital Overheads & Capitalised Salary Costs | 455,000               | The capital contribution will be calculated at the year end, based on works completed in year.   |
|  | 2,606,100             |  |

### **3.7 Funding Updates**

- 3.7.1 Lincolnshire County Council led a bid for £935,355 in association with Herefordshire Council, Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council for electric vehicle charging funding. The funding will in total see 322 standard and 27 rapid electric vehicle charging points across the Midlands.

- 3.7.2 The grant was awarded to Midlands Connect with Lincolnshire County Council as the lead authority. We will await details from them about how the programme will be delivered and how many points will be created in Rutland.

### **3.8 Future capital projects**

- 3.8.1 The projects listed below, are potential future capital projects that may be brought forward for approval over the next 12 months.
- 3.8.2 Levelling Up fund bid – Cabinet approval was given in June to submit a joint application with Melton Borough Council for Levelling Up Funding. If successful, the Council may be asked to provide match funding for up to 20% of the award value. An announcement on the grant award is expected to be made in the Autumn statement.
- 3.8.3 UK Share Prosperity Fund Allocation (UKSPF) – the funding has been launched to support the Levelling Up agenda. All local authority areas in the UK have received a conditional allocation. Rutland's allocation is £1m. A local investment plan was submitted on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022. A further update will be provided once confirmation has been received from government.
- 3.8.4 The new Prosperity Fund was announced by Government on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2022. It complements the UKSPF and is a top-up to help address the extra needs and challenges facing rural areas. Rutland has a notional allocation of £400k. An investment plan needs to be developed and submitted by 30<sup>th</sup> November to release the funding.
- 3.8.5 Property Asset Review – Cabinet approval was granted on the 21<sup>st</sup> September 2021 for the preparation of a property asset review on its operational and commercial properties. A paper will be going to cabinet in November, which will set out the principles for the Council's property and asset strategy. The condition survey work has highlighted that significant investment will be required in all assets if they are retained. This was expected. The second phase of work will now focus on the options for each class of assets and subsequently the development of a longer term planned maintenance programme. Any emergency immediate works will be covered in the November paper.
- 3.8.6 SEND Capital Funding – Funding for High Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA) has been confirmed for 2022/23 (£500k) and 2023/24 (£540k). The funding is to support local authorities to deliver new places and improve existing provision for children's and young people with special educational needs and disabilities or who require alternative provision.

## **4 UNALLOCATED FUNDING**

- 4.1 Currently the Council is holding circa £13m of unallocated capital funds. This accounts for any new grant funding we have received in 2022/23, any over or underspends on completed projects, plus any known commitments.
- 4.2 The director of Places will be bringing a detailed report to cabinet in November to explain how the funding is likely to be used in the future (Para 3.8.5).

## **5 CONSULTATION**

5.1 Formal consultation is not required for any decisions being sought in this report. Internal consultation has been undertaken with all officers regarding the financial position and future projects

## **6 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

6.1 Cabinet is requested to approve the closure of the Ketton Centre (Library and Community Hub) capital project. Cabinet can choose to reject this request and keep the capital project within the programme.

## **7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 The financial implication on the project being cancelled within the report, will result in S106 funding be released for other capital projects.

## **8 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

8.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report

## **9 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed because there are no risks or issues that affect the rights and freedoms of natural persons.

## **10 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

10.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has not been completed for the following as this report does not impact on Council policies and procedures.

## **11 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 There are no community safety implications.

## **12 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

12.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications.

## **13 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

13.1 The period 5 report shows that good progress is being made in delivering the capital programme within budget and shows no material risks to the Council

