

Rutland County Council

Catmose, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HP

Telephone 01572 722577 Email: governance@rutland.gov.uk

Meeting: CABINET

Date and Time: Tuesday, 7 March 2023 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

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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 14th February 2023.
(Pages 5 - 16)

5) ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY

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

6) SACRE AND THE AGREED SYLLABUS 2023-28

To receive Report No.44/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.
(Pages 17 - 80)

7) SCHOOLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE

To receive Report No.43/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.
(Pages 81 - 96)

8) REVIEW OF DIRECT PAYMENT RATES FOR PERSONAL ASSISTANTS

To receive Report No.41/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing and Adult Care.
(Pages 97 - 102)

9) CONTRACT FOR THE SCHOOLS ADMISSION SYSTEM

To receive Report No.40/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.
(Pages 103 - 106)

10) HOUSEHOLD SUPPORT FUND POLICY

To receive Report No.31/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.
(Pages 107 - 112)

11) NORTH LUFFENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

To receive Report No.42/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport.
(Pages 113 - 290)

12) ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

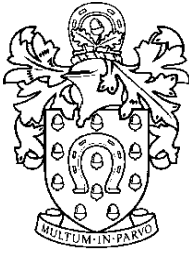
To receive items of urgent business which have previously been notified to the person presiding.

15) DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 4th April 2023

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

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Rutland County Council

Catmose Oakham Rutland LE15 6HP

Telephone 01572 722577 Email: governance@rutland.gov.uk

Minutes of a **MEETING of the CABINET** held in the Council Chamber, Catmose, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HP on Thursday, 14th February 2023 at 10:00am

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

OFFICERS PRESENT: 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

There were no announcements made.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor S Harvey declared non-pecuniary interest in Report No.04/2023 as she was a holder of a blue badge which was up for renewal.

Councillor S Harvey declared a non-pecuniary interest in Report No.34/2023 as she had an elderly family member who had brokerage care from the Council.

Councillor S Harvey declared a non-pecuniary interest in the Notice of Motion as her son used Catmose Sports Centre as part of a corporate membership through his employment.

Councillor R Powell declared a non-pecuniary interest in the Notice of Motion as she was a badminton player at the centre.

Councillor L Stephenson declared a non-pecuniary interest in Report No.04/2023 as she had a business which used A-board

4 MINUTES

Consideration was given to the record of decisions made following the meeting of Cabinet on 12 January 2023.

RESOLVED

- a) That the record of decisions made at the meeting of the Cabinet held on 12 January 2023 be **APPROVED**.

5 ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY

No items were received.

6 CATMOSE SPORTS LEISURE CONTRACT

The Leader proposed to move item 16a to the first item on the agenda due to the interest of the public who had attended the meeting in person. This was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

A Notice of Motion had been received from Councillors L Stephenson, S Harvey, R Powell and K Payne under Procedure Rule 131, as set out in the agenda supplement.

Councillor Harvey explained to Members that the Council had been approached by a number of contractors who expressed interest in running Catmose Sports Centre at zero cost to the Council. It was agreed that the Council was happy for this opportunity to progress. Councillor S Harvey proposed the following amendments:

- a) That the procurement process be enabled to invite or not discount alternative bids that may come with some financial risk/contribution, so that these could be evaluated.
- b) That the Strategic Director for Places with the Portfolio Holder was delegated to agree terms for the extension based on open book approach and underwriting financial risk and to agree a position on dilapidations.
- c) That the Strategic Director for Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder was delegated authority to explore business continuity arrangements for the duration of the contract extension.
- d) That the existing £300k provision set aside to exit the facility or fund extension to also cover any associated costs with procurement and negotiations.

The amendment was seconded and upon being put to the vote, with 3 votes for and 2 against, the motion was carried.

The substantive motion, as amended, was then put to the vote, with 3 votes for and 2 against, the substantive motion was carried.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet agreed to rescind its decision of 12th January 2023 and:

- a) **APPROVED** the extension of the Stevenage Leisure Limited contract for the operation of the Catmose Sports Centre for up to 24 months, to 31st March 2025, to enable the development and implementation of a new model for future provision and in particular to conduct a new tender exercise under which the Council could invite and/or not discount alternative bides that may come with some financial risk and/or contribution to allow such bids to be evaluated.
- b) **DELEGATED** authority to the Strategic Director for Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder to agree terms for an extension to the contract with Stevenage Leisure Limited based on an open book approach and underwriting financial risk; and to agree a position on dilapidations.
- c) **DELEGATED** authority to the Strategic Director for Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder to explore business continuity arrangements for the duration of the contract extension.
- d) **APPROVED** the use of the existing £300k provision set aside to exit the facility or fund the extension of the contract to also cover any costs associated with procurement and negotiations.

7 SEND CAPITAL FUNDING

Report No.30/2023 was introduced by Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.

The report provided Members with Rutland's vision to support all children and young people with Special Educational Needs and or Disabilities (SEND) to lead healthy, independent, and safe lives, to be a County that promoted inclusion, maximised their opportunities to be independent and focused on their abilities not their disabilities and wherever possible, had their needs met locally.

The Department for Education (DfE) grant provided High Needs Provision Capital funding for 2022/24 which was designed to develop or improve facilities or purchase specialist equipment at good or outstanding provision for children with an Education Health and Care Plan in consultation with parents and carers and to meet local SEND needs. Added to the remaining Special Provision Capital Funding provided as a grant previously this meant there was a Capital fund of £1,00,390 for the Council to draw upon to fully fund improved facilities.

The Capital Grant had conditions and the Council would have to sign an assurance statement confirming the Council had used the Capital Grant for its intended purpose - . to develop or improve facilities or purchase specialist equipment or provision for children with SEND.

The Leader was pleased to read a report where the cost was mentioned but the fundamental aim of what was doing best for our children came through and she particularly welcomed the emphasis on children being able to be educated locally.

It was proposed by Councillor D Wilby that the recommendations of report No. 30/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **APPROVED** the allocation of £1,000,390 from Department for Education Capital Grant funding provided to Rutland County Council to resource Capital programmes and develop additional school facilities locally for children with Special Needs and Disabilities.
- b) **DELEGATED** authority to the Strategic Director for Children and Families and the Strategic Director for Resources to decide how the maximum allocation would be applied.
- c) **DELEGATED** authority to the Strategic Director for Children and Families in consultation with the Director of Legal & Governance, Monitoring Officer and the Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services, to enter into all necessary agreements to progress the programme.
- d) **NOTED** that the Capital Grant has conditions and that RCC would have to sign an assurance statement confirming RCC had used the Capital Grant for its intended purpose. Accordingly, any capital programmes would not create any ongoing revenue pressure from use of the Capital Grant and that the programme only support schemes that either reduce or avoid costs.
- e) **NOTED** the tight grant timelines, the Delivering Better Value Review context and the imperative for agile project working.
- f) **NOTED** the anticipated projects would likely increase sufficiency of SEND places in Early Years and Primary phase mainstream education and Secondary Phase Alternative provision.

8 HIGHWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2023/24

Report No.35/2023 was introduced by Councillor Rosemary Powell, Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport.

The report sought approval from Cabinet of the Highway Capital Programme proposed for 2023/24. The programme also included the Integrated Transport, Capital Highway Maintenance Block, Integrated Transport and both the Capital Pothole and Incentive Funds allocation by the Department for Transport (DfT) received to the value of £2,843,000 for 2023/24 as shown in Appendix A to the report.

As the total funding was in excess of £1m, the report recommended to Cabinet to delegate recommendations for approval of the programme to Council in line with the Councils Constitution Financial Procedure Rules.

The Leader was pleased to see that the Council had secured the incentive funding which was reassuring evidence to how the Council was maintaining our highways was consistently good.

It was proposed by Councillor R Powell that the recommendations of report No. 35/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **RECOMMENDED** to Council the approval of the spend from the Department for Transport (DfT) allocation for the Highway Capital Programme for the Capital Highway Maintenance Block, Integrated Transport, Capital Pothole and Incentive Funds received to the value of £2,843,000 for 2023/24 as per Appendix A.
- b) **RECOMMENDED** to Council to delegate authority to the Director of Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport to agree any substitution of projects if the identified schemes cannot proceed.

9 HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT CONTRACT AWARD

Report No.12/2023 was introduced by Councillor Rosemary Powell, Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport.

The report sets out the process and proposed award criteria for the procurement of home to school transport contracts, along with recommendations for approval and delegation of final award.

Rutland County Council provided a range of transport services including: home to school transport; transport for children with special educational needs; transport for children looked after; post-16 education transport; and public transport services in line with statute and Council policy.

It was asked by Members, with the financial deficit the Council would be running this year, could extra focus be taken to ensure to bring this in under budget. Councillor Powell assured Members that it was a key element of those contracts to be able to achieve that.

Members were aware of the complexity but essential operation to make sure all children made it to school, they wanted their appreciation and thanks to be passed on through the Strategic Director for Places to the wider team for the work that is put into the operation.

It was pointed out that the school transport included children who were housed outside of the county under our homelessness for transport to and from their designated school.

It was proposed by Councillor R Powell that the recommendations of report No. 35/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **APPROVED** the procurement model (section 4) and criteria for the award of home to school transport (appendix B) contracts for academic year 23/24.
- b) **DELEGATED** authority to the Strategic Director for Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways & Transport to award the contracts resulting from this procurement.

10 FEES AND CHARGES 2023-24

Report No.04/2023 was introduced by Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.

The report set out the proposals for fees and charges for services provided by the Council for the financial year 2023/24 and was to seek approval for discretionary fees and charges.

Fees and charges represented a significant source of finance for the Council. The Council received approximately £4.2 million from fees and charges each year. It was important that fees and charges were set at an appropriate level to maximise income to the Council and to recover cost.

Members welcomed the way the report was set out and how the differentiation between what the Council had discretion over and what were our national fees was extremely helpful.

The Leader pointed out that life was costing more across the board and that was reflected within the report which was fair and measured.

It was proposed by Councillor K Payne that the recommendations of report No. 04/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet **RECOMMENDED** to Council:

- a) To approve the level of fees and charges for 23/24, set out in Appendices A, B and C.
- b) To approve new fees for:
 - a. Highways - temporary access vehicle crossing applications and permits on major developments (para 4.3.1)
 - b. Highways – new developments technical approval process (para 4.3.2)
 - c. Highways – roadside gullies mapping onto Kaarbon Tech (para 4.3.3)
 - d. Bulky Waste – including stopping free collections and £3 surcharge (para 4.5.2)
 - e. Recycling and Residual Waste bins for new build properties (para 4.5.5)
 - f. A new monitoring and management fee for the First Home Scheme para 4.8.1)

- c) To note that taxi and private hire vehicle licenses fees will be subject to change based on the outcome of forthcoming consultation through a public notice procedure and be brought back for approval following that consultation.
- d) To note that Appendix D includes fees set nationally (some are still to be confirmed).
- e) To note that fees and charges excluded from this report are listed at 2.3.

11 PERFORMANCE REPORT 2022-23

Report No.26/2023 was introduced by Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.

The report provided Cabinet with a performance update which outlined progress year to date against the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027.

Councillor Payne highlighted some positives within the report, in particular, the improved staff vacancy rate and the five year housing supply which had increased to 4.6 years from 4.1 years. An additional calculation of Rutland's 5 year housing supply in December 2022 showed this had increased to a 6 year housing supply which will be reflected in future performance reports.

It was proposed by Councillor K Payne that the recommendations of report No. 26/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **NOTED** the contents of the performance report and the progress in delivering the strategic aims within the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027.

12 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET 2023/24

Report No.37/2023 was introduced by Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.

The Council was required to set a balanced budget and agree the level of Council tax for 2023/24 in the context of its Medium Term Financial Plan. This report presented the final budget for approval.

Councillor Payne confirmed that there were no changes to the final settlement which was proposed in the draft budget as £46.549m.

It was explained to Members that the budget went to Scrutiny Committee in January, a concern was raised at that meeting for those who may need extra help during the cost of living crisis. Councillor Payne confirmed that extra funds had been set aside to cover that support and that Strategic Director for Resources would monitor the fund and if more money was needed towards this, the Portfolio Holder supported the drawing down of that provision.

Councillor Payne thanked the Strategic Director for Resources and his finance team on all the work that had gone into the budget.

Members thanked the Portfolio Holder for all the effort and time that had been put in to get this budget completed.

It was proposed by Councillor K Payne that the recommendations of report No. 37/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet **RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL** that it:

- approves the General Fund Budget (Net Expenditure) for 2023/24 of £46.549m (section 9)
- approves budget reductions at service level (service savings, reversal of National Insurance rise and use of earmarked reserves) of £1.735m (Section 9.3) and corporate budget reductions of £1.889m as per section 9.3
- approves budget increases to meet service pressures of £5.401m arising from the inflation, cost of living and demand (Section 9.3) and a pay contingency of £743k
- approves the use of £589k of reserves to subsidise the main budget (Section 9) plus £900k set aside from general reserves to fund the Local Plan, Leisure and High Needs deficit (Section 7.1.4)
- approves the Council Tax resolution in Appendix 9 including an increase in Council Tax for Rutland County Council of 4.99% (2% for the Adult Social Care precept and 2.99% for main council tax) resulting in a Band D charge of £2,013.04 (Section 8)
- approves the award of up to an additional £25 discount on council tax bills for those individuals receiving local council tax support with an outstanding council tax liability to be funded from a Government grant (section 8.2.13).
- notes the outcome of consultation (section 13)
- approves changes to earmarked reserves as per Section 7.1.4
- approves additions/deletions to the capital programme as per Section 10
- notes the position on the Dedicated Schools Grant budget (Section 12)
- notes that additional revenue or capital expenditure may be incurred in 2023/24 funded through 2022/23 budget under spends to be carried forward via earmarked reserves. The use of reserves for budget carry forwards is not currently shown in the budget but will have no impact on the General Fund
- approves the estimated surplus of £38k on the Collection Fund as at 31 March 2023 (Section 8.3) of which £33k is the Rutland share.
- notes that the Director for Resources may ask for additional funds to support those in hardship as requested by Cabinet if required.

13 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was agreed by Cabinet to remain in public session for the discussion of Report No.10/2023, Report No.34/2023 and Report No.05/2023.

14 WRITE OFF IRRECOVERABLE DEBTS

Report No.10/2023 was introduced by Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation.

The report was to seek approval to write off debts, over the value of £2,500, where officers believed that there was little or no prospect of recovering them.

The Council had above average collection rates. The national average for all councils in England and Wales was 95.8% for 2021/22. The Councils collection rates were typically around 97.9% in year.

Members wanted to applaud the processes in place around collections, these processes had resulted in high performance levels for the Council.

It was proposed by Councillor R Powell that the recommendations of report No. 10/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

That Cabinet:

- a) **NOTED** the action taken to recover outstanding debts.
- b) **APPROVED** the write off of the debts shown in Exempt Appendix A.

15 DHSC FAIR COST OF CARE & ADULT SOCIAL CARE FEE SETTING FOR CARE HOMES AND HOME CARE

Report No.34/2023 was introduced by Councillor Samantha Harvey, Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing and Adult Care

The report outlined the DHSC Fair Cost of Care and Market Sustainability exercise requirements and the outcomes from it. It sets out the considerations for calculating Adult Social Care fees for residential care and homecare for 2023/24 and asked for Cabinet approval for negotiation with care providers and delegation of final rates to the Strategic Director for Adult Services and Health.

Rutland had an average of 108 placements within local care homes distributed across a smaller share of the overall market, including the Council's block contract for 30 beds at banded rates. This breaks down by bed type to: 25% residential, 67% enhanced residential, and 8% nursing. These placements reflect a 37% share of the occupied beds, and 25% of the total beds available.

Self-funders made up on average between 63% of care home residents. This was considerably higher than the regional average of 35.6% and the England average of 34.9%.

It was confirmed by officers that the Council already block contract with one provider and that was done through the County Council rates. The Council had been out to market previously to ask about block booking or contracting beds, but the Council do not have any other providers willing to do that largely because there are so many self-funders within Rutland and that they do not need the Councils business.

It was proposed by Councillor S Harvey that the recommendations of report No. 34/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **NOTED** the outcomes of the Fair Cost of Care exercise.
- b) **APPROVED** negotiation of fees with providers as set out in Exempt Appendix A
- c) **DELEGATED** final approval of the fee rates to the Strategic Director for Adult Services and Health, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing and Adult Care.

16 PUBLIC BUS NETWORK REVIEW

Report No.05/2023 was introduced by Councillor Rosemary Powell, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport.

The report set out the variables in the delivery models and identified options for the future public bus network for consideration. The principles to be achieved by any future re-design were proposed in the exempt report at Appendix 1 and a long-list of options, at appendix 1A, included the various delivery models for Cabinet to consider in the review of the public bus network.

Councillor Powell highlighted to Members that the review would potential achieve savings applicable to the 2023/24 budget and to make best use of the Levelling Up Funding the delivery of the BSIP objectives.

A presentation of the long-list of options was made to the Overview & Scrutiny panel on 13th December 2022. Feedback from the panel supported continuation of a public transport network for the county and the panel was keen to be involved as the review progressed.

The Leader welcomed the pro-active approach taken to rural public transport and the success of the LUF gave the Council an opportunity to pilot and explore models.

It was proposed by Councillor R Powell that the recommendations of report No. 05/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **NOTED** the longlist of options available for consideration for future public bus network re-design as set out in exempt Appendix 1, the objectives of the review and the evaluation criteria against which any future option on the network redesign would be assessed.

- b) **APPROVED** the development of a business case to consider the preferred delivery models as set out in section 4 and paragraph 5.14 of exempt Appendix 1 to identify the best option to deliver our public bus network for further consideration by Cabinet in Autumn 2023.

17 ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no further items of urgent business for consideration.

18 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 7th March 2023 at Rutland County Museum.

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The Chairman declared the meeting closed at 10.57am

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CABINET

7 March 2023

SACRE AND THE AGREED SYLLABUS 2023-28

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

Strategic Aim:	All	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/220722	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services	
Contact Officer(s):	Amanda Fitton, RE Advisor for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Rutland County Councils	Amanda.fitton@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
	Dawn Godfrey, Strategic Director for Children’s Services	01572 758358 dgodfrey@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	All	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:
1. Approves the Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education 2023 - 2028

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1. The locally agreed syllabus is a statutory syllabus of RE prepared under Schedule 31 to the Education Act 1996 and adopted by the LA under that schedule.
- 1.2. Section 375 and schedule 31 of the Education act 1996 requires the establishment of an Agreed Syllabus Conference to oversee the Syllabus review. Members of the Agreed Syllabus Conference comprises of the members of the Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) which includes representatives of local faith groups, teacher representatives and elected Members. The agreed syllabus has to be reviewed within five years of the previous syllabus, which was from 2018 to 2023.

2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 Rutland SACRE agreed to work on the agreed syllabus alongside Cambridgeshire and Peterborough SACRE’s as they had done in the current agreed syllabus 2018-23, as this approach was the most effective as combining people from different faiths and

expertise. When the review began, with teachers and representatives of the faith groups were fully involved in its composition. Since the last syllabus was launched in May 2018 there have been developments in RE from both the academic world and Ofsted. The Agreed Syllabus Conference (ASC) reviewed the research and recommendations from the Religious Education Council and Ofsted about taking a 'Worldviews Approach' and a more academic approach to RE and added these recommendations to the new syllabus. The ASC also updated the primary assessment criteria, moving away from using targets to assess pupils to pupils showing progression through Key stage 1 to the end of Key Stage 2. A review of the previous syllabus showed that teachers would like more resources, so the ASC agreed to add some units of work for Key Stages 1 and 2, with lists of suitable units for Key Stages 1,2 and 3. The final draft report was agreed by the agreed syllabus conference on the 11th January 2023.

- 2.2 Subject to the agreement, the new Syllabus will be formally launched on the 15th June 2023 and will become effective from 1 September. Further events to support the introduction of the Syllabus in schools will take place during the academic years 2023-2025 for all schools in Rutland.
- 2.3 SACRE will monitor and support the implementation of the Agreed Syllabus over the next 5 years.

3. CONSULTATION

- 3.1 All the religious groups in the area are represented on SACRE and the Agreed Syllabus Conference. Representatives of all the groups have been formally consulted and have contributed to the new Syllabus. Schools are represented on SACRE and the Agreed Syllabus Conference. Schools were invited to send participants to contribute to working groups.
- 3.2 Rutland County Councillors are appointed to SACRE and were part of the agreed syllabus conference.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Under the 1996 Education act schedule 31 every local authority must have a Locally Agreed Syllabus that is broadly Christian in nature and reflects the religious and non-religious makeup of the local community. This must be reviewed every 5 years through an agreed syllabus conference.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The cost of publishing and circulating the revised Syllabus will be met from the existing budget across the three counties. In addition, there will be costs in respect of launching the Syllabus into schools and supporting schools with the implementation of the Syllabus. These costs will also be met through existing budgets. The total cost for the Agreed Syllabus preparation is £20,888 for all three LAs including the cost of the launch which will reduce this cost. Rutland's share of this is 6% based on the number of schools compared to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

6. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 Section 375 and Schedule 31 of the Education Act 1996 requires a Local Authority to review its Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education every five years. For this purpose, the Local Authority is required to establish an Agreed Syllabus Conference which reviews the Syllabus and formally recommends a revised Syllabus to the Local Authority for adoption.

7. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

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

8. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) screening has been completed and there are no issues arising.

9. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 There are no community safety implications.

10. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications.

11. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 Each local Authority's Agreed Syllabus must be revised every five years. As Rutland 's Agreed Syllabus was last reviewed in 2018, it was a statutory requirement for an Agreed Syllabus Conference to be formed to undertake its revision. Rutland is in a tri county agreement with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and one adviser works across all three Local Authorities.

12. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 12.1 There are no background papers.

13. APPENDICES

- 13.1 Appendix A – The Locally Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education 2023-28

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

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THE LOCALLY AGREED SYLLABUS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

2023-2028

RE is a part of the basic curriculum, to be taught alongside the National Curriculum. This Locally Agreed Syllabus details the statutory requirement for all schools in Cambridgeshire as set out in the Education Act 1988 and confirmed by the Education Acts of 1996 and School Standards and Framework Act 1998.



Cambridgeshire
County Council

PETERBOROUGH
CITY COUNCIL



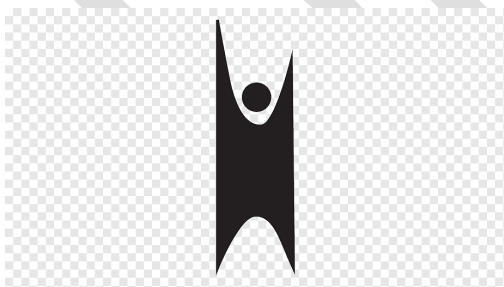
Rutland
County Council



"The ability to understand the faith or belief of individuals and communities, and how these may shape their culture and behaviour, is an invaluable asset for children in modern day Britain. Explaining religious and non-religious worldviews in an academic way allows young people to engage with the complexities of belief, avoid stereotyping and contribute to an informed debate" – Why RE Matters -The RE Council website

"Every child and young person who goes to school is entitled to an experience of religious education that is both academically challenging and personally inspiring" - A Curriculum Framework for Religious Education in England -The Religious Education Council of England and Wales -October 2013

"The study of religious and non-religious worldviews is a core component of a rounded academic education. This has long been recognised as essential in Britain. Indeed, one could argue that it is more important now than ever. Young people today are growing up in a world where there is increasing awareness of the diversity of religious and non-religious worldviews, and they will need to live and work well with people with very different worldviews from themselves. One need only glance at a newspaper to know that it is impossible fully to understand the world without understanding worldviews – both religious and non-religious'.- The first paragraph of the 2018 Final Report Executive Summary of the Commission on RE (CoRE)



"RE is an important curriculum subject. It is important in its own right, and it also makes a unique contribution to the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils and supports wider community cohesion" - Religious Education in English Schools: Non-statutory guidance 2010 UK Gov

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Message from SACRE chairs:

This syllabus has been written for teaching Religious Education in schools by members of the Locally Agreed Syllabus committee from Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Rutland SACREs.

The aim is to ensure that our children receive a balanced, open-minded and comprehensive education in RE.

Data from the 2021 Census shows in this country a rise in the number of people who say they are not religious, a decline in Christianity and an increase in some religions. Census 21 provides a mapping tool that shows the distribution by 'religion' and 'no religion'. Hence will provide a starting point for understanding local contexts.

British society is changing, so RE as a subject must reflect the current and future needs of pupils in a world of diverse identities, with multi-religious and multi-secular worldviews, and in matters of justice, such as climate, race and equality.

We hope that teachers, schools, parents and pupils will prepare for that change by adapting to and building on change in their curricula.

Sukaina Manji - Chair Peterborough SACRE

Gurdev Singh - Chair Rutland SACRE

Julia Ewans - Chair Cambridge SACRE

Message from the Locally Agreed Syllabus committee:

Dear Reader,

This syllabus comes at a time when a spotlight is being shone on RE by Ofsted and the RE Council for England and Wales, by academics, schools and teachers. There is deep concern that the subject should continue to meet the high standards expected of state education. The challenges affecting the RE landscape are set out by the Commission on Religious Education (CoRE) 'Religion and Worldviews: The Way Ahead' 2018. The Commission recommends a shift in the way we think about the subject, encapsulated in the term 'worldviews'.

'Worldviews' represents a change in RE. It asks us to consider the subject as non-binary between 'religious' and 'non-religious' and to explore the possibility of applying academic discipline and suggested 'Big Ideas' in framing and shaping the school curriculum.

You will notice that the syllabus references 'worldviews' and includes details that suggest a movement towards that shift in the way we view the subject. For example, elements of Substantive Knowledge, Ways of Knowing and Personal Development will require knowledge of pathways to understanding. (see Ofsted Research Review, May 2021). We commend all the development work done on this subject, but the full picture is not quite available as completed materials.

RE aims to provide a broad and rich curriculum that enables equal access through pedagogical decisions. RE prepares our pupils for the diversity of religious and cultural thought which is present to them locally, nationally and globally.

We expect to see literacy in RE improve and greater uptake in RE courses in our schools across the Authority, leading to national qualifications.

As a committee, we commend this syllabus to you.

June 2023

Introduction

The teaching of RE is vitally important in a rapidly changing world. However, what could be in the RE syllabus can confuse with many different voices in the debate. In writing this new syllabus, we seek to create a framework that meets the current legal requirements. At the same time, it is flexible enough to allow schools to make the syllabus relevant to the needs of their children, which can grow as the subject develops.

The background to writing this syllabus

The 2018-23 Agreed Syllabus for RE was written during a time of RE change. That change continues.

The Department for Education (DfE) made a review of the National Curriculum for schools in England in 2013. RE was not part of this review despite it being statutory as the Basic Curriculum alongside the National Curriculum subjects. This was because RE curriculum is set by the local authority Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE) which is responsible for producing the locally agreed syllabus for RE.

As a result of the DfE review not including RE, the Religious Education Council for England and Wales (REC) concluded that a review of RE was needed for reasons of equity with other subjects. Teachers responsible for RE in schools in England are expected to plan lessons, assess pupil progress, and have their performance held to account, as other teachers do. School leaders expect them to use the same or similar criteria to those deployed in other subjects in the curriculum. In October 2013, the REC published "[A Curriculum Framework for Religious Education in England](#)"ⁱⁱ to support those teachers and schools.

Taking a lead from the REC, the syllabus writers of 2018 adopted a style which was shorter and less prescriptive as to content than in earlier years, giving schools the flexibility to provide more coherent and integrated cross curricular learning experiences to complement discrete subject teaching tailored to the needs of their pupils and community. This revised syllabus follows this style.

In 2018 the Commission on RE (CoRE) made its landmark recommendations in a report entitled '[Religion and Worldviews: The Way Forward](#)'ⁱⁱⁱ.

Out of the CoRE Religion and Worldviews: The Way Forward' came the three year RE Council Worldviews Project. In the spring of 2022 the project produced a [Draft Handbook Religion and Worldviews in the Classroom: developing a Worldviews Approach](#)ⁱⁱⁱ. The aim is to take the idea of a Religion and Worldviews approach, as advocated by the CoRE final report and see what it looks like when applied to a syllabus or curriculum. The handbook has influenced the preparation of this syllabus.

What is a 'world view'?

This syllabus adopts the following definition from [Draft Handbook Religion and Worldviews in the Classroom: developing a Worldviews Approach](#)^{iv}:

'Worldview' describes the way in which a person encounters, interprets, understands and engages with the world.

This definition has been built on the discussions the REC brought out in 2020 [Discussion Papers for The Worldview Project](#)^v.

Discussion Paper 1 says:

'Worldview can refer both to the official teachings, ethical expectations, approved practices, definitions of membership or views on contemporary issues of organised institutions, and to the approach to life of an individual who may or may not identify with an organised group and for whom religious or philosophical traditions may be one of many influences upon them. Individuals and communities may perceive their worldviews as fixed, unchanging and uniquely and propositionally true, or fluid, flexible and changing. They may see them as having nothing in common with other perspectives or as having porous boundaries. (page 6)

In some cases, 'worldview' has been used only of non-religious worldviews, rather than as a term that can be used of both religious and non-religious worldviews. The concern has been that this preserves, rather than softens, a rigid boundary between religion and non-religion'. (page 7)

There was some divergence in the ways the academics who took part in the discussions understood the concept of worldview, but overall, the group inclined towards a broader and more inclusive use of worldview, which:

- *includes both religious and non-religious worldviews, rather than only being used for non-religious worldviews*
- *includes affective, embodied, existential and practical dimensions in addition to cognitive and intellectual dimensions*
- *includes individuals and small communities, not only organised traditions*
- *includes worldviews that are unreflective, unconscious and implicit as well as those that are consciously held, and therefore may be understood through interpreting actions as well as articulations*
- *points towards worldviews being fluid, changing, diverse and plural with open, porous boundaries rather than fixed ones*

'There have been concerns that this dilutes the religious content of the subject, but this is not the intention – it is, rather, to enhance it. This does not mean leaving the concept so open and fluid that 'worldview' could mean almost anything' (page 7)

There has also been some concern that re-orienting to Religion and Worldviews entails adding yet more content to an already crowded curriculum. In the discussions, the academics *'were keen to ensure that taking a worldview approach would not lead to what they described as 'religious tourism' where pupils receive a smattering of superficial knowledge about a range of organised worldviews which may or may not be of interest to them. There is a clear need for an overarching, coherent structure so that pupils can organise their knowledge and build to a deeper, richer understanding of worldviews and how they operate'(page 8)*

Entitlement

1. What pupils should expect from the curriculum

The National Entitlement developed by CoRE is a useful starting point for designing a curriculum. It outlines the nine key areas that pupils be taught:

1. about matters of central importance to the worldviews studied, how these can form coherent accounts for adherents, and how these matters are interpreted in different times, cultures and places
2. about key concepts including 'religion' 'secularity' 'spirituality' and 'worldview,' and that worldviews are complex, diverse and plural
3. the ways in which patterns of belief, expression and belonging may change across and within worldviews, locally, nationally and globally, both historically and in contemporary times
4. the ways in which worldviews develop in interaction with each other, have some shared beliefs and practices as well as differences, and that people may draw upon more than one tradition
5. the role of religious and non-religious ritual and practices, foundational texts, and of the arts, in both the formation and communication of experience, beliefs, values, identities and commitments
6. how worldviews may offer responses to fundamental questions of meaning and purpose raised by human experience, and the different roles that worldviews play in providing people with ways of making sense of their lives
7. the different roles played by worldviews in the lives of individuals and societies, including their influence on moral behaviour and social norms
8. how worldviews have power and influence in societies and cultures, appealing to various sources of authority, including foundational texts
9. the different ways in which religion and worldviews can be understood, interpreted and studied, including through a wide range of academic disciplines and through direct encounter and discussion with individuals and communities who hold these worldviews.

The Draft Handbook expands on and revises these key areas on [pages 18 and 19](#) ^{vi}.

2. What pupils should expect from their teachers

In line with the [DfE Teachers' Standards](#), pupils are entitled to be taught by teachers who:

- i. have a secure knowledge of the relevant curriculum area
- ii. foster and maintain pupils' interest in the subject
- iii. can address misconceptions and misunderstandings and handle controversial issues
- iv. demonstrate a critical understanding of developments in the study of religion and worldviews
- v. promote the value of scholarship

3. Types of knowledge

The [OFSTED 2021 Religious Education Research Review](#)^{vii} outlines three types of knowledge that pupils should make progress in:

substantive knowledge:	<p>knowledge about religious and non-religious traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • core concepts • truth claims • teachings and practices • behaviour and responses of adherents <p>wider concepts such as spirituality and secularity how worldviews work in human life</p>
Ways of knowing	pupils learn 'how to know' about religion and non-religion, incorporating methods from academic disciplines
personal knowledge	<p>Pupils build an awareness of their own presuppositions and values associated with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the religious and non-religious traditions studied • the lived experience of adherents <p>The study of the relationship between religion and worldviews is thus a core element of the substantive content of the subject</p>

It is important that your curriculum reflects these types of knowledge within the teaching of RE to support pupils during their progression and journey through primary and secondary level education. Taking the guide from OFSTED '*it is this RE curriculum that pupils need to know and remember*'. The study of the relationship between religion and worldviews is thus a core element of the substantive content of the subject.



Statutory Guidance

Legal Requirements – The Provision of RE

The primary legislation covering RE from 1944 to 1993 was consolidated by The Education Act (1996) and the School Standards and Framework Act (1998). Circular 1/94 and the subsequent revision of this guidance in 2010 ([Religious Education in English Schools: Non-Statutory Guidance 2010](#)) offered an interpretation of the legislation.

What schools must do

Every state-funded school must offer a curriculum which is balanced and broadly based, and which:

- promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils, and
- prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life and all state schools... must teach religious education... all schools must publish their curriculum by subject and academic year online. [‘The national curriculum in England: Framework document’, September 2013](#)

Teaching

Statutory Requirements for Religious Education in different types of schools

All schools, including special schools, must follow the legal requirement to teach a broad and balanced curriculum, which includes RE. RE is compulsory for all pupils who are registered at a school, including those in a reception class. RE is not compulsory for pupils in a nursery school or nursery class in a primary school.

Academies

Academies must teach RE in accordance with their funding agreements. The type of RE specified in the funding arrangement depends on whether or not the academy has a religious designation. Academies should consider continuity and curriculum progression across the key stages. If they adopt the locally agreed syllabus there is continuity when pupils move schools and local resources are available to support it. Academies with a religious character must provide RE in accordance with the tenets of the particular faith specified in the designation. They may, in addition, provide RE that is in line with a locally agreed syllabus and teach about other faiths if they choose. Free schools are academies in law and have the same requirement to provide RE. ‘An academy has simply to meet the requirements of law’ (ERA 1988, Chapter 40, Section 8:3)

Maintained Schools

Maintained schools are of four types:

- **Community schools** are controlled and run by the LA and must follow the locally agreed syllabus.
- **Foundation and Trust schools** are run by the governing body which employs the staff and sets its own admissions criteria. The land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or, in Trust schools, a charity. RE must be taught in accordance with a locally agreed syllabus

unless the school has a religious foundation, in which case parents and carers may request RE in accordance with the school's trust deed, or in accordance with the beliefs or denomination specified in the designation of the school.

- **Voluntary Aided (VA)** In these schools RE is to be determined by the governors and in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed relating to the school or, where there is no provision in the trust deed, with the religion or denomination mentioned in the order designating the school as having a religious character. However, where parents prefer their children to receive RE in accordance with the locally agreed syllabus, and they cannot reasonably or conveniently send their children to a school where the syllabus is in use, then the governing body must make arrangements for RE to be provided to the children within the school in accordance with the locally agreed syllabus unless they are satisfied that there are special circumstances which would make it unreasonable to do so.
- **Voluntary Controlled (VC)** or Foundation Church of England schools must teach RE according to the Locally Agreed Syllabus unless parents and carers request RE in accordance with the trust deed or religious designation of the school.

RE and Pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

RE is a statutory part of the core curriculum for all pupils, including those with learning difficulties. Pupils with SEND are found in all contexts and all teachers are teachers of SEND. Good quality teaching in RE will tailor the planning of the syllabus carefully to the special needs of all pupils. Pupils with special educational needs will not always meet the same expectations in RE as other pupils and therefore appropriate assessment materials will need to be used, (exemplars are indicated within the support materials). All programmes of study should take account of the targets and recommendations in the pupil's Individual Educational Plan (IEP). A multi-sensory approach can be helpful in planning RE for children with special needs.

For the small number of pupils who may need the provision, material may be selected from those used in earlier or later key stages, to enable individual pupils to progress and demonstrate achievement. Such material should be presented in contexts suitable to the pupil's abilities. In making decisions about adjusting the content of the key stage, teachers should consider the pupil's previous experience as well as the necessity to communicate to subsequent teachers a specific differentiated approach to entitlement.

In Special Schools there is no recommended time allocation for RE, but it should be part of the main curriculum.

Monitoring and accountability

All schools must publish their RE curriculum for each academic year on the school website.

RE must be included in the curriculum for all registered pupils, including all pupils in reception classes and sixth form, but excluding:

- pupils in nursery schools or nursery classes in primary schools.
- any person aged nineteen or above for whom further education is being provided at school; and

any person over compulsory school age who is receiving part-time education.

The right to withdraw from RE

In England, parents and carers have the right to withdraw their children from RE. This right of withdrawal exists for all pupils in all types of school, including schools with and without a religious designation. Parents and carers also have the right to withdraw their child from part of RE and can do so without giving any explanation. Students aged 18 or over have the right to withdraw themselves from RE.

Where a pupil has been withdrawn, the law provides for alternative arrangements to be made for RE of the kind the parent or carer wants their child to receive (Section 71(3) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998). This RE could be provided at the school in question, or the pupil could be sent to another school where suitable RE is provided if this is reasonably convenient. If neither approach is practicable, outside arrangements can be made to provide the pupil with the kind of RE that the parent or carer wants, and the pupil may be withdrawn from school for a reasonable period of time to allow them to attend this external RE.

You will find more information on the right to withdraw and how to handle an application at <https://www.natre.org.uk/> Guidance: dealing with withdrawal from RE.

Teachers also have the right to withdraw from the teaching of RE. However, this does not apply to teachers who have been specifically employed to teach or lead RE.

Website

Your school must include a statement about RE in your prospectus and on your website. Inclusive RE is essential and parents and carers should be aware of the educational objectives and content of the RE syllabus. There must be a link provided to the syllabus, curriculum and timetable on your schools website.

You should give information about the right to withdraw on your school's website.



DRAFT

Aims and purpose

The aims of the syllabus are for pupils:

- to develop religious literacy;
- to acquire and develop knowledge and understanding of Christianity and the other principal religions and world views represented locally, nationally, and globally;
- to develop an understanding of the influence of the beliefs, values and traditions on individuals, communities, societies, and cultures;
- to develop attitudes of respect towards other people who hold views and beliefs different from their own;
- to develop the ability to make reasoned and informed judgements about religious issues, with reference to the principal religions and world views represented locally, nationally, and globally

Religions and worldviews deal with some of the most profound and difficult questions in human life, questions such as:

- What is the purpose of life?
- How should people treat each other?
- How do we explain and cope with death and suffering?

Religions and worldviews approach these issues in complex ways, in ways of life, culture and action, as well as ritual, tradition, story, symbol and belief. RE must take account of this depth and complexity, helping pupils to an understanding appropriate to their age and aptitude.

To do this RE needs to develop pupils' skills:

- to read fluently;
- to enable them to ask questions;
- to discover information, to approach new material with empathy;
- to reflect on their learning. Pupils should not only acquire knowledge but also be able to use their knowledge to understand their world, build community, and develop their personal position.

Throughout the RE curriculum pupils should be encouraged to **explore** religions and worldviews, **engage** with their knowledge, and **reflect** on their learning and their lives.

Religious Literacy

☐ Religious literacy is the knowledge of, and ability to understand, religion, beliefs, practices, spiritual insights and secular world views.

'Moore (2007) defines Religious Literacy as the ability to discern and analyse the fundamental intersections of religion and social/political/cultural life through multiple lenses.'^{viii}

'The ability to understand and engage effectively with religion and religious issues ' in a paper from 2016, the United Kingdom's All-Party Parliamentary Group on Religious Education. [Link Julia](#)

Religious literacy plays an important part of a well rounded education in preparing pupils for life in modern Britain. Its importance is increasing as globalisation and migration have created greater links between societies of different faiths and cultures. Someone who is religiously literate is able to talk with fluency and understanding about religion and belief. It is firmly rooted within educational practice. A crucial aspect of religious literacy is through school RE.

What to teach (statutory)

Each Key Stage builds upon the one before, so by the time pupils reach the end of KS3, they should have had the opportunity to receive a broad, inclusive religious education.

Teachers should consider the religious experience of the pupils in the classroom and the whole school when planning which religions to look at and in which order.

- Christianity will be studied in all Key Stages.
- The choice of which other religions to study in KS1 should be relevant to the experience of the pupils in the class and local demographic. Where Christianity is the only religion present the school will choose the other religions to be studied.
- However, by the end of KS2 all major religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism) and a secular world view (humanism) must have been studied.
- In KS3, building on KS2, all major religions and a secular world view must have been studied in greater depth.

It is desirable that all pupils visit a church or other Christian place of worship, and the school should make all efforts to plan visits to religious buildings of other faiths. Visitors from different faiths and world views should be encouraged to visit all schools. When neither visits nor visitors are possible then the use of virtual tours and resources are recommended.

The school timetable -making time for good RE

In the 'Entitlement' column you will find minimum hours for RE. There is no single correct way of making appropriate provision for RE as long as the outcomes are met. Your timetable may set aside lesson/periods for RE, or you may take a flexible approach with a combination of classes, visits or themed days which complement (but not usually replace) the regular programme of timetabled lessons.

Curriculum time for RE must be distinct from the time spent on collective worship or school assembly, even though making links between the collective worship and the purposes and themes of RE would be good practice.

On the next page you will find a table which sets out by Key Stage all content, in the WHAT TO TEACH column is statutory and therefore must be taught.

	What to teach	Approach	Entitlement
EYFS	Early years should follow the EYFS framework. They should begin introducing Christianity and a range of other religions and world views.	Experiential and enquiry approach. Focusing on themselves, those around them and their communities. Introducing different festivals and special places.	Minimum 30hrs in a school year. Teacher-led activities.
KS1	Christianity. Schools should also draw on the background of the pupils to choose one or more other faiths. Christianity and at least two or more of the other major religions and world views that may be reflected in your school community and relevant to the experience of the pupils.	Experiential and enquiry approach. Starting with family, neighbourhood and special times. Concentrating on the similarities of religions It is suggested the first unit is 'People and the World Around Us' and schools should then continue with an experiential and enquiry approach. Starting with family, neighbourhood, and special times. Concentrating on the similarities of religions	Minimum of 36hrs in a school year. This can be either in weekly lessons or in blocked time each term. Please note activities like a nativity play, assemblies or collective worship do not count in these hours. But a visit to a religious building does.
KS2	Christianity, five other world religions, humanism, and an acknowledgement of other world views.	Experiential and enquiry approach. Moving from the local to the national and international examples of religion. Exploring diversity, similarities, and differences within and between religions, humanism, and other world views. This should be a mixture of studying religions and other world views separately, conjunctively and through thematic approach	Minimum of 45hrs in a school year. This can be either in weekly lessons or in blocked time each term. Please note activities like a nativity play, assemblies or collective worship do not count in these hours. But a visit to a religious building does.
KS3	Christianity and five other world religions, humanism and an acknowledgement of other world views and other religions found in the locality.	Experiential and enquiry approach. With doctrinal and philosophical aspects of religion. This should be a mixture of studying religions and other world views separately, conjunctively and through thematic approach.	Equivalent of 45hrs in a school year For the best outcomes for all pupils, it is advised that a three-year KS3 is essential.
KS4	Students will follow a course which may lead to a public examination in RE or explore (in specific curriculum time) topic based learning relating to local and international issues paying attention to their religious dimensions. Exploring the connections between RE and other subject areas.	Experiential and enquiry approach. With doctrinal and philosophical aspects of religion. For students not following an exam syllabus then this curriculum should be a mixture of studying religions and other world views separately, conjunctively and through thematic approach.	5% curriculum time In specific time allocated for RE for all students.
KS5	Some students will follow a course which may lead to a public examination in RE and others will explore a RE specific enrichment project or equivalent (e.g. a religious text, concept or viewpoint) supporting them in their further education.	Examinations, enrichment curriculum time and individual projects including Extended Project Qualifications.	Flexible programs which, whilst avoiding tokenism, may include units of study, day conferences and work integrated with other subjects

Planning your curriculum

There is a direct link with literacy and achievement when RE is planned and taught well through all key stages.

This agreed syllabus does not prescribe what is taught in your schools, this is because all school settings and communities are different. Your curriculum should reflect the community your school serves, the different religious and world view back grounds of your pupils and the needs of those pupils.

Progression should be a key element throughout the curriculum with well sequenced units of work that build on previous knowledge and that allow for pupils own personal knowledge to be explored. In primary schools the progression should run from Reception through Key Stage 1 to the end of Key Stage 2. In secondary this should continue through Key Stage 3 to the end of Key Stage 4, preferably ending with an examination qualification in Religious Studies. Well sequenced units should explore key concepts about religion and world views allowing pupils to explore the similarities and differences and thus avoiding misconceptions and stereo typing.

The well sequenced units in the curriculum should reflect the three types of knowledge as defined by Ofsted.

substantive knowledge:	knowledge about religious and non-religious traditions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• core concepts• truth claims• teachings and practices• behaviour and responses of adherents wider concepts such as spirituality and secularity how worldviews work in human life
ways of knowing	pupils learn 'how to know' about religion and non-religion, incorporating methods from academic disciplines
personal knowledge	pupils build an awareness of their own presuppositions and values <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the religious and non-religious traditions studied• the lived experience of adherents The study of the relationship between religion and worldviews is thus a core element of the substantive content of the subject

Reception/Early Years

Religious Education (RE) in Early Years should allow exploration of the world and respond to children's natural curiosity about things around them. Teaching RE to 3 – 5 year old pupils requires a multi-sensory approach, providing opportunities for pupils to learn and understand about themselves, others (personal and social development) and the world (knowledge and understanding of the world) and to develop pupils' abilities to express themselves (communication, language and literacy, creative development). Wherever possible, the RE curriculum should match coverage of the Prime Areas in the EYFS. Through knowledge, skills and understanding, pupils should develop positive attitudes towards other people and their right to hold different beliefs. Teaching should enable pupils to begin:

- a. to identify their own uniqueness and that of others;
- b. to appreciate the differences and similarities, they encounter in others;

The use of story is essential to begin to understand what faith and belief means.


Key Stage 1 (KS1)

KS1 should progress directly from what has been taught in early years. Pupils begin to be introduced to the concepts of religion, belief and world views, it is suggested that this is done through studying the different religions separately, along with a mixture of thematic units that begin to allow pupils to make connection between different religions and world views. It is advised that the religions studied are done in chronological order (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism with Sikhism followed by Buddhism), so pupils do not encounter misconceptions about events and people in the different religions and world views.


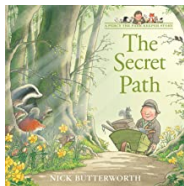
Below are a number of examples of topics or themes that may be covered in KS1 as part of the curriculum. For KS1 three units have been created that can be used in your curriculums.

Here is the link to the KS1 units with in this document.

People around the world (unit available see link above)	
Special Places	Looking at different places that are special for both different religions and world views.
Harvest for all (unit available see link above)	Looking at a Christian Harvest Festival, Sukkot, Diwali, Vasakhi and where our food comes from and who should we thank.
Celebrations of light	Looking at Christmas, Hannukah and Diwali
What happens at Christmas?	Explore the meaning of Christmas
Who is in our community? (unit available see link above)	Beginning to understand and make links with all religions within our community

Year 2 Autumn 1	
Topic	Who celebrates Harvest, harvest for all?
Learning objective	To begin to understand what Harvest means to people of different faiths.
Substantive knowledge: What children must know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know Harvest is a time when people reflect and on and appreciate the food they eat and some people give thanks. To know Harvest is celebrated in different ways by different faiths.
Key Vocabulary	Harvest, Sukkot, Diwali, giving, food cycle
Key texts	<p>Rama and Sita Eric Says Thanks – Dai Hankey Judaism -Book – Story of Sukkot The Best ever Sukkot Pumpkin None religious view – Read ‘The Farm that feeds us – Nancy Castaldo</p> 
Suggested activities and key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Church visit for Harvest usually) Why do we give to others? Look at each of the books and discuss what they mean Food cycle – where does our food come from Link with dinner ladies and school cooks
Assessment	Thank you letters for the food to who they want.
Y2 End points Highlighted are the end points this unit	<p>PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews Name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity and at least one other religion and begin to look for similarities between religions. Retell some of the religious and moral stories from the bible and at least one other religious text or special books. Begin to understand what it looks like to be a person of faith. Pupils begin to use key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and at least one other religion.</p> <p>PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews Talk about and find meanings behind different beliefs and practices. Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories. Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do. Express their own ideas, opinions and talk about their work creatively using a range of different medium.</p>
Useful links and trips/visitors	Jumpin' Jerusalem! Sukkot Video for Kids - YouTube Eric Says Thanks by Dai Hankey - Bing video KS1 Religious Education - England - BBC Bitesize

Year 1 Summer 2	
Topic	Who is in our community?
Learning objective	To begin to understand who lives in our community
Substantive knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are different people who live in our community What makes our community special

What children must know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the special places in our community
Key Vocabulary	Community, places, difference
Key texts	Percy Parkkeeper (why is his shed special) Peter Rabbit (Why is his burrow special?) On Sudden Hill (Why is It special to them) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>
Suggested activities and key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss where the children live and what it is like • Discuss what is special about their communities and any special buildings there may be • Look at what a community is • Decide what is a good community • When does the community come together
Assessment	What's your special place? Why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going outside and thinking about special places • Could you bring a picture of your special place? • Link to all religions from the year and their special places Link to special places like a football stadium, cemetery, woods,
Y1 End points Highlighted are the end points this unit	<p>PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews</p> <p>Be familiar with key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and may be at least one other religion and worldviews</p> <p>Encounter a variety of religious and moral stories from Christianity, one other religion and worldviews.</p> <p>Show how individuals and faith communities celebrate life events.</p> <p>Begin to name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity, at least one other religion.</p> <p>PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews</p> <p>Begin to talk about different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary</p> <p>Begin to suggest meanings behind religious and moral stories.</p> <p>Ask or respond to questions about how individuals and faith communities live.</p> <p>Express their own ideas about belief and practices creatively.</p>
Useful links and trips/visitors	Walk around the town Visit religious sites – church war, memorial, cemetery

Key Stage 2 (KS2)


KS2 should progress directly from KS1 and will explore the same concepts but in greater depth. Pupils will begin to follow use philosophical and theological principles and start to use these in their discussions regarding religion and world views. They should also explore the historical starting points for each religion and world view so are then able to put this into context with the 'ways of knowing'. The curriculum should be a mixture of studying religions separately and then as part of thematic units,

so pupils then able to compare similarities and differences. It is also important to continue at looking at the religions in a chronological order.

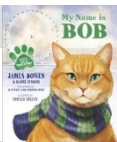

Below are a number of examples of topics or themes that may be covered in KS2 as part of the curriculum. For KS2 three units have been created that can be used in your curriculums. **Here is the link to the KS2 units with in this document.**

Who is Jesus? Origins of Christianity	Understand who Jesus was and what he means to Christians
Why is light so important to different faiths?	
People of faith- amazing people of faith (unit available see link above)	Looking at different people of faith and how this effects their lives – from both a religious and world view background.
How should we treat each other? (unit available see link above)	Looking at charity, volunteering, and giving and how this goes across all faiths and world views
Journeys (pilgrimage) – Haj, Buddhism, Christianity	
Christmas today is it really about Jesus?	
What does (insert faith) believe?	
How was the world created? (unit available see link above)	Comparing the creation stories of Christianity, Hinduism and the Scientific theory

Year	
Autumn 1 Topic	People of Faith
Learning objective	To begin to understand why ‘belief is important to some people’
Substantive knowledge: What children must know	Faith, belief,
Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people have a faith. • Some people have a belief. • Faith is a trust in something or someone and is often spiritual. Belief can be non-religious and is a trust in someone of something.

Key texts	<p>Malal’s Magic Pencil - Malala Yousaf, Amazing Muslims who Changed the World - Burhana Islam, Geta and the Giants – Zoe Tucker, Marcus Rashford – Little people Big Dreams series</p> 
Suggested activities and key questions	<p>Look at famous people and their faiths;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greta Thunberg - explore her faith briefly (humanism). Explore her belief in the environment. Which belief does she show more outwardly to the world? What motivates her life? • Martin Luther King – explore his religious belief (Christian). Explore his beliefs for race equality. • Malala Yousafzai -explore her religious belief (Islam). What are her wider world beliefs (Education for girls and women’s rights)? • Kadeena Cox – explore her faith (Christianity). How had her belief helped her overcome adversity? • Marcus Rashford - what is his faith (mother’s Christian faith)? Explore his belief around child poverty, food poverty and literacy. <p>Extended subject knowledge: https://www.christiancentury.org/article/notes-global-church/marcus-rashford-keeping-christianity-british-limelight (Share paragraph 3&4 with children- Primarily 4th paragraph).</p>
Assessment	<p>Film a presentation like ‘Kid President’ (YouTube)– film it and present in assembly. Example (not linking with our people of focus). How To Change The World (a work in progress) Kid President – YouTube 3 Big Questions</p>
Y1 End points Highlighted are the end points this unit	<p>PT1 - Learning about religion and belief</p> <p>Recall in detail and use the correct vocabulary in regard to the different beliefs and practices of different religions.</p> <p>Begin to compare the similarities of at least three different religious texts or stories.</p> <p>Begin to understand the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.</p> <p>Begin to compare different responses to ethical questions looking from the perspective of different religions and worldviews</p> <p>PT2 - Learning from religion and belief</p> <p>Respond to meanings behind different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary</p> <p>Respond to the meanings of some religious and moral stories and expresses how these relate (directly) to right and wrong.</p> <p>Express an informed view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world</p>

	Begin to articulate and communicate connections between their own ideas and others.
Useful links and trips/visitors	The Story of Martin Luther King Jr. by Kid President - YouTube Kadeena Cox Twitter stimulus: https://twitter.com/kad_c/status/1308365013636263936?lang=en-GB

Year	
Topic	How should we treat each other?
Learning objective	To begin to understand and compare ideas of how we should treat and look after the people around us.
Substantive knowledge: What children must know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ten commandments come from the Torah • People who believe in Humanism have a golden rule 'Treat other people as you'd want to be treated in their situation' Other religions have rules about how we should treat each other.
Key Vocabulary	Commandment, caring, justice, interpretation
Key texts	My name is Bob -James Bowen Humfry Hippo Moves Home Steve Hurd – proceeds go to a school in Uganda  
Suggested activities and key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the Ten Commandments (making sure pupils understand they come from the Torah and Bible). Take from the bible AND modern, child friendly versions, but reference they come from the Tora. The Tora has many commandments, but the bible has reduced to 10. Are they all relevant now? (considering adultery, the number of children in a teacher's class who will be affected. These were written for a different time and age). Rules are open for interpretation e.g. 'Thou shall not commit adultery' could open a debate about if this is still relevant in modern culture. What do modern families now look like? (Approach with sensitivity) You may also consider running this lesson over 2 sessions. • Consider the Golden rule of Humanism • Use the book 'My Name is Bob' and consider the issues the book covers and connect with the ten commandments and the golden rule. • Use the book Humfy Hippo and discuss the conundrums he faces. Morally right/ wrong. • Can they link this to what they know about different religions and their own beliefs?

Assessment	
Y1 End points Highlighted are the end points this unit	<p>PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews</p> <p>Recall in detail and use the correct vocabulary in regard to the different beliefs and practices of different religions.</p> <p>Begin to compare the similarities of at least three different religious texts or stories.</p> <p>Begin to understand the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.</p> <p>Begin to compare different responses to ethical questions looking from the perspective of different religions and worldviews</p> <p>PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews</p> <p>Respond to meanings behind different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary</p> <p>Respond to the meanings of some religious and moral stories and expresses how these relate (directly) to right and wrong.</p> <p>Express an informed view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world</p> <p>Begin to articulate and communicate connections between their own ideas and others.</p>
Useful links and trips/visitors	

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Key Stage 3 (KS3)

KS3 should cover years 7-9 and be a mixture of studying specific religions, world view and thematic topics. It is expected that KS3 builds on the progression made at the end of year 6 in KS2. Pupils should be using philosophical and theological principles to make judgements about how belief influences practice and shapes the world. Ethical questions are expected to be challenging with pupils giving greater justification in their answers, and greater depth in vocabulary in all answers.

The curriculum should have the ambition to push and challenge pupils to prepare for GCSE and A levels. Key stage 3 should show greater scholarship from KS2, pushing the 'ways of knowing' in greater depth and begin to look at the difference in religion and world views in increasing depth. Opportunities must be given for pupils to investigate further the difference between religion and world views.

Below are a number of examples of topics or themes that may be covered in KS3 as part of the curriculum.

Introduction to Religion and belief	Bringing together what has been covered at Primary and to explore key ideas of religion and belief and world views
How do we care for our world?	This will consider: stewardship of the world, what different religions believe about this, involving creation stories
What does religion and belief look like in Peterborough?	Explore the historic background to religion in Peterborough and how this has changed and why
What is a world view?	Exploring the concept of world views
Inspirational people	Looking at how faith and belief inspire/inspire people's lives
Social Justice across our world	Exploring different social justice topics across our world and linking them to religious and non-religious views. i.e. the concerns over the Wighur people in China or looking into the past at slavery
Belief through spirituality and art	Looking at religion and belief through different art forms and why this plays apart in spirituality
God verse Science	Exploring how Science and religion can exist together or have opposing opinions
Relationships and families	
The sanctity of life	Considering topics such as life after death, abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment

Looking for God and reason – the existence of God and revelation	
Religion and the Media	Explore how religion is portrayed, reported and used in different types of media
Prejudice and discrimination	Exploring different social justice topics across our world and linking them to religious and non-religious views. i.e. the concerns over the Uighur people in China or looking into the past at slavery

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

As a core subject in all schools the pupils are entitled to core hours dedicated to RE to meet statutory requirements (as per the 1998 Education Act [link to pg 8](#)). All pupils are entitled to a qualification, and it is advised that the time spent on RE should be used to obtain a GCSE or similar qualification. If a qualification is not being offered then the curriculum should offer a mixture of studying a variety of different religions and world views through well planned and balanced units of work.

Assessment

Progression Targets (statutory)

There are two progression targets in RE; good and outstanding RE will achieve a close relationship and a balance between these targets over a unit of work.

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews

Enquiring into, investigating and understanding religions and beliefs. This includes thinking about and interpreting religious beliefs, teachings, sources, practices, ways of life, and ways of expressing meaning with reference to the specific beliefs and religions studied.

PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews

Questioning, exploring, reflecting upon and interpreting human experience in the light of religions and beliefs studied. This includes communicating reflections, responses and evaluations about questions of identity, belonging, diversity, meaning, purpose, truth, values, and commitments making increasingly insightful links to the specific religions studied.

End of Year 1 statements – Progress Target (PT)

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Be familiar with key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and may be at least one other religion and worldviews	Begin to talk about different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary
Encounter a variety of religious and moral stories from Christianity, one other religion and worldviews.	Begin to suggest meanings behind religious and moral stories.
Show how individuals and faith communities celebrate life events.	Ask or respond to questions about how individuals and faith communities live.
Begin to name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity, at least one other religion.	Express their own ideas about belief and practices creatively.

End of Year 2 statements

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity and at least one other religion and begin to look for similarities between religions.	Talk about and find meanings behind different beliefs and practices.
Retell some of the religious and moral stories from the bible and at least one other religious text or special books.	Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories.
Begin to understand what it looks like to be a person of faith.	Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do.

Pupils begin to use key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and at least one other religion.	Express their own ideas, opinions and talk about their work creatively using a range of different medium.
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End of year 3 statements

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Recall the different beliefs and practices of the religions studied at KS1 and at least one new religion or worldview	Suggest and consider the impact of different beliefs and practices.
Recount some religious and moral stories from at least three different sources of authority	Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories and suggest how these relate to right and wrong.
Begin to understand that diversity exists within and between religions and worldviews	Ask and respond to questions about how individuals and faith communities live and why.
Use key words and vocabulary related all religions studied so far.	Use a range of different media to express creatively ideas, thoughts, and opinions. Begin to explain ideas and justify opinions.

End of year 4 statements

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Recall in detail and use the correct vocabulary in regard to the different beliefs and practices of different religions.	Respond to meanings behind different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary
Begin to compare the similarities of at least three different religious texts or stories.	Respond to the meanings of some religious and moral stories and expresses how these relate (directly) to right and wrong.
Begin to understand the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.	Express an informed view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world
Begin to compare different responses to ethical questions looking from the perspective of different religions and worldviews	Begin to articulate and communicate connections between their own ideas and others.

End of year 5 statements

PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Begin to make connections between the different beliefs and practices of religions and worldviews studied so far.	Begin to reflect and respond thoughtfully to the significance of meaning behind different beliefs and practices. Using the correct vocabulary.
Begin to compare stories, beliefs and practices from a variety of religions and worldviews making reference to similarities and differences.	Begin to respond thoughtfully to a range of stories, beliefs, and practices. Provide reasons for what they mean to different faith communities.

Understand and begin to evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally. Begin to recognise that those who have non-religious worldview follow a moral code	Express an informed view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world Relate this to own lives. .
Articulate simple responses to ethical questions from the range of different religions and world views studied so far.	Discuss and begin to apply own and others' ideas about ethical questions and to express own ideas clearly in response.

End of year 6 statements

PT1 - Learning about religion and belief	PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews
Make connections between different beliefs and practices of all religions and worldviews studied.	Reflect and respectfully respond to the significance of meaning behind different beliefs and practices.
Make links and compare stories, beliefs and practices from different religions and worldviews including similarities and differences.	Respond respectfully to a range of writings, stories, beliefs and practices. Provide justified reasons for similarities and differences.
Understand and evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally. Recognise that those who have non-religious worldview follow a moral code	Express an informed and considered view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world. Relate this to own lives and others.
Articulate detailed responses to ethical questions from the range of different religions and world views studied so far.	Discuss and apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions and to express arguments in a structured response.

In religious education, just as in other subjects of the curriculum, it is important to let pupils know how they are doing and what they must do next to make progress. As well as acquiring *knowledge* and *skills*, it is a key part of religious education that pupils' *positive attitudes to study* should be encouraged and praised. The core of this agreed syllabus is for all pupils to be able to **explore** religions, **engage** with their knowledge, and **reflect** on their learning and their lives. So, it is important for both teachers and pupils to recognise that:

- assessment is most effective when it leaves pupils clear about their attainment, their progress and their strengths and weaknesses. The giving of personalised, oral and written feedback is an important part of this.;
- the most effective RE teachers use the evidence from assessment to focus teaching more closely on the individual needs of pupils and the development of the enquiry;
- pupils' chances of achieving well in RE are improved when teachers set clear, focused objectives for lessons and learning outcomes for tasks;
- good quality RE comes from lessons that are stimulating and enjoyable for both the pupils and teacher;
- not every piece of work needs to be assessed;
- pieces of work suitable for assessment come in many different forms; and
- formative assessment can be just as valuable as summative.

How to use this assessment document in Key Stage 1 and 2










As the 2023- 28 RE agreed syllabus does not prescribe what schools should teach and same approach has been adopted for assessment. Each Key Stage builds upon the one before, so that by the time pupils reach the end of KS3, they should have had the opportunity to receive a broad, inclusive religious education. Teachers should consider the religious experience of the pupils in the classroom and the whole school when planning which religions to look at and in which order and the assessment tool has been devised to be flexible enough to support this.

The progression targets, PT1 and PT2 for KS1 and KS2 are generic and allows for different forms of assessment to take place across the RE curriculum and reflects the pupils' experiences in RE. The progression targets offers criteria for assessment for each year group and should inform all assessment in RE. Assessment for each pupil should be made against the parameters that have set for the unit or topic being taught. The statements support the progression and attainment and the key expectations for pupils in a particular year group. Reference should be made to the year appropriate progression targets for each unit of work in a schools curriculum. It is not expected that every target is meet in one unit but over an academic year all targets have been addressed. Examples of this can be seen in the units or work that have been provided below. Over a year it is expected that three units are assessed using summative assessment methods, though these can be in a variety of genres but must reflect the progress targets, PT1 and PT2.


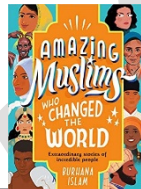

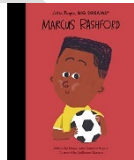
To stay in line with current best educational practice we suggest that three categories of attainment are needed. Different schools use different terms for these categories along the lines of:

- 'emerging ,expected, exceeding',
- 'working towards', 'working at' or working beyond', to achieve 'mastery'.

Units of work for KS1

Year 1							
Autumn 1 Topic	People and the world around us						
Learning objective	begin to introduce what our world looks like and the different people that belong in this world.						
Substantive knowledge: What children must know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are lots of different people in our world and in our class. • People have lots of different faiths and beliefs. 						
Key Vocabulary	world, faith, belief, Sikh, Jewish, Muslim, Christian, Humanist, Hindu, Buddhist, Universe, Earth,						
Key texts	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Here we are Oliver Jeffers</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Hats of Faith Medeia Cohen</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Not like the Others Jana Broecker</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </table>	Here we are Oliver Jeffers	Hats of Faith Medeia Cohen	Not like the Others Jana Broecker			
Here we are Oliver Jeffers	Hats of Faith Medeia Cohen	Not like the Others Jana Broecker					
							
Suggested activities and key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask the children about where they live and come from. • Begin to Read the book 'Here we are' by Oliver Jeffers to the class (the rest of the book will be looked at in the next lesson) Discuss what different aspects of the book and what our world looks like. (this may take more than one lesson) • Pupils ideas on where the world comes from • Using the book 'Hats of Faith – Medeia Cohen to reinforce the idea that there are a lot of different people in our world and begin to introduce different faiths and beliefs. • Use the questions on the 'Hats of faith website • What questions about the world do the children have? • How should we treat each other? 						
Assessment	No summative assessment in this unit but formative assessment should be used.						
Y1 End points Highlighted are the end points this unit	<p>PT1 – Knowledge and understanding of religion and worldviews</p> <p>Be familiar with key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and may be at least one other religion and worldviews</p> <p>Encounter a variety of religious and moral stories from Christianity, one other religion and worldviews.</p> <p>Show how individuals and faith communities celebrate life events.</p> <p>Begin to name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity, at least one other religion.</p> <p>PT2 – Responding to religion and worldviews</p> <p>Begin to talk about different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary</p> <p>Begin to suggest meanings behind religious and moral stories.</p> <p>Ask or respond to questions about how individuals and faith communities live.</p> <p>Express their own ideas about belief and practices creatively.</p>						
Useful links and trips/visitors	https://hatsofffaith.com/?fbclid=IwAR2q3NJIjPFpZvy1co-se3qOabqLHsSM-eHehyqfoWdoLh1OanyQDUMC5CTU,						

Units of work for KS2

Year 4	
Autumn 1 Topic	People of Faith
Learning objective	To begin to understand why 'belief is important to some people'
Substantive knowledge: What children must know	Faith, belief,
Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people have a faith. Some people have a belief. Faith is a trust in something or someone and is often spiritual. Belief can be non-religious and is a trust in someone of something.
Key texts	Malal's Magic Pencil - Malala Yousaf, Amazing Muslims who Changed the World - Burhana Islam, Geta and the Giants – Zoe Tucker, Marcus Rashford – Little people Big Dreams series <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">     </div>
Suggested activities and key questions	Look at famous people and their faiths; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greta Thunberg - explore her faith briefly (humanism). Explore her belief in the environment. Which belief does she show more outwardly to the world? What motivates her life? Martin Luther King – explore his religious belief (Christian). Explore his beliefs for race equality. Malala Yousafzai -explore her religious belief (Islam). What are her wider world beliefs (Education for girls and women's rights)? Kadeena Cox – explore her faith (Christianity). How had her belief helped her overcome adversity? Marcus Rashford - what is his faith (mother's Christian faith)? Explore his belief around child poverty, food poverty and literacy. Extended subject knowledge: https://www.christiancentury.org/article/notes-global-church/marcus-rashford-keeping-christianity-british-limelight (Share paragraph 3&4 with children- Primarily 4th paragraph).
Assessment	Film a presentation like 'Kid President' (YouTube)– film it and present in assembly. Example (not linking with our people of focus). How To Change The World (a work in progress) Kid President – YouTube 3 Big Questions
Y1 End points	PT1 - Learning about religion and belief Recall in detail and use the correct vocabulary in regard to the different beliefs and practices of different religions.

Highlighted are the end points this unit	Begin to compare the similarities of at least three different religious texts or stories.
	Begin to understand the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.
	Begin to compare different responses to ethical questions looking from the perspective of different religions and worldviews
	PT2 - Learning from religion and belief
	Respond to meanings behind different beliefs and practices using the correct vocabulary
	Respond to the meanings of some religious and moral stories and expresses how these relate (directly) to right and wrong.
	Express an informed view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world
Begin to articulate and communicate connections between their own ideas and others.	
Useful links and trips/visitors	The Story of Martin Luther King Jr. by Kid President - YouTube Kadeena Cox Twitter stimulus: https://twitter.com/kad_c/status/1308365013636263936?lang=en-GB

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Progression documents

Buddhism Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>There is no deity</p> <p>An ordinary person who became 'awakened' (Buddha)</p>	<p>Building where Buddhists meet</p> <p>Symbols and artefacts found in Buddhist Centres</p> <p>People with a special role (monks, nuns, teachers)</p>	<p>Stories from the life of the Buddha which show his concern to find an answer to the problem of suffering</p> <p>Stories Buddha told.</p>	<p>Buddhists believe in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • importance of compassion; • respect for all living things and the intention not to harm them; • importance of being generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient; and • importance of reflection and meditation, developing inner peace.

Buddhism Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation, Enlightenment, delusions, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha ('Three Precious Jewels'), ordained and lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>Buddha means 'one who is fully awake to the truth' or Enlightened</p> <p>Through his own efforts, the Buddha overcame greed, hatred and ignorance</p>	<p>Temple</p> <p>Buddhist Community (sangha) - made up of lay people and ordained</p> <p>Features of Buddhist Centres including temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings</p>	<p>Stories told about and by the Buddha, Jataka Tales</p> <p>Buddha taught that possessions can't give us lasting happiness; in the end they break, grow old</p>	<p>Symbols – lotus flower, prayer wheel</p> <p>Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold path and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives</p>

	<p>Works of sacred art (thankas), mandalas and images of the Buddha (rupas) - standing, sitting and lying down, with a third eye showing he is enlightened</p>	<p>or let us down, making us unhappy</p>	<p>Buddhists aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation</p> <p>Four Noble Truths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being greedy and wanting things can't make you happy; • You can be content without having everything you want; • You have to learn this through practice; and • Peace of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little. <p>Samsara - continual cycle of birth and death</p> <p>Key festivals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wesak - Buddha's birthday • Dharma Day <p>Sacred place of pilgrimage Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya where the Buddha became enlightened</p>
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Buddhism Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation, Enlightenment, delusions, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha ('Three Precious Jewels'), ordained and lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage, renunciation, Bodhisattvas, Bodhichitta, Vinaya, Sutras (or Suttas), meditation, mantra, retreat, refuge, mindfulness, emptiness, Pratimoksha vows, stupa, lineage (of teachers), Mahayana, Theravada

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>His Enlightenment - Prince Siddhartha Gautama gave up everything in search of the way to end suffering</p> <p>Buddhas - previous Buddhas, Bodhisattvas in the Mahayana tradition</p>	<p>Lifestyle of Buddhist monks and nuns (bhikkhu) - living by the Ten Moral Precepts</p> <p>Vinaya - rules of monastic life</p> <p>Stupa – visual representation of Buddha’s pure mind</p>	<p>Different collections of scripture for different traditions (suttas) - Agganna Sutta</p> <p>Buddhist canons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pali canon used by Theravada Buddhists is the Tripitaka (three baskets) • Pitaka (this is a Sanskrit word) canon used by Mahayana Buddhists 	<p>Types and purpose of meditation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chanting • mantra recitation • offerings of flowers, incense and light • retreats - opportunity for people to live with Buddhists for a few days and to withdraw from distractions <p>Key Beliefs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisdom and insight arise through the practice of Mindfulness • Nirvana - state of Enlightenment and ‘blowing out’ of the fires of greed, hatred and ignorance <p>The Three Signs of Being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anicca (impermanence) • Dukkha (life involves suffering) • Anatta (the notion of the soul is an illusion). <p>Taking refuge in the Three Jewels - Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha</p> <p>Living by the Five Moral Precepts (Buddhist Code of Ethics) - abstain from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harming living things • stealing • sexual misconduct • lying • intoxication <p>Buddhist responses to social, moral and ethical issues:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• peace movements and• the work of important contemporary figures such as Dalai Lama.
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Christianity Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Advent, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Harvest, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, Prayer, Priest, Vicar, Worship.

Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Visit a local church (more than once) become familiar with the main features of the building: find out what happens there and why (worship, baptisms, weddings) and what children do (choir, Sunday school, holiday clubs etc.)</p> <p>Explore stories connected with the church (e.g. its dedication, stained glass window showing Bible stories). If your local church uses different coloured furnishings for different Church seasons spread your visits over the year.</p> <p>Meet the people who go to the church and who lead church services (especially the vicar or minister) and find out what they do</p>	<p>Know that Jesus was an historical person, a 1st century Jew. Know that he is important to Christians who try to follow his teaching and example. Know that stories about him can be found in the Bible.</p> <p>Know some stories about Jesus and some stories he told. (e.g. baptism of Jesus, children brought to Jesus, calling the disciples, feeding 5000, lost sheep, lost son, Good Samaritan)</p> <p>Know the stories about Jesus connected with Christmas and Easter and the importance of these for Christians.</p>	<p>Know that the Bible is a special book for Christians because of its message about God and Jesus.</p> <p>Know that it comes in two parts (Testaments) and that one part is also special to Jews.</p> <p>Hear some stories from the Bible (Creation, Moses, David and Goliath, Daniel in the lion's den, Jonah)</p> <p>Find out when Christians read the Bible in church and at home. Know that reading the Bible can help Christians think about their behaviour e.g. being thankful, saying sorry, forgiveness</p>	<p>Explore practice you would expect to find in a Christian family (going to church, reading the Bible, prayer, grace before meals)</p> <p>Explore special times for Christians (welcoming new babies – including baptism)</p> <p>Festivals – at the appropriate times, find out how the Christians celebrate the festivals of Harvest, Christmas, and Easter</p> <p>Explore some stories about Christians e.g. historical figures such as Mary Jones or well-known current figures from Christians in Sport.</p>

Christianity Key Stage 2 Lower

Key vocabulary

Advent, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Gospel, Harvest, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, Lent, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Ten Commandments, Vicar, Worship.

Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Know the cycle of the Christian year, the meanings of the major festivals and how they are celebrated including the use of symbolic colours and special hymns.</p> <p>Know the significance of the BC/AD dating system, while understanding that this is not applicable to all faiths or in all contexts.</p> <p>Know that there is variety in Christianity by visiting at least two different churches and explore / compare their different structures and discover how these can reflect distinct practices and beliefs (e.g. font or baptismal tank).</p> <p>Have an opportunity to talk with believers from the different churches.</p>	<p>Know an outline of the ministry of Jesus, with some significant events (use mainly synoptic gospels). Explore how he related to the marginalised of society (women, children, the sick)</p> <p>Know major aspects of teachings of Jesus; the “Two Great Commandments”, some parables and sayings, Kingdom of God</p>	<p>Know that the Bible is a ‘library’ of books. Know it contain different ‘genres’ – and explore some examples of poetry e.g. (Psalm 23), proverbs, laws (e.g. the Ten Commandments), letters as well as stories. Understand that the different books all teach something about God and His relationship with humankind.</p> <p>Know that there are four gospels giving ‘good news’ about Jesus.</p> <p>Know how to find a reference in a Bible using chapters and verses.</p>	<p>Hear stories of people who have tried to follow Jesus (e.g. St Francis, local saints). If possible, engage with Christians from your locality who will answer questions about their faith and life.</p> <p>Festivals – at the appropriate times, find out how the Christians celebrate some festivals such as Harvest, Remembrance Sunday, Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Ascension Day Pentecost.</p> <p>Investigate why and how people pray. Hear and talk about some famous prayers.</p> <p>Find out about Christian weddings in a church and compare with other weddings known to your pupils</p>

Christianity Key Stage 2 Upper

Key vocabulary

Advent, Ascension, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Gospel, Grace, Harvest, Holy, Holy Communion, Holy Spirit, Hymn, Incarnation, Jesus, Lent, Lord’s Prayer, Lord’s Supper, Mass, Miracle, Myth, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Psalm, Resurrection, Saint, Salvation, Sin, Soul, Ten Commandments, Trinity, Vicar, Worship.

Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Find out about how the Holy Communion / Eucharist / Mass / Lord’s Supper is celebrated in church and why it is important to many Christians.</p> <p>Explore the origin and meaning of the Lord’s</p>	<p>Discover the two Biblical narratives of the birth of Jesus, the different messages / theology that they convey and how they are now seen as one story (e.g. in a nativity play).</p> <p>Read some of Jesus’ miracle stories and find</p>	<p>Investigate the Biblical Creation stories alongside scientific theories about the origins of the universe. Understand how the Biblical stories are written in a different, and ancient, genre yet can still be seen as</p>	<p>Explore Jesus’ teaching as a foundation for Christian living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal life – baptism, confirmation etc. • Making moral decisions and lifestyle choices • Public life – individuals and

<p>Prayer and how it is used in worship today.</p> <p>Read / listen to / sing some favourite Christian hymns and songs to discover what they tell us about Christian beliefs.</p> <p>Find out about some of the different ministries in the Church e.g. bishop, priest, elder, organist, teacher, cleaner etc.</p> <p>Explore Christian life and practice in another country (for Cams, this will be the link Diocese of Vellore in the Church of South India)</p>	<p>out what is a miracle. Ask why these miracle stories are important.</p> <p>Explore stories told during Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost. Understand how these relate to Christians' beliefs about God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit (Trinity)</p> <p>Explore how Jesus is portrayed in art from different ages and cultures and how this can send a message about different beliefs relating to him.</p>	<p>conveying truths for today.</p> <p>Explore how the belief in God the creator influences Christian views on environment and climate justice. Explore New Testament teachings on living a Christian life e.g. "The Fruits of the Spirit" in Galatians 5 and 1 Corinthians 13 on love and consider their relevance for today's world.</p> <p>Understand that the Bible is the most translated book in the world and discover the work of the Bible Society or other mission groups.</p>	<p>churches active in charities e.g. Christian Aid,, foodbanks, Fair Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry of chaplains in hospitals and prisons • Beliefs about death and life after death and how these may affect Christian living (exploring the message of Christian funerals) <p>Explore what Christians mean by/experience as the Holy Spirit in their lives.</p>
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Christianity Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Advent, Apocalyptic, Ascension, Atonement, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Ecumenical Council, Epiphany, Epistle, Eucharist, Faith, God, Gospel, Grace, Harvest, Holy, Holy Communion, Holy Spirit, Hymn, Incarnation, Jesus, Lent, Liturgy, Lord's Prayer, Lord's Supper, Mass, Miracle, Myth, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Psalm, Reconciliation, Redemption, Repentance, Resurrection, Sacrament, Saint, Salvation, Sin, Soul, Ten Commandments, Trinity, Vicar, Worship.

Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Understand that there are a range of Christian Churches from those with a global presence (e.g. Roman Catholic) to individual congregations. Discover which Churches can be found within an agreed radius of your school and how they</p>	<p>The Trinity: how Christians tried to describe one God known in three ways. Symbols and art depicting the Trinity. Ask whether God can actually be depicted in this way, or fully understood by us. Understand how the</p>	<p>Know a broad outline of Old Testament history including Exodus and exile and understand that for Christians this is the first part of a salvation story which leads up to the death and resurrection of Jesus in the New Testament.</p>	<p>Explore how Christians feel they have a responsibility as God's stewards of the earth, and what this means in practical terms.</p> <p>Explore how Christians come to terms with the belief that God is loving</p>

<p>describe their differences (which may be in terms of belief or history). Understand that most Churches work together through local ecumenical councils (Churches Together in England) and the World Council of Churches.</p> <p>Consider examples of how Christians and Churches can act in difficult situations to challenge society e.g. conscientious objectors in WW1, apartheid in South Africa.</p>	<p>term “incarnation” helps to explain the nature of Jesus. Explore what Christians believe to be the role of the Holy Spirit in the world today.</p> <p>Explore how, through his actions and his teachings, Jesus demonstrated what God is like.</p> <p>Explore how Jesus’ teachings have influenced others beyond the Christian tradition e.g. in government, human rights, ending of slavery</p>	<p>Explore some Biblical analogies, symbols or metaphors which are used to try to explain who God is.</p> <p>Investigate the stories of some of the Old Testament Prophets Including prophets who challenged kings – Nathan, Elijah – and those who wanted social justice e.g. Amos. Ask if their message still has relevance for today and whether they have (or should have) successors in the modern world.</p>	<p>and all-powerful, and yet there is suffering throughout the world.</p> <p>Explore different Christian understandings about life after death under God’s rule (e.g. the soul; resurrection or re-creation; everlasting life, renewed heaven and earth) through Biblical teaching, different Christian and Churches depictions in art and music. These can be linked to apocalyptic texts which strongly influence the beliefs and behaviour of some Christians today.</p>
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Hinduism Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Aum or Om, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship

Places of worship	Deities and scriptures	Dharma	Living a Hindu life
<p>Discover how Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines, and about the different items and rituals which are normally used in puja (at least one murti or statue, bell, diva lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers). Find out about arti, and the giving back of the food to the worshipper as prasad (blessed food).</p> <p>Hear a story about the deity represented by the murti(s).</p>	<p>Explore stories of favourite Hindu deities which are the focus of major festivals, e.g. the Rama and Sita story, from the Ramayana epic, at Diwali and how these festivals are celebrated. Explore themes in these key stories, such as the triumph of good over evil and the examples given of moral duty, loyalty and devotion.</p>	<p>Explore how the idea of ahimsa (non-violence) also means that most Hindus are vegetarian, out of respect for all forms of life.</p> <p>Discover some popular Indian recipes and the important Hindu custom of hospitality.</p>	<p>If possible, have an opportunity to talk with Hindu believers.</p> <p>Explore some stories about Hindu families, e.g. going to a wedding, or the family festival of Raksha Bandan - its meaning and customs.</p>

Understand that shrines can be set up at significant places (e.g. in a shop, or under a tree regarded as sacred) and that Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja.			
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Hinduism Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Aum or Om, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship

Places of worship	Deities and scriptures	Dharma	Living a Hindu life
<p>If possible visit a Hindu mandir / temple and see photographs of other mandirs in India and elsewhere. Know the main features of a mandir, including one or more sacred areas dedicated to particular deities.</p> <p>Understand that it is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir, although many choose to do so, especially at festival times. Explore how there are particular times at the day when puja or arti may be offered, but that mandirs are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion. Find out what worshippers do when they enter the mandir (include removal of shoes, ringing bell, circumambulating the shrine, making an offering, singing bhajans and the Arti ceremony ending with the</p>	<p>Understand how most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman who is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life and that the different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of God.</p> <p>(The murtis usually represent individual deities. They are a focus for worship and are visual representations of God. Ultimately Hindus worship The One but prefer to do this through 'istadevas' - their own chosen names and forms of God, represented as icons or images with distinctive names and forms, e.g. Krishna or Sarasvati).</p> <p>Explore the symbolism of selected murtis and the stories associated with them; (e.g. Ganesha, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Parvati, Durga, Sarasvati, Rama,</p>	<p>Explore the idea of karma (the law of cause and effect) and how this influences the way Hindus live their lives. See how this relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal, so that when the body perishes the soul assumes a new body and experiences the fruits of actions in its previous life.</p> <p>Understand that it is possible for the soul to break free of this cycle and return to a state of bliss in a liberation known as moksha.</p>	<p>If possible, have an opportunity to talk with Hindu believers.</p> <p>Explore the Hindu way of welcoming babies, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jatakarma is performed to welcome the child into the family, by putting some honey in the child's mouth and whispering the name of God in the child's ear. The child naming ceremony (Namakarana) and how names are chosen Head shaving is connected to the removal of impurities.

<p> blessings and sharing of prashad.</p> <p> Discover how a mandir also acts as a community centre.</p>	<p> Krishna) and what these tell about the nature of God.</p>		
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Hinduism Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Atman, Aum or Om, Brahman, Deity, Dharma, Diwali, Festival, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Initiation, Karma, Liberation, Mandir, Monotheism, Murti, Offering, Pilgrimage, Polytheism, Pray, Puja, Rama, Rangoli, Sacred, Samsara, Samskara, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Trimurti, Vishnu, Worship

Places of worship	Deities and scriptures	Dharma	Living a Hindu life
<p>Explore key Hindu shrines and holy places which are centres of pilgrimage, e.g. Varnasi, sites on the Ganga, Ayodhya and/or the Kumbha Mela.</p> <p>Investigate the reasons devotees go on pilgrimage, e.g. self-purification, penance, thankfulness, moksha, and the actions which are of importance to them, e.g. abstinence, devotion, darshan.</p> <p>Understand how a journey can be both spiritual and physical.</p>	<p>Explore how Hinduism is diverse, takes many forms and cannot be traced back to any single individual or teacher, although many Hindus may choose to follow the example and teaching of a particular guru.</p> <p>Explore the basic principles of Hindu belief and practice which are based on the scriptural teachings of the Vedas (especially on the Upanisads)</p> <p>Look at the various ways of understanding Brahman, both in abstract ways (nirguna) and as God (saguna).</p> <p>Explore the sacred syllable "Om" or "Aum" which represents Brahman, and how it is used daily in Hindu life.</p>	<p>Explore the four Vedic ashramas or ideal stages of life through which people pass: (designed originally only for high caste men)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmacharya – the student stage, gaining knowledge of the Vedas. • Grihastha – the householder, earning a living, raising a family, managing the home. • Vanaprastha – the time to retire and hand over responsibilities, to live a simpler life and practice detachment from worldliness • Samnyasa - renouncer stage, freeing oneself from all attachments and relationships to prepare for the ultimate objective of obtaining moksha. 	<p>If possible, have an opportunity to talk with Hindu believers.</p> <p>Explore the Five Great Duties (Panch Mahayajna) and the effect they have on daily living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmayajna – prayer and study • Dev Yajna – the protection of the environment • Pitri Yajna – the offering of respect to parents and elders, including departed mentors • Atithi Yajna – hospitality and service to learned people and visitors • Bhoot Yajna – doing good to all living beings, not just the poor or sick humans, but also to animals who are believed to have a soul in the same way humans do.

Humanism Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Celebrant, Happy Human, Humanism, Humanist, Science, The Golden Rule.

Knowledge and belief	Meaning and purpose (happiness)	Celebrations and ceremonies	Humanist ethics
<p>Q: Why humanists believe human beings are special?</p> <p>What human beings share with other animals and what makes us unique</p> <p>Our ability to question and reason, to empathise with other humans and animals, and our creativity</p> <p>How human beings have improved and can further improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world, including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society</p>	<p>Q: How can we be happy?</p> <p>The Happy Human as a symbol of Humanism</p> <p>Happiness as a worthwhile aim; the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving goals</p> <p>Many ways of finding happiness; there is no one recipe for happiness</p> <p>One way to be happy is to make other people happy (Robert Ingersoll)</p>	<p>Q: What are the special ways Humanists celebrate in their lives?</p> <p>Valuing and celebrating human life by marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings and deaths</p> <p>Humanist naming ceremonies: celebrating the arrival of a new baby; promises of love and support from family and friends</p> <p>The importance of human relationships; the need for love and support from other people in our lives; including the need to offer support as well as accepting it</p> <p>No special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals such as Christmas as a time to recognise the importance of family, friendship and kindness</p>	<p>Q: Why do Humanists think we should be good to each other?</p> <p>Reasons to be good to each other; promoting happiness and avoiding doing harm</p> <p>Thinking about the consequences of our actions</p> <p>The Golden Rule</p> <p>Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world</p>

Humanism Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Agnosticism, Atheism, Celebrant, Compassion, Curiosity, Dignity, Empathy, Evidence, Evolution, Flourishing, Happy Human, Human rights, Humanism, Humanist, Humanity, Natural selection, Reason, Respect, Responsibility, Science, The Big Bang, The Golden Rule.

Knowledge and belief (Atheism and agnosticism)	Meaning and purpose (happiness)	Celebrations and ceremonies	Humanist ethics
<p>Q: How do Humanists decide what to believe?</p> <p>The material world as the only one we can know exists</p> <p>Rejection of sacred texts and divine authority; mistrust of faith and revelation</p> <p>Science as the best method to understand the universe; evidence for the universe being billions of years old; evidence that all life on earth, including humans, evolved from a common ancestor</p> <p>Humanist responses to claims of pseudoscience: astrology, mediums, alternative medicine, etc.</p> <p>Willingness to adapt or change beliefs when faced with new evidence</p>	<p>Q: What are Humanists' views on happiness?</p> <p>Happiness as a worthwhile goal; living a flourishing and fulfilling life;</p> <p>Diverse ways of finding happiness; respecting different people's ways of finding happiness as long as they cause no harm to others</p> <p>The absence of the need for religion or the belief in a god or gods to be happy</p> <p>The absence of any belief in an afterlife means 'the time to be happy is now', while we are alive</p> <p>Human beings' responsibility for their own destiny</p>	<p>Q: What do humanist celebrations tell us about the things humanists value?</p> <p>Celebrating human life; marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings, and deaths</p> <p>The importance of human relationships</p> <p>The need for love and support from other people in our lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods); the need to offer support as well as accept it</p> <p>Humanist weddings: celebrating when two people, of any sex, agree to spend the rest of their lives together; making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple</p>	<p>Q: What do humanists value in life?</p> <p>Humanity, the human spirit and human attributes, including our ability to question and reason</p> <p>Human creativity and achievement: intellectual, technological and artistic</p> <p>The natural world and other living things; the environment in which we all live</p> <p>Human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with other humans and animals</p> <p>Our shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty</p> <p>Our ability to improve our quality of life and make the world a better place for everyone</p>

Key Stage 2 cont/d.

Knowledge and belief (Atheism and agnosticism)	Meaning and purpose (happiness)	Celebrations and ceremonies	Humanist ethics
<p>Q: Why don't Humanists believe in a god or gods?</p>			<p>Q: How do humanists believe we can lead a morally good life?</p>

<p>Atheism: the absence of belief in a god or gods</p> <p>Agnosticism: the belief that we can't know whether a god or gods exist or not</p> <p>Absence of convincing evidence for a god or gods</p> <p>Consequences of atheism/agnosticism for how humanists live</p> <p>Humanism as a positive philosophy; living good and happy lives without the need for a god or gods</p>			<p>The rejection of sacred texts, divine rules, or unquestionable authorities to follow; accepting individual responsibility for our actions</p> <p>The importance of reason, empathy, compassion, and respect for the dignity of all persons</p> <p>Following the Golden Rule as a naturally evolved ethical principle, present in many cultures</p> <p>Reward and punishment as insufficient motivations to do good; thinking about the consequences of our actions on others and what would happen if everyone acted the same way</p> <p>Valuing general moral principles while considering the particular situation, the need for flexibility and the opportunity to question rule</p>
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Humanism Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Agnosticism, Altruism, Atheism, Celebrant, Compassion, Critical thinking, Curiosity, Dignity, Empathy, Empirical, Eudaimonia, Evidence, Evolution, Flourishing, Happy Human, Human rights, Humanism, Humanist, Humanity, Materialism, Mortality, Natural selection, Naturalism, Pastoral support, Rationalism, Reason, Relativism, Respect, Responsibility, Scepticism, Science, Secularism, The Big Bang, The Golden Rule, The Good Life, The problem of evil.

Knowledge and belief (Atheism and agnosticism)	Meaning and purpose (happiness)	Celebrations and ceremonies	Humanist values and ethics
<p>Q: What do humanists believe about the claims of religion? Q: How does the absence of belief in a god affect the way humanists live their lives?</p> <p>The absence of convincing evidence for a god or gods; alternative explanations of suggested evidence (Occam's razor); the burden of proof (Bertrand Russell's teapot)</p> <p>Responses to religious arguments for the existence of a god; the problem of evil (Epicurus)</p> <p>Attitudes towards claims about miracles and revelation; the absence of evidence for the power of prayer; preference for action over prayer</p> <p>Humanist views on the origins of religion, and on why religion is so important to many people</p> <p>Consequences of atheism/agnosticism for how humanists live</p>	<p>Q: How do humanists find meaning in a purposeless universe?</p> <p>The absence of any discernible 'ultimate' or external meaning to life or the universe</p> <p>The experience of living life in a purposeless universe; giving meaning to our own lives</p> <p>Our responsibility for our own destiny; making the most of the one life we know we have</p> <p>Elements and varieties of 'the Good Life': the importance of relationships, connections, exploration, contributing to human knowledge, achieving our goals, and acting to benefit humankind</p> <p>Personal development and living a flourishing and fulfilling life: the whole person</p> <p>Optimism about human potential</p>	<p>Q: How do humanists understand and approach the challenge of death?</p> <p>Death as the end of personal existence; the absence of evidence for an afterlife; responses to religious arguments; reasons why people want to believe in an afterlife</p> <p>Reasons not to believe in an afterlife: the absence of identity in dreamless sleep, the importance of the physical brain to our personality (the effect of brain damage on a person)</p> <p>Attitudes towards death and mortality; avoiding overwhelming fear of death (Epicurus' arguments)</p> <p>Valuing human life and making the most of it: 'For the one life we have'</p> <p>Something of us survives our death: genes, ideas, actions, and works; living in the others' memories</p>	<p>Q: How do humanists find value in their lives?</p> <p>Recognising that we are part of something bigger than ourselves: humanity and the natural world</p> <p>Human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with other humans and animals</p> <p>Our shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty</p> <p>Human creativity and achievement: intellectual, technological, and creative/artistic</p> <p>The humanist attitude in art (e.g. Renaissance artists' painting of personalities as opposed to undifferentiated human worshippers) and literature (George Eliot, Thomas Hardy, Philip Pullman)</p> <p>Valuing sensory pleasures; contrast with some religious attitudes</p>

Positive Humanism: more than just not believing in a god		Humanist funerals as a celebration of a life and an occasion for those still living	
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Key Stage 3 cont/d

Knowledge and belief (Atheism and agnosticism)	Meaning and purpose (happiness)	Celebrations and ceremonies	Humanist values and ethics
<p>Q: How do humanists decide what is true? Rationalism: basing beliefs on reason and evidence, not on religious belief or emotional responses</p> <p>Scepticism: applying critical thinking to judge whether something is true; subjecting ideas to logical and empirical challenge</p> <p>Rejection of superstition and pseudoscience; the scientific revolution and the historical tension between science and religion: the god of the gaps (Copernicus, Galileo)</p> <p>The scientific method: hypotheses, predictions, experiments, conclusions, and further testing (Karl Popper); relying on evidence</p> <p>Recognition of the limits of science and the imperfect knowledge it provides; accepting uncertainty as an unavoidable feature of life; being ready to adapt/change beliefs when new evidence emerges</p> <p>Non-scientific questions: science can inform but</p>			<p>Q: Where does morality come from? Q: How do humanists work out what is good?</p> <p>The rejection of sacred texts, divine rules, or unquestionable authorities</p> <p>Morality as a naturally evolved, human construct (Peter Singer); morality as a project or journey</p> <p>Improving human welfare in this life as the aim of morality (rather than any divine purpose)</p> <p>Following the Golden Rule as a naturally evolved ethical principle, present in many cultures</p> <p>Obligations to contribute to the common good; the balance between individual autonomy and social responsibility; tolerance of different ways of living</p> <p>Respecting people as persons; human rights (UN Declaration of Human Rights, UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child)</p>

not answer questions of meaning and value

Islam Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Allah, Islam, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Quran.

Mosque	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Holy Qur'an	Muslim life
<p>Visit a local mosque (more than once) become familiar with the main features of the building: Dome, Minaret, prayer room, washing area for prayers.</p> <p>Find out what happens in the mosque (prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals, reading the Qur'an) and what children do.</p> <p>Explore stories connected with the mosque (name, when was it built)</p> <p>Meet the people who go to the mosque.</p>	<p>Know that Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam. He is the final messenger from Allah. He is important to Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example. Know that the Qur'an was sent to him as a guide for the people.</p> <p>Explore what life was like for Prophet Muhammad as a child (he was an orphan also had a wet nurse as was the custom at the time.)</p> <p>Know some stories about Prophet Muhammad and how the society was before he announced his Prophethood.</p>	<p>Know that the Qur'an is a special book for Muslims.</p> <p>Know that it has 114 chapters.</p> <p>Hear some stories from the Qur'an. A chapter is named after Lady Mary, Qur'an tells Muslims what to do and is therefore a guide for them.</p> <p>Qur'an was sent to Prophet Muhammad as a guide to humanity.</p>	<p>Explore likely feature of a Muslim family (Mosque, Qur'an, daily prayers)</p> <p>Special times for Muslims (e.g. welcoming new babies)</p> <p>Festival – getting ready for Ramadhan and Eid ul Fitr. What can you give up?</p> <p>Explore some stories about Muslims e.g. going for Hajj</p>

Islam Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Allah, Hajj, Islam, Mihrab, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Qiblah, Quran, Salaa, Sawm, Shahada.