## **14 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

14.1 None

## **15 APPENDICES**

15.1 Appendix A – Capital Programme 2022/23

**A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.**



## Appendix A: Capital Programme

| Project Description  | Approved Budget at Outturn | New Projects approved | Total Project Budget | Prior Year Expenditure | Estimated 2022/23 Outturn | Estimated Project Outturn | Project Over / (Under) Spend |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|  | £000                       | £000                  | £000                 | £000                   | £000                      | £000                      | £000                         |
| School Maintenance   | 36                         | 0                     | 36                   | 16                     | 20                        | 36                        | 0                            |
| School Capital Expansion Project                             | 5,400                      | 0                     | 5,400                | 1,860                  | 3,540                     | 5,400                     | 0                            |
| Highways Capital Projects                                    | 1,100                      | 1,506                 | 2,606                | 0                      | 2,606                     | 2,606                     | 0                            |
| Integrated Transport Block                                   | 1,451                      | (72)                  | 1,379                | 345                    | 1,034                     | 1,379                     | 0                            |
| Emergency Active Travel                                      | 31                         | 72                    | 103                  | 2                      | 101                       | 103                       | 0                            |
| St Eabbass Close   | 4                          | 0                     | 4                    | 0                      | 4                         | 4                         | 0                            |
| TTCP – Barleythorpe Roundabout                               | 45                         | 0                     | 45                   | 0                      | 70                        | 70                        | 25                           |
| <b>Total Asset Management Requirements Capital Programme</b> | <b>8,067</b>               | <b>1,506</b>          | <b>9,573</b>         | <b>2,223</b>           | <b>7,375</b>              | <b>9,598</b>              | <b>25</b>                    |
| Devolved Formula Capital                                     | 12                         | 0                     | 12                   | 0                      | 12                        | 12                        | 0                            |
| Disabled Facilities Grant                                    | 495                        | 0                     | 495                  | 0                      | 495                       | 495                       | 0                            |
| Changing Place at Anglian Water                              | 78                         | 0                     | 78                   | 0                      | 78                        | 78                        | 0                            |
| Changing Place at Uppingham                                  | 80                         |                       | 80                   | 0                      | 80                        | 80                        | 0                            |
| SEND   | 727                        | 0                     | 727                  | 716                    | 11                        | 727                       | 0                            |
| SEND 2021/22   | 822                        | 0                     | 822                  | 9                      | 813                       | 822                       | 0                            |
| Sports Grants  | 418                        | 0                     | 418                  | 343                    | 75                        | 418                       | 0                            |
| Catmose Pool – Contribution                                  | 150                        | 0                     | 150                  | 0                      | 150                       | 150                       | 0                            |
| Digital Rutland – LFFN                                       | 2,229                      | 0                     | 2,229                | 1,686                  | 543                       | 2,229                     | 0                            |
| Uppingham Town Centre WC                                     | 27                         | 0                     | 27                   | 0                      | 27                        | 27                        | 0                            |
| Great Casterton C of E Primary                               | 43                         | 0                     | 43                   | 22                     | 21                        | 43                        | 0                            |

| Project Description  | Approved Budget at Outturn | New Projects approved | Total Project Budget | Prior Year Expenditure | Estimated 2022/23 Outturn | Estimated Project Outturn | Project Over / (Under) Spend |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|  | £000                       | £000                  | £000                 | £000                   | £000                      | £000                      | £000                         |
| Ketton Centre  | 7                          | (7)                   | 0                    | 0                      | 0                         | 0                         | 0                            |
| St Mary & St John Primary School                             | 17                         | 0                     | 17                   | 6                      | 11                        | 17                        | 0                            |
| Affordable Housing, Brooke Road                              | 650                        | 0                     | 650                  | 0                      | 650                       | 650                       | 0                            |
| OEP – Unit 2 and 4   | 110                        | 0                     | 110                  | 66                     | 44                        | 110                       | 0                            |
| Website Development  | 49                         | 0                     | 49                   | 0                      | 49                        | 49                        | 0                            |
| IT Projects  | 30                         | 0                     | 30                   | 0                      | 30                        | 30                        | 0                            |
| <b>Total Strategic Aims and Priorities Capital Programme</b> | <b>5,944</b>               | <b>(7)</b>            | <b>5,936</b>         | <b>2,848</b>           | <b>3,089</b>              | <b>5,937</b>              | <b>0</b>                     |
| <b>Total Capital Programme</b>                               | <b>14,010</b>              | <b>1,499</b>          | <b>15,509</b>        | <b>5,071</b>           | <b>10,464</b>             | <b>15,535</b>             | <b>25</b>                    |