Mosque

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Holy Qur'an

Muslim life

<p>Look at the Muslim calendar how is it different?</p> <p>Know the main features of a mosque and understand the use of it. What is their significance? (mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar, any patterns or calligraphy in the mosque).</p> <p>Understand the significance of Makkah, also the place for pilgrimage, the place where Prophet was born and also the direction towards which Muslims face when praying.</p> <p>Know that there is diversity in Islam by visiting at least two different mosques and explore different practice and beliefs behind them.</p> <p>Have an opportunity to question believers.</p>	<p>Learn about the life of Prophet Muhammad. Muslims try to follow his example in everything they do. Link to the Shahada – declaration of faith: Muslims express Oneness of God and the Prophethood of Muhammad.</p> <p>Know major aspects of teachings of Prophet Muhammad; kindness, compassion, truthful, showing humanity and honesty.</p> <p>Link stories- Prophet & the woman who used to throw rubbish.</p> <p>Prophet and how he was given the title of the 'truthful'.</p> <p>Consider and discuss how Prophet is a role model for Muslims.</p> <p>Discuss the birthdate of the Prophet- MiladunNabi. What do Muslims do in celebration?</p>	<p>Know that the Qur'an is a 'divine' book. It was revealed to the Prophet on the Night of Power.</p> <p>Know that it is written in Arabic. Most Muslims have to learn in order to read it in its original text.</p> <p>Know how to find a reference in a Qur'an.</p> <p>Listen to a Qur'an verse or chapter in Arabic. Find its meaning.</p> <p>Understand why Muslims show respect for the Qur'an and its significance as a guide today in their lives.</p>	<p>Know the Five Pillars (Sunni) and the Ten Obligatory Islamic acts (Shia) of Worship (make students aware)</p> <p>Know that Muslims have a duty to pray at regular times. They prepare themselves for prayers.</p> <p>Prayer – why and how people pray. Understand some of the actions that form a prayer.</p> <p>Prayers can be offered at the mosque or at home or wherever a Muslim is.</p> <p>How does prayer help a Muslim? Make your own prayer mats.</p>
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Islam Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Allah, Ashura, Eid, Hajj, Imam, Islam, Khums, Mihrab, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Qiblah, Quran, Salaa, Sawm, Shahada, Shia, Sunni, Zakat.

Mosque	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Holy Qur'an	Muslim life
<p>Understand the role of the Imam in the mosque</p> <p>How is the mosque helping the Muslim community?</p>	<p>Muslims follow the example of Prophet Muhammad. What are key things that can be seen from his life?</p>	<p>Look at the first chapter of the Qur'an. What message is being given?</p> <p>Know the Quran guides Muslim.</p>	<p>Being a Muslim in Britain</p> <p>Islam in art – use calligraphy.</p>

<p>Teaching religion in the mosque- how is this delivered?</p> <p>Different mosques in the world – compare what is different and what is similar</p> <p>Look at the mosque in Medina- Prophet’s mosque. Mosque in Jerusalem is also significant to Muslims.</p> <p>Mosques in the world, how do they support charities?</p> <p>What help is given through the mosque in giving food and to those less fortunate? What are the beliefs behind supporting those in need?</p> <p>Link to Zakat- concept of giving- tax to support the less fortunate</p> <p>Link to Khums- concept of giving- yearly tax to support the less fortunate</p>	<p>Know that he was sent from God to guide the people and that there was no prophet after him.</p> <p>Know that his teachings are a guide for Muslims and this goes together with the Holy Book- Qur’an</p> <p>Muslims also use the sayings and actions (Hadith) of Prophet to help them lead their lives.</p>	<p>Understand that the Qur’an is translated in various languages to help Muslims understand what they are reciting.</p> <p>Does the Qur’an help Muslims decide what is right and wrong?</p> <p>How do you treat a precious text? Muslims scared text is the Qur’an = special respect.</p> <p>Where do individuals go to when they need answers to difficult questions or guidance during a time when they feel in need?</p>	<p>Arabic writings- to help develop a skill.</p> <p>What does it mean to be a Muslim? Personal life – being able to give charity and sacrifice for those who are less fortunate.</p> <p>Public life – charities e.g. Muslim Aid, Muslim Council of Britain</p> <p>Deciding between right and wrong. Understand the significance for Muslims taking the journey of Hajj. Eid ul Adha- Festival of sacrifice after the Hajj.</p> <p>Awareness to Ashura and its significance to Muslims.</p>
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Judaism Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Synagogue: Ark, Kippah, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad,

Shabbat: Kosher Two Candles, Challah, Wine,

Jewish Life: Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Maccabees, One God (YHVH), Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar.

Synagogue	Shabbat	Torah and Commandments	Jewish life
<p>Visit a local Synagogue. Locate all important features of the Synagogue: Mezuzah,</p>	<p>Know that Shabbat is the most important Jewish Festival and that it starts on Friday evening and</p>	<p>Know that Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person.</p>	<p>Know that centuries ago Jewish people used to live in the Middle East as a nomadic nation but</p>

<p>Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark with the Torah scrolls.</p> <p>Know that a Synagogue is a meeting place and a studying place but also a place where Jewish people celebrate most of their Festivals.</p> <p>Recognise some Jewish symbols: Star of David, Menorah and some ceremonial clothing like Kippah and Tallit.</p>	<p>finishes on Saturday evening.</p> <p>Know that it has been celebrated by the Jewish people for thousands of years in memory of God's resting day during the creation of the world.</p> <p>Know that Jewish people are supposed to rest on Shabbat and that there are many activities that some choose not to perform on that day.</p> <p>Hear some Shabbat blessings and songs, know that they are recited and sung in Hebrew.</p>	<p>Know that it is traditionally regarded as having been given to the Jewish people by their leader and greatest prophet: Moses on Mount Sinai, many centuries ago.</p> <p>Know that Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe.</p> <p>Know that it includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians) (among many other commandments kept by Jewish people).</p> <p>Know that the stories in the Torah are known to Christians as the Old Testament.</p> <p>Hear some stories from the Torah: the story of Abraham and Isaac, of Jacob and Esau and the story of Moses receiving Torah from God.</p>	<p>nowadays they live all over the world.</p> <p>Know that there are many important moments in a Jewish person's life: birth, coming of age, marriage and death.</p> <p>Know that the Jewish calendar is different to the secular calendar, and the Jewish Year starts in Autumn.</p> <p>Know some basic information related to Rosh Hashanah (New Year), Yom Kippur.</p> <p>Find out about the Maccabees revolt and the Chanukah miracle when a small jug of oil used to light the Menorah is believed to have lasted for 8 days.</p> <p>Listen to some Chanukah songs, sing some in English. Play dreidel.</p> <p>Become familiar with the Pesach story, when Moses brought the Jews out of Egypt, out of slavery, how they crossed the Red Sea and received the Torah and the Promised Land.</p>
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Judaism Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Synagogue: Ark, Bimah, Kippah, Menorah (Chanukiah), Ner Tamid (Eternal Light), Star of David, Rabbi, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad.

Shabbat: Besamim (Spices), Challah, Havdalah, Havdalah candle, Kiddush Cup (goblet), Kosher, Two Candles, Wine.

Jewish Life: 5 Books of Moses(Chumash), 24 Books of the written Torah, 613 Commandments, Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah, Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Egypt, King David Maccabees, Matzah, Messiah, Moses,

One God (YHVH), Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob), Pesach, Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar, Sukkah (Booth), Yom Kippur.

Synagogue	Shabbat	Torah and Commandments	Jewish life
<p>Know that there are different groups of the Jewish people, understand the basic difference between Traditional and Progressive Judaism. If possible visit one Traditional and one Progressive (Liberal or Reform) Synagogue, observe differences in separation or lack of separation of space for men and women, differences in clothing extremely devout men wearing tzitzit and covering their heads with kippot all the time, devout married women covering heads, complete equality in Progressive Synagogues).</p> <p>Listen to the sound of the Shofar.</p> <p>Find out about Jewish Communities constructing special booths for the Festival of Sukkot in memory of wandering in the desert after leaving Egypt. If possible visit one local Sukkah during the festival, shake a lulav or observe Jewish people performing this tradition.</p> <p>Meet a rabbi, have an opportunity to ask him questions about his work. If not possible: „ask a rabbi” by e-mail.</p>	<p>Know that the start of Shabbat is marked with the lighting of two candles and blessing over wine and bread and finishes with Havdalah – which means separation. Havdalah candles are plaited to symbolise a liaison between Shabbat and the everyday, between sacred and profane, God and people.</p> <p>Know some differences between the ways Traditional and Progressive Jews celebrate Shabbat. (using light, driving cars)</p> <p>“Shabbat Shalom” - Understand the importance of Shalom – Peace as a space for spirituality, for God and goodness, time shared with family and friends, time for reflection about the meaning of life.</p> <p>The concept of Shabbat as a day dedicated to God through celebrating his creations and respecting them.</p>	<p>Know that Torah scrolls consist of the 5 books of Moses which can also be read as a printed book. Know that there are 613 commandments in the Torah for Jewish people to follow.</p> <p>Know that the first book starts with a description of the creation of the world and the last one finishes with the death of Moses.</p> <p>Know that apart from the 5 Books of Moses (in the Torah Scrolls) there are more books in the Jewish Bible (24 altogether) and that the majority of them are shared with Christians, for example Book of Psalms.</p> <p>Find out about King David and his story. Interpretation of Psalms.</p> <p>Know that in Jewish tradition there exists the Written Torah (24 books) and the Oral Torah (interpretations and traditions passed down from generation to generation) and that through the Oral Torah Jewish people are given guidance on the meaning of the words of the Written Torah.</p>	<p>Know the Jewish calendar (New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets, some festivals being related to particular seasons).</p> <p>Find out more about Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and the 10-day period between them when Jewish people try to ask forgiveness for all their wrong doings in the previous year.</p> <p>Link this with the concepts of sin and forgiveness. Know that in Judaism there are sins that cannot be forgiven by God.</p> <p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony – becoming son or daughter of the commandments it means to be responsible for one’s actions and for the whole community?</p> <p>Find out about the spiritual meaning of the Hebrew alphabet („letters of fire”), numerical value of letters and words.</p> <p>Bar Mitzvah sermon – reflection on Torah stories – what do these stories mean to a boy/girl in XXI century Britain.</p>

Judaism Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Synagogue: Ark, Bimah, Gabbai Kippah, Menorah (Chanukiah), Mezuzah, Ner Tamid (Eternal Light), Siddur, Star of David, Rabbi, Tallit, Tefillin, Torah Scrolls, Yad.

Shabbat: Besamim (Spices), Challah, Havdalah, Havdalah candle, Maariv, Mincha, Kabbalat Shabbat, Kiddush Cup (goblet), Kosher, Shachrit, Two Candles, Wine.

Jewish Life: 5 Books of Moses (Chumash), 24 Books of the written Torah, 613 Commandments, Antisemitism, Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah, Chanukah, Covenant, Diaspora, Dreidel, Egypt, Holocaust, Israel, Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, King David Maccabees, Matzah, Messiah, Mitzvah Day, Moses, One God (YHVH), Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob), Pesach, Pikuach Nefesh, Pogroms, Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shema Israel, Scriptural Reasoning (Inter-Faith activities), Shofar, Sukkah (Booth), Talmud, Tikkun Olam, Yom Kippur.

Synagogue	Shabbat	Torah and Commandments	Jewish life
<p>Know when Jewish people come to Synagogues: (Friday evening – Kabbalat Shabbat to welcome Shabbat, Saturday morning, Orthodox groups also Saturday afternoon and evening, Yom Kippur all day long prayers, and other Festivals throughout the year).</p> <p>Know what the main roles are related to the running of Synagogues: a rabbi, a warden (Gabbai), an administrator.</p> <p>Find out about the activities of the local Synagogue: Mitzvah Day, Food Bank collections, running Shelters for homeless people in winter.</p> <p>Find out about inter-faith events organised locally, try to participate in one of them.</p>	<p>Know the Jewish concept of Tikkun Olam – repairing of the world, to make the world the best place possible for everyone. Link it with environmental issues. Link it with the problem of today's political conflicts.</p> <p>Shabbat and its central place in Jewish culture and tradition. Shabbat in Israel and the diaspora. Life in the diaspora (outside Israel) and a cultural concept of "wandering Jew".</p> <p>Some historical facts: many expulsions, pogroms and attacks on Jews happened on Shabbat – problem of antisemitism and its different sources in the past and today.</p> <p>Stories of Christian and Muslim people saving Jews during the Holocaust. „Who saves one life saves the world entire” – says Talmud (part of the Oral Torah).</p>	<p>Know the first lines of the „-Shema” Prayer and their meaning to Jewish people. (Also that the words are kept inside Mezuzot and inside Tefillin/Phylacteries).</p> <p>Observe a Jewish man putting on his Tefillin. (in a movie fragment or on-line instruction)</p> <p>Know that in Jewish Talmudic tradition Torah can be reduced to a single instruction: “What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour: that is the whole Torah while the rest is commentary; go and learn it.”</p> <p>Did God allow the Holocaust to happen? – know that many Jewish philosophers struggled with this question.</p> <p>Difficult fragments in the Torah and how do we deal with them today? Interpreting Torah in the spirit of dialogue – scriptural reasoning groups.</p>	<p>Know that Israel as a state was created after WWII, in May 1948, but that many Jews lived there since ancient times.</p> <p>Find out about many initiatives trying to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.</p> <p>Are religions helping the peace process or making it more difficult. How can we avoid religious conflicts?</p> <p>Interfaith education programmes in the UK.</p> <p>The role of the Woolf Institute at Cambridge University in building bridges between the three Abrahamic faiths.</p> <p>Judaism in culture – famous festivals of Jewish culture. (Jewish Culture Festival in Kraków).</p>

	Judaism and its attitude to life. Know that Judaism does not concentrate on an afterlife.	Torah and problems with homosexuality. Different approaches among Traditional and Progressive communities. Does a Jew have to believe in God or is it enough that he lives according to his commandments? (for more interested students)	
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Sikhism Key Stage 1

Key vocabulary

Acceptance, Equality, Family life, Five K's Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Kaur, Meditation, Nishan Sahib, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sharing, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Singh, Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban.

Knowledge and belief	Meaning and purpose (belonging)	Celebrations and ceremonies	The Sikh way of life
<p>What do Sikhs believe about God and the creation that we live in?</p> <p>Why Sikhs believe we are all special</p> <p>How Sikhs believe that we are all Gifts from that One Creator</p> <p>How does KESH (the keeping of uncut hair) teach a Sikh child to accept that we are all gifts from that One Creator</p> <p>What can be learnt from the lives of the 10 Gurus</p> <p>How the Guru Granth Sahib is respected as the Living Guru</p>	<p>What does it mean to belong to a family?</p> <p>Where male and female are treated equal</p> <p>Where all race, religions and nationalities are treated equally</p> <p>Where respectfully we have all been created differently</p> <p>How may the 5ks help a Sikh to always remember God is with them. Why would they be described as Articles of Faith and not symbols.</p>	<p>How does a Sikh family choose to name a child that they have been blessed with?</p> <p>How going to the Gurdwara brings people together: example when a Turban is first tied on a child.</p> <p>How life and death are celebrated and accepted.</p> <p>Explore how the Community comes together to clean the Nishan Sahib, and the significance behind this.</p>	<p>Why do Sikhs think we should be good to each other?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESPECT • EQUALITY • FORGIVENESS <p>How can Meditation, honest living and serving humanity help us become better people?</p> <p>Doing good deeds.</p>

Sikhism Key Stage 2

Key vocabulary

Acceptance, Chaur Sahib, Equality, Family life, Five K's Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Kaur, Kirtan, Langar, Meditation, Mool Mantar, Nishan Sahib, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sangat, Sharing, Seva, Singh, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban.

Knowledge and belief	Meaning and purpose (belonging)	Celebrations and ceremonies	The Sikh way of life
<p>Explore Sikh belief about God expressed in the Mool Mantar. Eg Creator, Sustainer etc</p> <p>How did the Guru Granth Sahib come into being and what is the significance of the Living Guru ?</p> <p>What does the Guru Granth Sahib teach about ones relationship with the Creator, the world and life – how does reincarnation work?</p>	<p>How do Sikhs meditate and serve in Gurdwaras and in their own homes?</p> <p>What are the key features of the Gurdwara, and how may they differ in different parts of the world (eg Harmandir Sahib or Golden Temple in India, compared to a local Gurdwara in the UK).</p>	<p>What happens in Sikh celebrations and ceremonies in the Gurdwara?</p> <p>How does music and meditation play an important part in Sikh ceremonies.</p> <p>Explore how music and meditation can make you feel</p> <p>How is the Guru Granth Sahib respected in the Gurdwara?</p>	<p>Why is Seva (Selfless Service) such an important aspect of human life?</p> <p>What influences the ways people behave, and what is expected of an individual choosing the Sikh way of Life?</p> <p>In what ways do Sikhs make a difference in the local community?</p> <p>How do the Five 5K's assist a Sikh practice their purpose in life – ie to connect with the Creator?</p>

Sikhism Key Stage 3

Key vocabulary

Acceptance, Akhand Patth, Amrit Ceremony, Chaur Sahib, Daswandh, Equality, Family life, Five Evils, Five K's Forgiveness, Gatka, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Haumai, Kaur, Khalsa, Kirtan, Langar, Meditation, Mool Mantar, Nishan Sangat, Sahib, Singh, Nitnem, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sharing, Seva, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban, Vaisakhi.

Knowledge and belief	Meaning and purpose (belonging)	Celebrations and ceremonies	The Sikh way of life
<p>Sikhs believe in the concept of Reincarnation.</p>	<p>How can the importance of Daswandh be applied to the daily life of a Sikh family:</p>	<p>Explore how charitable work is an important part of Sikh celebrations and ceremonies.</p>	<p>How do Sikh live the advice shared by Guru NANAK:</p>

<p>Explore what this might mean in daily life, and how one treats others.</p> <p>How did the Guru's challenge the practice of Caste Systems and Ritual practices of the time, and how may this be applied today</p> <p>Why and how may Sikhs accept they have responsibilities to care for the world in which we live in? Explore how Sikhs have responded to Global and local issues both in the past and present times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In school • At work • In the Community <p>How are the 5k's not just symbols, and what do they really mean and used for by an Initiated Sikh who has received Amrit.</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib promotes interfaith harmony; how may this help a Sikh belong to a Society where his or her external appearance may stand out.</p>	<p>What do Sikhs believe about life after death, and how are these beliefs reflected in the death ceremony</p> <p>Explore why Guru Gobind Singh asked for 5 Heads at the Vaisakhi Ceremony in 1699, and how the Birth of the Khalsa is celebrated today.</p> <p>What challenges may Sikhs face in practicing Gatka and other arts during celebrations and activities outside of the Gurdwara?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAAM JAPNA (remembering God) • WAND KE SHAKNA (sharing) • KIRAT KARNEE (truthful living and earning) <p>Sikhs believe in Equality, and how will a Sikh practice this in their daily lives</p> <p>How does a Sikh learn to control their mind from following bad thoughts and habits; and what may these be today in society.</p>
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The websites listed below offer schools and teacher's information and resources that should be used to help inform and influence planning only.

Generic Resources

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/>
- <http://www.reonline.org.uk/>
- <http://www.natre.org.uk/>
- <http://www.retoday.org.uk/>
- <http://www.shapworkingparty.org.uk/calendar.html>
- <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resources>
- <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/>
- <http://www.woolf.cam.ac.uk/>
- <https://interfaith.org.uk/>
- <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/>
- <https://pathwaythroughreligions.pixel-online.org/>

Buddhism

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/buddhism/>
- <http://www.thebuddhistsociety.org/>
- <http://kadampa.org/reference> (website with information on Kadampa Buddhism)

Christianity

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/religion/christianity/>

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- <http://www.understandingchristianity.org.uk/>
 - <https://www.christianaid.org.uk/schools>
 - <https://cafod.org.uk/Education/Education-resources>
 - <https://www.quaker.org.uk/children-and-young-people/teachers>
 - <https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/schools-and-colleges>
 - <http://www.barnabasinchurches.org.uk/ideas/>

Hinduism

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/>
- <http://www.hinduCounciluk.org/>

Humanism

- <https://humanism.org.uk/>
- <http://www.ugandahumanistschoolstrust.org/>
- <https://www.humanism.scot/>

Islam

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/>
- <http://www.discoverislam.co.uk/>
- <http://www.1001inventions.com/> (link to a website that showcases famous Muslim inventions, scientists and inventors)

Judaism

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/judaism/>
- <https://www.myjewishlearning.com/>
- <https://www.chabad.org/kids> (website with clips and games)
- <https://teachersportal.org.uk/schools/> (link to the teachers portal for the Jewish museum in London)

Sikhism

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/sikhism/>
- <http://sikhCounciluk.org/>
- <http://www.sikheducationsservice.co.uk>
- <https://www.basicsofsikhi.com/resources/>

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- ⁱ https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/RE_Review_Summary.pdf
- ⁱⁱ <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Final-Report-of-the-Commission-on-RE.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/projects/draft-resource/>
- ^{iv} <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/projects/draft-resource/>
- ^v <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/5-REC-Worldview-Report.pdf>
- ^{vi} <https://www.religiouseducationcouncil.org.uk/projects/draft-resource/>
- ^{vii} <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/research-review-series-religious-education/research-review-series-religious-education>
- ^{viii} Moore, Diane L. (2007,) *Overcoming Religious Illiteracy: A Cultural Studies Approach to the Study of Religion in Secondary Education* ISBN 978-1403963499

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CABINET

7 March 2023

SCHOOLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE

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

Strategic Aim:	Sustainable Lives	
Key Decision: No	Forward Plan Reference: FP/091222	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services	
Contact Officer(s):	Dawn Godfrey, Strategic Director Children and Families	01572 758358 dgodfrey@rutland.gov.uk
	Robert Shore, Schools Capital Programme Manager	01572 720985 rshore@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	N/A	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the progress of the Schools Capital Programme.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report is a key milestone action relating to the Schools Capital Programme, to enable the local authority to meet its statutory obligation, to provide sufficient secondary schools places within Rutland. This will be achieved by expanding Catmose College, Oakham to deliver additional places through the development of an 8 Form Entry Secondary School. Council approved the project initiation document in March 2021 (35/2021) and the subsequent legal agreement was approved and signed in June 2021.
- 1.2 This report will provide an update of progress to date and the ongoing actions required to complete the project successfully.

2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 Under the Education Act 1996 Section 14 the Local Authority has statutory functions in respect of provision of primary and secondary schools. These include:

- A local authority shall secure that sufficient schools for providing primary education and secondary education are available for their area.
- A local authority in England shall exercise their functions under this section with a view to
 - a) securing diversity in the provision of schools, and
 - b) increasing opportunities for parental choice.
- The law requires the Local Authority to admit pupils irrespective of the Local Authority in which they live which means that preference cannot be made for Rutland residents, with admission to schools reflecting their own admission arrangements and oversubscription criteria.

2.2 Cabinet received the Stage 1 study (report 93/2020) on 31 July 2020 and approved the need to progress to the Stage Two Feasibility Study for school expansion at the preferred site of Catmose College, Oakham.

Cabinet received the Project initiation documentation (report 35/2021) in February 2021 and approved the project commencement.

2.3 Rutland County Council have a Grant Agreement in place around the delivery and financials relating to this project. This agreement is between the Council and Rutland and District Schools federation and states each parties' obligations. The agreement was signed and sealed on the 17th of June 2021 and approved this as the lead document for the project.

The Catmose Expansion Project consisted of three interrelated yet distinct actions:

- Moving and resettlement of Community Care Day Services (Brightways) which was completed both on time and on budget by September 2021.
- Remodelling and refurbishment of the internal spaces vacated by Brightways to establish a minimum of four new classrooms which was completed by July 2022.
- Building of new facilities to include three science labs; two design and technology labs; an ICT classroom; breakout spaces and associated other spaces to be completed by end of August 2023

3. REMODELLING OF INTERNAL SPACES AT CATMOSE COLLEGE

3.1 The project converted circa 450 square metres of vacated space (previously used by Brightways).

3.2 The project converted circa 450 square metres of vacated space (previously used by Brightways).

3.3 These works were completed both on time and under budget with £30,000 being transferred to the new build element of the project.

3.4 This has enabled an eight form entry for Year 7 at Catmose College in September 2022 and enabled RCC to meet its secondary school place requirements for the

academic year 22/23.

4. NEW BUILD AT CATMOSE COLLEGE UPDATE

- 4.1 CPMG have been appointed as the architects for this part of the project and BAM Construction have been appointed as main contractors.
- 4.2 Planning consent was delayed due to issues with the environment and Sports England. These objections have been successfully mitigated and planning permission was granted on 30 September 2022.
- 4.3 Building works for the new build element of the school expansion commenced in November 2022 and are scheduled for completion in September 2023. There is sufficient internal space to meet the second tranche of eight form entry students in September 2023 and the completion of the new build element will secure eight form entry ongoing.
- 4.4 Design plans are given for information in Appendix 1.
- 4.5 Currently works are progressing well and within the predicted timelines identified in the GANTT chart.

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 5.1 There are no alternative options.

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The total budget agreed as part of report 35/2021 was £5.5m. The new build element (section 4) has been negotiated with a fixed price.
- 6.2 The current forecasts show that the £5.5m budget will be sufficient to complete all aspects of the project.
- 6.3 The grant agreement (report 155/2021) sets out indicative payment dates and milestones that must be met before the next phase payment is released. The grant agreement also sets out reporting requirements of the school to the School's Capital Programme Board.
- 6.4 The grant agreement clearly states the financial obligation limits of the Council with no additional financial support available to support this project from the Council. The College are aware that they will have to meet any overspends. Any underspends will be retained by the Council.

7. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The Schools' Capital Programme Board is established to manage and oversee the overall programme and ensure there is proper financial control as per initiation documentation approved by Cabinet in February 2021 (report 35/2021).
- 7.2 Under the Council's project management framework this project is to provide updates on progress against key milestones, this is the third of these reports for this project to meet this requirement.

8. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

8.1 There are no data protection implications arising out of this report.

9. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 An equality impact assessment has been completed previously and no further issues have arisen.

10. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no community safety implications arising out of this report.

11. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications arising out of this report.

12. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

12.1 Environmental implications

12.2 To explore and implement the use of materials where practicable, which optimise the carbon reduction measures and their usage, while ensuring a functional and cost-effective balance is maintained. Implementing environmental best practice where practicable throughout the contract. Key measures to address sustainability and environmental impact were incorporated at the design stage and formed a part of the successful planning application.

13. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 Overall, the project is making very good progress in line with the key milestones previously agreed.

13.2 It is of note that this project is being delivered on time and within budget.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1 No additional background papers to the report.

15. APPENDICES

15.1 Appendix 1 – New Build Plans

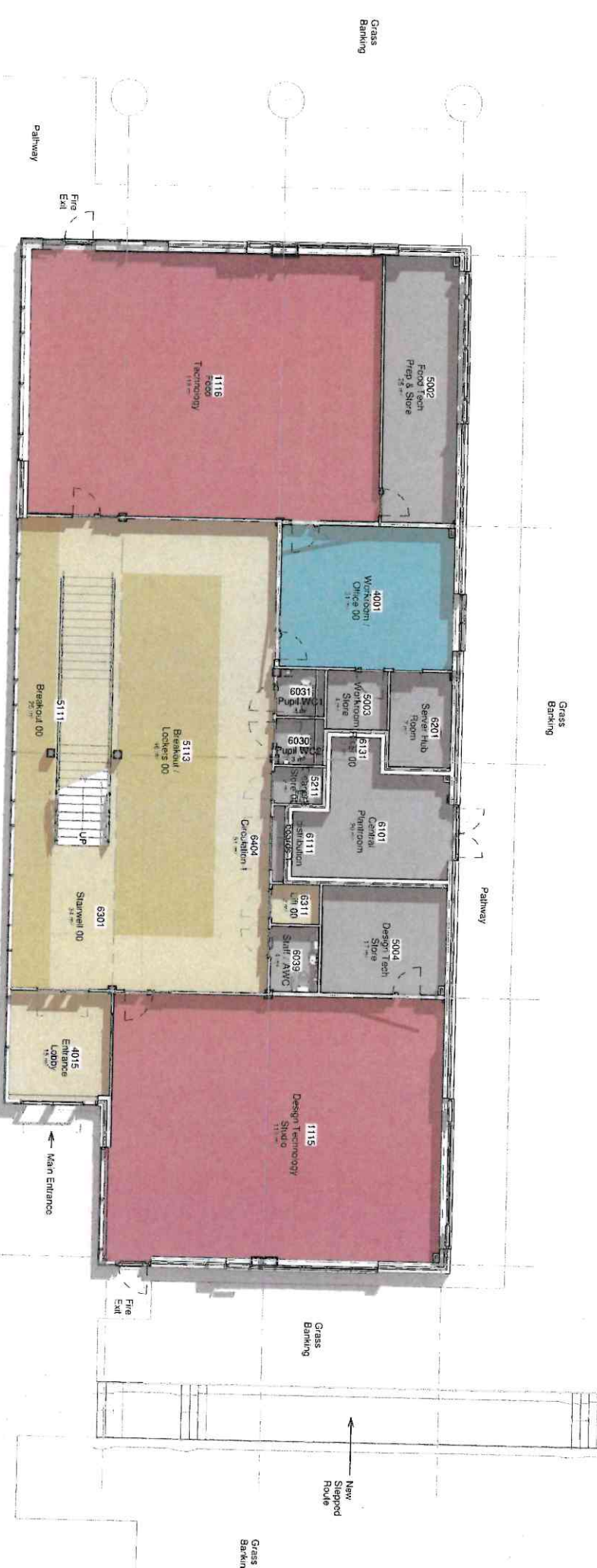
A Large Print or Braille Version of this Report is available upon request – Contact 01572 722577.

CDM Regulations

These details identify those sections which the designer should refer to in order to ensure that the design complies with the relevant CDM Regulations. The designer should refer to the relevant CDM Regulations for further details on the requirements for the design of the project.

Regulation	Date	Revised	Revised
Reg 11	20/04/2022	-	-
Reg 12	20/04/2022	-	-
Reg 13	20/04/2022	-	-
Reg 14	20/04/2022	-	-
Reg 15	20/04/2022	-	-
Reg 16	20/04/2022	-	-
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Regulation	Date	Revised	Revised
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Reg 100	20/04/2022	-	-



GA GROUND FLOOR PLAN



GENERATOR: CPMG Architects Ltd
CLIENT: Catmose College Expansion Teaching Block
DATE: 2022-04-22
PROJECT: 9260-CPM-01-00-DR-A-2000
SCALE: As Indicated
MEDIA: A1
REGION: P03

PLANNING

DATE	SCALE	MEDIA
2022-04-22	As Indicated	A1
9260-CPM-01-00-DR-A-2000		P03

CDM Regulations

These regulations apply to all construction projects that are notifiable under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015). The regulations apply to all construction projects that are notifiable under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015). The regulations apply to all construction projects that are notifiable under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

Item No	Description	Date	Status
1	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved

Item No	Description	Date	Status
1	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
2	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
3	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
4	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
5	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
6	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
7	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
8	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
9	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved
10	CDM 2015	2015/06/01	Approved



PLANNING

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FLOOR PLANS
FIRST FLOOR GA PLAN

DRAWING STATUS

DRAWING TITLE

CLIENT

PROJECT

DATE

SCALE

REVISION



CPMG Architects Ltd
 People People People

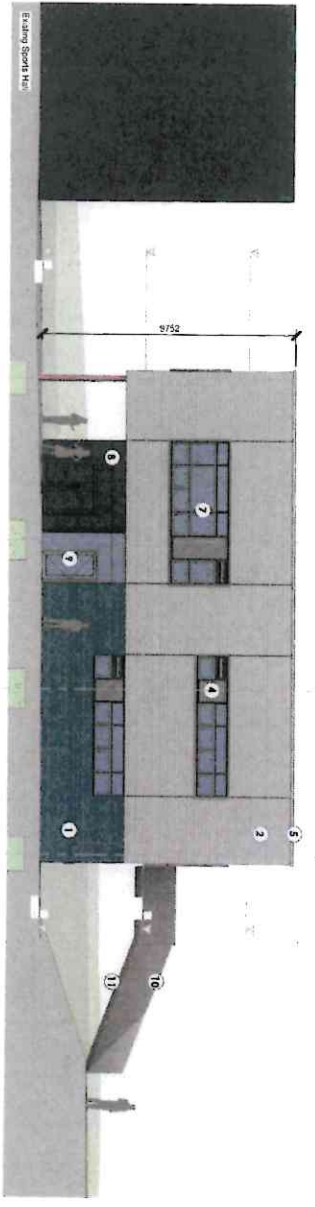
11 St. Peter's Close, Nottingham, NG1 2AP
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 11 St. Peter's Close, Birmingham, B4 6ED
 www.cpmg.co.uk

Calrose College Expansion
Teaching Block

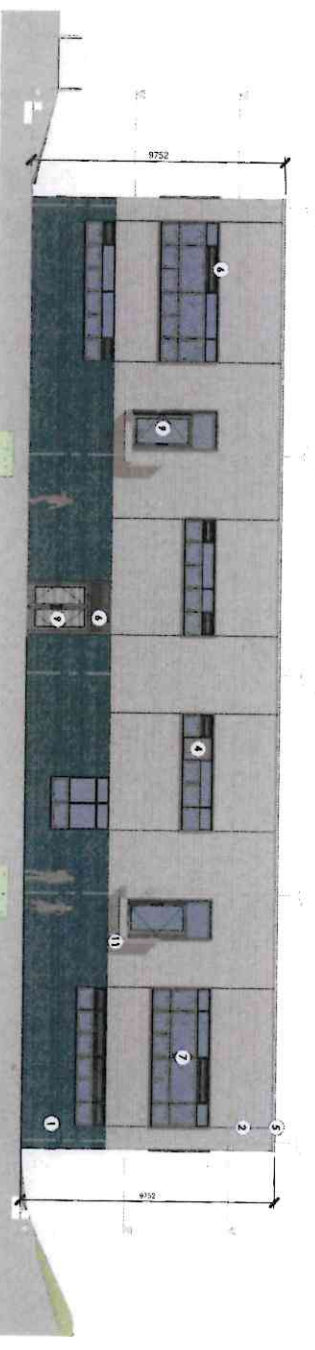
GA FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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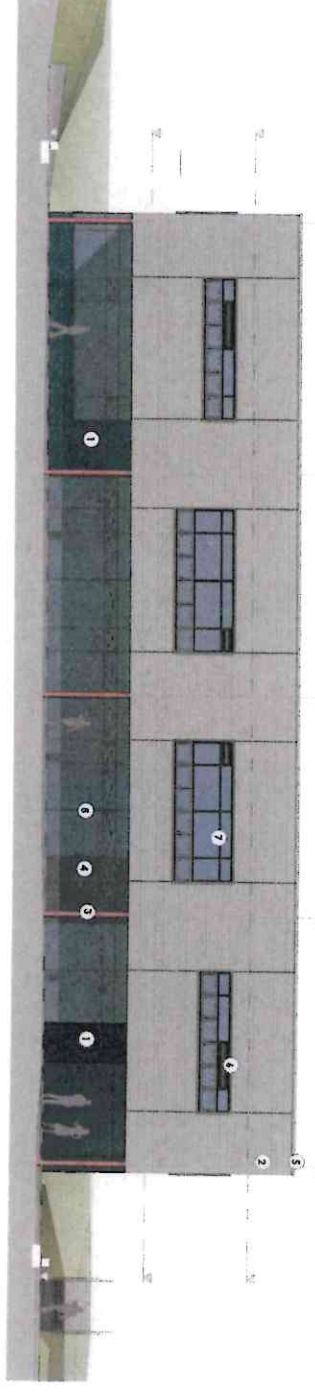




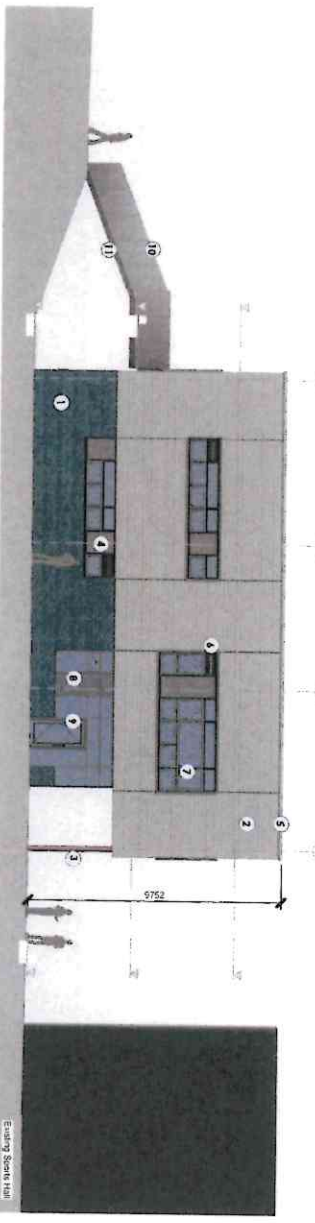
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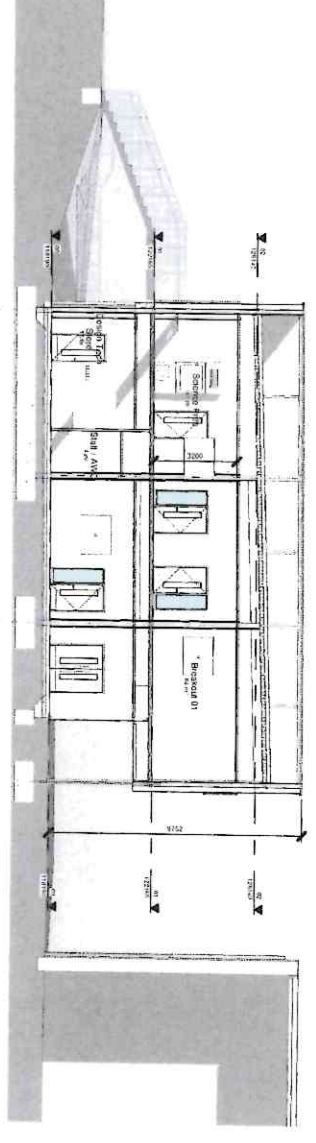
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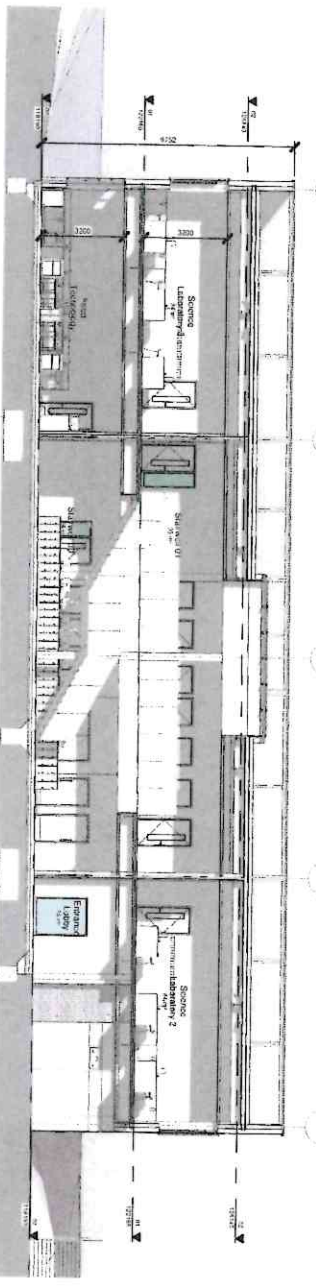
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4 West Elevation
1 : 100



5 Cross Section 1
1 : 100

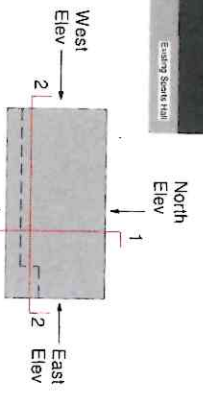


6 Cross Section 2
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CDM Regulations

Activity	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Person
Preparation for Construction	10/20/2010	10/20/2010	[Name]
Construction	10/20/2010	10/20/2010	[Name]
Commissioning	10/20/2010	10/20/2010	[Name]
Handover to Client	10/20/2010	10/20/2010	[Name]

- GA ELEVATION KEY**
- 0 Brick (shown in range)
 - 1 Structural Frame (shown in range)
 - 2 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 3 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 4 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 5 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 6 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 7 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 8 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 9 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 10 Handover (1-2m from corners)
 - 11 Handover (1-2m from corners)



CPMG **Calithone College**

CPMG Architects Ltd
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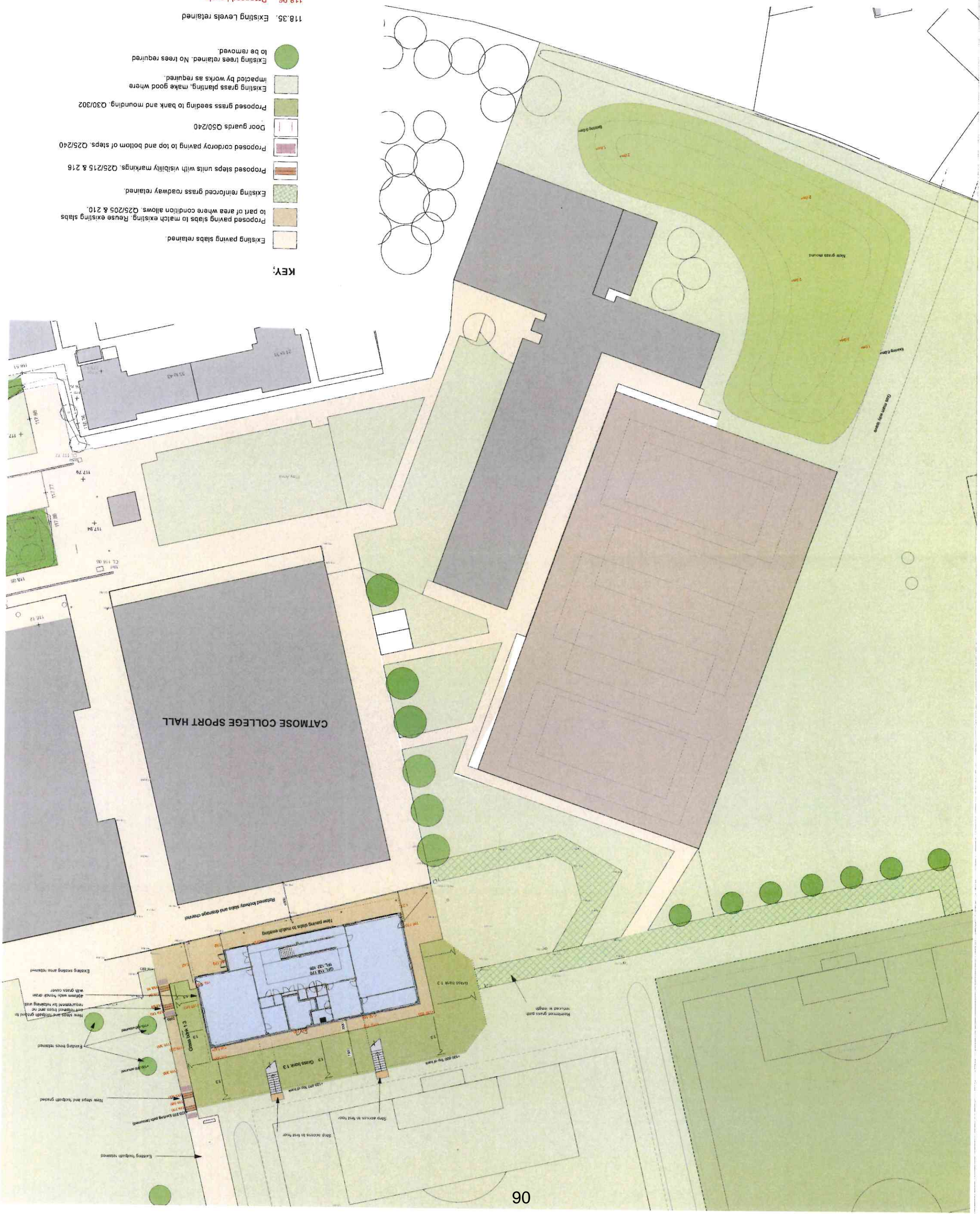
PLANNING

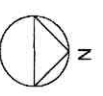
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97	2010/04/22				

NOTE: see drawing 90002 for works outside the area noted within the drawing.



- KEY:**
- Existing paving slabs retained.
 - Proposed paving slabs to match existing. Reuse existing slabs to part of area where condition allows. Q25/205 & 210.
 - Existing reinforced grass roadway retained.
 - Proposed steps units with visibility markings. Q25/215 & 216
 - Proposed cordery paving to top and bottom of steps. Q25/240
 - Door guards Q50/240
 - Proposed grass seeding to bank and mounding. Q30/302
 - Existing grass planting, make good where impacted by works as required.
 - Existing trees retained. No trees required to be removed.
 - 118.35. Existing Levels retained
 - 118.96. Proposed Levels





LEGEND
 — School site boundary and Legal Boundary

Proposed mounding

Swimming pool

Sports Hall

Proposed Extension

Catmose College

Harlington School

HILL ROAD

PARKFIELD ROAD

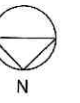
BAYLENTHORPE ROAD

Proposed Cycle parking for 10 cycles, added to existing cycle parking area

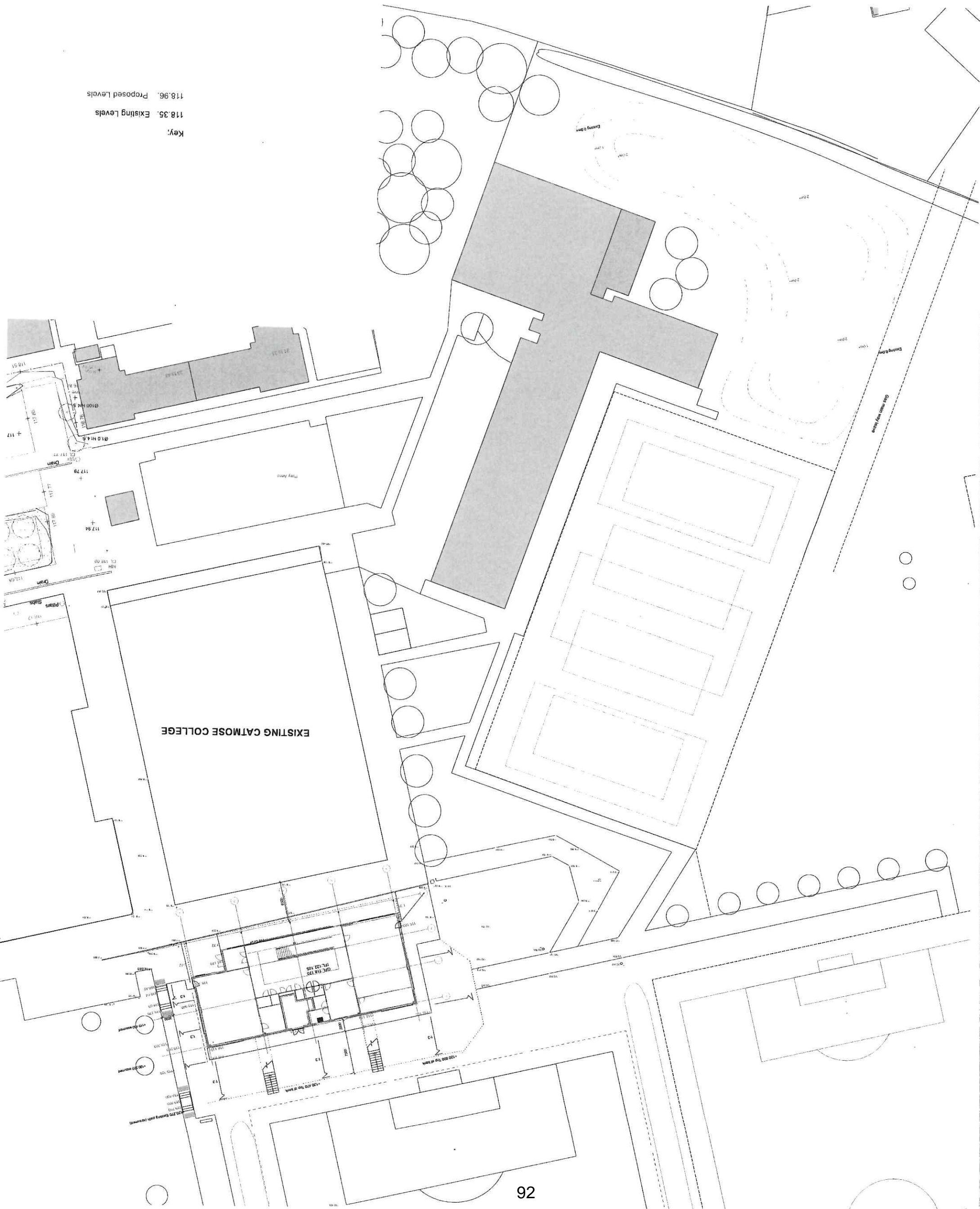
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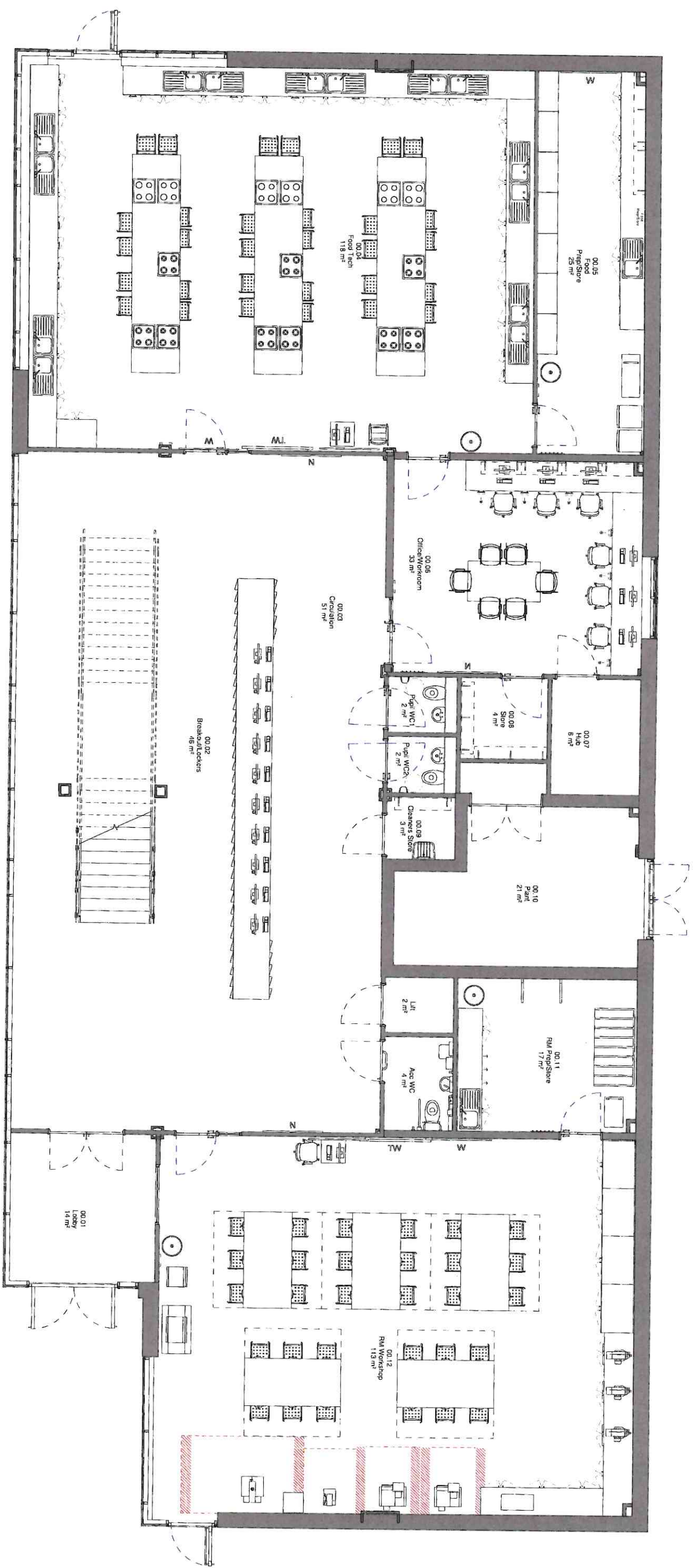
NOTE: See drawing 90001 for detail information for proposed landscape around new building and mounding area.