## CABINET

18 October 2022

### FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation**

|                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Strategic Aim:                 | All   |  |
| Key Decision: No               | Forward Plan Reference: FP/300922   |  |
| Exempt Information             | No  |  |
| Cabinet Member(s) Responsible: | Cllr K Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation |  |
| Contact Officer(s):            | Saverio Della Rocca, Director for Resources   | 01572 758159<br>sdellarocca@rutland.gov.uk |
|                                | Andrew Merry, Head of Finance   | 01572 758152<br>amerry@rutland.gov.uk      |
| Ward Councillors               | N/A   |  |

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

- a) **RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL** to approve a financial strategy for closing the financial gap;
- b) **NOTES** that the Council will aim to balance the budget (without the use of reserves for recurring expenditure) by 27/28;
- c) **NOTES** that the Strategy assumes maximum council tax rises;
- d) **NOTES** that the Strategy accepts that the Council's current service offer is not affordable and that all services will have to move in the direction of an 'affordable service offer' over time; and
- e) **NOTES** that the Medium-Term Financial Plan is subject to change as more information becomes available.

## **1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To seek approval of a Strategy for achieving financial sustainability over the medium term.

## **2 BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **2.1 Our objectives**

- 2.1.1 We have two key financial objectives which are clearly stated in our approved Corporate Strategy:

- The Council is committed to being financially sustainable. This means ensuring it can live “within its means”, only spending the funding it receives and balancing the budget in any given year without using General Fund reserves. This is our number one priority. The Corporate Strategy reaffirms this commitment and it was supported by most Members. This is an important message to all stakeholders – Members, staff, partners and public alike.
- The second key priority is to maintain our reserves above the current recommended minimum limit of £3m as approved by Council. This is important because the context we are working in is changing all the time and is laced with uncertainty. We always want to keep a level of funding aside to respond to a crisis, unexpected costs or increased demand. This level is advised by the Council’s s151 Officer (see budget report 09/2022) and is revisited every year.

### **2.2 Current outlook**

- 2.2.1 Our Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) projects the resources we will have available in place over the next five years to support delivery of services and our strategic aims and objectives. Our MTFP is kept under constant review and tells us whether we can “live within our means” or whether we need to take action. It is an important document and is reported frequently to Councillors in finance reports and briefings.
- 2.2.2 We are emerging from a global pandemic and public finances are under real pressure resulting from unprecedented levels of borrowing. This context plays heavily into our corporate plan priorities and commitments but against a backdrop of financial uncertainty and an unprecedented cost of living crisis.
- 2.2.3 The MTFP has its limitations – it is based on lots of unknowns and assumptions (most of which are outside our control). This report does not go into detail about these assumptions – many of them have been explored in the Budget Report (09/2022) and Outturn report.
- 2.2.4 Cabinet has been advised of the projected financial position including the detailed assumptions and uncertainties that underpin it. Cabinet understands the assumptions made and the extent to which the Council has control over them. We have also modelled alternative funding scenarios and their impact so that Cabinet is not only of the projected financial gap but how this could change. Cabinet understand the financial position and the serious challenge facing the Council. We are also confident that other Members understand the challenge facing the Council, the state of both the local and national financial position.

2.2.5 Whatever its limitations, the MTFP tells us that:

- Our spending plans exceed our available funding;
- Our “excess spending” is significant in terms of the % reduction in expenditure required particularly given savings already made;
- We have reserve balances that can meet the “excess spending” in the short term;
- The reserve balances will eventually be depleted unless one of two things happen – we generate/receive more funding or reduce expenditure.

2.2.6 Our projections indicate that we are likely to have a financial gap of around £2.8m in 23/24, but one that grows over the period of the strategy. The growth in the gap reflects the fact that our projected increases in funding cannot keep pace with the inflation applied to existing spending plans. The increase in the gap is such that our balances (non ringfenced earmarked reserves and general fund) are projected to go from £15.8m (predicted by the end of 22/23) to below the minimum level by the end of 26/27.

2.2.7 **Table 1: Projected Deficit (from mid year report 22/23, Appendix E)**

| <b>23/24</b> | <b>24/25</b> | <b>25/26</b> | <b>26/27</b> | <b>27/28</b> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2.793m       | 4.443m       | 4.778m       | 5.835m       | 6.989m       |

### 2.3 Learning to date

2.3.1 The issue of financial sustainability has never been far from the Council’s priorities. The Council has always taken its financial responsibilities seriously. The Council has a good track record of delivering savings and over the years has rarely used reserves as a means of balancing the budget. Members have also increased Council Tax by the maximum amount, in all but one year, recognising the Council’s high dependency on council tax under the current funding methodology.