DHLA
 Client: BAV Construction UK Ltd.
 Project: Catmose College
 Design No: 100568-DHL-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-90002
 Rev: P01
 Date: June 2022
 Scale: 1:200 @ A0



Key:
 118.35: Existing Levels
 118.96: Proposed Levels





1 Level 0 GA
 1 : 50

- Walls, Ceilings, Floors, Windows, Doors, Stairs, Lifts**
- 50 - Windows
 - 51 - Stairs
 - 52 - Lifts
 - 53 - Walls
 - 54 - Ceilings
 - 55 - Floors
 - 56 - Windows
 - 57 - Doors
- Partitions, Dispersions, Connections**
- 61 - Partitions
 - 62 - Dispersions
 - 63 - Connections
- Partitions, Dispersions, Connections**
- 64 - Partitions
 - 65 - Dispersions
 - 66 - Connections

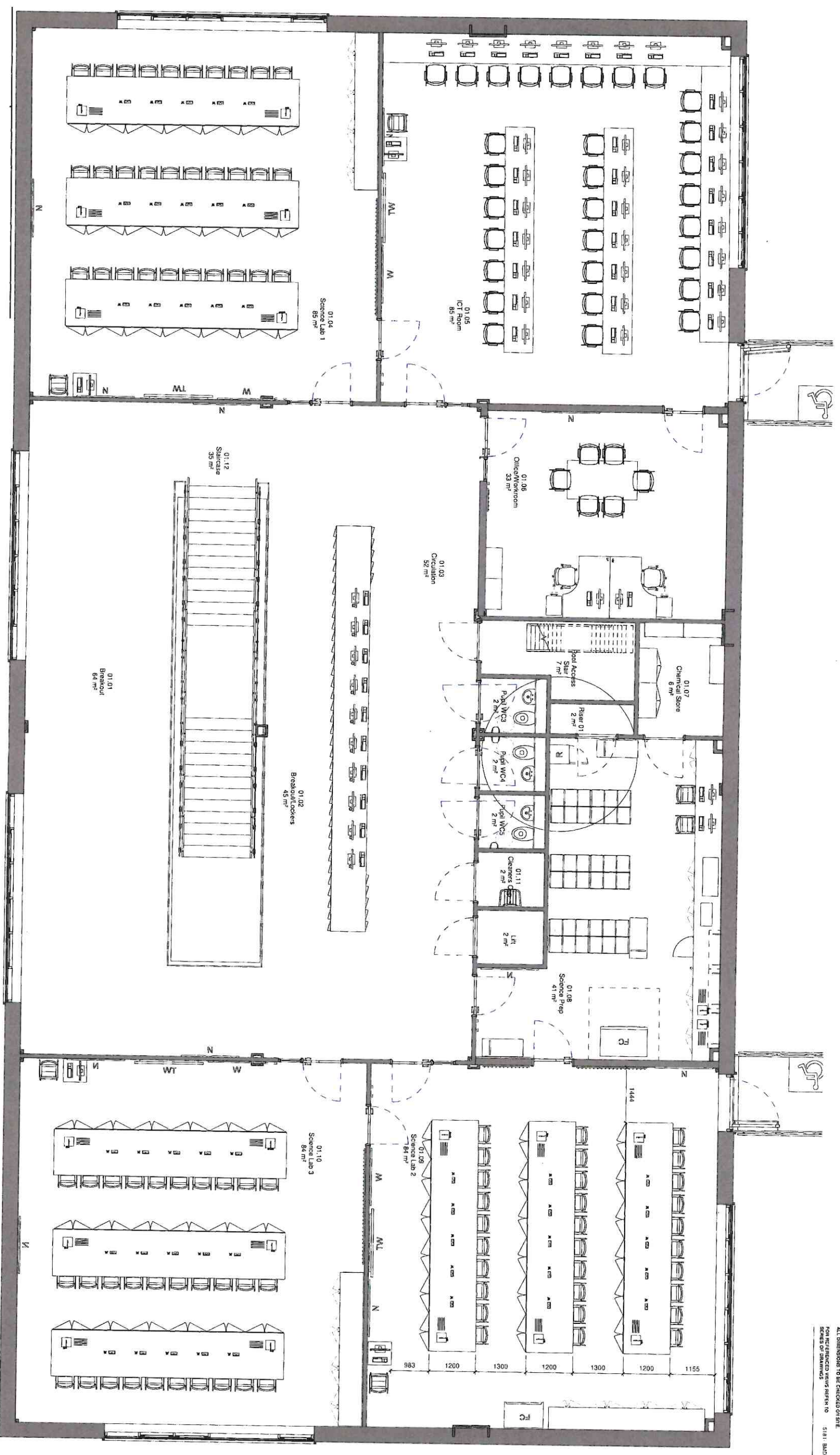
PGZ SC
 Updated following client meeting 20.06.22

KEY PLAN
 Tap-select then edit family
 to add your keyplan



Project: Calmose College Expansion
 Title: Ground Floor FFE Plan
 Date: 01/23/15
 Scale: 1:50 @ A1
 Drawing No: 5181-S2
 Project No: BMD-MB-00-DR-1-15100 P02

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING
 ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE
 FOR REVISIONS, PLEASE REFER TO
 SERIES OF DRAWINGS 5181-BMD-01-DR-1



1 Level 1 GA
 1 : 50

REVISIONS

NO.	REVISION
50	Final Issues
51	Submit for construction
52	Submit for construction
53	Submit for construction
54	Submit for construction
55	Submit for construction
56	Submit for construction
57	Submit for construction

STANDARD LEGEND

1 - 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

Published Documentation Components

1 - 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

Published Documentation Components

1 - 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

KEY PLAN

Tab-select then edit family to add your keyplan

Information

Project: Calrose College Expansion

First Floor FFE Plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

Information

Project: Calrose College Expansion

First Floor FFE Plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

Information

Project: Calrose College Expansion

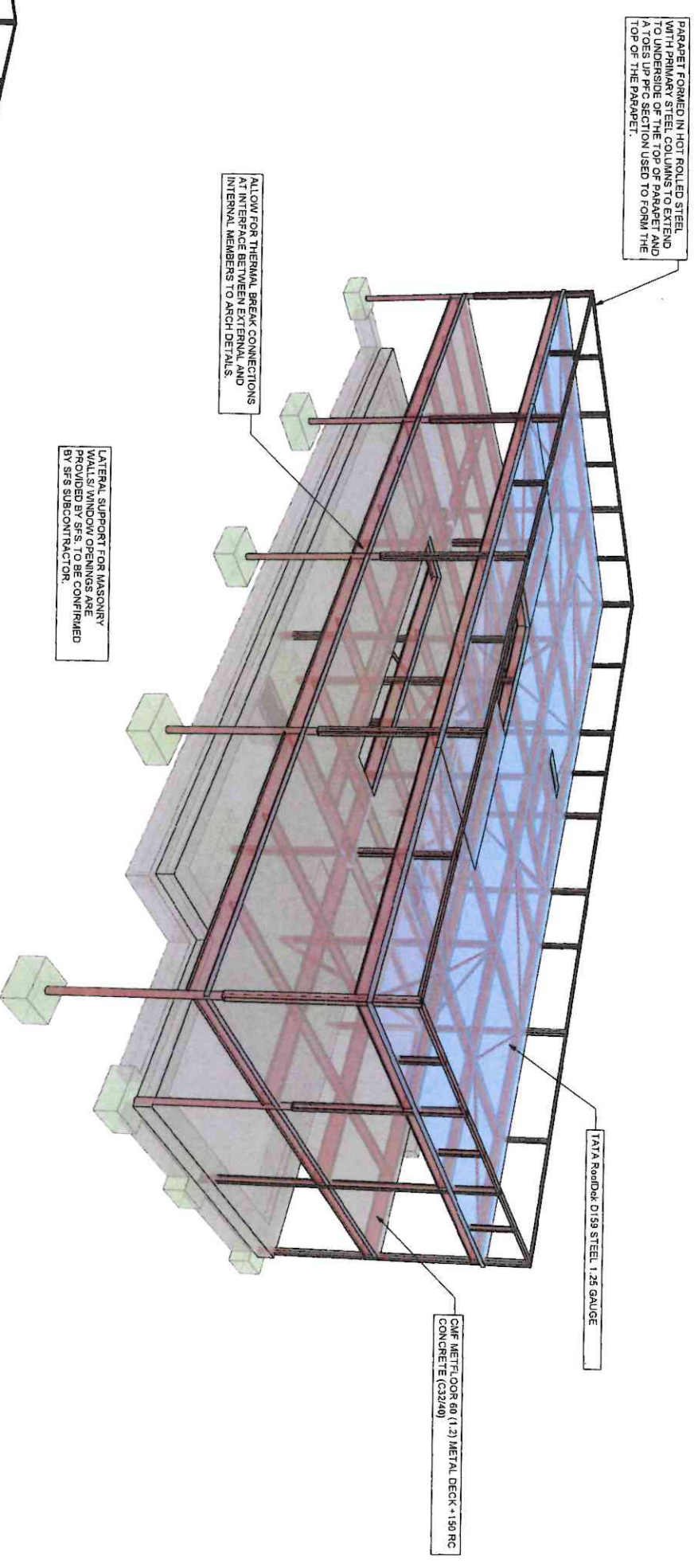
First Floor FFE Plan

Scale: 1:50 @ A1

DATE: 06/15/22

PROJECT: 5181-BMD-MB-01-DR-1

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
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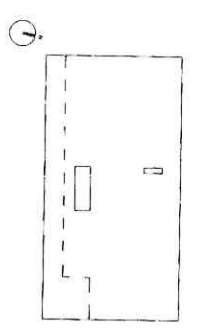
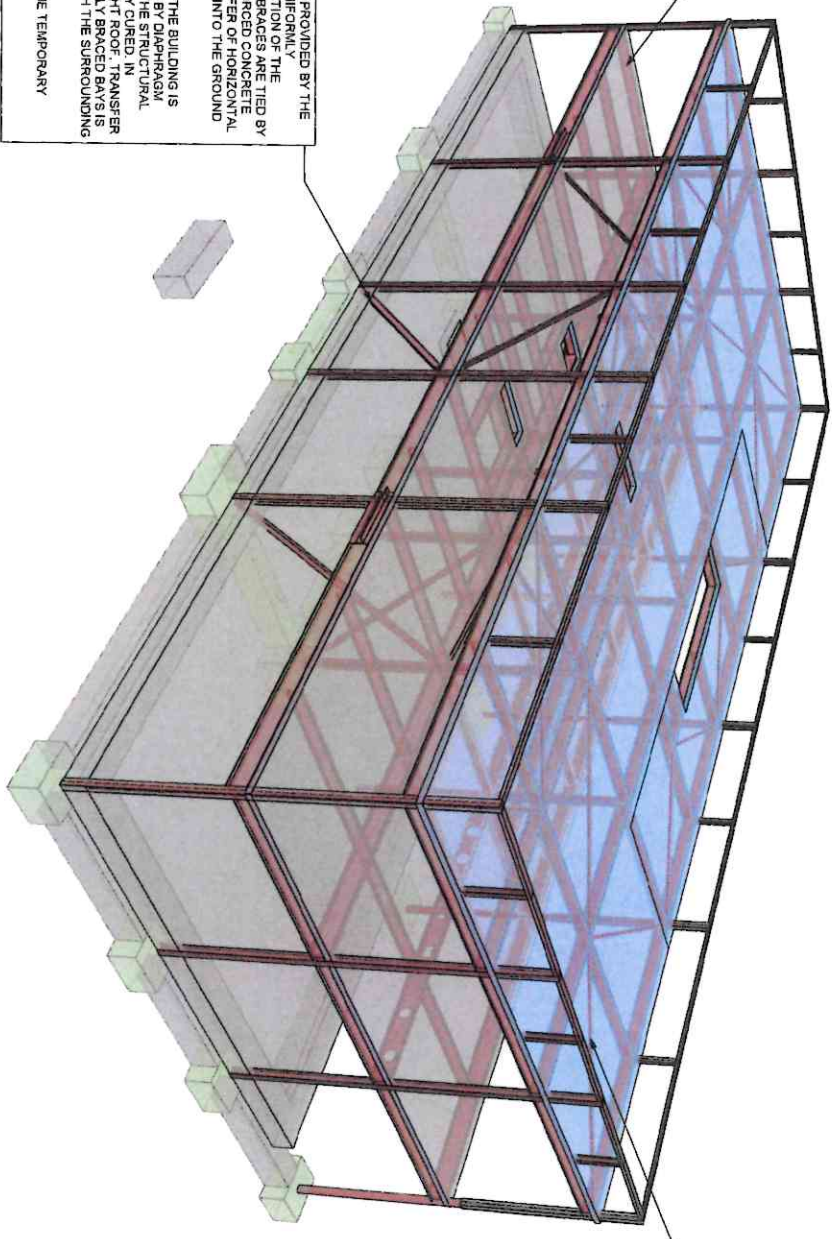


COMPOSITE SLAB ACTS AS STIFF HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGM. SHEAR STUDS CONNECT THE SLAB TO THE BEAMS TO TRANSFER LATERAL LOADS TO BRACED BAYS. THE DESIGN ASSUMES THAT THE STEEL FLOOR BEAMS AT ALL LEVELS ARE RESTRAINED BY THE PROFILED METAL DECK IN THE TEMPORARY CASE.

LATERAL STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE IS PROVIDED BY THE USE OF VERTICAL BRACES, POSITIONED UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING. AT THE LOCATION OF THE VERTICALLY BRACED BAYS, THE VERTICAL BRACES ARE TIED BY HOLDING DOWN BOLTS INTO FULLY REINFORCED CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS. ENSURE ADEQUATE TRANSFER OF HORIZONTAL AND UPLIFT FORCES, INTO THE GROUND VIA THE FOUNDATIONS.

THE ACTION OF THE WIND ON THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING IS TRANSFERRED THROUGH THE STRUCTURE BY DIAPHRAGM ACTION ACROSS THE FLOOR PLATE ONCE THE STRUCTURAL TOPPING HAS BEEN CAST AND ADEQUATELY CURED. IN CONDITIONS WHERE THERE IS A LIGHTWEIGHT ROOF, TRANSFER OF WIND LOADS THROUGH THE ROOF TO THE SUPPORTING BEAMS BY PLAN BRACING ACTING AS A TRUSS WITH THE SURROUNDING BEAMS.

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TEMPORARY STABILITY OF THE FRAME.



PO2	VA	NS	10.08.2022	UPDATED TO REFLECT LATEST DESIGN CHANGES
PO1	MP	NS	19.09.2022	WORK IN PROGRESS ISSUE FOR COORDINATION

baim
Building Information Management
Architectural
Structural
Mechanical
Electrical
Civil
Construction

STRUCTURAL STRATEGY

FOR COORDINATION

10/08/2022
10.08.2022
10.08.2022

5181 S1

HIND0927 - BMD - ZZ - DR - S - 200710 P02



CATMOSE COLLEGE

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CABINET

7 March 2023

REVIEW OF DIRECT PAYMENT RATES FOR PERSONAL ASSISTANTS

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing and Adult Care

Strategic Aim:	Healthy and well	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/060123	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Councillor Samantha Harvey, Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing, Adult Care	
Contact Officer(s):	Karen Kibblewhite, Head of Commissioning	01572 827452 kkibblewhite@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	All	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Approves an uplift to the current rate of Direct Payments for individuals and families to employ a Personal Assistant to provide care and support.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This reports sets out the current position of the Council's Direct Payments used to pay Personal Assistants for support by both children's families and adults, and requests approval for an uplift to the current rate.
- 1.2 Whilst Direct Payments may be used for a variety of things, this report specifically refers to the hourly rate paid for Personal Assistants.

2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 Direct payments are monetary payments made to individuals in lieu of a traditional care package to meet their eligible care and support needs. They enable people to commission their own or their child's care and support in order to meet their eligible needs, giving them greater choice and control over the types of services they can receive, and how and when they are provided.

- 2.2 Direct Payments are captured under Section 49 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014.
- 2.3 The amount of the Direct Payment is derived from the personal budget as set out in an individual's support plan, including Education, Health and Care Plans for children. It must be an amount which is sufficient to meet the needs of the vulnerable person.
- 2.4 Rutland County Council introduced Direct Payments in 2009 with an hourly rate of £11.50 for the employment of Personal Assistants. This rate has remained at the same level.
- 2.5 In Autumn 2022, officers commenced a review of the rates, prompted by a Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Judgement following a complaint to Adult Social Care that the current rate was insufficient to purchase care in Rutland and consequently was not compliant with the Care Act 2014.
- 2.6 The rates paid as a Direct Payment for other specialist support, including respite and homecare, vary on a case by case basis and are dependent on the market rate.

3. CURRENT USAGE

- 3.1 The Council holds a list of 49 Personal Assistants (PAs) in Rutland. There may be other PAs who are directly employed by individuals who are not in receipt of Direct Payments.
- 3.2 The Council currently provides 100 Direct Payments to adults and 50 Direct Payments to families for children. These are used to directly employ a PA, commission a care agency of their choice, provide support for carers or respite in various forms, and can also include social inclusion or a piece of equipment. Currently, 79 of the 100 adults receiving Direct Payments and 38 of the 50 children's families receiving Direct Payments employ PAs, and this ranges from 1-2 hours per week to full-time care.
- 3.3 Personal Assistants can be self-employed or employed directly from the individual or family receiving the care and support. Regardless, the Direct Payment must be sufficient to meet any on-costs of employment including insurance, as well as the actual hourly rate of pay.
- 3.4 A recent national report, 'The Forgotten Workforce – Recruiting and Retaining Personal Assistants' (Care and Health Improvement Programme and Think Local Act Personal 2022) surveyed 995 people in England who employ a Personal Assistant. It showed recruitment and retention is getting harder, regardless of the additional pressures imposed by Covid. Low pay and poor terms and conditions are primary drivers, alongside the effects of the pandemic and an overall shortage of workers across care services.
- 3.5 The report states that 77% of people who had needed to recruit a PA had found it more difficult, and two thirds said people were taking jobs with better pay rather than PA jobs. Nearly 60% think it's harder to find PAs with the right skills, values or training and low pay, poor terms and conditions and insufficient hours were key factors in PAs leaving the role.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 A survey of Service Users was undertaken in December with 36 responses (27 adults and 9 children). It indicated that adults are paying their PAs between £11.50 and £20.00 per hour; and parents and Carers are paying between £14.50 and £18.00 per hour for PAs to support their children. Most recipients of Direct Payments are paying a top-up to meet the additional charges or receiving a reduced number of hours support.
- 4.2 People explained the lack of available PAs makes finding and keeping a PA very challenging, particularly when a specific skill set is required. As it takes time to train any PA, not just those who support more complex needs, the impact of losing them has a serious detrimental effect on the individuals' quality of life and that of their families/those living with them.
- 4.3 Officers also surveyed PAs, a third of those supporting adults stated that they are not charging more than £11.50 per hour as they do not want cause the person they are supporting financial hardship. This is not representative of the actual market, and is neither an appropriate nor sustainable approach to providing care in Rutland.
- 4.4 Views were also sought from Adult Social Care staff all of whom agreed that an increase was needed to make Direct Payments for PAs viable. An increase in the PA rate in Rutland would help to make the role more sustainable for existing PAs and be more attractive for prospective PAs. It should also result in greater numbers of service users utilising the opportunity to use Direct Payments for personalised care and support, thereby supporting greater variety in the overall market for both Children's and Adults' support services.

5. PROPOSED RATE

- 5.1 The proposed rate for the Direct Payment for Personal Assistants from April 2023 is £15.00, an increase of 30%, c2.5% increase per year since the £11.50 was set. As a comparator, by April National Living Wage will have increased by an average of 5.5% per year since it was introduced in 2016.
- 5.2 This rate takes into account:
- The PA earning at least the National Living Wage of £10.42;
 - Employment costs of £2.45 to cover National Insurance, holiday and sick pay, and pension;
 - A further £2.13 towards insurance, mileage, training costs, DBS, and any other necessities such as a mobile phone and professional fees.
- 5.3 Neighbouring authorities' rates generally range between £11.65 and £15.11 per hour, although the lower of these will increase from April 2023 as they currently reflect the lowest levels of National Minimum Wage. It should be noted however that Direct Payment rates must reflect the local market and are sufficient for individuals to employ Personal Assistants who can meet their needs within their area.

6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 6.1 RCC could decide to keep the rate at £11.50 per hour. This would leave some PAs in financial difficulty and increase pressure on service users who wish to employ a PA.
- 6.2 To retain the rate at £11.50 is contrary to the Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman judgement and subsequent legal advice received.
- 6.3 Remaining at the current rate would also be out of step with the fee increases being made in Adult Social Care and the overall inflationary uplifts provided to council-funded providers, creating disparity within the market.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The budget includes a provision of £2m to meet the additional costs of increasing rates for residential care, homecare and direct payments. The MTFP also includes a demand-led contingency for any additional costs. The proposals in this report would equate to an increase of c£370k (adults - £350k, children's £20k). The extent to which additional costs can be maintained within the budget will depend on the outcome of existing negotiations.
- 7.2 An increase in the rate will enable more individuals to purchase their own care, rather than be reliant on Council commissioned services, thereby potentially releasing pressure on the homecare budget, the rate for which is currently £18.79 per hour (the uplift is currently being negotiated).

8. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 Both the Care Act 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014 state that a personal budget must always be an amount sufficient to meet the person's care and support needs, and enable individuals to have a choice in the care they receive. The local authority has a duty to meet individual's care and support needs, and the amount specified in the personal budget must be sufficient to for individuals to have choice in how their eligible needs are met. If the cost in the market for a PA is £15 per hour but the local authority states that it will only agree to pay £11.50, it would have to be able to show that the service could be purchased for that price.
- 8.2 Legal advice was sought following the Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman judgement. Failure to uplift the rate to a level sufficient to provide individuals with a choice of how to receive their care could put the Council at risk of a Judicial Review.

9. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) has not been completed for the following reasons as the changes to fees will not involve any personal data.

10. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 An Equality Impact Assessment screening document has been completed and submitted on 7th February 2023.
- 10.2 The screening indicated that the impact of the changes would be positive and no adverse or other significant issues were identified.

10.3 An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed for this reason.

11. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are no specific Community Safety implications.

12. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS

12.1 The provision of direct payments to support choice and control of their support enables vulnerable people to remain well.

13. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 It is recommended that the proposed uplift to the current Direct Payment rate to bring it to £15.00 per hour is approved. This will enable individuals to continue to purchase their care from Personal Assistants and ensure that the rate is viable for Personal Assistants to remain working as such.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1 There are no additional background papers to the report.

15. APPENDICES

15.1 There are no Appendices.

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

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CABINET

7 March 2023

CONTRACT FOR THE SCHOOLS ADMISSION SYSTEM

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation

Strategic Aim:	All	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/030223	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation	
Contact Officer(s):	Andy Nix, Head of IT and Customer Services	01572 758360 anix@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	N/A	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Approves the direct award of the Annual Hosting and Maintenance contract at an estimated 4 year cost of £354,952, subject to inflation, from 1/4/2023 to 31/3/2027 in accordance with Regulation 33 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015.
2. Notes that the award will give an ongoing saving of around £26,000 per annum from 1st April 2023.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval to award the hosting and maintenance contract to Capita Ltd (Capita) to ensure the optimum running and support of the school admission and other software products until the end of March 2027.

2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 The Capita system is the software system for the Schools Admission service. In addition, the Council also has some software from Capita around eStart and IYSS under the same contract.

- 2.2 The Council has been using the system for over 10 years and the system continues to be fit for purpose.
- 2.3 The current 5 year contract which commenced 1st April 2019 is due to expire at the end of March 2024. The scope of this contract is the support and maintenance of the schools admission, eStart and IYSS software and in addition the remote hosting of most of this software by Capita.
- 2.4 Annual costs have risen by inflation and for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 and would expect to rise to £114,904 from 1st April 2023.

3. OPTIONS

- 3.1 During 2022, the Council considered its options around a change of supplier, primarily to secure a cost saving to the Council without a change in the overall quality of the delivery of the service.
- 3.2 There is little competition in this area of the market and the main two systems in use are by Capita and a solution provided by another software supplier. Staff were provided with a demonstration of an alternative provider and we were able to discuss with some Local Authorities that had recently moved from Capita.
- 3.3 There were some significant issues presented by those authorities that had recently moved from Capita. Authorities had faced problems with the way the system worked differently from the Capita system, problems with data migration and quality of training for the new system. Their ongoing operations had been directly impacted on both the quality of the service offered to customers and also an impact on internal resources.
- 3.4 There is another challenge in that we currently use other software from Capita under the contract outside of school admission, for instance software for EYSS and eStart. Alternative providers do not provide the full suite of this software and we would likely need to implement alternative solutions.
- 3.5 There is only a small window of opportunity to change system and this is during the summer months, doing this would mean that we would have additional costs of two systems. So any transition to a new system would require additional internal project, IT and service resources to deliver, would lead to additional costs of duplicate licences for a period.
- 3.6 Officers are not confident that if the Council was to change to the alternative solution, the ongoing service to the customer would be to the current high standard and feel that there will be a big impact on the limited internal resource to deliver the service.
- 3.7 Officers have not been presented a formal proposal, but informal discussion with the alternative provider could realise savings in the order of £10,000 per year against the recommended option in this paper. This figure is based on an estimate of the additional costs as described above for training, migration, alternative software and the overlap of maintenance costs.
- 3.8 In summary whilst a financial case exists to change system, the service risks are considered to be significant.

4. CONTRACT NEGOTIATION

- 4.1 On the basis that a move to a new system was not recommended, discussions commenced with Capita to negotiate a new contract.
- 4.2 This negotiation has secured an outright cost saving without the need to change system. Officers were able to negotiate to terminate the contract a year early and agree a new cost from the 1st April 2023 under a new four year contract with the option to extend for four additional years. The contract will cost £88,738 from 1st April 2023 and rise by inflation. The first year saving is £26,166 and over the 4 years base on inflation at 5%, the savings over the life of the contract would be £112,779.
- 4.3 The renegotiation of the contract has been secured without any changes to the delivery and scope of the contract.
- 4.4 The contract will be award under the KCS Framework which was previously used for the contract.

5. CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Council is not required to consult on this matter.

6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 6.1 Aside from the option presented in section 3, the other option is to wait until the end of the current contract in April 2024 and then to consider options to renew. This option is disregarded as this would put the Council in a poor place for renegotiation as it is unlikely a change to new software provider would be an option.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The current costs of the maintenance of the system are in the current IT budget and there any savings from a new contract could be released.

8. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 The Council has duties under various pieces of legislation relating to the payment of benefits and it also has the power to raise revenue. The Capita system is able to carry out these functions.
- 8.2 The Capita system requires specific technical support which can only be provided by Capita and is hosted in their environment.
- 8.3 To ensure continuity of technical support, it is the intention to make a direct award using the KCS Framework, on the terms and conditions set out in the Framework and as permitted by Regulation 33 of the Public Contract Regulations.

9. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

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

10. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has not been completed because there are no service, policy or organisational changes being proposed.

11. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

11.1 There are no community safety implications arising from this report.

12. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS

12.1 There are no health and wellbeing implications arising from this report.

13. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 The Capita system is the system for the schools administration service area. The Council has no immediate plans to change the system. The System requires ongoing support and maintenance to optimise performance and ensure compliance with legislation changes. It is therefore recommended that Capita is appointed to continue to host and provide the support and maintenance to the system.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

14.1 There are no background papers.

15. APPENDICES

15.1 There are no appendices.

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CABINET

7 March 2023

HOUSEHOLD SUPPORT FUND POLICY

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation

Strategic Aim:	All	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/200123	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Councillor Karen Payne, Portfolio Holder for Finance, Governance and Performance, Change and Transformation	
Contact Officer(s):	Mark Andrews, Chief Executive	01572 758339 mandrews@rutland.gov.uk
	Andrea Grinney, Revenue and Benefits Manager	01572 758227 agrinney@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	N/A	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Authorises the Director for Resources, in consultation with the Cabinet Member with portfolio for finance to finalise the Council's Household Support Fund Policy for 2023/24 and to make any further changes and finalise any future policies should the scheme continue beyond 2023/24.

1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To seek approval from Cabinet for the Director for Resources in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for finance to finalise the Council's policy in relation to the Household Support Fund and any future Fund should the scheme continue in future years.
- 1.2 The provision of delegated authority will allow the Council to finalise its policy and make any further amendments as required and to proceed to make targeted payments and invite applications from those in need. In the context of the cost of living crisis, the Council is eager to let residents know that support is available and to make awards as soon as possible.

2 BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 The Household Support Fund (HSF) was first introduced in 2021/22 and was extended through 2022/23 and has further been extended to 2023/24. The grant is being made available to County Councils and Unitary Authorities in England to support those most in need and struggling with the cost of living. The Council operated the HSF in 2021/22 and 2022/23 and has made payments of c£470k to households in need.
- 2.2 The Council has been not yet received its allocation for the financial year 2023/24 but expects an amount in the region of £130k - £160k. All funding must be spent or committed by the end of March 2024. No indication has been provided about any further funding beyond then, but it would be prudent to ensure delegation is in place to enable the Council to act swiftly if it is extended again.
- 2.3 The purpose of the grant has been to provide support to households with children, disabilities and pensioners, who would otherwise struggle to buy food or pay essential utility bills or meet other essential living costs. We expect the broad objectives of the grant in 2023/24 to be the same as those in 2022/23.
- 2.4 The conditions of each fund received to date have changed slightly. This means that each policy reflects the specific conditions set out by The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). For example: the revised grant condition for the scheme for 2022/23 set out that at least 33% of the grant must be used to support households that included a person who has reached state pension age.
- 2.5 The conditions also specify what the funding should be spent on. this includes food, energy (for heating, lighting and cooking), water and other essential living needs.

3 OUR EXPERIENCE AND LEARNING

- 3.1 The Council has gained considerable experience in delivering support to the most vulnerable households during the pandemic, building on existing crisis support provision. It has used a combination of targeted support alongside an open application process for the previous HSF.
- 3.2 The provision of food vouchers to children eligible for free school meals to cover school holidays, provides directly targeted support to low-income households with children. This has been achieved through working in partnership with schools who have issued the vouchers. Supporting children is a key priority and this support has been well received. One change the Council did make was around putting in place reciprocal arrangements whereby children who live in Rutland and attend schools out of our county receive vouchers from their school if they are in receipt of free school meals in accordance with the Household Support Fund Policy for the relevant Local Authority.
- 3.3 The Council recognises that it holds data on those with low incomes. Using the fact that individuals already qualify for other support that indicates they are on low incomes has avoided the need to re-assess them again and has proved to be an effective means of delivering support to people in need quickly and efficiently thereby reducing the burden on those involved. The Council achieved this by inviting those on council tax support to sign up for additional funding through signing a simple declaration form thus allowing us to gather information regarding how awards may be spent.

3.4 However, the Council also understands that not all need can be met through using existing data and that there has to be other means for individuals to access support, particularly those who may be just above the threshold for benefits. The Council set up an application process and encouraged internal teams and external organisations to refer those who may be in need to apply. For the current scheme, which closes on 31 March 2023, we have received 38 applications from households who don't receive Council Tax Support and of these 23 have been awarded a payment to date.

4 **OUTLINE POLICY**

4.1 The DWP issue guidance and local authorities have discretion on exactly how this fund is used within the scope set out in the guidance.

4.2 The Council intends to stick closely to its latest scheme but will make some small changes to meet the relevant guidance if necessary. The rationale for this is that any fundamental changes could see support withdrawn from those who have traditionally received it.

4.3 We will draft the full policy when guidance is issued but the outline plan is to target support as follows:

4.3.1 Firstly, families and individuals of school age children who attend a school or college in Rutland, will be provided with a food voucher, if they are currently eligible for free school meals. The vouchers will be issued via the child's school and will cover the periods in the table below. The voucher will be for a set amount per child, per break and will be paid as a voucher before the start of each term break.

Term	*days
Easter 2023	10 days
Spring half-term 2023	5 days
Summer 2023	28 days
October half-term 2023	10 days
Christmas 2023	10 days
February half-term 2024	5 days

*these may be subject to change

4.3.2 Secondly, the Council will provide a Post Office voucher to households that meet the eligibility criteria, the exact details are to be determined but is likely to include:

- Be a household living in Rutland on a specific date;
- Be in receipt of Local Council Tax Support; and
- Have savings of less than £5,000.

4.4 Thirdly, the Council will make a one-off payment to care leavers. The payment will be organised in conjunction with their allocated Personal Adviser.

4.4.1 Lastly, the Council will run an application process to invite households to apply for a payment if they were not identified as being eligible for a payment in categories 1, 2

and 3 and can demonstrate that they have extenuating circumstances. The following are examples of circumstances that would be considered for an award:

- A member of the household had a long term health condition. E.g. someone needs home oxygen therapy which is dependent on using a constant supply of fuel to operate
- The household is large and has higher energy bills e.g. 5+ people
- The property is not energy efficient e.g. lack of double glazing, not on dual fuel or not on mains supply, has an EPC band F or G rating
- Households that are on a low income but just above the threshold to claim state benefits such as Universal Credit

4.4.2 In running the scheme we will seek to maximise publicity and engage with internal teams and external organisations e.g. Citizens Advice Bureau to achieve maximum applications.

4.4.3 It is anticipated that awards will be in the region of £80-100 but this will be confirmed when funding is known.

5 CONSULTATION

5.1 Formal consultation is not required for any decisions being sought in this report. Internal consultation has been undertaken with officers and the schemes were discussed at a Director briefing with elected members where different options were considered.

6 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

6.1 Cabinet is requested to give delegated authority. It could refuse this and ask for the full policy. This is not advised as the key part of the policy (target groups) are covered above.

6.2 Cabinet could also seek to direct awards to groups or individuals not identified in the outline proposals above. For example, some Councils have set funds aside specifically for armed forces veterans. The Council has made provision in its scheme to allow applications from these groups rather than target them directly.

6.3 Another option would be to go down an application route for all awards as some Councils are doing. This is not recommended. It places a significant burden on those applying (full disclosure of all income, expenditure and assets would be required), it would be difficult to administer and would take longer to make awards.

7 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The Council is receiving funds to meet scheme payments and can use some of the funding for administration costs so there is no General Fund impact. 10% of the funding allocation will be set aside towards administration costs which will go towards software costs and costs of using the Post Office. Additional staff resource may be brought in, but this is unlikely.

8 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 The matters in this report are for the Executive to consider in line with the Constitution and the Executive can choose to delegate to an Officer and/or Portfolio Holder as required.

9 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

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

10 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) screening has been completed and there are no issues arising.

11 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 There are no community safety implications.

12 HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS

- 12.1 There are no direct health and wellbeing implications but indirectly there may be implications for those on low incomes who are struggling to either buy food or pay bills etc. The Council's approach seeks to support individuals as much as we can.

13 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

- 13.1 The report updates Cabinet and all members on the HSF and how the Council intends to use them.

14 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 14.1 There are no background papers.

15 APPENDICES

- 15.1 There are no appendices.

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

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CABINET

7 March 2023

NORTH LUFFENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways and Transport

Strategic Aim:	Sustainable Lives	
Key Decision: No	Forward Plan Reference: FP/030223	
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 psharp@rutland.gov.uk
	Roger Ranson, Planning and Housing Policy Manager	Tel: 01572 758238 rranson@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	Councillor Kenneth Bool Councillor Gale Waller	

DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet agree that:

1. The draft North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham 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->

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14 APPENDICES (MANDATORY, SIMPLY STATE IF THERE ARE NO APPENDICES)

- 14.1 Appendix A: Submission version of North Luffenham 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

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16/01/23

North Luffenham Parish Council

Neighbourhood Plan

2023 - 2037



Submission Version
January 2023

16/01/23

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The following Supporting Documents are an integral part of the Neighbourhood Plan. They have been produced as separate documents to aid readability.

Supporting Document No.1: Local Green Space [LGS Full Designation](#)

Supporting Document No.2: Access for All [Access for All](#)

Supporting Document No.3: Swifts [Swift Information](#)

[Parish Initiatives](#): Non-planning enhancements and improvements suggested to areas of the Parish do not form part of the Neighbourhood Plan and are produced separately .

The following documents are statutory requirements and are referenced in the Neighbourhood Plan following Regulation 14:

[Basic Condition Statement](#)

[Consultation Statement](#)

1 Introduction

This draft North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan sets out the Aims, Vision and planning policies of the parish. It will ensure the parish maintains its uniqueness over the period 2023 to 2037 - these dates will coordinate with the anticipated end date of the new Local Plan, which is currently under development. A particular focus of the Neighbourhood Plan is that sustainable growth and development, particularly in the St. George's Barracks (SGB) area of the parish, will comply with design codes and master planning as mandated in this Plan.

In 2017 the Ministry of Defence announced that it was vacating SGB in 2021/22 and that the land would be sold for development. A Memorandum of Understanding was drawn up between the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Rutland County Council (RCC) and in February 2020 RCC produced its Submitted Local Plan 2018-2036 (Submitted Local Plan) for Regulation 19 Consultation. In September 2021, RCC withdrew the Submitted Local Plan. The MoD is currently seeking separate advice about the development potential for SGB.

In accordance with The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 para 5. North Luffenham Parish Council, the 'relevant body', submitted an application to RCC for the designation of the whole parish of North Luffenham. A map of the area to be designated was submitted and the application was posted on the RCC website for a minimum of four weeks.

On 12th February 2020, the whole of North Luffenham Parish was formally designated as a Neighbourhood Area by RCC. **Figure 1.1** shows the boundary of the Neighbourhood Area (blue line), which is the same as that of the Parish boundary. The 'pink shaded' area is the part of SGB that is within the parish of North Luffenham.

North Luffenham Parish Council is the formally designated 'qualifying body' responsible for the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan (NP).

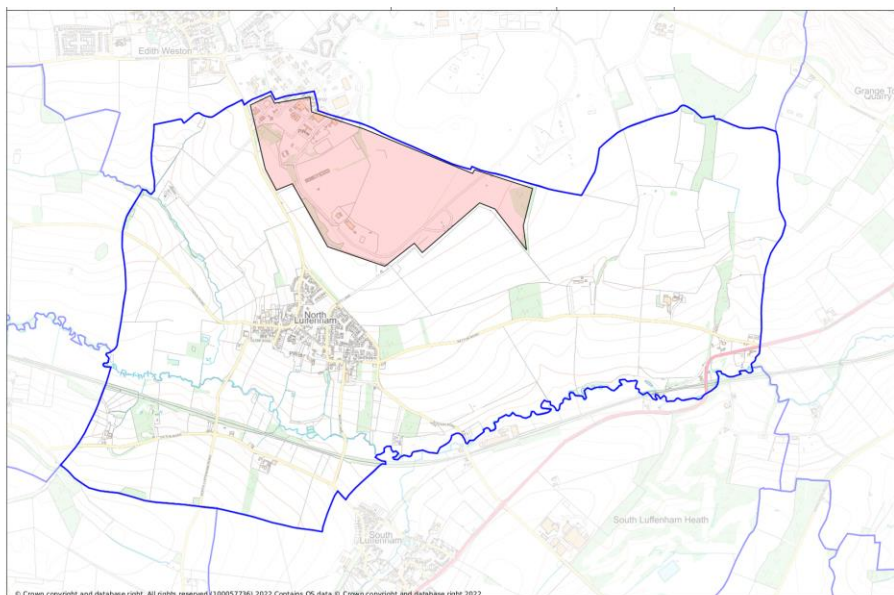


Figure 1.1 Neighbourhood Area Map

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The NP has been drawn up by a Steering Group made up of Parish Councillors and local residents, working under the guidance of North Luffenham Parish Council as the qualifying body for the plan area. The Parish Council secured the funding and professional support to enable the plan to go ahead. The NP has been developed involving Parish residents and key stakeholders through an extensive consultation process.

The NP will go to an Independent Examination and will finally be subjected to a local Parish referendum. For the NP to be accepted it will require the majority of those voting in the referendum to vote yes. In the event of a “yes” vote, RCC will proceed to “make” (legally adopt) the NP for the Parish of North Luffenham. It is intended that the policies will be reviewed periodically (at least annually) to monitor the cumulative effects of the policies and, if necessary, make changes to keep them up to date and relevant.

Once made, the NP will form part of the statutory development plan together with the adopted Local Plan current at that time. Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the policies of the statutory development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NP does not deal with excluded matters such as waste, mineral extraction, or nationally significant infrastructure.

2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Fundamental to the creation of a NP is the need for it to reflect the wishes of the community both now and in the future. Hence, meaningful engagement with all interested parties is vital to ensure that the Aims, Vision and planning policies important to the community are identified and used to formulate the NP.

The Consultation Statement has been prepared following the Regulation 14 Consultation. It details the engagements with the community and is referenced in the NP. **Table 2.1** below, details the consultations to date.

At a strategy meeting in 2019, the Parish Council discussed the initiation of a NP. In view of the need to engage the community, a public meeting was held on 9 December 2019 to determine if there was sufficient interest to proceed.

At a Parish Council meeting on 6 January 2020, it was agreed that sufficient interest had been shown by the community and resolved that a Steering Group be formed. This was enacted at a meeting on 27 January 2020 with the appointment of a Steering Group consisting of Parish Councillors and local residents.

A NP requires the engagement and support of the community, and this became problematic with the Covid-19 restrictions. A Village Plan Survey had been undertaken in 2017 [Village Survey 2017](#) and a new survey was undertaken to update and refresh the previous findings.

The initial engagement to seek the views of residents was a detailed questionnaire, delivered to/collected from each household and available to complete online. The responses to the questionnaire were analysed and used as evidence to drive the production of the policies embedded in this NP. [Village Survey 2020](#)



A virtual presentation of the aims of the NP and the results of the survey were given on three occasions with residents being encouraged to ask questions and make comments. A poster demonstration, within the Covid guidelines, was displayed in the Community Centre on two occasions and later in the village church.

Picture 1 LGS Consultation

An interactive NP site has also been created on the village website (also on social media) (<https://northluffenham.com/nlpc/neighbourhood-plan/>) with news, updates and the presentations available.

In addition to the consultation and engagement to date, the NP will be the subject of the following statutory consultation:

- Publicity following submission (to be carried out by RCC)
- Parish Referendum (to be carried out by RCC)

Table 2.1 Summary of Consultations and Engagement

Date	Action	Purpose
Dec 2019	Flyer to each household, post on website and newsletter regarding interest in a NP	To establish if sufficient interest in the community for a NP
Jan 2020	Public Village Meeting	Communicate the aim of the NP, and gauge interest of the parish
Jan 2020	Steering Group formed following Parish Council resolution to initiate a NP	To enable a programme of community engagement to inform, scope and shape the NP.
Jan 2020	Application to RCC for formation of a Neighbourhood Area for the whole of the Parish	To request the start of the formal process of preparing a NP
Feb 2020	Neighbourhood Area designated by RCC	To confirm start of formal process
Aug - Sept 2020	Distribution and collection of NP questionnaire - also available for completion online	To seek the opinions and comments of the residents of the parish
Sept - Oct 2020	Analysis of questionnaire	Amendment of draft policies in view of findings
Nov 2020	Virtual Presentation on three occasions of NP and results of questionnaire.	Information and feedback to residents. Replying to questions and taking note of comments.
Dec 2020	Poster demonstration in the Community Centre on two occasions	As above for residents who may not have or are not used to the Internet
Nov – Dec 2021	Consultation on proposed Local Green Spaces (LGS) with a flyer to the whole parish. Questionnaire available for completion online and at an Exhibition in the Community Centre on three occasions	To seek the opinions and comments of all the residents of the parish on the proposed LGS
Dec 2021	Analysis of questionnaire	Amendment of proposed LGS in view of findings/responses
Jan 2022	Steering Group meeting with major landowners	To present/discuss proposed Landscape Setting Policy and amendments to LGS
Jan 2022	Meeting between external representatives of NLPC and major landowners	To review the level of protection given by the NPPF against speculative development
July 2022	Liaison with RCC for SEA/HRA screening, including Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England	To confirm that the NP does not require either a Strategic Environmental Assessment or a Habitats Regulations Assessment
Aug – Oct 2022	Regulation 14 consultation on draft Neighbourhood Plan with a flyer to the whole parish. Comments Form delivered with flyer and also available for completion online and at an Exhibition in the Community Centre on three occasions	To seek the opinions and comments of all the residents of the parish on the proposed Neighbourhood Plan prior to formal Submission.
Oct – Dec 2022	Analysis of Comments Forms	Amendment of draft Neighbourhood Plan in view of comments

Key Outcomes and Issues

The SWOT (strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats) analysis of the main issues raised through the consultation process and issues relating to the withdrawal of the Submitted Local Plan is shown below. In both the 2017 [Village Survey 2017](#) and 2020 [Village Survey 2020](#) surveys the following issues were clearly voiced, in particular the village setting in the landscape and the opportunities and challenges posed by development at SGB.

Strengths

- Village setting and the surrounding landscape
- Access to the countryside
- Tranquillity of the area
- Primary School

Opportunities

- Safeguard rural character and local green spaces
- Preserve and enhance the heritage and historic buildings
- Encourage sustainable development according to evidenced need in appropriate locations with good design
- Increase and improve sports and recreation facilities
- Identify suitable measures to manage/calm traffic
- Create a mix of housing types, including affordable housing
- Consider the needs of the disabled and the infirm in all aspects of parish life
- Develop a proactive approach to Climate Change

Weaknesses

- Lack of robust planning controls on development
- Poor public transport links
- Lack of non-vehicular routes to surrounding areas
- Lack of parking space and inconsiderate parking
- Speeding in areas of the village
- Poor pavement maintenance
- Overgrown hedges

Threats

- The main perceived threat is the potential development of SGB
 - Increase in volume of traffic
 - Impact on the landscape
 - Noise and pollution of a quarry
- Uncontrolled expansion of the village beyond its present envelope.

As a result of the community engagement and SWOT analysis, the key issues and themes for the NP were identified. From this process the Aims and Visions were formed.

3 Aims and Vision

Aims

The Aims for the NP were based on the conclusions of surveys conducted in 2017 and 2020 and a range of consultations. The main issues raised were:

- The Environment; tranquillity and beauty of the landscape
- The Community; belonging and support
- Community Facilities for all ages
- Access to the countryside
- Sustainable transport
- Sensitive development.

These issues were translated into Aims and associated policies that will:

1. Put community priorities at the core of the NP.
2. Maintain and enhance the quality of life in the parish through improvements in our environment and conservation of the surrounding countryside.
3. Whilst preserving the rural nature of the parish, small scale economic developments/businesses in sustainable locations will be carefully encouraged.
4. Develop new community facilities whilst maintaining and enhancing existing facilities, for the enjoyment and benefit of all, including the disabled and infirm
5. Encourage a healthy lifestyle by identifying, publicising and promoting walks, trails and cycle paths.
6. Promote and support sustainable means of transport by improved public transport and the transition to alternatively powered vehicles (e.g. electric and hydrogen powered vehicles).
7. Ensure that the historic identity of the village and parish is retained whilst encouraging limited, sustainable, infill development that is sympathetic to the parish's rural setting.



Picture 2 Village Residents

Vision

The vibrancy and vitality of the parish of North Luffenham will be maintained and enhanced by having the priorities of the community at their core. Policies will encourage a sense of community for all ages and backgrounds and enable individuals and families to live rewarding and productive lives.

In particular, preserving the sense of place of North Luffenham in its setting, enhancing valued green spaces and encouraging sensitive and sustainable development to meet the evolving needs of residents will be at the heart of our policies.

The Aims have formed the Vision and later in this Neighbourhood Plan we set out the policies that describe in more detail how we intend to deliver this Vision. The matrix below (**Table 3.1**) shows how the policies meet the objectives of the derived Aims.

Table 3.1 Correlation of Policies and Aims

Policies	Aims						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.1 Employment and Community Facilities							
NL1: Employment and Community Facilities			☑	☑	☑		
NL2: Broadband			☑				
5.2 Residential Development							
NL3: Residential Development							☑
5.3 Natural Environment and the River Chater							
NL4: Natural Environment	☑	☑					
NL5: River Chater	☑	☑					
5.4 Local Green Space							
NL6: Local Green Space	☑				☑		
5.5 The Water Environment							
NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water	☑	☑					
5.6 Placemaking and Sustainable Design							
NL8: Placemaking and Sustainable Design	☑			☑			☑
5.7 Historic Environment and Landscape Setting							
NL9: Historic Environment	☑						☑
NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation	☑	☑					
5.8 Transport and Movement							
NL11: Transport and Movement					☑	☑	

4 Planning and Technical Support

Whilst able to draw upon some technical and management skills within the parish, the Parish Council recognized that it would be prudent to seek appropriate professional advice to ensure the production of the most relevant and authoritative NP. Accordingly, the Parish Council obtained Government grant funding for specialist consultant input for Professional Advice, Design (including Design Codes) and Masterplanning.

NLPC accepts that development at St Georges Barracks is likely to go ahead in some form. It seeks to influence-the direction of change through the mandate from the existing North Luffenham community that could be significantly affected by development.

In addition, professional input on the salient architectural features that form the local vernacular and formal definition of the character of the buildings in North Luffenham was requested. The aim of this input was to produce documented evidence and guidance on the built form, layout and uses for new development within the Parish.

The work undertaken by the consultant has culminated in two significant documents:

- Parish Analysis & Design Codes
- St George's Barracks Masterplan Guidance and Design Codes

By reference to these two documents in this NP, the Parish Council accepts the Design Codes contained in each document and will use them in the planning process as if they had been Policies generated by the Parish Council. Should any conflict between the Design Codes and the NP Policies be identified, the NP Policies in this document will govern.

Parish Analysis & Design Codes (NL Design Codes)

This document (NL Design Codes) was commissioned to develop Design Codes and a framework that would inform best practice development within the Neighbourhood Area.

The first major activity for the Consultant was the production of a Parish Base Line, which provides analysis of the Parish within its national, regional, and local context as well as its physical and historical context. The Base Line was then used to inform the development of a series of strategic design codes and a framework for design guidance that aligns with the Aims and Vision outlined within the NP.

This report can be found here: [North Luffenham Design Codes](#) and informs the NP in the following areas:

- Introduction
- Regional Analysis
- Local Analysis
- Design Codes
- Development Management Checklist

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The second major activity was the formulation of Policies by the PC. These were based upon:

- The Community and Stakeholder Engagement leading to
- The Aims and Vision of the NP supported by
- The specialist consultants

Hence, the Policies are the distillation of the ideas and concerns voiced by the Community and the expertise and advice received from our Consultant advisors.

St. George's Barracks Masterplan Guidance & Design Codes (SGB Design Codes)

This document (SGB Design Codes) was prepared as a separate document, complimenting the NL Design Codes, and outlining the local community's preferred design principles and guidance for the potential SGB site development. As the potential SGB development lies within both North Luffenham and Edith Weston parishes, this document addresses the physical and historic environment of the two parishes as well as the two communities visions for their parishes. This report can be found here: [SGB Masterplan and Design Code](#)

At the time of undertaking this technical support, the masterplanning referenced site (SGB) was a proposed strategic allocation in the Submitted Local Plan. At a committee meeting in early September 2021, the Local Planning Authority (RCC) resolved to withdraw the Submitted Local Plan. A new local plan timetable has been prepared. This will include an evidence base review, including an assessment of the level of growth needed in the county and a revised site allocation process.

Given that the previously proposed SGB site is no longer a proposed strategic allocation, this Design document can be used as evidence to support the identification of key features of the Neighbourhood Area. These codes aim to clarify the expectations of the North Luffenham community regarding any new major settlement within their parish. It must be clearly understood that at the time of concluding this technical support, SGB was/is no longer a proposed strategic allocation.

5 Policies

Policy Context

Neighbourhood Plans must meet certain “basic conditions”. These will be tested through the independent examination and will be checked by the local planning authority before the plan is able to proceed to the Referendum. The Basic Conditions for Neighbourhood Plans are that:

- They must have appropriate regard to national policy;
- They must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- They must be in general conformity with strategic local policy; and
- They must be compatible with EU obligations.

In addition, Neighbourhood Plans must be compatible with human rights legislation. The Basic Condition Statement is referenced in the NP.

National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework, July 2021 (NPPF) requires neighbourhood plans to set out a positive vision for the future of the local area and planning policies to guide decisions on planning applications. This NP has been written having regard to national planning policy and guidance.

The NPPF, paragraph 8, identifies three overarching objectives to achieving sustainable development of which this NP seeks to positively address:

“a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and

c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

These themes are reflected in the policies that follow, acknowledging the point raised in the NPPF, paragraph 9, which states that:

“These objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged. Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area.”

One of the basic conditions for a NP is to help achieve sustainable development. A key principle of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined clearly in paragraph 11. This means planning positively, identifying opportunities to meet the development needs of the Neighbourhood Area. Sustainability has social, economic and environmental dimensions, and through the policies of this NP we seek to ensure the viability and sustainability of our diverse rural Parish.

The NPPF, paragraph 13, states that in pursuing sustainable development, neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies within the adopted Local Plan. At the time of writing the new Rutland Local Plan is due for completion in 2026 and will be extant until 2037. Through the policies in this NP we aim to achieve the NPPF criteria, ensuring growth is sustainable throughout this period.

In addition, the North Luffenham Design Code document [North Luffenham Design Codes](#) emphasises the importance of sustainable design. The SGB Design Codes and Masterplan document [SGB Masterplan and Design Code](#) similarly cites the importance of sustainability with any proposed development of the site.

Growth across the Neighbourhood Area of North Luffenham should not be to the detriment or loss of valued landscape and will be concentrated around the potential development of strategic sites and appropriate infill. The NP promotes the re-use of existing buildings. This will be augmented by the usual smaller-scale incremental development that is typical of rural villages and small settlements.

Climate Change

As already noted, the NPPF has a clear environmental objective for *“mitigating and adapting to climate change”*. Based on responses to the village consultation, Climate Change is a noted consideration of the residents, a view that is shared by the Parish Council. This NP is crucial in ensuring that the Parish leads by example and that the village and its community play their part in reducing their individual and collective actions that cause Climate Change whilst also adapting to its impacts and building community resilience. The Parish Council is keen to work with local climate action groups to benefit the community.

Climate Change causes and impacts are far reaching and complex and, in our view, cannot be addressed through one or more specific policy. We have therefore focussed this NP, through policies on such topics as residential development, natural environment, water environment, sustainable design and transport amongst others, so that the carbon footprint of our village remains low and continues to reduce.

Local Strategic Policy

The RCC adopted Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2026 (adopted Local Plan) was current in 2017 when the Ministry of Defence announced its withdrawal from SGB and remains the adopted Local Plan at this time. [Rutland Adopted Local Plan](#)

Following the withdrawal of the submitted LP in September 2021 a new LP is in preparation and expected to be completed by 2026. NLPC is in regular contact with RCC concerning the proposals that will affect the parish of NL.

The NP Steering Group has consulted with RCC throughout the preparation of the NP to ensure general conformity with strategic local policy embodied in the adopted Local Plan.

North Luffenham Policies

Policy Conformity - Summary

- All Policies have been formulated having regard to the NPPF.
- All Policies have been formulated to contribute to achieving sustainable development.
- All Policies are in conformity with the strategic local policy as defined in the adopted Local Plan.
- All Policies are compatible with EU obligations.

5.1 Employment and Community Facilities

Purpose

To support more sustainable life-work patterns, with local economic opportunity and a range of local community and leisure facilities.

Employment

National Policy

The NPPF, paragraph 84, advises:

“Supporting a prosperous rural economy

Planning policies and decisions should enable:

a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;

b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;

c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and

d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.”

The NPPF, paragraph 85, further states:

“Planning policies and decisions should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that are not well served by public transport. 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 example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The use of previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements, should be encouraged where suitable opportunities exist.”

Local Strategic Policy

The Current Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document, Core Strategy Policy CS13 (Employment and economic development) sets out the approach to local employment uses. This will be to safeguard local employment uses outside the employment areas where they are important to sustaining the role of the settlements and the local economy.

Local employment sites in the towns/villages and rural areas include small business/industrial areas, individual buildings, garage premises and converted buildings on existing farmsteads in the open countryside. A number of these small employment sites have been lost in recent years through redevelopment for housing.

The Core Strategy, paragraph 4.16 indicates that there is a presumption in favour of retaining local employment sites, otherwise, some settlements could be considered no longer sustainable if all employment sites are redeveloped for housing.

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

North Luffenham Parish is a rural area, with little local employment, and this was corroborated by the Neighbourhood Plan Survey (2020). Of parish residents, 49% were retired and 30% in full time employment. Of those who travelled to work, 84% did so by car. [Village 2020 Survey: Employment and Training](#)

The aim of this policy is to develop more employment opportunities locally and to ensure North Luffenham is digitally ready for future employment. North Luffenham village is currently enabled for fibre optic cable (FTTP) and any larger developments should continue this policy, without impacting the current capacity for existing residents.

Community Facilities

National Policy

The NPPF includes:

- Paragraph 93 states that there should be positive planning for shared community facilities.
- Paragraph 98 and 99 state the importance of open spaces and opportunities for sports. Existing facilities should be retained or if replaced should be with equivalent or better facilities.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, Policy CS7 – Delivering socially inclusive communities, supports proposals that maintain or enhance community facilities and states that their loss will not be supported. It also states that these facilities should be available to all the community including those with disabilities.

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

The Neighbourhood Area has a number of community facilities and services (defined as land and buildings which benefit local communities) including a community centre, a church, bowls club with bowling green and allotments. The Oval, a designated local green space, has a children's play area, cricket pavilion and pitch and a small football field. The Neighbourhood Area also has a public house and a primary school. Adjoining the village perimeter there has been created a Field Gardens Woodland Walk with a newly planted area of trees.

The community facilities and services are within or contiguous to the village of North Luffenham and are valued by residents of the parish: The surveys of 2017 and 2020 rated The Oval as very important or important by over 80% of respondents and similarly for The Fox at over 70%. See analysis linked: [2017 The Fox and Oval](#) [2020 The Fox and Oval](#)

These facilities and services are considered fundamental to maintaining a good quality of life within the Neighbourhood Area and ensuring that its current level of sustainability is not diminished.

The intention of the policies of the NP is to ensure that such facilities and services are safeguarded, enhanced or increased in the future development of the Neighbourhood Area.

Table 5.1.1 Current Community Facilities

Type	Name and Description
Public House	The Fox. Highly valued by the community as a venue for meeting and dining. Host various social events and activities: mike night, darts, quiz night, knit and natter. Room available for village groups.
Church	St. John the Baptist. Grade 1 listed and valued by the community as a beautiful building. As well as religious services, hosts concerts. In the cemetery there are Commonwealth War Graves.
School	St. Mary & St, John Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School. From comments the school is well regarded by parents.
Community Centre	In 2021 the management of the community centre was taken over by North Luffenham Parish Council. It is a meeting place for village groups and societies as well as private hire.
Cricket Pavilion	The cricket club looks after the pavilion and maintains the pitch. The pavilion is used as a centre for events on The Oval
Bowls Club	Club house and full-sized bowling green.
Allotments	Actively used with 48 plots available.
Field Gardens Walk	Created in 2016 on land owned by the Parish and planted with trees and shrubs.
The Oval	Local Green Space in the centre of the village. Highly valued by the community. Play areas for children.

NL1: Employment and Community Facilities

- 1. Development to provide new employment space and/or community facilities or to expand and improve existing employment and/or community facilities will be supported, subject to there being no significant adverse impact on:**
 - a. The amenities of nearby residential properties by reason of noise, disturbance, vibration, pollution or other impacts;**
 - b. The rural and landscape character and natural environment of the area, including rural lanes, meeting the requirements of Policy NL4 (Natural Environment).**

- 2. The loss of community facilities will only be supported where:**
 - a. A similar or enhanced facility is provided in close proximity; or**
 - b. It can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer viable.**

Interpretation

The policy supports development to diversify the rural economy and/or range of community facilities in the locality. It augments, but does not modify or replace, Policy CS7 of the Local Plan.

The intention is to ensure that facilities and services are safeguarded or enhanced.

In considering impacts on the amenities of residential properties, noise and disturbance from additional or altered traffic movements should be included.

Quite often, employment facilities and community facilities are one and the same thing, for example pubs and shops.

Community facilities include sports and recreational facilities (such as the swimming pools and pitches), shops, public buildings such as the Community Centre and sports pavilions.

In 'close proximity' would be in walking distance.

Traffic and other requirements for employment development are dealt with in the other policies of this plan.

Broadband National Policy

The NPPF, paragraph 114, advises:

"Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections. Policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time; and should prioritise full fibre connections to existing and new developments (as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution)."

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, paragraph 4.13 states:

"The development of superfast broadband and information and communication technology will be important in helping to diversify and modernise the types of businesses that can operate in the area. Working from home can also reduce the need to travel and help meet wider sustainability objectives."

Furthermore, the adopted Local Plan, Policy CS13 – Employment and economic development states:

"The strategy is to:

h) support the introduction and development of the superfast broadband and information and communications technology networks to support local businesses and flexible working in particular in the rural areas."

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

The 2020 village survey found that just over 40% of the working population of North Luffenham worked from home for at least a proportion of their time. Of these, over 75% worked from home for 40% or more of their time (although the survey was taken during 2020 COVID restrictions). [2020 Working from home](#)

The availability of a high quality Internet connection is fundamental to attracting new businesses to the Parish, enabling small businesses to thrive and facilitating working from home for residents, as described in the RCC [Digital Rutland strategy document](#)

Therefore, the ability to work from home is an important asset for the village population. North Luffenham has been at the forefront of recent Government initiatives to upgrade broadband infrastructure; it was the first exchange to be funded for an upgrade to FTTC (fibre to the cabinet) under the Rural Broadband programme and the school and Community Centre were upgraded to FTTP (Fibre to the Premises) in 2021.

Maintaining this investment in Internet connectivity is a key part of retaining and increasing the employment possibilities in the Parish.

NL2: Broadband

- 1. New-build development, including employment space and all new homes, must include high-speed fibre-optic (FTTP) cable broadband infrastructure within the site and to each building.**

Interpretation:

High Speed Broadband should be Gigabit capable where the supporting infrastructure is available but as a minimum 24Mb/Sec connectivity should be provided (this is the minimum bandwidth for High Definition TV and video conferencing systems). North Luffenham telephone exchange has been upgraded to enable delivery of this level of service.

To comply with the policy, broadband infrastructure should be for general use, rather than being restricted to one supplier. Also, to comply, provision of high-speed broadband connections should not be to the detriment of existing connection use/provision/speed.

5.2 Residential Development

Purpose

To support residential development in sustainable locations, to meet local housing need.

National Policy

Under the heading “*Identifying land for homes*”, the NPPF, Paragraph 68 states:

- *Strategic policy-making authorities should have a clear understanding of the land available in their area through the preparation of a strategic housing land availability assessment. From this, planning policies should identify a sufficient supply and mix of sites, taking into account their availability, suitability and likely economic viability.*

The NPPF also gives advice for Rural Housing in Paragraphs 78-80, noting that “*planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs*”.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, Policy CS3 – The Settlement Hierarchy, currently defines North Luffenham as a “Small Service Centre”. Policy CS4 – The location of development, states:

“The Smaller Service Centres 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 concerned, comprising affordable housing sites, infill developments and conversion or reuse of redundant suitable rural buildings.”

North Luffenham does not have an allocation of residential development within the Parish. Nonetheless, it is considered likely that some development will be proposed and Policy NL3 has been created principally to give high level guidance on acceptable development locations.

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

Housing Stock

The age of housing stock in North Luffenham ranges from centuries old to the most recent decade. For the village, the older historic properties are largely defined as being in a Conservation Area and are shown on the parish map as such. Many of these properties are of attractive local stone construction, giving great appeal to the older part of the village. Running generally outside the Conservation Area is the Planned Limits of Development. This boundary also includes almost all the major modern housing developments and hence nearly all the houses in the village.



Picture 3 North Luffenham Farm House

These two boundaries are shown in **Figure 5.2.1** in Policy NL3.

A significant majority of the village housing is owner occupied (82%). The rest of the housing is fairly evenly split between private renting and housing association. Virtually all the housing stock in the village is either houses or bungalows (98%). [Housing](#)

Limitations and Opportunities

The 2020 village survey requested comments on housing. There were 135 responses to this request with four dominant themes, as follows:

- Some limited development in the village is supported by 57% of responders
- Just under 55% of comments supporting limited development specifically propose the provision of affordable/low-cost housing, many noting that young people find it difficult to buy property in the village
- Just under 60% of comments supporting limited development specifically want houses to be in keeping/in similar style/in similar character/traditional/stone
- Any further development in the village is opposed by 34% of responders

Hence, future housing developments should consider a range of properties, including those required for growing families, downsizers and for affordable/low-cost housing. Furthermore, any development should be sympathetic and maintain the character of the village and should not spoil the green spaces and aspect of the village.

Parish-wide Development

It is clearly understood that the Parish is far more than the village alone. Wherever housing and businesses are located in the Parish, be they geographically in the centre or on the edge, they bring value to the community. These outlying settlements and areas outside the village are covered by the Local Plan policy of no further development and this status remains unchanged. Accordingly, only the replacement of existing dwellings will be allowed in these locations.

Given the restrictions of the Conservation Area and the Planned Limits of Development, the immediate opportunity to expand the housing stock within the village is likely to be limited to appropriate in-fill development.

Policy NL3 has been included to:

- support housing development at suitable locations within the parish
- ensure that development is in keeping with the character and setting of the existing housing and landscape setting

NL3: Residential Development

1. In addition to any allocated housing sites and the defined North Luffenham Planned Limits of Development, residential development will be supported in the following locations:
 - a. Within the Planned Limits of Development (see Figure 5.2.1)
 - b. Conversion of existing buildings;
 - c. Infill development of gaps within existing built frontages.
2. Where development includes affordable housing provision, it should be an integral part of the scheme and be tenure blind.
3. Residential schemes must include discretely located and screened storage for bins and recycling for all properties.
4. For any sites allocated for residential development, inclusion of mixed use elements will be supported where it comprises employment space, live-work units and community facilities having regard to Policy NL1.

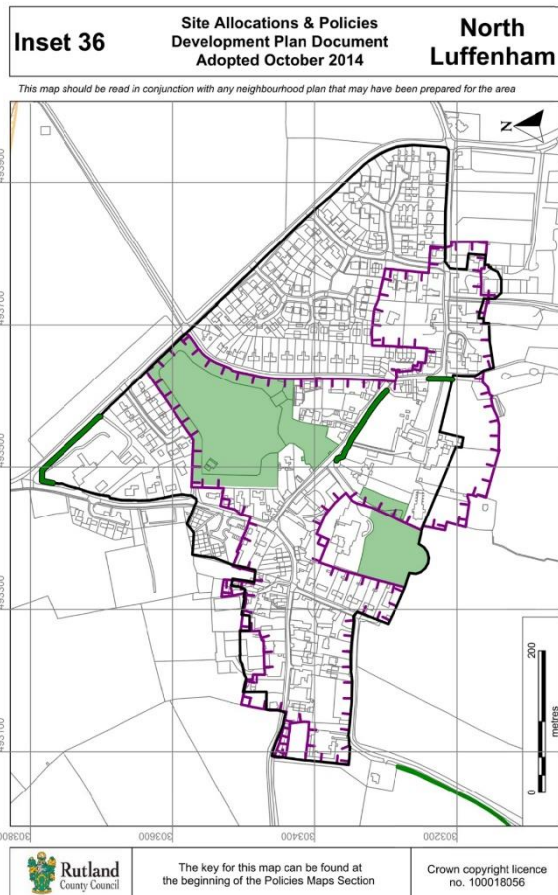


Figure 5.2.1 Planned Limits of Development of North Luffenham (PLD Black Outline, Conservation Area Purple Outline)

Interpretation:

The policy makes clear where residential development may be accommodated, without creating incursions into the rural area. It should be noted that the Local Plan makes provision in certain circumstances for development in the rural area. The neighbourhood plan does not limit or modify this provision. The Local Plan makes provision for housing in other locations in certain circumstances, for example affordable housing in the open countryside.

Infill development applies to gaps in existing built frontages but would not support development to extend the ends of existing frontages.

The policy does not seek to amend affordable housing requirements in terms of proportions. However, it does set requirements for the nature and location of affordable provision. Tenure blind affordable housing means that it should be of similar design and specification as market housing.

The encouragement of mixed-use elements for potential future allocated residential sites should be interpreted as being additional to achieving the housing numbers envisaged by that site allocation.

The screened storage for bins should be of sufficient size to accommodate refuse and recycling bins.

Construction of housing that meets Lifetime Homes standards or any equivalent is encouraged.

Design, transport and other requirements for housing are dealt with in other policies.

5.3 Natural Environment and River Chater

Purpose

To protect and enhance the green and natural environment of North Luffenham.

National Policy

The Natural Environment is covered by NPPF paragraphs 174 to 178. Habitats and biodiversity are covered by NPPF paragraphs 179 to 182. Paragraph 130 (c) seeks to protect the natural landscape setting of which many of the features are covered in the policies of this section. The policies relevant to the North Luffenham NP are summarised below:

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Paragraph 174 - Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity value and should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. They should also provide net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality.

Paragraph 175 - Plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of national and locally designated sites and allocate land for development with the least environmental or amenity value. They should also take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure.

Habitats and biodiversity

Paragraph 179 - To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including wildlife corridors and stepping-stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation. They should also promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Paragraph 180 - When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should refuse permission for development if significant harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for. It is expected that development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported and opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged.

Planning Practice Guidance

The [Planning Practice Guidance](#) that supports the NPPF contains guidance on the Natural Environment that is relevant to the North Luffenham NP; this is referred to where relevant.

Local Strategic Policy

The Local Plan Policy that relates to the Natural Environment in part reflects the national policies. However, since the Local Plan was adopted, the protection afforded to biodiversity by national planning policy and new approaches supported by the government (such as ‘net gain’) has increased and in some cases national policy now affords more protection than that afforded by the existing local policies. The relevant Local Plan policy is set out below:

Policy CS21 - The natural environment

Development should be appropriate to the landscape character type within which it is situated and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.

The quality and diversity of the natural environment of Rutland will be conserved and enhanced. Conditions for biodiversity will be maintained and improved and important geodiversity assets will be protected.

Protected sites and species will be afforded the highest level of protection with priority also given to local aims and targets for the natural environment.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to:

- a) Provide an appropriate level of protection to legally protected sites and species;*
- b) Maintain and where appropriate enhance conditions for priority habitats and species identified in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan;*
- c) Maintain and where appropriate enhance recognised geodiversity assets*
- d) Maintain and where appropriate enhance other sites, features, species or networks of ecological interest and provide for appropriate management of these;*
- e) Maximise opportunities for the restoration, enhancement and connection of ecological or geological assets, particularly in line with the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan;*
- f) Mitigate against any necessary impacts through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or elsewhere;*
- g) Respect and where appropriate enhance the character of the landscape identified in the Rutland Landscape Character assessment;*
- h) Maintain and where appropriate enhance green infrastructure.*

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

North Luffenham is committed to protecting and conserving the natural environment of the parish including its wildlife and landscapes. Both the 2017 village survey and the 2020 parish survey undertaken in support of the Neighbourhood Plan showed that the local natural environment, and opportunities to enjoy and appreciate it, is highly valued by residents.

National planning policy and the Rutland Local Plan provide a policy framework for conserving the natural environment, while this Neighbourhood Plan translates these policies into local priorities and actions.

Natural environment – what matters in North Luffenham

The parish has one nationally important wildlife site, [North Luffenham Quarry](#) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) This is located near Foster’s Bridge just to the north of the telephone exchange (an online detailed plan is available [here](#)).

There are also a number of Local Wildlife Sites (the most important of which is North Luffenham Airfield) and a significant number of veteran trees within the parish (although there is no register of these) that are afforded special protection by the NPPF.

A number of priority species (as identified by the [Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan](#)) also occur within or close to the parish.

There are opportunities within the urban area to deliver tangible benefits for nature conservation, for example by growing wildflower plots on public open spaces, planting native species of trees (introduced species are generally poor in wildlife as they do not support native insects) and providing nest boxes for birds.

New development can also benefit wildlife for example by including integral nest boxes for swifts (or special swift bricks), an action specifically suggested in the Government’s [Planning Practice Guidance](#); these will also provide nest sites for other species such as sparrows and starlings. The following link gives more details about helping swifts. [Swift Information](#)

The 2020 parish survey undertaken as part of the development of this NP showed that there was strong support for measures to conserve and enhance the parish’s wildlife. This included (but was not limited to) support for measures to conserve and protect hedgehogs, the creation of wildflower areas, the desire for a ‘village pond’ and the provision of bird nest boxes. Parishioners placed particular emphasis on the conservation of the river Chater. Other wetland habitats (ponds – **Figure 5.3.1**, springs and wet flushes) are also of conservation interest and, because of their dependence on water, are covered in the water environment section.

The [Environment Act 2021](#) contains provisions for the protection and improvement of the environment, including introducing a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG). Whilst the provisions are not yet fully in force at the time of writing, they are being introduced in a phased way during 2023. They will have implications for the way new development is designed and delivered.



Figure 5.3.1: Location of Ponds (excluding garden ponds) *Note: there is no public access to any of these locations*

The [Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan](#) identifies five priority areas for local conservation action. Of these one, *Rutland limestone and calcareous grassland*, is relevant to North Luffenham due to the presence of limestone across much of the parish and so is protected by the policies within the NPPF and the Local Plan.

The [Making Space for Nature](#) report published by the Government in 2010 identified the importance of linking together small fragmented sites of conservation interest. Discussion with the neighbouring parishes of Ketton and South Luffenham has identified two ecological networks that extend across parish boundaries and would help achieve this objective.

These are effectively key connecting corridors for wildlife where, in the long-term (if funding was available), habitat management has the potential to deliver significant benefits for local wildlife. Delivering these opportunities will be dependent on the support of the relevant landowners and the availability of incentives such as appropriate agri-environment scheme options. This plan seeks to encourage development proposals to make a positive contribution to the conservation and enhancement of these wildlife corridors.

These corridors are shown on **Figure 5.3.2** below, as follows:

- The River Chater Wildlife Corridor;
- The Rutland Limestone Wildlife Corridor.

The River Chater Wildlife Corridor is broadly based on the floodplain mapping produced by the Environment Agency. The Rutland Limestone Wildlife Corridor, is based on the presence of limestone at or close to the surface; the boundary shown is only indicative due to the complexities of the geological strata locally. Habitat management and creation within this area also has the potential to link together a number of nationally important wildlife sites whose nature conservation interest is dependent on the presence of limestone.

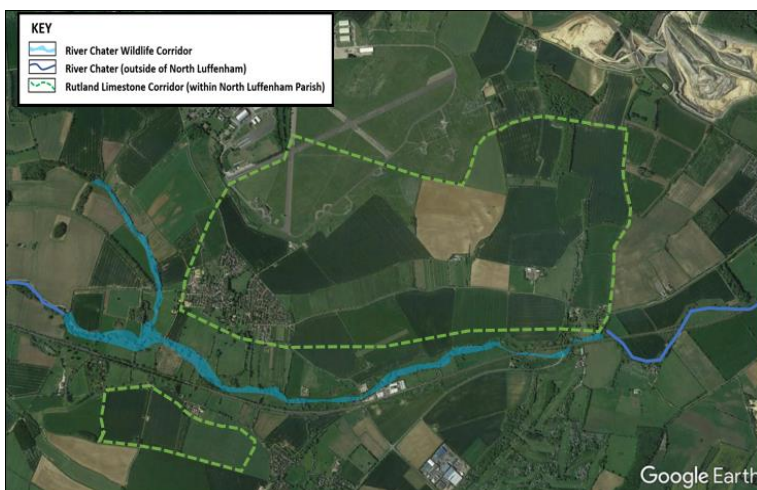


Figure 5.3.2: Map of Wildlife Corridors

Note: The boundaries shown are 'soft' – they give a broad indication of where there is existing wildlife interest or where, with appropriate management, there is the potential to create or re-create habitats linking together sites of existing wildlife interest.

16/01/23

The landscapes of England have been divided into 159 [National Character Areas](#) (NCAs) and our parish is split between two of these; the majority is [in High Leicestershire NCA](#), while SGB and the old airfield sit within the [Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA](#). The NCA assessments provide a broad overview of landscape character and suggest ways in which that local character can be conserved and enhanced.

The parish's landscape is dominated by the valley of the River Chater; this combined with a mix of permanent pasture and arable land create a classic rural landscape. This rural character is enhanced by extensive views westwards and southwards from the village itself and on approaches to the village particularly from the south.



Picture 4 View South to the River Chater

The 2020 village survey showed that parishioners attach particular importance to and highly value the landscape views both southwards and along the Chater Valley from the village as well as views back towards the village from the south and south-west.

Individual features encompassed by these views, such as historic ridge and furrow cultivation, the presence of old pollarded trees along the River Chater (and its tributaries) and the network of hedgerows and small woods, enhance the landscape of this part of the parish. The area of the parish that constitutes this much-admired landscape is discussed further in Section 5.7 (Historic Environment and Landscape Setting).

NL4: Natural Environment

- 1. Development should have no overall adverse impact on North Luffenham’s rural and natural environments, taking account of mitigation measures, including consideration of impacts on landscape, hydrology, ecology, and wildlife and the following sensitive features:**
 - a. North Luffenham Quarry SSSI;**
 - b. Local Wildlife Sites;**
 - c. Calcareous (limestone) grassland;**
 - d. Neutral grassland;**
 - e. Ponds, springs and wet flushes;**
 - f. Wildlife habitats, including those for bats, black hairstreak, water vole, otter, white-clawed crayfish, curlew;**
 - g. Small scale enclosures with traditional walling and hedges;**

- 2. Development should take opportunities to enhance landscape, ecology and wildlife, and should create at least 10% net gain in biodiversity, including:**
 - a. Habitat creation;**
 - b. Tree, hedge or other planting using native species;**
 - c. Hedgehog gaps in fences;**
 - d. Inclusion of integral Swift boxes or integral Swift bricks or bat/bird boxes or bricks (barn owl, starling, house sparrow, house-martin) or other features to support wildlife;**
 - e. Wildlife connectivity via green corridors, grass verges and footpath edges;**
 - f. Meadow edge grasses and wildflowers;**
 - g. Green or brown roofing or living walling features; and/or**
 - h. Other measures to support biodiversity.**

- 3. Mature trees and native hedgerows, including ancient and species-rich hedgerows, should be retained and incorporated into the landscape design and layout of development schemes.**

- 4. Where loss of trees, hedgerows or hedges is demonstrably unavoidable, replacements must be of local native species and should seek to create an equivalent or greater level of amenity.**

Interpretation:

Regarding assessment of impact, this would be via the planning process including, if required, an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Net gain in biodiversity may be achieved through various means, such as habitat recovery, compensatory habitat creation, careful landscape design, green features in built development, wildlife features like bat and/or swift boxes.

16/01/23

In considering impacts on roadside verges, it is important to consider the impacts on the species that they support, including bats, Black Hairstreak, water vole, otters, white-clawed crayfish, curlew and swifts.

River Chater

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

River Chater - The River Chater (a major tributary of the River Welland) flows through North Luffenham and makes a considerable contribution to its landscape and sense of place. The village itself has evolved on a spring line where limestone meets more impermeable geology, and small tributaries flow down to join the Chater. In addition, there are a number of other springs and seepage lines within the parish that feed small tributary streams and support locally valuable wildlife sites.

The parish survey showed that residents place great value on the presence of the River Chater, the wildlife that it supports and a healthy water environment.

NL5: River Chater

1. Development must have no adverse impact on the River Chater, its tributaries, banks, flood plain and landscape setting (see Figure 5.3.3) including on:
 - a. semi-natural habitats and value to wildlife;
 - b. the rural and pastoral character;
 - c. extensive woodland, tree belts and copses;
 - d. water quality;
 - e. hydromorphology (the shape and form of the river and its tributaries).

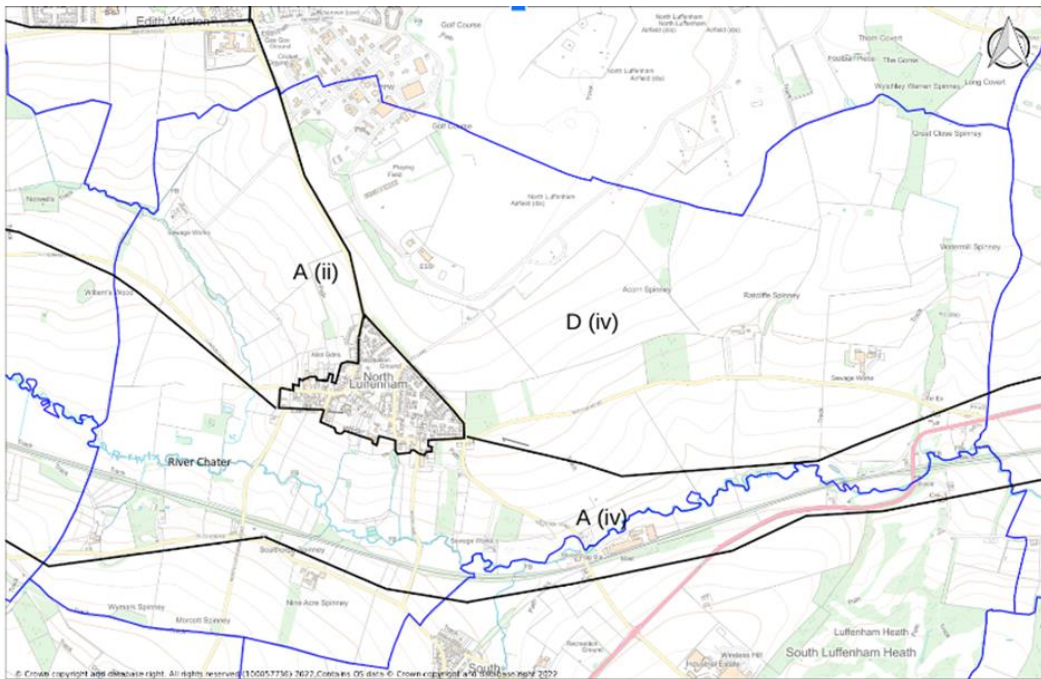


Figure 5.3.3 Context of River Chater in Landscape

Rutland Landscape Character Sub Areas.

- A (ii) Ridges and Valleys
- A (iv) Chater Valley
- D (iv) Ketton Plateau

Black Line: North Luffenham Permitted Limits of Development and division of Sub Areas.

Blue Line: Parish Boundary

Interpretation:

Planning applications should include sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with the policy. The policy should be applied in conjunction with Policy NL4. It may be useful when considering landscape setting to refer to the rationale in Section 5.7 which provides more detail on the Chater Valley.

5.4 Local Green Spaces

Purpose

To protect key Local Green Spaces within the Neighbourhood Area.

National Policy

The NPPF paragraphs 98 to 103 cover Open space and recreation. The paragraphs relevant to Local Green Space designation for the North Luffenham NP are summarised below:

Paragraph 101: The designation of land as Local Green Space allows communities to identify and protect green areas particularly important to them. Designations should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services.

Paragraph 102: The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. The space must be demonstrably special to the local community and hold a particular local significance.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, Policy SP21 Important open space and frontages, states that development must not have an adverse impact on an Important open space with regards to a range of conditions including:

- its intrinsic environmental value, including landform, streams and important wildlife habitats
- the views and/or vistas out of or within the village that contribute to the character and attractiveness of the settlement
- its peripheral or transitional open character in contributing to preserving the overall character of the settlement
- its contribution to the form and character of the settlement in terms of relationship to other open spaces or natural features

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

The parish environment, with its natural and semi-natural habitats and green spaces (including pathways and recreational 'green' areas), is a highly valued aspect of life in North Luffenham.

This value is evidenced in the community feedback that was highlighted in our 2020 and 2017 parish surveys; this includes requests to enhance social opportunities in our rural setting as well as exercise, provide a means of getting around, growing food, general enjoyment of the countryside and its historic sites. Many residents commented within our survey that the vistas around the parish are of great significance and value to those living here.

A selection of these elements along with other site-specific values, combine to create Local Green Spaces – places of special significance that require protecting for the community and the wider population.

It is also vitally important to identify and take accountability for the conservation of wildlife habitats and to ensure our community contributes positively to the fight against climate change. Our community wants to play its part in the wider picture, as guided by the recognised specialist local and national organisations.

Through the process of consultation and discussion, two areas within the parish are considered appropriate for designation as Local Green Spaces. Full details of the proposed Designations, including location and individual assessments of suitability, are given in separate Supporting Document No.1, [Local Green Space](#). Brief descriptions of the proposed Designations are given below to summarise the proposals.

Designation LGS1

Field Gardens Woodland Walk (including Woodland and Allotments)

This is a short walk with two points of pedestrian access, one via Pinfold Lane and the other via a gate leading from Edith Weston Road.



The Walk follows a permissive path around the north edge of the allotments and around the boundary of a field (owned by North Luffenham Parish Council). It includes a section of woodland and popular rural views.

The allotments are accessed from Pinfold Lane and are highly valued by the village. They are currently fully utilised with indications that interest in the village is continuing to grow - demand often exceeds availability.

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The proposed Designation is:

- LGS1: The Field Garden Woodland, Woodland Walk and Allotments

Designation LGS2

Butt Lane from the junction of Edith Weston Road, and the section of land, up to the SGB boundary

With a limited number of walking options within the parish, it is vital to protect long-standing corridors that have been used on a regular basis by residents of the parish.

The area of North Luffenham, accessed via Butt Lane on the east side of Edith Weston Road, is currently used by residents and offers one of the highest viewing points across the valley. Importantly, it fulfils a need for more general walking, rambling and dog walking. Strong opinion has been expressed, particularly by dog walkers, that without this facility there would be a large gap in the opportunity for residents to walk and allow their dogs off their leads without having to drive anywhere.



The proposed Designation is:

- LGS2: Butt Lane from the junction of Edith Weston Road, and the section of land, up to the SGB boundary

NL6: Local Green Space

1. The following spaces are designated as Local Green Space (see Figure 5.4.1 below).

LGS1: The Field Garden Woodland, Woodland Walk and Allotments;

LGS2: Space at Butt Lane;

2. Development should not harm and should take opportunities to enhance the community value, accessibility, safety and amenity of Local Green Space.



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Figure 5.4.1 Local Green Space Designations

Interpretation:

The NPPF makes clear that Local Green Space has similar protection to Green Belts. In decision making, it is important to note that the purpose of Local Green Space is different from the purposes of Green Belt.

An example of harm to the safety or amenity of Local Green Space would be if development involved erection of high walls or enclosures adjacent to the space or limited existing access to the space.

5.5 The Water Environment

Purpose

To protect North Luffenham's blue infrastructure and support the restoration of the River Chater to 'good ecological status'.

National Policy

The Water Environment is covered by NPPF paragraphs 152 to 169 (climate change and flooding) and elements of the policies that cover the natural environment (paragraphs 174 to 181). The policies relevant to the North Luffenham NP are summarised below:

Paragraph 152 & 153 – Says the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It should help shape places by ensuring the future resilience of communities and enabling radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, taking full account of issues like flood risk and water supply.

Paragraph 159 to 166 - Sets out the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and provides restrictions and a series of tests where development is necessary in such areas. It provides safeguards from development for land that is required, or likely to be required, for current or future flood management.

Paragraph-167 & 168 - Local planning authorities are required to ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere by development proposals. New development is required to incorporate sustainable drainage systems.

Paragraph 169 - Major developments should normally incorporate sustainable drainage systems. The systems used should have appropriate minimum operational standards and have maintenance arrangements in place to ensure an acceptable standard of operation for the lifetime of the development; they should also provide multifunctional benefits wherever practical.

Paragraph 174e – Unusually for the NPPF, this paragraph says development should: '... wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as.... water quality'

Linked to the NPPF there is also detailed Planning Practice Guidance on [flooding](#) and on [water supply, wastewater and water quality](#). This includes seeking opportunities to improve the water environment. There is also guidance on how water quality can be improved in the NPPF guidance on the [Natural Environment](#).

The Environment Agency has recently (2020) published a new [National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy for England](#) that identifies the important part that Natural Flood Management Measures can play in reducing flood risk.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan (Policy CS19) includes the following relevant policies:

All new development will be expected to contribute positively to local distinctiveness and sense of place, being appropriate and sympathetic to its setting in terms of scale, height, density, layout, appearance, materials, and its relationship to adjoining buildings and landscape features, and shall not cause unacceptable effects by reason of visual intrusion, overlooking, shading, noise, light pollution or other adverse impact on local character and amenities.

All new developments will be expected to meet high standards of design that:

- d) minimise water use and the risk of flooding to and from the development including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems wherever possible;*
- f) allow the sorting, recycling and biological processing of waste through the development's operational life.*

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

River Chater - The River Chater (a major tributary of the River Welland) flows through North Luffenham and makes a considerable contribution to its landscape and sense of place. The village itself has evolved on a spring line where limestone meets more impermeable geology, and small tributaries flow down to join the Chater. In addition, there are a number of other springs and seepage lines within the parish that feed small tributary streams and support locally valuable wildlife sites.

The most recent Water Framework Directive Ecological assessment (2019) of the River Chater, classifies its ecological status as 'Bad'; this is the lowest (worst) category. There is a national commitment to restore all rivers to good ecological status by 2027. New development within the parish may provide opportunities to secure enhancements to the ecological condition of the River Chater and its tributaries and assist in achieving this ambition.

The parish survey showed that residents place great value on the presence of the River Chater, the wildlife that it supports and a healthy water environment. Therefore, our aim, through this Neighbourhood Plan, is to conserve and enhance the Parish's water environment with the ambition of seeing the River Chater restored to 'good ecological status'.

Groundwater - Groundwater is a vital resource. It supplies about one third of mains drinking water in England, although the proportion of drinking water supplied by groundwater varies regionally. Historically our village developed where it is because of the presence of a series of springs on the slopes leading down to the River Chater. Over time these were supplemented by wells and the public pump at the bottom of Butt Lane. Today, as far as we are aware, all the parish receives a mains water supply; for the majority of the village water the supplier is Severn Trent Water.

However, groundwater still provides water for the River Chater, its tributaries and a series of small spring fed wetlands that support some of the village's most interesting wildlife habitats. Groundwater is the primary source of water for these sites in summer or at times of drought, making it vital in sustaining their wildlife interest.

Any future major redevelopment proposal, including for SGB, could pose a risk to the groundwater resource of the parish and the wildlife habitats that depend on this water source, if not carefully designed and constructed. Examples include polluted runoff entering the aquifer and proposals for limestone quarrying that could disrupt groundwater flows.

Water Supply & Foul Drainage – The mains water supply to the village is understood to be adequate to meet current needs. However, any major redevelopment is thought likely to require trunk main reinforcement if the development exceeds 250 to 350 residential dwellings (SGB Evolving Masterplan 2018). [ST GEORGE'S BARRACKS, RUTLAND](#)

Our parish is currently served by two sewage works, one to the south of Station Road is run by Anglian Water and serves the village. Its treated effluent discharges into the River Chater. The other is to the west of Edith Weston Road and serves SGB; it is run by Severn Trent Water and discharges into the Lyndon Brook. It is understood to need upgrading to meet current regulatory standards.

Treated discharges from sewage works, if poorly managed, can have a significant impact on the environment leading to a reduction in oxygen within the river and, through nutrient enrichment (notably phosphates), eutrophication. This can have very significant impacts on the biodiversity of streams and rivers. The Chater (though not necessarily Lyndon Brook) has a relatively rich ecological interest supporting such species as Brown Trout, Otter, native Crayfish and dragonflies.

Improvements to or any extension of the foul water infrastructure in the parish or discharging into water courses that run through the parish, provide an opportunity to secure improvements for local biodiversity and general amenity. This could include a robust water quality monitoring regime, phosphate stripping prior to discharge and reedbed filtration.

It is also important that any new development separates foul water drainage from surface water and storm drainage, so avoiding the discharge of untreated sewage into the River Chater and its tributaries (for example during storm events).

Managing Surface Water - Surface water from SGB (including areas both within and outside our parish) is discharged into a tributary of the Lyndon Brook 300m west of the main entrance to the camp. The increased flow following storm events has led to erosion and over-deepening of both the tributary and Lyndon Brook.

Any major development, including redevelopment of SGB, could lead to an increase in surface water needing disposal. It is understood that in some areas of the site this could be through deep borehole soakaways; in other areas, it is understood that the underlying geology prevents this approach and potential options include the use of detention basins

that would then discharge (at a controlled rate) to land in our parish. (SGB Evolving Masterplan 2018 – Link above).

Surface Water discharges and deep borehole soakaways from urban areas also pose a pollution risk (e.g. oil spills and excess nutrients) and any development could impact on the water quality of both groundwater and the River Chater and its tributaries.

Flood Risk Management - While fields in the valley of the River Chater are subject to flooding after periods of heavy rain, the parish is fortunate in not having any homes identified by the Environment Agency as being at risk from fluvial flooding. The only built assets that are at risk are the four roads that cross the River Chater and the staff car park for the Linecross factory on Station Road. These roads and the car park can all be covered by flood waters after periods of sustained heavy rainfall and on very rare (and short-lived) occasions become impassable to traffic.

Climate change predictions are for warmer and wetter winters and drier, hotter summers. There is also an increasing risk of periods of sustained heavy rainfall. While this is unlikely to significantly change fluvial flood risk in the parish it may lead to an increase in flooding problems both up and down stream. In recognition of these changing risks there is an increasing interest in the use of Natural Flood Management techniques to address such issues [National Flood Management Strategy](#)

Such measures generally aim to slow the flow of flood waters and can be achieved through changes in agricultural practice and new approaches to river management. They have the added advantage of helping to delivery more diverse habitats and so benefit wildlife. There may be options for the adoption of such approaches in North Luffenham to reduce downstream flood risk in other parishes.

Managing the Risk of Drought - The current climate change predictions for the United Kingdom (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index>) indicate that we are likely to have hotter drier summers. This combined with changes in rainfall patterns suggest that the risk of drought conditions will increase, indeed the East Midlands came very close to a significant drought in 2019.