2.3.2 Based on the funding position, previous savings delivered and current work ongoing, there is some key learning that will shape future plans:

- a) Officers have been through all budgets to identify the extent to which budgets are controllable. They have posed question for Members to consider informally such as “Should we continue to offer business rate discounts for local sports clubs and societies?” and “Should we reduce our current respite offer?”. **The total savings that could be made if Members pursued all savings generated by the review is not sufficient to close our financial gap.**
- b) In light of the above, our considered view is that our scrutiny of the budget/spending has to go deeper and requires independence. **Across the Council we need to fundamentally change what the Council delivers to the community in order for our total service offer to be affordable – one where spend is much less.** The detail of what an affordable service offer” will look like will depend on political preferences, choices and whether the

Council can through different ways of working deliver the same outcomes for less.

- c) Many Councils including our own are now entering uncharted territory. **The seriousness of the financial outlook means that the Council's prioritisation and rationalisation of services will probably need to go beyond what most might find acceptable in any other circumstances.** Fundamentally, there is a significant risk that the Council will not be able to command a majority to support the difficult decisions that may have to be made. Informally, Members have undertaken work to determine their preparedness to take decisions on a wide range of issues following the work done by Officers. The outcome of this work has been largely positive but there are areas where there is not unanimous agreement and more importantly delivery of all options is not sufficient to close the gap.
- d) We are now entering a phase where strong leadership is required. **There is a risk that Officers and Members avoid tabling difficult choices that impact them, their staff or the community they represent or to look for reasons to avoid making decisions.** No one wants to bring forward a financial decision that might divide the Council like the Local Plan proposals did. But financial survival depends on it.
- e) There may be some Officers and Members with an optimistic outlook, who believe that Councils will not be allowed to 'go bankrupt' and that future funding will increase to the point that a plan is not required. This is not the case. **We are clear that even with a substantial increase in Government funding, we are left with the same challenge.**

2.3.3 The above learning has been factored into our proposed plan.

### **3 OUR PLAN**

#### **3.1 Our responsibilities**

3.1.1 Council Members and Officers have various responsibilities in relation to financial management as per the Corporate Strategy commitments. At a more detailed level, these include:

- Approving a strategy for achieving financial sustainability (3.2);
- Putting in place a plan to deliver that strategy (3.3). A plan that does two things a) transforms the way we deliver so that we reduce waste and efficiency and we get maximum value for our spend, and b) delivers a smaller Council spending less on its portfolio of services whilst protecting the most vulnerable and enabling the community to do more for itself;
- Take the necessary action to deliver that plan through budget setting, policy decision making, monitoring and other behaviours (3.4).

3.1.2 These elements are discussed in more detail below.

#### **3.2 Strategy**

3.2.1 There are various questions that will drive any plan of action. One key question is

around “what is our target date for breaking even?” Financially, the preferred answer is as soon as possible as no organisation wants to spend more than the funding it has coming in.

3.2.2 However, it is difficult to envisage a situation where the Council could or should realistically break even in the next budget - 23/24 or even 24/25. There are various reasons for this:

- i) The size of the gap is significant as it is 7% of the projected budget;
- ii) There are no savings left to deliver that do not have an impact on the current service offer – this makes any further savings more difficult to approve politically as individuals/community may be affected;
- iii) The Council has ‘business as usual’ to deliver and a significant additional workload – some of which is driven locally but a lot is driven by the national agenda (see Appendix A);
- iv) The Council does not have a set of savings proposals ready to present in areas where we know the current service offer will have to change to an ‘affordable’ one. For example, whilst it may be easy to say we would like to spend 50% less on any service, working up an offer, consulting upon it and then seeking political agreement takes significant time and investment. The spending tap cannot be turned off quickly; and
- v) Breaking-even would require significant cuts to services including reductions in support to the most vulnerable at a time of great uncertainty. The assumption/expectation that Members would commit to such reductions without future funding certainty is unrealistic. In addition, cutting quickly would reduce capacity to deliver the medium term change.

3.2.3 It is Cabinet’s view, which is supported by the s151 Officer, therefore that there are many good reasons to set a medium-term target for breaking even:

- i) We have a volatile gap with many uncontrollable variables, e.g. pay award, which make it difficult to be certain about the size of the gap;
- ii) We await our Government funding envelope - we expect a two year settlement in 23/23 based on direction from the then Minister Michael Gove and a multi-year settlement after a General Election which should give us greater certainty;
- iii) We are required to implement Government reforms - the reforms to be implemented over next 2-3 years will reshape key services. Failing to implement reforms would be a breach of our statutory requirements;
- iv) We need to undertake key procurements - Council retendering of key services (leisure, waste management, highways) will provide certainty over costs and allow the financial impact can be assessed;
- v) We have a range of activity ongoing that will positively impact our financial position but will take time to deliver including investment in a Transformation programme;

- vi) We have sufficient reserves (current non ringfenced reserves projected to be £15.8m at 31 March 2023) to get through the next two years and plan a more considered approach to closing the financial gap.

3.2.4 It is Cabinet’s proposal, based on current information, that:

- i) A target date of 27/28 is set for a break even budget. This means that the Council’s aim will be set a 27/28 budget with no reliance on reserves for ongoing expenditure.
- ii) The Council will use non ringfenced reserves to balance the budget prior to 27/28 (if required) but will limit use of such reserves to £2m per annum for a maximum of 4 years.
- iii) The Council commits to making the necessary savings that allows it to limit use of reserves to £2m.
- iv) The Council pursues a policy of maximum council tax rises (current maximum allowable) reinvesting part of any additional yield to support the cost of living crisis and those on low incomes.
- v) The Council continues with the range of activity outlined in Appendix A.
- vi) The Council produces a detailed savings plan building on the initial draft set out in Appendix B.
- vii) The Council continues to lobby for fair funding for Rutland and reform for the sector as a whole.
- viii) The Council continues to bid for available grants that contribute to our overall ambition.
- ix) The Council reinforces the financial principles agreed in June 2021 by Council (Appendix C)

3.2.5 The Strategy is exemplified in the table below.

|   | <b>23/24</b> | <b>24/25</b> | <b>25/26</b> | <b>26/27</b> | <b>27/28</b> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Projected gap   | 2.793m       | 4.443m       | 4.778m       | 5.835m       | 6.989m       |
| Total savings required  | 0.800m       | 2.443m       | 2.778m       | 3.835m       | 6.989m       |
| (New savings)   | 0.800m       | 1.643m       | 0.335m       | 1.057m       | 3.831m       |
| Use of reserves (capped at £2m)   | 2.000m       | 2.000m       | 2.000m       | 2.000m       | 0.000m       |
| Reserve balances  | 13.800m      | 11.800m      | 9.800m       | 7.800m       | 7.800m       |
| For the purposes of our work, the Council will use the term non ringfenced reserves to include the General Fund balances plus earmarked reserves that whilst earmarked could in effect be made available to subsidise the budget. |              |              |              |              |              |



This classification is helpful as it excludes statutory ringfenced reserves and those such as the Local Plan reserve which is already committed.

3.2.6 The implications of these proposals are noted below:

- successful delivery of this Strategy will mean that the Council will be able to retain a healthy reserve balance by 27/28;
- the savings required, even with the use of reserves, are still significant and are likely to have a big impact on services;
- should no additional Government funding be forthcoming then it will be difficult for the Council to deliver services and reduce expenditure;
- the numbers and assumptions are subject to change.

### 3.3 Our change plan

3.3.1 In our context, a written statement and understanding of the financial position is in itself not sufficient. However difficult and challenging the Council must have a realistic plan to close the financial gap and must take the necessary action to deliver it.

3.3.2 Ideally the size of the programme would cover the whole gap by at least 10% accepting that some initiatives may deliver less, additional pressures will emerge or Members decide to reject some proposals. The programme as it stands is not sufficient. The key direction for our Transformation partner is to help us add to the plan.. The Council has now appointed Human Engine as its partner and this work has begun.