While many of the ways of managing these risks are outside of the parish's control (reducing leakage from water mains, reducing water use by individual households) there are ways that the parish can help communicate and demonstrate best practice. An obvious example is encouraging the use of water butts for watering gardens; it might be possible to use rainwater harvesting (from say the roof of the Bowls Club) to provide at least part of the water needs of allotment holders.

New development provides an opportunity to design-in water efficiency methods in terms of both rain water and grey water 'harvesting'. Any new public buildings in the parish could also be required to incorporate such an approach, thereby demonstrating best practice.

NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water

- 1. Development should have no significant adverse impact on watercourses, springs, ponds and wet flushes, taking account of measures for mitigation, including consideration of impacts on surface water runoff, flood risk, storm discharge and pollution.**
- 2. Development should incorporate sustainable urban drainage with sufficient capacity to accommodate additional flow rates.**
- 3. Permeable materials should be used for hard ground surfaces.**

Interpretation:

The policy considers impacts of surface water runoff both in terms of flood risk impacts on surrounding land and pollution, including on watercourses. Application of the policy should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development.

Planning applications should demonstrate that the requirements of the policy have been met through proper assessment of surface water impacts and storm discharges.

5.6 Placemaking and Sustainable Design

Purpose

To create a well-designed, sustainable community and a well-designed environment.

National Policy

The NPPF confirms that good design is indivisible from good planning and emphasises the making of beautiful and sustainable places. It recognises that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of people's lives and that it is a core planning principle always to secure good design, particularly where developments are in an isolated location.

To be sustainable, new development needs to be well designed, constructed using materials with the lowest possible environmental footprint and be energy and water efficient (including the ability to generate renewable energy); it should be above and beyond the minimum levels specified in Building Regulations wherever possible.

The NPPF includes:

- Paragraph 92, which states *“Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which”*...paragraph 92(c) *“enable and support healthy lifestyles”* with *“layouts that encourage walking and cycling”*
- Paragraphs 101 to 103, which discuss the circumstances under which Local Green Space can be designated.
- Paragraph 127, which notes the important role neighbourhood plans can play in identifying *“the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development.”*
- Paragraph 130, which states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments...paragraph 130b) *“are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping”* and are sympathetic to local character and history and landscape setting.
- Paragraph 131, sets out the important contribution trees make to the character and quality of urban environments; *“planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined and that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments”* and *“measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly planted trees and existing trees are retained wherever possible”*
- Paragraph 134, reiterates the importance of policies and guidance which states that development that is not well designed should be refused *“especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design”*.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan includes:

- Policy CS19 – Promoting good design, states how all new development should contribute to the local distinctiveness and sets out how good design can be achieved, in particular to have no adverse effects on the surrounding environment.
- Policy CS20 - Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation, sets out the requirements for carbon reduction
- Policy CS23- Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation, safeguards existing green spaces and their improvement by the linking of green spaces and the provision of paths and cycleways.

Design Guidelines for Rutland

Separately from the adopted Local Plan, Design Guidelines for Rutland have been developed as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). These are referenced as Design Guidelines Rutland throughout this NP.

The key aims of this Design SPD are to:

- Establish the requirements for a high level of design and build quality;
- Set out the design steps and considerations that planning applicants need to undertake; and
- Provide applicants with a clear understanding of good quality design.

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

As previously described, North Luffenham is a small village of about 350 houses in a rural setting. The submitted Local Plan, now withdrawn, proposed the development of the SGB site that is just to the north of the village. The parish survey of 2020 sought views on this proposed development as well as any within the parish.

In the 2017 Village Survey, 76% of respondents said that the general environment was very important and a further 22% that it was important. This was confirmed in the 2020 survey on the NP. [Village 2020 Survey:Environment](#)

Of the 220 responses to the SGB development proposal, 93.2% were divided between those supporting limited development (62.3%) and those totally opposed (30.9%).

Many of the comments were concerned that the development would significantly affect the rural nature of the area and that the scale and design needed to be in keeping with those of surrounding villages. [SGB 2020 Survey](#)

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As outlined in Section 4, Planning and Technical Support, grant funding for specialist consultant input for Professional Advice, Design (including Design Codes) and Masterplanning was obtained and resulted in two significant documents.

[North Luffenham Design Codes](#) and [SGB Masterplan and Design Code](#)

The Professional Advice for the SGB Masterplan and Design Code was granted as the submitted, now withdrawn LP, proposed 2215 houses along with an employment area on the SGB site.

The Design Codes for North Luffenham were developed in discussions with our professional advisors to ensure the guidance reflected the opinion of residents, from the two surveys, and the requirements of the NPPF and Rutland Core Strategy (2011).

The Design Codes reflect the findings of a baseline analysis village assessment, which define the character and issues and opportunities of the area. In particular any development should be responsive to the existing character of the village within its rural landscape setting and be of good design.

The NL Design Codes identified that the south facing aspect of the village gives the opportunity to use sunlight and heat for energy. New homes and buildings should be designed and constructed to use these natural resources to encourage zero carbon developments. (Reference: Current regulations, BREEAM, Guide for Sustainable Homes)

The SGB Masterplan and Design Code Document was developed with the same professional advisors but in addition discussions were undertaken with the Edith Weston NP Group. The document should be read in conjunction with the design codes for North Luffenham and Edith Weston and provides proposed design coding and design principles for the development of the SGB site, in the eventuality that such development is proposed.

In particular, Design Principles should:

- Include significant green buffer areas between the two adjacent villages and the SGB site.
- Ensure that the visual impact of the new settlement from existing villages is minimised.
- Traffic through and adjacent to both villages to be controlled and new traffic through existing villages to be minimised.
- No additional HGV traffic to be introduced in or around the existing villages.
- Local centre location and content to be carefully considered to support use by both existing village residents as well as the new settlement residents.
- Pedestrian and cycle links between villages and local centre (includes 4ha employment) to be created for safe and easy access routes for children to go to school in the new development.
- Green corridors to be integrated throughout the development.

These design principles have informed the sustainable design policies of this NP.

The Village Survey in 2017 covered Healthcare Facilities and Social Care Services available in the village and more widely in nearby towns. Although the numbers of responses were low (45 of 315), 53% indicated there was insufficient understanding of the problems and restrictions for those with disabilities. [Access For All](#)

The Village Survey in 2020 received a similar response with 50% of respondents expressing concern about the poor condition and maintenance of pavements and the difficulty and hazards posed to those using them.



Picture 5 North Luffenham Pavement

The footways in the conservation area are not wide enough in many places to accommodate wheelchairs or mobility scooters (700mm or more in width) and open spaces, such as The Oval, are not easily accessible. The following link connects to Supporting Document No. 2 that discusses these issues in more detail [Access for All](#)

The Parish Council is also concerned about climate change. It is committed to reducing climate change as well as adapting to its inevitable impacts. This commitment is reflected, for example, in the transport policies contained within this Plan but sustainable design of future developments also has a crucial role to play.

Development should be digitally well connected through its broadband connectivity, to enable people to work and study efficiently and effectively at home; this has the added benefit of reducing the need to travel.

New developments should also be “future proofed” by building-in the requirements of a shift from petrol and diesel-powered vehicles to fully electric alternatives (EVs); these should be in line with the Government’s current target of 100% of vehicles to be electrically powered by 2040 (although there are moves to bring this forward). In terms of development, this means the provision of domestic charging points (or the infrastructure to facilitate future installation) as well as other charging points in community settings.

Sustainable development should complement the existing character and quality of the individual villages. New buildings, streets and spaces should be integrated within their setting, both functionally and aesthetically.

Neighbourhood Plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics.

NL8: Placemaking and Sustainable Design

- 1. Development should be well-designed and sustainable, meeting the requirements of this policy in a way that is proportionate to the scale and nature of the scheme.**
- 2. Green infrastructure and the public realm, including paths and green space, must be designed as an integral part of design and layout of development and should include existing landscape features, including trees or hedges.**
- 3. Where a site is developed incrementally, it should be clear how the scheme relates to green infrastructure and public realm in the wider site.**
- 4. The design of green infrastructure and the public realm should support multiple purposes, including recreation, wildlife, biodiversity, movement, and safety.**
- 5. The convenience, safety and amenity of pedestrians and cyclists should be a priority in the design and layout of development and Footpaths, footways and cycleways within a scheme should allow for ease of movement and connect to existing routes around the edge of a site.**
- 6. Development should be designed to accommodate the needs of people with a range of mobilities or impaired vision.**
- 7. Development should complement the surrounding area in terms of scale, massing, set-back from the road, spacing between buildings and the pattern of garden spaces.**
- 8. The height of buildings should complement the predominant height and character of buildings based on 2 stories or 3 stories, one of which is within the roof space.**
- 9. Housing should use different styles, materials, heights and orientations to complement the existing character of the surrounding area.**
- 10. All dwellings should have private or shared garden space.**
- 11. Extensions to existing buildings should have no significant adverse impact on the amenities of surrounding properties and must meet the same design requirements set out in this policy as for newbuild development.**

Policy NL8 continues on the next page

- 12. Development should use high-quality materials to complement local character and reduce carbon impact and support will be given to the use of:**
 - a. local materials include limestone, slate, Collyweston slate, thatch and plain clay tiles;
 - b. recycled materials;
 - c. materials with low embodied energy or with superior environmental performance.
- 13. Boundary treatments should complement the existing historic character of the area, including limestone walls and hedges of local native species.**
- 14. Development should aim to achieve zero carbon impact and include design and landscape features to help achieve this.**
- 15. Innovative and creative design solutions will be supported, especially where they incorporate green design features.**

Interpretation:

The policy applies according to the scale and nature of development. For example, some parts of the policy only apply where a new layout is being created.

The policy is not intended to impose stylistic copying, but to encourage locally distinctive design that takes account of existing townscape, materials and landscape characteristics. Indeed, the policy encourages creative and green design. It should be noted that there is no conflict in principle between creative design and historic environments. Indeed, many protected buildings were creative designs in their day.

Proposals to use high-quality modern facsimiles of traditional materials will be supported where appropriate. In considering whether materials are high-quality, relevant factors would include durability and standards of detail finish.

Green materials could include those with low-embodied energy, superior insulation properties or from sustainable sources.

Varied building heights and rooflines will help to create a more interesting and less uniform skyline. This could be illustrated through sketches and sections to show schemes in relation to the context.

Good design of the public realm includes making it accessible for all members of the community. This is not just in terms of mobility but also access for those who are partially sighted or registered blind.

Reference to 'Building for a Healthy Life' may be useful in meeting the requirements of the policy. Similarly, reference may be made to the North Luffenham Design Code document and the Design Guidelines Rutland. The Government's National Model Design Code 2021 should also be considered.

Ways of building climate resilient developments can include:

- rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling;
- use of efficient heating and cooling systems, or design to reduce dependency on heating and cooling systems;
- superior insulation properties and airtightness;
- natural ventilation and air flow (for warmer months) to help avoid overheating;
- use of local, low-embodied energy, recycled and recyclable materials;
- living (green) walls or roofs;
- orientation to maximise passive solar gain;
- incorporation of micro-generation features, including solar panels;
- flexible spaces and layouts to accommodate changing demands.

For further information visit the BREEAM technical standards guides at:

<https://www.breeam.com/discover/technical-standards/>

Meaningful community engagement is strongly encouraged from the early (pre-design) stage of schemes, as mentioned in the NPPF.

Careful selection of an experienced professional design team is likely to help in meeting the requirements of the policy.

Design and access statements provide an opportunity to demonstrate how the requirements of the policy have been met. Development proposals should contain sufficient detail to demonstrate compliance with the policy, including a masterplan where necessary (see following guidance note).

Masterplanning Guidance Note

Need for Masterplans

If larger sites are allocated in the future, it is likely that a masterplan will be necessary to demonstrate compliance with the design and other policies in this plan. A masterplan should be proportionate to the scale and complexity of any scheme. Where such sites are developed incrementally, schemes should demonstrate how they fit into the planning of the wider site.

Key masterplanning principles include enabling sustainable movement and life/work patterns, reducing carbon use and supporting biodiversity net gain.

Masterplans should show how the development integrates with its surroundings and responds to the features of the site and its context. This includes links to surrounding roads and paths, green infrastructure and the wider public realm.

Engagement

Meaningful engagement is strongly encouraged from the early (pre-design) stage of schemes, as stated in the National Planning Policy Framework. Early stage engagement can inform the fundamentals of design and help to avoid conflict, cost and delay at later stages. Early engagement on key masterplanning principles is far more meaningful than late stage engagement on subjective stylistic matters or fine detail of design.

Landscape Infrastructure

The starting point in determining the layout of any site should be green and blue infrastructure. This relates to key green spaces, green routes and water features, but also to things like green verges in streets and street trees.

Masterplanning should take account of the need to achieve biodiversity net gain and this can include things like habitat recovery, compensatory habitat creation, and landscape design using native species.

The layout and landscape design of development proposals should incorporate existing positive landscape elements. This means that development proposals should be supported by an analysis of the site, landscape and context. This could include an arboriculture survey to assess the quality of existing trees.

Landscape buffer zones should be incorporated into the layout of development to prevent coalescence between different built settlements and maintain their landscape settings.

Connectivity

Particular emphasis should be placed on creating safe, attractive and convenient pedestrian and cycle connectivity with links through and around any site. This includes taking opportunities to link to key local features and facilities, for example Rutland Water.

Character

Layouts and patterns of development should reinforce the distinctive local identity of the area. This puts emphasis on good design principles, creation of interesting townscapes, creation of a green and attractive public realm, safe and convenient paths. It is essential to design for the specific site and context.

For larger sites, the scale and density of development should reduce towards the edges, to create a softer transition to the surrounding open areas. A suitable transition from the edge of settlement to open countryside can also be achieved through use of landscaping features, such as hedges rather than hard wall of fencing for boundary treatments and by orientating the fronts of buildings to face the open countryside.

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Public Realm

The public realm is an important part of character and also in the creation of a well-functioning place, supporting the needs of the community. This includes paths and spaces to support social activities and interactions.

The provision of community green space for allotments, recreation and to support natural habitats would help to make development more sustainable, supporting biodiversity.

Views and Vistas

The design and layout of development should respond to views through a site and beyond, including to landmarks and landscape. Some views may be towards features outside of the neighbourhood area, such as local heritage features associated with the previous airfield or military use.

5.7 Historic Environment and Landscape Setting

Purpose

To protect North Luffenham's historic environment and the character of the Conservation Area and the Landscape Setting.

Historic Environment and Landscape Setting

National Policy

The NPPF, Section 16, focuses on conserving and enhancing the historic environment. In paragraph 189, it recognises that historic assets:

"are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations".

It also states in paragraph 130 (c):

"are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);"

To achieve this the NPPF, paragraph 190, recognises the important role that neighbourhood plans have in setting out:

"a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment"

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, Policy CS22, states that *"the quality and character of the built and historic environment will be conserved and enhanced."* The policy outlines that particular protection will apply to a number of instances relevant to North Luffenham, namely listed buildings and features, conservation areas and scheduled ancient monuments.

To achieve this, Policy CS22 establishes that: -

"All developments, projects and activities will be expected to protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features.

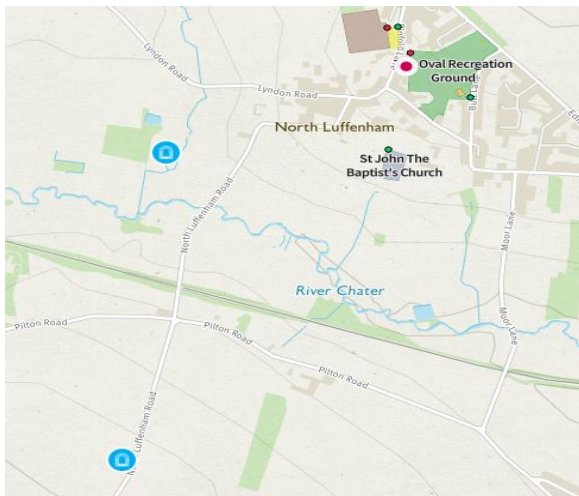
Development should respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features. The adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings will be supported where this does not harm their essential character."

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

The unspoilt beauty and historic nature of the Parish feature highly amongst its most notable characteristics. North Luffenham has a unique, defined character encompassing a variety of building ages and styles, an attractive Conservation Area (designated in 1981) with a central and accessible community green space known locally as the Oval.

There are approximately fifty officially listed buildings within the village boundary including the Church of St. John the Baptist (dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries), North Luffenham Hall and Barn (dating back to the mid 16th century) and Manor Farm on the Lyndon Road, which bears the date 1640.

Two sites within the parish of North Luffenham are listed as Scheduled Monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The most notable of these is the Moat Site, located to the immediate west of the village as indicated by the upper blue circle on **Figure 5.7.1** below.



The Moat Site

The Site is situated on low lying ground on the west bank of Lyndon Brook, a tributary of the River Chater, and is associated with the former Luffenham Hall. It is thought to have been constructed in the late mediaeval period. Nothing remains of the Hall itself although the uneven surface indicates the layout of the buildings that were once there. It is thought that further mediaeval artefacts of historical significance are likely to be hidden in and around this area.

Figure 5.7.1 Location of Scheduled Monuments

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Morcott Spinney

The second Scheduled Ancient Monument is known as Morcott Spinney, located just inside the North Luffenham parish boundary (indicated by the lower blue circle on **Figure 5.7.1**). It is located on the northwest corner of where the green lane (bridleway) crosses the North Luffenham Road.

In addition to these scheduled sites, some other locations are of national and local historic interest.

Thor Missile Site and Associated Buildings

On the edge of the parish is a nationally important relic of the Cold War, the Thor Missile Site. While the launch pads are located outside the parish boundary, the Surveillance and Inspection building is within the parish and has Grade II* status, arguably making it the most important historic structure in the village. Its historical importance is increased because at

no other British Site (of which there were 20) does the missile base remain within its contemporary military context of a World War II airfield (Historic England 2021).

The old airfield at SGB also supports a Bloodhound Missile Tactical Control Centre and its associated radar tower as well as the old airfield control tower, the former feature was closely linked to the Thor Missile Site and although not listed is considered by Historic England to be of national importance.

Sculthorpe Spinney

Sculthorpe Spinney is thought to be associated with the old village of Sculthorpe which is referred to in the Domesday Book. Sculthorpe was a hamlet of North Luffenham which was destroyed by the Parliamentary Army in 1642. The Spinney is located to the south of the railway line near Settings Farm. A number of mediaeval items have been discovered in the surrounding area with the expectation of more to still be found.

Ha-ha

The ha-ha is a recessed landscape design element that creates a vertical barrier while preserving an uninterrupted view of the landscape beyond. The design includes a turfed incline that slopes downward to a sharply vertical face constructed of local stone. Originally



part of the old North Luffenham Hall (demolished during the Civil War) it now provides the Southern boundary to school playing fields. This historic feature is visible from the church yard and enhances the North Luffenham Circular Walk. The ha-ha falls outside the village conservation area and is not currently listed or designated. The photograph is taken from the churchyard looking south.

Picture 6 Ha-Ha

NL9: Historic Environment

1. Development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the North Luffenham Conservation Area, including complementing the following key characteristics:
 - a. Variation in building types and orientation of properties;
 - b. Limestone boundary walls and hedges;
 - c. Walling and roofing materials that include limestone, slate, Collyweston slate, thatch, plain clay tile;
 - d. Variations in setback, including roadside walls and elevations.
2. Conversion of non-designated heritage buildings should preserve or enhance their character and avoid the loss of architectural features.

Interpretation

The policy highlights some of the key characteristics of the North Luffenham Conservation Area. This should be useful in applying the special statutory duties relating to conservation area.

The policy should not be interpreted as implying stylistic imitation or falsification of heritage, but as complementing the essential characteristics of the area, as set out in the policy. Proposals to use high-quality modern facsimiles of traditional materials will be supported where appropriate. In considering whether materials are high-quality, relevant factors would include durability and standards of detail finish.

Non-designated heritage assets include any buildings on a local list or other features on the historic environment record that do not have statutory protection.

Landscape Setting

North Luffenham has a distinct rural and natural character. This has largely remained unchanged, with the historic settlement of North Luffenham nestled within the natural landscape.

The natural environment and its distinct characteristics are a key element to the emerging Neighbourhood Plan. This has been a key theme of the Neighbourhood Plan as identified by the community through engagement.

Landscape Character Areas

The landscapes of England have been divided into 159 [National Character Areas](#) (NCAs) and our parish is split between two of these; the majority is [in High Leicestershire NCA](#), while SGB and the old airfield sit within the [Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA](#). The

NCA assessments provide a broad overview of landscape character and suggest ways in which that local character can be conserved and enhanced.

These assessments identify the following characteristics:

High Leicestershire NCA:

- Landscape of broad, rolling ridges and secluded valleys
- Quiet, remote and rural character with small villages and scattered farms.
- Predominantly rural character of the area comprises undulating fields with a mix of pasture on the higher, sloping land and arable farming on the lower, flatter land.
- Fields are divided by well established hedgerows, with occasional mature hedgerow trees.
- A network of narrow country lanes, tracks and footpaths connect across the landscape interspersed by small thickets, copses and woodlands.
- Extensive views from the higher ground reveal a pattern of small attractive villages, hamlets and farm buildings set within an agricultural landscape, with traditional churches
- A varied landform of geology and soils, predominantly a succession of Lias Group mudstones, largely cloaked by glacial tills and dissected to form a rolling landscape of ridges and valleys.
- High central plateau radiating streams south, east and west along wide and narrow valleys. There are also many associated water bodies including rivers, reservoirs and field ponds.
- Mixed farming regime, with arable mainly on the ridgetops and the wide valley bottoms. Intact and well-managed hedgerow networks.
- Sense of many trees being present in the landscape arising from surviving concentrations of ancient woodland, abundant wide hedgerows, hedgerow trees, copses, spinneys and small woodlands, the last often sited on ridges.
- Ancient oak and ash woodlands and unimproved grassland provide important habitats for key species such as otter, barn owl, yellow wagtail, skylark, lapwing, grey partridge and tree sparrow.
- A rich historic landscape hosting iron-age hill forts, frequent and very prominent ridge and furrow, ancient woodland and veteran trees, fine landscape parkland and attractive country houses often associated with evidence of many deserted or shrunken medieval settlements.
- Network of quiet green lanes linking rural communities and a remote, sometimes empty character.

Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA:

- Rural, open, mixed farmland landscape with long views from the summits of undulating hills.
- Spinneys, fox coverts, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and streamside trees provide moderate tree cover.

- Woodland cover is generally sparse with spinneys, fox coverts, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and streamside trees provide moderate cover.
- Agricultural land use dominates with arable farming on the plateau tops and pasture on steep sloping valley sides.

The Rutland Landscape Character Assessment (May 2003)

This Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) was carried out by David Tyldesley and Associates under a commission from RCC as part of the Local Plan evidence base. It has been used to inform the preparation of countryside design guidance and policies and proposals in the development plan. Of particular relevance to the landscape setting of North Luffenham is its recommendation for the Chater Valley:

“To sustain and reinforce the small-scale, enclosed, intimate, rural, quiet, calm, well-wooded and pastoral valley with its semi-natural habitats, notable lack of villages and very few buildings. To protect its historic features and carefully control any road, railway, water services or other infrastructure improvements in the valley, including any further modifications to the river and its riparian features and habitats”.

Whilst undertaken a number of years ago, the LCA report is cited by RCC as a relevant document in support of the current Local Plan and also the recently withdrawn Submitted Local Plan.

This has also been used by other Neighbourhood Plans within Rutland, owing to the fact that the natural landscape and its characteristics remain largely unchanged. Therefore, it is still considered a relevant and appropriate source of evidence.

Within the Neighbourhood Area, there are three types of landscape character identified below in **Figure 5.7.2**.

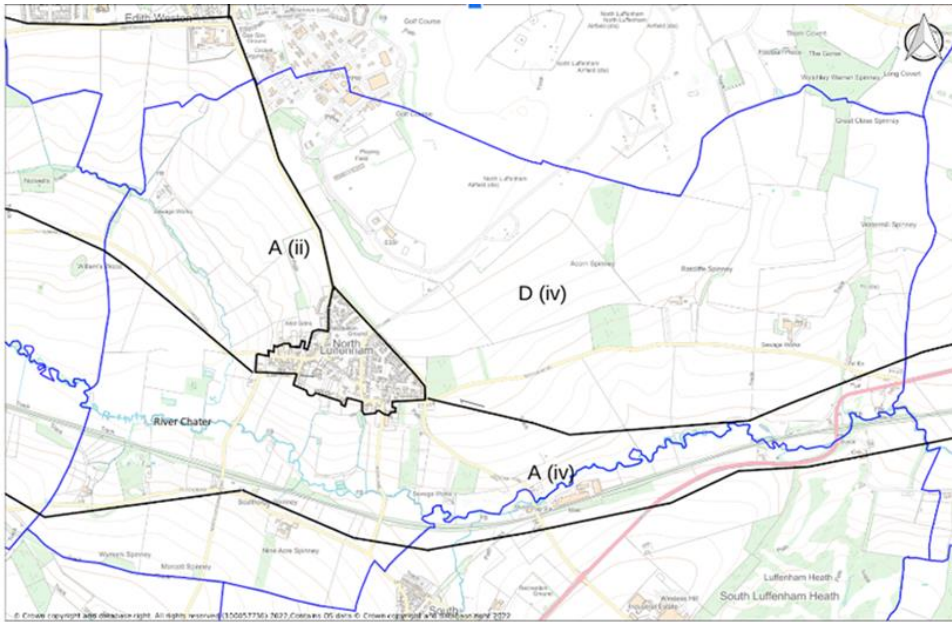


Figure 5.7.2 Rutland Landscape Character Sub Areas.

- A (ii) Ridges and Valleys
- A (iv) Chater Valley
- D (iv) Ketton Plateau

Black Line: North Luffenham Permitted Limits of Development and division of Sub Areas.

Blue Line: Parish Boundary

Part of the Ketton Plateau and Ridges and Valleys landscape character area forms the area identified in Figure 5.7.3 a sensitive 'green gap' separating the historic settlement of North Luffenham from the former airfield and neighbouring settlement. This is a gateway site into North Luffenham.



Figure 5.7.3 Separation from Edith Weston (shown light brown) '© Crown copyright'

The existence of the World War II Airfield and, since 1959, the *Thor Missile Site and its Associated Cold War Buildings*, has helped create (and now sustain) the landscape setting to the north of the village. As a consequence, it has added support to the argument for maintaining a 'green gap' between the potential SGB development and the village.

Conserving the village's landscape setting depends on sustaining its identity as a separate settlement. Given the proximity of the old airfield to the village, the potential development of the SGB site poses a real risk to this 'sense of place'. At the moment, much of the existing infrastructure, when viewed from the village or from south of the River Chater, is screened by shelter belts of trees and shrubs and small copses.

These features, along with adjacent fields and open grassland create an important green gap between the village and SGB that, if protected from development, would help protect the village's identity as an independent settlement.

For further information please refer to [Rutland Landscape Character Assessment](#)

Community Engagement

To inform the preparation of the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan (NP), a Parish Survey was carried out in 2020. As part of the survey, respondents were invited to record their views on a number of topics, including the landscape of the parish. These residents' views have informed the themes for the NP.

There have been two surveys. One in 2017 and another in 2020. On the theme of 'Natural Environment' the responses showed:

2017 Survey:

- The Environment 76% very important, 22% important.
- Proximity to the Countryside 72% very important. 26% important.

2020 Survey

- Environment and Landscape 90% highly valued.

Through community engagement and a Local Green Space Audit, a number of Local Green Spaces were identified and have been tested against the criteria in the NPPF. These together with other natural environment policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, seek to protect and enhance the quality and features of the much loved and appreciated landscape character of the Neighbourhood Area.

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NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation

- 1. Development must not compromise or harm the open and green landscape setting of North Luffenham Village and the separation from Edith Weston (see Figures 5.7.2 and 5.7.3 above)**

Interpretation:

The policy is concerned with preserving the rural and historic character of the Village, of which the landscape setting is a key part.

5.8 Transport and Movement

Purpose

To support more sustainable life-work and travel patterns.

National Policy

The NPPF, paragraph 104, promotes that:

“Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:

- a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;*
- b) Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;*
- c) Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;*
- d) The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and*
- e) Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.”*

Further, the NPPF, paragraph 105, also states that:

- Patterns of growth should be actively managed in support of the above objectives
- Significant development should limit the need to travel and offer a genuine choice of transport modes.

These are key issues for the NP with particular reference to any future proposal for major development, including SGB.

Local Strategic Policy

The adopted Local Plan, Policies CS4 and CS18 state that new development should focus on providing a range of sustainable forms of transport, improved transport choice and encourage travel by foot, cycling and walking. Note should also be made of the recommendations of Rutland’s Fourth Road Transport Plan 2019 - 2036:

<https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-community/transport/transport-strategy/>

Design Guidelines Rutland

- RCC also has the aim of making sure its activities achieve a net zero carbon footprint before 2050
- At a wider scale, the promotion of walkable neighbourhoods that minimise the need to travel is vital in the response to the climate emergency, as well as improving air quality.

This approach is critical for any future proposal for major development, including SGB, which the policies of the NP seek to influence.

North Luffenham Supporting Evidence

The Village Surveys of 2017 and 2020 identified roads and transport as significant issues and the NP has responded to these by including this policy on transport.

The main issues identified by the Village Surveys are:

- Car dependency: the car was the main means of transport for over 90% of respondents
- Poor public transport: 14% of households use public transport to and from the village. There were many comments as to the poor provision of public transport.
- Provision of cycleways and footways for alternative transport to the car.
- Parking
- The effect on the parish as a result of any future development of the SGB site.
- More widely, promotion of walkable neighbourhoods that minimise the need to travel is vital in response to the climate emergency, as well as improving air quality
- Parking on pavements: parking is always an issue in relation to residential development as shown not only in the village centre but in new large developments in the locality

The NP seeks to reduce car journeys by identifying and encouraging alternative modes of transport, linking to nearby transport hubs such as Oakham and Stamford train stations. It promotes healthy lifestyles to maximize the usage and creation of footways and cycle networks.



Picture 7 Parking

NL11: Transport and Movement

- 1. Development that has the potential to generate additional journeys should include a balanced provision of transport options, including active travel, meeting the following requirements of this policy in a way that is proportionate to the scale and nature of the scheme.**
- 2. Development must include secure and covered storage for cycles and/or scooters, including for all new dwellings.**
- 3. Development specifically designed for older people or reduced mobility people should include covered parking and charging facilities for mobility vehicles.**
- 4. Parking areas should include charging points for electric vehicles, including for each dwelling.**
- 5. Priority should be given to the convenience, safety and amenity of pedestrians in the design and layout of development.**
- 6. Traffic generated by development must have no significant adverse impact on the amenities of residential properties or the rural and historic character of the village, including consideration of additional journeys by heavy vehicles cumulative impacts with other approved schemes and site allocations.**
- 7. Highway infrastructure improvements that are required to enable development should preserve or enhance and cause no significant harm to the rural and historic character of the village, including rural lanes.**
- 8. Development must not encroach onto footpaths, cycle paths or bridleways including the North Luffenham Circular Walk (see Figure 5.8.1) and must have no adverse impact on their amenity, safety or accessibility.**
- 9. A mix of parking provision should be provided for new dwellings, including garages, curtilage parking and street parking, designed so that it does not dominate the public realm.**

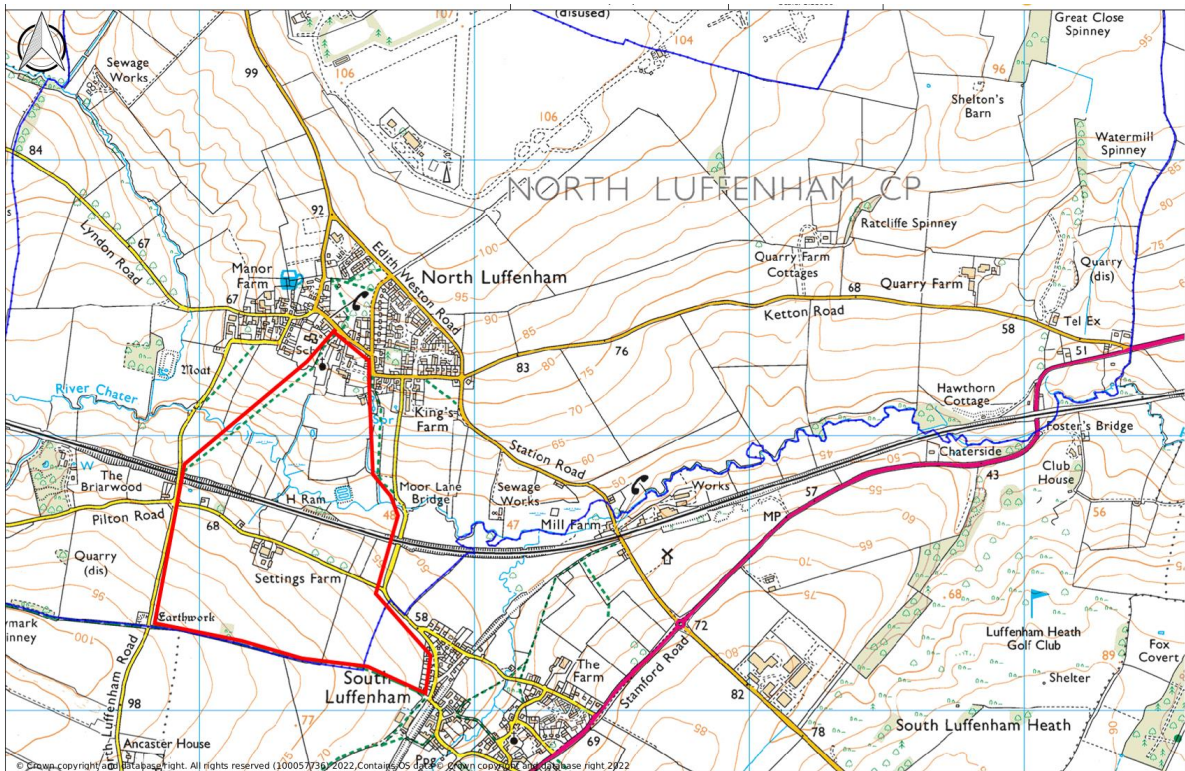


Figure 5.8.1: Rights of Way (green dotted line) within the parish of North Luffenham and the North Luffenham Circular Walk (scarlet red line)

Interpretation:

The policy seeks to ensure that there is not a narrow focus on vehicular transport in development proposals, placing emphasis on walking and sustainable forms of transport.

In considering the impacts of highway infrastructure, it is appreciated that detailed highway proposals will not form part of the application. However, the scale and likely impact of highway works should be fairly clear, based on the scale and nature of development.

The policy does not modify parking standards but does shape the way in which parking is incorporated into the design.

6 Neighbourhood Plan Monitoring

It is important that the policies adopted in the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan have the intended impact. Consequently, careful monitoring will be required to ensure that remains the case throughout the life of the plan.

The application and impact of the policies will primarily be monitored in relation to planning applications considered by the Parish Council. This will enable determination of how the policies are being applied to shape its comments on planning applications for development within the Neighbourhood Plan area. In particular, the monitoring will consider and assess the following: -

- **Policy compliance:** Are planning applications being determined in accordance with neighbourhood plan policies?
- **Reasons for departing from policies:** If decisions depart from neighbourhood plan policies, are clear and valid reasons for doing so being given in officer reports?
- **Effectiveness:** Are policies proving to be effective in shaping local authority development control decisions and appeal decisions? Are they influencing conditions attached to planning consents?
- **Ineffectiveness:** If policies are proving to be ineffective, then why?
- **Matters not addressed by policies:** Are there any significant issues arising that are not covered by neighbourhood plan policies?

A checklist will be used in relation to each planning application considered to ensure a consistent, evidence-based approach. The checklists will be collated into an overarching monitoring report for review by the Parish Council on an annual basis.

The Parish Council will also monitor other impacts arising from the adopted Neighbourhood Plan including: -

- whether improvements to the Parish and the lives of its residents are being achieved
- the level of monies raised through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and how such monies are being used

Again, this information be collated for annual consideration by the Parish Council

To ensure ongoing effectiveness of the Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Council will monitor the following to determine if they have a material impact on its relevance and application

- changes to national and local policy, and
- changes in the local area

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An example of the monitoring report format is included below: -

Month: <u>mmm 2023</u>				
Policy	No of times used	Issues addressed	Issues not satisfactorily addressed	Comments
NL1: Employment and Community Facilities				
NL2: Broadband				

A summary of the Neighbourhood Plan Impact Monitoring will be published annually on the Parish Council website. Finally, the views of residents on the effectiveness of the plan will be sought periodically during the Plan period.

These monitoring outputs and findings will inform future reviews of the Neighbourhood Plan itself.

Acknowledgements

Defra: Rural Payments database of fields

Google Earth: aerial photographs

North Luffenham Residents: photographs

Ordnance Survey: mapping - © Crown copyright and database rights 2020 OS 0100057736

Professional Advice:

- AR Urbanism
- Urban Vision Enterprise

Rutland County Council: guidance and advice

16/01/23

Contacts

The North Luffenham Parish Council (NLPC) may be contacted through:

- Telephone: 01780 408288
- Email: clerk@northluffenham.org.uk

Abbreviations and Definitions

Biodiversity:

The biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals.

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.

CS: Core Strategy

The development plan document prepared by Rutland County Council which sets out the strategic planning framework and policies to guide development within the area. This will be replaced by the new Local Plan.

FTTP: Fibre to the Premises

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:

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

HRA: Habitats Regulations Assessments

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:

Defined as the filling of small gaps within the settlement and would normally involve development of a gap in a continuously built up frontage.

LGS: 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 Wildlife Sites:

A locally designated site of nature conservation importance

LP: 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.

MoD: Ministry of Defence

NL: North Luffenham

NLPC: North Luffenham Parish Council

NP: Neighbourhood Plan

Neighbourhood Plan Area:

The Plan area is the geographical area to be covered by the Neighbourhood Plan. It consists of the parish of North Luffenham

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework

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.

NPPG: National Planning Policy Guidance

A set of documents that sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

PLD: Planned Limits of Development

This marks the limit of the built area, beyond which is classified as open countryside. It is comprised of the curtilage of properties which form the main part of the settlement.

RCC: Rutland County Council

Scheduled Monument:

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A nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

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.

SGB: St. George's Barracks

SSSI: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

A site that is statutorily protected for its nature conservation and/or geological value.

SUDS: Sustainable Drainage System

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.

SWOT: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

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North Luffenham Parish Council

Basic Condition Statement



Submission Version

January 2023

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This is a Basic Conditions Statement, prepared to accompany the submission of the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan.

The statement explains how the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions and other legal requirements.

2. Meeting Legal Requirements

2.1 General Legal Requirements

Qualifying Body

The draft plan proposal is being submitted by North Luffenham Parish Council, which is the qualifying body.

The Neighbourhood Plan

The draft plan proposal relates to 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), Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Period of Effect

The draft plan proposal states the period for which it is to have effect.

Excluded Development

The draft plan proposal does not deal with mineral extraction, waste development, nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Neighbourhood Area

The draft plan proposal relates to the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other neighbourhood plans relating to the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Area.

2.2 The Basic Conditions

The basic conditions that neighbourhood plans must meet are as follows:

- must be appropriate having regard to national policy;
- must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the local area; and
- must be compatible with EU obligations.

In addition, the plan must meet requirements of human rights law.

Regulations specify an additional basic condition that a plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which set out the habitat regulation assessment process for land use plans, including consideration of the effect on habitat sites.

The following chapters of this statement deal with the basic conditions in more detail.

3. Sustainable Development

3.1 Dimensions of Sustainable Development

In line with accepted definitions, the National Planning Policy Framework states that sustainable development has economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The draft plan proposal takes a balanced approach to enabling growth, whilst also considering economic, social and environmental sustainability.

3.2 Delivering Growth

The draft plan proposal seeks to deliver growth through the following means:

Site Allocations: The plan supports and identifies where housing development is sustainable (Policy NL3 Residential Development).

Meeting Local Need: Policy NL3 Residential Development identifies the village envelopes as sustainable locations for housing development and supports the inclusion of mixed use elements.

Effective Growth: The plan recognises that growth depends on the availability of high-quality Internet connection (Policy NL2 Broadband)

Transport Provision: The plan requires a balanced range of transport provision with a focus on more sustainable and active travel wherever possible (Policy NL11 Transport and Movement).

Employment: The plan supports the provision of new and expanded employment and community facilities (Policy NL1 Employment and Community Facilities).

3.3 Ensuring Growth is Sustainable

The draft plan proposal addresses sustainability in the following ways:

Housing Mix and Standards: The plan supports affordable housing to be delivered locally and sets other requirements for new housing, including cycle storage facilities, to encourage healthier, more sustainable lifestyles (Policies NL3 Residential Development, NL8 Placemaking and Sustainable Design, NL9 Historic Environment, NL11 Transport and Movement).

Natural Environment: The plan protects all aspects of the natural environment and identifies local natural features of particular value, where such protection is imperative (Policies NL4 Natural Environment, NL5 River Charter).

Local Green Space: The plan designates and protects spaces identified as being of special community value as Local Green Space (Policy NL6 Local Green Space).

Impacts of Drainage: The impacts of drainage have been considered in the plan with the capture and storage of rainwater being specifically encouraged (Policy NL7 Watercourses and Surface Water).

Sustainable Design and Character: The importance of design to achieving sustainable growth is recognised and specific aspects of sustainable design are set out (Policy NL8 Placemaking and Sustainable Design). Local character is also addressed (Policies NL4 Natural Environment, NL5 River Charter, NL9 Historic Environment, NL10 Landscape Setting and Separation).

Heritage: The plan identifies key heritage settings, adding a local dimension to national policy on heritage (Policy NL9 Historic Environment).

Sustainable Transport: The plan requires sustainable forms of transport to be prioritised and sets sustainable requirements for highway infrastructure improvements associated with development (Policy NL11 Transport and Movement).

3.4 Achieving Sustainable Development

The combination of policies enabling growth and those addressing economic, social and environmental sustainability means that the plan will help to achieve sustainable development for the area covered. This takes account of the needs of current and future generations. The impact of the plan policies on sustainable development will be monitored during its timeframe to ensure that they achieve the intended impacts.

4. National Policy and Guidance

4.1 Having Regard to National Policy and Guidance

The draft plan proposal has had regard to the National Planning Policy Framework July 2021 (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

The central theme of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Three overarching objectives are stated for achieving sustainable development in Paragraph 8:

- a) an economic objective ...
- b) a social objective ...
- c) an environmental objective ...

Paragraph 9 states:

“these objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework...”

The North Luffenham draft plan proposal has the following aims:

1. Put community priorities at the core of the NP.
2. Maintain and enhance the quality of life in the parish through improvements in our environment and conservation of the surrounding countryside.
3. Whilst preserving the rural nature of the parish, small scale economic developments/businesses in sustainable locations will be carefully encouraged.
4. Develop new community facilities whilst maintaining and enhancing existing facilities, for the enjoyment and benefit of all, including the disabled and infirm
5. Encourage a healthy lifestyle by identifying, publicising and promoting walks, trails and cycle paths.
6. Promote and support sustainable means of transport by improved public transport and the transition to electric and hydrogen powered vehicles.
7. Ensure that the historic identity of the village and parish is retained whilst encouraging limited, sustainable, infill development that is sympathetic to the parish’s rural setting.

The Neighbourhood Plan is based on a range of evidence, in line with planning practice guidance. This includes evidence on housing design, the natural and historic environments, transport, flood risk, and other economic, social and environmental factors.

Rigorous selection processes were undertaken for the selection and allocation of Local Green Spaces for designation. These processes are set out in the Consultation Statement and Local Green Space evidence document.

4.2 NPPF Policy Areas

The NPPF was revised in July 2021 and contains a number of policy areas. The following table details the policy areas that are most relevant to the North Luffenham draft plan proposal.

NPPF Policy	North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Aims	North Luffenham Plan Policies
<p>Chapter 5. Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</p> <p><i>“To support the Government’s objective... ... that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed ...”</i></p>	Aim 7	Policies NL3: Residential Development and NL8: Placemaking and Sustainable Design support the provision of housing for groups with specific needs.
<p>Chapter 6. Supporting a prosperous rural economy</p> <p><i>“Planning policies and decisions should enable:</i></p> <p><i>a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;</i></p> <p><i>d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.”</i></p>	Aim 3	<p>Policies NL1: Employment and Community Facilities and NL2: Broadband support new and expanded employment and community facilities.</p> <p>Policy NL3: Residential Development supports the provision of employment space, live-work units and community facilities.</p>
<p>Chapter 8. Promoting healthy and safe communities</p> <p><i>“planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places ...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of social interaction, safety and accessibility, healthy lifestyles.</p>	Aim 1, 2, 4, 5	<p>Policy NL1: Employment and Community Facilities supports new and expanded employment and community facilities.</p> <p>Policies NL4: Natural Environment and NL5: River Chater relate directly to the protection of the natural environment, adding a local dimension.</p> <p>Policy NL6: Local Green Space designates Local Green Space that are demonstrably special.</p>

		Policies NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design and NL11: Transport and Movement promote design for a safe and healthy lifestyle.
<p>Chapter 9. Promoting sustainable transport</p> <p><i>“transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals ...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of impacts of development, existing and proposed infrastructure, promotion of walking, cycling, and public transport, environmental impacts, and movement, streets, and parking in the design of schemes.</p>	Aim 1, 5, 6	Policies NL8: Sustainable Design and NL11: Transport and Walking deal with sustainable transport, including walking and cycling.
<p>Chapter 10. Supporting high quality communications</p> <p><i>" Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being.</i></p>	Aim 3	Policy NL2: Broadband requires new development to have high-speed fibre optic (FTTP) cable broadband infrastructure
<p>Chapter 12. Achieving well-designed places</p> <p><i>“plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable ...</i></p> <p><i>... Neighbourhood Planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes by local planning authorities and developers ...”.</i></p>	Aim 1, 7	<p>Policy NL3: Residential Development includes a number of clear design requirements.</p> <p>Policy NL6: Local Green Space identifies and protects key open spaces and features in the Parish</p> <p>Policy NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water supports the high design standards required for watercourses and surface water</p> <p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design covers all aspects of good design consistent with the local character of the Parish. It deals with sustainable design, including safe pedestrian and cyclist environments, and also recognises the need to address people with a range of mobilities or impaired vision.</p>

<p>This includes consideration of function, attractiveness, character, sense of place, optimising potential, safety, inclusivity, accessibility.</p>		
<p>Chapter 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p><i>“the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change ...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of flood risk, resilience to climate change, and promoting a low carbon economy.</p>	<p>Aim 2</p>	<p>Policy NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water deals with development impacts including surface water runoff, flood risk, storm discharge and pollution.</p> <p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design supports the requirements for zero carbon impact development.</p>
<p>Chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p><i>“planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment ...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of protection of valued landscapes, intrinsic character, biodiversity net-gain, pollution, mitigation.</p>	<p>Aim 1, 2</p>	<p>Policies NL4: Natural Environment, NL5: River Chater, NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water and NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation translate and enhance the Local Plan policy into local priorities and actions</p> <p>Policy NL6: Local Green Space identifies and protects key open spaces and features in the Parish.</p> <p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design includes requirements for conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</p>
<p>Chapter 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p><i>“plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats ...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of sustaining or enhancing heritage assets, wider social, economic and cultural benefits, contribution of new development, and character of place.</p>	<p>Aim 1, 2, 7</p>	<p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design includes requirements that contribute to conserving and protecting the historic environment.</p> <p>Policy NL9: Historic Environment provides a local dimension to heritage policy, including identification of key settings.</p> <p>Policy NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation concerns the preservation of the rural and historic character of the village, including landscape setting.</p>

5. Local Policy

5.1 General Conformity

It should be noted that general conformity relates to the policies of the neighbourhood plan taken as a whole, considered against the strategic local policies taken as a whole.

The draft plan proposal has been developed in the context of strategic local policies and, taken as a whole, does not undermine and helps to deliver the spatial strategy of the Local Plan.

5.2 Strategic Policies

Strategic local policy is contained within the Rutland County Council adopted Local Plan 2011-2026.

The relevant strategic policies in the adopted local plan for the purpose of meeting the basic conditions are:

- CS3 The Settlement Hierarchy
- CS4 The location of development
- CS7 Delivering socially inclusive communities
- CS13 Employment and economic development
- CS18 Sustainable transport and accessibility
- CS19 Promoting good design
- CS20 Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation
- CS21 The natural environment
- CS22 The historic and cultural environment
- CS23 Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation
- SP21 Important open space and frontage

5.3 Policy Comparison

The relationship of the policies of the neighbourhood plan to the above strategic policies are considered in detail in the following table.

Adopted Local Plan Policies	North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Policies
CS3 The Settlement hierarchy	Policy NL3: Residential Development supports development with character in keeping with and at suitable locations within the Parish
CS4 The location of development	Policy NL3: Residential Development does not allocate sites but supplements and supports the Local Plan. Policy NL8: Placemaking and Sustainable Design Policy includes requirements that contribute to sustainable development. Policy NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation identifies a Parish limitation on development in the countryside. Policy NL11: Transport and Movement places emphasis on active travel, including walking and sustainable forms of transport

CS7 Delivering socially inclusive communities	<p>Policy NL1: Employment and Community Facilities supports proposals that maintain or enhance community facilities</p> <p>Policy NL2: Broadband will enhance facilities for communities.</p> <p>Policies NL3: Residential Development and NL8: Placemaking and Sustainable Design support development for groups with specific needs.</p>
CS13 Employment and economic development	<p>Policy NL1: Employment and Community Facilities supports more employment opportunities locally</p> <p>Policy NL2: Broadband supports the provision of high-speed fibre-optic (FTTP) cable broadband infrastructure.</p>
CS18 Sustainable transport and accessibility	<p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design prioritises the convenience, safety and amenity of pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>Policy NL11: Transport and Movement places emphasis on walking and sustainable forms of transport</p>
CS19 Promoting good design	<p>Policy NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water supports the high design standards required for watercourses and surface water</p> <p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design supports the sustainable requirements for all aspects of good design consistent with the local character of the Parish</p>
CS20 Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation	<p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design supports the requirements for carbon reduction (NL8: Interpretation notes that solar panels and other forms of energy production are supported)</p>
CS21 The natural environment	<p>Policies NL4: Natural Environment, NL5: River Chater, NL7: Watercourses and Surface Water and NL10: Landscape Setting and Separation translate and enhance the Local Plan policy into local priorities and actions</p> <p>Policy 8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design supports the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p>
CS22 The historic and cultural environment	<p>NL9: Historic Environment translates and enhances the Local Plan policy into local priorities and actions</p>
CS23 Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation	<p>Policy NL6: Local Green Space identifies and protects key open spaces and features in the Parish.</p> <p>Policy NL8: Placemaking & Sustainable Design particularly supports the priority for pedestrians and cyclists in the design and layout of development.</p>
SP21 Important open space and frontage	<p>Policy NL6: Local Green Space identifies and protects key open spaces and features in the Parish.</p>

6. EU Obligations and Human Rights

6.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The plan has been screened for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This included consultation with national statutory bodies. The Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England responded and indicated that the plan would not have significant environmental impacts or affect a European site. Copies of their letters are included in the Rutland County Council Sustainability/Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report July 2022.

The screening report concluded that the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan would not have significant environmental impact (see Appendix 1). A copy of the screening report forms part of the Neighbourhood Plan submission.

6.2 Habitat Regulations Assessment

Rutland Water Special Protection Area (SPA)/RAMSAR is the only international designated site within a 15km radius of the NLNP boundary.

The HRA report concluded, as a result of the assessment, it is unlikely that any likely significant effects on European sites would occur from the implementation of the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan. An extract of the report to show the conclusions can be found in Appendix 1.

6.3 EU Obligations

Given the above screening outcomes, which take account of the responses of national statutory bodies, the draft plan proposal meets the basic conditions relating to not breaching EU obligations and Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

6.4 Human Rights

The draft plan proposal is a result of extensive engagement with the local community and stakeholders, from the earliest stages of the process. This has informed the content of the draft plan. Further details can be found in the [Consultation Statement](#).

Statutory consultation (Regulation 14) was undertaken and this took account of consultation case law, including compliance with Gunning principles.

An equalities assessment is included at Appendix 2. This indicates that the plan would have positive impacts for people with protected characteristics. The draft plan proposal meets human rights requirements.

Appendix 1

Screening Outcomes

The following is an extract from the North Luffenham Sustainability/Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report July 2022

5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Screening Assessments

SEA

5.1 The NLNP has been prepared for town and country planning purposes and sets a framework for future development consent. The policies of the NLNP 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 a 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 NLNP. 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 NLNP.

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 NLNP 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 NLNP.

5.5 From the findings of the screening assessment, it is recommended that a full HRA does not need to be undertaken for the NLNP.

6. Determination

6.1. To aid the Council's formal determination, the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations have been consulted: Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England.

6.2. Consultation on the Screening Report was carried out with the three bodies in July 2022. All three bodies agreed with the conclusions of the Screening Report. The consultation responses are attached at Appendix 2.

6.3. Rutland County Council are of the opinion, therefore, that an environmental assessment of the North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on any designated sites.

Appendix 2

Equalities Assessment

i. Legal Requirements

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on all public authorities in the exercise of their functions to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity, and to foster good relations between persons who have a “protected characteristic” and those who do not. Protected characteristics are defined in the Equality Act as age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

An Equalities Assessment is a systematic analysis of a policy or policies in order to scrutinise the potential for an adverse impact on a particular group or community, in particularly those with a protected characteristic.

An assessment has been made on whether the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan has a positive, negative or neutral impact on each of the protected characteristics. If the impact is negative, this is given a high, medium or low assessment. The following table describes these:

Impact	Description
High	A significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.
Medium	Some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence.
Low	Almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation-led.

ii. North Luffenham General Population Characteristics

Age Structure

Sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics, the following table illustrates the age structure of the North Luffenham Parish residents.

Age	%
Age 0 to 4	5
Age 5 to 9	4.9
Age 10 to 14	6.3
Age 15 to 17	5.5
Age 18 to 24	6.9
Age 25 to 29	5.1
Age 30 to 44	17.9
Age 45 to 59	20.1
Age 60 to 64	7.3
Age 65 to 74	11.3
Age 75 to 84	6.8
Age 85 and over	2.9
Mean Age	42.4
Median Age	43

Ethnic Groups

Sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics, the following table illustrates the Ethnic Groups who live in North Luffenham Parish.

Country of Birth	Persons
UK	640
Republic of Ireland	3
EU (other)	20
Other country	16

Ethnic Group	Persons
White	676
Asian	1
Mixed/multiple	2

iii. Impacts on Protected Characteristics

Age:

North Luffenham does not have an allocation of residential development within the Parish. Nonetheless, it is considered likely that some development will be proposed and policies to ensure benefits across all ages are integral to the Plan.

Policy NL1 supports development to diversify the rural economy and/or range of community facilities in the locality. The intention is to ensure that facilities and services for the whole community are safeguarded or enhanced.

Policy NL3: Residential Development encourages construction of housing that meets Lifetime Homes standards or any equivalent. This will encourage the construction of housing that is suitable for all ages.

Policy NL8 requires good design. Although not a specifically age-related issue, NL8.6 states that 'Development must be designed to accommodate the needs of people with a range of mobility or impaired vision'.

Policy NL11.3 states "Development specifically designed for older people or reduced mobility people should include covered parking and charging facilities for mobility vehicles."

The North Luffenham Design Codes and the SGB Design Codes both include requirements that ensure equal treatment for all ages.

The impact on all ages will be positive.

Disability:

The needs of persons who are disabled or who have limited mobility are addressed in Policies NL1, NL3, NL8 and NL11, which seek to create a well-designed and accessible environment.

Policies NL2 and NL3 require new housing to comply with identified needs and NL2, along with NL1, enable local employment particularly those with disabilities. Policies NL1 and NL4 will enable improvement to the local environment.

The North Luffenham Design Codes and the SGB Design Codes both include requirements that ensure suitable provision for persons who are disabled or who have limited mobility.

The impact on people with disabilities will be positive.

Maternity and Pregnancy:

Key issues for people who are pregnant or who have young children are access to appropriate housing, flexible employment, and community facilities. Policies NL1, NL2, NL3, NL8, N11 will enable this.

The impact will be positive for people who are pregnant or who have young children.

Race:

A very small proportion of the population of the North Luffenham parish are from non-white ethnic groups.

For the most part, the plan will have an equal impact on the local population regardless of race. A public realm designed with safety in mind will minimise opportunities for hate crime (there is no evidence that this is a problem in the Neighbourhood Area). Policy NL8 seeks to create well designed development, which includes safety considerations.

The impact will be positive on people of all races.

Sex (Gender):

The Neighbourhood Plan contains no specific policies or proposals for any particular gender. The policies have been written to provide equal opportunity to any gender in respect of the provision of development and access to facilities.

No gender is disadvantaged by any of the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan. People will benefit equally from the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan. This includes people with prams or pushchairs.

The impact will be positive for all genders.

Religion, Gender Re-assignment, Sexual orientation:

The Neighbourhood Plan cannot directly address the social attitudes that underpin hate crimes. However, it does seek to provide a well-designed and safe built environment for all.

The impact will be positive on all people, regardless of religion or LGBT+ status.

iv. Conclusion

This Equalities Assessment has not identified any negative impacts.

The Neighbourhood Plan provides a strategy for the development of the Neighbourhood Area, and a range of policies and proposals, which will result in positive benefits for the local community, including those with protected characteristics.

In view of the vital importance of equalities to North Luffenham, the Parish Council will regularly review policy impacts to identify any unintended, negative impacts as part of our Neighbourhood Plan monitoring approach set out in the Plan itself. These will then be addressed at subsequent policy reviews as necessary.

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North Luffenham Parish Council

Neighbourhood Plan

2023– 2037

Consultation Statement



January 2023

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Abbreviations used in the Main Document: -

Abbreviation	Meaning
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting
NLPC	North Luffenham Parish Council
NP	Neighbourhood Plan
RCC	Rutland County Council

INTRODUCTION

Fundamental to the creation of a Neighbourhood Plan (NP) is the need for it to reflect the wishes of the community both now and in the future. Hence, meaningful engagement with all interested parties is vital to ensure that the Aims, Vision and planning policies that are important to the community are identified and used to formulate the Plan itself. This document sets out the measures and activities undertaken by North Luffenham Parish Council (NLPC) to ensure that every local resident and business had the opportunity to express their views, alongside those of the statutory consultees, in order that these could be considered when drafting the Neighbourhood Plan and its supporting documents.

SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES, ISSUES AND OUTCOMES

The NLPC undertook a Village Plan Survey in 2017 ([Village Survey 2017](#)) but it was considered necessary to undertake a new survey to update and refresh the previous findings. However, gathering such support and the views of local residents became more challenging than anticipated due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant restrictions on public gatherings. The Parish Councils consultation approach was adapted accordingly.



Stage I: Testing interest in the Neighbourhood Plan

A virtual presentation of the aims of the NP and the results of the survey were given on three occasions with residents being encouraged to ask questions and make comments. A poster-based exhibition, compliant with the Covid guidelines applicable at the time, was displayed in the Community Centre on two occasions and later in the village church. A full timeline of the consultation activities/engagements of this stage is set out below: -

Date	Action	Purpose
Dec 2019	Flyer to each household, post on website and newsletter regarding interest in a NP	To establish if sufficient interest in the community for a NP
Jan 2020	Public Village Meeting	Communicate the aim of the NP, and gauge interest of the parish
Jan 2020	Steering Group formed following Parish Council resolution to initiate a NP	To enable a programme of community engagement to inform, scope and shape the NP
Jan 2020	Application to Rutland County Council (RCC) for formation of a Neighbourhood Area for the whole of the Parish	To request the start of the formal process of preparing a NP

Feb 2020	Neighbourhood Area designated by RCC	To confirm start of formal process
June 2020	North Luffenham Parish Council agreed to proceed with the production of a Neighbourhood Plan at an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) on 6 th June 2020.	To approve the preparation of a North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan.

Stage II: Developing and testing the emerging planning policies

The initial engagement to seek the views of residents was a detailed questionnaire, delivered to collected from each household and available to complete online. The responses to the questionnaire were analysed and used as evidence to drive the production of the policies embedded in the new Neighbourhood Plan. The timeline of the various activities is summarised in the table below and the findings are summarised in the [Village Survey 2020](#) document.

Date	Action	Purpose
Aug - Sept 2020	Distribution and collection of NP questionnaire - also available for completion online	To seek the opinions and comments of the residents of the parish
Sept - Oct 2020	Analysis of questionnaire	Amendment of draft policies in view of findings
Nov 2020	Virtual Presentation on three occasions of NP and results of questionnaire.	Information and feedback to residents. Replying to questions and taking note of comments.
Dec 2020	Poster demonstration in the Community Centre on two occasions	As above for residents who may not have or are not used to the Internet
Nov – Dec 2021	Consultation on proposed Local Green Spaces (LGS) with a flyer to the whole parish. Questionnaire available for completion online and at an Exhibition in the Community Centre on three occasions	To seek the opinions and comments of all the residents of the parish on the proposed LGS
Dec 2021	Analysis of questionnaire	Amendment of proposed LGS in view of findings/responses
Jan 2022	Steering Group meeting with major landowners	To present/discuss proposed Landscape Setting Policy and amendments to LGS
Jan 2022	Meeting between external representatives of NLPC and major landowners	To review the level of protection given by the NPPF against speculative development

Stage III: Pre-Submission (Regulation 14) Draft Neighbourhood Plan Consultation

Following analysis of the comments received from initial consultation, a Regulation 14 Draft of the Neighbourhood Plan was prepared for wide consultation. The activities and key dates are set out in the table below: -

Date	Action	Purpose
Aug 2022	North Luffenham Parish Council approved the pre-submission version of the NP on 15 th Aug 2022	Authority to commence the formal consultation process
Aug 2022	Draft NP sent to statutory consultees (list provided by RCC – see Annex A)	Seek formal responses from statutory consultees
Aug 2022	Draft NP sent to landowners living outside of the parish with explanatory letters draft policies and formal notification	Seek formal responses from relevant landowners
Aug 2022	Distribution of policies and formal notification to every household. Formal notification also posted online.	Seek formal responses from as many residents as possible
Aug 2022	Paper copies of the draft NP placed in The Fox Public House, Village Community Centre and Oakham Library. Advised in the physical and on-line formal notification that a paper copies could also be loaned out.	Seek formal responses from as many residents as possible
Aug 2022	Poster and banners displayed throughout the parish with contact details	To raise awareness of the consultation process and encourage participation
23 rd Aug 2022	Formal Reg 14 consultation commenced: Online copy of pre-submission draft North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan, NLPC Regulation 14 Consultation Form and Formal Notification posted online	Seek formal responses from as many residents as possible
Sept 2022	Staffed public exhibitions held in the Community Centre, including rolling presentation, paper copies and exhibition display. Paper copies of the draft NP, Parish Analysis & Design Codes, St George's Barracks Masterplan Guidance and Design Codes and supplementary documents. Members of the Neighbourhood Plan group on hand for clarifications and questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd Sept – 14:00 to 16:00 (weekend) • 15th Sept – 8:30 – 20:30 • 28th Sept – 14:30 – 16:30 	Seek formal responses from as many residents as possible. Venue accessible to all and times varied to encourage attendance and participation. Opportunities for questions and clarifications
Oct 2022	Formal Reg 14 consultation closed on 14 October 2022.	Enabled the analysis of comments received.
Jan 2023	North Luffenham Parish Council Approved the Submission version of the NP on 16th January 2023	Authorised the submission of the NP to Rutland Council
Jan 2023	The North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan was formally submitted to RCC on 17 th January 2023	To enable formal consideration of the NP by RCC

REVIEW OF COMMENTS RECEIVED.

The Reg 14 consultation version of the NP incorporated relevant comments from the earlier, Stage I and II community consultations outlined above.

84 individual responses were received from residents which, assuming a parish population of 679, achieved a 12% response rate. In addition, 5 responses were received from the statutory consultees listed in Annex A. The majority of responses commented on multiple policies. As a consequence, to ensure a rigorous, methodical and consistent approach, individual comments were collated by policy and considered systematically by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group established by the Parish Council.

Each comment was considered in terms of its potential impact on the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies. Where the comments were supportive or had no impact on the policy intent or wording, they were noted. In other instances, changes were deemed necessary to the policy wording and/or additional items added to the Parish Initiatives. All such considerations were captured in a spreadsheet and allocated a particular shading category relevant to its impact on the Plan and related documents.

Finally, the Regulation 14 version of Draft North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan was amended accordingly in preparation for its approval by NLPC and formal submission to Rutland County Council in early 2023.

A detailed table containing *all* comments received and the agreed response in relation to each is included as Annex B to this Consultation Statement.

-= Annexes Follow on Next Page =-

ANNEX A:

List of Statutory Consultees

Historic England
East Midlands Council
Highways England
Environment Agency
Natural England
Anglian Water
Rutland County Council
Wildlife Trust
Homes England
National Grid
The Mobile Operators Association
Severn Trent

South Kesteven District Council
Melton Borough Council
NHS E Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group
NHS Property Services
NHS E Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group

South Luffenham Parish Council
Edith Weston Parish Council
Lyndon Parish Council
Ketton Parish Council
Pilton Parish Council
Morcott Parish Council

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

ANNEX B:

Consultation Comments and NLPC Responses

Comments Index: -

Policy	Page
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NL3: Residential Development	15
NL4: Natural Environment	20
NL5: River Chater	24
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NL11: Transport and Movement	46

TABLE SHADING KEY

Included In Parish Initiatives	No changes to policy required	Policy Amended	Clarifications
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Policy NL1 Comments

Resident	Resident Comment	NLPC Response
Resident 2	I would like to see serious consideration given to a standalone community centre/facility in the village, that can be used for multiple purposes and which would be fit for purpose.	Will be included in the Parish Initiatives Document
Resident 3	Could do with more clarity on where employment space would be suitable in this parish: well served place would be Linecross estate and wireless Hill, even Edith Weston at the NW end of the camp.	Policy is designed to give general support to employment development within the Parish. Each proposal and site would be assessed against the policy criteria via the planning process
Resident 15	Public toilets should be provided in a new large development like the one that may take place at St George's Barracks.	Noted
Resident 22	What criteria determines viability of a community facility? who makes the decision?	This would be part of the planning process

Resident 24	IT MAKES NO SENSE TO CREATE A FACILITY "IN CLOSE PROXIMITY" - JUST USE THAT SPACE FOR WHAT IS PROPOSED AND LEAVE THE EXISTING FACILITY AS IS. WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION OF "VIABLE"? YOU DO NOT STATE AND THIS IS INCOMPLETE	Policy is designed to ensure facilities remain available to the Parish residents, and to ensure flexibility for future development. Viability would be tested as part of any planning application
Resident 26	There are very few employment opportunities for this with no means of travel. There are also few community opportunities for those in younger age groups.	Recognised, and the NP policies are designed to encourage improvement
Resident 31	In agreement with policy NL1. There is clear enthusiasm within the community to assess village facilities with a view to improving these i.e. community centre	Noted
Resident 33	The church needs to be considered for being a community hub/facility. I could be a fabulous multi-purpose venue for social, cultural, community and business events with a little imagination and improvements on basic facilities.	Noted and the policy would support any development required for this. Expansion of the role of the Church building will be included in the Parish Initiatives
Resident 37 219	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks.</p> <p>Policy NL1 seeks to support development which diversifies the rural economy and the range of community facilities. The Neighbourhood Plan supporting evidence identifies the existing facilities and services, including a community centre, a church and The Oval, a designated local green space. The Neighbourhood Plan states that these are valued by residents of the parish and fundamental to maintaining a good quality of life.</p> <p>The DIO are supportive of Policy NL1 and agree that existing community facilities and services should be protected and enhanced. Any future development at the St George's Barrack's site would incorporate a mix of development, to benefit new and existing residents, including those from North Luffenham.</p>	Noted
Resident 43	To have extra employment will always bring some noise/ disturbance/ extra traffic etc . Community will have to accept it.	Noted - Planning process would assess the impact
Resident 46	Any loss of community facility must also be supported by or with prior agreement to Parish residents.	Noted
Resident 48	Approve subject to adherence to Policy NL4, natural environment and sound overseeing of the policy.	Noted

Resident 55	It is very important that employment opportunities are encouraged. I am thinking particularly of my teenage daughters. One of whom works in the Fox. This is ideal as she can walk to work. It is also vital that community facilities are kept and indeed enhanced. I would welcome a structure on the oval that could be used all year round. I would like to teach my yoga classes in the village. I currently put them on in other village halls!	Noted, Parish Initiatives will investigate the possibility of facilities improvements
Resident 61	Endeavours should be made to increase employment opportunities in the Parish, to reverse the drift towards a dormitory / retirement community. Community facilities are also critical to ensure a cohesive village population, retaining the sense of belonging that attracts people to small villages.	Policy Supports this view
Resident 64	APPROVE PROVIDING THIS IS NOT GOING TO RESULT AT ANYTIME IN UNSUITABLE INDUSTRY AND URBINISATION	Noted - Planning process would assess and manage any adverse impact
Resident 67 220	As Rector I have an obvious interest in the local perception of the church, with Table 5.1.1 describing the church as valued by the community. Locally church buildings are regularly used by a tiny minority of the village most of the year yet appreciated for baptisms/weddings/funerals and on special occasions. The regular congregation is mainly elderly and I have buried almost 25% of it in the past 5 years. The extent to which the church being 'valued by the community' is translated into practical action and financial support by the wider village community will determine if it remains 'viable'. (Our challenge here is replicated across the country; there will need to be national solutions.) If North Luffenham wants to retain an open church and other community facilities, these need positive support, not a passive approach, which goes beyond planning matters. The Policy 2b seems somewhat fatalistic.	Noted, and the policy is intended to support any future development to ensure the continuing viability of the facility. Expansion of the role of the Church building will be included in the Parish Initiatives

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">221</p> <p>Resident 72</p>	<p>It is important to consider any new development of employment or community facilities in the light of the sustainable community as a whole. All development should consider the future viability of the village community and seek to enhance the viability of the community. It is apparent in many rural communities nowadays that the community is largely made up of an ageing population which over time can lead to decreased activity within the village and a feeling of a moribund community that is neither conducive or welcoming to new dwellers within the community. This is not the case in North Luffenham as things are at present, the prevention of such an occurrence is something that must always be factored in when considering any type of new development. In terms of community facilities and planning for the future it is important to consider new options in the light of the comments made in this Plan. The Plan talks about only supporting loss of facilities when there is a similar one close by or they are no longer viable. A village's welfare and vibrancy is integrally tied up with its ability to function as a social entity with strong community interaction, therefore I feel it is essential that the Plan includes reference to that fact and to maintenance of that status. It is important that in a plan for the future this fact is recognised and there is a provision for improving opportunities for social interaction within the village community. Current community facilities do not allow for larger community gatherings unless these are outside. Indoor facilities, (the Cricket Pavilion, The Bowls Club House, The Community Centre) all have both limited capacity and in the case of the Cricket Pavilion, limited disabled access.) Some of these facilities are in a poor state of repair and need a lot of "refurbishment" to meet a modern standard. During the Platinum Jubilee celebrations it was noted that the toilet facilities at the Pavilion were in a very poor state and reflected very badly on the village as a whole, and, given their state, were probably not compliant for disabled use. Consideration also needs to be given to internal capacity when making allowance for disabled access. Consideration of room size, door widths, number of emergency accesses in line with licensing for fire regulations and crowd size regulations all need to be taken into account. Enhancing and increasing the use of the Cricket Pavilion may present a problem of noise to nearby residential properties, as may be on road parking etc. The same could hold true for the other venues mentioned. Therefore, in the light of the stated intention to avoid these negative impacts, whilst attempting to provide modern suitable community facilities I feel mention should be made of creating new purpose built facilities on a new site to provide an "umbrella" of opportunities to</p>	<p>Improvements to Community Facilities will be part of the Parish Initiatives</p>
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222	<p>enhance facilities for the village. This could be sited on the edge of the village providing space for a new Village Hall - fit for purpose under all current building regulations- plus an opportunity to provide the possibility of an outreach medical centre, additional parking for the village which could be used by as mobile bank. Such a development would provide a great village enhancement whilst removing "nuisance" to the margins. There is also a possibility of solving a number of "on road" parking issues. (See later comment.) Such a development could easily fit with Policy NL4 and indeed may provide enhanced opportunities to realise NL4.</p>	
Resident 79	Policy NL4 natural environment should be fully implemented	Noted
Resident 80	The village is growing in vibrancy and will need more community facilities to accommodate this.	Noted and will be included in the Parish Initiatives
RCC Comments	Must' Can we require this? consider 'should ' and including 'where the supporting infrastructure is available' within the policy?	No Change

Policy NL2 Comments

Resident	Resident Comment	NLPC Response
Resident 4	Yes!! But we also need much more security on our landline supply.	Noted
Resident 25	NO COMMENT	
Resident 27	As someone who works from home where the internet can be hit or miss, this is extremely important for today's businesses and supporting young families that require internet access for their studies.	Noted
Resident 28	And should also be built to be carbon neutral, heat source pumps, solar panel and good insulation	Covered under Sustainable design (See Policy NL8)
Resident 32	The natural aim here has to be to facilitate this to all homes.	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP
223 Resident 38	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks.</p> <p>Policy NL2 seeks to ensure that new development, including employment space and new homes includes high speed fibre optic cable broadband infrastructure.</p> <p>The DIO are supportive of this policy.</p>	Noted
Resident 41	HIGH SPEED BORADBAND SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE WHOLE VILLAGE	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP
Resident 42	Commensurate with cost i.e.. cost/benefit analysis (cost was underlined)	Noted
Resident 47	FOTP should only be rolled out to new developments once all existing properties of the parish have been given FOTP access.	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP
Resident 48	Positive asset as High speed internet & cable broadband improve use for Companies & individuals.	Noted
Resident 49	To include the same opportunity for all residents of North Luffenham to have high speed-optic broadband	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP
Resident 53	should also cover pre-existing housing	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP

Resident 54	essential for 2022 living and working and beyond	Noted
Resident 56	We must have good broadband to enable people to work from home. This is particularly important as the phone lines keep going down!	Noted
Resident 58	I feel this facility should be provided to all households within the village.	Noted, however this is beyond the scope of the NP
Resident 62	Up to date Internet infrastructure is critical to ensuring the quality of life (WFH, Access to online public services, online schooling etc) for the village is retained. Employment and business options are also enhanced by good access to the Internet	Noted
Resident 65	AGAIN, AS LONG AS THIS 'EMPLOYMENT' SPREE DOES NOT RESULT IN UNWANTED URBINISATION.	Relates to NL1, would be managed via the planning process
Resident 73	Lack of inclusion should be seen as an immediate bar to approval by the PC	Noted
Resident 80	Availability should be across North Luffenham residents/businesses	Noted, however this beyond the scope of the NP
Resident 81	Absolutely essential for the village to keep up with the latest connectivity particularly with some many working from home.	Noted

Policy NL3 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 4	Should be some mention of parking provision for new developments [not just bin storage!].	Mentioned in the plan - NL11 Also covered in Design Codes for North Luffenham Parish and SGB Masterplan
Resident 13	See comments on NL8	Noted
Resident 15	12 strategic objectives is far too many and, as set out, just a wish list. Objectives 2, 3 9 and 12 should be prioritized as they deal with our rural environment, truly affordable housing, and essential infrastructure.	Noted
Resident 16	Point 1 should be changed to '... may be supported...'. Car parking should be off-road. All development should include provision for adequate car parking within the development site and it should be off road to avoid people parking on the pavement.	Replacing the wording to 'May be supported' would create an unclear policy. Parking is dealt with in policy NL11
Resident 27	As long as the houses really are 'affordable'.	Affordable is specific designation based on national criteria
Resident 29	Do NOT want everyone putting new houses in their gardens	Noted However the RCC Local Plan does allow for infill development. This policy constrains how this development can be implemented
Resident 32	Whilst villages have to evolve it is important that any new residential developments are kept within the planned limits of development.	Noted
Resident 34	Off road parking should be mandatory for any new development	Parking is dealt with in Policy NL11. Parking standards are in the Adopted Local Plan. The transport policy seeks to augment the Local Plan requirements, rather than changing parking standards.

<p style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">226</p> <p>Resident 38</p>	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks. Policy NL3 has been designed to give high level guidance on acceptable development locations. The Parish's own community survey identifies a need for future housing development in the village, to provide a range of property types to meet the needs of families, downsizers and to include affordable tenures. Future development should be sympathetic and maintain the character of the village. The pre-text to the Policy seeks to support housing development at suitable locations within the parish, and ensure development is in keeping with the character and setting of the existing housing and landscape. The Policy itself is clear that new residential development will be supported within the Planned Limits of Development, through the conversion of existing buildings and development which infills gaps within existing built frontages. Any sites which are allocated for residential development and include employment space would be supported. Encouraging the development of small-scale brownfield sites (circa 5 – 10 homes) is a valuable approach to housing delivery and does offer a meaningful and sustainable supply of new homes, but this is only part of the approach. The NPPF recognises that the supply of a large number of new homes is required and often best achieved through planning for larger scale development, including the previously identified new community at St George's Barracks (as allocated in the now withdrawn Local Plan). The St George's Barracks site is an existing brownfield site, which will soon cease to operate for its original purpose. The development potential of the Site includes opportunities to create a new sustainable community, through the creation of new homes, new jobs, the re-use of existing buildings, protection of heritage and landscapes, and enhancements which will benefit new and existing communities if planned correctly. This is the only significant site which can provide a larger scale development to deliver a truly sustainable new community, as demonstrated throughout Rutland Council's own evidence base documents. The St George's Barracks site is a sustainable, viable and deliverable development site and the largest brownfield site in the County. The DIO suggest that the policy as worded does not allow sufficient flexibility for future development, including opportunities at St George's Barracks, which is currently not included in the Planned Limits of Development boundary for North Luffenham or Edith Weston. The Neighbourhood Plan refers to the Planned Limits of Development as per the adopted Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document, adopted in 2014</p>	<p>Noted. The NP reflects and supports the adopted Local Plan. This current Plan designates North Luffenham as a Small Service Centre, with only infill development permitted. Feedback from our Parishioners did not indicate any need or desire to expand on this in the Neighbourhood Plan. We therefore did not undertake a Housing Needs Assessment. Rutland County Council, in their new Local Plan will be the relevant authority to designate new sites for development, in accordance with the overall strategic need within the County.</p>
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227	<p>and includes extracts from this document, however this will become outdated when a new Local Plan is adopted. The DIO have made representations, in response to the recent Rutland Council Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation, to require that the Planned Limits of Development boundary should be amended to include the St George's Barracks site. As set out above, the St Georges Barracks site is an established area of brownfield land. As per NPPF Paragraph 119 and Strategic Objective 10 of the Issues and Options Plan, this category of land should be used for development. The purpose of the 'Limits of Development' boundary is to identify existing built-up areas and brownfield land where development is considered to be acceptable in principle. The St Georges Barracks site clearly meets the definition of brownfield land and is an established area of built form in Edith Weston. It is therefore suggested that the Limits of Development are amended to include the St George's Site which will promote sustainable brownfield development and create a new area of planned growth without encroaching into undeveloped areas of the landscape. This echoes the position in the emerging design guidance for the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan (and Edith Weston) which shows development on the St Georges site and includes a Design guide. In this regard, the DIO suggest that Policy NL3: Residential Development should incorporate a reference to St George's Barracks and should include explicit support for the appropriate development of previously developed land – as advocated by National and Local Planning Policy. As set out below, the DIO have also requested that a separate policy should be included in the Neighbourhood Plan in relation to future development at the St George's Barracks site, especially given the fact that the Neighbourhood Plan documents include a design guide for the Site, currently without any policy hook to give it weight. Finally, the DIO would note that Rutland Council have recently published a new consultation in respect of Rutland's Interim Housing Position Statement, which is open to the public between 26 September and 28 October. The DIO would request clarification in respect of how the Parish have evidenced their housing need, in line with Rutland Council requirements.</p>	
Resident 42	<p>Infill is fine, but new developments will require careful condiseration (Infill and new underlined)</p>	<p>This is the intention of the policy</p>
Resident 44	<p>Over time all villages have grown, you can't stop time. Better to have larger villages than a monster on the airfield.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Resident 45	What does 'tenure blind' mean?	Affordable / Social Housing is mixed in with private housing and cannot obviously be differentiated
Resident 47	Our disapproval is with item "Infill development of gaps within existing built frontages".	Infill development is permitted under the Local Plan, this policy seeks to manage any infill development
Resident 48	Village is nice a shame to change it.	Noted
Resident 49	Approve, as long as they are within the limits of 1, 2, 3, 4 outlined above.	Noted
Resident 54	excellent ideas	Noted
Resident 63	Currently there is no observed requirement to expand development beyond the current village PLD boundary. Once it becomes clear what will happen to St Georges Barracks, this policy may need to be revisited.	Noted
Resident 65	Item 4 not acceptable.	
Resident 66	THIS IS NOT RURAL! REGARDING NOTE NO. 4. REGARDING AFFORDABLE THIS IS NOT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL VILLAGE LOCATION.	A mixture of housing types in any approved development has been strongly supported through various surveys.
228 Resident 69	The current conversion of a huge modern barn into housing at the Settings fits poorly with an my idea of conversion of redundant agricultural buildings (it's like the 3 barns outside Ridlington, which looks like new builds on the footprint of previous modern barns). As new agricultural buildings can be built with fewer restrictions than houses, is there any way to discourage conversion of moderns/new build barns? With energy costs so high, do any comments on insulation standards want to be included?	This is covered by Class Q of Permitted Development regulations, and is therefore outside of the Neighbourhood Plan
Resident 74	I agree with item three, but the phraseology is very woolly and is very open to individual interpretation potentially leading to dispute. The same holds true for the phrase "mixed use elements" in section 4. Whilst some examples of this are given the blanket support of a rather open-ended comment may lead to disputes where interpretation of "mixed use elements" is taken in a loose or liberal way by a developer going forward.	The policy clause 4 describes the mixed-use elements. The word 'including' will be replaced with 'where it comprises'.
Resident 81	The balance of requirements should reflect both residential and business	Noted
Resident 82	I believe tenure blind housing developments are a must.	Noted
Resident 83	I am not sure much if any residential development is needed in the parish. If proposals come forward, I would expect them to be very carefully designed to maintain the character of the village. I do not see that any large-scale housing development, as once proposed on the site of St George Barracks, is in any way needed.	Noted

Resident 84	? requirement for screened bins. This Rutland mot Buckingham Palace!	Noted
RCC Comments	Use of 'must' can this be required, suggest linking back to NL1, only if the proposal accords with the criteria in this policy	Regarding bin storage "Must" will be retained. Add reference to Policy NL1 at the end of Clause 4 "Having regard to NL1"

Policy NL4 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 4	“Wildlife habitats” may here be specified too tightly and become a legacy problem: better to have a more generalised list, and provide for updates as the environment changes	The policy says "including" various habitats which allows for all relevant scenarios to be addressed.
Resident 10	too restrictive	Noted
Resident 16	In points 1 and 2 the word 'should' would be better replaced with 'must' and remove word 'overall' - 'development must not have an adverse impact on any rural and natural environments'. In point 2, the bullet that starts 'inclusion of swift boxes...' replace the first 3 instances of 'or' with commas and the final 'or' with 'and'. In the bullet beginning 'Green..' replace 'and/or' with 'and' as all of these things could be used, if appropriate, rather than just one of them.	"Should" is taken from the NPPF text on biodiversity. "Overall" acknowledges that development will have impact, however Planning policy balances this by mitigation with environmental gain. Current text is considered appropriate.
230 Resident 25	ALL APPROVED DEVELOPMENT SHOULD HAVE MANDATORY SOLAR PANELS ON ALL ROOFS AS WELL AS MANDATORY BASEMENTS, TO ENSURE FUTURE VIABILITY AND PROPER FOUNDATIONS (RESPECTIVELY). NO NEED FOR SOLAR FARMS ON LAND THEN	This comment does not appear to relate to Policy NL4. Policy NL8 deals with design, including green design. Solar panels can't be mandatory. However, the interpretation makes reference to them. Foundations are a matter for Building Regulations.
Resident 28	Coupled with above, the parish council should enhance the scheme on its trust field to plant more trees and give a free open space for the village	Will be included in Parish Initiatives
Resident 38	Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks. The DIO support the proposed policy and encourage the need to protect and enhance North Luffenham’s rural and natural environment.	Noted
Resident 39	Approved as long as the funding and the will is there to manage these environments especially the trees	Noted
Resident 42	New developments should be carefully considered, commensurate with the existing local environment.	Noted

Resident 47	Any development should include the enhancement of the local natural environment. A study and survey should be carried out to formally identify current unknown areas of strong and healthy natural zones/areas prior to any development so that they can be preserved and/or developed.	Environmental Impact Assessment required for all major development NL4.2 reflects the NPPF obligation for 10% increase in net biodiversity per development
Resident 49	Who would be 'policing' these bio diversity issues in any future planning for North Luffenham?	This would be covered by the monitoring implemented after the Neighbourhood Plan is "made"
Resident 54	sensitive and sustainable - very wise.	Noted
Resident 56	It is imperative that nature is preserved. We must protect habitats and green spaces for biodiversity. Our village is a haven for many species of birds, animals and insects. We must ensure that any future development is sensitive to the natural landscape.	Noted
Resident 62	The rural nature of the village setting is very important to the residents. Once areas of natural environment are lost, they are very rarely recovered. Avoiding loss of valuable natural habitats should be given high priority with any proposed development	Noted
Resident 65	VERY IMPORTANT TO ADHERE TO THIS.	Noted
Resident 73	Given the destruction recently of at least one TPO Lime tree and the severe pollarding of another within the village boundaries under the excuse that the trees were in such a poor condition they must be removed, despite only recently having been inspected and protected, it is clear that what is stated as an intention in section 3 is probably not sufficient. From other conversations about other trees within the village, many with TPO's it is clear that these may also be in a poor state, and therefore subject, possibly, to removal due to poor maintenance over the years. I believe there needs to be a proactive statement to the effect that all mature trees and native hedgerows should not only be retained but judiciously maintained to prevent damage or the need for felling because of poor management. There should be a proactive management of all mature trees and hedgerows.	The Trees in question had a temporary TPO recinded prior to the work being carried out. NL4.3 specifically mentions retention of tree etc.

<p style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">232</p> <p>Resident 78</p>	<p>While I support the general thrust of these policies there is one point of detail that is now very poorly worded (and differs from the wording used in early drafts of the neighbourhood plan) and a number of policy omissions.</p> <p>The serious error concerns the policy for the inclusion of nest boxes for birds. This was drafted to make clear that INTEGRAL swift bricks (those physically built into the fabric of the building) are the preferred option. These are maintenance free and are effectively there for the lifetime of the building. The latest generation of such bricks (see: https://www.actionforswifts.com/) also provide space for other cavity nesting birds such as starling and house sparrow. By contrast eternal nest boxes have only a limited life and require maintenance to ensure they remain safely attached to any structure. I'd suggest that this policy is reworded to reflect this preference. In addition, the policy could be reworded to encourage the take up of multiple options - at the moment it is worded that implies that only one of five options need to be used. I'd suggest the use of the following wording: Inclusion of integral swift bricks (for swifts, starlings and sparrows) and/or bat boxes or other features to support wildlife (such as specialist nest boxes for barn owls and house martins) ;</p> <p>I also feel this policy does not go far enough in securing biodiversity measures for swifts. A more robust policy, that requires all new development to include the equivalent of one swift brick per new dwelling, would be a more progressive approach. This does not mean that every new house has to have swift bricks, swifts are a colonial species so swift bricks are best used in groups, with, say, every sixth house having six boxes (an approach that could be spelt out in the policy). I appreciate that concerns have been expressed about creating a requirement for all homes to have a swift brick as some people don't like birds close to them however this can be overcome by the caveat described above and by only requiring the application of this policy to developments of 2 or more houses. That way a private one-off development, of a single dwelling, would not be required to include swift bricks unless they wanted to. I note that the Neighbourhood Plan says that (in relation to wildlife corridors) "This plan seeks to encourage development proposals to make a positive contribution to the conservation and enhancement of these wildlife corridors"; however, despite earlier (pre-publication) drafts of the NP containing a policy that enacted this aspiration there is now no policy to deliver what the plan says it wishes to achieve. this is a serious omission and should be corrected. Arguably the wildlife corridor policy should go</p>	<p>Text will be changed to "Integral Swift boxes".</p> <p>Landscape and Edges Chapter 4.4.8 references protection for wildlife corridors and support for new wildlife corridors</p>
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	<p>further and afford these areas protection from development that would prevent their future management for wildlife and biodiversity. The absence of a policy to support development proposals whose primary purpose is the enhancement of biodiversity within the parish is disappointing. The current suite of policies is all about limiting the impact of new development and seeking to secure small amounts of biodiversity gain when new development is proposed. In addition to this approach, it would be good to see the inclusion of a policy that provides positive support for development proposals that enhance the biodiversity of the village, for example a project to create new ponds or wetlands within the parish should be welcomed.</p>	
Resident 80	Needs a very good quantitative environment risk assessment. NLPC should ensure this is complied with in consultation with RCC.	All development planning applications would be assessed for environmental impact
Resident 81	Our rural location is very special and one of the reasons we moved to the village. Whilst many of the policies have a positive local impact, they are also crucial in contributing the wider challenges facing our environment such as climate change. Such policies and actions should no longer be optional.	Noted
Resident 82	I am profoundly opposed to the removal or substantial pruning of ancient mature trees in the parish, including pruning in such a way as to reshape the tree except to preserve its health. Proposals that call for such removals or dramatic pruning should in principle be refused unless it is demonstrated that substantial community benefits will ensue and that no other pathway to achieving such benefits exists.	Decisions on the precise activity allowed on trees with TPO's and in the Conservation Area is a part of the Planning Application Process. Covered in NL4.3
RCC Comments	<p>Environment Act 2021 - Date should be November 2023. Does this apply to all planning applications, and/or inside/outside the planned limits of development?</p> <p>How would a proposal demonstrate it will have no overall adverse impact</p> <p>Is this for all planning applications?</p> <p>How will this 10% net gain be required as part of a planning application? How would a proposal demonstrate the gain? What if the development doesn't take the opportunities to enhance? May not be enough to justify a refusal on this policy.</p>	<p>Plan document will be updated with correct date. The policy applies to rural and natural environments. This clearly includes the rural area but could include trees and landscape features in the built settlement. This text will be added to the interpretation. "Regarding assessment of impact, this would be via the planning process, including if required, an Environmental Impact Assessment." This is an encouraging clause. The Environment Act 2021 and supporting guidance will make clear how to assess any Biodiversity Net Gain.</p>

Policy NL5 Comments

Survey Comments	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 4	This is more than about River Chater, important though that is.	Noted
Resident 16	Include in the bullets points that the development must also not increase to risk of flooding from the river.	Noted. Covered in NL7
Resident 25	ALL DEVELOPMENT MUST HAVE MANDATORY MEASURES IN PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION, SO THAT IF EVER THERE IS FLOODING, NO WASTEWATER/EFFLUENT (ETC) CAN BE DISCHARGED INTO ANY RIVER/WATERWAY (ETC)	Noted. Covered under the planning process. NL7
Resident 49	As long as The Environment Agency comply with the points stated above. Again a 'policing issue'.	Noted
Resident 56	The River Chater must be preserved as must the habitats around it	Noted
Resident 57	not really aware of public access to the river	There is minimal public access to the river, however this does not mean it cannot / should not be protected
Resident 62	The River Chater water systems are an intrinsic part of the Parish, and should be protected and improved where possible, particularly with regard to water quality.	Noted
Resident 78	Some of the wording in this policy is confused. It states that there should be 'no adverse impact on small scale enclosures with traditional walling and hedges'. As far as I am aware there are, within the parish, no traditional walls within the floodplain of the Chater (where they would be washed away by flood events) and none of the fields (if that is what is meant by enclosures) are notably small. It is therefore not possible to understand the intention of this policy. I'd also suggest adding an extra feature to this list: 'Hydromorphology' (meaning the shape and form of the river and its tributaries) as this could be negatively impacted by any large scale development proposals.	The reference to traditional walling and hedges will be retained as it remains relevant Reference to "the shape and form of the river and its tributaries (Hydromorphology)" will be added to the policy
Resident 73	I would go further and say that not only should any development not have an adverse impact, but any development should actually contribute to a positive impact on the items listed. In other sections there is mention of active interventions for birds, bats, etc. therefore it makes sense to talk of active	Noted. Improvement is not mentioned in the policy.

	intervention in habitats here such as developing habitats for water voles, otters etc.	
Resident 80	We know our rivers are being contaminated, we need to ensure our stretch of The Chater is regularly checked by the Environment Agency	Noted - However ongoing river management is outside the remit of the Neighbourhood Plan
Resident 81	Even though it can't be seen from many parts of the village, the river is an important and integral part of our local environment and should be protected and where possible enhanced for the greater good.	Noted. Improvement is not mentioned in the policy
RCC Comments	How will a development proposal demonstrate/justify this?	The list in the policy sets out the landscape sensitivities. B will be moved to NL4 as this is an error.

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Policy NL6 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 1	Transcribed from paper return: written against LGS: Space at Butt Lane, 'Where is this??	Each LGS has an accompanying outline location plan.
Resident 5	Butt Lane space is over-rated, not least because it is far from natural. The Water Garden OUGHT to become a feature but it is not today: needs a lot of planning, thinking about access and signposting	Arranging public access is outside the scope of the neighbourhood plan. As the Water Gardens are private land, signposting is not appropriate.
Resident 10	Overall, I agree with this with the exception of the water garden. This is privately owned and therefore I can't understand why it would be designated a Local Green Space. If so, how many other private gardens in the village should be designated a LGS? It makes no sense and may give the impression that the water garden is open access	The space is visible from a public footpath running alongside the area, and it is an important Green Space with a unique heritage, however the designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development
Resident 11	You are missing some other important green spaces. the area between Newmans Close and Ancaster Way is a significant green space.	The space has been previously considered and failed to meet the criteria for an LGS
236 Resident 12	This is private land, there is no public benefit to have it designated. Yesterday I saw trespassers in the private land who said they thought it was publicly owned. designation adds to the security risks of the area and is disproportionate. when characterising this area as being of historic importance it should be remembered that this garden was completed in 1930 and there are several other gardens in the village which arguably by age should therefore also be considered before this space.	Designation of LGS does not promote, allow or enable public access to the land. however, the designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development

Resident 14	I have commented previously on the PC's determination to include LGS1 and LGS2, which are already protected by virtue of the Charity Commission Trust Deed, which specifies their use. Moreover, I believe that landowners have been consulted in relation to their willingness for their land to be allocated as Local Green Space. It is important that the PC, in its capacity as charity trustee (and not in its capacity as a local government organisation) has seriously considered its view on this issue. It is perhaps relevant that the affordable housing now comprising Geoff Sewell Close was built specifically for the benefit of individuals brought up in, or with a connection to, North Luffenham. My understanding is that this was achieved by means of the then PC, as trustee of this land, (which at the time was part of the Field Gardens) obtaining the agreement of the Charity Commission that this use should be permitted due to its being of benefit to the beneficiaries of the trust. Has the PC as trustee consciously given up the opportunity to use its asset for the benefit of the village in a similarly creative way in the future?	LGS 1 only covers the Allotments and Woodland walk areas (Map will be amended to clarify) the remaining field area is excluded and allows future flexibility for the benefit of the Parish. LGS2(The Oval) will be removed from the designations due to existing protection as advised by RCC
Resident 17	New developments should include new local green spaces within the development site.	This would be part of the planning process for any new development
Resident 24	I would not like to see the openness of the Oval reduced any further by the addition of further fixed play equipment. Its openness is a key part of its attractiveness, i.e., as a cricket pavilion, village green.	Noted
Resident 26	NO COMMENT	
Resident 27	It is very important to keep the village as it is!	Noted

<p>2 3 8 Resident 39</p>	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to designate four new Local Green Spaces. This includes Site LGS3 – Butt Lane. The Local Green Space (LGS) Supporting Document provides the context to this proposed designation. The DIO would raise concern that the LGS document states the status of the lane is unknown. The ownership and status should be resolved in advance of any proposed designation. The DIO would contest the appropriateness of such a designation for Butt Lane. The purpose of the Local Green Space designation is to provide special protection for important green spaces. Butt Lane, whilst well used and important for walkers, does not constitute a Green Space and should not be designated as LGS3. The Lane is an adopted highway and comprises a single carriageway with hardstanding, which is required for vehicle access to the DIO owned land (including the north of Butt Lane), and adjoining land uses. Imposing strict policy to prevent all development (or works) except in very special circumstances is unnecessary and does not serve the primary purpose of the lane as highway. Whilst the lane has green hedges and is well used for walking, it is not appropriate to designate as a Local Green Space. The DIO object to the proposed designation.</p>	<p>This area was highlighted by many residents during our surveys. LGS Designation would not impede vehicle access to the DIO</p>
<p>Resident 42</p>	<p>NO MENTION OF THE GREEN SPACE ON ANCASTER WAY THIS NEED MAINTENANCE AND LOOKING AFTER.</p>	<p>This space did not meet the LGS criteria. Also, maintenance falls outside of the scope of the plan.</p>
<p>Resident 43</p>	<p>No monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much loved and elegant friend, please</p>	<p>Noted</p>

239 Resident 44	LGS4 its private land. LGS4 is the only private garden that has been included in the scheme. There is no risk that this site could be developed and the designation of LGS4 within the draft Neighbourhood Plan is inappropriate and unnecessary. It would be a disproportionate use of to the LGS scheme, which should recognise that an individual should not have his freedoms/ interests limited or interfered with beyond the degree necessary in the public interest. Designation of LGS4 would provide no additional benefit to the residents of North Luffenham or any other members of the public but it would significantly prejudice the current landowners. By allocating this land to be included in the green space scheme the public profile/presence of the privately owned water gardens will be raised and therefore public interest will increase. Having purchased this site earlier in the year, I can confirm that there is no public right of way over the site. However, since we purchased the land, we have already suffered from members of the public trespassing on the property on numerous occasions. These trespassers have included residents of the village who know that the property is private. This is not only worrying from a security perspective but also exposes us to the potential for public liability insurance issues. Should the water gardens be designated a green space we believe that this issue would be exacerbated further, which would mean that we would have no alternative but to screen it from public view and significantly increase security measures to combat the increased threat of trespass and insurance liabilities.	Whilst the fact that the land is privately owned does not preclude the LGS designation, this will be reviewed to assess the impact on the landowner, and the level of restriction it would introduce. There is no intention to remove current Permitted Development rights. The designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development
Resident 48	Any new development must not interfere (directly or indirectly) to these local green spaces. Any new development should also contribute in some form to the upkeep/enhancement of these areas.	This is the intention of the LGS Designation
Resident 52	The Water Garden has been overgrown/neglected in recent years. It would be nice to see it restored to its former state. with stone walling repaired.	LGS4 The Water Gardens is private land with no public access; however, the designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development
Resident 55	Quality of green space is a key to the local environment for residents like me	Noted
Resident 56	I am curious as to why areas such as the fields to the south of North Luffenham Hall, Ellis Farm and the east of Edith Weston Road have not been included.	This was due to the restrictions LGS designation would have on the agricultural activities of the fields

that LGS designation does not confer any rights of public access over what exists at present. There is no proposal for development of this site, the owners positively embrace the site's conservation merits. Such designations as this act to dramatically undermine site value, inhibit investment, and therefore foster negativity in the property owner. Since the designation imposes no new restrictions or obligations on us as the landowner, we will respond in a way that we see fit should the land be designated as a LGS. Given the level of trespass we currently experience we are certain the LGS will only increase this problem for us and therefore we will seek to screen the area from public view and increase the level of fencing to secure our private garden from unwanted intruders. The water gardens have never been available for use by the community nor are they within the current designated settlement area. Accordingly, they already have protection from development under current National planning policies. One of the tests for LGS is that it is demonstrably special to the local community. In all honesty, how many people in North Luffenham even know about its existence never mind feels its special and holds a particular interest. It may perhaps fulfil these criteria for one or two villagers but that's about the extent of it. I am certain it would not be possible to demonstrate a majority of villagers have any interest whatsoever.