3.3.3 From our work to date and conversations thus far with our Transformation Partner, is clear that any plan will have to achieve two things:

- a) transform the way we deliver so that we reduce waste and maximise efficiency, and we get maximum value for our spend. Our Transformation work will allow us to develop an operating model that achieves this. But, the notion that a change of operating model will in itself will deliver the extent of savings required is unrealistic with the vast majority of savings expected from moving to an “affordable service” offer.
- b) delivers a smaller but functional Council that spends less on service offer (its portfolio of services) whilst protecting the most vulnerable and enabling the community to do more for itself.

3.3.4 The Council has drafted a savings programme – bringing together all work done over the last few years and existing activity. The programme comprises various elements:

- a) **a programme of work targeted at working up an ‘affordable offer’ across a range of key services.** Appendix B1 shows a list of key service areas and the level of savings required to get to an overall affordable level. Working with our Transformation Partner, we would like to define what an affordable service offer might look like taking into account statutory responsibilities and

alternative delivery models. The responses to the questions answered by Members will play into this. To be absolutely clear, this means that after Transformation and most likely after the May 2023 election, we would like to present to Members proposals that would achieve the targets (or similar) set out in Appendix B1.

- b) **a programme of other planned savings work** which Officers will progress outside the Transformation programme (Appendix B2). These are more short term in nature but can be progressed without Transformation assistance. Alongside this work, the Council will have to consider **short savings options**. This may involve holding vacant posts e.g. climate change officer approved but not yet recruited to, reducing service hours e.g., libraries and temporary spending reductions e.g. public rights of way or IT. These options will need to be evaluated with proposals coming forward in the 23/24 budget. The need for this type of saving is imperative as it will some take some time to progress more substantial projects but will impact on our ability to deliver.
- c) **a range of other work being done (Appendix A) that contributes to the savings programme including work which is focused on cost avoidance.** The Council recognises that cost avoidance is as important as savings. Work on SEND and the Asset Review will need to deliver to avoid the financial gap increasing.

3.3.5 From here on, the Council's Finance workgroup group (comprising Cabinet and CLT) will be closely monitoring the status of the programme and will provide periodic updates to all Members. We are also developing our governance arrangements for the Transformation work which will involve keeping Members abreast of what is happening.

### 3.4 Corporate behaviours

3.4.1 The endorsement of a Strategy and Plan must be accompanied by commensurate decision-making and other behaviours. **Failure to do so could compromise what the Council is trying to achieve.**

3.4.2 To this end, Council Members are asked to:

- Be fully committed to the principles agreed in Appendix B and adopt behaviours that are commensurate with them;
- Support adherence to agreed policy and commitments;
- Carefully consider any budget pressures and either a) reject them if that is an option or if this is not possible then b) require that something else is stopped or reduced to accommodate them. This may be challenging;
- Minimise additional non-financial workload on service teams unless absolutely necessary;
- Understand that delivery beneficial change eats into capacity and that there may be times where performance may be impacted;

- Be prepared to support short term savings action such as holding vacant posts (and the associated impacts) whilst the Council takes medium term savings projects forward; and
- Lead and Support Council's efforts to make savings with residents recognising that there may be some discomfort but that the Council does not have significant alternatives.

3.4.3 It is imperative that we create a working environment where can deliver the change necessary whilst delivering our usual work. Actions taken to support our overall ambition such as deferring expenditure or not recruiting to posts may have a short term impact that are difficult for Members and staff to absorb but we cannot achieve financial sustainability without managing some challenges.

### **3.5 What-If and contingencies**

3.5.1 Everyone is aware that our financial position is fraught with risk and that the MTFP could change quickly leaving us with a much bigger (or smaller gap). There are some inevitable questions that arises – what will we do if variables change and make the position worse?

3.5.2 In one way, this question is easy to answer. Short term, we will identify whether there are things we can do quickly to buy time e.g. freeze posts, stop expenditure. Medium term, we will continue to take action to move as close as possible to an affordable service offer (as per the comment in 3.3.4b) and put proposals to Members to that effect.

3.5.3 The Council can do no more that identify all of the possible options available to it. An increasing gap does not mean more opportunities become available, it simply means we have to pursue options that may feel like the 'last resort' as explained above.

3.5.4 Conversely, if the Council was to receive more funding then the position does not change. A substantial increase in funding, say 20%, would still leave a sizeable gap. Substantial savings would still be required and progressing all options may give choices that a lower level of funding may not.