102. 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 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
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Is the site (an overgrown pond) demonstrably special to the local community?
I found this suggested methodology for testing this and this designation fails in spades.

Method Assessment - Evidence of local support, submitted evidence will be reviewed to determine: How the site was identified? Was it instigated by the community or parish council? Or an individual? Was it raised at a meeting or

242	<p>through a survey? Has the site been subject to discussion or planning processes before? Is there a petition? Are the signatures from local people? Does the petition relate to just this one site? Do the letters of support show that they clearly understand the justification for designating the site as a Local Green Space? Was the site received favourably during consultations? Does the evidence show that a large proportion of the community use or value the site? Have there been any objections to the designation? Who are these from and on what grounds is the objection made? Do their comments undermine or cast doubt on how special the site may be to the wider community? Is there a need for Local Green Space in this location? Is there a shortage of accessible green space in the area? Is there evidence of a need for this type of space in?</p>	
Resident 73	<p>As the water gardens are on private grounds, I do not see how and why this should be allocated to become a green space. It is in PRIVATE LAND...</p>	<p>That the land is privately owned does not preclude the LGS designation, however the designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">243</p> <p>Resident 74</p>	<p>This section appears to have reined back on earlier LGS submissions. I do not view this as a retrograde step but would ask whether all the current local green spaces actually achieve the stated aims of a local green space. LGS's need to live up to the stated aims, especially around accessibility, for all members of the community.</p> <p>There is talk of making The Oval more accessible with a perimeter path for wheelchair users and other groups with special needs. This is laudable but comes with issues that need to be considered at the outset. If these paths are only to be used in the summer months that is okay, but if they are designed to be used all year-round consideration must be given to the need for additional lighting along their route. This is particularly important for persons with visual disability, especially the older person with vision loss due to eye conditions such as age-related macular degeneration who need much greater light to see. These paths must also not become the domain of those such as skateboarders, especially at the oval in on a slope making such paths a natural attraction for these groups. Additional lighting, whilst vital, presents a potential problem for those properties whose gardens or frontages adjoin the perimeter. Therefore, consideration will need to be given to the type, and height of any lighting. Partnerships should be developed with organisations and disabled charities to discuss how these paths may be designed in order that they are as inclusive as possible and do not present a bar to specific groups.</p>	<p>Noted, will be included in the Parish Initiatives</p>
<p>Resident 81</p>	<p>The NPPF should be complied with in relation to our local green spaces and any future developments.</p>	<p>The NPPF criteria has been used.</p>
<p>Resident 82</p>	<p>These are valuable and valued local spaces even where they are not publicly accessible and should be protected. This is not to say that improvements to community facilities on, for example, the Oval aren't important. Their location and design will need to enhance the space and increase its value to local residents.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Resident 83</p>	<p>What about inclusion of the Bowls Club?</p>	<p>This area not included in the LGS designation (as this would restrict any future enhancements) Plan will be amended to clarify</p>
<p>Resident 84</p>	<p>Enhanced public access to the Water Garden should be investigated, together with incentives for the current owners to maintain it in improved condition.</p>	<p>LGS4 The Water Gardens is private land with no public access. The designation will be removed due to the restrictions it would impose on Permitted Development</p>

RCC Comments	LGS 2: The Oval is identified as an important open space & frontage in the Local Plan, Policy SP21 and is considered Green Infrastructure and is safeguarded under Policy CS23 of the Core Strategy.	Local Green Space designation would prevent development in most instances. On consideration the existing local plan policy is a better form of recognition. The designation proposal will be removed
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Policy NL7 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 4	This is for the general good and for sustainability and for the planet. Can we re-focus the thinking also to consider the benefits that could be created for locals.	The neighbourhood plan applies to the neighbourhood area.
Resident 16	Any development must not increase the risk of flooding from surface water or watercourses or any other source of flooding such as from rivers, groundwater and reservoirs.	Noted. Covered by this policy.
Resident 25	NO COMMENT	
Resident 38	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks.</p> <p>The DIO agree that development should have no overall adverse impact on watercourses, should incorporate sustainable urban drainage and incorporate permeable materials as part of the design.</p>	Noted
Resident 63	Water quality, surface drainage and sewage management are all important, and this policy should help to ensure any future development does not have a negative impact on the water / sewage management in the Parish	Noted
Resident 66	NO BUILDING WHATSOEVER ON FLOOD PLAINS.	Noted. Covered under the planning process
Resident 74	<p>Given the problems associated with parking in the village there is a temptation to remove lawned frontages from properties and create "hardstanding" driveways for off road parking. This can lead to loss of natural soakaways and excess surface water. This needs to be prevented. The comment in 2 is not sufficient to address this as the comment seems to accept that there may well be additional flow rates created. Whilst 1 may attempt to address the problem many may not consider digging up their front lawn as "development".</p> <p>New developments must have this included as a compulsory part of the development. Looking at the three houses developed in Glebe Road it would appear that they have block paved frontages set on a steep slope, as opposed to "soakaway" permeable materials. This type of arrangement should be resisted if this Policy is to be realised.</p>	Any development that potentially leads to additional run off is reviewed and managed via the planning process

Resident 79	<p>Given the pressures being generated by climate change, and specifically the change in flood risk caused by changes in rainfall patterns, I believe this section should also contain a policy in support of development proposals for natural flood management measures within the parish (see here: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/natural-flood-management-part-of-the-nations-flood-resilience for an explanation of this issue).</p> <p>Given the dire state of the River Chater (as explained in the NP) it is disappointing not to see a policy supporting development proposals that seek to improve the river's health and water quality.</p>	<p>The policy addresses flood risk, but can't go into excessive or prescriptive detail and there is no point in repeating national guidance (see plan document for references to National Guidance)</p>
RCC Comments	<p>The use of 'must' suggest 'development will be supported where there will be no overall adverse impact' or should this be 'significant'?What is considered adverse/significant?</p>	<p>Change Clause 1 from 'Must' to 'Should'. Change 'overall' to 'significant' in Clause 1.</p>

Policy NL8 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 13	My view is that these design issues could, and perhaps should, be taken further in the light of the current need to minimise energy use. Thought needs to be given to electric car charging points for each property. To the extent that top quality loft and cavity wall insulation is not already covered in building regulations, that should be an added requirement. And could there be a requirement for solar panels on each building (or better, solar roof tiles)?	The plan can't be prescriptive on solar panels, but they are encouraged in the interpretation. Electric charging points are already included in policy NL11 clause 4. Policy can't deal with loft insulation.
24 Resident 16	In points 1,3,4,5,9,10,12,13,14 replace 'should' with 'must'. Point 12 - it may not be appropriate to include a building made of limestone and Collyweston slate in the 1960, 1970 etc streets. It may be more appropriate to be of the period of the street. I think it would be appropriate for a brand-new development like SGB to have limestone and Collyweston slate buildings though. Point 15 - 'will' is too strong because innovative or creative solutions may not always be in keeping with the area.	Previous examinations suggest that "should" works better than "must" in terms of compliance with national policy. The policy is flexible as worded.
Resident 22	Sustainability is vital new developments and existing should have solar or other options available	The interpretation lists green design elements.
Resident 23	Just because a green design is used does not mean that the design would suit the local character. Green design could become a greenwash. Housing design needs to blend with local area existing housing stock. The barn conversion at the settings at present looks like an office block, I hope this will improve on completion, it doesn't blend in with the existing housing at that site.	Noted. Sensible application of design requirements will be through the planning process
Resident 25	NO CYCLEWAYS NEEDED. NORTH LUFFENHAM IS NOT A VELODROME. CYCLISTS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO 10mph AND BE A MEANS OF GETTING FROM PLACE TO PLACE, NOT TO RACE ANYWHERE	The plan encourages sustainable and active travel options such as cycling. Cycle paths, where supported by evidence, are intended to ensure safety of cyclists and pedestrians.
Resident 32	I can't disagree with any of the above policies, how practical they are to impose in terms of the viability of any project I would question.	The NLPC Planning Committee will be scrutinising each application in detail and challenging when necessary,

Resident 34	<p>any new development should as a minimum have pedestrian access pointing towards centre of the village. This is a fundamental flaw of the Ancaster way development - whether on foot, bike or car the only way out points to outside of village. (Both Newmans close and Edith Weston Rd). This could lead to less engagement in village activities from those communities.</p> <p>All new properties should be completely green design and have much higher than standard insulation and solar roof panels as minimum. We have some of the the least green housing stock in Europe - this needs to change.</p>	Comments noted. Pedestrian permeability and connectivity in the policy and NL11. Green design elements are included in the interpretation.
248 Resident 38	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks. Policy NL8 provides detail on development type, building heights, mix, local character, reduction in carbon, amenity space, green infrastructure and inclusive design. The DIO are broadly supportive of all elements of Policy NL8 and encourage such a policy which will enhance the quality of future spaces in the village and broader borough area. The pre and post-text to the Policy refers to the SGB Masterplan and Design Code document, as prepared by the Parish in consultation with professional advisors. However, there is no specific reference in the Policy to this document, and hence it would currently be given limited weight, if development proposals do come forward on the St George's Barracks land. The DIO would suggest that St George's should be identified as a specific Policy in the Neighbourhood Plan, as set out later in this representation.</p>	Neighbourhood Plan wording will be updated to strengthen the existing reference to the Masterplan and Design Code documents. At present St Georges Barracks has no specific status in the existing Local Plan, and the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan did not assign any sites for development and therefore a specific policy for SGB is not considered appropriate.
Resident 42	Just sensible, reasonable developments in accordance with existing Planning guidelines	Noted
Resident 44	Each site should be judged on its own merits	Noted

Resident 47	<p>This policy should include or be adjusted to include:</p> <p>a) Any new developments should be located close to the existing village, new developments should not be a "Satellite" to the existing village. New developments should be physically integrated into the existing village without "gap filling".</p> <p>b) Any public access such as "Byways" that were once removed for SGB during WW2 (if applicable) should be reinstated as part of any new development, the existence of historic public access should be investigated and reported back to the Parish prior to any new development in that area.</p> <p>c) No new development housing should exceed 2 stories keeping in line with past modern developments such as "Ancaster Way".</p>	Policies NL1 and NL3 sets out where development will be supported. NL4 sets constraints on certain landscape areas.
Resident 49	Strongly agree with priority for pedestrians and cyclists.	Noted
Resident 54	Aiming high but this is how to prioritise quality in the rural environment	Noted
Resident 56	Buildings must be kept in keeping with what is already in place in our beautiful village	Noted
Resident 62	<p>This is a very well measured policy to balance the demands for new building with retention of the village character, and the use of modern carbon friendly materials. It should potentially be made clearer to not exclude the use of modern facsimiles of traditional materials, to enable retention of the village character with improved environmental performance at reasonable expense.</p>	Interpretation will be updated to cover facsimile materials
Resident 64	Should also be a ban on the use of fake and plastic grass	The plan can't do this.
Resident 65	PREFER NOT TO HAVE BALCONIES.	Noted
Resident 69	All new housing should have solar panels on roof space and roofs should be orientated to get maximum gain.	The plan can't be prescriptive on solar panels, but they are encouraged in the interpretation.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">250</p>	<p>Item 2: See earlier comment on trees</p> <p>Item 6: Please see earlier comments in NL 1 around footpaths and disabled access.</p> <p>Item 7: The existing planning line should always be observed. This has patently been ignored with the Glebe Road development where at least one existing property has been adversely affected by the frontage of the new development being brought almost to the road edge. Such an event could easily lead to other properties in that row wishing to do the same due to the precedent set, which would fundamentally alter the vista of that part of the road. Therefore, in order to assure the same does not happen elsewhere it is important to ensure that the existing frontage line is observed in all development and this needs to be clear.</p> <p>Item 9: This is open to interpretation as it is worded. When it states, "Housing should use different styles, materials, heights and orientations to complement the existing character of the area" the sentence does not preclude the use of, and building material for example stainless steel, or aluminium, pre-cast concrete etc. (one viewing of Grand Designs will demonstrate how an architect could view "complementing the existing character of the area"!)</p> <p>If it is meant that housing should make full use of materials such as "currently have been used in existing housing" then that avoids the whims of an architect's design fancy, which can, and often is, varied and "original!"</p> <p>Item 10: I agree with the sentiments here but what exactly is meant by "private garden space?" Does a four-foot square paved courtyard suffice on a new five-bedroom house? It would help to understand what is being sought in this statement. Would it help to say the space should be commensurate with the size of the house?</p> <p>Item 15: This statement is an architect's dream statement because it says that however whacky their innovative creative design is it will be supported! Grand designs could well be filming in North Luffenham before long!</p>	<p>Item 2: Not clear what comment this relates to. Note trees are also dealt with in Policy NL4. Item 6: Not clear what comment this relates to. Policy NL11, clause 3 deals with accessibility. Item 7: The policy already addresses set back from the road. Item 9: The character is based on architectural diversity. Item 10: Setting minimum areas for gardens tends to create generic 'anywhere' design, whereas the neighbourhood plan promotes locally distinctive design. Item 15: The neighbourhood plan does set design requirements but is careful to avoid suppression of creativity or green design.</p>
<p>Resident 73</p>	<p>The need to implement all of the above points will need specialist input.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>Resident 81</p>	<p>The unique character of our village needs to be preserved as it develops. This policy does just that.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Resident 82	Recent planning approvals on Glebe Road have contemplated housing density which is too high to be compatible with the local character, in my view. New approvals should require much more substantial garden space around dwelling, and more substantial setbacks between dwellings. Exception might be made for affordable housing developments of modest scale, provided the design was inspired and plenty of green space is included in the design.	Will be addressed through the planning process
RCC Comments 251	Design Guidelines for Rutland and South Kesteven Now referred to as "Design Guidelines for Rutland". Clause 6 Use of 'must', can this be required? Clause 8 does this mean development should complement existing buildings adjacent to a proposal? Not clear how this would be considered. Clause 9 Include 'surrounding' Clause 10 Does this mean all dwellings should have balconies? Clause 11 Use of 'must' Clause 12 Include where possible? Define high-quality. Interpretation Delete reference to South Kesteven	Will be updated. 'must' to be changed to 'should' in clause 6 and 7. Clause 8 This would be an urban design judgement based on the local context. This would include consideration of adjoining sites and the wider area. Clause 9 Change to "Surrounding Area" Clause 10 re-draft clause 10 to now read: 'All dwellings should have private or shared garden space'. Clause 11 change 'must' to 'should' Clause 12 No policy change. In the interpretation before the paragraph on Green Materials' in considering whether materials are high-quality, relevant factors would include durability and standards of detail and finish.' will be added Interpretation Will be updated

Policy NL9 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 16	I think it is appropriate to use limestone and slate for infill and extensions to existing buildings that already are in this style but I don't think it would be appropriate for 1960, 1970 houses to have an extension made of limestone and Collyweston slate.	Noted
Resident 26	SOME VARIATION SHOULD BE PERMITTED OTHERWISE WE WOULD ALL REMAIN IN THE DARK AGES, WITH LOW CEILINGS AND NO WINDOWS	Noted
Resident 29	For financial reasons, good quality "look alike materials" e.g. 'mock' Collyweston tiles should not be excluded in building materials	Interpretation will be updated to cover facsimile materials
Resident 33	Again I am in agreement in principle however there are instances where the viability of restoring discussed building's is not financially practical using original materials. Example : the cost to replace the Collyweston roof on the old toilet block at The Fox to create a useable space.	Interpretation will be updated to cover facsimile materials
252 Resident 39	Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks. The DIO agree that development should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the North Luffenham Conservation Area, and designated and non-designated heritage assets, to avoid the loss of architectural features.	Noted
Resident 54		
Resident 55	Heritage preservation is the key to contemporary living quality of the environment .. must be supported	Noted
Resident 57	Any new houses should be built in such a way as to not change the appearance of our historic village. Such an old and historic settlement should not be changed by building modern new ugly homes.	Noted
Resident 63	The Conservation area defines the architectural character of the village, and this policy protects and clarifies development limitations within it.	Noted

Resident 74	There is an opportunity to enhance North Luffenham with more information boards. This was particularly picked up on during the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations when the "Horseshoe Hunt" took place. Many people took the opportunity to walk round the village reading the signs that had been put up about various historical buildings as well as taking the guided tour around with them. Many commented on how little they actually knew of the village. I also met an industrial archaeologist who lives in the village and he told me of just how much of the robbed out remains of the original North Luffenham Hall exist in current buildings in the Village, some of which can be found in my own garden! Use of information boards around the village would be a great opportunity to enhance awareness of the historic environment of the village.	Noted and will be included in Parish Initiatives
Resident 77	The environment evolves over time so some old some new	Noted
Resident 82	To ensure any changes are in line with NPPF.	Noted
Resident 83	The village has many unique features and some interesting history, but I suspect many villagers are unaware. I support the policy and think we need to "point out" and explain some of this more. than we. currently do,	Noted
Resident 84	I strongly support retention of any historic stone walls without exception. Condition 2 above must be rigorously applied.	Noted

Policy NL10 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 1	and South Luffenham	South Luffenham is outside of the Neighbourhood Plan area
Resident 25	NO COMMENT	
Resident 38	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks.</p> <p>The DIO agree that development should not harm the protected landscape and important green spaces. The policy should reflect that the St George's Barracks site is previously developed land and ensure that this is appropriately assessed as part of any future development.</p>	Noted. Will be addressed through the planning process. RCC and the DIO always state SGB is a brownfield site but the NPPF states that not all of a brownfield site may be suitable for development.
Resident 42	No linear developments N. Luff - E. Weston (No underlined and arrow between N. Luff and E. Weston)	Noted
Resident 54	The Green setting of NL is of great significant value	Noted
Resident 55	Crucial part of the plan to avoid infill.	Noted
Resident 56	This is absolutely VITAL.	Noted
Resident 62	The rural setting of the village is one of the defining characteristics of North Luffenham village, and this should be protected	Noted
Resident 65	VERY IMPORTANT THIS IS ADHERED TO.	Noted
Resident 73	<p>Whilst "highly approving" and understanding the reasons why this separation is important to maintain, it is also important to realise that EW is our nearest place for a village shop and post office. Hence, whilst maintaining that space it is also very important to ensure that we do not, cut off the two villages from each other. Currently the only link is by road and a narrow pavement. Consideration needs to be given to creation of cycle routes to connect the two villages. This is in keeping with the aim of NL10 whilst also aligning with other features within the plan.</p>	Noted
Resident 81	The setting of the village is very important and, amongst other things, showcases the village's farming communities and context.	Noted
Resident 82	Let us maintain a strong and vibrant Green interval between N Luffenham and any proposed development on the St George's Barracks site.	Noted

Resident 83	Separation from Edith Weston is the Army land at present BUT something (underlined) must be done with it	Noted. Development proposals will come forward through the planning process
RCC Comments	This policy doesn't preclude development. Development may still come forward if it's in accordance with policy SP6 and SP7 Delete SK from the design guidelines	The policy clearly has implications for how policies SP6 and SP7 are applied. The reason for including this policy is to aid consistent application of SP6 and SP7 Will be updated

Policy NL11 Comments

Resident	Residents Comments	NLPC Comments
Resident 9	Overall, I agree with of point 2. I do not agree that anyone building a house needs to include a bike store. North Luffenham is not a particularly bike friendly place (I appreciate bikes are used for leisure but unlikely to be used for commuting etc).	Noted
Resident 16	Points 1,3,4,5, - replace all 'should' with 'must'. Point 9 - parking provision must not be street parking. Dropped kerbs at convenient places in footpaths should be included to allow wheelchair and scooter users to crossroads safely or access green and open spaces.	Previous examinations have suggested that use of "should" is more in line with national policy. The policy does not preclude street parking but does require a mixed provision. Policy already mentions mobility (and the plan includes the "Access For All" document)
Resident 20	Charge points for electric vehicles should be added to every space - not just a few	Noted. For development through planning process
Resident 25	POINTS 2, 4 & 5 ARE RIDICULOUS BECAUSE THEY ENCOURAGE VANDALISM. CYCLES & ELECTRIC CHARGING POINTS SHOULD ONLY BE AT EACH PROPERTY NOT IN A COMMUNAL AREA. HISTORY SUPPORTS THIS AROUND TH U.K.	Noted The contra-view has been expressed by a number of residents.
Resident 26	THIS IS A VERY GOOD POLICY	Noted
Resident 34	street parking should not be allowed from a practical, safety and aesthetic point of view.	Noted
Resident 38	<p>Comment provided on behalf of the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) in respect of their land interests at St George's Barracks.</p> <p>The DIO agree that new development should be appropriately planned to incorporate a range of transport modes, including accessible and active travel. The integration of charging points for electric vehicles, secure cycle storage and safe pedestrian routes are all supported.</p> <p>Highways infrastructure improvements should be determined through appropriate assessment, to ensure the most efficient access for existing and future occupiers.</p>	Noted

Resident 42	(This was written on the form following the Basic Condition Statement) <u>COMMENT</u> (underlined) Plans for SGB could overwhelm all. Replacing the barracks area with a smaller development (e.g. the 400 houses on the LHS/A1 side beyond Tinwell on the edge of Stamford) may be reasonable. Check out on internet: " <u>House of Commons Report - MOD Disposal Database</u> " (between inverted commas underlined). Out of 142 sites listed across the UK, Rutland's SGB has been ranked in its 'Housing Unit Potential' (2,215) as second (underlined) only to Abingdon (2,750)! This, the smallest county, right next to Rutland Water....	Noted
Resident 45	Parking will always be a problem in what was originally where few if any had cars. I have parked my car between garage and barn, in fact our property, & no problem for years, but originally had some, thinking it public space.	Noted
257 Resident 47	This policy should be modified or adjusted to include: a) Any new developments should involve the re-reinstatement of the "Luffenham" Railway station providing rail access routes to Oakham, Stamford and Corby. The station should have suitable access by footpaths and cycle routes. b) New developments should provide enough off road parking within their boundaries for 3 cars per dwelling. (2 cars per home plus 1 visiting car). This would remove the need for cars to be parked on the roads. c) New developments should include a dedicated parking/storage area for residents who need to park or store business or commercial vehicles at their homes.	Luffenham Railway Station is not within the scope of the NP. Refer to the Design Code documents for information on the other matters.
Resident 49	Should include public transport. How are you going to get people out of their cars without public transport. What about older people who are no longer able to drive.	Noted and will be covered under Parish Initiatives
Resident 54	These statements are clear and obvious for a modern and caring community	Noted
Resident 56	Highway infrastructure should take into account the rising amount of speeding that goes on. It should include provision for tackling the speeding problem.	Noted Not within the scope of the NP - to be included in Parish Initiatives
Resident 62	Currently 99% of journeys from the village are car based. Anything to reduce this will be an improvement. Increased priority for pedestrians and cycles is to be welcomed. Unfortunately, bus and train services are outside of the scope of this Plan. Improvements in these would be welcomed by all residents in North Luffenham	Noted

Resident 65	APPROVE. HOWEVER, PARKING AND GARAGE USE FOR CARS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. STREET PARKING SHOULD BE THE LAST RESORT.	Noted
Resident 66	STREET PARKING SHOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGED IT CAN CAUSE HAZARDS	Noted
258	<p>Item 1: All new development should actively lean towards transport that is not reliant on existing internal combustion engines. Whilst not always practical this must be the stated aim in order to create a clean environment. Item 3: Very good to see this but it should be extended to civic facilities also so that charging may take place whilst attending events. Item 4: This fits with earlier comments on additional parking space at a new village hall. No mention is made of controlling pollution levels. North Luffenham is not alone in having a defined "centre" to the village. Often in these areas, at times of high usage, vehicle congestion can result in pollution spikes well in excess of stated maximum levels. I feel it is important to note in any plan that these potential areas of pollution spikes will be assessed and if in breach solutions will be sought. There is one very obvious site central to the village where this may already occur. If this is the case, it is contra to everything that is laid out in the Plan in terms of healthy living etc. so this is a fundamental to the health of villagers. Consideration should be given to where cars are parked and ways to alleviate this if there is a problem, for instance creating parking away from the central area (for example a village hall car park on the periphery) and then walking to the centre of the village.) Whilst it may be the responsibility of the Highways Department there can be no denying that some of the roads within the village and on its borders are in an appalling state. Many shows signs of subsidence and serious surface degradation with potholing. This is only going to worsen with further neglect. Any developments within the village must take into account the state of the roads. Currently, it is only a matter of time before someone, quite possibly a cyclist, swerves to avoid a pothole or is thrown by a fallen edge of the road and ends up with either a collision with another vehicle, or a pedestrian, resulting in a serious incident. I would suggest that there needs to be somewhere a comment that highways infrastructure must be maintained adequately, and that development may need to be restricted if highways infrastructure is deemed unsuitable.</p>	Noted Whilst these suggestions are outwith the scope of the NP they will be included in the Parish Initiatives
Resident 73		
Resident 80	There should be a clearer accountability for Public Transport	Noted

Resident 81	A shift to more sustainable forms of travel, such as increased and better promoted bus services, is important and will reduce traffic. Cycling and walking should also be encouraged by making roads and pavements as safe and accessible as possible for all.	Noted
Resident 84	We don't think that parking areas will need EV charging facilities, as people who live here will likely have their own charge points if needed.	Noted. Availability of charge points promotes electric vehicles
RCC Comments	Clause 1 How will this be considered as part of a planning application? Clause 2 The use of 'must', can this be required? Clause 3 Can this be required? Clause 4 How will this be implemented? Will this be for each dwelling? Clause 5 Is this referring to the layout of the development? Clause 6 How will this be considered as part of a planning application? Clause 7 Use of 'must'	Clause 1, 'following' before 'requirements of this policy..', will be added Clause 2 No change. Clause 3 No change Clause 4, 'including for each dwelling..' will be added to clause 4 Clause 5 Clause 5 will be updated to add at the end: 'in the design and layout of development.' Clause 6 The planning application would include details on the traffic generated, allowing an informed judgement to be made. Clause 7 Change 'must' to 'should'.

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**North Luffenham
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 North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan**

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Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan (NLNP) 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 NLNP 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 NLNP 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 NLNP on the environment. Section 4 provides a screening assessment for the NLNP of both the likely significant effects of the implementation of the NLNP 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.

North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Submission Version

- 1.5 The purpose of the NLNP is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the Parish of North Luffenham 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 NLNP contains a vision statement which, in summary, is to maintain and enhance the vibrancy and vitality of the Parish by having the community at the core. Preserving village character and encouraging a sense of community for all ages and backgrounds through the encouragement of sensitive and sustainable development. The vision also sets out that it will meet the evolving needs of residents.
- 1.7 The Plan sets out the aims which will contribute to putting community priorities first, conservation of the environment and surrounding countryside, promoting a healthy lifestyle and sustainable transport, preserving the historic identity, and developing new whilst maintaining and enhancing community facilities.
- 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.

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan

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 has begun on a new Local Plan which will cover the period up to 2041.
- 1.10 The settlement hierarchy in the adopted Local Plan and the Sustainability of Settlement Assessment (2019) categorises the towns and villages of Rutland according to their accessibility to facilities and services. North Luffenham is defined as a Smaller Service Centre which was merged with Restraint Villages in the 2019 update, to form Smaller Villages. This means that it has some, but a more limited range, of the key facilities and/or is less accessible to higher order centres than villages in the Local Service Centre category. Policy CS4 – The location of development states that Smaller Service Centres, now Smaller Villages, can accommodate minor scale development, mainly on previously developed land on a limited scale, appropriate to the character and the needs of the village. Comprising of affordable housing sites, infill development and conversion/reuse of suitable buildings.
- 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 North Luffenham 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)¹. 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 2004². 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 area³.
- 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 NLNP upon the European Sites, a screening assessment has been undertaken (in Section 4 of this report).

¹ Paragraph: 027 Reference ID: 11-027-20190722, National Planning Practice Guidance

² Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

³ Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

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- 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.

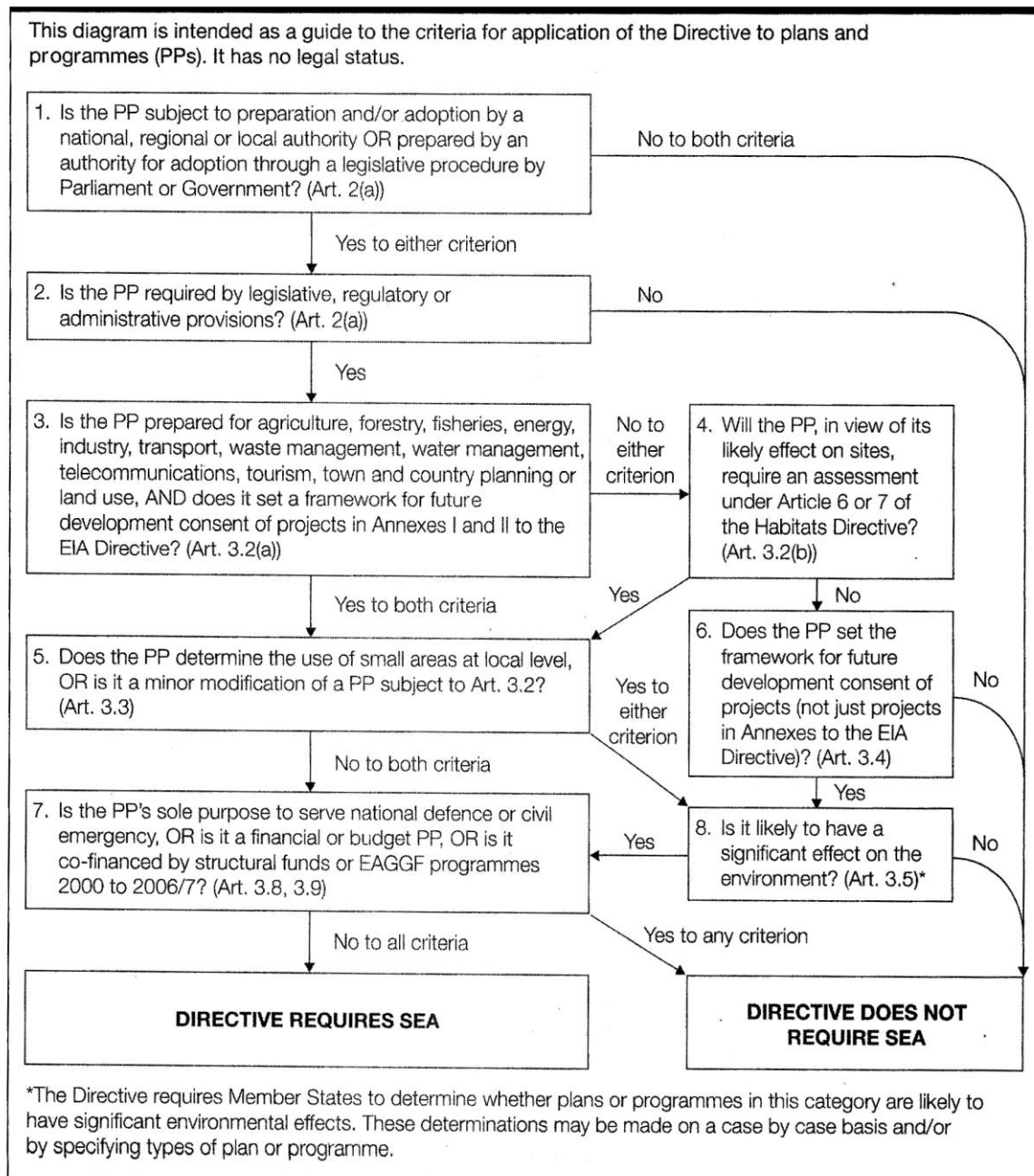
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3. SEA Assessment

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



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3.2 Table 1 shows the assessment of whether the NLNP 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

Stage	Y/N	Reason
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))	Y	Neighbourhood Plans are prepared by a qualifying body under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The NLNP is prepared by North Luffenham Parish Council (as the Qualifying Body) and the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan 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))	N	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 NLNP 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))	Y	The NLNP 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))	N/K	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)	Y	A neighbourhood plan can determine the use of small areas at a local level. The NLNP covers the parish of North Luffenham and will determine the use of

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		sites and areas at a local level. The NLNP 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)	Y	Once 'made' the NLNP will form part of the statutory development plan and will be used in the determination of planning applications within the NLNP 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)	N	The NLNP does not deal with these issues.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	N	None identified. The assessment of likely significant effects are considered in more detail in Table 2.

Criteria for Assessing the Effects of the North Luffenham 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 NLNP to have significant effects on the environment.

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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? 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.	N	The NLNP sets out policies which will be used to determine proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan area only. The NLNP 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 NLNP 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	N	The NLNP 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	N	Neighbourhood Plans are required to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NLNP 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 NLNP may have a positive impact on the neighbourhood plan area and the likelihood of significant effects on the environment, therefore, minimised.

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1d	Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	N	The NLNP itself will not result in any environmental problems beyond those already identified in the SA of the Core Strategy & Site Allocations & Policies DPD and emerging Local Plan. It is anticipated that the NLNP 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)	N	The NLNP 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 NLNP is not considered to conflict with plans or programmes related to waste management or water protection.
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having particular regard to:		Is there a likely significant environmental impact?	Justification
2a	The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	N	Some development is expected during the duration of the Plan (to 2037) so an element of environmental change will take place and permanent effects would exist beyond this. The NLNP 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	N	The cumulative effects of the NLNP are likely to be positive although only on a local scale.
2c	The trans-boundary nature of the effects	N	The NLNP is unlikely to have a significant impact on neighbouring areas.
2d	The risk to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	N	It is unlikely that there would be risks to human health or the environment arising from the

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			implementation of the policies proposed in the NLNP.
2e	The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	N	The NLNP is applicable only to developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area. Therefore, the effects of the NLNP 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: i) Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;	N	The NLNP 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 NLNP provides policies for the parish of North Luffenham in addition to those in the existing Development Plan. The anticipated effects should, therefore, be positive for this criterion, particularly as the NLNP 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;	N	This would be unlikely to result from the proposals.
	iii) Intensive land-use	N	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.	N	None identified. The NLNP provides additional planning policy for North Luffenham 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 NLNP 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:

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- The NLNP supports the implementation of higher tier policies in the existing Rutland Local Plan;
- The NLNP 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.

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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 NLNP boundary. The HRA screening assessment needs to identify if any likely significant effects will be caused by the implementation of the NLNP.

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.

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Table 3: Interesting Features of Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR

Designation	Interesting Features
SPA	<p>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species over winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) - Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)* - Wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>)* - Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>) - Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)* - Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)* - Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus atra</i>)* - Goosander (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)* - Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)* - Coot (<i>Fulica Arra</i>)⁴ <p>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.</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>RAMSAR criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19274 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-99 – 2002/2003) <p>RAMSAR criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance</p> <p>Qualifying Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> - Northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>

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

⁴ Natural England (2014): ‘Rutland Water Citation, [Online] available to access [here](#)

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progresses. During the winter, gadwall and shoveler occupy more extensive open waters of lakes, reservoirs, and gravel pits.

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- 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 NLNP does not propose to allocate land specifically for new development, any windfall development that comes forward in the NLNP 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 NLNP. Table 4 below presents a HRA Screening for the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan.

Table 4: Establishing the Need for an Appropriate Assessment

North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Detail of Policy to be Screened	Comment	Likely Significant Effect
Policy NL1	Employment and Community Facilities	This policy itself will not lead to development. The policy sets out requirements of the provision of new, enhancing existing, and preventing the loss of Employment/Community Facilities as part of the development of sites allocated in the existing of future Rutland Local Plan.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL2	Broadband	This policy will not lead to development. It sets out the fibre requirements of new development proposals.	No likely significant effect

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North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Detail of Policy to be Screened	Comment	Likely Significant Effect
Policy NL3	Residential Development	The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out location requirements for the creation of sustainable and inclusive development. The policy also sets out the expectations for affordable housing provision.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL4	Natural Environment	The policy itself will not lead to development but sets out criteria that requires new development proposals to protect and enhance biodiversity, include landscaping that enhances existing natural features and include trees, green corridors, green/brown roofing and hedgerows in the design. The policy sets out that if the development results in unavoidable loss of a natural feature, then replacements must be of local native species and seek to achievable greater level of amenity.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL5	River Chater	The policy itself will not lead to development but sets out criteria that requires new development proposals to protect the River Chater with regards to its existing habitats, wildlife, character and quality.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL6	Local Green Space	The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to designate areas as Local Green Spaces to protect them from development.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL7	Watercourses and Surface Water	The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to protect the blue infrastructure and support the restoration of the River Chater's ecological status through the management of watercourses and surface water in development. It also	No likely significant effect

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North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Detail of Policy to be Screened	Comment	Likely Significant Effect
		sets out that proposals must not result in a net increase in surface water runoff and where possible, should incorporate Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS).	
Policy NL8	Sustainable Design	This policy will not lead to development but sets out that requirements to ensure proposed development is as sustainable as possible. The policy identifies the requirement for including green Infrastructure, the need to be proportionate with regards to scale, character and storey height and the need for high quality, zero carbon development suitable for all.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL9	Historic Environment	This policy will not lead to development but sets out criteria for preserving and enhancing the historic character and aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design and are sensitive to the locally distinctive identity of the village and conservation area.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL10	Landscape Setting	The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to protect the open and green landscape setting of the village.	No likely significant effect
Policy NL11	Transport and Walking	The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to encourage sustainable transport and sets out criteria and options for adopting more sustainable travel means.	No likely significant effect

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- 4.13 The findings show that the policies will have no likely significant effect upon Rutland Water. Therefore, in the context that the NLNP does not propose to allocate land specifically for new development and the policies within the NLNP 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 NLNP.

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 NLNP, a useful starting point to determine whether the NLNP 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 NLNP 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 NLNP. As such, the NLNP does not require a full HRA to be undertaken.

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5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Screening Assessments

SEA

- 5.1 The NLNP has been prepared for town and country planning purposes and sets a framework for future development consent. The policies of the NLNP 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 a 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 NLNP. 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 NLNP.

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 NLNP 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 NLNP.
- 5.5 From the findings of the screening assessment, it is recommended that a full HRA does not need to be undertaken for the NLNP.

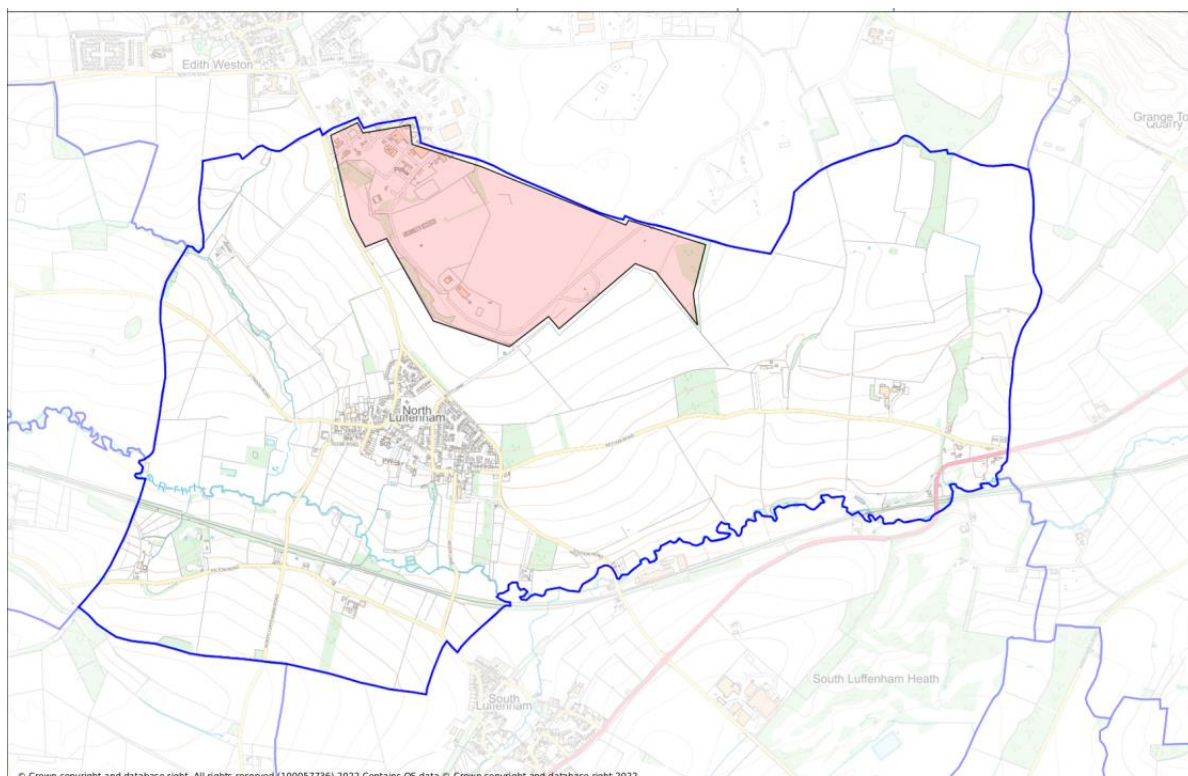
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6. Determination

- 6.1. To aid the Council's formal determination, the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations have been consulted: Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England.
- 6.2. Consultation on the Screening Report was carried out with the three bodies in July 2022. All three bodies agreed with the conclusions of the Screening Report. The consultation responses are attached at Appendix 2.
- 6.3. Rutland County Council are of the opinion, therefore, that an environmental assessment of the North Luffenham 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 North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on any designated sites.

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Appendix 1 – North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Area



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Appendix 2 – Statutory Body Responses

Environment Agency:

RE: Consultation on SEA/HRA screening for North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan



LN Planning <LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk>

To: Brittany Hirst

Follow up. Completed on 28 July 2022.
You replied to this message on 28/07/2022 13:35.

Reply Reply All Forward

Thu 28/07/2022 11:25

Dear Brittany

SEA/HRA Screening report

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency. We have reviewed your SEA / HRA screening report with reference to the draft plan.

We note that the River Chater flows through the southern part of the neighbourhood plan area, with associated Flood Zones 2 and 3 and local wildlife sites. However, it does not flow through the built up area of the village and draft policy NL3 restricts housing development to within the 'planned limits of development'. Draft policies NL5 and NL7 are also protective of the river in terms of water quality, biodiversity and amenity.

Based on a review of environmental constraints for which we are a statutory consultee, we do not consider the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects relating to these environmental constraints.

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

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Historic England:



Ms Brittany Hirst
Rutland County Council
Catmose
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HP

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6870

Our ref: PL00782182

15 July 2022

Dear Ms Hirst

NORTH LUFFENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - SEA SCREENING REQUEST

Thank you for your consultation of 6 July 2022 and the request for a Screening Opinion in respect of the *North Luffenham 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,



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HistoricEngland.org.uk



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment
Screening Report for North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan**



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Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan

Natural England:

Date: 18 July 2022
Our ref: 399815



Rutland County Council

BY EMAIL ONLY

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Brittany Hurst

Planning consultation: North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan - SEA & HRA Screening Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 06 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 North Luffenham 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. Therefore, the **North Luffenham 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

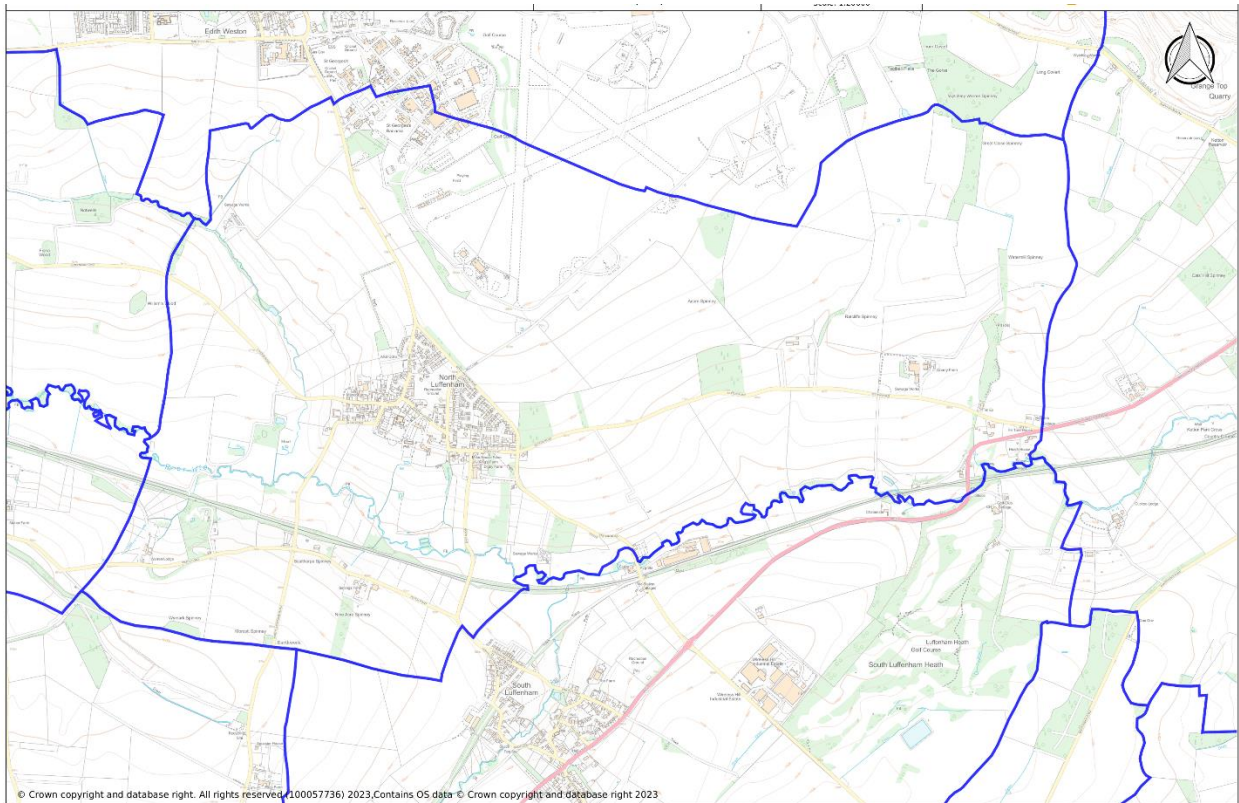
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please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours faithfully

Robbie Clarey
Lead Adviser – East Midlands Area Delivery

Neighbourhood Plan Area Map



The map above shows the boundary of the Neighbourhood Area (blue line), which is the same as that of the Parish boundary.

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