## **4 CONSULTATION**

4.1 The Council is not required to consult on this matter.

## **5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

5.1 The Council has a choice to reject, approve or modify the proposed strategy. Extending the period for balancing the budget with reserves is not considered advisable.

## **6 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

6.1 The implications associated with this Strategy are set out in Section 3.2.5 and 3.2.6.

## **7 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

7.1 The Council has a duty to balance the budget. Not being able to balance the budget

has more serious consequences for local authorities than the public may realise because for a local authority avoiding a deficit is a legal requirement under the Local Government Finance Act.

7.2 What is meant by 'balanced' requires s151 Officers to use their professional judgement and interpretation. The Director for Resources supports the CIPFA definition. For local government, at its very simplest, a balanced budget means that the council is content that the combination of income, the sensible use of reserves and having robust savings plans in place means that underlying income will cover on-going costs and future commitments in a sustainable and manageable way.

7.3 The Director for Resources believes that the proposed strategy meets this requirement for now.

7.4 The provisional inclusion of savings in the Savings Programme does not circumvent the need for savings to be approved (or consultation to take place) in due course through budget setting and other financial decision making.

## **8 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed because there are no risks/issues to the rights and freedoms of natural persons.

## **9 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

9.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed because there are no service, policy or organisational changes being proposed.

## **10 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 There are no community safety implications arising from this report.

## **11 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications arising from this report.

## **12 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS**

12.1 The Council has a duty to produce a balanced budget and this Strategy explains how that will be achieved

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

13.1 There are no background papers.

## **14 APPENDICES**

Appendix A - Ongoing activity

Appendix B1 – Savings: Illustrative “Affordable Service” Offer

Appendix B2 – Other Savings Programme

Appendix C - Principles

A Large Print Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.

## Appendix A – Ongoing activity

The Council has action in train some strategic work which could have an impact on its financial position. This is a significant agenda that has a capacity impact.

| Area                   | Focus   | Potential impact  |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Transformation         | Development of a new organisational business model and delivery of savings  | Minimum £1m built into savings programme but aim to go beyond that                                      |
| Asset Review           | Review of assets with a view to disposing of non required assets  | Minimise future liabilities, possible ongoing revenue savings   |
| SEND                   | Participation in Delivering Better Value programme aimed at facilitating the Council to live within its DSG budget  | Possible reduction of use of SEN reserve and reduction in ongoing revenue costs (outside of DSG)        |
| Continuous Lobbying    | Involvement with the MP and lobby groups e.g Sparse regarding Levelling up and Fairer Funding for Rutland residents. Grant application  | Maximum Government exposure. Maximum opportunity for receipt of additional grant income                 |
| Social Care reforms    | Council is implementing the care cap for which it will receive additional funding. It is also undertaking a Fair Cost of Care review which is likely to see an increase in residential and home care rates which the Government will provide funding. | Funding may not cover all costs.  |
| Local Transport Plan   | This work necessitates a review of local transport arrangements which is local priority and a target area for savings. Scrutiny is also doing some work which may contribute.   | Reduction in amount spent on transport but a transport network that better meets local needs.           |
| Culture                | Scrutiny undertaking a review of Museum operations to provide input to a wider review of the Cultural Offer   | There is an ultimate target to run cultural services at nil cost.                                       |
| Local Plan             | Work continues to developing a new Local Plan.  | Working group should be focusing on minimising spend and releasing funds back to the General Fund       |
| Highways reprocurement | Highways services to be reprocured  | Potential for costs to go up or down depending on the market and what the Council chooses to commission |

| <b>Area</b>        | <b>Focus</b>   | <b>Potential impact</b>   |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Waste reprourement | Waste and environmental services to be reprocured in future and consideration to be given in investment in a Council owned waste transfer station. Delays in reprourement may give time to reconsider options. | Potential for costs to go up or down depending on the market and what the Council chooses to commission |
| Elections 2023     | Council preparing for next May all out elections   | New Council may have a new agenda and different priorities  |

## Appendix B1 – Illustrative ‘Affordable service offer’

In key areas of spend, the Council’s current offer is unaffordable irrespective of performance or the views of residents. The Council will have to move towards an ‘affordable service offer’. Exactly what this looks like have to be defined in due course but it will involve spending substantially less, reductions in service unless mitigations can be identified, reduction in management and overheads.

The areas listed below are key areas of spend and illustrative figures which shows the extent of spending reduction required.

| <b>Area</b>                                    | <b>Budget 22/23 (original)- £m</b> | <b>Affordable budget</b> |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Adult Social Care                              | £13.940m                           | £12.600m                 |
| Childrens services                             | £5.874m                            | £5.374m                  |
| Back Office services                           | £4.746m                            | £4.346m                  |
| School transport                               | £2.185m                            | £1.900m                  |
| Public transport                               | £1.021m                            | £0.700m                  |
| Waste and recycling                            | £3.349m                            | £3.000m                  |
| Public protection/environment                  | £1.955m                            | £1.700m                  |
| Highways                                       | £1.277m                            | £1.000m                  |
| Cultural Services                              | £0.704m                            | £0.550m                  |
| Council tax discounts and support for business | £0.800m                            | £0.650m                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>£35.851m</b>                    | <b>£31.820m</b>          |



## Appendix B2 – Potential “Other savings”

| Area                                       | Project   | 23/24    | 24/25    | 25/26    | 26/27    | 27/28    |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Grants                                     | The Council plans to set aside a %/amount of new grants to cover the associated service and management overhead subject to terms and conditions.  | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 |
| Council Tax                                | A new law will provide billing authorities with the power to levy a premium of up to 100% on council tax bills for second homes, and for empty homes after one year (as opposed to two years which is the current requirement). The new powers reinforce the incentive for owners to bring empty properties back into use and support councils in addressing the impacts of empty and second homes. | £0       | £0       | £400,000 | £400,000 | £400,000 |
| Printers                                   | The Council leases 24 printers with the contract expiring. A key factor on the cost of the contract is the number of printers and as part of a new printer procurement we would expect to radically reduce the total number of printers in the contract. In the interim, Council to consider tighter rules over printing.   | £0       | £5,000   | £5,000   | £5,000   | 10,000   |
| Community Learning Fees and Charges Review | Community Learning charges are checked regionally through The Local Education Authorities' Forum for the Education of Adults (LEAFEA) (next review due 25-03-2023) and through HOLEX which represents a network of adult and community learning providers across the country.   | £0       | £10,000  | £10,000  | £10,000  | £10,000  |
| Fees and charges                           | Various opportunities to be explored for new charges for additional black bins, stolen bins, developers bins and inert waste  | £0       | £0       | £0       | £0       | £0       |
| Post 16 Transport                          | The Council could revise its current offer and policy (i.e. means test) and alternatives will be explored.  | £0       | £50,000  | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 |

| Area                       | Project  | 23/24    | 24/25    | 25/26    | 26/27    | 27/28    |
|----------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Offer                      | Any revised offer would need a policy change timed to be implemented in the summer months before the start of a new academic year. It would also need to include continued support for year 2 of any current learners on the 2nd year of a course. |          |          |          |          |          |
| Support Services           | Pending wider review of support services offer, interim savings of £100,000 are expected from vacant posts in Business Support   | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 | £100,000 |
| Short term vacancy savings | Pending further work on affordable service offers, some planned recruitment has been deferred and vacancies held. This includes Climate Change Officer   | £50,000  | £0       | £0       | £0       | £0       |
| Schools Admissions service | The Council has a contract with Capita to provide the IT system for the admissions service. On renewal there may be alternative options for this service.  | £0       | £0       | £50,000  | £0       | £0       |
| Investment Income          | Interest rate projections give us an opportunity to review our strategy and achieve more from investments  | £300,000 | £300,000 | £0       | £0       | £0       |

## **Appendix C – Financial principles**

We will enable and empower our communities to do more for themselves

We will work with others who are better placed to deliver objectives

We will seed fund initiatives that will deliver long term savings

We will borrow to capital invest (and reduce revenue costs)

We will focus on those in greatest need

We will not deliver services that have low value

We will identify services that we will operate commercially (minimum break-even)

We will focus ringfenced/grant funding on prevention/work that reduces ongoing revenue costs

We will charge for services where we can

We will provide information, guidance and advice to help people self-serve



By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank



By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank